

State of Alaska
Department of Natural Resources
Division of Forestry
Coastal Region
Kenai / Kodiak Area

**Forest Land Use Plan /Preliminary Decision for the
Rascal Timber Sale
SC-3241K
September 2011**



Rascal Timber Sale
 SC-3241 K
 Preliminary Decision—Forest Land Use Plan

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I. INTRODUCTION

A. Purpose

The purpose of this document is to provide sufficient information to reviewers to ensure that the best interest of the state will be served by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, Kenai-Kodiak Area offering for sale an estimated 1.2 million board feet (MMBF) or 2000 cords, of spruce by competitive sealed bids. The sale is designed to minimize impacts on visual quality, recreation, tourism, water quality, wildlife resources, and fisheries.

The Rascal Timber Sale is composed four harvest units surrounded by muskegs. Approximately 55 total acres will be available for harvest. The silvicultural prescription selected for the spruce in this sale is overstory removal with reserves. The reserves will be healthy mature trees selected to serve as seed sources or concentrations of young trees too small for commercial use. All merchantable timber over 9 inches diameter at breast height (DBH)—live or dead--will be harvested. In addition to the trees intended for retention, the State will require that at least 3-4 large dead trees per acre for wildlife habitat and coarse woody debris (CWD).

The public is invited to comment on any aspect of this proposed offering of timber within the Rascal Timber Sale with regards to the AS 38.05.035 decision. Comments should be mailed to Division of Forestry, 42499 Sterling Highway, Soldotna, Alaska 99669. Comments must be received at the Division of Forestry no later than October ~~7~~19, 2011 in order to be considered in the final decision of whether the timber sale will be sold in whole or in part. To be eligible to appeal the final decision a person must have provided written comment by October ~~7~~19, 2011.

B. Objectives

The primary objectives of this timber sale are to:

1. To accelerate reforestation: harvesting timber is a means of preparing the area for new trees to establish. This proposal helps meet the Division's statutory responsibility to provide "...sound forest practices necessary to ensure the continuous growing and harvesting of commercial forest species on ...state land."
2. To reduce the wildfire risk and potential destruction of adjacent private property, salvage timber affected by bark beetles.
3. To follow DNR's constitutional mandate to encourage the development of the state's renewable resources, making these resources available for maximum use consistent with the public interest. Firewood is the primary product of this sale, and therefore parallels the publics' increasing firewood demand.

C. Five Year Schedule:

The Rascal Timber Sale is currently listed in the last edition of the Five Year Timber Sale Schedule 2011 - 2015.

D. Location:

The legal description of this proposed action is as follows: Sections 22 and 23 Township 5 South Range 15 West Seward Meridian. Anchor Point is the nearest community, and is located about 5 miles

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northwest of the timber sale. Private and Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) lands are adjacent to the timber sale. The nearest regional native corporation is The Cook Inlet Region, Inc., (CIRI). The nearest village corporation is Seldovia Native Association. The timber sale can be located on the United States Geological Survey 1:63360 Quadrangle map titled Seldovia C-5.

E. Title, Classification and Other Active or Pending Interests:

The State received title to the lands proposed in this action under the following general grant patents: 6, 1227030 dated 5/23/62, 1217412 dated 2/27/61, & 1217604 dated 3/6/61; 1198, 1235445 dated 3/11/64 & 1232380 dated 6/21/63; and 107, 1232404 dated 6/25/63 and 1235379 dated 3/6/64.

The sale is located within an area designated as Unit #237 of the Kenai Area Plan. Under the Kenai Area Plan, the land use designation is “Rh”—Resource Management, High Value. This unit was identified in the Kenai Area Plan for personal use timber harvest, and was scheduled for timber harvest in 2005. Moreover, this timber sale is designed to minimize potential impacts to other natural resources, such as recreation and wildlife, which are described in this Forest Land Use Plan.

The Rascal Timber Sale is on state land selected by the Kenai Peninsula Borough. To date, the municipal selection has been filed, approved, but not conveyed to the Borough. The Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Department has stated that they support the Division of Forestry offering this timber sale (KPB, 2011).

F. Planning Framework

The decision to offer the Rascal Timber Sale was based on a long series of planning decisions, made with public and agency input every step of the way. This document, the Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) for the timber sale, is one of the final steps in this long planning process. The planning for where timber harvest is appropriate, and where it is not appropriate, is done at a much broader scale than the FLUP. The framework for how management decisions are made for timber sales on the Kenai Peninsula is as follows:

1. Area plans, management plans, and land use plans (in this case, the *Kenai Area Plan*) determine where timber harvesting is allowed.
2. The Forest Resources and Practices Act and Regulations, and the Alaska Forest Management Statutes & Regulations determine how timber will be managed within areas where harvesting is allowed by the area plan.
3. The Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales proposes when timber sales will be offered, and approximately where and how big each sale will be.
4. Next, a Forest Land Use Plan is written for each individual sale, which contains more detailed decisions about each sale.

Both the area plan and the management plan processes were the means to openly review resource information and public concerns prior to making long-range decisions about public land management. The planning processes determined how the complete range of uses would be accommodated in the proposed sale area, including opportunities for forestry, as well as protecting fish and wildlife habitat, opportunities for recreation, and the whole range of other uses. The decision to allow timber harvest in

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the area is based on the fact that the Kenai Area Plan’s designation for this particular area allows for timber harvest.

Next, the Division of Forestry prepares a Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales (FYSTS) every other year. The FYSTS gives the public, timber industry, and other agencies an overview of the division's plans for timber sales. They summarize information on proposed timber harvest areas, timber sale access, and reforestation plans. Five-Year Schedules are subject to public and agency review. The review helps identify issues that must be addressed in detailed timber sale planning. After review and revision, DNR uses the schedules to decide how and where to proceed with timber sale planning.

Finally, the Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) is prepared. The FLUP presents detailed information on the location, access, harvest methods, duration, and proposed reforestation for each sale. The public is asked to comment at this stage, as well. By getting the best available data, combined with a series of public processes that helps us gather information from the public and other agencies, we make well-informed decisions about uses of resources on state land.

II. LEGAL AUTHORITY

The department is taking this action under the authority of AS 38.05.035(e) (Best Interest Finding); AS 38.05.110-120; 11 AAC 71 (timber sale statutes and regulations); AS 41.17.010-.950 and 11 AAC 95 (Forest Resources and Practices statutes and regulations).

III. ADMINISTRATIVE RECORD

The division will maintain an administrative record regarding the decision of whether or not to offer timber within the Rascal Timber Sale. This record will be maintained at the Kenai-Kodiak Area Office and filed as SC-3241 K.

IV. DESCRIPTION OF SALE AREA

Physical characteristics of the sale area

Topography and Soils

The Rascal Timber Sale is situated within a geographical area that is characterized by level to gently rolling terrain. Slopes within the proposed harvest area range from zero to ten percent. The elevation is approximately 300 feet above sea level and is predominately flat.

According to the Natural Resource Conservation Service Web Soil Survey, the soil series within the sale area include Redoubt Silt Loam, the Starichikof and Doroshin Soils, and the Qutal Silt Loam (NRCS, 2011).

Redoubt Silt Loam is the predominate soil type within the proposed harvest units. Compared to the other adjacent soil types, Redoubt Silt Loam is well-drained, with a moderate erosion potential. Depth to water table is over 60 inches. The Redoubt series is one of the more productive soils on the Kenai Peninsula. The adjacent muskeg areas are dominated by Starichikof and Doroshin soils, which are very poorly drained soils – water table at approximately 2-4 inches.

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The most likely potential source of soil erosion would be from road construction, and will be mitigated by constructing and utilizing winter roads, as well as winter logging. Timber harvest, road construction, and maintenance will be subject per the timber sale contract to adhere to requirements of the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Regulations. Due to predominate rolling terrain with slopes less than 5 percent slope, and the fact that roads will be utilized only in the winter, there appears to be little chance of slope failure.

Waterbodies

Much of the sale area is muskeg and the actual harvest units are on the uplands where the ground remains sufficiently drained to support spruce. There are two small lakes located in the east portion of the sale area.

Travers Creek—and two unnamed tributaries—flow through the sale area in a westerly direction before entering Troublesome Creek, which is located southwest of the sale area. Troublesome Creek flows over the bluffs west of the sale area into Cook Inlet. The nearest anadromous and high value resident fish water body is the Anchor River (Anadromous Stream Catalog Number 244-10-10010) located one mile northeast of the timber sale area.

Timber Stand Conditions

On the Kenai Peninsula, there are natural hybrids between white spruce and Sitka spruce (*Picea glauca X sitchensis*). This hybrid is called Lutz spruce (*Picea X lutzii* Little). Researchers believe that this hybridization occurs at varying degrees with some trees showing strong white spruce characteristics, while others will show strong Sitka spruce characteristics. Stands within the proposed block show primarily Sitka spruce characteristics. Basal area of spruce, prior to the infestation, ranges from 120-300 square feet per acre. The large, dominant spruce were probably over 150 years old before they died during the infestation. The average stand DBH appears to be approximately 12 inches, with an average height of 55 to 65 feet. Most of the large spruce were infested and died during the mid to late 1990's. Much of their boles have decayed making the trees more prone to wind snap.

Birch trees are few and widely scattered. Trees mature enough to produce seed show signs of poor vigor with broken limbs. There appears to be frequent browsing by moose; which inhibits their growth and bole development.

Natural spruce regeneration occurs when there is an adequate supply of viable seed and an appropriate seedbed (INFEST #9). Often what has occurred in unmanaged stands is a significant influx of grass and a lack of an appropriate seedbed for tree regeneration. Light levels to moderate levels of bluejoint reedgrass (*Calamagrostis canadensis*) are present throughout the area and increasing in locations receiving additional sunlight from the loss of canopy cover. Grass competition with regeneration is expected to be high. Bluejoint reedgrass quickly establishes itself in stands killed by spruce beetle. Because this grass lowers the soil temperature and is such an aggressive competitor, it inhibits the regeneration of both tree seedlings and browse species (Liefers, et al 1993). One study indicates that even after 11 years, no natural tree or browse regeneration had occurred (Holsten, et al 1995). Species diversity is declining in the forested stands and bluejoint reedgrass is becoming more dominant.

Other understory plant species include rusty menziesia, twisted stalk, equisetum, spirea, Labrador tea, prickly rose, crowberry, star flower, wood fern, oak fern, feather mosses and club moss, to name a few. There are also some small pockets of devils club scattered through the area.

Wildfire Potential and Fuels Mitigation

The spruce beetle infestation during the 1990's resulted in the most significant ecological impact of any natural agent of change in Alaska (USDA 1996). The changes occurring in forests on the Kenai Peninsula are significant. The almost total loss of mature seed bearing trees over large landscapes will have very long term and profound affects on the Kenai Peninsula.

Dead spruce trees undergo changes in physical characteristics over time. The moisture content of the dead tree declines significantly. As needles and fine branches fall off, the forest floor is less shaded and more conducive to grass propagation. The boles of dead spruce trees are subject to natural decay processes such as "sap rot". The wood fiber structure changes so that tree boles loose elasticity and are not as flexible during windy conditions. A study of vegetative survey plots on the Kenai Peninsula (Holsten et. al. 1995) indicates that tree stem breakage begins to accelerate between 5-10 years after bark beetles attack forest stands.

As time progresses, standing trees begin to break off and fall into one another becoming jack-strawed. This enables surface fires to spread into the canopy. Surface fuels comprised of grass and downed trees enable wildfires to spread quickly and with greater intensity. Fires in this fuel type burn 20 times faster and 6 times more intensely than the fuel type associated with healthy white spruce stands, particularly in the spring and early fall (See 1997). Fires in downed spruce trees in grass fuels exhibit a high resistance to control by firefighters. This downed timber impedes access into a fire area by firefighters and will severely limit the use of tactical ground forces such as engines, dozers and hand crews (See 1998). Even when suppressing fires during moderate environmental conditions, placing crews in this type of fuel poses a significant personal safety risk should winds begin to rapidly increase, change direction, or if sudden slope changes are encountered.

Large-scale spruce mortality significantly influenced wildlife habitat by changing the structure and function of the forest (INFEST #11). The loss of the mature spruce and the potential loss of the younger spruce component will result in the loss of hiding and thermal cover (DF&G 1994). The remaining live forest component will be composed primarily of young spruce seedling/saplings and scattered birch. Grass, in locations where residual tree density is minimal, will become the predominant ground cover and will inhibit the development of suckering and sprouting plants which reduces the availability of browse (Holsten, et. al. 1995). Therefore, as the stand structure changes, the population dynamics between wildlife species within the proposed sale area will vary.

B. Wildlife Habitat

The effects of the harvest activity will vary depending on species. Wildlife species that prefer mature and over-mature spruce stands will either be displaced or decline in numbers. Species preferring the grass-forb successional stage will likely increase in abundance (DF&G 1994).

Bears

For black bear, the proposed timber sale includes areas with potential late summer and early fall berry crops. It is doubtful that winter denning sites exist in the sale area for either brown or black bears. This is due to its proximity to residential development. No denning sites were found during field reviews for either species.

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Increased vulnerability of local black bear populations to hunting is a function of road location and road density which, in turn, is related to the timber harvesting systems used and the level of logging activity (DF&G 1994).

To date, there has been no census for brown bears taken on the Kenai; there was estimated to be 250 to 300 bears in the late 1990's (DF&G, 1997). There appears to be a healthy viable population (DF&G, 2008). Since the 1950's the brown bear population on the Peninsula has increased to an estimated population of 300 in 1997 (DF&G 1997). This apparent population climb occurred despite a human population increase on the Kenai Peninsula from 9,053 in 1960 to 53,409 in 2008 (US Census Bureau, 2009).

The highest densities of brown bears are in the forested lowlands and sub-alpine areas west of the Kenai Mountains. No denning sites were identified within the proposed timber sale during field reconnaissance. Additionally, the proposed sale does not occur within the elevation range commonly chosen for den sites by brown bears (Jacobs 1989). Again, due to the proximity of the timber sale to human development, the area is not expected to be utilized frequently by brown bears.

At the onset of the spruce beetle infestation, the degrading stands were not expected to have significant impacts on bear populations (USFS 1990 and DF&G 1994). However, increased access associated with resource development is of concern to wildlife managers (Selinger, 2005). Logging roads may cause behavioral changes with the bear population. Although evidence suggests that road avoidance behavior and habitat loss leads to changes in wildlife productivity and survivorship, there is little data currently available to support this hypothesis (Frederick 1991). Again, this proposed sale will be accessed by roads that are only drivable during the winter months, when bear activity is expected to be minimal.

Several researchers suggest that grizzly bears habituate to open roads by shifting to a more nocturnal activity pattern. Apparently, darkness may serve as cover, allowing bears to use roads and adjacent habitats and cross open areas where they are vulnerable to human harassment and hunting mortality. To use areas within 100 meters (approximately 328 feet) of roads within their home range, bears have often done so under the cover of darkness by being nocturnal in their travel and feeding patterns (Frederick 1991). This travel period may be shorter in Alaska due to the state's latitude. However, numerous studies, including at least one in Alaska (Olson, et al 1998) have shown that brown bears will use highly disturbed areas by being nocturnal, while bears in undisturbed areas tend to be more crepuscular (active during twilight)(Frederick 1991). It has also been noted that sows with cubs and yearling juveniles more frequently used habitats near roads than other bears. These areas may have been relatively secure because potentially aggressive adult males avoided them (McLellan and Shackleton 1988). Several researchers reported that adult bears in open sites usually retreated to cover when a vehicle approached within 300 meters (984 feet). However, researchers McLellan and Shackleton found that bears fled even further when approached by people on foot; in 5 of 9 cases when bears in remote areas were approached by humans, bears fled for distances greater than 1 km (0.6 miles), or out of the immediate drainage (Frederick 1991). This illustrates that bears find vehicular traffic less threatening than people on foot. This may be attributable to habituation.

This timber sale may impact the home range of resident bears. However, research suggests that home ranges for brown bears can cover tens to hundreds of square miles and because of this variability; the concept of home range size is not very useful (DF&G 2000).

The availability of security cover is considered important in how brown bears are influenced by human activities. Brown bears are at least twice as likely to be displaced from open areas where they can see or be seen by humans (Suring 1998). The harvested portion of the timber sale will provide little cover for bears until the regeneration reaches an adequate height.

Moose

Within the boreal forest, moose are generally more closely associated with forest cover in summer than in winter. This may reflect a preference for forage that is higher quality as a result of delayed plant development or different plant characteristics. Cows may prefer to calve and bed their newborns on forested knolls or other vegetated high points from which predators are more easily detected. These features may also present varied escape routes that require minimal energy expenditure by calves (Collins 1995).

As the dead spruce fall to the ground, escape routes will diminish and it is likely that energy expenditure by newborn moose for escape will be increased. The increase over time in the amount of deadfall that will occur without intervention will also decrease sight distance that may result in additional predation of young moose. The increasing amount of deadfall and debris on the forest floor could limit access to preferred foraging areas and limit mobility during critical times of the year for moose (DF&G 1994). DF&G (2003) notes that increasing deadfall over time will make moose travel through these areas more difficult. Slash depths of 1 to 2.3 feet reduced forage production and hindered access for many wildlife species (Bartels 1985).

While biologists recognize the importance of overstory disturbance in the boreal forest in terms of enhanced production of moose browse, recommendations for the size and shape of the forest openings vary greatly from 5 acres to a square mile or more. There will be sufficient seed-producing birch within no-harvest zones, as well as sub merchantable trees retained in the harvest units. Ground disturbance from logging activity will result in favorable conditions for subsequent birch regeneration.

Cover is more important in summer conditions; moose have an efficient way of keeping warm in severe weather but are less efficient in moderating the effects of high summer temperatures that can cause them to overheat (INFEST #6). The buffers along the muskeg will provide some cover, but the harvested areas will not provide shading and calving areas.

Other Fur Bearers

Timber harvest activities are expected to impact the habitat for ermines, mink, and river otters by reducing cover or abundance of available prey. By retaining timber in riparian areas—as will be required in this proposed sale—the above-mentioned impacts will be offset.

Lynx occur throughout the general area. Lynx will use early successional habitats resulting from timber cutting, but require proximity to mature mixed forests (DF&G 1994).

Snowshoe hares are apparently increasing numbers in proximity to the sale area. This species is subject to population rises, followed by abrupt declines. As to when this when the population will decline is unknown, but will probably be associated with other factors than the impacts of timber harvest. During peak population cycles, hares browsing can cause significant reduction in young tree development.

Similarly, the proposed prescription for harvest will reduce squirrel numbers, but populations will likely remain intact, though at lower densities than prior to timber harvest (DF&G 1994). Ground cover and security from raptors will likely increase with the reforestation practices that are being incorporated. By ensuring quick reforestation after harvest, quality habitat conditions for red squirrels should be achieved in a much shorter time than in the unmanaged beetle killed forest.

Birds

Spruce grouse are also affected by the loss of spruce trees to the spruce beetle primarily through the loss of winter feeding habitat (DF&G 1994). Gradual loss of escape and thermal cover habitat will also occur as the spruce trees lose their needles and eventually fall over (DF&G 1994). The decreased winter food supplies (loss of spruce needles and buds) may displace grouse into areas of lower quality habitat that could increase nutritional stress, and lead to increased mortality (DF&G 1994). Predators associated with grouse, such as owls and goshawks, can be expected to show a response to the increased vulnerability of individual birds displaced by the infestation (USFS 1994). In large-scale infestation areas increased amounts of deadfall, grass, and other debris will impede grouse reproductive displays and reduce summer feeding habitat (DF&G 1994). The end result of no treatment of these dying stands will be a decline in local spruce grouse populations (USFS 1994).

Harvest operations will have similar effects. The loss of canopy will result in increased mortality from predation because of more visible nests and loss of protection from inclement weather (DF&G 1994). Leave areas will help to offset this loss to the extent that they are useful. Scarification, where feasible and quick reforestation efforts will help to create more suitable habitat conditions in a shorter period of time than if left in an unmanaged condition.

The spruce bark beetle infestation has increased the number of snags and downed woody material, likely benefiting cavity-nesting birds such as woodpeckers, some owls, brown creepers, nuthatches, and chickadees (DF&G 1994). Most snags are beetle-killed spruce. However, mature hardwood stands that contain some hardwood snags offer the most cavities. This is due to the morphological differences between spruce and hardwoods. Living spruce seldom has soft heartwood preferred by cavity nesters. Spruce that die usually falls to the ground within 10 years, which is the time it takes for the heartwood to soften. The larger diameter birch, aspen, and cottonwood trees are more important than spruce for cavity nesters, however, there is very few birch within the timber sale and no aspen or cottonwood trees. Spruce snags of 3-4 per acre will be retained for wildlife use. After the beetle outbreak subsides, woodpeckers will still benefit from the large numbers of secondary insects (*cerambycids*, ants, other *scolytids*) present, but this food abundance should only last 2 to 3 years (Schmid and Frye, 1977). The feeding value of these insects for woodpeckers will decrease because they are generally fewer in number and less accessible (they feed in deeper recesses in the wood). After these insects decline, the bird population is also expected to decline because of a lack of food. As the needles and bark fall off dead trees over time, these populations will also decline because of the reduction in available food and cover (DF&G, 1994).

The potential effects from a timber harvest on cavity-nesting and other non-game birds will be the shortage of suitable nesting trees, which could result in lower numbers of birds. The conversion of sites to early successional stages could result in a shift in bird species composition to favor birds that prefer grass, shrub/forb, and sapling habitats (DF&G 1994).

Fish Habitat

The nearest anadromous and high value resident fish water body is the Anchor River. The Anchor River is located about 1 mile northeast of the timber sale at its nearest point. The Anchor River provides spawning and rearing habitat for Chinook and Coho salmon, and Dolly Varden and Steelhead trout. It also provides habitat for resident rainbow trout.

Travers Creek flows into Troublesome Creek and may therefore also be habitat for resident Dolly Varden (DF&G, 2011). Therefore, Travers Creek and the unnamed tributary will be protected by no-harvest zones 50 feet from ordinary high water mark (OHWM). This will mitigate adverse impact on fish habitat. These streams are not connected to anadromous fish habitat. The Department of Fish & Game has stated no site-specific objections to this timber sale provided that the purchaser obtains a Title 16 Permit for crossing Travers Creek (DF&G, 2011).

Stream crossings for access roads will be constructed during the winter after the streams have adequately frozen. Ice bridges will be subject to construction and maintenance requirements under 11 AAC 95.300 (a) (5), and 11 AAC 95.300 (b) (e) of the Alaska Forest Resources & Practices Regulations.

C. Human activity and social considerations

Hunting

Based on field observations, the area is hunted primarily by local residents; hunting pressure is not expected to increase in the area as a result of timber harvest. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game is responsible for setting hunting regulations, including restricting hunting areas.

Subsistence

The subject area has not been designated as a subsistence zone. Under current state law, subsistence harvest opportunities within the timber sale have been incorporated in general hunting and fishing regulations (DF&G 10/23/94). There are the following possible subsistence uses in the area: trapping, hunting and gathering of berries. The effects of the spruce beetle infestation and the proposed timber harvest on wildlife species of interest to both trapping and hunting are detailed above in the two wildlife sections. Most of the *Vaccinium* species prefer open forest conditions, which would tend to indicate that the berry crops might do well as the stands open up. However, Holsten, et al. (1995) indicated that on untreated beetle killed sites, lowbush cranberry decreased in number and on burned sites it doubled. It is anticipated that the berry crop will not be significantly affected by the proposed treatment.

Recreation

Based on field observations, there appears to be intermittent recreation presumably by local residents. Generalized use of ATV's was evident in the area. The area may be used for moose hunting in the fall, but there was no evidence of any established camps or recreational use sites. This area is not known to have unique tourism values. At this time, there are no commercial recreation operations that use this area.

Cultural Resources

Currently, there no reports of cultural or historical sites in the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey within the sale area (DNR/ Parks, AHRS, 2011). The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (**AHRS**) is an inventory of all reported historic, prehistoric, and paleontological sites within the State of Alaska. The AHRS will be examined for updated information regarding the sale area prior to advertising this timber sale.

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Under the Alaska Historic Preservation Act (41.35.200), all burials on state land are protected. If burials or human remains are found, all land-altering activities that would disturb the burial or remains shall cease and measures will be taken to protect it in place. The Office of History and Archaeology and a law enforcement officer will be notified immediately to ensure that proper procedures for dealing with human remains are followed.

Scenic

Harvest areas will not be visible from the Old Sterling Highway. Timber harvest will be visible from aircraft, snowmobiles, and ATVs. Residents and visitors to Alaska consistently rated forest vistas damaged by spruce beetles lower in scenic beauty, and the more tree mortality present the lower the perceived scenic beauty. Both residents and visitors cite loss of scenic values as an important effect of beetle damage. Visitors consistently report sightseeing as a dominant activity, and indicate views seen as a major factor affecting the quality of their visit to Alaska. Respondents of a USFS study consistently preferred preventative thinning treatments to a no-treatment scenario. For forested areas already severely impacted by spruce beetle, respondents preferred the visual conditions produced by rehabilitation strategies that resulted in more rapid regeneration of forest cover. From a list of proposed actions including a no action alternative, respondents continued to prefer actions which would include cutting and removing dead trees, even if selling them would only recover part of the costs (Daniel et. al. 1991). Cutting and removing the dead trees was also chosen over the possibility of burning a site for forest regeneration. Similar results were obtained in other studies within the U.S. (Orland, 1997 and Orland et. al. 1993).

Land Use

Additionally, the area has been used by the DOF as a personal use houselogs area for the last three decades. These activities along with limited recreational use noted above are the primary uses of the area. No agricultural use or grazing is known to occur.

D. Sustained yield and allowable cut

This proposal complies with sustained yield/allowable cut principles outlined in the Kenai-Kodiak Area's Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales for CY-11 through CY-15.

E. Silviculture and Timber Harvest

The silvicultural prescription selected for spruce in this sale is salvage harvest, while keeping green reserves. All merchantable dead or infested spruce larger than 8 inches DBH will be removed. Live spruce greater than 9 inches diameter at breast height will be allowed for harvest. After harvest, the resulting stand will consist of multi-age spruce, due to the age diversity of the seedlings and pole-sized trees left in the stand. Birch trees will be allowed for harvest at the discretion of the state.

Logging will not be authorized during spring break-up, which usually occurs during a period from April to June 1. The length of time to complete the harvest operations will be three years. The contract will require that care be taken to minimize damage to residual trees.

Delimbed tops will be re-scattered and allowed to decompose or will be burned. Some piles will be retained for their wildlife values. Large amounts of nutrients such as phosphorous, nitrogen, and to a lesser extent for other mineral elements, are stored in the foliage, twigs, and branches; smaller amounts are in the main trunk of the tree (Bartels 1985). This material (limbs, twigs, and needles) is an important source of nutrients for the next stand of trees; typically over 95% of the nitrogen is contained within this

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material (Perry, et. al. 1989). Disposal of green or infested spruce material larger than five inches in diameter shall be in accordance with the standards set in 11 AAC 95.195(b) of the Forest Practices Regulations. Stump heights will be kept as low as feasible, typically less than eighteen inches.

The State will conduct regeneration surveys within 2 years following harvest to determine if artificial regeneration will be necessary. Planting may be necessary on sites lacking sufficient regeneration to meet stocking standards. Planted spruce seedlings will be grown from locally collected seed. This proposal may be adjusted post-harvest depending on the success in protecting residual seedlings and saplings.

Regeneration surveys will monitor trends of survival and species composition and also help to determine if any further reforestation effort is required to meet the reforestation requirements of the Forest Resources & Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95.375).

F. Transportation

The primary access to the timber sale is off the Old Sterling Highway, turning onto Rascal Lane approximately 5 miles south of Anchor Point. Access across state lands developed to harvest timber within this sale will only be what is necessary to facilitate removal of timber. No permanent roads will be developed. Roads will be constructed to minimize impacts and protect water and upland resources while achieving the forest management objectives. The temporary road will be a combination of winter road across frozen bogs and upland areas constructed of native material to State standards. The access roads in the attached maps for this sale were drawn within public right-of-ways. All roads constructed for the purpose of accessing this timber sale will be approved by the Division of Forestry.

As determined by the Division of Forestry, the purchasers will be required to close roads on state lands at the conclusion of their sale. The temporary roads on state land that are put to bed upon completion of use will be closed in accordance with the Forest Resources & Practices Regulations on road closure (11 AAC 95.320). Additionally, wood debris will be spread over a portion of the road bed to minimize future impacts of all terrain vehicles.

G. Erosion

This proposed sale is on relatively flat terrain; the overall slope is less than ten percent grade. Roads will be constructed after the ground has frozen and there is an adequate snow layer to construct ice roads. Therefore, no slope failures or soil movement is expected.

H. Mining

There is no known mining activity in this area.

I. Materials

This proposed harvest will not preclude future development of a material site. Needed borrow material for the timber sale road(s) will be minimal and acquired from within the right of way. No pits will be developed.

V. MARKET CONDITIONS AND ECONOMICS

The local market includes domestic sawlogs, house logs and firewood. Most of the timber from this sale area will probably be sold and utilized as firewood. The cost of heating oil on the Kenai Peninsula rose sharply in 2008. The demand for firewood has increased noticeably over the previous two years. Consequently, the retail price for firewood was \$150 to \$200 per cord in 2011. Firewood prices are presently competitive with sawlogs as an end product for all but the green wood. Firewood will likely be in greater public demand than either sawlogs or house logs in the near future. The DOF anticipates this sale to be marketable based on past sale activity.

VI. ALTERNATIVE ACTIONS

After a review of the material and information discussed above, the following alternatives have been considered:

1. **Offer a timber sale as outline in this Forest Land Use Plan.** This alternative meets the objectives of the Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales and one of DNR's mandates to make the state's renewable resources available for public use. It also meets the silvicultural objective of improving forest vigor, provides for a value-added end product and creates additional local jobs due to the combination of road building, logging, and trucking.
2. **Offer this timber sale at another time.** We believe that postponing the harvest of timber within this proposed sale is not in the public interest. Without these sales, timber operators will a diminished source of timber for local mills. As the dead trees continue to decay, their merchantability will decline; therefore it is important to provide opportunities to utilize a resource that currently is in high public demand—firewood.

Additionally, the increasing fuel loading as a result of the dead trees is not in the public's interest. Trees that would otherwise be salvaged would become sources for ignition and fuel loading for a potential catastrophic wildland fire. This timber block is located in the wildland-urban interface and is a high priority for removal of potentially hazardous fuels. Additionally, postponing the sales to a later date could result in sufficient loss of market value that the sale would become uneconomical.

3. **Modify the Sale by making the harvest units smaller.** This sale is intended to be large enough to be economically viable for mechanical logging methods. Increasing the size of the harvest unit will eliminate the surrounding no-harvest buffers which are intended to provide visual cover for wildlife. Decreasing the size of the sale area will reduce the supply of firewood and leave more timber to further deteriorate on the site and exacerbate the wildfire fuel loading. This sale is large enough to cover the costs of constructing access roads and cover the mobilization costs to operate in the Anchor Point area under historic conditions. This sale is appropriately balanced to maintain other resource values as well as provide economic benefits to the Kenai Peninsula.
4. **Do not offer this timber sale.** This alternative would result in not meeting any of the objectives outlined for this management action. Utilization of the forest resource would not be achieved. There would be no significant contribution to the state and local economies. This alternative would delay the management objectives planned for the area, would deny making a source of raw materials available to the local wood products industry, and would delay the harvest of dead trees, mature trees, disease infected trees, and trees at risk to insect infestation. Decay in infected and infested mature spruce and birch trees results in loss of economic value.

VIII. PRELIMINARY FINDING AND DECISION

The purpose of this decision is to determine if the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Forestry, will make available timber located in Sections 22 and 23, Township 5 South, Range 15 West in the Seward Meridian... After due consideration of all pertinent information and alternatives, the DNR has reached the following **Preliminary Decision: To offer the sale as proposed in Alternative 1**. In addition, the DNR finds that this preliminary decision satisfies the objectives as stated in this document and it is in the best interest of the state to proceed with this action.

If you have any questions, please contact Hans Rinke of the Kenai/Kodiak Area Office at (907) 260-4210 or e-mail hans.rinke@alaska.gov.

Signature on File

September 12, 2011

Hans Rinke
Area Forester

Date

Rascal Timber Sale
SC-3241 K
Preliminary Decision—Forest Land Use Plan

Abbreviations

ADFG: Alaska Department of Fish and Game
BMPs: Best Management Practices
DBH: diameter at breast height
DEC: Department of Environmental Conservation
DLP: Defense of Life and Property
DNR: Department of Natural Resources
DOF: Division of Forestry
FF: Final Finding (Forest Land Use Plan)
FLUP: Forest Land Use Plan
FRPA: Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act
FYSTS: Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales
KAP: Kenai Area Plan
ORV: off-road vehicle
PD: Preliminary Decision (Forest Land Use Plan)
SHPO: State Historic Preservation Office

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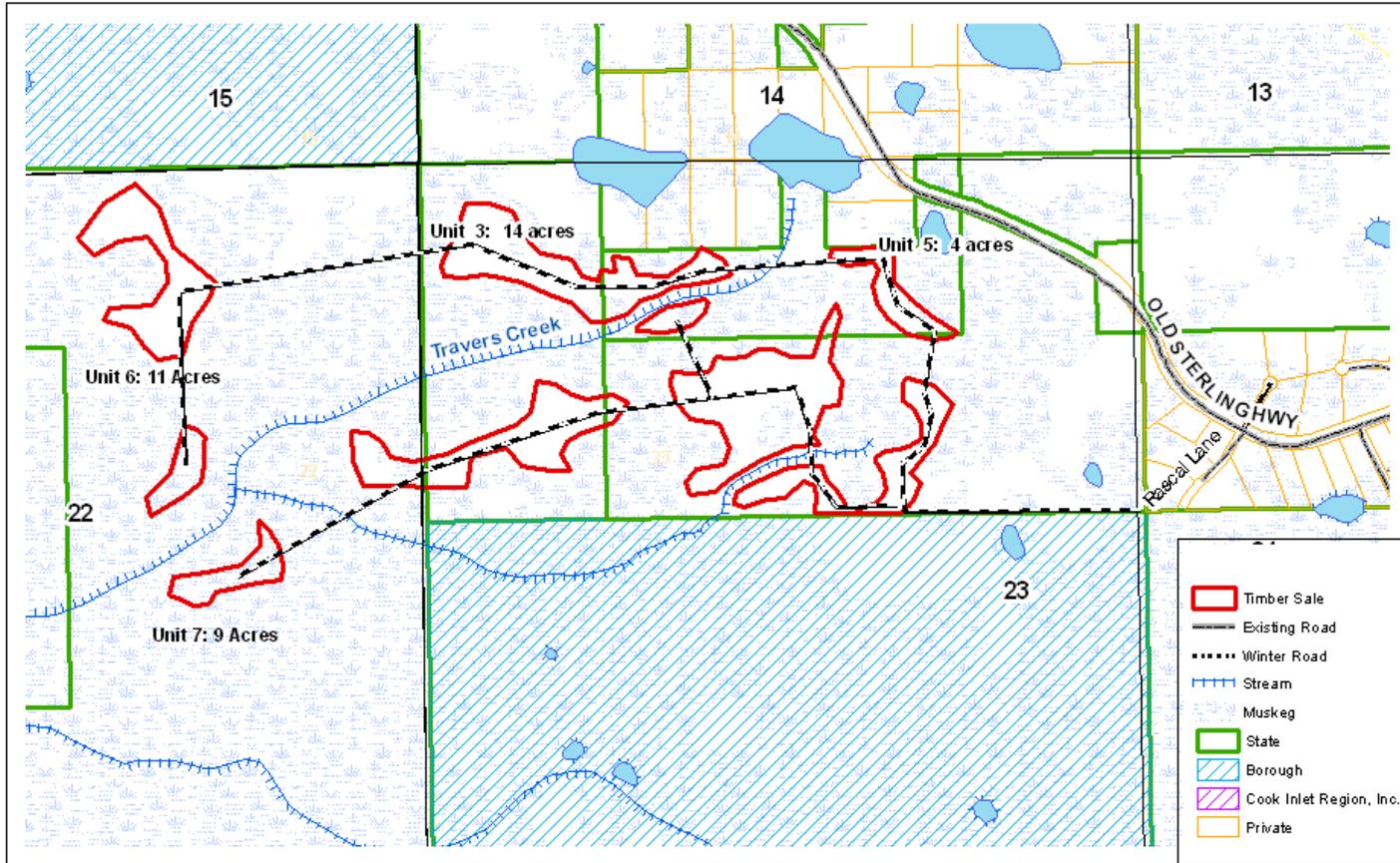
Kenai Area Plan: http://dnr.alaska.gov/mlw/planning/areaplans/kenai/pdfs/master_KAP.pdf[gs2]





**Rascal Timber Sale
SC-3241 K
75 Acres**

Sections 22 and 23 Township 5 South
Range 15 West, Seward Meridian



0 750 1,500 Feet



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