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Timber Harvests in Alaska: 1910–2006

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Abstract

This publication provides estimates of total softwood harvest by owner for Alaska for 1910–2006. This information is a mix of reported and estimated data. These data are being used to develop assumptions needed in forest planning by both public and private forest managers.

Keywords: Timber harvests, Alaska forest products, timber supply, forest products trade, forest planning.

Introduction

Timber harvest data are essential in understanding how a forest sector has evolved over time, the contributions of different land ownerships,² and the legacy of stands that make up the forests enjoyed by the public today. In spite of a long history of forest management in Alaska, consistent harvest estimates have been largely absent from recent publications describing U.S. timber harvest (e.g., Adams et al. 2006). Recently, this lack of data was an issue in projecting the demand for Alaska timber (Brackley et al. 2006b).

The purpose of this research note is to provide timber harvest data for Alaska for 1909–2006, with a focus on timber harvest for industrial purposes such as saw logs for manufacture of softwood lumber; pulpwood for pulp products; and roundwood used as posts, piles, and exports in log form. A brief history of forest sector activities and markets provides a context for various changes in both timber harvest levels and prices. The impacts of changes in ownership on timber harvests are also addressed. Finally, there is a brief discussion of the stumpage prices that accompany the changes in timber harvests in southeast Alaska.

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² In the United States, four broad ownerships are used to describe forest resource conditions. These are Forest Service, other public, forest industry, and nonindustrial private forests. See Smith et al. (2004) for definitions and usage examples.

Most of the forest products industry has been located in southeast and south-central Alaska, although historically, there have been large harvests in some years in other regions.

Definitions and Methods

Timber harvest is defined as the total volume of wood removed from a forest site from both growing stock and “non-growing stock” sources³ for the purposes of conversion to products or direct use by consumers. We do not include estimates for harvests for fuelwood use in Alaska in this report. Most of the forest products industry has been located in southeast and south-central Alaska, although historically, there have been large harvests in some years in other regions.

There is a small lumber industry in the interior of Alaska that processes both hardwoods and softwoods. About 45 small firms (outside southeast Alaska) process limited volumes of softwood and hardwood logs. This information is derived from the Alaska Wood Products Manufacturer’s Directory by Parrent (2004). Parrent also identified 25 additional firms that purchase logs and produce secondary products. It is estimated that the total production from these firms is equivalent to 5 million board feet (mmbf) of lumber annually. At this level of production, something less than 4 mmbf of logs would be required annually. Also, during 2006 and 2007, several ship loads of chips were exported from the Point Mackenzie chip loading facility opposite Anchorage.

The data are shown in the appendix. Table 1 presents quarterly harvest data from various Forest Service reports for the two Alaska national forests. Table 2 shows both the volume sold each year and the volume harvested each year since 1940. Forest Service timber is sold (usually involving a bidding process) each year using contracts that usually span multiple years. For the past 40 years, these data have been compiled in the “Cut and Sold” reports by the Regional and Washington offices. The data in table 2 are shown by fiscal year (July to June until the fall of 1976, then October to September after 1976).

Table 3 shows timber harvests for other public, state, private, and national forest. These are a mix of reported and estimated timber harvests. Estimated harvests were derived from production and trade data (see Brooks and Haynes 1990, 1997). Some of these data since 1960 have been published in *Production, Prices, Employment, and Trade* (Warren 1987, 1993, 1996, 2006: table 16). Some of the recent estimates of private (primarily Native corporation) harvests were developed as part of a requirement in the 1980 Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA 1980: PL 96-487, sec. 706(a)), as amended by the 1990

³ Growing stock is a classification of timber inventory that includes live trees of commercial species meeting specific standards of vigor and quality. Cull trees are excluded. When associated with volume, only trees 5.0 inches diameter at breast height (d.b.h.) and larger are included.

Tongass Timber Reform Act (TTRA 1990: PL 101-626, sec. 104) that the Forest Service monitor timber supply and demand (USDA Forest Service, n.d.).

Brief History of Timber Harvest Changes in Southeast Alaska

From the time of Russian settlement, there has been some form of local timber processing in southeast Alaska to support local consumption. As much as 8 to 9 mmbf of timber was harvested in the late 1800s as mining expanded, increasing the demand for mining timbers and lumber for local construction. Concerns about conservation led to the creation of the Alexander Archipelago Forest Reserve by presidential proclamation in 1902 (Rakestraw 1981). The Tongass National Forest was created by a proclamation signed on September 7, 1907, and reported timber sales in 1909 and 1910 averaged 13 mmbf of logs per year (fig. 1). Much of this supported local consumption and a thriving wooden box industry for shipping canned salmon to world markets (Heintzleman 1954).

Annual volumes of timber harvested following World War I and prior to World War II ranged from 14 to 57 mmbf. This rose during World War II to more than 90 mmbf in southeast Alaska to support the war effort. About 45 percent of this war-year volume was shipped to Seattle for use in airplane construction. The remaining amount was sawn and used in construction in Alaska.

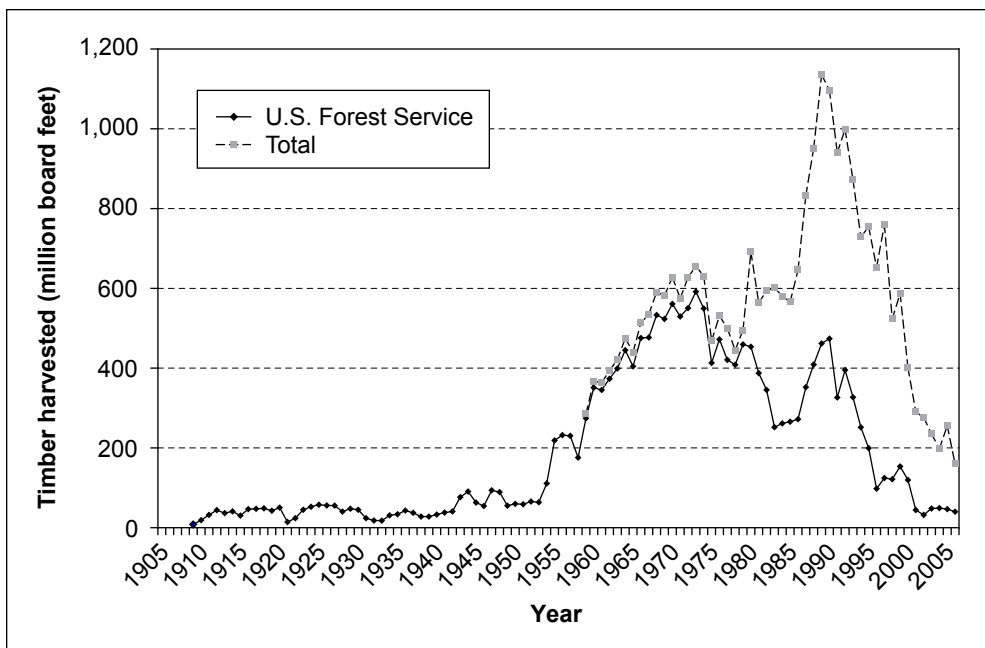


Figure 1—Harvest in Alaska. (Source: 1909-1958 compiled from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska Region, regional summaries of timber sold and harvested; 1959–2006 and total from Ruderman 1975; USDA Forest Service, n.d.; Warren 1987, 1996, 2007)

After World War II, building material was required for residential construction as the Japanese rebuilt. This coincided with Forest Service efforts to contribute to the development of well-paying, year-round jobs in southeast Alaska. The Tongass Timber Act (TTA 1947) authorized the Secretary of Agriculture to sell timber within the boundaries of the Tongass National Forest on any vacant, unappropriated lands that were claimed by native entities or other persons. The Act protected the Secretary and the purchaser of the timber from claims based on possessory rights. The first long-term contract for timber was issued in 1948 (preliminary) and 1951 (final) to the American Viscose Corporation, the largest producer of rayon in the United States (Rakestraw 1981). The initial contract was designed to supply a mill at Wards Cove in Ketchikan. The second contract, with a Japanese firm (Toshitsugu Matsui), was signed in 1953 to support a mill in Sitka (see the increase in sold volumes in table 2). The timber to support these mills increased harvest on the Tongass National Forest from 70 mmbf in 1954 to 405 mmbf in 1965. Figure 1 shows the peak in Forest Service harvest in 1973 and the peak in total harvests from all lands in the late 1980s.

As pulp mills became operational, an integrated industry evolved, which included sawmills and pulp mills. The development of sawmills was encouraged by Forest Service restrictions on the export of round logs. The policies were designed to increase local manufacturing. Sawmills in southeast Alaska typically produced cants and baby squares⁴ for export to Japan. Both lumber and log exports from Alaska and the other three Pacific coast states are shown in figure 2. By the early 1970s, Alaska producers accounted for a major share of west coast lumber exports.

The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA 1971: PL 92-203) was passed by Congress in part to facilitate the development and construction of a pipeline to move North Slope oil to markets. The act created native land ownerships that resulted in a reduction in the area available for producing timber on the Tongass. The ANILCA (1980) designated wilderness and national monument areas in southeast Alaska, further reducing land available for timber production on national forest lands. The ANILCA directed funding be provided to “maintain the timber supply from the Tongass National Forest to dependent industry at a rate of four billion five hundred million foot board measure per decade.” (ANILCA 1980: Title VII, sec. 705(a)). The the long-term contracts remained in place. Native corporations sold their logs to the highest bidders, which until the early 1990s, were primarily log export markets. The emergence of log exports changed the competitiveness among

⁴ Cants (also referred to as heavy timbers) are a type of lumber made from a log by removing two or more sides in sawing. Often cants are remanufactured into specialty products in the importing nation. Baby squares are full-sawn 4 by 4s used in post and beam construction in Japan.

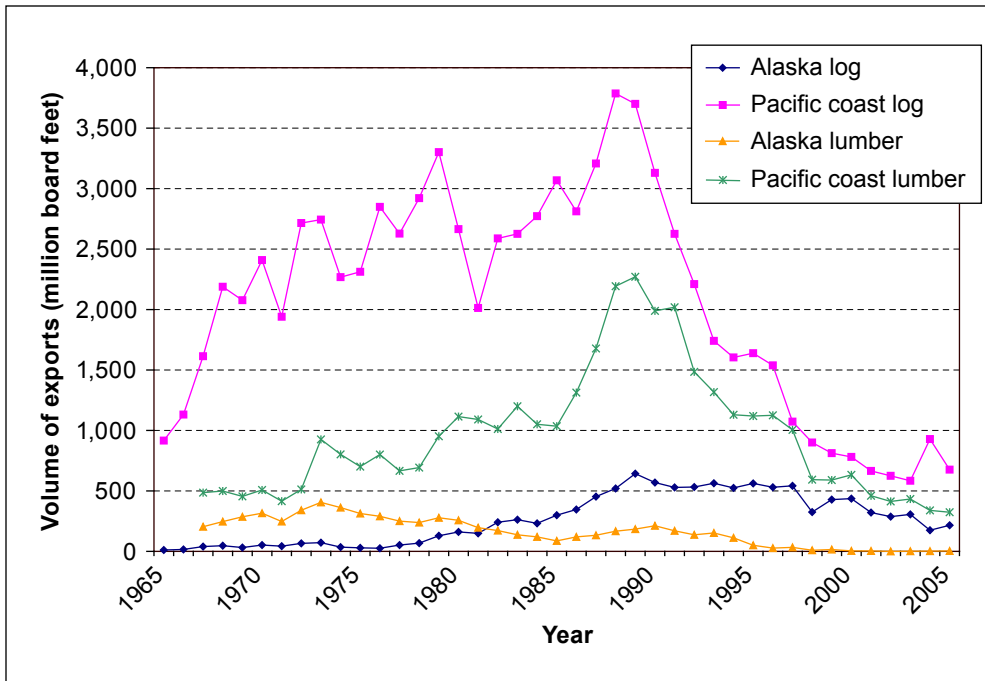


Figure 2—Volume of lumber and log exports from the west coast and Alaska. Logs are measured in log scale and lumber is measured in lumber scale. (Source: Ruderman 1976; Warren 1987, 1993, 2007)

Alaska forest products. Now trading companies could purchase high-quality logs for manufacturing products in Japan. The sale of logs reduced markets for cants and posts produced in southeast Alaska and led to the demise of large-scale softwood lumber manufacturing in southeast Alaska. The general history of lumber shipments from southeast Alaska to domestic North American markets is presented in figure 3. In the absence of consistent historically reported annual data for shipments from southeast Alaska to the lower 48 States, this information was estimated using material flow assumptions and occasional observations of past flows (Brackley et al. 2006a). Figure 1 also shows the shift in harvest from the Forest Service to private (primarily Native corporations) timberlands, and the decline in both public and private harvests starting in the mid-1990s.

In 1990, the TTRA repealed the ANILCA (1980) statutory volume of 4.5 billion board feet per decade and stated that henceforth:

...the Secretary shall, to the extent consistent with providing for the multiple use and sustained yield of all renewable forests resources, seek to provide a supply of timber from the Tongass National Forest which (1) meets the annual demand for timber from such forest and (2) meets the market demand for such forest for the planning cycle. (TTRA 1990: Title I, sec. 101)

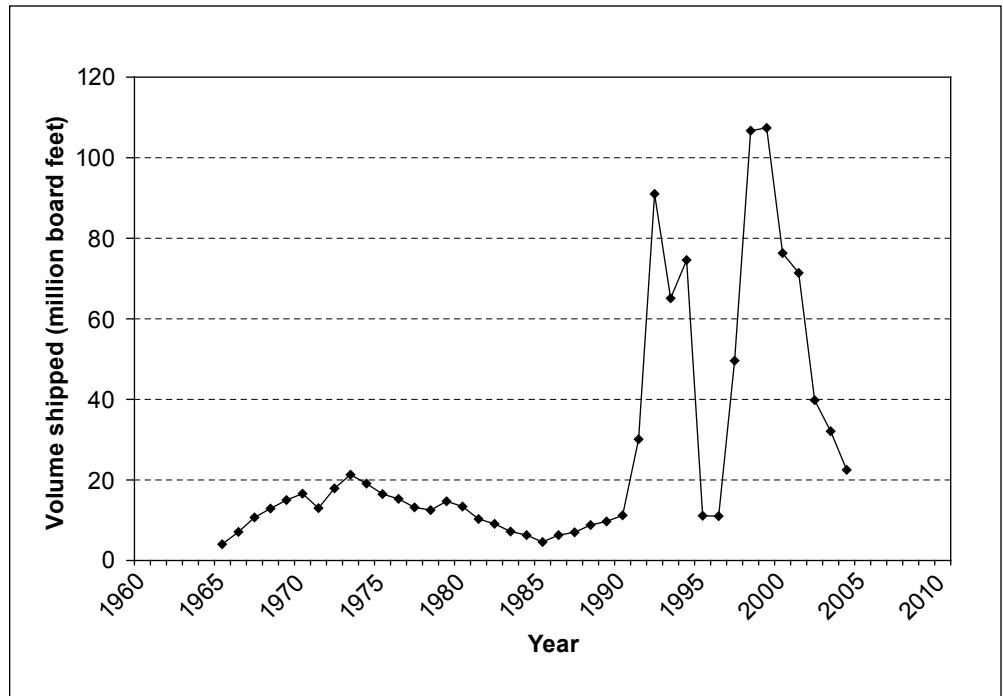


Figure 3—Volume of lumber shipped from southeast Alaska to domestic markets (primarily the 48 contiguous states). (Source: Brackley et al. 2006a)

Nie (2006) provided a detailed description of the various changes in laws and policies that governed harvest flows from the Tongass National Forest.

In the early 1990s, housing construction slowed in Japan, and increases in the price of U.S. lumber reduced U.S. lumber and log exports (see Daniels 2005 for a detailed discussion of the changes in the log export market). Both changes in the demand for dissolving pulp and new mills opening elsewhere changed the competitiveness of the two Alaska pulp mills and led to their closures. The Sitka mill closed in April 1994, and the Ketchikan mill closed in March 1997 (Morse 1997).

The Asian economic collapse that began on July 2, 1997, when Thailand floated its currency, further reduced the demand for softwood lumber in Pacific Rim markets. These market shifts, along with changes in Forest Service sales policies, introduced greater volatility in the Alaska timber market as producers responded to changing market opportunities. During the 1990s, the magnitude of the change in shipments to domestic markets for 2- or 3-year periods increased and decreased in excess of 80 to 100 mmbf, demonstrating the extent of volatility in lumber markets during periods of great transition. These volumes represent amounts that are two to three times the total annual production in any year since 2000.

Since the early 1990s, there has been a structural change in the production and shipment patterns among the Pacific Northwest, Canada, Alaska, and Japan. These

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shifts reflect the steady increase in softwood lumber consumption in the United States, the loss of export markets, increases in lumber imports from Canada, and no real change in U.S. softwood lumber production (see Haynes et al. 2007: table 25). These trends are also expected to continue in the near future.

Much of the growth in U.S. softwood lumber consumption since the early 1990s was a result of a prolonged increase in residential construction. This resulted in increased demand for dimension lumber and lumber used for millwork. Simultaneously, there were reductions in exports and lowering of demand for cants and baby squares. These shifts in the grades of lumber are reflected both in production data (e.g., Haynes and Fight 2004: table 7; Warren 2006: table 13) and for Alaska producers in southeast Alaska mill capacity studies (Brackley et al. 2006a; Kilborn et al. 2004; Parrent 2006, 2007).⁵ In addition, increased U.S. consumption spurred increased imports from Canada, leading to a resurgence of softwood lumber production in the Pacific Northwest,⁶ and as southeast Alaska mill capacity studies show, greater shipments of Alaska production to Seattle for domestic consumption and for export to Pacific Rim markets. At the same time, markets for high-quality material have increased in the United States where softwood lumber used in millwork applications has continued to constitute about 13 percent of all softwood lumber used in residential construction.⁷ Given these various markets shifts, annual log usage by Alaska sawmills from 2002 through 2006 has ranged from 30 to about 40 mmbf (Brackley et al. 2006a; Kilborn et al. 2004; Parrent 2006, 2007) and lumber exports from Alaska have averaged 1.45 mmbf (lumber scale) per year.

Prices

Deflated (adjusted for inflation) stumpage prices from Forest Service timber sales in southeast Alaska are shown in figure 4. Like other U.S. regions, these prices illustrate both rapid and large-scale changes in market conditions. Stumpage prices are often considered a proxy for the extent and direction of changes in competitive

⁵ Capacity studies of southeast Alaska sawmills have been conducted annually since 2001 to obtain information about species, volumes, products, and markets for southeast Alaska sawn products. The capacity studies indicate that the proportions of sawn material going to the domestic market from southeast Alaska manufacturers both for final consumption and for transshipment to export markets have increased since the mid-1990s.

⁶ Increased lumber production in the Pacific Northwest resulted from formerly exported logs shifting to U.S. domestic markets, and from reductions in plywood production that freed up logs for lumber production.

⁷ This percentage is computed from unpublished data showing lumber demand by the various end use applications considered in The 2005 RPA (Resources Planning Act) Timber Assessment Update (Haynes et al. 2007).

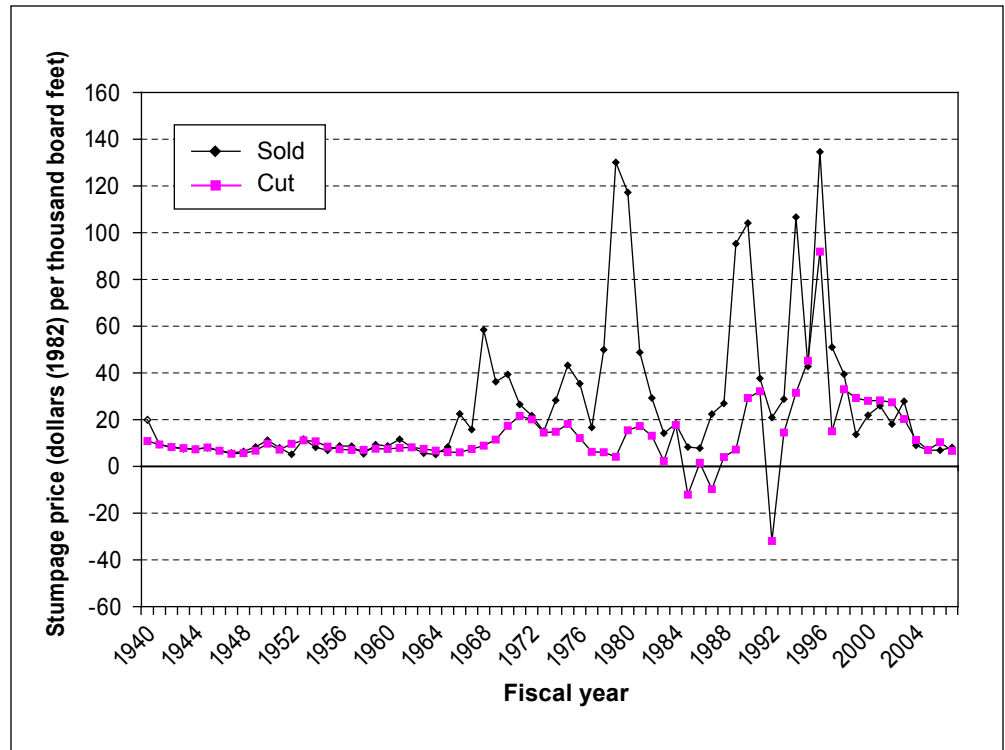


Figure 4—Alaska cut and sold price. Negative stumpage prices caused by emergency rate redetermination (Source: USDA Forest Service Washington office official records).

timber markets in other places (Haynes 2008). In addition, stumpage prices act as a signal to both producers and consumers about prospective levels of supply and demand for timber. Stumpage prices in Alaska are no different than in other regions in that they reflect both prices in competing regions as well as changes in the determinants of local timber supply and demand.

Forest Service stumpage prices are transaction prices based on stumpage sales.⁸ The reported prices (like those in table 2) are volume-weighted averages of the species or species groups offered for sale. That is, they are the average of the species making up the sales offered in a particular location during a given period. The weights are the volume proportions for each species. The values and volumes are annual data reflecting prices, sales volumes, and stumpage values for Alaska, and have been reported as part of regional price reporting since 1969 (e.g., Warren 2006: tables 101 and 102).

The use of transactions data from Forest Service sales has led to two measures of stumpage prices: “sold” or “bid” prices and “cut” or “harvest” prices. The differences in these series are discussed elsewhere (e.g., Haynes 1998, 2008), but Forest

⁸ See Mead (1966) and Haynes (1980) for a discussion of bidding for Forest Service timber.

Service harvest prices are used commonly as a measure of value by all landowners (e.g., Adams and Haynes 1989, Stevens and Brooks 2003).

The most widely reported stumpage prices are the prices bid for Forest Service timber sales. These prices have been published by the Pacific Northwest Research Station quarterly since 1963 for Forest Service regions and since the mid 1980s by individual national forests. They are generally cited as “sold” or “bid” prices. The sold prices represent the high bid for timber sales. These prices are also available by principal species where bidding by species is allowed.

The “cut” or “harvest” price is the price paid for timber harvested from Forest Service sales. For an individual sale, the cut price is the adjusted high-bid price⁹ when logs are scaled after harvest. The cut price series is available only as an all-species average. Like the sold prices, cut prices are most commonly reported as volume-weighted averages as illustrated in table 2.

Stumpage prices are usually reported (as they are in table 2) in nominal terms and by convention are not seasonally adjusted.¹⁰ Until the early 1980s, nominal prices were the most frequently used to assess market conditions including price forecasting. However, the inflationary periods in the U.S. economy from the late 1960s through the early 1990s resulted in the use of deflated prices (as shown in fig. 4) for assessing long-term price trends.¹¹

An examination of figure 4 suggests that there are trends (expressed as real rates of change) in the deflated price series for national forest timber in Alaska over the past 67 years. In fact, there are significant (in a statistical sense) long-term trends in both the sold and cut price series. This is like other regions of the United States where there have also been persistent long-term trends in stumpage prices (Haynes 2007, 2008). From 1940 to 2007, there was an increase in Alaska deflated sold stumpage prices of 0.87 percent per year. At that rate, we can expect stumpage prices to double every 80 years. However, the same real rate of increase for cut prices was 0.35 percent per year during this 67-year period.

The differences between rates of price change for the sold and cut prices are higher for Alaska than for other regions reflecting one of the impacts of the long-term contracts and how prices were set for timber harvest. Where in other regions,

⁹ Most Forest Service timber sale contracts being offered in the West include provisions for adjusting the stumpage rates actually paid by purchasers for changes in product selling values. This process is termed “stumpage rate adjustment” or “price escalation.” The adoption of “stumpage rate adjustment” provisions differed leading to some distortions in the relation of sold and cut prices when comparing stumpage prices among regions.

¹⁰ Haynes (2008) discussed the consequences of seasonal adjustment for stumpage prices.

¹¹ The case for this and its implications are discussed in detail in Haynes (2008).

cut prices were an average of adjusted sold prices, the price setting in the long-term contracts was based on an appraisal process rather than being the mix of adjusted sold prices.¹² This led to greater differences between the two series and kept the cut prices (prices paid for timber harvested by the two pulp companies on the long-term sales) low in comparison to the smaller volumes sold in more competitive sale arrangements. This continued until the passage of the 1990 TTRA that increased the price for timber harvested from the long-term sales, narrowing the difference between cut and sold prices.

The artificially low harvest prices had an unintended consequence in that they may have delayed the adoption of technologies to maximize the production of dimension lumber in Alaska mills relative to the rate of technological change in the softwood lumber industry elsewhere. In other competing regions producing dimension lumber, rising wood costs led producers to adopt technologies that improved the recovery of lumber from logs. That is, high wood costs acted as an incentive to producers to seek technological improvements that lower costs per thousand board feet of lumber manufactured. In Alaska, when the long-term sales came to an end and harvest prices were tied more directly to sale prices, producers found themselves at a cost disadvantage when producing dimension lumber. This problem was made worse by mills that were relatively less efficient than other regions. Given limited availability of old-growth timber, however, mills retained the ability to process large logs and produce scarce higher value products for the domestic and export markets (Brackley and Haynes 2008).

One way to estimate this cost disadvantage is to compare stumpage prices for Forest Service sales in southeast Alaska with those in the Pacific Northwest. Between 1975 and 2005, Forest Service stumpage sold prices in southeast Alaska averaged about 23 percent of those in the Pacific Northwest. If we assume that these prices typically reflect what bidders are able to pay for stumpage in anticipation of their logging and manufacturing costs and expected returns for the products that can be manufactured from the stumpage, then the lower observed stumpage prices in southeast Alaska demonstrate that costs (logging, manufacturing, and transportation) in Alaska are roughly \$149 per thousand board feet higher than in the Pacific Northwest. These higher costs limit the ability of Alaska producers to compete in the lower value commodity markets. But the current production levels and shipment patterns in southeast Alaska demonstrate how the industry has transitioned to operate in current market opportunities where they focus on higher value markets.

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¹² Under the long-term sales, timber harvest was planned and released in 5-year periods. A fixed price for the timber to be harvested during the 5-year period was set using an appraisal process based on prior data.

Conclusions

Alaska has a long and varied forest products industry from local production for Russian settlements, to the basis for a year-round economy in southeast Alaska, to a vibrant but high-cost producer of high-quality softwood lumber for global markets. The events of the last several decades suggest that the forest products industry is in transition. Although producers are finding markets for high-quality lumber and logs, challenges remain with the utilization of utility logs owing to a limited fiber market. Until such markets evolve, it is difficult to see the evolution of an integrated industry such as existed from the 1950s through the early 1990s.

The harvest data illustrate the relentless nature of economic and policy changes. From an economic perspective, many of these changes have been driven by shifts in competitive costs and the array of forest products produced in southeast Alaska. From a policy perspective, timber ownerships and federal forest management policy changes have been determinants of change. In spite of these often countervailing changes, there has been an evolution in the past decade of various products where Alaska producers using unique species or grades have found successful niche markets.

Acknowledgments

The information in table 1 was originally compiled by Gene Miller, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska Region, Timber Information Manager Coordinator. Data for private timber harvest came from various sources, including U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska Region ANILCA 706(a) Timber Supply and Demand Reports, on file with the regional economist, Ecosystem Planning, P.O. Box 21628, Juneau, AK 99802.

Metric Equivalents

| When you know: | Multiply by: | To get: |
|--------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|
| Board feet, log scale | 0.0045 | Cubic meters, log |
| Board feet, lumber scale | .0024 | Cubic meters, lumber |

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Appendix

Table 1—Harvest on Chugach and Tongass National Forests

| Date ^a | Chugach National Forest | | | Tongass National Forest | | |
|-------------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|--------|
| | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | Saw log | Non saw log | Total |
| | | | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | |
| 1-Jul-1908 | | 30-Jun-1909 | 2,315 | | | 13,236 |
| 1-Jan-1909 | | 31-Dec-1909 | 2,100 | | | 6,172 |
| 1-Jul-1909 | | 30-Jun-1910 | 5,143 | | | 5,869 |
| 1-Jan-1910 | | 31-Dec-1910 | 6,450 | | | 12,366 |
| 1-Jul-1910 | | 30-Jun-1911 | 2,289 | | | 25,859 |
| 1-Jan-1911 | | 31-Dec-1911 | 1,924 | | | 30,193 |
| 1-Jul-1911 | | 30-Jun-1912 | 1,819 | | | 42,829 |
| 1-Jan-1912 | | 31-Dec-1912 | 1,934 | | | 42,280 |
| 1-Jul-1912 | | 30-Jun-1913 | 2,754 | | | 30,781 |
| 1-Jan-1913 | | 31-Dec-1913 | 3,650 | | | 32,893 |
| 1-Jul-1913 | | 30-Jun-1914 | 3,006 | | | 42,055 |
| 1-Jan-1914 | | 31-Dec-1914 | 1,270 | | | 39,620 |
| 1-Jul-1914 | | 30-Jun-1915 | 947 | | | 36,213 |
| 1-Jan-1915 | | 31-Dec-1915 | 1,547 | | | 28,681 |
| 1-Jul-1915 | | 30-Jun-1916 | 3,534 | | | 31,485 |
| 1-Jan-1916 | | 31-Dec-1916 | 4,307 | | | 42,283 |
| 1-Jul-1916 | | 30-Jun-1917 | 3,921 | | | 42,700 |
| 1-Jan-1917 | | 31-Dec-1917 | 6,338 | | | 41,002 |
| 1-Jul-1917 | | 30-Jun-1918 | 6,745 | | | 41,157 |
| 1-Jan-1918 | | 31-Dec-1918 | 5,536 | | | 43,114 |
| 1-Jul-1918 | | 30-Jun-1919 | 6,361 | | | 38,403 |
| 1-Jan-1919 | | 31-Dec-1919 | 5,079 | | | 37,374 |
| 1-Jan-1920 | | 31-Dec-1920 | 4,833 | | | 45,609 |
| 1-Jan-1921 | | 31-Dec-1921 | 2,665 | | | 11,651 |
| 1-Jan-1922 | | 31-Dec-1922 | 3,320 | | | 20,623 |
| 1-Jan-1923 | | 31-Dec-1923 | 4,382 | | | 40,463 |
| 1-Jan-1924 | | 31-Dec-1924 | 3,893 | | | 48,646 |
| 1-Jan-1925 | | 31-Dec-1925 | 3,801 | | | 53,723 |
| 1-Jan-1926 | | 31-Dec-1926 | 4,769 | | | 50,992 |
| 1-Jan-1927 | | 31-Dec-1927 | 3,294 | | | 52,000 |
| 1-Jan-1928 | | 31-Dec-1928 | 6,480 | | | 33,766 |
| 1-Jan-1929 | | 31-Dec-1929 | 5,447 | | | 42,015 |
| 1-Jan-1930 | | 31-Dec-1930 | 6,440 | | | 38,517 |
| 1-Jan-1931 | | 31-Dec-1931 | 5,736 | | | 18,234 |
| 1-Jan-1932 | | 31-Dec-1932 | 3,391 | | | 14,699 |
| 1-Jan-1933 | | 31-Dec-1933 | 3,075 | | | 14,664 |
| 1-Jan-1934 | | 31-Dec-1934 | 2,744 | | | 28,151 |
| 1-Jan-1935 | | 31-Dec-1935 | 3,226 | | | 30,454 |
| 1-Jan-1936 | | 31-Dec-1936 | 2,948 | | | 39,964 |
| 1-Jan-1937 | | 31-Dec-1937 | 2,045 | | | 35,316 |
| 1-Jan-1938 | | 31-Dec-1938 | 2,281 | | | 25,585 |
| 1-Jan-1939 | | 31-Dec-1939 | 1,360 | | | 26,492 |
| 1-Jan-1940 | | 31-Dec-1940 | 2,004 | | | 30,861 |
| 1-Jan-1941 | | 31-Dec-1941 | 2,185 | | | 35,787 |
| 1-Jan-1942 | | 31-Dec-1942 | 2,238 | | | 38,535 |

Table 1—Harvest on Chugach and Tongass National Forests (continued)

| Date | Chugach National Forest | | | Tongass National Forest | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | Saw log | Non saw log | Total |
| | | | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | |
| 1-Jan-1943 | 31-Dec-1943 | | 3,130 | | | 73,590 |
| 1-Jan-1944 | 31-Dec-1944 | | 3,860 | | | 86,840 |
| 1-Jan-1945 | 31-Dec-1945 | | 4,783 | | | 58,268 |
| 1-Jan-1946 | 31-Dec-1946 | | 5,798 | | | 48,592 |
| 1-Jan-1947 | 31-Dec-1947 | | 10,268 | | | 83,385 |
| 1-Jan-1948 | 31-Dec-1948 | | 8,278 | | | 81,010 |
| 1-Jan-1949 | 31-Dec-1949 | | 5,910 | | | 49,220 |
| 1-Jan-1950 | 31-Dec-1950 | | 5,434 | | | 54,435 |
| 1-Jan-1951 | 31-Dec-1951 | | 5,803 | | | 52,894 |
| 1-Jul-1951 | 30-Jun-1952 | | 3,935 | | | 57,957 |
| 1-Jan-1952 | 31-Dec-1952 | | 2,159 | | | 63,357 |
| 1-Jul-1952 | 30-Jun-1953 | | 3,819 | | | 49,536 |
| 1-Jan-1953 | 31-Dec-1953 | | 4,665 | | | 59,196 |
| 1-Jul-1953 | 30-Jun-1954 | | 3,499 | | | 66,785 |
| 1-Jan-1954 | 31-Dec-1954 | | 1,775 | | | 109,237 |
| 1-Jul-1954 | 30-Sep-1954 | | 639 | | | 30,728 |
| 1-Oct-1954 | 31-Dec-1954 | | 346 | | | 58,214 |
| 1-Jan-1955 | 31-Mar-1955 | | 1,051 | | | 37,138 |
| 1-Apr-1955 | 30-Jun-1955 | | 1,140 | | | 53,227 |
| 1-Jul-1955 | 30-Sep-1955 | | 1,288 | | | 47,067 |
| 1-Oct-1955 | 31-Dec-1955 | | 1,502 | | | 76,353 |
| 1-Jan-1956 | 31-Mar-1956 | | 295 | | | 47,557 |
| 1-Apr-1956 | 30-Jun-1956 | | 452 | | | 44,823 |
| 1-Jul-1956 | 30-Sep-1956 | | 495 | | | 81,036 |
| 1-Oct-1956 | 31-Dec-1956 | | 779 | | | 56,782 |
| 1-Jan-1957 | 31-Mar-1957 | | 412 | | | 59,187 |
| 1-Apr-1957 | 30-Jun-1957 | | 828 | | | 56,589 |
| 1-Jul-1957 | 30-Sep-1957 | | 887 | | | 38,173 |
| 1-Oct-1957 | 31-Dec-1957 | | 1,820 | | | 72,435 |
| 1-Jan-1958 | 31-Mar-1958 | | 1,099 | | | 43,656 |
| 1-Apr-1958 | 30-Jun-1958 | | 310 | | | 41,480 |
| 1-Jul-1958 | 30-Sep-1958 | | 5,176 | | | 34,869 |
| 1-Oct-1958 | 31-Dec-1958 | | 1,631 | | | 47,515 |
| 1-Jan-1959 | 31-Mar-1959 | | 416 | | | 52,748 |
| 1-Apr-1959 | 30-Jun-1959 | | 1,061 | | | 83,156 |
| 1-Jul-1959 | 30-Sep-1959 | | 878 | | | 59,405 |
| 1-Oct-1959 | 31-Dec-1959 | | 5,241 | | | 71,282 |
| 1-Jan-1960 | 31-Mar-1960 | | 422 | | | 67,749 |
| 1-Apr-1960 | 30-Jun-1960 | | 565 | | | 116,403 |
| 1-Jul-1960 | 30-Sep-1960 | | 1,920 | | | 73,531 |
| 1-Oct-1960 | 31-Dec-1960 | | 708 | | | 89,812 |
| 1-Jan-1961 | 31-Mar-1961 | | 612 | | | 80,278 |
| 1-Apr-1961 | 30-Jun-1961 | | 3,490 | | | 103,805 |
| 1-Jul-1961 | 30-Sep-1961 | | 2,340 | | | 58,733 |
| 1-Oct-1961 | 31-Dec-1961 | | 675 | | | 95,391 |
| 1-Jan-1962 | 31-Mar-1962 | | 1,860 | | | 84,292 |
| 1-Apr-1962 | 30-Jun-1962 | | 1,486 | | | 100,781 |

Table 1—Harvest on Chugach and Tongass National Forests (continued)

| Date | Chugach National Forest | | | Tongass National Forest | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|
| | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | Saw log | Non saw log | Total |
| | | | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | |
| 1-Jul-1962 | 30-Sep-1962 | | 1,802 | | | 84,350 |
| 1-Oct-1962 | 31-Dec-1962 | | 2,009 | | | 96,853 |
| 1-Jan-1963 | 31-Mar-1963 | | 1,620 | | | 88,869 |
| 1-Apr-1963 | 30-Jun-1963 | | 983 | | | 101,055 |
| 1-Jul-1963 | 30-Sep-1963 | | 1,139 | | | 96,820 |
| 1-Oct-1963 | 31-Dec-1963 | | 105 | | | 108,399 |
| 1-Jan-1964 | 31-Mar-1964 | | 117 | | | 97,774 |
| 1-Apr-1964 | 30-Jun-1964 | | 361 | | | 112,683 |
| 1-Jul-1964 | 30-Sep-1964 | | 640 | | | 112,180 |
| 1-Oct-1964 | 31-Dec-1964 | | 255 | | | 121,099 |
| 1-Jan-1965 | 31-Mar-1965 | | 772 | | | 92,159 |
| 1-Apr-1965 | 30-Jun-1965 | | 4,428 | | | 99,173 |
| 1-Jul-1965 | 30-Sep-1965 | | 497 | | | 114,072 |
| 1-Oct-1965 | 31-Dec-1965 | | 1,190 | | | 92,207 |
| 1-Jan-1966 | 31-Mar-1966 | | 414 | | | 116,856 |
| 1-Apr-1966 | 30-Jun-1966 | | 267 | | | 116,474 |
| 1-Jul-1966 | 30-Sep-1966 | | 523 | | | 110,665 |
| 1-Oct-1966 | 31-Dec-1966 | | 13 | | | 130,282 |
| 1-Jan-1967 | 31-Mar-1967 | | 514 | | | 97,679 |
| 1-Apr-1967 | 30-Jun-1967 | | 13 | | | 111,862 |
| 1-Jul-1967 | 30-Sep-1967 | | 495 | | | 129,879 |
| 1-Oct-1967 | 31-Dec-1967 | | 1,456 | | | 134,916 |
| 1-Jan-1968 | 31-Mar-1968 | | 226 | | | 137,256 |
| 1-Apr-1968 | 30-Jun-1968 | | 707 | | | 139,272 |
| 1-Jul-1968 | 30-Sep-1968 | | 952 | | | 118,310 |
| 1-Oct-1968 | 31-Dec-1968 | | 1,921 | | | 134,657 |
| 1-Jan-1969 | 31-Mar-1969 | | 442 | | | 116,503 |
| 1-Apr-1969 | 30-Jun-1969 | | 754 | | | 149,187 |
| 1-Jul-1969 | 30-Sep-1969 | | 2,084 | | | 137,333 |
| 1-Oct-1969 | 31-Dec-1969 | | 717 | | | 116,320 |
| 1-Jan-1970 | 31-Mar-1970 | | 206 | | | 99,955 |
| 1-Apr-1970 | 30-Jun-1970 | | 93 | | | 139,391 |
| 1-Jul-1970 | 30-Sep-1970 | | 534 | | | 153,823 |
| 1-Oct-1970 | 31-Dec-1970 | | 61 | | | 166,912 |
| 1-Jan-1971 | 31-Mar-1971 | | 1,234 | | | 135,093 |
| 1-Apr-1971 | 30-Jun-1971 | | 64 | | | 128,351 |
| 1-Jul-1971 | 30-Sep-1971 | | 374 | | | 130,624 |
| 1-Oct-1971 | 31-Dec-1971 | | 15 | | | 133,669 |
| 1-Jan-1972 | 31-Mar-1972 | | 2,252 | | | 133,893 |
| 1-Apr-1972 | 30-Jun-1972 | | 16 | | | 134,230 |
| 1-Jul-1972 | 30-Sep-1972 | | 688 | | | 135,542 |
| 1-Oct-1972 | 31-Dec-1972 | | 66 | | | 143,834 |
| 1-Jan-1973 | 31-Mar-1973 | | 1,035 | | | 142,487 |
| 1-Apr-1973 | 30-Jun-1973 | | 998 | | | 168,800 |
| 1-Jul-1973 | 30-Sep-1973 | | 629 | | | 132,199 |
| 1-Oct-1973 | 31-Dec-1973 | | 446 | | | 145,006 |
| 1-Jan-1974 | 31-Mar-1974 | | 383 | | | 146,655 |

Table 1—Harvest on Chugach and Tongass National Forests (continued)

| Date | Chugach National Forest | | | Tongass National Forest | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|---------|---------|
| | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | |
| | | | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | | |
| 1-Apr-1974 | 30-Jun-1974 | | 0 | | | 135,699 | |
| 1-Jul-1974 | 30-Sep-1974 | | 1,481 | | | 125,670 | |
| 1-Oct-1974 | 31-Dec-1974 | | 3,744 | | | 136,002 | |
| 1-Jan-1975 | 31-Mar-1975 | | 1,150 | | | 106,910 | |
| 1-Apr-1975 | 30-Jun-1975 | | 166 | | | 93,770 | |
| 1-Jul-1975 | 30-Sep-1975 | | 515 | | | 103,266 | |
| 1-Oct-1975 | 31-Dec-1975 | | 2,852 | | | 104,425 | |
| 1-Jan-1976 | 31-Mar-1976 | | 0 | | | 114,489 | |
| 1-Apr-1976 | 30-Jun-1976 | | 1,158 | | | 122,155 | |
| 1-Jul-1976 | 30-Sep-1976 | | 7,658 | | | 109,602 | |
| 1-Oct-1976 | 31-Dec-1976 | | 586 | | | 116,529 | |
| 1-Jan-1977 | 31-Mar-1977 | | 2,185 | | | 128,122 | |
| 1-Apr-1977 | 30-Jun-1977 | | 1,779 | | | 103,664 | |
| 1-Jul-1977 | 30-Sep-1977 | | 4,374 | | | 108,016 | |
| 1-Oct-1977 | 31-Dec-1977 | | 31 | | | 107,530 | |
| 1-Jan-1978 | 31-Mar-1978 | | 290 | | | 109,982 | |
| 1-Apr-1978 | 30-Jun-1978 | | 1,503 | | | 96,265 | |
| 1-Jul-1978 | 30-Sep-1978 | | 6,157 | | | 100,251 | |
| 1-Oct-1978 | 31-Dec-1978 | | 1,923 | | | 92,202 | |
| 1-Jan-1979 | 31-Mar-1979 | | 224 | | | 83,355 | |
| 1-Apr-1979 | 30-Jun-1979 | | 2,071 | | | 122,164 | |
| 1-Jul-1979 | 30-Sep-1979 | | 3,995 | | | 124,446 | |
| 1-Oct-1979 | 31-Dec-1979 | | 25 | | | 123,228 | |
| 1-Jan-1980 | 31-Mar-1980 | | 104 | | | 115,270 | |
| 1-Apr-1980 | 30-Jun-1980 | | 108 | | | 145,625 | |
| 1-Jul-1980 | 30-Sep-1980 | | 1,127 | | | 96,012 | |
| 1-Oct-1980 | 31-Dec-1980 | 122 | 105 | 227 | 82,681 | 12,534 | 95,215 |
| 1-Jan-1981 | 31-Mar-1981 | 201 | 87 | 288 | 67,682 | 11,629 | 79,311 |
| 1-Apr-1981 | 30-Jun-1981 | 173 | 156 | 329 | 93,917 | 12,423 | 106,340 |
| 1-Jul-1981 | 30-Sep-1981 | 1,197 | 0 | 1,197 | 94,495 | 11,214 | 105,709 |
| 1-Oct-1981 | 31-Dec-1981 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 81,943 | 12,383 | 94,325 |
| 1-Jan-1982 | 31-Mar-1982 | 90 | 3 | 93 | 60,397 | 9,341 | 69,738 |
| 1-Apr-1982 | 30-Jun-1982 | 151 | 86 | 237 | 87,204 | 9,572 | 96,776 |
| 1-Jul-1982 | 30-Sep-1982 | 112 | 2 | 114 | 97,081 | 12,671 | 109,752 |
| 1-Oct-1982 | 31-Dec-1982 | 269 | 53 | 321 | 59,759 | 8,746 | 68,505 |
| 1-Jan-1983 | 31-Mar-1983 | 67 | 98 | 165 | 35,078 | 4,235 | 39,313 |
| 1-Apr-1983 | 30-Jun-1983 | | | 434 | | | 77,116 |
| 1-Jul-1983 | 30-Sep-1983 | | | 134 | | | 65,548 |
| 1-Oct-1983 | 31-Dec-1983 | 3 | 15 | 18 | 57,684 | 11,516 | 69,200 |
| 1-Jan-1984 | 31-Mar-1984 | 103 | 23 | 126 | 57,615 | 9,285 | 66,900 |
| 1-Apr-1984 | 30-Jun-1984 | 12 | 134 | 145 | 38,992 | 5,452 | 44,444 |
| 1-Jul-1984 | 30-Sep-1984 | 256 | 0 | 256 | 71,292 | 9,352 | 80,644 |
| 1-Oct-1984 | 31-Dec-1984 | 545 | 0 | 545 | 51,939 | 5,896 | 57,835 |
| 1-Jan-1985 | 31-Mar-1985 | 12 | 27 | 39 | -19,538 | 46,032 | 26,495 |
| 1-Apr-1985 | 30-Jun-1985 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 62,067 | 8,854 | 70,921 |
| 1-Jul-1985 | 30-Sep-1985 | 125 | 0 | 125 | 67,314 | 8,762 | 76,075 |
| 1-Oct-1985 | 31-Dec-1985 | 175 | 15 | 190 | 81,241 | 10,569 | 91,809 |

Table 1—Harvest on Chugach and Tongass National Forests (continued)

| Date | Chugach National Forest | | | Tongass National Forest | | | |
|------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|----------------------------|-------------|--------|---------|
| | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | |
| | | | | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | |
| 1-Jan-1986 | 31-Mar-1986 | 229 | 0 | 229 | 26,000 | 7,201 | 33,201 |
| 1-Apr-1986 | 30-Jun-1986 | 194 | 0 | 194 | 50,425 | 8,958 | 59,383 |
| 1-Jul-1986 | 30-Sep-1986 | 140 | 0 | 140 | 93,766 | 12,463 | 106,229 |
| 1-Oct-1986 | 31-Dec-1986 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 64,206 | 8,561 | 72,767 |
| 1-Jan-1987 | 31-Mar-1987 | 369 | 0 | 369 | 44,182 | 10,793 | 54,975 |
| 1-Apr-1987 | 30-Jun-1987 | 257 | 63 | 320 | 87,034 | 18,197 | 105,231 |
| 1-Jul-1987 | 30-Sep-1987 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 86,007 | 16,680 | 102,687 |
| 1-Oct-1987 | 31-Dec-1987 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 75,238 | 13,409 | 88,647 |
| 1-Jan-1988 | 31-Mar-1988 | 508 | 20 | 528 | 55,240 | 12,230 | 67,470 |
| 1-Apr-1988 | 30-Jun-1988 | 229 | 6 | 235 | 90,558 | 19,036 | 109,594 |
| 1-Jul-1988 | 30-Sep-1988 | 211 | 25 | 237 | 110,525 | 20,084 | 130,608 |
| 1-Oct-1988 | 31-Dec-1988 | 132 | 79 | 211 | 84,935 | 15,156 | 100,090 |
| 1-Jan-1989 | 31-Mar-1989 | 236 | 73 | 309 | 76,234 | 11,695 | 87,929 |
| 1-Apr-1989 | 30-Jun-1989 | 494 | 77 | 572 | 91,006 | 17,281 | 108,286 |
| 1-Jul-1989 | 30-Sep-1989 | 374 | 26 | 400 | 125,027 | 23,282 | 148,309 |
| 1-Oct-1989 | 31-Dec-1989 | 0 | 31 | 31 | 98,242 | 17,782 | 116,024 |
| 1-Jan-1990 | 31-Mar-1990 | 1 | 4 | 5 | 75,185 | 12,720 | 87,905 |
| 1-Apr-1990 | 30-Jun-1990 | 101 | 392 | 493 | 112,228 | 19,299 | 131,527 |
| 1-Jul-1990 | 30-Sep-1990 | 280 | 185 | 465 | 113,318 | 21,939 | 135,257 |
| 1-Oct-1990 | 31-Dec-1990 | 24 | 30 | 54 | 101,035 | 17,243 | 118,278 |
| 1-Jan-1991 | 31-Mar-1991 | 123 | 25 | 148 | 34,128 | 10,541 | 44,670 |
| 1-Apr-1991 | 30-Jun-1991 | 50 | 275 | 325 | 73,900 | 14,009 | 87,908 |
| 1-Jul-1991 | 30-Sep-1991 | 129 | 285 | 414 | 90,636 | 22,217 | 112,863 |
| 1-Oct-1991 | 31-Dec-1991 | 49 | 99 | 148 | 64,691 | 15,342 | 80,033 |
| 1-Jan-1992 | 31-Mar-1992 | 0 | 126 | 126 | 53,982 | 14,703 | 68,685 |
| 1-Apr-1992 | 30-Jun-1992 | 0 | 1,078 | 1,078 | 83,348 | 15,864 | 99,212 |
| 1-Jul-1992 | 30-Sep-1992 | 421 | 672 | 1,094 | 101,119 | 20,649 | 121,768 |
| 1-Oct-1992 | 31-Dec-1992 | 439 | 237 | 675 | 84,033 | 18,650 | 102,684 |
| 1-Jan-1993 | 31-Mar-1993 | 90 | 2,098 | 2,188 | 34,737 | 6,156 | 40,894 |
| 1-Apr-1993 | 30-Jun-1993 | 82 | 1,312 | 1,393 | 71,007 | 13,743 | 84,749 |
| 1-Jul-1993 | 30-Sep-1993 | 1,094 | 705 | 1,799 | 78,856 | 18,115 | 96,970 |
| 1-Oct-1993 | 31-Dec-1993 | 4,217 | 0 | 4,217 | 76,171 | 18,669 | 94,840 |
| 1-Jan-1994 | 31-Mar-1994 | 698 | 0 | 698 | 33,181 | 8,232 | 41,413 |
| 1-Apr-1994 | 30-Jun-1994 | 52 | 1,398 | 1,450 | 52,030 | 13,267 | 65,296 |
| 1-Jul-1994 | 30-Sep-1994 | 0 | 228 | 228 | 65,441 | 8,803 | 74,243 |
| 1-Oct-1994 | 31-Dec-1994 | 0 | 100 | 100 | 55,870 | 12,556 | 68,426 |
| 1-Jan-1995 | 31-Mar-1995 | 0 | 289 | 289 | 22,639 | 3,885 | 26,524 |
| 1-Apr-1995 | 30-Jun-1995 | 480 | 0 | 480 | 49,117 | 9,964 | 59,081 |
| 1-Jul-1995 | 30-Sep-1995 | 187 | 864 | 1,051 | 54,546 | 12,589 | 67,134 |
| 1-Oct-1995 | 31-Dec-1995 | 39 | 380 | 419 | 35,999 | 8,748 | 44,747 |
| 1-Jan-1996 | 31-Mar-1996 | 504 | 278 | 782 | 17,491 | 4,283 | 21,774 |
| 1-Apr-1996 | 30-Jun-1996 | 554 | 643 | 1,197 | 25,176 | 5,041 | 30,217 |
| 1-Jul-1996 | 30-Sep-1996 | 183 | 707 | 890 | 18,764 | 4,683 | 23,447 |
| 1-Oct-1996 | 31-Dec-1996 | 157 | 156 | 313 | 16,856 | 2,454 | 19,310 |
| 1-Jan-1997 | 31-Mar-1997 | 181 | 955 | 1,136 | 2,687 | 392 | 3,080 |
| 1-Apr-1997 | 30-Jun-1997 | 484 | 189 | 673 | 26,788 | 2,922 | 29,710 |
| 1-Jul-1997 | 30-Sep-1997 | 22 | 64 | 85 | 48,091 | 6,449 | 54,540 |

Table 1—Harvest on Chugach and Tongass National Forests (continued)

| Date | Chugach National Forest | | | Tongass National Forest | | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|-------------------------|-------------|-------|--------|
| | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | Saw log | Non saw log | Total | |
| <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | | | | | |
| 1-Oct-1997 | 31-Dec-1997 | 308 | 326 | 634 | 30,883 | 3,895 | 34,777 |
| 1-Jan-1998 | 31-Mar-1998 | 210 | 142 | 352 | 7,822 | 980 | 8,801 |
| 1-Apr-1998 | 30-Jun-1998 | 84 | 57 | 141 | 26,866 | 2,367 | 29,233 |
| 1-Jul-1998 | 30-Sep-1998 | 168 | 138 | 306 | 41,991 | 4,960 | 46,951 |
| 1-Oct-1998 | 31-Dec-1998 | 51 | 188 | 239 | 31,320 | 4,187 | 35,507 |
| 1-Jan-1999 | 31-Mar-1999 | 14 | 18 | 32 | 1,559 | 443 | 2,002 |
| 1-Apr-1999 | 30-Jun-1999 | -7 | 11 | 4 | 39,376 | 3,588 | 42,964 |
| 1-Jul-1999 | 30-Sep-1999 | 39 | 80 | 119 | 60,586 | 4,701 | 65,287 |
| 1-Oct-1999 | 31-Dec-1999 | 72 | 128 | 201 | 39,612 | 3,364 | 42,976 |
| 1-Jan-2000 | 31-Mar-2000 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 6,670 | 525 | 7,195 |
| 1-Apr-2000 | 30-Jun-2000 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 45,081 | 4,165 | 49,246 |
| 1-Jul-2000 | 30-Sep-2000 | 0 | 38 | 38 | 42,283 | 5,160 | 47,442 |
| 1-Oct-2000 | 31-Dec-2000 | 106 | 5 | 111 | 13,542 | 1,892 | 15,434 |
| 1-Jan-2001 | 31-Mar-2001 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,076 | 1,681 | 3,756 |
| 1-Apr-2001 | 30-Jun-2001 | 97 | 168 | 265 | 4,387 | 2,025 | 6,412 |
| 1-Jul-2001 | 30-Sep-2001 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 19,797 | 2,395 | 22,192 |
| 1-Oct-2001 | 31-Dec-2001 | 0 | 69 | 69 | 10,658 | 1,058 | 11,716 |
| 1-Jan-2002 | 31-Mar-2002 | 0 | 86 | 86 | 51 | 13 | 64 |
| 1-Apr-2002 | 30-Jun-2002 | 6 | 70 | 76 | 5,243 | 872 | 6,116 |
| 1-Jul-2002 | 30-Sep-2002 | 1 | 13 | 14 | 14,029 | 1,889 | 15,917 |
| 1-Oct-2002 | 31-Dec-2002 | 0 | 22 | 22 | 8,465 | 1,336 | 9,801 |
| 1-Jan-2003 | 31-Mar-2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1,323 | 185 | 1,508 |
| 1-Apr-2003 | 30-Jun-2003 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 7,148 | 2,800 | 9,948 |
| 1-Jul-2003 | 30-Sep-2003 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 27,166 | 2,882 | 30,048 |
| 1-Oct-2003 | 31-Dec-2003 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 5,997 | 605 | 6,603 |
| 1-Jan-2004 | 31-Mar-2004 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5,333 | 665 | 5,998 |
| 1-Apr-2004 | 30-Jun-2004 | 0 | 11 | 11 | 11,463 | 1,098 | 12,561 |
| 1-Jul-2004 | 30-Sep-2004 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 13,923 | 7,353 | 21,276 |
| 1-Oct-2004 | 31-Dec-2004 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 8,329 | 1,017 | 9,347 |
| 1-Jan-2005 | 31-Mar-2005 | 12 | 11 | 23 | 8,472 | 882 | 9,354 |
| 1-Apr-2005 | 30-Jun-2005 | 19 | 10 | 28 | 14,960 | 8,151 | 23,111 |
| 1-Jul-2005 | 30-Sep-2005 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 6,820 | 970 | 7,791 |
| 1-Oct-2005 | 31-Dec-2005 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 6,175 | 153 | 6,328 |
| 1-Jan-2006 | 31-Mar-2006 | 0 | 25 | 25 | 8,450 | 2,058 | 10,508 |
| 1-Apr-2006 | 30-Jun-2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 8,635 | 325 | 8,959 |
| 1-Jul-2006 | 30-Sep-2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 15,269 | 2,098 | 17,366 |
| 1-Oct-2006 | 31-Dec-2006 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2,610 | 602 | 3,211 |
| 1-Jan-2007 | 31-Mar-2007 | 0 | 55 | 55 | 1,024 | 920 | 1,944 |
| 1-Apr-2007 | 30-Jun-2007 | 0 | 63 | 63 | 1,801 | 549 | 2,349 |
| 1-Jul-2007 | 30-Sep-2007 | 0 | 30 | 30 | 9,353 | 1,878 | 11,230 |
| 1-Oct-2007 | 31-Dec-2007 | | | | | | |

^a Dates cover periods of available data, in both calendar and fiscal years. Beginning in 1954, data was also recorded quarterly.

Source: Compiled from U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, Alaska Region, regional summaries of timber sold and harvested.

Table 2—Timber sold and harvested on national forests in the Alaska Region by fiscal year^a

| Fiscal year | Sold | | Harvest | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | <i>Dollars/ thousand board feet</i> | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | <i>Dollars/ thousand board feet</i> |
| 1940 | 12,558 | 2.73 | 34,004 | 1.50 |
| 1941 | 29,753 | 1.45 | 29,536 | 1.45 |
| 1942 | 50,368 | 1.43 | 39,855 | 1.45 |
| 1943 | 160,467 | 1.38 | 40,861 | 1.43 |
| 1944 | 124,542 | 1.38 | 110,977 | 1.35 |
| 1945 | 98,275 | 1.50 | 71,635 | 1.52 |
| 1946 | 52,048 | 1.46 | 50,133 | 1.45 |
| 1947 | 112,248 | 1.53 | 68,095 | 1.44 |
| 1948 | 381,098 | 1.85 | 99,275 | 1.64 |
| 1949 | 81,126 | 2.25 | 73,261 | 1.83 |
| 1950 | 62,646 | 2.37 | 56,162 | 2.06 |
| 1951 | 57,489 | 2.50 | 60,122 | 2.25 |
| 1952 | 8,476,973 | 1.60 | 61,892 | 2.93 |
| 1953 | 122,562 | 3.48 | 57,114 | 3.32 |
| 1954 | 69,416 | 2.46 | 70,283 | 3.20 |
| 1955 | 3,121,941 | 2.09 | 182,483 | 2.55 |
| 1956 | 108,269 | 2.73 | 219,337 | 2.29 |
| 1957 | 59,377 | 2.77 | 256,108 | 2.27 |
| 1958 | 5,320,220 | 1.77 | 199,893 | 2.32 |
| 1959 | 182,189 | 3.02 | 226,604 | 2.47 |
| 1960 | 356,384 | 2.85 | 321,946 | 2.44 |
| 1961 | 117,501 | 3.74 | 354,156 | 2.59 |
| 1962 | 107,543 | 2.66 | 345,558 | 2.66 |
| 1963 | 217,775 | 1.86 | 377,540 | 2.45 |
| 1964 | 249,032 | 1.69 | 417,399 | 2.21 |
| 1965 | 170,321 | 2.77 | 430,707 | 2.05 |
| 1966 | 539,734 | 7.57 | 441,974 | 2.09 |
| 1967 | 563,224 | 5.35 | 451,553 | 2.56 |
| 1968 | 810,970 | 20.08 | 544,210 | 3.11 |
| 1969 | 122,808 | 12.98 | 522,727 | 4.17 |
| 1970 | 314,208 | 14.62 | 496,100 | 6.50 |
| 1971 | 215,306 | 10.19 | 586,073 | 8.33 |
| 1972 | 57,325 | 8.75 | 535,058 | 8.10 |
| 1973 | 74,432 | 6.88 | 593,450 | 6.62 |
| 1974 | 52,680 | 15.26 | 561,017 | 8.07 |
| 1975 | 222,890 | 25.41 | 468,892 | 10.71 |
| 1976 | 7,638 | 21.80 | 448,860 | 7.55 |
| 76TQ | 8,356 | 21.47 | 117,261 | 6.01 |
| 1977 | 861 | 10.97 | 465,254 | 4.19 |
| 1978 | 159,161 | 35.08 | 457,795 | 4.40 |
| 1979 | 109,101 | 102.58 | 430,380 | 3.43 |
| 1980 | 199,561 | 105.51 | 481,499 | 14.09 |
| 1981 | 158,733 | 48.06 | 388,616 | 17.14 |
| 1982 | 80,635 | 29.53 | 371,035 | 13.36 |
| 1983 | 81,990 | 14.63 | 251,536 | 2.60 |
| 1984 | 52,316 | 19.14 | 261,522 | 18.60 |

Table 2—Timber sold and harvested on national forests in the Alaska Region by fiscal year (continued)

| Fiscal year | Sold | | Harvest | |
|-------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | <i>Dollars/ thousand board feet</i> | <i>Thousand board feet</i> | <i>Dollars/ thousand board feet</i> |
| 1985 | 41,664 | 8.81 | 232,035 | -12.24 |
| 1986 | 189,707 | 8.05 | 291,374 | 1.77 |
| 1987 | 169,835 | 23.28 | 336,352 | -9.76 |
| 1988 | 70,022 | 29.07 | 397,318 | 4.54 |
| 1989 | 95,452 | 107.21 | 446,106 | 8.33 |
| 1990 | 29,603 | 120.88 | 471,706 | 34.20 |
| 1991 | 52,891 | 44.18 | 364,649 | 37.72 |
| 1992 | 83,155 | 24.85 | 372,143 | -37.20 |
| 1993 | 136,089 | 32.50 | 331,353 | 16.49 |
| 1994 | 54,533 | 129.04 | 282,386 | 38.31 |
| 1995 | 96,221 | 53.97 | 223,085 | 57.02 |
| 1996 | 72,035 | 171.52 | 123,473 | 117.19 |
| 1997 | 161,732 | 65.47 | 108,846 | 19.50 |
| 1998 | 24,283 | 49.52 | 121,194 | 41.49 |
| 1999 | 61,909 | 17.59 | 146,154 | 37.35 |
| 2000 | 170,651 | 29.86 | 147,112 | 38.15 |
| 2001 | 49,896 | 35.56 | 48,172 | 38.67 |
| 2002 | 24,425 | 24.30 | 34,057 | 36.66 |
| 2003 | 36,524 | 39.11 | 51,342 | 28.53 |
| 2004 | 87,078 | 13.63 | 46,449 | 17.05 |
| 2005 | 65,128 | 11.53 | 49,658 | 11.66 |
| 2006 | 85,031 | 12.08 | 43,195 | 17.88 |
| 2007 | 30,972 | 14.61 | 18,883 | 11.96 |

^a Fiscal year for 1909–1975 = July 01–June 30; fiscal year for 1976–2007 = Oct 01–Sept 30.
Source: Forest Service Washington office official records.

Table 3—Alaska timber harvest for private and public lands (calendar year)

| Year | State ^a | Private ^b | Bureau of Indian Affairs ^c | Bureau of Land Management | National forest | Total |
|----------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|--|------------------------------|-----------------|-----------|
| <i>Thousand board feet</i> | | | | | | |
| 1959 | 0 | | 0 | 11,165 | 274,187 | 285,352 |
| 1960 | 210 | | 0 | 15,877 | 351,109 | 367,196 |
| 1961 | 1,987 | | 0 | 16,025 | 345,323 | 363,335 |
| 1962 | 6,872 | | 0 | 13,985 | 373,432 | 394,289 |
| 1963 | 10,633 | | 0 | 11,155 | 398,990 | 420,778 |
| 1964 | 18,144 | | 0 | 11,190 | 445,109 | 474,443 |
| 1965 | 24,161 | | 2,990 | 8,308 | 404,498 | 439,957 |
| 1966 | 31,220 | | 1,650 | 5,349 | 475,494 | 513,713 |
| 1967 | 45,816 | | 9,067 | 3,159 | 476,816 | 534,858 |
| 1968 | 47,974 | | 8,192 | 1,103 | 533,303 | 590,572 |
| 1969 | 49,018 | | 8,684 | 359 | 523,341 | 581,402 |
| 1970 | 53,568 | | 12,855 | 574 | 560,976 | 627,973 |
| 1971 | 43,190 | | 1,870 | 459 | 529,420 | 574,939 |
| 1972 | 50,591 | | 26,081 | 45 | 550,521 | 627,238 |
| 1973 | 35,356 | | 28,795 | 156 | 591,600 | 655,907 |
| 1974 | 51,241 | 17,473 | 12,083 | 153 | 549,633 | 630,583 |
| 1975 | 33,540 | 20,750 | 52 | 980 | 413,054 | 468,376 |
| 1976 | 41,714 | 15,000 | 1,011 | 1,139 | 472,178 | 531,042 |
| 1977 | 60,251 | 0 | 18,574 | 354 | 420,700 | 499,879 |
| 1978 | 30,301 | 0 | 4,040 | 2,011 | 408,574 | 444,926 |
| 1979 | 32,382 | 0 | 2,629 | 815 | 459,500 | 495,326 |
| 1980 | 47,547 | 172,400 | 17,000 | 534 | 453,686 | 691,167 |
| 1981 | 53,687 | 122,000 | 702 | 362 | 387,504 | 564,255 |
| 1982 | 35,198 | 209,200 | 2,895 | 419 | 345,536 | 593,248 |
| 1983 | 35,511 | 303,600 | 10,754 | 376 | 251,927 | 602,168 |
| 1984 | 28,044 | 290,300 | 0 | 0 | 261,522 | 579,860 |
| 1985 | 12,864 | 286,300 | 871 | 271 | 265,654 | 565,960 |
| 1986 | 18,995 | 357,700 | 0 | 252 | 272,142 | 646,089 |
| 1987 | 25,800 | 455,100 | 0 | 185 | 352,231 | 833,316 |
| 1988 | 25,177 | 517,000 | 15 | 112 | 408,947 | 951,251 |
| 1989 | 17,728 | 651,900 | 3,600 | 295 | 461,860 | 1,135,383 |
| 1990 | 11,163 | 611,200 | 300 | 407 | 474,000 | 1,097,070 |
| 1991 | 7,026 | 599,100 | 7,253 | 675 | 326,499 | 940,553 |
| 1992 | 16,000 | 569,200 | 16,861 | 850 | 395,321 | 998,232 |
| 1993 | 5,000 | 537,600 | 1,200 | 1,061 | 327,050 | 871,911 |
| 1994 | 2,700 | 473,300 | 0 | 1,023 | 251,855 | 728,878 |
| 1995 | 8,400 | 545,100 | 583 | 296 | 199,726 | 754,105 |
| 1996 | 15,100 | 537,700 | 0 | 2,085 | 97,930 | 652,815 |
| 1997 | 14,100 | 620,600 | 0 | 506 | 124,634 | 759,840 |
| 1998 | 12,600 | 388,800 | 0 | 245 | 121,529 | 523,174 |
| 1999 | 12,800 | 378,900 | 41,140 | 340 | 153,585 | 586,765 |
| 2000 | 61,700 | 216,900 | 2,413 | NA | 119,481 | 400,494 |
| 2001 | 55,300 | 191,100 | 0 | NA | 44,411 | 290,811 |
| 2002 | 57,700 | 184,700 | 1,539 | NA | 32,096 | 276,035 |
| 2003 | 49,700 | 137,900 | 0 | NA | 48,122 | 235,722 |
| 2004 | 28,200 | 120,200 | 314 | NA | 49,197 | 197,911 |
| 2005 | 46,200 | 162,893 | 0 | NA | 46,645 | 255,738 |
| 2006 | 45,300 | 74,300 | 0 | NA | 40,069 | 159,669 |

NA = not available.

^a Harvests from Alaska Mental Health Trust and University of Alaska lands omitted prior to 2000.^b Estimated from telephone surveys.^c Bureau of Indian Affairs data include the Metlakatla Reservation.

Source: USDA Forest Service, n.d.; Warren 1987, 1996, 2007.

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