

ALASKA LEGISLATURE COMMITTEE FILES 1993-1994 8672

8094 HOUSE RESOURCES

359

Public Opinion Message

Title First Name Middle Name Last Name Suffix
 Mailing Address Zip
 Home Address Zip
 Telephone Affiliation City

House Members		
Barnes*	Hoffman#	Olberg#
Brico+	Hudson	Parnell*
Brown*	James+	Phillips
Bundo*	Kart*	Porter*
Carney^	Larson^	Sanders*
Davidson	Mackie#	Sutton+
Davles+	MacLean#	Therriault+
Davis, B*	Martin*	Tooney
Davis G	Monard^	Ulmer
Finkelstein*	Moses#	Vezoy+
Foster#	Mulder*	Williams#
Green*	Navarro*	Willis*
Grussendorf	Nicholls#+	
Hanley	Nordlund*	

Senate Members	
Adams#	Lincoln#+
Donley*	Little
Duncan	Miller+
Ellis*	Pearce*
Frank+	Phillips*
Halford*^	Rieger*
Jacko#	Salo*
Kelly*	Sharp+
Kerttula*^	Taylor
Leman	Zharoff#

Caucuses	
Anchorage Caucus*	
Fairbanks Caucus+	X
Mat-Sui Caucus^	
Bush Caucus#	

(H) House (S) Senate

Committees	
C&RA	
Finance	
HESS	
Judiciary	
Labor & Comm	
Rules	
State Affairs	
Trans	

Bill # _____
 Support Oppose Amended
 Not Related

Subject

RES-House X

50 Word Maximum Message

1	I	2	OPPOSE	3	SB	4	310	5	THIS
6	IS	7	A	8	VERY	9	POOR	10	BILL
11		12		13		14		15	
16		17		18		19		20	
21		22		23		24		25	
26		27		28		29		30	
31		32		33		34		35	
36		37		38		39		40	
41		42		43		44		45	
46		47		48		49		50	

phone: 452-4148
 fax: 456-3346



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB310, dated 1/15/94
bill/subject

I oppose FMA¹² and the intent of SB310. I am a river
tour operator and property owner on the Kantishna River. Extensive
timber operations will devastate tourism and negatively impact
all other uses of TVSF.

The timber industry is a poor choice for ^{the} long-term.
Where extensive timber operations exist (eg, W.E. Minnesota),
the economic base is not diverse and incomes are low.
Tourism and other uses succeed only in the areas where
extensive cutting does not.

I would suggest that a more complete assessment of
the benefits and liabilities of an expanded timber industry
be conducted before SB310 and its intent are promoted
further

Signed: David A. Dault

Testifier

Raven River Tours

Representing (Optional)

Box 38, Chugach AK 99567

Address

688-3795

Phone No.

March 21, 1994

Mr. Don Moore
Matanuska-Susitna Borough
350 E. Dahlia Ave.
Palmer, AK 99645

Dear Don;

This correspondence is to inform you that Menasha Corporation has decided to terminate our involvement with the Multiple Use Management Agreement, Proposal #94-44.

The reason for this termination is market driven. Over the last year, I have devoted a considerable amount of energy to analyzing the market place for hardwood chips. This analysis has consisted of reviewing the hardwood chip supply and market situation, both domestic and foreign. It is our conclusion that the current and foreseeable future market cannot support chip operations in the Mat-Su valley. It is just too costly to produce chips here in competition with other, lower cost, supply sources throughout the world.

We will be in touch with you regarding the performance bond. It is our intention to cancel this bond. Fifty percent of its value will remain with the Borough.

I would like to thank you and your staff for the assistance you have provided.

Sincerely,



Ron Eckfield
Alaska Operations Manager

cc: William Lansing, Vice President, Menasha Corporation

3801 Hatter Way
PO Box 3249M
Wasilla AK 99654-9704
907-373-0676
907-373-0677 (Fax)



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
committee name

committee on S.B. 310 , dated April 20, '94
bill/subject

I was opposed to S.B. 310 a month ago and I am still opposed today. [FIRST] FMA's are not desirable. They tie up too much of our land for too long to private interests. 20 year contracts transfer control to Big timber - ^{the} state will lose control once the dotted line is signed - their lawyers have more money. [2nd] FMA's makes timber harvesting the primary use of State Forest Lands and puts other forest values such as recreation, habitat, subsistence fishing & hunting and tourism in a secondary position when making best use assessment of an area. [3rd] Public input is too restrictive and comes only after bids are made and after the contracts are let. This is UNACCEPTABLE. [4th] The exemption for small lease sales should be dropped. They constitute 67% of sales for next 5 years - what's the point of the Forest Practices Act if not applied here? [Last] Tourism is our 2nd or 3rd most viable economy in the state. People do not come to AK, to see logging trucks & cut forests. It is short-sighted to concentrate on extractive industries that disrupt our land scape and scenery at the expense of a long term stable tourism economy an economy with a proven record. From a summer guide to use the forest as is for visitors & monies coming into the state. I also harvest for a small commercial market. Thank you

Signed: Richard V. Ernst Testifier for listening.

Representing (Optional) (Upper Susitna Valley)
Box 13172
 Address TRAPPER CREEK, AK, 99683
 Phone No. (907) 733-2721 WK 733-2241

FAX 465-3793

page 1 of 1

TO: REPRESENTATIVE WILLIAMS, CHAIR
HOUSE RESOURCES COMMITTEE

RE: SB310

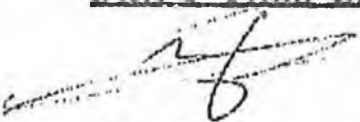
DATE: 4/13/94

No one I know is in favor of this bill, and yet, on it goes, pushed through by greedy politicians who are not listening to their constituents!

I can't believe this! It is ludicrous! Don't pillage Alaska! Stop this bill now!

Alaskans live, work and dream here because they love Alaska. Remember, you were elected to represent ALASKANS! Not the insatiable timber industry asking your help you rape our land!!

DON'T PASS SB310!



Ann Foster
2840 Telequana, #4
Anchorage, AK 99517

April 21, 1994

KFP
Koncar Forest Products Company

Representative Bill Williams
Chairman, House Resources Committee
State Capitol, Room 128
Juneau, Alaska 99801

3501 Denali, Suite 202
Anchorage, Alaska 99503
(907) 562-3335 FAX (907) 562-0999

Dear Representative Williams:

I am writing in support of the passage of SB310, which would allow the State of Alaska to enter into Forest Management Agreements for certain State lands with private forest managers. I believe SB310 would accomplish many goals for the State while professionally managing the forests most in need of help.

SB310 would allow the State of Alaska to maximize the revenues back to the State from the forests by allowing forest managers to develop long-term plans and businesses. These long-term plans would certainly include the investment of large amounts of capital, both in terms of infrastructure (such as roads and ports) and processing facilities (such as sawmills). A long term contract to manage State lands will provide a stable environment for investments and job creation, which will provide the State with additional benefits from an increased tax base and employment.

In terms of forest health, it is important to note that all the State lands covered by SB310 would be subject to the Forest Practices Act, which includes mandatory no-cut buffers along all salmon streams and very strict guidelines for the protection of the forest ecosystem. Additionally, the State will be making private forest managers more responsible for the condition of the lands after timber harvest by giving them a long-term stake in the State forests. If a company knows it is responsible for a forest for the next 20 to 50 years, it is in the company's best interest to have a healthy and vigorous forest growing, as well as a healthy forest ecosystem. It is just good business.

For these and many other reasons, I ask for your support of SB310. Similar types of arrangements are working in many other parts of the world (New Zealand for example) and have led to increased revenues, increased investment, increased employment and better forest health.

Sincerely,



Allan Foutch
Vice President, Operations

cc: John Sturgeon, President
AFA Office

KFP
Kancor Forest Products Company

1401 E. Highway 100
Juneau, Alaska 99801
(907) 586-1234 FAX (907) 586-1235

April 21, 1994

Representative Bill Williams
Chairman, House Resources Committee
State Capitol, Room 128
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Williams:

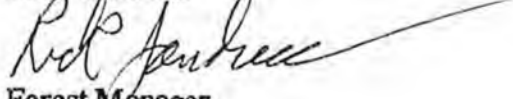
I am writing in support of SB310. Forest Management Agreements should be part of a total resource management package for the proper development of Alaska's resources.

Alaska has much to offer. It has already donated approximately 140 million acres to Wilderness Areas, National Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, National Monuments and Preserves, and State Parks. That is almost 40% of Alaska's land and still doesn't include the millions and millions of acres controlled by other federal agencies which are becoming more and more reluctant to allow any form of management other than wilderness management on "their" lands.

Less than 1/2 percent of Alaska has been altered by man. SB310 could be one tool in a resource development package which would provide jobs for Alaskans and have very little effect on the remaining 99.5 % of Alaska. Alaska's forests are a renewable resource and Alaska's Forest Practices Act ensures that their management protects other resources.

Sincerely,

Rick Jandreau



Forest Manager

cc: Alaska Forest Association



Forest Products, Inc.

April 20, 1994

Representative Bill Williams
Chairman, House Resources Committee
state Capital, Room 128
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Bill:

I strongly urge you to do what you can to push the passing of SB 310. My company, Atikon Forest Products, will probably never be involved in the development of State timberlands in the Interior and SouthCentral Alaska, but that shouldn't take the opportunity away from any company or individual who might choose to be involved. SB 310 is just good logical public policy which will create jobs and at the same time promote forest health through proper planning.

Those who oppose the plan would have the public believe that if the bill is passed today, the trees start falling tomorrow. Nothing could be further from the truth. The purpose of the Agreement is to provide for proper planning to thoroughly analyse and develop a management plan that will allow for all interests and uses of the forest. History has proven that assertive State policies can serve the public's needs better than having environmental special interest groups continually influencing "knee-jerk" policy reactions.

The present Forest Practices Act, when administered properly, already serves to protect the environmental concerns that the vocal minority are able to effectively express. Remember, Bill, that the silent majority on this issue couldn't attend the hearings or respond, as I am taking the time to do, because we are busy making a living and paying taxes. We count on sensible legislators like yourself to make sure that our concerns are taken into account even when our voices are drowned out by the shouting of those with more self-serving liberal views.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Don", written over a light-colored background.

Don Gentry
General Manager
Atikon Forest Products



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resource
committee name
 committee on 310, dated 4-15-91
bill/subject

I am 100% for this Bill

Signed: *W*
Testifier WAYNE GENTZ
Representing (Optional) Young people of Alaska need jobs
1171 Chenae Rd Jkt AK 99709
Address

Look peopel If you dont Do anything
for the maprity you'll end up with
extremists on your hands

Im not thretemy But I've seen
the fear In peopel's eyes
many love the Land and alaska
is sacred to many out side of
Alaska who come to VISIT
please Give us a chance.

Like I send Listen to the people
and dont let out a pandora's
sacrid peopel please Box
EARTH WARRIORS OUT!

#SB310

From
Cindy Gene

Ud A
Fairbanks, Ak

474-6666
x3725

Resource
Committee



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the _____ committee name

committee on 310 Annuist , dated 4/27/94
bill/subject

Hi please eliminate this bill
you think you know what is
going on you dont see with eyes
but see with greed! Please
consider to think like a
mountain not like in the
time of an ant
and take the time
to do this Right

Signed: _____

Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Address

Candy Gere

April 20, 1994

House Resources Committee from Steve Gibson, Homer

Re: SB 310

Could not be present to testify due to longshoring job loading log ships.

The effect of this bill would be to diminish DNR's responsiveness to the many other interests that use the woods, directly and indirectly. It would replace public comment and approval with negotiation between state foresters and industry presidents, often revolving doors where this year's state forester is next year's forest products executive. Left out from these negotiations will be significant concerns of recreational users, guides and outfitters, commercial and sport fishermen, hunters, the tourist industry, and many others.

I have been a small scale sawmiller and logger for the past 18 years on the Kenai Peninsula; as such I provide a value-added product from the resource. Because it is a value added process, we have no problem paying more for the resource than those who would chip the trees. I feel this analogy holds true for larger users as well. We find it possible to work within present constraints of timber sale procedures, including listing of sale in the 5 Year Plan, Forest Land Use Plans, Forest Practices Act Enforcement, interagency review of timber sales, and, finally, a competitively bid timber sale. The proposed legislation instead treats smaller operators as a sub-class. In fact they would be more like an endangered species under a state allowance to negotiate sales under 500 MBF.

In concept, this proposed law would designate timber harvest as the preeminent use of forested state land. This determination is nearsighted and, often inaccurate. Frequently there are other values of the forests that are measurable, tangible, and of demonstrably higher value -- in dollars -- than stumpage revenues.

In addition the intention of the law to focus on timber harvest and regeneration would not be realized. The harvest would, easily. But it is not in the financial interests of a twenty year franchise holder to be responsive to regeneration when rotation periods are five to seven times that period.

The timber lands on the Kenai Peninsula are predominantly privately owned, and the timber is for sale. There is no shortage of timber for sale here to buyers that wish to be assured of a source. An inside, negotiated deal with the state's relatively small timber holdings on the peninsula is inappropriate to the public process and not necessary for legitimate, unsubsidized industry.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
 committee name
 committee on SB 310, dated 4/15/94
 bill/subject

I demand my right to give public testimony. I want you to re-schedule an opportunity for all of us, who took valuable time off of work today, to get our views to your committee ORALLY. Public opinion SHOULD be important to the committee.

Signed: Gloria S. Gill
 Testifier

Self
 Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 190749 ANCH 99519-0749
 Address

248-9908
 Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB 310 (Forestry) ^{FMA's} dated 4/15/94
bill/subject

SB 310 is an extreme bill that encourages long term timber contracts on state forested lands.

There is a phenomenal amount of public opposition to this bill, particularly the long-term contract provisions.

This is the FIRST time SB 310 has been heard in the House, and certainly, 2 hours is not sufficient for the representatives to discuss the bill, question Sen. Frank, and hear agency testimony. The public across Alaska wants to be heard by House Resources Committee. Please reschedule a time for all of us to be heard.

Signed: Tabitha Gregory
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

19530 Pribiloff Loop Eagle River Ak 99577

Address

(907) 1215

Phone No.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES
 committee name
 committee on ASB 31 , dated 4/15/94
 bill/s ect

AGREE WITH SEN. FRANK AS WE ARE FRUSTRATED, EVEN
 EXASPERATED AND YOU NEED THE CONFIDENCE OF THE
 PUBLIC ^{TO} SUCCEED

WE CONTINUE TO OPPOSE THIS BILL

- * CONCENTRATES TOO MUCH POWER IN GOVERNMENT BUREAUCRACY
- * TRADES JOBS, DOES NOT CREATE ADDITIONAL JOBS
- * WILL NOT GENERATE MONEY; CHALLENGE THE SENATOR TO SHOW US WHERE TIMBER SALES HAVE NETTED FUNDS TO THE GENERAL FUND.
- * WILL SUBSIDIZE SOCIAL WELFARE FOR LOGGERS. AT LEAST WELFARE TO WOMEN AND CHILDREN HELP, FAMILIES AND MOST OF YOU WANT TO CUT THAT SMALL SUPPORT
- * PUTS LIFESTYLES AGAINST USERS. DON'T NEED MORE PROBLEMS WITH SUBSISTENCE, COMMERCIAL FISHING
- * WE ASK FOR OPPORTUNITY TO TESTIFY
- * WE ASK THAT BILL BE REFERRED TO HOUSE FINANCE

Signed: MARY BEIL CO

Testifier

ALASKA CHAPTER / SIERRA CLUB

Representing (Optional)

PO BOX 202045 ANCHORAGE AK 99570

Address

958 1840

Phone No.

April 21, 1994

Representative Bill Williams
Chairman House Resources Committee
State Capital, Room 128
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Williams:

After so many proposals to create more parks, which we cannot afford, and take productive timberland out of the economy, it is refreshing to see someone supporting legislation that enhances multiple use of our forests.

I have been employed in the forest products for over thirty years and fully support SB310.


This bill will help sustain jobs and diversify our economy which we need now.

Since the Federal government cannot maintain any sort of timber sales program, this is our opportunity to do what they are incapable of doing. They can manage and pay for the parks while we create jobs and bring income to Alaska.

This bill will help our economy and still protect all of the other forest resources above the minimums required by the Forest Practices Act.

Again I appreciate your help with SB310 and support your efforts to get passage.

Sincerely ,


William S. Haag
POB 1159
Kodiak, AK
99615i

April 20, 1994

Written Testimony to
House Resources Committee
Representative William Williams, Chair
by Dale and Sandra Haggstrom
2349 Stevens Avenue
Fairbanks, AK 99709
Phone 455-6242

Dear Representatives Williams, Hudson, Bunde, Green, James, Mulder, Finkelstein, Carney and Davies:

I urge you to oppose SB 310 and support alternatives that will diversify our economy without diminishing existing businesses and lifestyles. Community forestry programs have been successful in other areas and should be considered here. They provide more local jobs, have less impact on the forest, complement existing businesses and forest uses, and do not need long-term consignment of large tracts of forest to private companies to be successful.

In contrast, SB 310 would require the state to seek these long-term contracts, known as Forest Management Agreements (FMAs), to encourage industrial investment in the state. This approach has been largely unsuccessful in other areas. It has generally resulted in large-scale, mechanized clearcut logging and over-capitalized large, heavily automated Oriented-Strand-Board (OSB) or pulp plants, with disastrous results for the forest and local communities. We should heed the lessons learned from Canada's experience with FMAs and not embark down the same path to ecological and financial ruin.

Forest Management Agreements are the wrong vehicle for managing the public's forests, because they favor logging over all other uses. The public has repeatedly said they want multiple use. FMAs are intended to promote efficient extraction of timber, not multiple use. The only ones likely to benefit from this privatization of the public's forests are the large Outside corporations like Louisiana-Pacific and Mitsubishi who are likely to get the contracts. Canada's experience with industrial logging has shown that few local jobs are created, the provincial government receives relatively little for the timber provided, and taxpayers are burdened with multi-million dollar loans to assist the industry.

In Fairbanks, supporters of SB 310 hope to use FMAs to get industry to invest in an OSB plant. Until recently, industry advocates argued that an OSB plant could only be profitable if large volumes of timber were guaranteed. This is consistent with experiences in Canada where large FMAs are the norm. Now, local advocates have changed their story, claiming to want a small plant needing only about 4,000 acres of trees per year, well within the annual allowable cut (16,000 acres) estimated by the Division of Forestry for state lands available for timber harvest in the Tanana basin. Where is the evidence that a small plant can be profitable or that industry will settle for a small plant? The size of the plants in Canada and past industry proposals for interior Alaska argue otherwise.

In 1992, Louisiana-Pacific and Fibreform asked for volumes of timber that equated to more than 20,000 acres per year at tree densities typical on all but our best interior sites (see attachment). This annual cut would have totaled over 400,000 acres (about 625 mi²) over the span of a 20 year contract! Although small relative to the Canadian

experience, these were huge proposals compared to the resources available in the Tanana basin. They exceeded the estimated annual allowable cut from our state lands in the Tanana basin and would only be possible if the FMA were extended to private lands in the valley to augment the timber yield from state lands.

Timber suitable for use in an OSB plant does not exist in one continuous block, rather it is scattered throughout the valley. Thus, the FMA needed in these examples would have to be much larger than 625 mi² to encompass the desired volume of timber. The maze of roads necessary to access these scatter resources on the scale needed to feed an OSB plant would forever change the character of the valley. Industrial logging of this magnitude would clearcut so much of the valley in such a short time that it unquestionably would have huge impacts on the forest, its wildlife, and other uses of the forest by people. In testimony on SB 310, local residents have indicated their overwhelmingly opposition to large-scale logging and the changes it would bring to their valley.

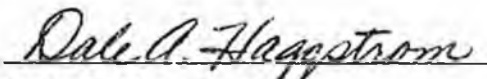
In other areas, FMAs have been used to give one company sole rights to large expanses of forest in order to provide the huge volumes of wood necessary to make an OSB plant profitable. This has left little for local, small logging operations, either putting them out of business or reducing their profit margins by forcing them to compete among themselves for the small amount of forest not obligated to the FMAs.

Large machines (feller-bunchers) are used to efficiently cut the large volumes of trees needed for an OSB plant. In Canada, the weight and vibrations of the machinery frequently damaged the soil, interfering with reforestation efforts. Year-round operation is necessary to feed the OSB plant and pay for the expensive logging machinery, resulting in logging at times of the year when thawed soils are especially vulnerable.

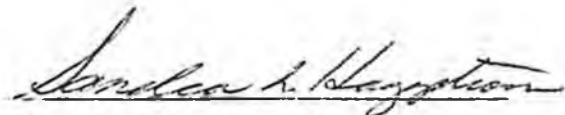
The OSB plants, like the logging machines, are high-tech. Extensive use of robotics and computers means few people are needed. Experience elsewhere has shown that local residents usually cannot obtain the few highly skilled jobs that are available. Instead, outside help is brought in by the company for these jobs.

Local residents want assurance that these abuses will not be repeated here. The only way I can see to prevent them is to, at the very least, amend SB 310 to limit the amount of land that can be put in FMAs and to put stringent restrictions on how the FMAs can be written. The best way is to simply kill the bill, as it is not needed. The state already has the authority it needs to develop a community-based forest industry that will increase forest utilization and diversify the economy without risking the well-being of either the forest or our communities. We do not need to risk repeating past mistakes by making FMAs legal on state lands.

Sincerely,



Dale A. Haggstrom



Sandra L. Haggstrom

Attachment

cc: Senator Steve Frank

Annual and 20 year timber volumes needed to meet the 1992 proposals from Louisiana-Pacific and Fibreform converted to other volume measures and acres.

Company	Cords	c.f. ^a	b.f. ^a	Acres ^b	Species
Annual cut needed:					
Louisiana-Pacific	294,000 ^c	24,990,000	99,960,000	9,996-20,825	<u>Populus</u> spp.
Fibreform	336,225	28,750,000	115,000,000 ^d	11,500-23,958	mixed species
Cut needed over 20 years:					
Louisiana-Pacific	5,880,000	499,800,000	1,999,200,000	199,920-416,500	<u>Populus</u> spp.
Fibreform	6,764,700	575,000,000	2,300,000,000	230,000-479,160	mixed species

^a 1 cord = 85 cubic feet (c.f.); 1 cubic feet = 4 board feet (b.f).

(Source: August 3, 1992 ADNR/DOF memo from Dave Wallingford, Chief, Resource Management, to Bob Dick, State Forester)

^b Conversion to acres based on 1,200-2,500 c.f. per acre.

(Sources: (1) July 27, 1992 letter from Cal Ker, Forester, American North Inc., to Dave Wallingford, Regional Forester, ADNR/DOF, Anchorage, estimates 1,200 c.f. of aspen and cottonwood per acre in the Tanana valley.; (2) Steve Clautice pers. comm. indicates the typical firewood sale in older age hardwoods contains 2,500 c.f./acre. Mr. Clautice also indicated that the extremes range from 700 c.f./acre on very young sites to 3,800 c.f./acre among older stands on the best sites.)

^c Original figure provided in source document.

(Source: July 27, 1992 letter from Cal Ker, Forester, American North Inc., to Dave Wallingford, Regional Forester, ADNR/DOF, Anchorage)

^d Original figure provided in source document.

(Source: August 3, 1992 ADNR/DOF memo from Dave Wallingford, Chief, Resource Management, to Bob Dick, State Forester)

April 20, 1994

Dale Haggstrom
2349 Stevens Ave.
Fairbanks, AK 99709
Ph. 455-6242

*Intended oral testimony that I was
not allowed time to give. Also, see
accompanying written testimony.* *D.H.*

Chairman Williams, other members of the Resources Committee:

Thanks for the opportunity to comment on SB310.

I think SB 310 is unnecessary legislation that opens the door to industry abuses similar to those documented in Canada and other areas where Forest Management Agreements have been used to encourage industrial development. Thus, I am opposed to the proposed legislation. However, if you collectively deem that it must be passed into law, I urge you to at least amend it to provide the public with assurances that resulting Forest Management Agreements will have minimal impact on the forest and wildlife, and will actually benefit both the state and the region where ^{they} are applied. I offer the following suggestions for amending the bill:

The state should be required to fairly and reasonably address public concerns in the provisions of the final agreement for a FMA and, aside from these changes, the final agreement should resemble the tentative agreement the public was allowed to review.

The state must not be allowed to contract out our public timber at less than fair market value just to attract and make feasible a forest industry.

There must be stringent and properly funded monitoring provisions to prevent industry abuse of its contractual agreements.

There should be provisions for vacating or amending the contracts if the harvest levels prove unsustainable. In other words, continuation of a contract should be contingent on the ability of the forest to sustain the harvest level.

The company awarded a contract should be required to post a bond of adequate size to ensure reforestation and reclamation of logged sites if the company defaults on its contract.

(cont. next page)

The Commissioner should be required to reject a tentative contract if:

- (1) through some reasonable public process, it is shown that the residents of the area in or adjacent to the proposed FMA do not want the proposed management action; or
- (2) an analysis of the economic, social and ecological impacts of the proposed management determines that the negative impacts will outweigh the benefits to the region; or
- (3) a cost/benefit analysis determines that the ~~the~~ proposed management will not be in the best interest of the state.

Thankyou

Dale Hagstrom

Judy Hargis
8930 Pioneer Drive
Anchorage, AK 99504

April 14, 1994

Representative Bill Williams
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Williams:

I oppose SB 310. The public has repeatedly voiced opposition to large-scale timber harvesting in the Susitna Valley. In 1987 when the administration proposed a large scale negotiated timber sale, the public overwhelmingly and soundly rejected the sale. The Susitna Forestry Guidelines Project, adopted in December 1991, also rejected large timber sales.

Sincerely,

Judy Hargis



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB 310 , dated April 15, 1994.
bill/subject

I strongly oppose SB310. The public in Southern Alaska has repeatedly and consistently rejected the concept of Forest Management Agreements (FMAs) for the Susitna Valley.

SB310 is nothing more than an attempt to force FMAs on the public and ~~the~~ pacify us with a provision that we can have public comment after the fact.

I wanted to testify but there was not time on 4/15/94. I request another hearing in this committee in order to testify.

Signed: Judy L Hargis Judy L Hargis
Testifier

Property owner in Susitna Valley
Representing (Optional)

8920 Pioneer Drive, Anchorage, AK 99504
Address

(907) 338-6696
Phone No.

WALTER HARGIS
8920 PIONEER DR.
ANCHORAGE, AK 99504

April 14, 1994

Representative Bill Williams
House of Representatives
State Capitol
Juneau, AK. 99801-1182

Dear Representative Williams:

I oppose SB 310 strongly! The public in South-Central Ak. soundly opposed a large negotiated timber sale for the Sea Valley six years ago. That proposal was similar to what is in this bill.

The people opposed various forms of the concept again in the legislature from 1987 through 1990. We still oppose the concept as presented in SB 310. PLEASE LISTEN!! Thank you.

Sincerely,

Walter Hargis



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES COM
 committee name
 committee on SB 310, dated 4/15/94
 bill/subject

The public needs to be heard before
 you proceed. There are over 20 people
 here in Anchorage waiting to be heard
 on this today.

Public process is important. Please
reschedule another hearing so all people
can be heard.

Signed: Kevin Harun
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

510 M St

Address

277-2444

Phone No.

South-Central Timber Development, Inc.

4 March 1994

Senator Steve Frank
Alaska State Legislature
Room 518, State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99501-1182

Dear Steve:

Reading in this morning's Anchorage Daily News about the numerous attacks on your Forest Stewardship Bill, I want to say a belated word in favor of the idea, and to express sincere thanks for your introducing the subject during this legislature.

I personally have great difficulty in acquiescing to state ownership of over 100 billion acres of Alaska land; to be, private ownership by individuals is preferable, both as to surface and subsurface elements. Short of secession and revolution, however, we are likely stuck with this strategic and vast proprietorship of the State of Alaska.

Even though our state government is not avowedly socialistic, it is tinged and tintured with that philosophy. Nevertheless, as to what the state owns, hardly any state bureaucrat says to himself: "I must make such and such an enterprise succeed and produce significant profit." The average bureaucrat, dealing with private parties using or trying to use state resources, generally contrives to harass and deter or oppose any such private party in a major or minor way. This set of facts, which I conceive to be the way Alaska actually exists, is not conducive to remunerative and beneficial economic development.

The forest stewardship idea will partially overcome these substantial defects in our present arrangements. This morning's paper quoted State Forester Boutin as complaining that your Bill precludes an adequate public "process." On the contrary. Alaska has suffered from too much participation, in a quasi pure democracy regime, wherein the minions of anti-development always articulate their animosities, and the mass of citizens, who would ultimately derive benefit from development, are never heard from at all. The spirit of 1776 and the American Constitution of 1787 set forth the ideal of representative government, not a strain of pure democracy like an ancient Greek city-state.

We have a great timber resource in Alaska. In time, the timber within our borders could produce as much profit, and more

255 EAST FIREWEED LANE
SUITE 104

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

TELEPHONE: (907) 279-1493
FAX: (907) 279-4785

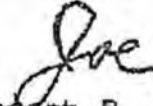
Senator Steve Frank
4 March 1994
Page 2

employment, than the petroleum industry. A careful look at Finland will show the correctness of this assertion, and, of course, trees are a renewable resource, the yield of which can be doubled with competent and politically unfettered management. We should be diligent and steadfast in the goal of removing the Tongass and Chugach National Forests from distant federal control. By what prudent warrant does the national government on the Potomac administer the greatest timber resources of Alaska?

These thoughts involve the long view, but step-by-step the Alaska Legislature can work towards the goal. In the meanwhile, your Forest Stewardship Bill is the best immediate policy change in the overall timber picture.

The best of luck, and again, my thanks.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph R. Henry
President

JRH/df

South-Central Timber Development, Inc.

19 April 1994

Via Fax No. 465-3793

Representative Bill Williams
Chairman, House Resources Committee
State Capitol, Room 128
Juneau, Alaska 99801

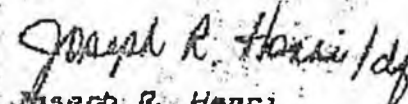
Dear Representative Williams:

Enclosed is a letter I wrote in early March to Senator Steve Frank urging passage of SB310, Forest Management Agreements. I am not sure what amendments or limiting provisions may have been added to the idea, but as a general rule we will never have a significant wood products industry based on state lands until the producers can obtain dependable, long-term contracts for a large sustainable yield of state timber.

I hope you and your Committee can see your way clear to support Forest Management Agreements.

Thanks and kind regards.

Sincerely yours,



Joseph R. Henri
President

JRH/df

Enclosure

cc: Mr. Troy Reinhart w/enclosures
Alaska Forest Association
Fax No. 225-5928



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES 370
 committee name
 committee on HOUSE BILL 210, dated 4/15/94
 bill/subject

LET'S NOT CREATE A LOSING INDUSTRY WHERE
 ONE DOWN - EXITS. ITS MUCH EASIER TO
~~GET~~ MAKE JOBS THAN IT IS TO TAKE
 THEM AWAY. LOSING IS A SINGLE USE
 OF THE LAND. LET'S NOT TURN THE LAST
 FRONTIER INTO THE LOST FRONTIER
 PLEASE STOP HAVING THESE TELECONFERENCES
 SCHEDULED FOR PUBLIC COMMENT WHEN YOU
 DON'T ALLOW TIME FOR THAT COMMENT.
~~THANK YOU~~

THANK YOU

TERRY HERMANA

Signed:

Testifier

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND CONSERVATION AREA

Representing (Optional)

BOX 2493 UTAH 99606

Address

835 5477

Phone No.



Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.

Post Office Box 964
Haines, Alaska 99827

March 2, 1994

Senator Steve Frank
Room 417
State Capitol
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Senator Frank:

I just sat through the first teleconference hearing on Senate Bill 310 this afternoon, but was unable to testify due to a lack of time allotted for testimony. Please include these comments as part of the record of opposition to this bill. I cannot, nor can I continue to ask other members of the community in Haines, to attend further teleconferences on this bill.

Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc. opposes this bill. Our economy and lifestyles in Haines are dependent on subsistence hunting and fishing, tourism, outdoor recreation, and small-scale logging, with tourism playing an increasingly important role. While we support a small-scale local timber industry with maximum value-added processing, we cannot support a bill that, regardless of your stated intent, places large-scale industrial clearcutting ahead of all other uses. It is difficult enough to get the Division of Forestry to adequately protect all forest resources and uses; your bill would make it impossible.

The Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve is the backbone of our economy, and is surrounded by state forest. Making primary land use on state lands threatens the biological resources of the Chilkat Valley and the rapidly growing tourist industry. Simply stated, tourists do not come to Alaska to see clearcuts.

Forest Management Agreements for 20-year timber harvest contracts would transfer many of the problems of Tongass National Forest management onto state lands. Long term timber contracts do not have the flexibility to adapt to new information. For example, fisheries biologists have only just become aware (since 1991) that most of the king salmon in the Chilkat River system spawn in the Kelsall River, where much logging continues to occur. A twenty year contract would make it extremely difficult to adopt changes in forest management to better protect our fisheries resources from clearcutting impacts. In addition, long term contracts would negate much of the public input that helped craft the Haines State Forest Management Plan.

Your bill deletes the two-year public notice requirement and the legal requirement for site-specific forest land use plans. We oppose this for obvious reasons.

Your bill eliminates public participation in decisions to clearcut tracts with less than 500,000 board feet, and places no limit on the cutting of adjacent "small tracts." Many, if not most, of the timber cuts on the Haines State Forest fall into this category, thus your bill removes local input into the timber planning process.

To summarize, Senate Bill 310 appears to be intended to make big bucks fast for a few large timber corporations, and leave most Haines area residents with little or nothing. We need to begin thinking in terms of long term, sustainable economic development for our community, not in terms of maximum resource extraction for quick profits.

Sincerely,



Eric Holle, President
Lynn Canal Conservation

* cc. Fred Zharoff, Jerry Mackie, Mike Miller



Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.

Post Office Box 964
Haines, Alaska 99827

April 15, 1994

Representative Bill Williams, Chairman
House Resources Committee

Dear Representative Williams:

Lynn Canal Conservation has just attended our fourth teleconference on Senate Bill 310 and has not yet been able to testify. Please accept this transmittal as our testimony against this bill. Also included is my original letter of opposition to Senator Frank, which outlines most of our concerns. Please distribute copies of both letters to the other committee members as our testimony.

The legislature should not pass forestry laws that do not include a complete ban on round log exports or the export of "cants" which are minimally processed logs. Most northwest timber states have either passed such laws or are heading in that direction.

Similarly, no new timber bills should be passed until the timber inventory for state forests becomes available. LCC has been waiting almost a decade for this inventory, but promises of its imminent release have all proven hollow. Without a timber inventory, concepts like sustained yield, allowable sale quantities, and reasonable rotation periods are meaningless. DNR is merely shooting in the dark without this information, and establishing Forest Management Agreements would be extremely irresponsible.

The last time a FMA was established in the Haines State Forest, seven small local operators went out of business, and the state lost over eight million dollars in road credits, facility loans, management costs and other subsidies. We should learn from that bitter lesson, instead of repeating those mistakes with SB310. Any and all contracts, long term or otherwise, should be subjected to a rigorous cost/benefit analysis so that the state does not squander any more funds on subsidies to irresponsible timber operators.

The fiscal concerns raised by the Dept. of Fish and Game are probably quite conservative; we expect that actual costs to the Dept. from FMAs would be much greater than the approximately \$100,000 estimated. In addition, it is our observation that DNR has never paid attention to the valid concerns regarding habitat impacts to fisheries from large-scale clearcutting. For example, ADF&G has repeatedly raised concerns regarding impacts to local king salmon spawning habitat from logging bridges in the Kelsall River drainage with little or no response from DNR. FMA's would clearly place additional burdens on ADF&G personnel with no guarantee that habitat concerns would be adequately addressed.

Finally, the cancellation of APC's contract in Silka indicates the inability of long term contracts to adapt to changing market conditions, which creates an unstable economic

base in Alaska. Let's not institute long term contracts on state lands in Alaska when they have proven so disastrous on the National Forests.

Sincerely,

Eric Holle, President
Lynn Canal Conservation, Inc.

Testimony prepared by:

Glynn Hoener
2885 Beverly Lane
Fairbanks, AK 99709

Submitted for the Record:

20 April 1994
House Resource Committee

Good Morning, I appreciate this opportunity to speak this morning. For the record, I was called last night and asked to specifically mention two others who couldn't be here today due to their jobs as teachers for the public school system, Louise Silet and Monica Garza. They both strongly oppose this bill.

My husband and I own a small construction company and ^{have} ~~made~~ ^{made} our living building residential houses. ^{in Fairbanks for almost 20 years.} Even though we rely on wood and wood products, we strongly oppose this bill, because this bill has not been designed to benefit the local economies or the local people.

We ~~strongly urge~~ ^{find the following important & missing from the current bill;} provisions ^{to} be adopted that would:

1. ~~Adopt a public~~ ^A process that would ^{allow the public to} decide how to best use a specific area, whether it be timber harvesting or another public ^{use} or whether to leave as habitat. But, consider all uses equally and determine the use through a public process.
2. ^A ~~Require~~ ^{we want that you} thorough inventories of the forests, labeling areas of ^{ment of} useable timber, old growth forest and non-useable timber areas. Further, assess the effect of logging on existing economies and other valued uses in the proximity of areas of potential timber harvesting.
3. ^A ~~Require~~ ^{ment of} flexible contracts that are reviewed on an individual basis as opposed to long-term contracts which would commit the state to

Testimony on SB 310

situations beyond sustainable harvests. We would do well to evaluate the situation in Northern Alberta Canada and learn all we can from what has happened there to help us avoid government subsidies and quick depletion of harvestable timber. I'd like to quote the Fairbanks Daily News Miner, Sunday, April 17, 1994;

"Alaska should never find itself in the position faced by Alberta, Canada. It committed to huge forest management agreements years ago without proper inventories. Now it turns out there isn't enough wood on the land they assigned to the agreements, so the province is looking to its park land to meet its commitments."

4. ^A Completely ⁺ review all costs to the state, such as the building and maintaining of roads, reforestation, oversight by the Department of Fish and Game, DNR, DEC, and no doubt more.

Finally, we are asking you to evaluate timber harvesting prudently, considering all aspects involved, including the public use of the lands, the local economies, wildlife habitat, all costs vs. benefits. We must ask seriously whether we need a state subsidized, large scale timber harvesting operation with low priced overseas markets and an influx of unemployed people from out-of-state looking for work or, whether we might do better with community established logging operations that work with the local businesses to bring quality products to the community for the benefit of all. Thank you for your time

Glynn Hoerner



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCES
committee name

committee on SP 310, dated APR 15, 1994
bill/subject

THIS ENORMOUS BILL, IT SEEMS, IS INTENDED TO HELP THE ECONOMY OF ALASKA. HOWEVER, AFTER READING ABOUT THE TIMBER INDUSTRY IN NORTHERN ALBERTA ESPECIALLY, I'M NOT CONVINCED THE ECONOMICS HAVE PROVED TO BE SUSTAINABLE, RATHER, IT SEEMS THE ECONOMIC SITUATION THERE HAS BECOME HIGHLY SUBSIDIZED. THE FOREST INDUSTRY HAS NOT EVER BEEN ABLE TO SUCCESSFULLY SUSTAIN ITSELF ON LONG-TERM CONTRACTS. IT SEEMS THE ONLY ECONOMIC BENEFITS OF THESE CONTRACTS ARE TO THE CORPORATIONS WHO BUY THE TIMBER AT VERY REDUCED PRICES. IF SP310 IS GOING TO WORK, I THINK WE NEED ASSURANCES THAT THE FMA'S ARE NOT GOING TO END UP AT SOME TIME COSTING THE STATE. IN ADDITION TO THE PROVISIONS ALREADY SUGGESTED, I BELIEVE WE NEED THE FOLLOWING:

- ★ 1. ASSURANCE THAT THE FORESTS WON'T BE SOLD AT A LOSS
 - ★ 2. ASSURANCE THAT HARVEST LEVELS WILL BE ADJUSTED SHOULD THE HARVEST RATES PROVE TOO HIGH DUE TO SLOW REFORESTATION, DAMAGE TO HABITAT, ECOSYSTEMS, FIRE, DISEASE, OR ANY NUMBER OF UNFORSEEN CIRCUMSTANCES.
 - ★ 3. ASSURANCE, IF POSSIBLE, THAT THESE TIMBER JOBS WILL GO TO ALASKANS FIRST.
 - ★ 4. ASSURANCE THAT ADFG IS FUNDED ADEQUATELY AND CONTRACTS APPROPRIATELY MONITORED.
- I URGE REVIEW OF THIS BILL BY THE FINANCE COMMITTEE.
- I URGE CAREFUL CONSIDERATION OF THIS BILL AT ALL LEVELS.

LET'S REQUIRE THAT THE TIMBER INDUSTRY WORK FOR US & NOT GIVE IN TO WHAT APPEARS TO BE CORPORATE DEMANDS.

Signed: Glynn Hoener
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
1805 BEVERLY LANE / 99709
Address

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

333 RASPBERRY ROAD
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99518-1500
PHONE (907) 344-0531

BOARDS SUPPORT SECTION

Anchorage Advisory
Committee
Box 454
Girdwood, AK 99587

March 4, 1994

Members of the Alaska State Senate
State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska

Re: SB 310

Dear Senators:

The Anchorage Fish and Game Advisory Committee opposes SB 310 for the following reasons.

Section 3 aggressively fosters forest management agreements by which the State would turn over to private parties much of the management of forest lands. We think that is unwise for fish and wildlife habitat and unwise for fish and game use. Such agreements will also increase, rather than decrease, state costs, because the agreements simply introduce another party into management decisions, and that costs money that isn't required in the present system.

Section 4 of the bill eliminates the existing authority of the Commissioner of Natural Resources to classify lands (greater than 640 acres) as closed to timber sale, and provides that only

the Legislature may institute such closures. This change of existing law weakens the value of the land use planning process. It essentially thrusts the Legislature into arenas it creates agencies to address.

Section 6 of the bill would require reforestation with trees that would be expected to grow into merchantable timber. This favors nonindigenous trees over native stocks -- and in many instances will affect negatively indigenous fish and wildlife.

Section 7 of the bill rewrites the criteria for "best interest determinations" the Department must make prior to any timber sale. It rewrites the criteria to eliminate recreation and subsistence and substitute "continuation and expansion of businesses." That amendment, besides being poor resource management, is counterproductive to State efforts to retrieve subsistence management.

Section 8 of the bill has been inaccurately represented by the Office of Legislative Counsel as mere housekeeping to eliminate a purported requirement that the Director of the Division of Forestry notify himself of a state sale. That is not correct. Section 8 amends existing law regarding reviews of plans of operations by an operator. Existing law is that an operator on any forest land, regardless of whether it is owned by the State, the University, a municipality, the Mental Health Trust, or some private corporation, must submit a plan of operation so that the Division can review the plan for compliance with the Forest Practices Act and the regulations under it. Section 8 would require such review only of those operations on municipal and private lands. The result is, first, that review would not exist for University and Mental Health lands, and second, would not exist for state lands. Why the Legislature would seek to stop reviews for compliance with its own statutes is baffling to say the least. The job of the Legislature should be not only to enact statutes but also assure they are implemented in a manner that complies.

Section 11 of the bill rewrites the purposes of designated state forests to makes them more commercially oriented and weakens the existing balance between commercial activities and other beneficial uses such as recreation, subsistence and commercial fish production, and tourism.

Section 12 of the bill requires the Department of Natural Resources to allow the fullest possible access to and use of natural resources including timber, fish, game and minerals. The Commissioner may restrict public use only when necessary to carry out the purposes of the Forest Practices Act. In other words, the bill eliminates the Department's authority to restrict access when the means of access would be found under Title 38 to injure fish and game habitat. Nor is it wise to require the Department to allow fullest possible access when the means of access (e.g. ATV

access) leads to harvest pressures on resident fish populations (such as rainbow trout, grayling, burbot, lake trout) that can't take such pressures. Such matters are best left to the discretion of the agencies.

Section 15 rewrites sustained yield to push it more toward considerations of timber only, rather than all forest resources.

In sum, SB 310 places a commercial forestry priority on all state forested land. Much of the actual land management would be handed over to private interests under forest management agreements authorized by the bill. Multiple use would be abandoned on state forest land and would only be retained in token form in designated state forests. Public planning processes would be weakened. Mental Health and University lands would be exempted from reviews of operations. Forested lands would be managed for business purposes over traditional public uses, such as hunting, fishing, recreation and subsistence.

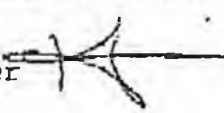
We suggest this legislation proceed no further.

Sincerely yours,

for Larry Holmes / by JYP
Laurence (Larry) Holmes
Chairman
Anchorage Fish and Game
Advisory Committee

cc: All Alaska State Senators and Representatives
Harry Noah, Commissioner, DNR
Carl Rosier, Commissioner, ADF&G
All Fish and Game Advisory Committees in Fairbanks/Tanana
Valley and Susitna Valley areas.
UFA/UCIDA
Tanana Chiefs

NOmetata!
Karin Holser
Grantwriter, Researcher
HC 33 Box 3177K
Wasilla, AK 99654
907-376-6231

Date: 19 April 1994
To: All Representatives on the House Resources
Committee
From: Karin Holser 
Re: SB 310

I would like to go on record as being opposed to this bill. Have we learned nothing from the U.S. Forest Services forest management? Managing forests just for the benefits of resource extraction is not the solution. No business would ever dream of using up it's capital - they would invest it and live off the interest. When will we recognize that all the earth's resources are the capital which needs to be invested wisely so we can live off them for a long time in the future. That doesn't mean locking them up, but it also doesn't mean exploiting them and living off the capital. We need to come up management plans that invest our capital into programs that provide long term - seven generation worth of interest - a great example of this is the Alaska Center for Appropriate Technology Bio-Based Fiber Composites program. This program uses all parts of the tree, shrubs, grasses, waste paper, anything that Bio-Based Fiber is hammer milled and compressed into composite building board like Oriented Strand Board. This type of industry could live off our forests forever. It's a combination of taking a little new and lots of used resources to make something new and useful, which can then be reprocessed again and again. I encourage you to start to break all the old paradigms and become a part of the answer to all resource issues.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB310 , dated 4-20-94
bill/subject

Thank you Mr. Chairman. My name is Eleanor Huffines and I'm a teacher and guide from Palmer wanting to voice my concerns about SB310. SB310 will not solve the economic problems of the state. Once an FMA contract is issued, timber harvesting becomes the controlling land use. Other forest values (management of fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, tourism and other forest dependent businesses) all become secondary to timber development. Getting it cut out for the mill has priority but without value added to timber in Alaska. Unprocessed timber exported from Alaska means that Alaskan jobs are lost. Please do not pass this bill out of committee.

Signed: Eleanor
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Mile 1 Farm Loop Road Palmer AK 99645
Address

Phone No.

Testimony prepared for the teleconference scheduled for April 15, 1994 by the House Resources Committee - Bill Williams, Chairman on CS for SB 310 - a bill to change the purpose of Alaska State Forests and to authorize large-scale, long-term timber harvest contract under Forest Management Agreements.

My name is Celia M. Hunter. I am a 47-year resident of Alaska residing at 1819 Musko Trail, Fairbanks, AK 99709. My phone number is 479-2754.

I am opposed to CS SB 310 as now written. The two major provisions to which I object remain unchanged. No. 1 - the re-defining of the purpose for which our State Forests were created to emphasize commercial timber harvest above all other uses is not compatible with Alaska's multiple-use philosophy as expressed in our constitution.

No. 2 - the creation of Forest Management Agreements without any provision for a comprehensive inventory of all the boreal forest values which would be affected by such contracts, and without a detailed cost/benefit analysis comparing such contractual arrangements with other potential ways of utilizing these Alaskan forests will result in placing Alaska once again in a colonial relationship with Outside multi-national interests.

Alaskans deserve the opportunity to create a high quality, community-based, locally owned and staffed diversity of forest-based industries which would maintain the integrity of our boreal forests while providing jobs, subsistence resource uses, recreational opportunities, and wildlife and fisheries values.

The experience of the Canadian province of Alberta with Forest Management Agreements should give Alaskans food for thought. In Alberta, as much as 60% of their boreal forests are under contract to two huge Japanese firms - Daishowa and Mitsubishi. These giant corporation pay a minimal fee -

something like \$30 per sq. km. to hold these enormous acreages and the timber thereon out of reach of small entrepreneurs. These huge corporations have a guaranteed timber source, while small entrepreneurs must bid annually for lower quality sites. While these huge companies always promise to make sure the small operations will have a timber supply, in actual practice they hang onto their monopoly.

Alberta pays up to \$800,000 per job to these corporations in the form of direct, taxpayer funded subsidies and loans or loan guarantees. Alberta's FMAs bring far lower returns to the province than more competitive sales in neighboring B.C. - Alberta receives about \$2 per cu. meter compared to \$8 to 11 in B.C.

Jobs are touted as a major benefit of FMAs, but huge timber harvesting and milling operations provide far fewer jobs than small, labor-intensive businesses. Large scale harvesting is technology-intensive; labor costs are minimized wherever possible. The pulp mills are computerized so intensively that in one huge mill, only five operators do all the work.

Before we condemn Alaska's boreal forest to massive clear-cutting and the export of our timber resources in a form with the lowest possible return to Alaska residents and taxpayers, we need to demand that no contracts may be explored or executed until a cost/benefit study comparing all potential uses of these forests has been done. We need to keep in mind that the exploitation of Alaska's natural resources should benefit ordinary Alaskans first and foremost.

We don't need to be a colony of Japan, as we were once a colony of the Pacific Northwest salmon industry. Alaskan jobs and profits should go to Alaskans - not out-of-work Pacific Northwest loggers, and huge Japanese mega-corporations.

Leslie M. Hunter



Fairbanks North Star Borough

809 Pioneer Road

P.O. Box 71267

Fairbanks, Alaska 99707-1267

907/459-1000

April 6, 1994

Alaska State Legislature
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Legislator:

The Fairbanks North Star Borough Trails Advisory Commission urges you to protect the integrity of the existing trails and access to the trails included in the land subject to Senate Bill 310 and its substitute.

Sincerely,

Allan Johnson, Chairman
FNSB Trails Advisory Commission

Western Canada Wilderness Committee
10121-Whyte Avenue #4
Edmonton, Alberta T6E 1Z5
Ph: (403) 433-5323 FAX (403) 433-5327

April 13, 1994

To: Rep. John Davies
 State Capitol
 Juneau, Ak.

*to all
 Reps.*

From: Gray Jones, M.Sc.
 Executive Director
 Western Canada Wilderness Committee
 Edmonton, Canada
 Forestry Consultant to the Grand Council of Treaty 8

Regarding SB 310 and forestry development issues in the Tanana Valley and Alaska

Dear Mr. Davies,

I've spent a few days in Alaska and talked extensively with the Alaska Boreal Forest Council, University of Alaska researchers, forestry officials, ADF&G personnel, individuals in the community and media about forestry development issues, the history of FMAs in Canada, and how they pertain to the Alaskan situation. The following is a series of observations and comments that may be helpful in addressing these issues:

1. Both Alberta and Alaska are jurisdictions that were almost totally dependent on the boom and bust cycles related to the oil and gas industry. With depression in the oil and gas industry, both jurisdictions have scrambled to diversify their economies to make up for serious downfalls. In Alberta, all of the FMAs were given out in an extraordinary four year period with improper timber inventories, planning, overcapitalization and subsidies by the province, without enough input from indigenous and people in the communities and, in some cases, working to the detriment of existing economies. An example is the SunPine Louisiana Pacific FMA where clearcut logging directly threatens thirty successful tourist and ecotourist operations in this area. The history of FMAs in Canada leaves a lot to be desired. Communities and provinces have abrogated the responsibility for their forest to large multinationals for 20-year periods.

2. I believe Alaska to be at the crossroads. Alaska has a thriving tourist economy. It is the number three industry in the state. According to the Popcorn Report, one of the premiere trend analyses in the world, "wildering", or experiencing wilderness, will be the leading growth industry involving people from industrialized countries in the next ten years. Jurisdictions and places that have high quality and intact wilderness environments will be in a perfect position for developing tourist-

based economies in the future. Alaska has large tracts of intact boreal wilderness, including the grandeur of glaciers, wildlife, clean rivers and esoteric components like the aurora borealis and interesting indigenous cultures, which would be of extreme interest to tourists. The Tanana Valley is an intact and healthy biological system, an eco-museum, or living museum, with roots in the gold-mining and transportation histories of Alaska. The Tanana Valley is also potentially the first FMA in Alaskan history. If this FMA is established, it will set a precedent for all other FMAs and forestry developments: It must be done right to live up to the multiple use philosophy of the Alaska State Constitution.

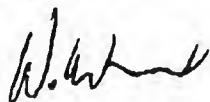
As a biologist and forester, I've concerns with SB 310 because I feel it to be carte blanche for any potential developer. It is loose, nonspecific, and does not protect the environment, social or economic needs of Alaskans. The spirit of the document is weak, the wording is fuzzy, and it gives too much power to the Commissioner of DNR and Attorney General of Alaska, bypassing public needs and input. From a forestry standpoint, the timber in the valley is marginal to moderate in terms of volume and quality, transportation is difficult and expensive, and any value-added-on facility (for example, an OSB plant) would have to utilize a high percentage of the timber resource to be marginally successful, thus destroying biological, tourist and other values, as well as the future unknown tourist potential. Of great concern is the controversy over timber inventories in the area. In discussion with forestry officials and people at the university, there seems to be incomplete inventories. Before you sell something, you have to know what it is! Proper and complete timber inventories should be the baseline that occurs before the signing of any FMAs. A cost-benefit social and economic analysis for the regional base is imperative. I think it is very important to look also at the history of forestry developments in Alaska. How many have failed or are failing? Which ones are successful and why? Could the signing of a Tanana Valley FMA agreement be a swinging albatross to the people of Alaska?

Perhaps as an alternative to FMAs, there should be exploration into Community Forestry which exists in many jurisdictions including Oregon, British Columbia and Quebec. Community Forestry employs the latest microtechnology in logging and milling. It does not require huge capital investments. Market niches are explored and developed around the world: Transporting raw logs to the Orient and chipping forests is not part of the spirit of Community Forestry. High-quality, decentralized, small-scale, value-added-on models of economic development, as written about in the Schumaker book Small is Beautiful is, I believe, a positive wave of the future that should be explored.

It is very late at night. I am tired, so I'll sign off for now. I am available any time to give you reference material or talk with you about these issues at the above FAX and phone numbers.

Yours for the environment,

Gray Jones





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
 committee name
 committee on SB 310, dated 4-15-94
 bill/subject

Please take no ^{further} action on this bill until the true costs to the state to implement and administrate it have been fully investigated. All purported benefits must be carefully weighed against the true track record of big time logging companies in Alaska, Canada, ~~and~~ the Pacific Northwest and elsewhere.

See the attached announcement "Let's Level About Logging" Anchorage Daily News 4-10-94, which gives a perspective many of us in the Interior share.

Sincerely,

BARBARA K KALEN

Signed: Barbara K Kalen
 Testifier

Representing (Optional)

Box 72285, Fairbanks, 99707
 Address

My name is Carol Kleckner and I am the owner of a bed and breakfast in Fairbanks. The way that SB 310 has been presented is a great concern to myself and many other small business owners that depend on tourism for their livelihood. A possible result of the widespread cutting of the Tanana Valley forest catering to the interest of the large logging companies may be some new jobs for Fairbanks residents but could put many of us out of business. Fairbanks to begin with is not the largest draw of the state. We don't have the majestic mountains surrounding the town nor a huge fisheries industry, nor the roaring ocean with a back drop of snow covered peaks. What Fairbanks does have is a close knit community of people truly living the last frontier lifestyle. A town surrounded by rivers cutting through virgin timber forests of birch and spruce that have to live and grow through one of the harshest climates in Alaska. A town where the tourist can get a real feel of the rugged life many in Alaska do live. It is unlike the metropolis of Anchorage that is just another big city to some, but the Fairbanks area offers hiking, skiing, snow machining, trapping, and hunting accessible to many via it's rivers and forests. With SB 310 and its FMA's the primary use changes from use of the "small" logger, trapper, hunter, or hiker to a primary use for large scale commercial development. The current multiple use function benefits many, the result of the passage of SB 310 will benefit few and hurt many. There are many tourists that take flight seeing tours of the area. I have heard people marvel at the expanse of land and the beauty from above. Being a pilot myself, I appreciate the forests and rivers for the beauty they offer surrounding Fairbanks and would hate for the hillsides and valleys to look like some of the areas of Washington state. If the legislature thinks that SB 310 will promote jobs, please remember the small business owners that could be out of work because of it. Flight-seeing tours, river runs, hiking, trapping, maybe even the small logger if the commercial companies will have the power to tie up all of the land. These forests have taken decades to grow, lets not wipe them out with one swipe of the pen. Please kill SB 310.

CAROL KLECKNER
BIRCH HAVEN INN
233 FAIRMILL RD
FAIRBANKS AK
99712
457-2451

The sponsors of this ad are United Cook Inlet Drift Association, Kodiak Audubon, Trout Unlimited, The Alaska Center for the Environment, Area K Seiners, The Homer Charter Boat Association, The North Pacific Fisheries Association, the Alaska Rainforest Campaign, Kachemak Bay Conservation Society, Cook Inlet Seiner's Association, Kodiak Conservation Network, the Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, and the Alaska Sportfishing Association.

LET'S LEVEL ABOUT LOGGING

For the last eight weeks, the Alaska Forest Association (a pro-logging lobby group) has been running a series of slick, full-color ads in this space. This week, the rest of us who depend on the forest present the truth -- in black and white.

AFA SAYS: "Almost 80% of Alaska's old growth is totally protected."

THE TRUTH IS: that most of the "forest" on the coast is actually mountains, glaciers, muskeg swamp, and stunted timber. For example, only about 4 percent of Southeast's Tongass National Forest harbors the big trees needed for fish and wildlife habitat. Only 21% of this original critical old growth is protected by law from logging in wilderness or roadless areas.

AFA SAYS: "Wildlife can kick up their paws and relax... Critters that are struggling elsewhere, flourish here."

THE TRUTH IS: even Forest Service biologists admit that logging will cause massive losses of deer in Southeast Alaska. Logging has already contributed to closures of deer and bear hunting. A recent Forest Service study concluded that in the Tongass forest, some wildlife populations probably won't remain viable unless we reduce current logging plans. Clearcuts harm lots of "critters."

AFA SAYS: Only the timber industry depends on renewable resources to provide year-round, longterm jobs.

THE TRUTH IS: that commercial fishing employs more Alaskans than any other renewable resource-based industry. And fish are endangered by poor logging practices, which degrade water quality and fish habitat.

AFA SAYS: Logging roads are "built and paid for by the timber industry."

THE TRUTH IS: most logging roads are an expensive gift from taxpayers to the timber industry. On public lands, logging roads are either built for the loggers by the government or are built by the loggers in exchange for discounts on timber. Either way, we pay -- not them. Roads also increase competition for game, displacing local folks. Poachers love them, though.

AFA SAYS: "We're managing salmon and forests better and better."

THE TRUTH IS: despite a 1990 state law that finally banned logging within 66 feet of fish streams on private land, loggers routinely demand special permission to cut inside the buffers. Over 70% of these requests have been approved, sometimes even over the objections of state fish experts. Even if left intact, these thin buffers are far short of 100-300 foot buffers scientists consider a minimum to protect salmon and trout.

AFA SAYS: "Clearcutting is often the best [timber] harvesting method."

THE TRUTH IS: clearcutting is the cheapest way to cut trees, not the best. Clearcutting is ugly, can cause landslides, devastates wildlife habitat and can harm fish streams. When the soil washes away, some trees won't even grow back.





Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB 310, dated April 20, 1994
bill/subject

I am opposed to SB 310. Please table this bill until you have done your research into the facts and have listened to the concerns of the public and have worked out a consensus among the different interests in our state forests.

One of the most ominous things in this bill is Sec. 5. The state forests belong to everyone. Even if you were considering economics only, there are other important economic interests besides timber. ~~AS~~ AS 41.17.200 is good as it stands.

Another ominous thing is provision for long term and large scale contracts. That gives effective control over our forests probably to a corporation whose only real interest is revenue. If unacceptable damage is done by one of these contracts there is no provision for any challenge or appeal or way to stop the damage. There is not enough limitation on the power of the DNR Commissioner.

Please learn from the mistakes made in Alberta and Southeastern - don't repeat them.

Signed: Carol Klopf (Carol Klopf)
Testifier

self
Representing (Optional)

1191 Eastwood Lane, Fairbanks 99712
Address



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB 310, dated 4/15/04
bill/subject

I need to research this bill more. I am concerned about us being able to control things once they begin. I don't want us to rush into this and make big mistakes. This could seriously damage our jobs in the tourism and subsistence economies. The Villages depend upon these economies. Further erosion of these economies will put more people into the cities and stretch social services. Let's be careful.

Signed: [Signature]
Testifier

Yukon River Tours
Representing (Optional)

214 2nd Ave, Box 99701 4811
Address

**ALASKA WOMEN IN MINING**

P.O. Box 34044, Juneau, Alaska 99803

April 20, 1994

Representative Bill Williams
Chairman, House Resources Committee
State Capitol, Room 128
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Representative Williams,

RE: SB310

We would urge you to support SB310. We feel it is important for the legislature of this State to support bills such as this which will create jobs and in doing so help the overall economy and will also protect forest health. In light of the recent job losses in the timber industry in this state, the importance of the passing of this bill is even greater.

Some may voice opposition due to supposed "environmental concerns." It is important to note that the Forest Management Agreements will still have the protection of the Forest Practices Act, including stream buffers.

Natural resource industries can exist in an environmentally safe manner. Certainly as Chairman of such an important committee in these economically trying times, we would expect your support of this bill. Should you require, we would also be happy to testify. The industries of Alaska are learning that we must closely monitor the support of bills such as these, because they are of such vital concern.

Your support would be greatly appreciated and expected.

Thank you.

Sincerely,

Tammy Larson
President
(phone 463-4636)

cc: Alaska Forest Association

Alaska Veterinary Clinic, Inc.
300 EAST FIREWEED LANE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99503

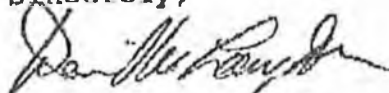
Representative Williams
House of Representatives
State Capital (MS 3100)
Juneau, AK 99801-1182

Dear Representative Williams,

I am writing this note in opposition to SB 310. This bad legislation could have terrible negative impacts on all Alaskans who hunt, fish and otherwise use state lands and would benefit only a few timber operators.

I encourage you to vote against SB 310 when the opportunity arises. Thank you for your consideration of this matter.

Sincerely,



David W. Law, D.V.M.



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resource committee
committee name

committee on SB 310, dated 4/20/91
bill/subject I love the

I oppose SB310. I was the Earth Day coordinator for Fairbanks. It was my first experience of involvement with environment concerns. I feel the tourism industry is the strongest potential to establish economic stability. I've observed in my 9 years of residency, as a business owner, that Alaska depends on the entrepreneurial skill of its residents to creatively survive economically here. Ripping away our most precious commodity in sale of our forest to the monopoly of outside special interest groups is ripping the heart out of why I'm so in love with this state. Please do not create enormous tracks of dead land! The response of people in the lower 48 is almost predictable - This Bill's the people (politicians) passing it will go down

in history as the Earth Day travesty! (APRIL 22nd) - After all the commentary today - I echo the common voice - more study! more considerations of the bigger picture - Our land belongs to us! Please oppose SB310 P.S. I counted 48 opposed and only 8 (with vested interests) for this bill today.

Signed: TARA KA LA
Testifier Tara Self

Representing (Optional)
PO Box 84212 Fairbanks AK 99708
Address



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the HOUSE RESOURCES COMM.
committee name

committee on SB 310, dated 4/20/94
bill/subject

I oppose SB 310 in both its original and revised forms.

This bill is a desperate attempt to bring a large industry ready made to the interior. Without even the most basic background information such as forest inventory data or realistic state cost projections, this bill is being rammed down the throats of interior residents. Poorly planned timber development in the Pacific Northwest should be clear examples of where the Tanana Valley is heading if SB 310 is passed. We must maintain the multiple use concept. Alaska has a chance to avoid the mistakes of the lower 48. Let's scrap this bill and start over to develop the interior timber industry in a way that benefits all residents.

Signed: John Fogman
Testifier

Representing (Optional)
1874 PUCK'S RD. FOX 99709
Address



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the House Resources
committee name

committee on SB310, dated April 20, 1994
bill/subject

I have to question who benefits from SB310 legislation. Certainly not my friends, my neighbors, our children, indeed, the majority of Alaskans. This legislation is to benefit the short term gain of a few businessmen. And this bill is certainly promoting a situation of short term, overharvest, exploitation rather than a well planned, sustained yield which takes into account not only large scale logging interests but other forest uses as well.

This is a democracy. Legislators are supposed to listen and act upon the will of the majority, not represent and promote the wishes of a small self interest group. In Alaska we live in a particularly fragile environment. Please don't pass this legislation! Look to the will of the majority and develop a well thought out, research based bill which benefit all Alaskans and will leave forests which future generations of Alaskans can be proud of.

Signed: Paola L. Johnson
Testifier

Representing (Optional)

2571 Livingston Loop (PO Box 80792) Fbks AK 99708
Address

Attn. Senate Committee,

As a voting citizen, I want to express my discontent with SB 310. Managing the valley's forests for timber harvest is a poor decision. The forest management agreement to exempt small, 200 acre cuts from the five year timber scale schedule goes against the wishes of the public and myself. We need to keep money in this valley and direct our economic pursuits towards sustainable, local endeavors. Timber harvesting in this manner is not it. Listen to your voting public. Do not pass SB 310.

Larry Lynn

Larry Lynn
P.O. Box 878687
Wasilla, AK 99687

Attn. Senate Committee:

SB 310 directly ignores the wishes of the people of this valley. I am opposed to large scale timber harvest, yet the Forest Management Agreements in the bill exempt small scale harvests from the five year timber sale schedule. These "small scale" harvests will cover about 200 acres of forested land. That is not small scale. The forested lands of this valley can offer incredible opportunities for economic growth, but not if they are clear-cut. Tourism is a multi-million dollar business here. Tourists are not interested in looking at clear-cuts. I am young and hope that when I grow up I will still be able to explore this valley and enjoy its natural benefits such as fishing, hunting, and vacationing. When I can vote, I will vote for those representatives who act as advocates for the people who put them in office.

Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Megan Sarah Lynn

Megan Sarah Lynn
P.O. Box 878687
Wasilla, AK 99687

April 21, 1994

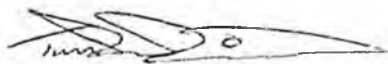
Representative Bill Williams
Alaska State Capitol
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182

Dear Sir,

Drop Senate Bill 310 now. The vast majority of Tanana valley residents oppose it. It would place control of a large portion of our forests in the hands of large timbering companies for 20 years. Furthermore, cutting at the rate of 5,000 acres per year is not sustainable. Losing control of our timber for 20 years and receiving clearcuts in return is bad business.

If we are going to develop an Tanana valley timber industry - which we already have at a sustainable level - we should do so conservatively and in such a manner as to ensure its survival for many generations. As someone who's only paycheck came from a sawmill for 5 years, I would like to see a small, sustainable timber and wood products industry in the Tanana valley. I would like to see it in the hands of small, Alaska-based businesses. Lastly, I would like to see logs cut in the interior stay in the interior and supply local wood-products and construction industries.

Common sense dictates that this bill be dropped. We do not need jobs at any cost. We do need smart jobs in smart industries that will be around for a long time to come and won't exploit or forests, air, or water. Kill this bill!



TODD MACKINAW
3150 Chena Hot Springs Road
Fairbanks, AK 99712



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the RESOURCES
 committee on S.B. 310 committee name
4/20/94 dated 4/20/94
 bill/subject

WITH ALL DUE RESPECT FOR SEN. STEVE FRANK
 WHOM I HOLD IN VERY HIGH ESTEEM, I ASK YOU TO
 VOTE NO ON SB 310... UNTIL SUCH TIME AS
 THE BILL CONTAINS ASSURANCES OF TRULY
SUSTAINABLE LOGGING AND MUCH STRONGER
 LANGUAGE MANDATING LOCAL VALUE ADDED
 OPPORTUNITIES.

I AM A LONGTIME RESIDENT OF FAIRBANKS
 A GENERAL CONTRACTOR & LOG HOME BUILDER USING
 LOCAL LOGS. I BELIEVE THAT IT IS DESIRABLE
 TO UTILIZE OUR LOCAL FOREST PRODUCTS IN A
 BENEFICIAL MANNER AND WOULD ACTIVELY SUPPORT
 LOCAL SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF THE
 TANANA BASIN FORESTS.

Signed: Mike Maich
 Testifier
SELF - ESTER CONSTRUCTION
 Representing (Optional)
PO BOX 161 ESTER, AK 99725
 Address

Dear Representative James and to all members of the House Resources Committee

In an attempt to understand SB310, I have been studying the bill, all the statutes and regulations to which it refers, the Tanana Basin Area Plan, and the Tanana Valley Forest Management Plan. I have also talked with employees of DNR (DOF) and ADF&G and forestry professionals at the University. I am concerned that

- 1 - the public has not been adequately informed or had sufficient time to become adequately informed on all aspects of the Bill and,
- 2 - that the Bill may not provide adequate public review of FMA's. (I would like more time to determine this second point to my own satisfaction).

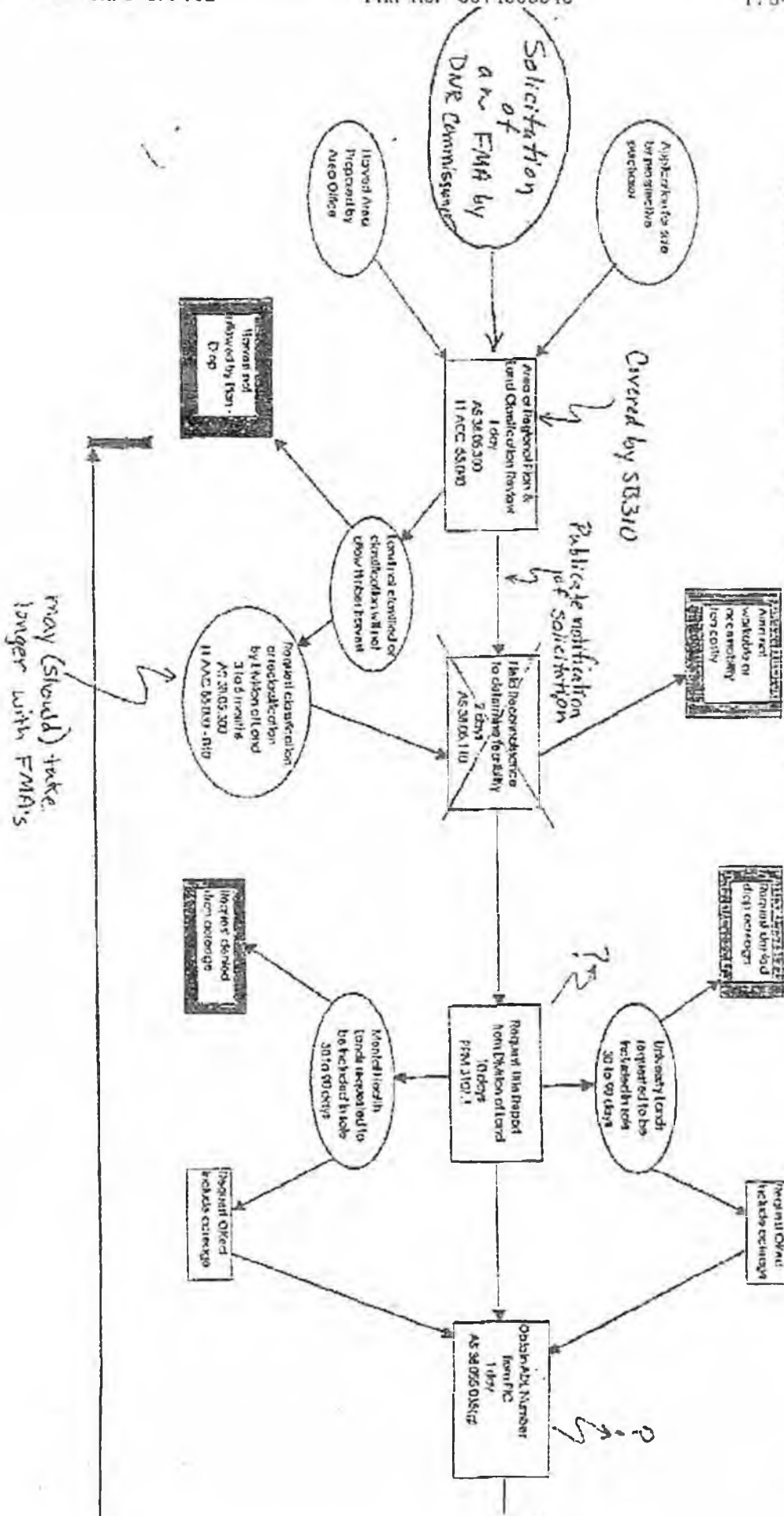
I am not opposed to FMA's nor do I wholeheartedly support them. We'll probably never know if an FMA is a "good thing" unless we try one. However, I am concerned that the process for processing FMA's is considerably less stringent than for timber sales as they are done now (see the attached flow chart) and this seems unwise to me. Perhaps we should have confidence that the Contract will take care of potential problems - but the final agreement is not reviewed by anyone but the Commissioner as provided by SB310. FMA's could be 10 to 50 times the size of our normal timber sales - surely they should

receive equal or greater scrutiny and deserve as much time for review.

Thank you for taking the time to show concern on this issue.

Audrey J. Magoun
3680 Non Rel.
Fairbanks, Ak. 99709
479-5588

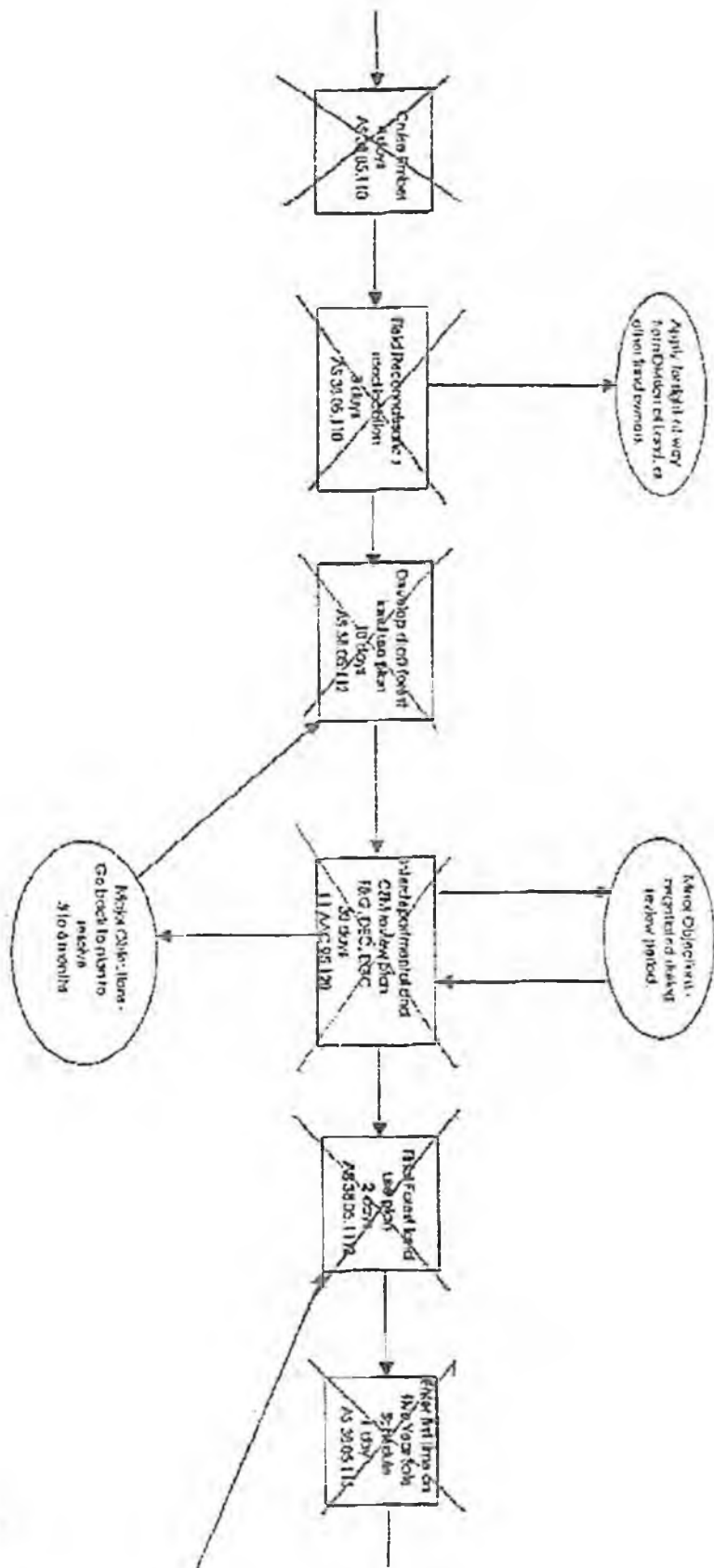
This is a flow chart showing the difference in procedures between a regular Commercial timber sale (as mandated by Alaska law) and sale of timber through an FMA (FMA= Forest Management Agreement as proposed by SB310).



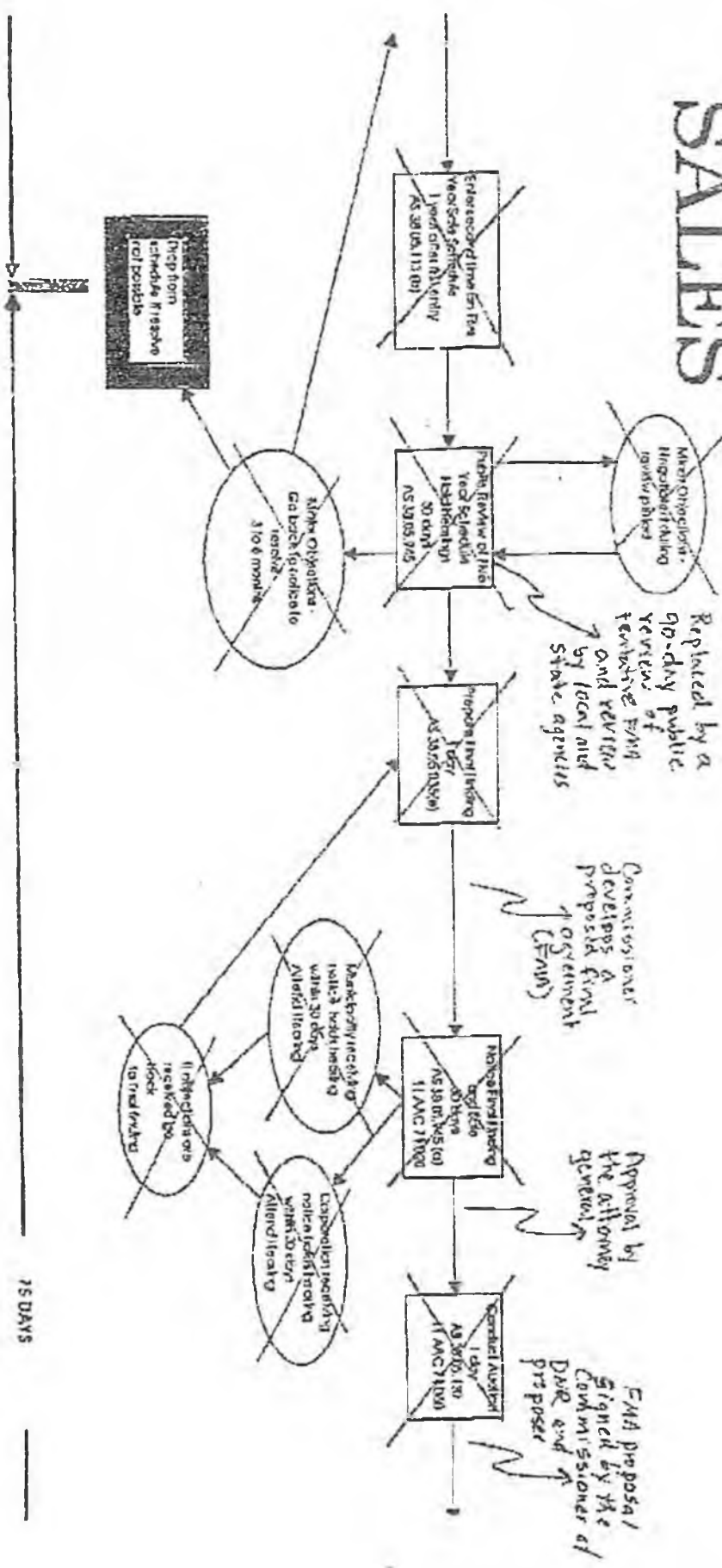
X = Does not apply to FMAs because of provisions in SB310
P = Do not know the relevancy in relation to FMAs at this time.

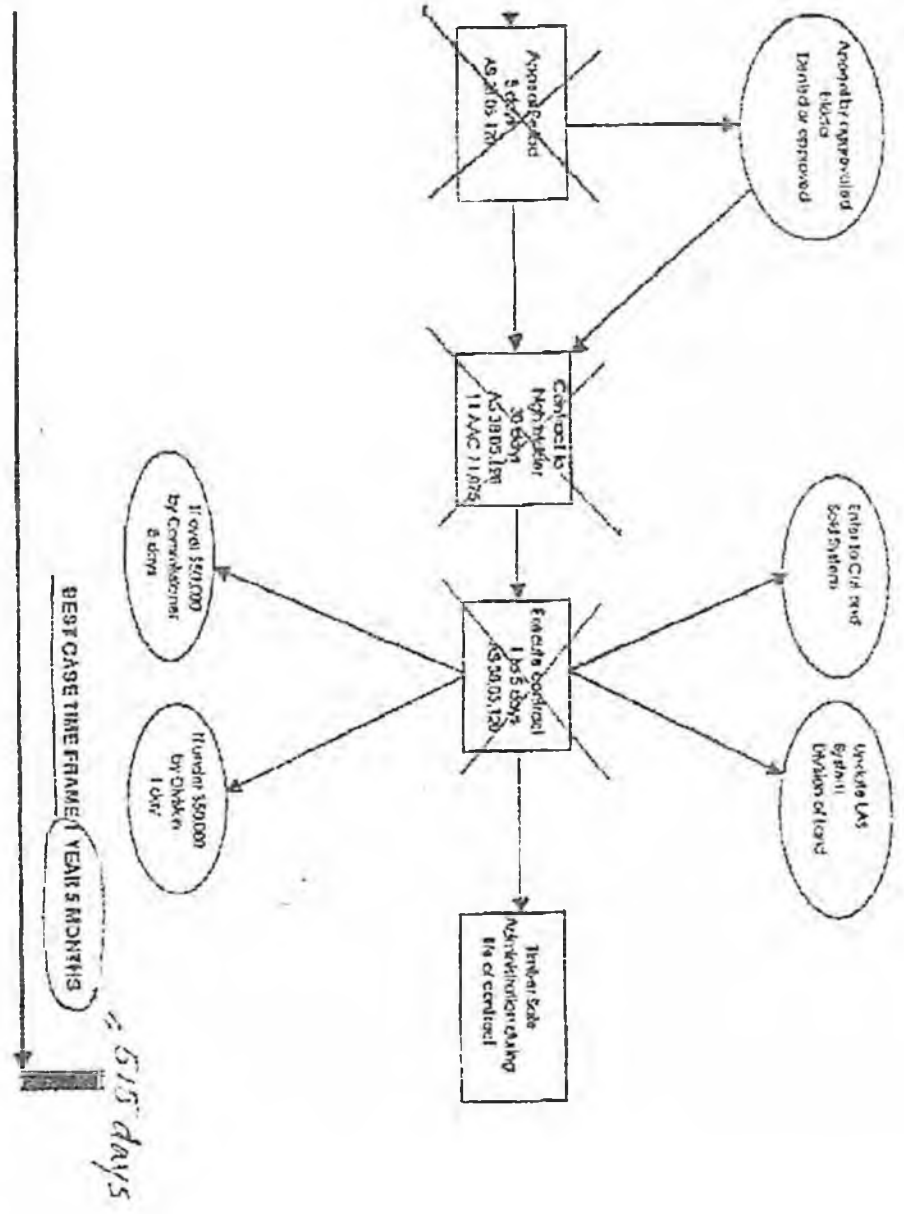
Original Flow Chart available from DNR '05

55 DAYS



SALES





An FMA could take as little as 137 days to sign (perhaps even less) but could not take any less than 120 days. Actual time will probably take more than 137 days.

Meredith Marshall
PO Box 7418
Ketchikan, Alaska 99901
225-2134

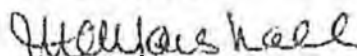
April 20, 1994

I support SB310. Utilizing Alaska's state forests to create industry and provide jobs is a positive step for our state.

The concept of forest management agreements as a way of supplying industry and ensuring environmental compliance from an operator who will then have a vested interest in the land management process is an idea that is overdue. Long term contracts allow a producer to amortize a large investment in a reasonable period of time and is a benefit to the communities that will see increased employment.

Streamlining the state timber management process will not put other resources at risk and will finally get a viable timber sale program on state lands.

Sincerely:


Meredith Marshall

STATEMENT ON SB310

by

Larry Mayo

282 Hay Way

Fairbanks, AK 99709

April 14, 1994

SB310 attempts to provide economic improvements for Alaskans through intensive cutting of our forests. More than likely, it would harm us more than help us.

Forests on state lands provide a wide range of benefits ranging from fisheries to hunting, trapping, wildness, subsistence, a nice place to live, tourism, clean air and water, house logs, fire wood, research, and recreation. All of these activities provide economic and other benefits to most residents. The driving concept in SB310, that the woods do not contribute satisfactorily to the economy, is simply false.

It is debatable whether competitive bidding for timber pays its way today. Experience elsewhere is that long term Forest Management Agreements lead to increased subsidies and much smaller timber revenues compared with competitive bidding.

I am frankly surprised, and distressed, with the Republicans. For years, they have been stalwarts that "outside interests" should not control Alaskans. Through SB310 they are engineering a sell-out; it is tailored to multi-national timber companies. If these outside companies come in, we will find that access into their contract areas is forbidden, that Alaskans will not have the education to run their type of operations, they will need generous state subsidies to survive, and that their primary purpose will be to ship the wood cut with the least possible work involved. Countries like Japan can survive economically only when they can import cheap resources for their workers and their industries.

By contrast, a larger number of smaller home-town wood industries can provide much greater economic benefit for Alaskans through local hiring, working and building with the wood, selling it, and using it in many ways in our own homes. And to our greater benefit, they will not need to cut as much of the natural forest. This will leave a lot of it for our other benefits already mentioned.

BUT MOST IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO UNDERSTAND--AS THE EARTH BECOMES MORE AND MORE DAMAGED, PEOPLE COME FROM AROUND THE WORLD TO SPEND TIME TO WITNESS A FULLY-FUNCTIONAL NATURAL ECOSYSTEM. IN LESS TIME THAN A 20-YEAR FMA WILL RUN OUT; THIS ASPECT, ALONE, WILL EMERGE AS THE GREATEST ECONOMIC BENEFIT FROM OUR STATE FOREST LANDS.

TAIGA ECOSYSTEM VALUES AND BENEFITS

Views expressed by citizens of Fairbanks, Alaska—Compiled by L. R. Mayo

(479-2954)

INTRINSIC

Wildness
Existing for thousands or millions of years
Unique to Earth
Having unwritten Rights
self-Renewing
self-Regulating
self-Healing
Home of the circum-polar Boreal Forest
Home of Lakes, Bogs, Marshes, Meadows, and Rivers
Solar powered Energy reservoir of the sub-arctic
Storehouse of natural Genetic Materials
Ecosystem and Habitat biodiversity
Makes its Soil from rock
Makes and stores its complex chemical Nutrients
Habitat for all sub-arctic animal life

PRACTICAL

Supply of abundant clean water
*Air shed, the source of clean Air with moisture,
fragrance, and oxygen*
Recycles our wastes such as sewage and CO2
Setting for physically-healthy Living
Tent sites and Campfires
Fish and game Meat
Wood for Shelter and Furniture
Wood for industry
Fuel
Wood for Export
Wood for Art and Toys
Entertainment for curious Children
Water Storage in times of flood and drought
Holds soil against wind and water erosion
Stabilizes Climate
Scenic resource for Tourism

Shelter from wind
Moss and snow for Insulation
Sound barrier
Birds and Flowers
Outdoor Classroom of wildlife and nature
Object for Science of sustainable systems
Herbs, berries, teas, mushrooms, and medicines
Dye materials
Ambiance for pleasant Homes and Business sites
Soils for Agriculture and Gardens
Feed for domestic Livestock
Genetic Source for agriculture and domestic animals
Fence rows
Assets for great Recreation
Environment that promotes psychological Health
Wildlife to watch and hear
Ever-changing tapestry of natural Art
Object of Poetry and Photography
Place for evolution of Sustainable Lifestyles
Source of Alaskan Native Cultural Attributes
Site of the "Sourdough Alaskan Lifestyle"
Birch bark and syrup

SPIRITUAL

Quietness that one can hear
Clarity and color that one can see
Freshness that one can smell
Strength that one can feel
Tranquillity and Hope
Fellowship with all Life on Earth
Solitude for spiritual Renewal
Inspiration for philosophical Development
Naturalists find Cathedrals
Peace

STATEMENT ON SB310

by

Larry Mayo
282 Hay Way
Fairbanks, AK 99709
April 20, 1994

SB310 attempts to provide economic improvements for Alaskans through intensive cutting of our forests. More than likely, it would harm us more than help us.

Forests on state lands already provide many benefits ranging from fisheries to hunting, trapping, wildness, subsistence, a nice place to live, tourism, clean air and water, house logs, fire wood, research, recreation, and peace of mind. All of these benefits provide economic and other values to most residents. The concept driving SB 310 is that the woods do not contribute satisfactorily to the economy. That is simply false.

SB 310 is not our salvation after oil. Experience elsewhere is that long term Forest Management Agreements lead to increased subsidies and much smaller timber revenues compared with competitive bidding. FMAs help multinational corporations, not local governments.

I am frankly surprised, and distressed, with the Republicans who are pushing SB 310. For years, these same people have been saying that "outside interests should not control Alaska". Well, SB 310 is tailored for multinational timber companies. If these companies come in, we will lose access into their contract areas, few Alaskans have the education to run their types of operations, they will need generous state subsidies to survive, and their primary purpose will be to ship the wood out with the least possible work involved here. Countries like Japan can survive economically only when they can import cheap resources for their own workers and industries.

By contrast, economic benefit is already being realized by a number of small, home-town wood industries that provide local employment for those who work wood, make lumber, build log cabins, harvest fuel wood, and make birch syrup. And to our greater benefit, these industries do not need to cut huge amounts from our wild forests, that leaves extensive forests for all the other benefits mentioned earlier.

IT IS MOST IMPORTANT FOR YOU TO UNDERSTAND THAT AS THE EARTH BECOMES MORE DAMAGED, PEOPLE ARE COMING FROM AROUND THE WORLD IN INCREASING NUMBERS TO WITNESS A FULLY-FUNCTIONAL NATURAL ECOSYSTEM. IT MAKES SENSE THAT IN LESS TIME THAN A 20-YEAR FMA WILL RUN OUT; THAT THE WILDNESS OF THE FOREST WILL EMERGE AS ITS MOST IMPORTANT ECONOMIC AND ECOLOGICAL VALUE.

SB 310 IS HISTORY!

83
FAX TO:
465-3293

Right now, biology and forest inventory information should be published in readable form. A working definition of "sustainability" ought to be found. The citizen's advisory committee must not be stacked; it should obviously represent the community and be selected from individuals who can accept public view and work toward consensus. Economic models can be created that examine the benefits and consequences of various scenarios. For example, can we accommodate all anticipated needs for biodiversity, wildness, subsistence, research, local lumber and fuel, and expanding year around tourism within the existing forest lands? Maybe not without some form of forest zoning. Can research tell us about the uncertainties of forest regrowth given increasing human uses plus anticipated climate change? Division of Forestry could be strengthened to work with more forest values, not just timber.

It is possible for us to use our forests extensively and harmoniously. To do this, we must first recognize that forests around the Earth are being damaged at an unprecedented rate, and it could happen here. For Alaska's forests not to meet this fate, we could ensure that they provide for our conservative needs for forest products, as well as the following options:

- (1) Division of Forestry should establish an independent group to conduct ecological research, inventories, and monitoring;
- (2) Provide wild forest reserves that act as natural seed banks for biodiversity and as reservoirs of intrinsic values;
- (3) Develop strategic plans for dealing with forest declines caused by clearing, accidents, fires, insects, game management, storms, climate shifts, etc.;
- (4) Replace large-scale clearcutting with something less damaging;
- (5) Create incentives for sustainable management on privately-owned forests;
- (6) Provide flexibility so that any new economic activity of greater benefit can replace an established activity; and
- (7) Ensure, forever, that public forests are managed principally for public benefits as current law clearly provides.

Larry Mayo
282 Hay Way
Fairbanks AK 99709
479-2954

PUBLIC CONCERN OVER FOREST MANAGEMENT

Substantial public concern about state forest management has erupted twice in the past year--first when large-scale timber sales were proposed by Division of Forestry in their 5-year timber sales schedule, and more recently by Senate Bill 310 offered by Steve Frank and already declared a "sure winner" by the Republicans.

Why has this broad-based outcry come about? Simply stated, authorization for huge clearcutting of public forests seems to be thrust upon us without background knowledge about the full benefits from the forest, without knowledge about its economic and ecological effects, and without public consensus. Decline in oil revenues is no reason to be careless with our other natural resources.

Introduction of large-scale clearcutting would provide jobs and money in our economy. At the same time, it would cause ecological damage; cost money for roads, schools, police, etc.; and could ruin some existing jobs in fisheries, subsistence, hunting, trapping, and tourism. An economic assessment of these tradeoffs has not been made. It is possible, even likely, that we could lose more than we could gain.

In public hearings, both Senator Frank and Chief Forester Boutin stated that they have little information about how Forest Management Agreements (FMAs) have worked out in other areas such as Canada. Knowing this, they could have used their responsibility to shelve SB310.

What we do know about FMAs is that they are a tool of multinational timber interests to remove large amounts of wood with minimal public and government oversight, and with minimal money flowing into local public and government economies. Typically, FMA's provide only about 25 percent the stumpage fees than is normal under competitive bidding. Companies sometimes engage in environmentally damaging practices while prolonged court battles rage. They pry loose huge subsidies using loss of local jobs as one lever. These giant corporations pay for as little public infrastructure and replanting as possible. They hire locally for labor, but internationally for professionals; and with their high technology used for cutting, loggers are included among their professionals. They process the timber as little as possible locally, then ship it to home lands such as to Japan where their economy can benefit best. Their final products can sell for 200 to 1000 times more than was paid for the wood.

Forest biology, economy, and management are complex and our boreal forest is the largest undamaged ecosystem remaining in the nation. For a new forest management plan to succeed, it must be shown to be robust, defensible, flexible, and protective of the numerous values that are already found in the forest. SB310 fails these tests. It is divisive and unwelcome because it seems to be modeled after some sort of a "third-world clean shave", not something that obviously enriches us. We can do better.

Public testimony and the consensus reached at community forest forums reveal that the range of options for forest management ought to be laid out by unbiased professionals and then publicly debated to obtain support for the mix of optimum uses and condition of the forest. Most likely, the uses will support a wide range of values and benefits, and not focus on just one like "jobs" or "wilderness". Only after this is done may it be necessary to craft new legislation to obtain what we want from the public forests. Perhaps existing laws and authorities are sufficient.

Dear Legislator,

I am writing in regard to SB310. First off, I want to express my extreme dissatisfaction with the way the hearing/teleconference went on Wednesday, April 13th. I find it very frustrating to take my time to go to the LIO and sit for 2 1/2 hours and not get the opportunity to speak. I think I can speak for the other 50+ people who were on line and waiting that is was rude and inconsiderate and unprofessional. It completely discourages the public to be involved with the government legislation. The 4 people who were given the opportunity to speak must have felt very luck that day! It would not be unreasonable for you to set a certain amount of time for the public comment when you say there will be one, especially when you know ahead of time that the meeting will be cut off at 10:00 o'clock.

On to the matter of SB310, as I understand it, testimony, POM's, letters, etc. have been overwhelmingly in opposition. It was astounding when SB310 passed the Senate. I trust this will not be the case with the House. People's trust is being violated by the politicians and its time for it to stop. In the case of SB310, is this a bill for the people? Or is it for large timber companies who benefit the most from long term timber sales? The average Alaskan resident does not benefit greatly when our resources -- our capitol assets -- are sold on mass, for long term, on high volume-low margin timber sales. It is time for the house to set things straight, work for Alaskans 1st and for most and to be honest with the facts at hand: the majority of people in Alaska do not want this bill.


I have the results of several studies/questionnaires which where done in the Mat-Su Valley in the past 5 years, all of which indicate the residents of the Valley do not favor long term timber contracts and large scale logging. In the Mat-Su Borough's Public Opinion survey, July 1989, 79.2% of the people only wanted small scale logging and 70% preferred short term contracts of 5 years or less. Representative Menard's Frontiers poll showed only 9.8% of the respondents supported large scale logging. In the DNR's public comment for the Susitna Forestry Guidelines, the overwhelming results were: keep it small, keep it near roads, and emphasize recreation. I could go on with the data, but all of it indicates FMA's are not in the public's best interest.

Now I understand there will probably be amendments that will make this bill a lot better. But you the legislators have to understand that this bill is like a rotten apple -- it may get shinier on the outside with the proposed amendments, but it is still rotten at the core. That rotten core is FMA's.

Do us a service. Kill SB310.

Sincerely,

Dori McDannold



Attention Senate Committee members:
re: SB 310

As I understand it, testimony, POMS, letters, etc., have been overwhelmingly in opposition of SB 310. One might wonder how SB 310 passed in the senate. Who is this bill for? The people? Or the large outside corporations who are wheeling and dealing on the side, behind closed doors? Now that this bill is in the house, the House Resource Committees and the House have the opportunity to set things straight - to work for the people of this state, first and foremost and to be honest with the facts in hand. The majority of the people do not want this bill.

I have seen the results of several surveys and questionnaires which were done in the Mat-Su Valley in the past five years:

- 1) Mat-Su Borough's Public Opinion Survey on the Forest Management Program, July 1989
- 2) Issue Questionnaire by Representative Curt Menard, 1990
- 3) Susitna Forestry Guidelines public comment analysis, 1991

These are surveys of the people of the valley. Any representative or senator who votes for this bill is voting against the voting public.

From the various surveys, you must use the information and act accordingly. 79% of the people want only small scale timber harvesting, 60% prefer short term contracts of five years or less, only 9.8% of responses to Curt Menard's survey support large scale logging, and people want logging to be kept small, kept near existing roads, and they want an emphasis on recreation.

What is wrong with this bill? When its initial version came out it had many problems that people commented on, the core one being FMAs. The legislators thought they were "fixing the bad apple" when they took away some of the FMAs, but the core remained. Now we have a simpler apple, but it is still rotten to the core. The core is still FMAs and the various aspects of how they are dealt with. To list just a few:

- 1) No public participation as to where FMAs are located. The public comment periods after the area and proposals are received.
- 2) SB 310 gives too much authority to commission to negotiate the terms of FMAs.
- 3) FMAs are not small contracts as in the southeast. 500,000 board feet in the Valley is approximately 200 acres, a BIG contract.

There is more data I have not quoted. All of it indicates that FMAs are not in the public best interest.

The people are trying to get the government on track. Just listen!

Dori McDannold

Dori McDannold
 Box 50.5 Glenn Hwy
 Palmer, AK 99645

CORRECTION

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

Dear Legislator,

I am writing in regard to SB310. First off, I want to express my extreme dissatisfaction with the way the hearing/teleconference went on Wednesday, April 13th. I find it very frustrating to take my time to go to the LIO and sit for 2 1/2 hours and not get the opportunity to speak. I think I can speak for the other 50+ people who were on line and waiting that is was rude and inconsiderate and unprofessional. It completely discourages the public to be involved with the government legislation. The 4 people who were given the opportunity to speak must have felt very luck that day! It would not be unreasonable for you to set a certain amount of time for the public comment when you say there will be one, especially when you know ahead of time that the meeting will be cut off at 10:00 o'clock.

On to the matter of SB310, as I understand it, testimony, POM's, letters, etc. have been overwhelmingly in opposition. It was astounding when SB310 passed the Senate. I trust this will not be the case with the House. People's trust is being violated by the politicians and its time for it to stop. In the case of SB310, is this a bill for the people? Or is it for large timber companies who benefit the most from long term timber sales? The average Alaskan resident does not benefit greatly when our resources -- our capitol assets -- are sold on mass, for long term, on high volume-low margin timber sales. It is time for the house to set things straight, work for Alaskans 1st and for most and to be honest with the facts at hand: the majority of people in Alaska do not want this bill.


I have the results of several studies/questionnaires which where done in the Mat-Su Valley in the past 5 years, all of which indicate the residents of the Valley do not favor long term timber contracts and large scale logging. In the Mat-Su Borough's Public Opinion survey, July 1989, 79.2% of the people only wanted small scale logging and 70% preferred short term contracts of 5 years or less. Representative Menard's Frontiersman poll showed only 9.8% of the respondents supported large scale logging. In the DNR's public comment for the Susitna Forestry Guidelines, the overwhelming results were: keep it small, keep it near roads, and emphasize recreation. I could go on with the data, but all of it indicates FMA's are not in the public's best interest.

Now I understand there will probably be amendments that will make this bill a lot better. But you the legislators have to understand that this bill is like a rotten apple -- it may get shinier on the outside with the proposed amendments, but it is still rotten at the core. That rotten core is FMA's.

Do us a service. Kill SB310.

Sincerely,

Dori McDannold



PRELIMINARY PROGRAM

Tuesday, February 4

A.M.

Session 1: Opening Plenary Session

Keynote Speaker

Dr. A. D. McIntyre
Emeritus Professor of Fisheries & Oceanography
University of Aberdeen
Aberdeen, SCOTLAND

Onshore Produced Water Operations—U.S. Perspective

Dr. Dale Gilliam
Vice President
Production Technology & Services
Amoco Production Company
Houston, TX

Produced Water Discharges & Environmental/Regulatory Issues—Canadian Perspective

Dr. Brian Dietz
Board Member
Alberta Energy Resources Conservation Board
Calgary, Alberta, CANADA

Offshore Produced Water Operations—European Perspective

Dr. David Monk
Environmental Manager
B.P. Exploration Europe
Aberdeen, SCOTLAND

Tuesday, February 4

Noon

Poster Session and Lunch

- P.1 Comparison Tests with Continuous Oil in Water Monitoring Systems Against the Accepted Paris Commission Method for Application on Unmanned Dutch Offshore Platforms.** L. Henriquez. The State Supervision of Mines of the Ministry of Economical Affairs, THE NETHERLANDS
- P.2 Characterization of Organic Constituents of Produced Water and Marine Sediments Using GC/MS.** R. Kelley and A. Jones. University of California-Davis, Davis, CA
- P.3 Chemical and Toxicological Characterization of Produced Water Freon Extracts.** J. Brown, T. Sauer, M. Wade and J. Neff. Arthur D. Little, Inc., Cambridge, MA

Tuesday, February 4

Poster Session (continued)

- P.4 A Statistical Model to Predict Toxicity of Saline Produced Waters to Freshwater Organisms.** D. Gulley¹, D. Mount², J. Hockett², and H. Bergman¹. ¹University of Wyoming, Laramie, WY; ²ENSR Consulting and Engineering, Ft. Collins, CO
- P.5 Water Column Effects of Produced Water Discharges on the Production and Dispersive Potential of Giant Kelp (*Macrocystis pyrifera*) Zoospores.** D. Reed and R. Lewis. University of California, Santa Barbara, CA
- P.6 Produced Water Perturbs Reproduction in Mussels as Monitored *In Vivo* by NMR Spectroscopy and Imaging.** T. Fan¹, R. Higashi¹, G. Chen² and M. Pillai². ¹University of California, Davis, CA; ²University of California Bodega Marine Laboratory, Bodega Bay, CA
- P.7 Effects of Produced Water on Early Life Stages of a Sea Urchin: Gender-Specific Responses and Delayed Expression.** P. Krause, C. Osenberg and R. Schmitt. University of California, Santa Barbara, CA
- P.8 Production Water/Waste Treatment and Site Remediation Technology Data Base for the Natural Gas Industry.** T. Halapin¹, J. Tallon¹, J. Fillo¹ and J. Evans². ¹ENSR Consulting and Engineering, Pittsburgh, PA; ²Gas Research Institute, Chicago, IL
- P.9 Surface Discharge of Coalbed Methane Produced Water in the Warrior Basin of Alabama, The Cedar Cove Model.** P. O'Neil¹, H. Isaacson² and J. Evans². ¹Geological Survey of Alabama, Tuscaloosa, AL; ²Gas Research Institute, Chicago, IL
- P.10 Bioreclamation of New Mexico Oilfield Produced Wastewaters: Characterization and Feasibility Study.** G. Tellez and N. Khandan. New Mexico State University, Las Cruces, NM

Attention Senate Committee members:
re: SB 310

As I understand it, testimony, POMs, letters, etc., have been overwhelmingly in opposition of SB 310. One might wonder how SB 310 passed in the senate. Who is this bill for? The people? Or the large outside corporations who are wheeling and dealing on the side, behind closed doors? Now that this bill is in the house, the House Resource Committees and the House have the opportunity to set things straight - to work for the people of this state, first and foremost and to be honest with the facts in hand. The majority of the people do not want this bill.

I have seen the results of several surveys and questionnaires which were done in the Mat-Su Valley in the past five years:

- 1) Mat-Su Borough's Public Opinion Survey on the Forest Management Program, July 1989
- 2) Issue Questionnaire by Representative Curt Menard, 1990
- 3) Susitna Forestry Guidelines public comment analysis, 1991

These are surveys of the people of the valley. Any representative or senator who votes for this bill is voting against the voting public.

From the various surveys, you must use the information and act accordingly. 79% of the people want only small scale timber harvesting, 60% prefer short term contracts of five years or less, only 9.8% of responses to Curt Menard's survey support large scale logging, and people want logging to be kept small, kept near existing roads, and they want an emphasis on recreation.

What is wrong with this bill? When its initial version came out it had many problems that people commented on, the core one being FMAs. The legislators thought they were "fixing the bad apple" when they took away some of the FMAs, but the core remained. Now we have a simpler apple, but it is still rotten to the core. The core is still FMAs and the various aspects of how they are dealt with. To list just a few:

- 1) No public participation as to where FMAs are located. The public comment periods after the area and proposals are received.
- 2) SB 310 gives too much authority to commission to negotiate the terms of FMAs.
- 3) FMAs are not small contracts as in the southeast. 500,000 board feet in the Valley is approximately 200 acres, a BIG contract.

There is more data I have not quoted. All of it indicates that FMAs are not in the public best interest.

The people are trying to get the government on track. Just listen!

Dori McDannold
Dori McDannold
Mr. 50.5 Glenn Hwy
Palmer, AK 99645

H Resource

Dear Legislator,

I am writing in regard to SB310. First off, I want to express my extreme dissatisfaction with the way the hearing/teleconference went on Wednesday, April 13th. I find it very frustrating to take my time to go to the LIO and sit for 2 1/2 hours and not get the opportunity to speak. I think I can speak for the other 50+ people who were on line and waiting that it was rude and inconsiderate and unprofessional. It completely discourages the public to be involved with the government legislation. The 4 people who were given the opportunity to speak must have felt very lucky that day! It would not be unreasonable for you to set a certain amount of time for the public comment when you say there will be one, especially when you know ahead of time that the meeting will be cut off at 10:00 o'clock.

On to the matter of SB310, as I understand it, testimony, POM's, letters, etc. have been overwhelmingly in opposition. It was astounding when SB310 passed the Senate. I trust this will not be the case with the House. People's trust is being violated by the politicians and its time for it to stop. In the case of SB310, is this a bill for the people? Or is it for large timber companies who benefit the most from long term timber sales? The average Alaskan resident does not benefit greatly when our resources -- our capitol assets -- are sold on mass, for long term, on high volume-low margin timber sales. It is time for the house to set things straight, work for Alaskans 1st and for most and to be honest with the facts at hand: the majority of people in Alaska do not want this bill.

I have the results of several studies/questionnaires which were done in the Mat-Su Valley in the past 5 years, all of which indicate the residents of the Valley do not favor long term timber contracts and large scale logging. In the Mat-Su Borough's Public Opinion survey, July 1989, 79.2% of the people only wanted small scale logging and 70% preferred short term contracts of 5 years or less. Representative Menard's Frontiersman poll showed only 9.8% of the respondents supported large scale logging. In the DNR's public comment for the 'Susitna Forestry Guidelines, the overwhelming results were: keep it small, keep it near roads, and emphasize recreation. I could go on with the data, but all of it indicates FMA's are not in the public's best interest.

Now I understand there will probably be amendments that will make this bill a lot better. But you the legislators have to understand that this bill is like a rotten apple -- it may get shinier on the outside with the proposed amendments, but it is still rotten at the core. That rotten core is FMA's.

Do us a service. Kill SB310.

Sincerely,

Dori McDannold
Dori McDannold



Alaska State Legislature

Please enter into the record my testimony to the Resources Comm
 committee name
 committee on SB 310, dated April 15
 bill/subject

I appeared at ~~the~~ this hearing to oppose SB 310 because I don't think FMA's are in the public interest. Ironically, no public testimony is being taken at this hearing. This seems to confirm my concerns that public involvement will be minimized with FMA's. I request that another hearing be scheduled.

Signed: *George Wolf*
 Testifier

self
 Representing (Optional)

14245 Cady Anchorage 99516
 Address

345-3137
 Phone No.

ORAL TESTIMONY

SENATE BILL 310

April 20, 1994

My name is Vivian Menaker. I have lived in Alaska 40 years and 39 of them in Haines.

It has been 3 times now that I have gone to a teleconference on S.B. 310 and have not been able to speak. The first time there was a room full of people, perhaps 20, and only 2 of them were allowed to talk. The next time there were maybe 6 or 7 people and no one got a chance to talk. I had a scheduling conflict and couldn't go to the 3rd one. The 4th time the members of the committee used up all but about 15 minutes of the allotted time so only about 4 people testified. [I wonder if this is one way of wearing the public down so they won't even bother to go to teleconferences.]

At the first teleconference on SB 310 I listened to testimony from Fairbanks and heard many of the people speak against SB 310 with whom I agreed, especially Celia Hunter and Jinny Wood. So, I will not repeat their arguments in opposition to SB 310.

SB 310 seems to be a single use approach to our forests. When loggers get through cutting down the trees, no other activity can take place. Tourists don't want it; fish streams become too cold in the winter and too hot in the summer, slash falls into the water clogging the flow and the fish die; moose have summer browse but will starve in the winter or die of exposure. Other wildlife are equally displaced.

In Haines we have another problem. In 1979 the Haines-Skagway Area Land Use Plan was developed which emphasized the multiple-use concept. In 1984 our next 5 year plan was developed which also emphasized the multiple use concept. In 1989 there should have been another 5 year plan but the forest service didn't produce one. Now a 4th five year plan should be prepared but our local forester says its too expensive and says there is an annual plan done now. I'm not aware of any local input for the annual plans. Some people think that there could be a shortage of timber but there is no way to know.

~~Our population is growing and tourism is expanding rapidly. It may~~

- 2 -

already have surpassed fishing in economic importance. For many years we had a three-point economic base: fishing, timber and tourism but about 2 or 3 years ago our local large mill closed which leaves tourism and fishing as our basic industries. We had a long term timber sale for the Schnabel Timber Company but it cost the state about 6 to 8 million dollars in loans by the time it finally closed. The state was able to sell the mill for about \$1,000,000.

I must say at this point that we need a small mill for local lumber needs. ~~We do have a small 2 or 3 man operation supplying local lumber~~ but if SB 310 passes he might not be able to continue if he can't get wood. When we had 2 large mills running 2 shifts a day in the 1960s, we couldn't buy a local 2x4. All of our finished lumber had to be purchased from Seattle. Now when SB 310 comes along calling for large scale mills, long term contracts, no public review, it begins to look like a public resource give-away.

If SB 310 were to be passed, we would be in a crisis situation. Our first inventory of Haines Borough timber was done in 1965 which was written up as a public report and all sales were based on that. In 1985 after considerable public pressure, another forest inventory was done but there has never been a public report so the public has no idea whether or not a sustainable yield has been maintained. There have been 9 years of delays and excuses as to why there has not yet been a report for the public. However when we phone the department and ask about the inventory, we get an excuse and then a promise to have it out in a few months. I called the Inventory Forester in Anchorage in March and he thought it might be out in April. I called again in April and he thought it would be ready in May or June. Now I wonder if he will be allowed to finish the inventory or will he be given some other assignment before it is finished like has happened before. In the mean time our local forester says he can read the numbers and not to worry, all is ok. We wonder.....

In view of all the above, I am opposed to Senate Bill 310.

CARIBOU ENTERPRISES

DEBBIE AND DENNIS MILLER

1446 Hans Way

Fairbanks, AK 99709 (907) 479-2189

Photojournalists Contract filming

Aerial photography

Air taxi



April 15, 1994

Testimony for the House Resource Committee hearing on CSSB 310

Thank you for conducting this hearing. I'm a nineteen-year Interior Alaskan resident. With such tremendous opposition over this legislation, I hope you will represent the many voices of Alaskans who have urged the Senate and your committee to not pass this bill.

This legislation has a number of problems:

1) There is no fiscal note attached to this bill. In reading the legislation, it is clear that the Department of Natural Resource, the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Department of Law, will all incur costs associated with the timber inventory assessments, fish and wildlife habitat studies, monitoring and protection measures, and the solicitation and administration of 20-year timber harvest contracts. The public has a right to know how much this will cost the state, and it is irresponsible to pass this legislation without financial provisions. This legislation warrants a detailed cost analysis, review by the House and Senate Finance Committees, and public hearings on the cost analysis.

2) There are no timber harvest ceilings written into the bill. Without a limit on the amount of land that can be harvested for large-scale timber harvests, the public has no idea how much land will be subjected to clearcutting over a 20 to 40 year period. It might be 5,000 acres in the Tanana Valley one year, or 10,000 acres five years down the road. Without limits in the form of number of acres, or per cent of land, all of our best white spruce along the Parks Highway could end up in Japan as we move into the next century.

The vast silent majority of residents in the Interior, whether they be teachers, doctors, laborers, business men, hunters, or recreationists, have no desire to see our state forests shipped off to Pacific Rim countries with a patchwork of clearcut zones left behind. This would hurt the tourism industry, fish and wildlife habitats, and the many Alaskans who live here because we value the unsurpassed wilderness and recreational values of our land.



of words, wings, and wilderness




3) In addition to a timber inventory, the State needs to conduct a biological inventory of the lands identified as having merchantable timber. The Heritage Program, funded in part by the Legislature, should conduct comprehensive studies on the fish and wildlife habitats and populations associated with well-defined merchantable timber zones. In order to do this, the Heritage Program would need additional funds authorized by the Legislature. Such a biological inventory would then be considered as part of the forest land use plan process. We need to look at the forest in terms of an ecosystem, not just at the value of timber in board feet.

The Department of Natural Resources should not be allowed to solicit any long-term timber harvest contracts until such timber and biological inventories are complete, and not until the public has had the opportunity through public hearings to look at the timber zones that are at stake. I recommend that a special appropriation be directed to the Heritage Program so that they can identify important fish and wildlife habitats and populations on all lands that are categorized as having merchantable timber.

In summary, I feel that this legislation is premature because no cost analysis has been conducted or considered by the Legislature or the public, and no biological inventory has been initiated for the state lands classified as having merchantable timber. There is clearly a political effort being made to rush this legislation into law on behalf of one special interest group, in the face of overwhelming opposition by the general public.

You have the option of tailoring this bill to make it look more acceptable to the public, or wisely postponing any action on the bill and requesting that a cost analysis and biological inventory be conducting before this legislation is considered. Instead of rushing through the legislative process and setting up industries that have 20 to 40-year life spans, or more, the Legislature and the public need to take a close, hard look at the economics, habitat values, and what Alaskans stand to lose or gain.

Sincerely,



Debbie S. Miller