

Annual Report to the Board of Forestry: 2018 Forest Practices Act Effectiveness

Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry



April 3, 2019

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I. OVERVIEW

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) Division of Forestry (DOF) is pleased to submit its annual report on the Forest Resources and Practices Act (FRPA) and regulations to the Board of Forestry. DOF is the lead agency for implementation of the Forest Resources and Practices Act. Primary activities include coordinating interagency review of Detailed Plans of Operation (DPOs) for activities on private, municipal, and trust land; field inspections, implementation monitoring, and enforcement actions on these lands; and incorporating the standards of the Act and regulations into state timber sales. Forest practices related work on federal land is conducted by the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (DEC) and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) Habitat Division based on their authorities for water quality and fish habitat protection.

Notable activities, conditions, and trends.

- The State forest practices program budget was static this year, and the Governor’s FY19 budget for forest practices remains level.
- Forest operations remained low on non-state land. Activity declined somewhat in Southern Southeast but increased in Northern Southeast, the Mat-Su, and Kodiak-Afognak archipelago. Given the low level of forest activity, DOF provided sufficient field presence to ensure that FRPA was effective in protecting water quality and fish habitat in 2018.
- Southern Southeast forest practices inspections again focused on state operations this year; next year there will be renewed emphasis on non-state operations if activity increases.
- Compliance monitoring scores decreased slightly but remain strong in all three regions.
- DOF sold 8.0 MMBF of timber, a decrease from last year.
- The Alaska Legislature passed House Bill 355 during 2018, modernizing the division’s wildland fire prevention program. Coordinating regulations changes are underway.
- Regulations for negotiated timber sales were revised to increase the division’s flexibility in offering these sales.
- Regulations for DNR fees were revised to require a \$200 fee for filing an administrative appeal or request for reconsideration.
- DOF continued three major cooperative efforts with the US Forest Service – Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA) in Interior Alaska, a cost-share agreement covering young-growth inventory and work force development in Southeast Alaska, and a Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) agreement to provide forest management services on national forest land.
 - The 30 MMBF young-growth timber sale on Kosciusko Island was the first sale sold under the GNA in the Tongass National Forest, and is currently being harvested.
 - The second GNA sale in the Tongass, the 16MMBF Vallenar Timber Sale, was awarded in February, 2019.
 - A third agreement with the USFS involves spruce beetle mitigation in the Chugach National Forest.

II. FOREST PRACTICES IMPLEMENTATION ON PRIVATE, MUNICIPAL, AND TRUST LAND

A. Summary of forest practices activities

Notifications and inspections. In 2018, DOF received and reviewed 29 new harvest Detailed Plans of Operation (DPOs), six new reforestation/timber stand improvement DPOs, one new road closure/maintenance DPO, one voluntary DPO, and 25 renewals for private, municipal, and state trust lands. (See Appendix A, p. 19 and Figure 1, p. 18).¹ New DPOs covered 6,477 acres and 108.5 miles of new forest road. The division conducted 18 inspections (including variation inspections) on private, municipal and trust land and 58 inspections on state timber sales.

DPOs reviewed, acreage notified and inspections on non-state land operations increased slightly from 2017 to 2018. Most of the FRPA activity on private land occurred in the Southeast Area on Sealaska operations associated with their recently-acquired land selections, University timber sale activity in Edna Bay and the beginning of a new operation on Mental Health Trust land at Icy Bay. Southeast inspections on state land during 2018 was less than half of 2017 but still active, with operations winding down at Coffman Cove and commencing at North Hollis. Significant new road construction activity on Gravina Island began in 2017 and contributed to the large number of inspections that year.

Notifications and acreage notified also increased in the Kodiak-Afognak area, as did inspections. There was little FRPA activity on non-state land in Regions II and III, with a total of three DPOs in the two regions. Inspections in Region III on both private land and State land increased slightly from 2017 to 2018.

Variations. The Southeast Area received one request for variation for harvesting in riparian buffers and approved 2 of the 2 trees requested.

Enforcement. No notices of violation were issued in 2018, but two enforcement actions took place in Southeast Alaska. (Notices of violation are summarized in Appendix B, p. 25.) The DOF issued one directive to a land owner for the removal of a log stringer bridge that collapsed while a contractor was mobilizing equipment and supplies across a bridge spanning a stream that is tributary to a Class B water system. Upon removal of the old structure the contractor continued working adjacent to the stream to install a rail car bridge without a notified operating plan; the DOF issued a stop work order requesting a detailed plan of operation for the new installation. The land owner complied.

B. Monitoring

Compliance monitoring. During 2018, DOF conducted compliance monitoring on all FRPA inspections. A rating of 5 means the BMP was consistently and effectively implemented where applicable; a rating of 1 means the BMP was rarely implemented where applicable or was implemented ineffectively. The data shows solid implementation rates in all regions (see Table 1, next page). Overall, Region I averaged 4.5 out of 5.0 on the ratings, Region II averaged 4.5, and Region III scored 4.25. In Region I, 93% of all scores exceeded 4.0, as did 88% and 82% in Regions II and III.

¹ Note: FRPA data is reported on a calendar year basis because 11AAC95.220 requires Region I DPOs to be submitted by calendar year. Data on state forest management (e.g., state timber sale volumes) are reported by fiscal year to be consistent with state budget documents.

Table 1. Calendar year 2018 compliance monitoring scoresheet counts, number of BMP ratings, BMP mean scores, and overall BMP implementation percentage by region and state

Region	# Score sheets		# BMP ratings	Mean score for all BMPs	Percentage of all BMPs rated ≥ 4
	State	Private/Other Public			
Region I	32	15	644	4.5	93%
Region II	1	2	24	4.5	88%
Region III	25	3	245	4.26	82%
Total	58	20	913	4.42	88%

Region I compliance was very good, although there were individual BMPs which required corrective action. In Southeast, those BMPs were related to yarding near surface waters, classification of surface waters and adequate number of draining structures. Active road maintenance and road closures were excellent. Operators were quick to rectify all deficiencies as they were discovered. Three training sessions were held in Southeast. Operations at Afognak and Kodiak were excellent regarding all BMPs. Region II had very little activity with only three inspections and adequate compliance. Region III had 100% compliance in 2017 for the first time ever but it dropped to 82% for 2018. A wet summer contributed to lower scores in the road drainage and road maintenance categories. On the positive side, new work done on the Standard Creek road and continued road maintenance on other road systems within the Tanana State Forest were good. A low fire season led to operator availability. High quality work has been the norm with logging contractors as well as the DOF equipment operator. As usual, the TVSF road system receives heavy public use. Two ice bridge crossings and winter road construction were successful.

Effectiveness monitoring and road condition surveys. DOF works with agencies and affected interests to prioritize effectiveness monitoring and research needs, and to seek funding for high priority projects. Funding for effectiveness research is exceedingly difficult to find and recent operating budget cuts have made it impossible for the DOF to come up with the matching funds that are commonly required. No new effectiveness monitoring projects were undertaken in 2018.

Road condition surveys and remediation. In 2017 DOF, with the assistance of ADF&G performed a road condition survey on 2.5 miles of forest road in the Southeast State Forest on Wrangell Island. This is a former U.S. Forest Service road with non-compliance issues under FRPA. As a result of the survey, DOF contracted for the road to be closed in 2018, with crossing structures removed and natural drainage re-established. Upon completion, the 2.5 miles was resurveyed and found to be free of impediments to fish passage for the long-term.

A stream-simulation culvert was installed to replace a smaller constricting culvert in Tyonek. This original structure was identified as having multiple impediments to fish passage during a 2012 Road Condition Survey. With assistance from the Sustainable Salmon Fund (SSF), U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Tyonek Tribal Conservation District, design work occurred in 2017 and replacement in 2018. This installation improved 7 miles of fish habitat. As part of the same project under the SSF, two

miles of forest road were closed in 2017, with culverts removed and natural stream courses reestablished. This restored four miles of salmon habitat.

C. Reforestation

Reforestation exemptions. Harvests that are significantly composed of dead or dying trees may request an exemption from the FRPA reforestation requirements. DOF received no new requests for a reforestation exemption in 2018.

D. Training

Landowner/operator training. Training for landowners and operators is provided by DOF area office and regional office staff. Sessions vary from formal classroom presentations to more informal “tailgate” sessions conducted during field inspections. DOF also provides training in the form of DPO reviews and inspection reports that recommend ways to conduct operations to implement the BMPs. In 2018, DOF conducted three FRPA training sessions in Southeast with an attendance total of 20 people. No compliance monitoring sessions were held.

FRPA 101. The Division of Forestry has completed a series of FRPA training modules using PowerPoint. The full series has 20 modules covering Purpose, Applicability, DPOs, Stream Classification, riparian standards, road construction and maintenance, stream crossings, reforestation, timber harvesting, inspections and compliance monitoring, enforcement, mass wasting, prosecution coordination, and hearing officer duties.

Most of the FRPA training materials are on the public Division of Forestry website: <http://forestry.alaska.gov/forestpractices>, and have already been accessed by a variety of users with questions about FRPA. The modules for FRPA enforcement, prosecution coordination, and hearing officer training are on the internal Division of Forestry website, and available for Division employees as needed.

III. RESOURCE MANAGEMENT ACTIVITY ON STATE LAND

A. Statewide summary

State timber sales. FY18 timber sale offerings on state land are summarized by area in Table 2, below. In FY18, DOF sold 22 sales on 1,082 acres of land for a total of approximately 8 million board feet. Compared to FY17, timber sale volume sold decreased in all regions, but there was an increase in sales in the Fairbanks area. After an extended period of difficult recruitment efforts in Southern Southeast, two Forester II vacancies were filled, and then became vacant again as the new employees left for “lifestyle” reasons.

Table 2. FY18 Timber Sales Sold on State Land.

Note: some sales are offered in cords, green tons or cubic feet rather than board feet. For comparison in this chart, all volumes have been converted to thousand board feet (MBF). Therefore, the total volumes are approximate.

Area	Total sales sold		
	# sales	Acres	Vol. (MBF)
SSE	2	239	5,083
NSE	4	36	186
Kenai-Kodiak	5	64	206
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0
Coastal Total	11	339	5,475
Fairbanks	8	234	1,503
Delta	2	10	16
Tok	1	500	956
Copper River	0	0	0
Northern Total	11	744	2,477
State Total	22	1,082	7,952

Reforestation and stand improvement. Regeneration of harvested or naturally disturbed areas is an essential part of forest management on state land. In areas where planting is desirable, the DOF collects cones for seed extraction, contracts for seedling production, and plants seedlings to improve reforestation. In many areas, natural regeneration, with or without scarification, provides sufficient regeneration to meet reforestation standards. In 2018, the DOF surveyed 45 acres for regeneration in Tok and scarified 64 acres for natural regeneration in the Fairbanks Area. Ten acres were pre-commercially thinned and ten acres were pruned in the Haines State Forest. There was no planting in 2018 but 40,000 seedlings have been ordered for the summer of 2019.

B. FY18 Resource management activity by area

Northern Region Forest Management. The Northern Region continues to focus on maintaining a sustainable supply of timber and meeting the needs of both the forest products industry and the public. The demand for fuelwood has decreased slightly in the last few years due to lower fuel oil prices and milder winters. The division continues to provide information to communities on the benefits of burning dry, well-seasoned wood as the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency warns the cities of Fairbanks and North Pole of the ongoing danger to human health caused by high levels of particulate matter caused by wood burning.

Demand for saw log spruce remains stable with three primary mills operating in the interior: Northland Wood in Fairbanks, Logging and Milling Associates in Dry Creek, and Young’s Timber Inc. in Tok. Superior Pellet Fuel remains the largest purchaser of pulp and pole timber in the interior and the newly opened Tok Biofuels is now producing compressed fire logs.

Fairbanks & Delta Area. Timber is being commercially harvested throughout the Fairbanks and Delta areas. There are over 70 active timber contracts with 25+ operators on state land. Demand for saw logs

remains stable and Northland Wood Products remains the primary purchaser, processing approximately three million board feet annually.

Superior Pellet Fuels leads in the purchase of pole timber and fuelwood, producing about 3,000 tons of pellets annually. Personal use firewood sales have stabilized in the last few years. In 2018, Fairbanks Area sold 273 permits for a total of 1,112 cords and Delta Area sold 44 permits for a total of 164 cords. Regeneration surveys continue every spring in the Fairbanks-Delta Area. There was no planting in 2018 but 40,000 seedlings have been ordered for the summer of 2019.

Road work and maintenance are an ongoing need in the Fairbanks-Delta Area. Significant rain events led to numerous small road projects to repair damage. A contract for road resurfacing and the installation of new culverts along sections of Standard Creek Road was completed in August. A contract to repair a bridge abutment crossing Cache Creek was awarded with work expected to be completed spring of 2019. Several smaller contracts were also awarded for minor road repairs along Quartz Lake Extension and the Rainbow Lake Access Road near Delta.

Fire activity in 2018 was again slow, with Fairbanks actively managing 33 fires totaling 1,080 acres. Delta had 14 fires totaling 129 acres. Coal seam fires near Healy again required a response from the DOF. The areas supported state and federal agencies in Alaska, Canada, and the Lower 48 with initial attack fire fighters, operations staff, dispatchers and support functions.

Tok & Copper River Area. The Tok/Copper River Area encompasses about 30 million acres in the Eastern Tanana River valley and Copper River Basin. Offices in Tok and Glennallen support initial attack wildland fire response for the region and manage state timber sales.

Demand for fuel wood, logs, and biomass remains consistent in the Tok Area. Nine operators have 15 active sales and most of the volume harvested in 2018 was fire and blowdown salvage.

The Alaska Gateway School District continues to refine its biomass plant operations. The current system enables the boiler to run at peak efficiencies with fuel that is around 30 percent moisture content. This has streamlined their fuel acquisition process as they can burn winter harvested green spruce and still meet fuel moisture thresholds. This system is producing both heat and electricity for the Tok school and will consume approximately 2,000 green tons of fuel annually.

Tok Biofuels will begin producing densified wood logs in the summer of 2019 and is expected to need an estimated 2,000 to 4,000 tons annually.

Personal use wood is in high demand in the Tok and Copper River areas and staff maintain and develop access to timber for both personal use and commercial sales. Four new personal use harvest areas were established in 2018, three near Tok and one in Cordova. Copper River Area personnel visited the personal use areas this fall to assess for continued viability and to improve access. Tok Area maintained 16 miles of all-season forest road using local contractors and will establish ice crossings on the Tanana and Tok rivers and Moon Lake. Staff will monitor the crossings throughout the season. The Tok office is now charging the statewide standard of \$10/cord for personal use wood permits.

Tok Area had 30 fires totaling 27,351 acres burned, including the 27,193-acre Taixtsalda Hill Fire. Copper River Area had 28 fires for a total of just under three acres burned.

Coastal Region Forest Management. The timber industry in the Coastal Region continues to decline, based primarily on insufficient short-term and long-term timber supplies from the Tongass National Forest and a decline in harvestable timber on Native corporation land. The U.S. Forest Service is in the process of changing its forest management focus to second-growth and practically eliminating old-growth harvest. This has significantly reduced the timber available for harvest. The industry is also plagued with higher costs for logging, transportation, and fuel; and the implementation of tariffs on timber exported to China.

The decrease in timber on federal land increases pressure on the state to fill the void in Southeast Alaska. The 46,592-acre Southern Southeast State Forest has an annual allowable cut of a little over 400 acres and 11 million board feet.

Mat-Su and Southwest Area. The Mat-Su & Southwest Area includes the Mat-Su, Anchorage, and western Prince William Sound (14.6 million acres) and Southwest Alaska (85.4 million acres) for a total of 100 million acres, making it the largest administrative district managed by DOF. The district is managed from Forestry's Palmer office and a seasonal office in McGrath. The Anchorage Bowl, including Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson and Eagle River, encompass the largest wildland-urban interface in the state, while lands in Southwest Alaska are among the least populated and most remote.

Three purchasers have four active state commercial timber sales on 297 acres in the Mat-Su, with another 49 acres available for over-the-counter purchase. The area also sold 413 cords of personal-use firewood under 114 online permits and an additional 17 negotiated personal use contracts for remote landowners in the Mat-Su Valley and Southwest Alaska.

A progressive three-year spruce beetle epidemic has caused significant white spruce die-off throughout the Mat-Su Valley. Spruce beetles killed most of the mature white spruce from Anchorage to the foothills of Denali. The Area Office responded by making more beetle-killed spruce available to the public for firewood and saw timber, and by planning for wildland fuels mitigation projects in coming years. The division also galvanized the many landowners under an All-Lands, All Hands working group to mitigate growing threats caused by forest fuels and hazardous trees.

The wet summer resulted in few fires so most of the staff deployed to the Lower 48 by mid-July. The Mat-Su had 59 fires on 60 acres with no significant fires in the wildland-urban interface. The Southwest had 40 fires on 17,307 acres. Early in the year, Mat-Su fire crews conducted prescribed burns on military lands as a prevention measure against a larger fire in the Anchorage urban interface.

Kenai & Kodiak Area. This Mat-Su & Southwest Area includes the Mat-Su, Anchorage, and western Prince William Sound (14.6 million acres) and Southwest Alaska (85.4 million acres) for a total of 100 million acres, making it the largest administrative district managed by DOF. The district is managed from Forestry's Palmer office and a seasonal office in McGrath. The Anchorage Bowl, including Joint Base Elmendorf-Richardson and Eagle River, encompass the largest wildland-urban interface in the state, while lands in Southwest Alaska are among the least populated and most remote.

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The Kenai-Kodiak Area had 31 fires totaling 29.4 acres burned and 95 percent of the fires were caused by humans. In response, the office has a robust prevention and education program investigating human-caused fires and educating the public on safe burning practices. In 2018, the Area participated in 29 community educational events, reaching more than 40,000 people in an ongoing effort to reduce the number of human-caused fire starts.

The Prevention Program issued 18 written warnings and tallied 26 prevention actions during the fire season. The Area hosted 36 wildland fire training sessions, training 361 emergency firefighters and personnel from local fire departments, and other government agencies.

Southeast Area. The Southeast Area covers the Alaska panhandle from Haines to Ketchikan. The public and private land in the area provides most of the revenue and timber volume harvested from forested land in Alaska. The SE office manages the Southeast and Haines state forests and administers the Alaska Forest Practices Act on extensive private holdings within its jurisdiction.

The division completed the field work for the multiyear inventory on the Haines State Forest. This work will enable the division to assess forest health and more accurately predict timber growth on the forest and plan future timber sales and other activities. Maintenance was also performed this year to protect forest roads from decay, protect water quality, and keep them available for public use.

Most of the timber harvest activity on state land occurred on Prince of Wales Island early in the year. The office administered one large timber sale early in 2018 near Hollis and several smaller sales.

Completion of the Vallenar Bay Road in the spring provided access to the Gravina Island area of the Southeast State Forest. Field work completed in the fall on state forest and federal land in the area enabled DOF to offer a 16 million board foot joint timber sale under the Good Neighbor Authority.

Staff saw an uptick in Forest Practices activity on private land associated with strong log export markets in the first half of the year. Several new private operations became active in the southern and northern parts of the panhandle. In the latter half of the year activity remained busy yet somewhat guarded with tariffs looming on the horizon.

C. Forest inventory

Forest Inventory and Analysis (FIA). State field crews successfully completed the three-year “ramp-up” phase of the Interior Forest Inventory and Analysis Program. This work is under a joint venture agreement with the U.S. Forest Service (USFS). In future years, the state will operate more autonomously with less involvement by the USFS, which will continue to provide funding, quality assurance, and logistical and IT support. In 2018 staff finished sampling in the Tanana Valley unit with the completion of 290 plots.

This was the final year of a three-year helicopter contract with no major incidents and very few times that the helicopter was not available. The crews again met the quality assurance standards for the project.

2018 staffing included six non-permanent crew leads, 14 non-permanent crew members, and two permanent coordinators. In the next field season crews will begin installing plots in the Susitna/Copper River unit.

Tongass Young Growth Inventory. A second inventory project in the Tongass National Forest is funded by a contract from the U.S. Forest Service State & Private Forestry to DOF through a Challenge Cost Share Agreement. State crews completed the field work for this three-year project in 2018 and successfully inventoried 30,000 acres of second growth timber in the national forest.

DOF created a comprehensive dataset that includes over 12,000 plots encompassing 341 sampled stands in young growth stands older than 55 years. Sample stands ranged in location from Prince of Wales and Revilla islands north to Tenakee Springs. Data collected includes variables that will allow projections of forest growth. Inventoried stands will also be examined for access, applicable logging systems, and management restrictions. The final reduction in volume will be determined. An interactive mapping portal of the young growth inventory was created to display project results.

The final information will aid the U.S. Forest Service in its transition from an old-growth dependent timber sale program to a program based on young growth that maintains a viable forest products industry.

D. Beach Log Salvage and Log Brands

The Southeast Area office issued two beach log salvage licenses in Craig and Hydaburg and sold 12 log brands, including renewals.

E. Forest Planning

Division of Forestry staff reviews and comments on a wide range other state and federal agency land-use plans to help ensure the Division and the public have continued access to forest resources on state lands and the salvage of timber when forested land is cleared for rights-of-way or other purposes.

IV. FEDERAL LAND ACTIVITY

A. Tongass timber sales. Data on 2018 Tongass Timber Sales was not available before the report deadline. DOF will provide this information to the Board as soon as we receive it.

B. Good Neighbor Authority

The Good Neighbor Authority (GNA) program, created in 2014, allows the US Forest Service (USFS) to enter into cooperative agreements or contracts with states to perform watershed restoration and forest management services on National Forest System lands. The Alaska Region of the USFS (Region 10) and the Division of Forestry entered into a GNA master agreement in November 2016.

Tongass Good Neighbor Authority Projects. The 30 MMBF Kosciusko GNA timber sale contract was executed on September 19, 2017 as the first GNA supplemental project agreement under the master agreement. Alcan is the purchaser. That contract is set to end on December 31, 2023 and it remains on schedule.

The preliminary unit prescriptions, in agreement with the contractual plan of operations, have been developed and submitted to the USFS for concurrence. Improvement of roads, unit layout, and development of harvest schedule are ongoing and on schedule. The timber sale unit layout continues with collaboration between purchaser, State Sales Administrator, and USFS specialists.

The state and USFS have executed an amendment to the timber sale contract allowing 8.2 miles of reconstruction on the FS 1500000 road. The amendment provides \$809,183.82 that will be credited toward stumpage due under the contract. The road improvements are necessary to meet water quality requirements of the Alaska Forest and Resources Practices Act.

Reconstruction of 1.1 miles of the 1520030 road at junction of the 152000 road has been completed and accepted. Work consisted of capping with a 2-foot lift and some straightening. The state continues to work on using extra stumpage receipts to facilitate habitat enhancement and recreation opportunities. Road reconstruction on the FS 1500000 road, pit development, culvert installation, and ditch work continues.

A USFS auditor interviewed the sale administrator and others associated the project under the GNA. The national GNA monitoring effort picked Kosciusko for that audit.

The DOF recently entered into a supplemental project agreement on the Tongass National Forest to manage another GNA timber sale (Vallendar) that has been combined with a timber sale on the Southeast State Forest for a total of about 16 MMBF (13.4 MMBF old growth and young growth in the SE State Forest + 2.8 MMBF young growth in the Tongass National Forest). The Vallendar GNA Timber Sale was awarded in February, 2019.

Chugach National Forest GNA project. On August 29, 2018, the DOF and the USFS entered their third GNA supplemental project agreement in Alaska and their first for the Chugach National Forest. This agreement will begin spruce beetle mitigation work in the Chugach; this is not a timber sale, but a forest health improvement project.

DOF crews will use chain saws to thin spruce trees to improve the health of the remaining trees and to help prevent beetles from infesting high-value areas within the Kenai Peninsula zone of the Chugach. The Granite Creek area is the first location identified for forest health protection and enhancement. Additional priority sites at high risk for beetle infestation in the forest may be identified and added for restoration and protection as funding allows. Under the three-year project, the Chugach will provide \$95,000 to DOF to perform the forest health improvement work. In addition to benefitting

forest health, it will provide funding for firefighters during the shoulder seasons and slow fire seasons. Furthermore, it can provide crew training opportunities and extend seasonal employment for firefighters.

C. Challenge Cost Share Grant. In 2013, the Secretary of Agriculture issued Memorandum 1044-09, addressing sustainable forestry in Southeast Alaska and directing the Tongass National Forest “to speed the transition away from old-growth timber harvesting and towards a forest industry that utilizes second growth – or young growth – forests.” The Secretary emphasized that the transition must take place “in a way that preserves a viable timber industry that provides jobs and opportunities for residents of Southeast Alaska.” DOF and the U.S. Forest Service are working collaboratively with communities, and other partners through a Challenge Cost Share Agreement signed in June 2015, to improve existing young growth information and increase economic opportunities for local communities in both the short- and long-term. DOF is the lead partner in this effort coordinating over \$5 million in federally funded activities.

Tongass Young-Growth Inventory. State crews completed the field work for this three-year project in 2018 and successfully inventoried 30,000 acres of second growth timber in the national forest.

DOF created a comprehensive dataset that includes over 12,000 plots encompassing 341 sampled stands in young growth stands older than 55 years. Sample stands ranged in location from Prince of Wales and Revilla islands north to Tenakee Springs. Data collected includes variables that will allow projections of forest growth. Inventoried stands will also be examined for access, applicable logging systems, and management restrictions. The final reduction in volume will be determined. An interactive mapping portal of the young growth inventory was created to display project results.

Workforce development.

In 2017, Hydaburg Cooperative Association (HCA) hired local community members to serve as two aquatic survey crews. These crews surveyed streams within the Tongass National Forest to demine future harvest areas affected by riparian buffers. Crews collected stream characteristics to put streams surveyed into process groups and determine end of fish habitat within the harvest unit, stream class. In May 2018, HCA provided a two-week training for eight local community members, to comprise four field crews to continue the work starting in 2017. The four field crews are part of a larger effort to complete the Prince of Wales aquatic surveys under the Tongass Young Growth Program. The four field crews were funded by this current agreement May 8 – May 31, 2018.

The partnership built under this funding has continued to assist in expanding the program to support hiring local Hydaburg residents for conducting aquatic surveys on Prince of Wales Island, a place that is historically and culturally important to the community of Hydaburg. The overall program has been supported by this funding agreement, as well as funding from the Alaska Southeast Sustainable Salmon Fund (AKSSF), the Nature Conservancy, Spruce Root, and a direct funding agreement with the U.S. Forest Service.

One branch of the Challenge Cost Share Agreement provides technical forestry training for Alaskans. The Dept. of Commerce and Economic Development leads this effort in coordination with DOF and other agencies. Program graduates are candidates for forest technician jobs on groups on inventory projects and stand exams with the forestry agencies, and restoration work with non-governmental organizations. The project also provides internships for college students and career

information for high school students in resource management and support fields. The program has reached out to Southeast communities to get as many local people as possible into the training.

The goal of the internship is twofold. First, it is to expose interns to work in forestry and forest conservation in southeast Alaska, specifically as oriented around the transition to young growth and current Alaska DOF goals. Second, it is to provide interns the opportunity to learn new skills and make connections relevant to a career in the Alaska DOF or general forestry/conservation in southeast Alaska. The actual location and job duties are expected to vary from year to year, as developed in conjunction with Alaska DOF personnel and other relevant organizations.

The first two students (Gretchyn O'Donnell and Chris Salazar) both completed their tasks successfully. Chris (2016) went on to work the second year (2017) with the same group in forest management, and Gretchyn was hired on after her time on this project to continue into fall and winter 2017, and hopes to work in forest management again in 2018.

The third student, Eva Bingham, officially started her internship June 4 2018. Eva gained experience with 2 general projects. From June 4th to June 22nd 2018 she worked with the Hoonah Native Forest Partnership (HNFP) on their youth engagement program, training rural alaskan youth leaders and students (TRAYLS). From June 23rd thru Aug 9th 2018, she assisted with the development of a "habitat intrinsic potential model" (or IP model) for Coho salmon in Hoonah forest watersheds. This included training, navigating to survey locations in the field, surveying fish populations in streams, taking proper measurements of physical stream characteristics, as well as playing a supervisory role for three other crew members on the project.

Training Rural Alaska Youth Leaders and Students (TRAYLS) continued its success from the pilot program in 2017. In 2018, the work of the TRAYLS crews in Hoonah, Sitka, and on Prince of Wales took place through the summer months. Participants received training such as: CPR/first aid, self-care, life skills, power tool operation, hand tool operation, basic surveying and engineering, backcountry field skills. Specific activities varied from community to community, given the unique nature of the landscape and opportunities available to each location.

Additional workforce development programming is being developed for the spring of 2019 to be held in Kake, AK. A proposal for CCSA funds to support the 2019 forestry academy training is forthcoming.

D. Tongass Roadless Rulemaking Process. In early 2018, the State of Alaska submitted a petition to the US Department of Agriculture (USDA) to exempt the State of Alaska from the 2001 National Roadless Conservation Rule (Roadless Rule). In August 2018, Governor Bill Walker and Secretary of Agriculture Sonny Purdue signed a memorandum of understanding, agreeing to cooperatively undertake a state-specific roadless rulemaking process to address roadless management and access concerns on the Tongass National Forest. In September 2018, Governor Bill Walker issued an Administrative Order to establish the Alaska Roadless Rule Citizen Advisory Committee to advise the State of Alaska on the future management of inventoried roadless areas in the Tongass National Forest. The Committee was charged with providing recommendations for a state-specific roadless rule that will determine roadless areas essential for infrastructure, timber, energy, mining, access, and transportation to further Alaska's economic development, while still protecting unique areas for generations to come.

Thirteen Committee members were selected to represent a diversity of perspectives, including Alaska Native corporations and tribes, fishing, timber, conservation, tourism, utilities, mining, transportation, local government, and the Alaska Division of Forestry. The Committee met for three in-person meetings in the fall of 2018 (October 2-3 in Juneau; October 24-26 in Ketchikan; and November 6-8 in Sitka). Meetings were open to the public and each meeting included an opportunity for public comment.

Following development of the Draft Environmental Impact Statement (DEIS) in 2019, the Committee will reconvene to review the components and alternatives included in the DEIS, and the outcomes of the analysis. At this point, the Committee will provide additional input to the State to consider in its feedback on to the USFS on the DEIS. The Committee may reconvene at various other points in the process to assist the State, including leading up to the release of the Final Environmental Impact Statement (FEIS) in the summer of 2020.

V. SPECIAL PROJECTS

A. Statutory changes. During its 2018 session, the Alaska Legislature passed House Bill 355, the “Human Caused Wildfire Reduction Act.” HB 355 modernizes the division’s Wildland Fire Prevention and Investigation Program on state, municipal, and private lands under its protective jurisdiction. It is the first major revision to the DOF’s wildland fire statutes and regulations since 1961.

As its name implies, the primary objective of HB 355 is to reduce the number of human-caused wildfires in the wildland urban interface. Currently, more than 80 percent of the wildland fires that occur in Alaska on state protected lands are caused by humans as a result of unattended campfires, escaped brush piles, unextinguished land clearing fires, improper use of fireworks, and a host of other fire-related activities that are easily preventable.

In addition to updating the state’s wildland fire statutes and regulations, HB 355 authorizes DOF to issue tickets, up to \$500, for non-criminal, minor burning violations. It also authorizes designated DOF personnel to cite individuals for more serious criminal violations of the revised forest protection laws, which may include cost recovery for a fire, extensive fines, and the possibility of jail time.

While HB 355 officially takes effect starting on Jan. 1, 2019, the DOF Wildland Fire Prevention Office began drafting revised regulations and compliance components in the fall of 2018. Due to the extensive nature of the revisions and steps involved to finalize them, it is anticipated that these efforts will continue into the late spring of 2019.

The DOF public information and prevention offices will embark on a major public education campaign prior to and during the 2019 wildland fire season to make the public, shareholders, and cooperators aware of HB 355. The slogan for the campaign is “Take the Time to LEARN before You Burn.” Once launched, the campaign will continue into future wildland fire seasons and DOF will monitor its efficacy and identify strengths and weakness of wildland fire prevention efforts with a focus on high-risk wildland urban interface areas.

B. Regulatory changes

Negotiated timber sales to local manufacturers. Updates to the negotiated sale regulations went into effect in June 2018. The regulation changes:

- Extend the maximum time period for negotiated timber sales under AS 38.05.115 from one year to two years.
- Clarify that a best interest finding is needed for a negotiated sale under AS 38.05.118
- Delete the requirements for .118 sales to be in areas of high unemployment, underutilized manufacturing capacity, and underutilized allowable cut. This is consistent with the changes to AS 38.05.118 made two years ago.
- Clarify that a negotiated sale under .118 can be made to local manufacturers of wood products or users of wood fiber at appraised value.
- Specify that a negotiated sale under .118 is at appraised value.

DNR Fee regulations. DNR fee regulation revisions went into effect in July 2018. The revisions move the fees for each division's set activities into its own section with new section numbers. The regulations:

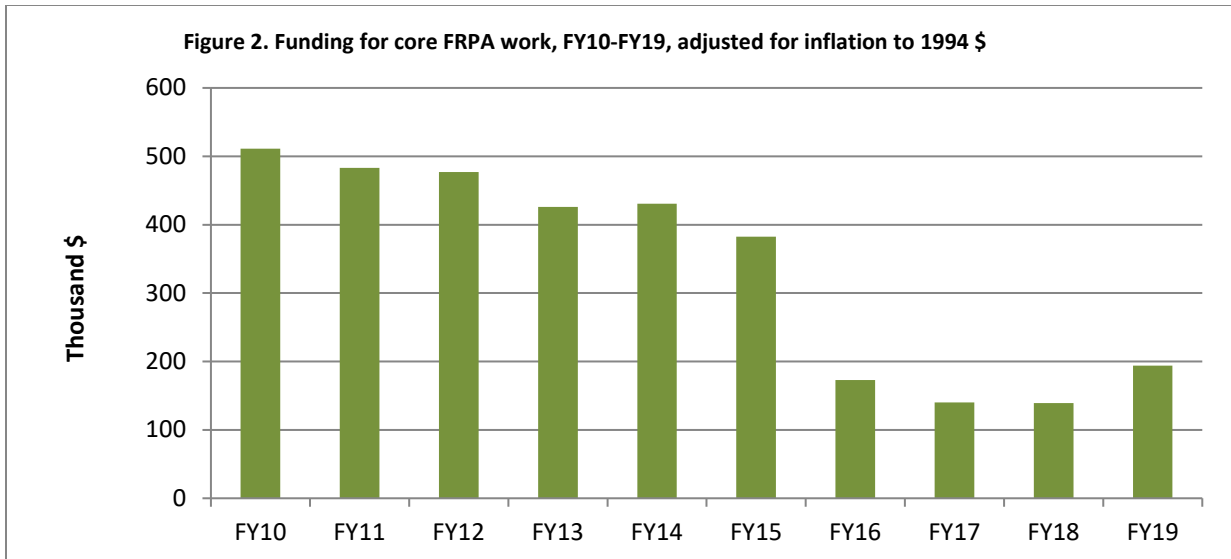
- Do not change the forestry fees, which only cover beach log salvage and log brands. These fees are now in 11 AAC 05.080.
- Do not change the standards for waiving fees for state, municipal, and federal agencies, i.e., the requesting agency must still show that a waiver is in the public interest.
- Do increase many fees, including fees for material sales and commercial harvest of non-timber forest products. These products are managed by the DNR Division of Mining, Land, and Water (DMLW).
- Do add a \$200 fee for filing an administrative appeal or request for reconsideration. This would include appeals of best interest findings and Forest Land Use Plans for state timber sales.

For the DMLW services, the regulations set a maximum fee; that fee may be reduced by director's order. DMLW is using this provision to reduce the initial fee level under the regulations by up to 20 percent for many of the services they manage, including mining and material operations, non-timber forest products, easements and rights-of-way, and surveys and platting.

VI. BUDGET AND STAFFING

A. FY19 total funding

FY19 funding for core FRPA work remained at the same low level as FY18. Figure 2, below, shows the decline in funding over the last ten years. This funding for core forest practices work applies to forest practices field work, clerical support, and program management. DOF staff coordinate forest practices work among the resource agencies, review notifications, conduct field inspections and compliance monitoring, and enforcement actions, perform compliance monitoring, provide training, and lead review and development of FRPA standards and regulations on all non-federal land. Since FY12, all funding for core forest practices work has been from the state General Fund.



B. Projected FRPA activity and funding

Projected 2019 FRPA activity.

- In Southeast, activity will increase on state, private and trust lands as Sealaska and the Mental Health Trust access their newly acquired lands. Sealaska has operations occurring at four locations and the Mental Health Land Trust has operators on their newly acquired exchange lands near Naukati and existing land base at Icy Bay. The University of Alaska plans to finish their Edna Bay operations in 2019. The DOF has sold all state timber offered to date in Southeast and projects its operations to be active in most of 2019. Good Neighbor Authority projects on federal land have provided timber for some additional activity for the last two years; the first timber may be harvested in 2019. Purchasers have voiced anxiety due to constrained supplies, uncertainties with tariffs and markets following an all-time high delivered price level in most markets in 2018. The lack of a skilled workforce and a general reluctance of skilled operators and professionals to enter the Alaskan arena has added to background risk and workload in all sectors of the industry and land ownerships.
- Early in 2017 active logging operations on Kodiak Island came to a close, with the completing of the Endurance Timber Sale. This sale logged 100 million board feet on approximately 8,000 contiguous acres over the course of six years. DOF will continue to conduct forest practices inspections on Kodiak Island to check active road condition and track reforestation. Active harvest operations on Afognak Island will continue into 2019 and beyond. Depending on fire activity and weather delays the Division typically makes six Forest Practices Inspections from March to November.
- FRPA activity in Regions II and III is projected to remain stable. If there is renewed interest in borough's Chijuk sale, there would be increased activity in the Mat-Su. There is also potential interest in a salvage sale of spruce beetle-killed timber.

FY20 projected funding. The Governor's proposed FY20 budget for FRPA implementation is flat for FY20.

C. Staff and organizational changes

In 2018, DOF

- Promoted Tim Dabney from Regional Forester to Deputy Director.
- Hired Martin Schoofs as a Forest Health Forester.
- Hired Joel Del Rosario as Administrative Operations Manager.
- Hired Alison Arians as Board of Forestry Liaison.
- Promoted Paul Keech from Fairbanks Area Forester to Northern Region Forester.
- Promoted Ed Soto from Mat-Su Area Forester to Coastal Region Forester.
- Promoted Mary Gaiser from an Admin Assistant II in Kenai-Kodiak to Accountant III in Anchorage.

- Two Forester IIs resigned from Ketchikan.

Recruiting to fill vacant positions remains challenging. A combination of issues is leading to low numbers of applicants and low job acceptance rates when an offer is made. The Lower 48 economy is good relative to Alaska's. The pool of experienced field foresters and fire management officers is tighter due to demographics in the potential workforce. Tier IV benefits are not competitive relative to other employers. Applicants are hesitant to accept employment offers due to the current contraction of the state budget and workforce.

VII. STATEMENT OF FRPA EFFECTIVENESS AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR CHANGES TO CORRECT PROCEDURAL OR SUBSTANTIVE PROBLEMS

Overall, the FRPA was effective in protecting water quality and fish habitat, while providing for continued timber and fishing industry opportunities. DOF maintained sufficient field presence to implement the Act, and to conduct compliance monitoring on the low level of FRPA activity in 2017. DOF conducted 17 field inspections on private, municipal, and trust land this year, and issued no notices of violation. Strong results from the compliance score sheets in all three regions indicate a high degree of compliance with the Act, and show continued success in preventing problems through DPO review, training, and field consultations with the operators. DEC listed no impaired waters under Section 303(d) of the Clean Water Act due to forestry activities on private, state, or other public lands regulated by the FRPA. Culverts were removed and natural stream courses reestablished on two miles of old forest road near Tyonek, restoring four miles of salmon habitat.

At current levels of funding, the effectiveness of the Act depends on a low level of current activity, experienced landowners and operators, and a high level of compliance. Potential increases in state timber sales and activity on new Sealaska and Mental Health Trust land are likely to increase FRPA activity. If the level of FRPA activity increases, if new operators that require additional training begin work, or if violations increase, effectiveness will be compromised at current staffing levels.

VIII. RESEARCH AND MONITORING PRIORITIES FOR 2019

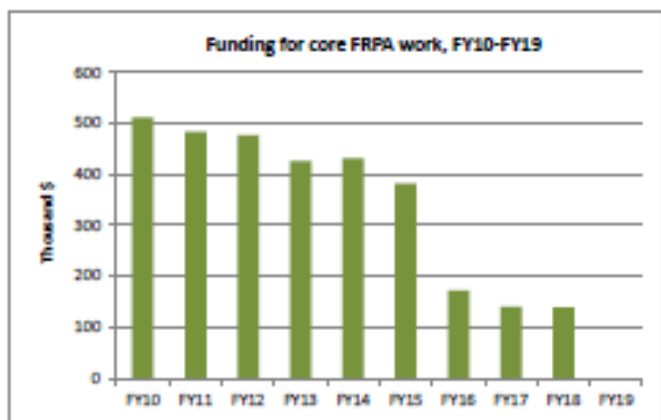
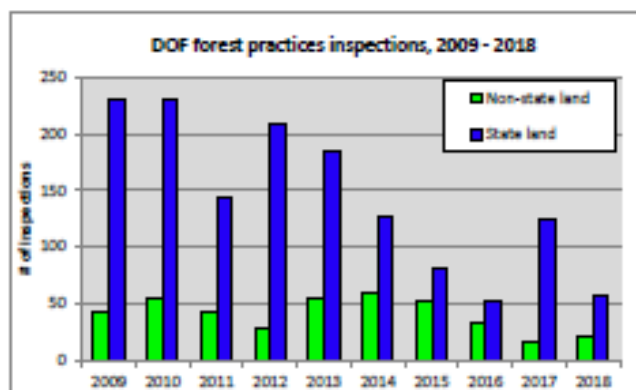
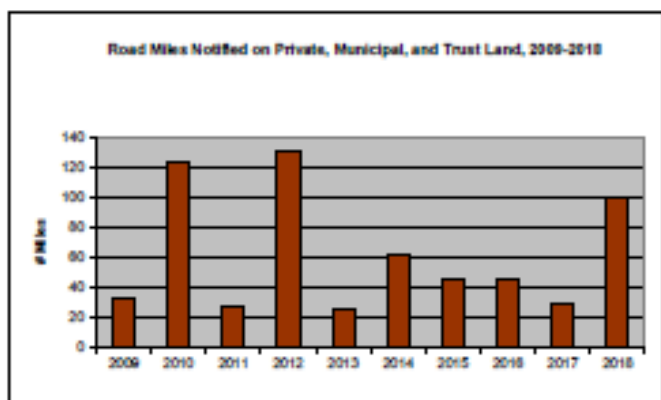
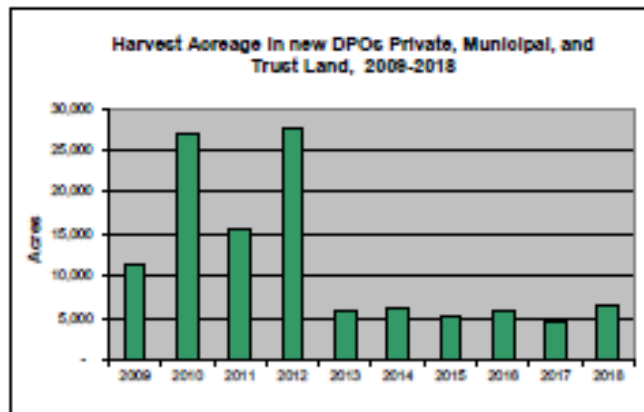
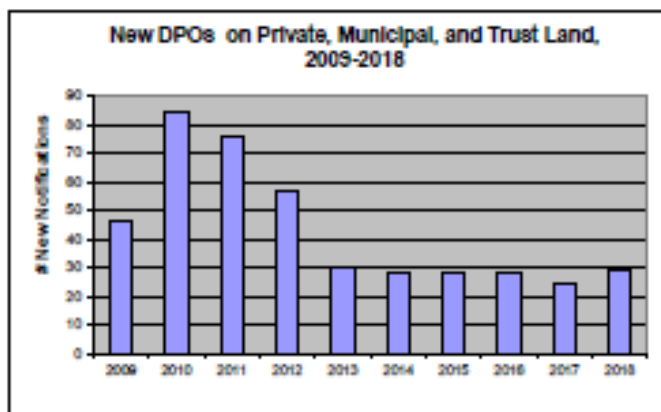
The priority for 2019 is continued compliance monitoring in all three FRPA Regions and compliance monitoring training for new agency staff. For effectiveness monitoring, agencies and landowners have already begun submitting priority research topics, and will meet by teleconference in September 2019 to cooperatively determine priorities for the next five years and work jointly to fund top priority monitoring work.

IX. ADDITIONAL TASKS AND INITIATIVES FOR 2019

In addition to ongoing FRPA implementation and enforcement work, and the items listed in section VII and VIII, specific DOF tasks for 2019 include the following:

- Recruit and train to fill staff vacancies as they occur.
- Implement the Challenge Cost Share Agreement for young-growth inventory and work force development in Southeast.
- Implement the Good Neighbor Agreement to provide forest management services on Tongass National Forest.
- Continue Forest Inventory and Analysis work in Interior Alaska.
- Adopt revised regulations for fire prevention.
- Train DOF staff on scoring and completing BMP compliance score sheets for every FRPA inspection on private or State land, and provide FRPA training to other agencies, and operators.
- Consider long-term timber sale contracts in Southeast Alaska.

Figure 1. Key Forest Practices Indicators, 2009-2018



Funding for core work includes state General Fund and CIP receipts, federal Section 319 and Section 6217 funding. Core work includes DPO reviews, inspections, compliance monitoring, reporting, enforcement, and FRPA reviews and updates. Special projects such as road condition surveys or effectiveness monitoring projects depend on additional funding. In FY18 all funding for core work was from the state General Fund.

**APPENDIX A: FRPA ACTIVITIES ON PRIVATE, MUNICIPAL, TRUST,
AND STATE LAND 2009-2018**

NOTE: Forest practices actions are reported on a **calendar year** basis

Number of New Notifications (DPOs)

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	32	61	54	32	14	14	16	19	19	14
NSE	8	8	6	3	3	0	0	0	1	10
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	0	0	1
Kenai-Kodiak	6	15	11	13	7	8	6	7	2	3
COASTAL	46	84	71	48	26	24	23	26	22	28
Fairbanks	0	1	0	5	4	4	5	2	2	1
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	4	4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper R.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN	0	1	5	9	4	4	5	2	2	1
TOTAL	46	85	76	57	30	28	28	28	24	29

Number of Notification Renewals

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	35	24	27	9	11	12	11	10	20	13
NSE	2	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	0	0
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	2	1
Kenai-Kodiak	6	2	6	4	8	4	0	4	4	7
COASTAL	43	27	33	14	21	20	14	16	26	21

Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	
Copper R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	4
TOTAL	43	27	33	14	21	25	14	16	26	25

Harvest Acreage in New Notifications Received

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	7,752	17,532	5,577	8,373	4,717	1724	1,820	3,341	3,758	2,479
NSE	1,858	1,740	2,241	6,379	40	0	0	0	0	863
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	131	154	160	0	0	1,646
Kenai-Kodiak	1,894	7,389	4,684	8,918	836	3826	2,831	2,387	691	1,460
COASTAL	11,504	26,661	12,502	23,670	5,724	5,704	4,811	5,728	4,449	6,448
Fairbanks	0	168	0	161	174	269	299	128	79	29
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Tok	0	0	2,940	3,685	0	208	0	0	0	
Copper R.	0	0	205	0	0	0	0	0	0	
NORTHERN	0	168	3,145	3,846	174	477	299	128	79	29
TOTAL	11,504	26,829	15,647	27,516	5,897	6,181	5,110	5,856	4,528	6,477

Road Miles Notified

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	30	55	28	15	15	16	18	28	20	22
NSE	0	0	10	16	0.3	0	0	0	1	36
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	61	64	0	0	0	0	0	9
Kenai-Kodiak	3	66	0	0	6	44	25	15	6	31
COASTAL	33	122	99	95	21	60	43	43	27	98
Fairbanks	0	3	0	6	4	2	2	2	2	3
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	27	31	0	1	0	0	0	0

Copper R.	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN	0	3	28	37	4	3	2	2	2	3
TOTAL	33	124	127	132	26	63	45	45	29	100



FRPA Inspections Conducted on forest operations on private, municipal, and trust land - DOF

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	29	37	18	6	20	31	24	11	9	9
NSE	3	1	2	1	3	3	0	0	0	1
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	0	5	5	1	1	1
Kenai-Kodiak	10	17	21	21	29	20	21	16	7	6
COASTAL	42	55	41	28	52	59	50	28	17	17
Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	4	0	3
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper R.	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN	0	0	1	1	2	0	3	4	0	3
			2							
TOTAL	42	55	42	29	54	59	53	32	17	20

Note: Inspections include regular FRPA inspections + variation inspections + reforestation inspections

FRPA Inspections Conducted on forest operations on private, municipal, and trust land - ADF&G

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Anchorage	8	9	16	12	15	15	15	11	10	3
Prince of Wales	26	25	14	19	8	8	7	10	4	7
Juneau/Douglas	1	7	4	2	6	2	1	2	1	0
Soldotna	0	0	3	10	1	2	1	0	1	0
Mat-Su	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
TOTAL	35	41	38	43	31	27	24	23	17	12

Note: For data on other ADF&G forestry-related field work, including fish habitat inspections under AS 16.05.841 and .871, road condition surveys, and other effectiveness monitoring, see ADF&G annual report text.

Note: This table does not include field work for the SE Road Condition Survey.

Note: The number of inspections is different than the number of field days spent by the agencies. Some inspections, such as those at Icy Bay, take more than a single day. In other cases, multiple

operations can be inspected on a single day. An inspection is counted for each inspection report that is filed. Each report covers a single operating area. .

FRPA Inspections Conducted on forest operations on private, municipal, and trust land - DEC

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SE Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC Region	12	14	10	12	18	18	3	3	0	0
Interior Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	12	14	10	12	18	18	3	3	0	0

FRPA Inspections Conducted on forest operations on STATE land - DOF

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	36	15	26	27	16	19	21	4	78	24
NSE	11	15	8	7	9	8	11	6	3	8
Mat-Su/SW	23	21	52	70	13	6	4	12	13	1
Kenai-Kodiak	13	19	29	24	9	18	8	1	3	0
COASTAL	83	70	115	128	47	51	44	23	97	33
Fairbanks	46	40	27	21	82	30	19	12	16	20
Delta	57	21	25	18	26	24	10	5	7	5
Tok	20	20	7	7	2	16	6	11	5	0
Copper R.	24	23	39	10	0	7	3	0	0	0
NORTHERN	147	104	98	56	110	77	38	28	28	25
TOTAL	230	174	213	184	157	128	82	51	125	58

Note: Inspections include regular FRPA inspections + variation inspections + reforestation inspections

FRPA Inspections Conducted on forest operations on STATE land - ADF&G

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Fairbanks	3	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0
Anchorage	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0
Prince of Wales	1	0	2	3	0	7	1	1	3	1
Juneau/Douglas	3	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
Soldotna	0	1	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	0
Mat-Su	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1
TOTAL	7	3	8	6	1	25	3	1	5	2

Note: For data on other ADF&G forestry-related field work, including fish habitat inspections under AS 16.05.841 and .871, road condition surveys, and other effectiveness monitoring, see ADF&G annual report text.

FRPA Inspections Conducted on forest operations on STATE land - DEC

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SE Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
SC Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Interior Region	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Note: This table does not include field work for the SE Road Condition Survey.

Variation requests received

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	10	2	1	1	4	5	3	3	2	2
NSE	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
MS/SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai-Kodiak	1	2	3	3	1	1	6	2	0	0
COASTAL	11	4	4	4	6	6	9	5	2	2
Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	11	4	4	4	6	6	9	5	2	2

Variation Trees Reviewed (approved, denied, and other)* in site-specific variations

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	222	14	6	46	312	202	266	304	56	2
NSE	0	0	0	0	243	0	0	0	0	0
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai-Kodiak	361	160	294	678	41	80	458	4,353	0	0
COASTAL	583	174	300	724	596	282	724	4,657	56	2
Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	583	174	300	724	596	282	724	4,657	56	2

*Variation trees reviewed covers all trees inspected on site in site-specific variations. This includes trees approved or denied for harvest, plus "other" trees such as those that are withdrawn from the variation request or that are found to be outside the riparian buffer. It does not include trees harvested in small streamside zones under 11 AAC 95.240

**Variations in the Tok Area were for groups of small trees rather than individual large trees. See report text for description.

Variation Trees Approved

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	222	14	6	46	272	195	239	286	48	2
NSE	0	0	0	0	237	0	0	0	0	0
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai-Kodiak	361	160	295	640	38	64	450	4,327	0	0
COASTAL	583	174	301	686	547	259	689	4,613	48	2
Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	583	174	301	686	547	259	689	4,613	48	2
% approved	100%	100%	100%	95%	92%	92%	95%	99%	86%	100%

FRPA Notices of Violation Issued

	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
SSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
NSE	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Mat-Su/SW	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Kenai-Kodiak	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
COASTAL	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2
Fairbanks	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Delta	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tok	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Copper R.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

NORTHERN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
TOTAL	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0



APPENDIX B: SUMMARY OF 2018 ENFORCEMENT ACTIONS

CARRY-OVER ACTIONS INITIATED PRIOR TO 2018

NONE

ACTIONS INITIATED IN 2018

AS 41.17.136 Directives

NONE

AS 41.17 Charging documents for violations

Case #	Date initiated	Location	Issued by	Date of compliance
NONE				

AS 41.17.131 Stop Work Orders

NONE