



Sealaska Corporation



Forest Management, Land Management and ANCSA Land Entitlement and Conveyances

Forest Management

Silviculture

Forest Practices

Effectiveness Monitoring and Research

Forest Certification

Tree Planting

Since 1982, Sealaska has hand planted
1.6 million seedlings on 8,120 acres.
In 2007, 800 acres have been planted so far.

This treatment ensures the forest is re-established.



Pre-commercial Thinning (PCT)

Since 1992, Sealaska has treated 31,320 acres with PCT. In 2007 alone, Sealaska has treated 3,185 acres so far.

This treatment is done at age 15 and allows sunlight to reach the forest floor to benefit wildlife and subsistence resources. Because of this, trees also grow larger quicker, which shortens the time until the next harvest.



Basal Pruning

Sealaska is experimenting with basal pruning when trees are 35 years old. This treatment involves trimming branches from the bole of the tree, which allows sunlight to reach the forest floor and improves log quality at harvest.

In 2007, 250 acres were basal pruned. Since 1992, a total of 1,060 acres have been treated.



SEALASKA HAS IMPLEMENTED THE FOREST PRACTICES ACT

Sealaska has led the industry in amendments to Alaska's Forest Practices Act to ensure it protects water quality, fish habitat and non-timber, forest dependent resources.



Effectiveness Monitoring

Since 1992 Sealaska has cooperated with state and federal agencies to verify the Alaska Forest Practices rules are working to protect water quality and fish habitat.

We have the largest data set in the Pacific Northwest that shows these protections are working and Sealaska is proud that numerous scientific papers have been published as a result of this work.




Wildlife Studies

Sealaska is cooperating with the Forest Sciences Laboratory, the University of Washington and Oregon State University in forest and wildlife research.

As a result, a nutritionally-based deer model has been developed that measures deer habitat by forecasting how many deer days our land will support. We have integrated this work with silviculture pre-commercial thinning studies.





Sealaska has hosted numerous field trips to demonstrate our forest management and everyone who has attended has been impressed with our practices.

We can't take everyone to the field, so how do we assure the public of our resource stewardship?

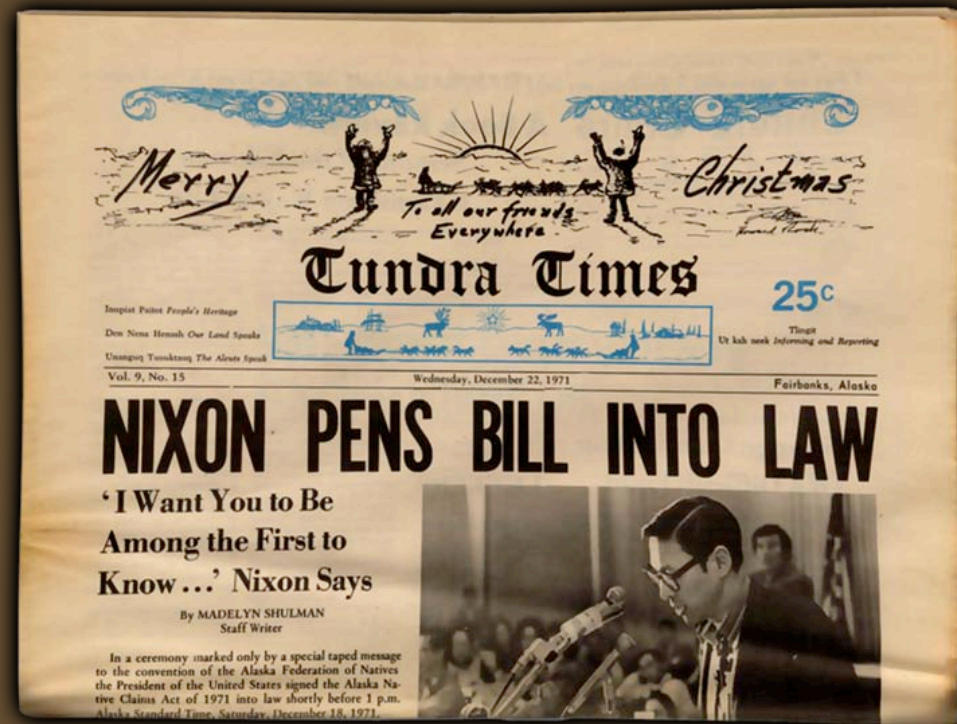
What is Forest Certification?

- Independent verification of forest management practices to meet “well-managed” forest status
- A mechanism for social license to manage forests, including harvest practices.
- Protocol to enhance balance between social, environmental, cultural and economic goals

Results of Forest Certification

- Reward in the marketplace
- Environmental and industry support
- Reduction in litigation and appeals
- Will increase operating costs

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) of 1971



Sealaska Land Status

- 290,000 acres conveyed to date
- Entitled to *at least* 64,000 acres
- Could go as high as 85,000 acres
- Depends on final outcome of Section 14(h) of ANCSA

Final entitlement may be as much as
375,000 acres

Southeast Alaska Native Land Entitlement Finalization Act (HR 3560)

Íitl' gyaa Tlagáay
(Haida)

Na Yuubm
(Tsimshian)

Haa Aaní

'Our Land' in Tlingit

Co-Sponsoring Congressmen:

- Don Young, Alaska
- Frank Pallone, New Jersey
- Patrick Kennedy, Rhode Island
- Neil Abercrombie, Hawaii
- Eni Faleomavaega, American Samoa



Southeast Alaska Native Land Entitlement Finalization Act (HR 3560)

Selections outside existing ANCSA withdrawals comprise three categories of lands:

1. 3,600 acres for:
 - Sacred, cultural and historic sites
 - Traditional canoe travel routes
 - 1,200 acres for newly discovered sites
2. 5,000 acres for Alaska Native enterprises (not from conservation areas)
3. Balance taken from out-of-withdrawal pool for economic development lands

Sealaska thanks you for
your attendance!



A NATIVE CORPORATION
SEALASKA