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Description: map of Alaska

SENATE COMMITTEE RECOMMENDATION

ALASKA, National Interest Lands, H.R. -39 in the Nature of a Substitute as Reported by Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources , October 1978

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Description: Map

Alaska Map E

H.R. 39 as Passed by the Senate, August 19, 1978
(corrections made in 12-10-80)

TESTIMONY OF
ESTHER C. WUNNICKE
FEDERAL CO-CHAIRMAN
JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR ALASKA
BEFORE THE
COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PANEL
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON
FISHERIES, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
FEBRUARY 23, 1979

Mr. Chairman and members of the Committee, my name is Esther Wunnicke. I am Federal Co-Chairman of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was created in Section 17 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and by legislation of the State of Alaska. My comments are made within the context of the process of land use planning for Federal, State, and Native lands which the Commission was instructed to do by the Congress and by the Alaska Legislature.

In addition to having functioned as a joint Federal-State body in Alaska for the last seven years, we have given a great deal of thought and attention to the structure, powers, and mandate of a succeeding body to provide necessary statewide focus and coordinative programs in Alaska for the years to come.

Conscious of the fact that the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska terminates on June 30, 1979, we have attempted to establish cooperative institutions that will carry on after our closure irrespective of congressional action.

A State-Federal Transportation Planning Organization has been created and in operation for two years. We have developed the Alaska Resource Information System to coordinate various data systems, mapping, remote sensing, and the other technical aspects of land use planning. We have continued efforts to establish a stronger regime for cooperative wildlife management in Alaska on a scale commensurate with the future needs in that area.

We have been working closely with the ad hoc Land Manager's Task Force formed by an agreement between Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture, the Governor of Alaska, and the President of the Alaska Federation of Natives to assure that the efforts of that group are coordinated with the efforts of the cooperative institutions referred to above. The ad hoc Land Manager's Task Force is a good example of what can be done by mutual agreement but, it lacks separate funding, staff, and a formalized institutionalized relationship with other major elements of land use planning in Alaska.

Another approach is the creation of a permanent Federal-State Commission with broad statewide planning and advisory responsibilities as well as classification authority. Despite our recommendation that each government would have veto over decisions affecting its own lands, there has been a great deal of apprehension on the part of land managers and others that the creation of such a commission and giving it classification authority would be an invasion of the sovereignty, particularly of the Federal

Government, including the plenary authority of the Congress to deal with Federal lands. Yet, considerable discretion to make classifications, and even disposal, of Federal lands has always been delegated by the Congress to the Executive branch.

The Alaska Coordinating Council in Title VI represents a middle position between coordinating mechanisms which are found in existing law--that is the authority of government agencies to enter into cooperative agreements with one another--and a permanent joint commission. The Council would institutionalize dialogue between most Federal, State, and Native land managers and owners rather than relying upon separate agreements. It does not do anything to achieve better coordination with transportation planning and other important elements of planning.

The recommendations of the seminar on cooperative planning and management conducted by the Commission in March 1978, were that more than one mechanism is needed, particularly during this transition period in Alaska, a coordinating body composed of Federal land managers and other major Federal agencies having an interest in Alaska in addition to a Federal-State body structured much like that recommended by the Commission, coupled with a strong State planning capability.

The powers and duties outlined in Title XII for the Alaska Land Use Council in S. 9 introduced in the Senate this Congress and its structure--with a Federal Co-Chairman, a strong advisory

committee of representative citizen users of the land, and membership on the Council of agency representatives other than land managers--seems to us to meet the needs of these times in Alaska much better than the Council established in Title VI of H.R. 39. Such a council could provide the vehicle to stimulate Federal-State, interagency and interdepartmental cooperation in and across functional areas such as transportation, fish and game, energy and parks, and a means of unifying diverse elements into a coherent whole. One of its major functions would be to provide a public forum for the direct expression of ideas so issues and problems may not be hidden or ignored by line agencies. It is also important that the role of citizens in Alaska as they relate to local and State goverments be strengthened and not modified from the same citizen-government relationship afforded to citizens of other states.

There is, in Alaska, a continuing State-Federal relationship with respect to land. This did not begin, and will not end, with the disposition of (d)(2) lands.

The land ownership pattern in Alaska is growing evermore complex as a consequence of the implementation of the Alaska Statehood Act and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The designation of much of the remaining Federal land in Alaska for management by the National Park Service and U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service under their legislative mandates will add to the complexity of land management. Lands owned by the Federal Government,

the State, Native corporations, and other parties lie adjacent to each other in tracts of varying size which do not necessarily follow rational boundary lines. This intermixture of land ownership can easily jeopardize prudent management. A systematic approach to resources which are similar but owned by different parties must be initiated to insure consistent and complementary mangement.

Private and State lands may be the essential supportive zone for certain of the areas in Federal control. In other cases, the Federal government will own and regulate the mountain tops while the valleys are in State control; or the Federal government will have the wild and primitive areas while State lands will contain the people. Cooperative management is essential to protect the commonality of interest and to protect the National and State interests.

Resources have been divided by mixed ownership across the surface of the land, and between the surface and subsurface. The State, for example, owns the bed of most navigable waterways and tidelands, while the water column within the Federal withdrawals will be controlled by various State and Federal regulations and may be subject to claim under the Federal Reserve Water Rights doctrine. Ownership of the land surface and the underlying minerals may also be split between private owners and Federal agencies.

Migratory wildlife, e.g., caribou, waterfowl, wolves, etc., require extensive habitat that will occur on all land ownerships.

Habitat must be maintained, and movement must remain free if these species are to survive.

Even if parks or refuges contain several small ecosystems, there will be elements of larger ecosystems that cannot be contained in area boundaries. Protection of major ecosystems, and the full use of new knowledge about those systems will require extensive cooperations. In any case, because of animal movements, most animal ecologies do not lend themselves to rigid geographical definition, and plant communities do not necessarily express the extent of a total ecosystem.

There is perhaps no greater misunderstanding about any of the issues to be addressed in the (d)(2) legislation than there is with respect to what is meant by cooperative planning and management. However, the reasons which dictate cooperative planning and management are clear.

Nowhere is the need for cooperative planning and management more apparent than in the relationship of existing and proposed wildlife refuges and Native villages. For example, in the Calista region alone there are 14 villages in existing wildlife refuges. Twelve of these are second class cities. There are an additional 34 villages in or adjoining wildlife refuge additions in H.R. 39. Fourteen of these are second class cities, and one of them, St. Mary's, is a first class city. Municipal corporations are to receive lands from village corporations under terms of the Alaska

Native Claims Settlement Act. The Act did not intend any diminishment of the role of Alaska Natives as citizens of the State and citizens of the Nation. The villages encompassed within the proposed new and expanded wildlife refuges are privately owned and municpally owned lands. They and the refuges are part of the State of Alaska and within its political and regulatory jurisdiction to varying degrees. Some local regional government already exists in Alaska, and additional regional governments may be created. This inter-mix of legal, political, and regulatory relationships dictate the use of a whole range of cooperative tools and mechanisms to assure wise land use and resource protection.

It is the cooperative institutions and the powers which they should have and the lands to which they should apply that seem to direct most people's attention to the necessity for all of the major landowners in Alaska to cooperate, to plan, and to manage in a coordinated and cooperative rather than in a competitive fashion with one another.

TESTIMONY OF
WALTER B. PARKER, STATE CO-CHAIRMAN
JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA
BEFORE THE TRANSPORTATION PANEL
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES AND WILDLIFE
WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 20, 1979

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Walter Parker. I am State Co-Chairman of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. I want to thank the Committee for the opportunity to expand on transportation and access problems of Alaska as they are affected by the National Interest Lands legislation.

I am appearing on this panel as an invited expert on Alaskan transporation. I have been involved in transportation planning and operations in Alaska since 1946 with the Federal and State governments and the University of Alaska. In addition, I have done extensive private consulting in the areas of transportation and telecommunications. I was Planning Officer and Regional Evaluation Officer for the Federal Aviation Administration in addition to other duties for that organization. I was Transportation Planning Officer for the Federal Field Committee for Development Planning in Alaska. In addition to my present position with the State of Alaska as State Co-Chairman, I was Commissioner of Highways and the Director of the Technical Staff for the State Pipeline Office. I have conducted several studies on Alaskan ports and marine transportation while at the University of Alaska, I was Chairman of the State of Alaska's Oil Tanker Standards Committee, and also head of the Law of the Sea project while at the University of Alaska.

The problem to which we must address ourselves is the securing of rights-of-way for surface transportation across Federal, State, and private lands. Even though easements are being identified for present use, local access needs across Native-owned lands, eminent domain should still be the preferred alternative for securing future access across Native lands as well as other privately owned lands. Generally, the Commission has held to a five year provision for future access requirements.

The Commission and the State have said over and over again that the situation in Alaska does not in the main permit the establishment of fixed transportation corridors at this time but must remain flexible enough to adjust to future needs. Within the context of the National Interest Lands, the question then becomes, are the existing statutes adequate for the Federal government, the State, and private interests to secure rights-of-way across those lands at some future time when needs develop? The answer to that has been impossible to extricate from the matrix of Federal land manangement which will exist in Alaska after the passage of the Alaska National Interest Lands Act. In simplistic terms, if very large acreages and large masses of national parks, refuges, and wilderness are created, it will be necessary to have some special system for transportation access; if park, refuge, and wilderness boundaries are discretely drawn to recognize future transportation access problems, then it may not be necessary to have a special system.

The best and most positive answer is to have a system which guarantees that the needs for transportation access will be recognized by a wholistic planning process in which the mission orientation of any one single Federal or State agency will not over balance the decision making process

to an unreasonable extent. This is not too difficult if all parties have a good faith interest in insuring that Alaska's transportation needs are met. If some parties' only interest is insuring that there will be no expansion of Alaska's surface transportation system in certain areas, then of course it will be impossible to arrive at an equitable solution.

While the primary item under discussion today is access across National Interest Lands by Federal, State, municipal, and private interests in transportation; there is an equally and possibley even greater problem in securing Federal access across State and municipal lands. Many of the key areas for future transportation initiatives in Alaska will be controlled by the State and municipal governments. While Federal preemption is available to use in these cases, it is not Federal preemption by Secretarial descreation but by statute, as in the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Act. It is not likely that Congress will wish to concern itself with every transportation project. Therefore, it seems that one pragmatic solution was to institute a stronger Federal/State relationship in overall transportation planning. This has been accomplished to a degree in that the regional agencies of the Federal Department of Transportation have signed an agreement with the Governor of Alaska creating a State/Federal Transportation Planning Organization. This Organization has been in operation on a formal basis for over two years now and is an effort to overcome one of the major existing problems, namely that there was no multimodal transporation presence by the Federal government in Alaska to match the State's multimodal transportation planning agency. The new Organization has a policy group composed of the Directors of Federal and State transportation agencies and Federal and State land management

agencies. As yet, it is still very much a fledgling institution and it is impossible to evaluate its effectiveness at this time. Certainly a stronger mandate from the Federal Executive at the national level or the Congress would be of benefit in insuring across the board adherence to this process by the Federal government. The Governor has, of course, already made such a commitment when he signed the agreement, as have the regional agencies of the Federal Department of Transportation. Hopefully, this Organization can be developed to lay a firmer planning basis under the present statutes governing transportation access and any changes which may be made in this legislation. We have recommended two major alternatives for handling the process. The first is to have transportation decisions which affect both Federal and State governments be reviewed by a future Federal/State land use planning commission. In this concept, the existing State/Federal Transportation Planning Organization would develop the concepts or projects which would then be reviewed by the commission who would make final recommendations to the appropriate Federal Secretaries and the Governor.

The second option would require a simultaneous filing of applications for a corridor with all interested agencies under existing law and with the Federal Department of Transportation. The next step would then be a full interagency review including the preparation of a coordinated interdepartmental environmental impact statement. The environmental impact statement would involve a full scale analysis of the corridor request in the context of transportation planning principles and the Federal Department of Transportation would have primary responsibility for conducting the necessary transportation analysis. The process would also statutorily require full coordination of such transportation planning

responsibilities among interested groups. Step three would require that each of the reviewing agencies (as under present law) would reach their independent decisions on the application reflecting each agency's statutory mandate. In the event that either the Department of Transportation or appropriate regulatory agency reached a "no" decision, the application would be denied and the applicant would have recourse to existing appeal processes.

In the case in which the Department of Transportation and appropriate regulatory agencies reached an affirmative decision, if the land management agency reach a negative decision, the decision would be transferred to the President of the United States for arbitration. The virture of this approach is that it prevents the land management agency from also becoming a transportation planning agency as well. Where request must be made to Congress under existing law there is no intent in our recommendations to change existing law.

This suggested process may appear cumbersome but its merit is that it does force interagency conflicts to be resolved in a reasonable time. The experience of many people in Alaksa, including myself, is that the existing system is not forcing timely decisions. One problem is that the planning process does not influence the permitting process sufficiently. For example, the State of Alaska has been trying to secure site permits to rebuild existing bridges on the Taylor Highway for some five years now without success. This is in contrast to the construction of the Haul Road from the Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay which was also accomplished under the aegis of the Department of Highways utilizing generally the same personnel who have been involved in attempting to secure permits for the bridges on the Taylor Highway. In the case of the Haul Road

from the Yukon River to Prudhoe Bay, we had a strong congressional manadate and securing permits for gravel from BLM was no problem. From the beginning of the permit application process until the completion of the Haul Road occupied the period from April of 1974 to October of 1974. As you remember, Congress exempted this project from the requirements of NEPA. I think that any fair observer would have to say that environmental constraints were met due to the stipulations developed in response to congressional requirements.

In summation, the problem with the present statutes is that they give individual agencies with their particular agency biases too much control over transportation projects which may have to serve an entirely different range of needs. If the capacity to analyze transportation needs in a throughgoing professional manner exists in the Department of the Interior, to the same degree it exists in the Department of Transportation, it has escaped my attention thus far. It is hard to develop any logical rationale why the land management agencies should build up such expertise rather than relying upon the transportation agencies to make the transportation decisions. Then the land management agency can apply and test their mission goals in surface protection, wildlife management, or other areas against the transportation decision.

The claim has been made that this would be a new and expensive level of bureaucracy. I see it rather as a reordering of existing positions and budgets to better accomplish certain goals in a coordinated comprehensive manner rather than approaching them in a fragmented manner. It calls for institutionalized liasion between agencies rather than counting upon the single agency developed EIS, the A-95 process, or similar tried and found wanting procedures presently in use.

The Federal government should strongly consider its own future needs in transportation in Alaska. It is most likely that Federal energy initiatives will develop the major transportation needs in the future. Congress can solve these as it has in the past on a one at a time piecemeal basis, but even if Congress is involved in the decision it cannot respond effectively in the absence of a coordinated transportation planning process. At another level, it is not reasonable to expect the tiny communities of Alaska to have to go through a convoluted single agency control process every time they need a transportation improvement. The process must work in a positive manner for these communities rather than in an advisory manner. This is the differnce in perspective which is brought by transportation agencies which are trying to bring transportation projects to the public rather than by land management agencies whose normal biases are to control or inhibit such developments.

As the resources of Alaska are developed over the next century, the efficiency of the transportation systems which are designed to serve them in the relationship of those transportation systems to national, continental, and international systems will become of increasing importance. The benefits of a strong intermodal planning process which relates Federal and State agencies on an ongoing basis will, I think, become increasingly relevant in this context and the only regret we would have is that we didn't do it sooner.

TESTIMONY OF
WALTER B. PARKER, STATE CO-CHAIRMAN
JOINT FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA
BEFORE THE COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT PANEL
HOUSE COMMITTEE ON MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES
SUBCOMMITTEE ON FISHERIES, WILDLIFE CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
WASHINGTON, D.C.
February 23, 1979

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, my name is Walter Parker. I am State Co-Chairman of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. Governor Hammond has asked me to present the State position on Cooperative Management on this Panel. It is a great pleasure to do so because I believe that if we can develop an accepted process on cooperative management in H.R. 39, we can do more than in almost any other area to carry forward the national interests expressed in H.R. 39 in a positive manner, while the State of Alaska continues its economic and social development.

With the eventual passage of an Alaska National Interest Lands bill, the State of Alaska will hopefully move out of the period of intense legalism and an essentially adversary process that has existed since 1968. The passage of the National Environmental Protection Act, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Alaska Oil Pipeline Act, the Gas Transportation Act, the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act, and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act have all built in the State an intense confrontation between many differing groups. Because of the legalistic nature of much of this legislation there have been many adversarial positions created.

It is now time for the State to move into an operational phase in which the lands will be utilized rather than fought over. Utilized in this sense covers the whole range of land use from utilization of wilderness to intensive subsurface resource development. In any case, history has probably decreed that Alaska will be the leading oil and gas producer of the 50 states within a very short period and that it will probably maintain that position for 50 years or more. At the same time, it is a repository for the last great wildlife populations of the nation. It would be the main task of cooperative planning institutions to insure that these two major threads go forward in some harmony.

As the Governor said in his testimony before the House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, cooperative planning, sometimes less precisely referred to as cooperative management, is one of the most misunderstood concepts associated with the D-2 issue. The issue has been deliberately confused by some as an assault upon Federal sovereignty on one side or upon State sovereignty on the other. Yet, most of the systems which have been advanced for cooperative planning did not impact the legal sovereignty of either government at all. What is being advocated is simply a system for strong coordination and cooperation bewteen adjacent landowners.

Early on in the land use planning process, the State of Alaska and the Land Use Planning Commission identified several areas where a great deal of coordination above and beyond that ordinarily called for, was needed. These areas are essentially: transportation planning, fish and wildlife management, research coordination, and data systems and mapping. As you

can see these are areas which cross boundary lines and which are common areas of concern to all land managers. The idea of common classification systems for certain areas of highly intermixed lands has also been advanced. The coordination of water usage and quality was not identified as a major problem, because it seems to be well handled by existing institutions.

After a great deal of intensive discussion in 1977 and 1978, some general agreements were reached on the shape of a cooperative management institution which are reflected in S. 9, the bill introduced by Senator Jackson in the Senate. There are major differences in concepts between the system in S. 9 and that in H.R. 39 which cause us to favor the former.

We feel it is imperative that the Federal-State coordinating council reflect the priorities of the next phase of land planning and management in Alaska. We strongly feel that this next phase will focus on operational concerns. Therefore, the Council should have representation not only from land managers, as in H.R. 39, but also from those with responsibilities for transportation and energy programs. Generally S. 9 reflects this, although the Department of Energy was not placed on the Alaska Council while being placed on the Washington, D.C. coordinating group.

H.R. 39 does not contain the Washington level coordinating group as does S. 9. Those of us who have been involved in Federal-State operations for several years in Alaska have long felt that a higher level of institutionalized coordinations between the departments on a regional basis was

needed in Washington. We had such a group once for Alaska in the 1960's, and it operated well in quickly resolving problems that had an interdepartmental focus but were strictly related to Alaska.

The State and the Commission have identified two areas that have major intergovernmental regional planning concerns. These are Bristol Bay and the Alaska Peninsula and the Arctic Slope. We are sad to note that the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management region is not in H.R. 39 nor are there included any provisions for the Arctic Slope. Both of these provisions are selected in S. 9, and we feel that the reasons for incorporating them in previous bills are even more urgent now.

In both of these regions there is an interplay between energy development and living resources that is more extreme than in other areas of the State. In Bristol Bay and the Alaska Peninsula there is a fragmented mixture of land ownership patterns now which bears no relationship to any coherent land management policy. Without substantial land trade it will not be possible to establish refuges of the necessary caliber on Federal lands in the Peninsula or Bristol Bay nor will it be possible for the State of Alaska to aggregate units which will provide the protection for its fisheries resources that it desires.

The major problem for the Arctic region is that it is a geological, biological, and cultural entity which which is at present split between five land management regimes; the Naval Petroleum Reserve Alaska, the Arctic Wildlife Range, State of Alaska owned lands, the Arctic Slope and village corporation owned lands, and small amounts of North Slope Borough

land. Though the North Slope Borough exercises a unified planning power over this entire region, its power is limited by superior Federal and State powers.

The one major problem which has been well defined is to maintain the viability of the major caribou herds and other wildlife of the region while continuing a reasonable level of exploration and development for oil and gas. Another problem which has not been addressed particularly in the dialogue on Alaska National Interest lands is the maintaining of the traditional culture of the Inupiat people while developing for oil and gas. However, this problem has been well defined in the dispute over the bowhead whale.

It would seem that if all the major land and resource managers of the region were to come together in a common planning forum that there would be some benefit over the present splintered process. Once the above relationships had been worked out for the long term, the process could be dispensed with, but it would certainly appear that for the next 10 to 20 years at least, that oil and gas development, wildlife management and the survival of Inupiat cultural traditions would all suffer somewhat unless such a system is instituted.

The State of Alaska has been on record for supporting strong cooperative management since the beginnning of the dialogue on the Alaska National Interest Lands bill. We will continue to support it and urge the addition of the elements we have identified in this testimony to the present H.R. 39.

Finally, we have noted many times the problems of the mixture of State and Native lands within many of the proposed refuges. We feel that it will be impossible to operate these refuges truly in the national interest without a strong cooperative management title such as we have suggested here.

The quality of management which Alaska Natives bring to those lands intermixed within the refuge is obviously going to affect the quality of the refuge. Thus, cooperative management should have an element of strong local relationships between Alaska Natives and refuge managers that extend into the area of education and utilization of local peoples in refuge management. Education in this context is a two-way benefit in that refuge managers should learn a great deal from the local residents if the right relationships are established early in the new refuges.

While remaining the bastion of wilderness and wildlife for the United States for the future, Alaska could provide at least one-quarter of the Nation's requirements in crude oil and one-tenth of its natural gas needs by 1995 unless arbitrary restraints are placed upon that role.

The State of Alaska strongly feels that adequate environmental protection and rational resource development can be the rule, not the exception. As the Governor said in his last testimony for the Congress, "To some this may suggest that I believe we can both have our cake and eat it too. To those, let me say my concerns instead are that one extreme interest or another must not simply skim off all the icing, leaving not but crumbs for those who come behind us."

LEASING OF STATE LANDS

Findings and Recommendations of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission December, 1977

Alaska's constitution calls for the maximum use and development of its lands consistent with the public interest. As a land management tool, leasing is designed to accommodate both objectives, to enable development and land use while protecting the public interest. The panelists at the recent State Land Disposal Policy workshop agreed that State land managers could use a leasing program to further the interests of both the land owners and the users. The panelists also recognized that along with providing benefits for both private and public interests, there is a growing public acceptance of leasing as a land management technique in Alaska. Additionally, banks are becoming more accustomed to financing development on leasehod interests.

However, under past administrations, leasing has not always been used appropriately and effectively and has failed to realize its potential. In addition, the current statute has brought leasing of State lands to a standstill. The deliberations of the panelists, coupled with the investigation of leasing policy in other States and an analysis of lease administration in Alaska, prompts the following findings and recommendations:

Findings:

1. Leasing is an effective technique under certain conditions and in particular situations:
   a. When special land use controls are required and there is a high public interest in seeing certain classes of land used for particular purposes;
   b. When the intended use is a temporary one, as in non-renewable resource extraction;
   c. In commercial-industrial situations when a leasehold can provide cash flow and tax advantages to the lessee;
   d. When a unique location with special public values is involved, as in a deep water port;
   e. When demand for private use is high, but projections suggest that, in the future, the land may be more valuable for public use; and
   f. When property values are high and the State can earn significant revenue through leasing.

2. A major problem with the State leasing program in the past has been lack of sophisticated administration. In order to be effective as lessors, State land managers must:

a. Recognize that prompt, accurate appraisal and rental adjustment insures that State lessees pay rates similar to adjacent private property owners. This provides revenue to the State, encourages effective land use, prevents the State from competing unfairly with the private sector, and builds trust and predictability in State land management practices;
b. Employ knowledgeable personnel who are familiar with leasing policy and experienced with and sensitive to the requirements of private financial institutions;
c. Employ leasing techniques in appropriate situations such as locations where demand to use the land is high;
d. Insure that tract sizes are consistent with the requirements of the user; and
e. Establish rental adjustment ceilings that allow lessees to foresee rental rates for at least 10 years in advance.

3. The current State leasing statute is unworkable for the following reasons:

a. The current statute does not permit the State to keep its annual rental at market rates;
b. The current statute makes leasing an unuseable tool for State trust lands because transactions for trust lands must be on the basis of fair market value.
c. The current statute encourages speculation in State leaseholds because the 25 year reappraisal period and 50% limit on rental adjustment after 25 years ensure that State lease rates will be considerably below market value for comparable properties. At normal inflation rates the current reappraisal and rental adjustment process will not even keep pace with the declining value of the dollar.
d. Under the current statute, the State cannot adjust leasehold rentals to reflect increases or decreases in value due to road or other infrastructure development.
e. By granting existing leaseholders a windfall, the new lease law conveys a special privilege to a few citizens at a financial cost to the general public.
f. The multiple appraisals called for in the statute are too expensive to be practicable except in limited instances when tract values are extremely high.

Recommendations:

1. The Legislature should amend the leasing statute to see that:

a. Leaseholds are reappraised and rentals adjusted on a 5 year basis;
b. Rental adjustments are limited to an increase of 100% over a 5 year period;
c. Appraisal requirements reflect a reasonable relationship between the cost of appraisal services and the value of the parcel involved; and
d. Aggrieved lessees have access to an administrative appeal mechanism.

2. Care should be taken by State administrative personnel to utilize leasing as a management tool only where it is well suited to the purposes intended.

3. The budgets approved for land administration must provide for both the quality and quantity of staffing necessary to guarantee prompt and competent appraisal and administration of State leaseholds.

4. State leasing policy must be sufficiently consistent to provide a reliable basis for lending.

STATE TRUST LANDS

Findings and Recommendations of the
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission
December, 1977

Findings:

1. **Before Statehood, the Federal government granted certain lands to the Territory of Alaska for the benefit of the University of Alaska (100,000 acres), the public school system (109,000 acres), and the mental health program (1,000,000 acres). Original Federal legislation making these reservations included precise terms governing the management of land and the revenues received therefrom.**

2. **The Statehood Act conveyed these preestablished trust responsibilites to the State of Alaska. Because of repealer clauses in the sections of the Statehood Act pertaining to University and school lands, the State is not bound by the precise terms of previous Federal legislation relating to these lands, however, a trust responsibility remains.**

3. **The statutes require separate funds for revenues gained from school and University lands, but there is no special fund for the mental health program. Instead, these revenues have been placed in the general fund.**

4. **By statute, the director must manage mental health lands for the support of the mental health program. Revenues derived from management of these lands must be used first for support of this program, and any excess deposited in the general fund.**

5. **Since the school, University, and mental health lands are held in trust for the financial support of these programs, it is normally incumbent upon the State to handle transactions of trust lands on the basis of fair market value. Revenues derived from school and University lands must be invested and the interest allocated to the support of the respective programs.**

6. **School lands were granted under the historic "in-place" system of conveying sections 16 and 36 in each township. The State only received those school lands which had been surveyed as of the date of statehood. However, since surveying was concentrated near communities, several of the State's school land sections are stategically located in urban growth areas.**

7. **Most of the university lands and all of the mental health lands have been selected "at large" from vacant, unreserved**

public lands. University lands could only be selected from non-mineral, surveyed lands, requirements which placed them directly in the already settled areas. Since selections were for the purpose of maximizing real estate value, and were accomplished prior to the State's general grant selections, lands in the University and mental health trusts comprise prime real estate around communities and in valuable waterfront locations.

8. Because of the strategic location of trust lands in relation to community development and settlement, management decisions affecting trust lands have had, and will have, a major impact on community growth patterns.

9. The effect of vacant trust lands on community growth patterns has been random and varied. Some communities have grown around trust lands, leaving trust lands as windows of open space in heavily settled areas. In Anchorage, State trust lands are zoned "Public Lands and Institutions", a designation which prohibits private development. In Southeastern communities, where trust lands are numerous, the effect has been to either compress and consolidate community growth or to force a "leapfrog" pattern that is costly in terms of public utilities and services.

10. There are probable conflicts between the State's general welfare objective of achieving a desirable land use pattern and the State's obligation to the trust to obtain fair market value from trust lands. In some cases, the trust lands are well suited as parks, but this use may conflict with the State's long-term responsibility as trustee to manage the lands for revenue.

11. In acting as the land management agent for all three trusts, the Division of Lands may have a built-in conflict of interest where it manages lands for more than one trust in the same location.

12. The trust boards have never developed land management guidelines, and, in turn, the State has failed to actively manage trust lands to obtain market value for the trusts. The State has not charged the trust boards for management services, but few services have been rendered.

13. Alaska municipalities would like to select trust lands because of their desireable location and value for community development or public use purposes.

14. Under current State statutes, trust lands are subject to legislation granting preference rights to certain groups that make them available for less than market value.

15. **Under current State statutes some trust lands are available for mineral staking and, therefore, for acquisition of private property rights at less than market value.**

16. **Under the new lease law, passed in 1977, the State undermined the administration's ability to manage leaseholds on trust lands at market value. In response, the Board of Regents of the University has recently decided to approve the sale rather than lease of University trust lands.**

17. **The permanent fund requirements, which make no distinction between mineral revenues from trust lands and general grant lands, are inconsistent with the State's trust responsibilities.**

Recommendations:

1. The trust boards should clearly define their objectives regarding the lands which the State holds in trust for the public schools, the University, and the mental health program. In the absence of a specific statute defining trust responsiblities in Alaska, these objectives must conform to general trust standards. The Division of Lands shall manage trust lands as the agent of the trusts, in accordance with these objectives.

2. If the primary objective of the trust boards is to use lands for revenue, then this objective may conflict with the State and municipal objective of achieving a sound land use pattern. This conflict could be resolved, without compromise by either party, through an exchange of existing trust lands for an equally valuable interest in State surface or subsurface elsewhere. Such exchanges must comply with the "prudent person" standard of trust investment.

3. The definition of State land, as used in statutes pertaining to the permanent fund, preference rights, lease holders rights, and other topics, should distinguish between State general grant lands and trust lands. State statutes which abridge the trust responsibilities should be amended.

4. A separate statutory fund should be created for the proceeds from the mental health lands.

BUDGETING FOR STATE LAND MANAGEMENT

Findings and Recommendations of the
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission
December, 1977

Findings:

1. **Achieving effective, responsive administration of programs conveying State land rights to private parties will require that the administrative capacity of the Division of Lands be expanded. Additional professional expertise in leasing, appraisal, permitting, easements, sales, and other aspects of land management must be acquired.**

2. **Topographic mapping, site planning, land survey, and access development are essential elements of any land disposal program. To convey State land rights to private owners in a manner which accommodates the variety of their different needs and makes good use of available land, the Division of Lands must have the staff and budget to satisfy these requirements.**

3. Resource inventory, land use planning, consultation with local people, and classification of State lands must proceed apace with any disposal of State land rights to private parties. Current funding for these efforts is inadequate in relation to the amount and complexity of State land ownership.

Recommendation:

That the Legislature work closely with the Department of Natural Resources to develop and fund a budget that is sufficient to support the State's responsibilities for planning and managing State lands for both retention and disposal purposes.

ALASKA OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION
308 G STREET • SUITE 217
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
AREA 907 272-2519

February 10, 1977

The Honorable Ted Stevens
U. S. Senate
211 Federal Building
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The Honorable Don Young
U. S. House of Representatives
601 W. Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The Honorable Mike Gravel
U. S. Senate
P. O. Box 2283
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

The Honorable Jay Hammond
Governor
MacKay Building
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Gentlemen:

The Alaska Oil and Gas Association welcomes the opportunity to present to you its views concerning the D-2 lands question. Our comments suggest basic ideas which will be amplified during our planned discussions with you on February 15, 1977.

Members of our Association strongly believe that the concept of "multiple use" of public lands is the only logical guideline to the final disposition of the D-2 issue.

Multiple use promotes the compatability of oil and gas exploration and development not only with other resource industries such as forestry, agriculture, hunting and fishing, but also with the concepts of wildlife ranges, recreation areas and preservation of regions of scenic beauty or historic importance. We do not believe this issue to be one which must be resolved in a fashion that is either black or white, i.e., one which is totally to the benefit of one group at the expense of being totally detrimental to the cause of another. We believe that a middle ground exists which will accomplish the major goals of each of the various interest groups and thus be beneficial to the nation as a whole.

Specifically, resource development on D-2 lands should not proceed in total disregard for the environment, nor should environmental concern totally preclude the benefits to be derived from resource development. These activities can be carried out compatibly and are not mutually exclusive.

The concept of multiple use of lands is critical to our nation's need for raw materials and essential for our economic existence and national survival. The domestic energy supply situation in this country is increasingly serious, and, this winter, it has become very apparent to many persons whose homes, transportation and livelihood are being affected by the lack of oil and gas. This situation serves to emphasize the adverse economic effects on everyone resulting from the import of almost 50% of our country's petroleum needs. No single system should be permitted to take precedence and thus exclude the remaining values so critically important and necessary to our future existence.

The ultimate decisions that Congress must make on the disposition of the D-2 lands will have a lasting impact on not only the 83 million acres now classified as "D-2" lands, but also all of the adjoining 103 million acres of D-1 lands, state lands and the newly acquired 40 million acres of native lands. Once classified, only an act of Congress can change the classification. Therefore, any lands on which exploration is forbidden are likely to remain so for many years to come. A National crisis could bring the required Congressional action. However, we must realize that there will be many years of delay from the time lands ultimately become available for exploration and the time when any newly discovered hydrocarbons can make their way to the consumer to alleviate the crisis. For the benefit of the long-range needs of the nation, it seems more sensible to allow exploration and development to take place under a multiple use concept while adhering to good conservation practices.

We feel our position is fair and reasonable, rather than extreme. We recognize that any D-2 land concept must be compatible with the needs and wishes of the American people. The nation's need for energy is obvious; the wish of reasonable people to preserve the beauty of Alaska equally so. We are confident that both these requirements can be met by responsible industries in Alaska if the multiple use concept is applied to D-2 lands.

We have attached for your consideration a list of specific comments on issues already before you, including a definition of the multiple use concept.

We appreciate this opportunity to present our views concerning the final disposition of D-2 lands. Our Association is prepared to offer any assistance necessary to aid you in reaching a position on this most important subject.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM W. HOPKINS
Manager

WWH:mc

Attachments: 1. Comments on issues concerning D-2 lands disposition

2. Map printed by First National Bank of Anchorage based on information supplied by Alaska Geological Society

ALASKA OIL AND GAS ASSOCIATION

COMMENTS ON ISSUES CONCERNING D-2 LANDS DISPOSITION

Definition of Multiple Use Concept

The Alaska Oil and Gas Association suggests and promotes the concept of "multiple use" as a means of achieving compatibility between varied interests concerning the D-2 lands question.

In order that no ambiguity surrounds this term, we accept the definition of the Department of the Interior as set forth in 43 CFR, viz...

> **"(o) "Multiple use" means the management of the various surface and subsurface resources so that they are utilized in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the American people; the most judicious use of the land for some or all these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; the use of some land for less than all of the resources; and harmonious and coordinated management of the various resources, each with the other, without impairment of the productivity of the land, with consideration being given to the relative value of the various resources and not necessarily the combination of uses that will give the greatest dollar return or the greatest unit output."**

Issue 1. Wildlife Management/Hunting/Subsistence

Oil and gas exploration and development is compatible with wildlife management, hunting and fishing (both sport and subsistence) and often enhances these activities by supplying the necessary access, and invariably aids wildlife management. There is little doubt that the area in the vicinity of Prudhoe Bay is one of the most intensely studied biological habitats in the whole of the State. The operations there, along the Alyeska pipeline and at the oil fields on the Kenai Peninsula all preclude hunting and fishing by industry operating personnel. Such considerations, plus numerous other protective measures, allow fish and game to thrive.

The compatibility of oil and gas exploration and development with wildlife management, sport and subsistence hunting has been demonstrated in Alaska.

Issue 2. Access/Transportation

Prospective oil and gas basins in Alaska conservatively occupy only a minor percentage of D-2 acreage. The attached map outlines

relative geographical isolation of many of them and their present inaccessibility. If these lands are to be adequately explored and the benefits of any hydrocarbon deposits made available to the American people, reasonable access is absolutely essential. Furthermore, the cheapest and safest method of moving oil or gas is by using a pipeline, and future production will require pipeline routes. Without means of access through D-2 areas, oil and gas development is impossible. This can only be to the detriment of the American way of life and standard of living.

With the principle of multiple use of D-2 lands, reasonable access makes available both the beneficial utilization of resources, and the enjoyment of the esthetic intangibles which these lands offer.

Issue 3. Mineral Exploration and Development

The oil and gas industry is supportive of exploration and development on D-2 lands. As has already been mentioned, a portion of the selected D-2 lands has a reasonable potential for accumulations of oil and gas. The domestic energy supply situation in this country is increasingly serious, and this winter, it has become very apparent to many persons whose homes, transportation and livelihood are being affected by the lack of oil and gas. The present situation serves to emphasize the adverse economic effects on everyone resulting from the import of almost 50% of our country's petroleum needs.

The discovery of the hydrocarbons necessary to decrease the country's reliance on foreign supplies is largely dependent on the availability of new areas for exploration. At the present time millions of acres covering sedimentary basins in Alaska are closed to exploration by the petroleum industry. America needs more oil and gas. It can only be obtained by allowing immediate access to favorable regions for oil and gas so that their potential may be evaluated as soon as possible.

Our society is energy dependent. However, this dependence is compatible with preserving the scenic beauties and delights of Alaska. Almost 1,000 wells have been drilled in Alaska and 19 oil and gas fields have been discovered. These fields cover a total area of less than 450,000 acres out of Alaska's 375,303,000 acres (703 square miles out of 586,412 square miles). Of that area, only a small portion is utilized for surface facilities, and the effects of industry presence on that land is negligible. In fact, it is beneficial due to the extra environmental protection and care afforded it. For example, the total surface components of the Prudhoe Bay Field occupy much less than 1% of the area of the hidden subsurface oil and gas deposits. The remaining surface area of the field will continue to serve as wildlife habitat. Similarly, the Alyeska pipeline, with all its related facilities will cover a mere 14 square miles of Alaska's 586,412 square mile area. The pipeline will be capable of delivering 2 million barrels of oil a day to the economic benefit of the state and the nation.

the proven techniques of operation of the oil and gas industry are now compatible with the preservation of scenic and wildlife values. D-2 lands must allow mineral exploration and production as part of a multiple use concept.

Issue 4. Wilderness Review

AOGA wishes to express total opposition to the wilderness proposals contained in Congressman Udall's D-2 land proposals set out in HR 39. The designation of any wilderness area should only be made after it has been reasonably determined that oil or gas resources are not present.

Issue 5. Agriculture

Agriculture is clearly compatible with the multiple use concept favored by AOGA.

Issue 6. Cooperative Management

The effective operations of an oil and gas lease are inevitably an intense exercise in cooperative management. This is imposed on the oil companies by practical necessity and stipulation. It is covered very adequately by existing Federal and State laws and further promotion of Cooperative Management in a D-2 bill will only add to bureaucratic involvement without easing the administrative burdens of oil and gas operations. We recognize that this issue is not aimed at the oil industry, but we suspect it would not have a beneficial effect on any multiple use operation.

In more general terms, the American public has recently indicated a desire to reduce bureaucracy in the United States - Cooperative management would probably not achieve that.

Issue 7. Fifth Management System

AOGA does not wish to make a specific recommendation for the designation of the D-2 lands beyond stressing that the management system must allow the land to be open to oil and gas exploration and development. Also, the land should be managed by a multiple use agency such as the Bureau of Land Management or the Forest Service. It is our contention that a specialized agency such as the Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Park Service is not competent to manage multi-use land. We strongly oppose the provision in Mr. Udall's bill (HR 39) for the management of NPR 4 to be undertaken by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

No matter which multiple use system eventually administers D-2 lands, it should not be necessary to create a new bureaucratic organization to oversee it. Such tasks are well within the capability of existing Federal and State Departments.

Issue 8. Federal - State Classification Entity

AOGA has no comment on this issue.

Forestry management should be encouraged as part of a multiple use system for D-2 lands.

Bob Klein, W. Lyle
Pat Dolan, Chmn. Comm.
June '74

ANALYSIS OF HR 39
"ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT"

SUMMARY

HR 39 as introduced by Representative Udall is meant to be a comprehensive land preservation package for Alaska and is offered as a countermeasure to that proposed by the Secretary of the Interior for the disposition of lands in Alaska which have been classified as National Interest Lands under Section 17(d)2 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Mr. Udall acknowledges that this bill affects vast areas of Alaska when compared with the contiguous United States, but he considers these areas as "merely samples of the vast and diverse federally owned landscapes of Alaska."

This bill is directed at the allocation of National Interest Lands among the four national conservation systems (National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Forest System) but also addresses Native subsistence issues and other administrative policies on the affected lands. The major provisions of the bill are summarized below.

116.2 million acres are dedicated as new units of the four national conservation systems.

- -- 64.1 million acres are added to the National Park System
- -- 46.4 million acres are added to the National Wildlife Refuge System
- -- 4.07 million acres are added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
- -- A maximum of 1.6 million acres may be added to the existing National Forest System by Presidential Order.

All 116.2 million acres dedicated as new units of the four national conservation systems as well as 31.9 million acres of existing units of the national conservation systems are designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage of wilderness established by this bill is 147.6 million acres.

Surface management of the national petroleum reserve (Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4) becomes the responsibility of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Subsistence uses of natural resources are authorized to continue on the lands affected by this act under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. The regulations issued by the Secretary may prescribe the hunting season, bag limits and methods of taking. Subsistence uses of resources have precedence over all competing consumptive uses. Subsistence users are defined in general terms by the act. The right to subsist is granted to those who fit the definition of subsistence user and their direct descendents as long as they continue to fit the definition.

Hunting (undefined as to whether it is sport, commercial, or subsistence) will be permitted on the 12.6 million acres of national preserves established by the act.

All lands designated by this act as national parks, monuments, preserves, wildlife ranges, wildlife refuges, and national wild and scenic rivers are closed to further entry for mining and prospecting purposes. Existing claims and other existing mining rights are allowed to continue as long as regulations applicable to mineral location and mining activities on federal lands are followed.

Lands within the areas affected by this act available for selection by Native village corporations but which are not selected shall be incorporated into the appropriate unit. The amount of land affected by this provision is unknown.

State land selections within the areas affected by this act are revoked. Areas of approximately equal acreage will be made available to the State for selection.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pursue cooperative agreements with state and private landowners who have land adjacent to units established by this act in order to preserve the environments of the units.

ANALYSIS OF HR 39
"ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT"

SECTION 1 (a) This subsection lists the titles of the act and the national conservation systems which are affected.

(b) The intent of Congress is "to preserve unrivaled scenic and geologic values associated with natural landscapes; to provide for the maintenance of sound populations of, habitat for, resident and nonresident wildlife species ...; to protect and preserve cultural values of indigenous peoples and the resources related to their subsistence needs; to protect and preserve historic and archeologic sites, rivers, and lands, and to preserve wilderness resource values and related recreational opportunities ...; and to maintain opportunities for scientific research and undisturbed ecosystems."

(c) This subsection designates which maps are to be used to describe National Park Service, National Wildlife Refuge, and National Wild and Scenic River areas affected by this act. These maps are to be available for public inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. As soon as practicable after the passage of this act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a map and legal description of each change in land management status.

TITLE I NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

PART A ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

SECTION 101 This section creates ten additional national parks, monuments, and preserves affecting 54.2 million acres of federal land in Alaska. The specific areas established as part of the National Park System are given in Appendix 'A'.

PART B ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SECTION 102 This section adds a total of 8.1 million acres to existing national parks and monuments and redesignates the expanded Katmai National Monument and the expanded Glacier Bay National Monument as Katmai National Park and Glacier Bay National Park, respectively. The additional acreage allocated to each unit is given in Appendix 'A'.

PART C ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 103 This section requires the Secretary of the Interior to administer the new units established by this Title as part of the National Park System except that hunting may be permitted under provisions of SECTION 702 of this act.

TITLE II NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

PART A ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

SECTION 201 This section establishes twelve new wildlife refuges or ranges on 31.7 million acres in Alaska. A list of the new units established and the acreages involved are given in Appendix 'A'.

PART B ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SECTION 202 This section adds 14.7 million acres to existing national wildlife ranges as well as merging or renaming certain units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The additional acreage allocated to each unit is given in Appendix 'A'.

TITLE III NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

PART A ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RIVERS

SECTION 301 This section establishes all or part of 23 rivers as wild rivers or scenic rivers. These wild or scenic rivers are to be managed by the National Park Service. Those rivers affected by this section and the acreage involved are listed in Appendix 'A'.

PART B ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 302 (a) This subsection authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish boundaries for wild and scenic rivers of at least two miles on each side of the river except that village corporation lands along the Anaktuvuk River, Melozitna River, Susitna River, Coleville River, and Gulkana River are excluded from inclusion in the system. The Secretary is further authorized to seek cooperative agreements with owners of non-federal land adjoining the wild and scenic rivers.

(b) This subsection requires the Secretary to establish the boundaries for the wild and scenic rivers within three years after the act is passed.

TITLE IV NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within one year after the effective date of this act, the President shall, after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, add a maximum of 1.6 million acres to the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

TITLE V NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

Surface management of the National Petroleum Reserve (Naval Petroleum Reserve, Number Four) shall be the responsibility of the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service until Congress decides otherwise.

TITLE VI DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 601 This section designates all lands added to the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this act (all lands included in Appendix 'A') as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage affected by this section is approximately 116.7 million acres.

SECTION 602 This section designates a total of 7.3 million acres from existing portions of the National Park System as components of the Wilderness Preservation System. The allocation of the wilderness areas among the existing units of the National Park System is given in Appendix 'B'.

SECTION 603 This section designates portions of nine existing wildlife refuges or ranges as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage affected is approximately 19.5 million acres. The allocation of wilderness areas among the existing wildlife refuges and wildlife ranges is given in Appendix 'B'.

SECTION 604 Six areas within the national forests in Alaska are designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage affected is approximately 5.0 million acres. Native village corporation lands within the areas designated as wilderness are excluded from the proposals. The acreage of each of the proposed wilderness areas is given in Appendix 'B'.

SECTION 605 All wilderness lands designated by this act are to be administered according to the Wilderness Act except that the responsibility for management is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE VII GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 701 (a) This subsection authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit the continuation of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources within the areas established by this act. The Secretary is further authorized to establish regulations prescribing the hunting season, the number and species of game to be harvested, and the conditions under which subsistence uses are conducted. The Secretary may designate "Subsistence

Management Zones" on those lands in and adjacent to national interest lands. The "Subsistence Management Zones" need not coincide with the boundaries of the national interest lands. In each "Subsistence Management Zone" the Secretary shall establish a "Regulatory Subsistence Board" consisting of ten subsistence users. These boards shall review all subsistence permit applications and advise the Secretary on matters of concern to subsistence users and other residents of the "Subsistence Management Zone". The Secretary is not obligated to comply with the recommendations of the boards.

(b) Subsistence uses of national interest lands shall receive preference over any competing consumptive use of resources. The Secretary may curtail subsistence uses of resources if it is necessary to protect the resource, but, unless an emergency exists, the Secretary must consult with the subsistence boards.

(c) Subsistence users are defined as those "people who exercise and continue to exercise customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence resources ... and their direct descendants." Subsistence users will be permitted to continue subsistence activities "if they are primarily and directly dependent ... upon local natural resources for either food, shelter" etc..

(d) This subsection requires the Secretary to conduct research on the use of subsistence resources, seek data from subsistence users, and make findings of the research available to the public.

(e) The Secretary is required to report to Congress on the effect of all hunting and fishing upon the flora and fauna of the national interest lands within ten years after this act becomes effective and every five years thereafter. The Secretary must consult with the subsistence boards and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

SECTION 702 The Secretary may permit hunting in National Preserves established by this act. The Secretary shall designate the zones and seasons for hunting by regulation and shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game, except in emergencies.

SECTION 703 (a) This subsection withdraws from appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of mineral leasing laws all lands designated as National Parks, National Monuments, National Preserves, National Wildlife Ranges, National Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic Rivers by this act. Valid existing rights on these lands are reaffirmed.

(b) This section authorizes the Secretary to validate existing mineral leases, patents, or claims within his existing authority. All mining claims within these units must proceed toward patent within three years or they will lapse. The Secretary

has the right of first refusal for mining inholdings which are offered for sale.

SECTION 704(a) All lands lying within the units established by this act which are subject to selection by Native village corporations but which are not selected shall be incorporated in the appropriate unit.

(b) Land selections by the State of Alaska which lie within the units established by this act are revoked. An approximately equal acreage will be made available to the State for selection.

SECTION 705 The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to acquire lands or interest in lands within units established by this act which are under their respective supervision.

SECTION 706 The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase land outside of the boundaries of the Yukon-Charley National Preserve, Kobuk Valley National Monument, and Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument for the protection of archeological sites or construction of administrative or visitor facilities.

SECTION 707 (a) Whenever it is convenient and desirable for both parties, the administrative and visitor facilities for the areas established by this act shall be located on adjacent Native-owned land.

(b) Before entering into any contract for provision of revenue-producing visitor services, the Secretary must grant the Native village or regional corporation the right of refusal to provide such services.

SECTION 708 (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to identify Areas of Ecological Concern adjacent to any unit established by this act. These areas contain resources that are part of the total ecosystem, geologic formation, or reflect a cultural heritage related to any unit of the national interest lands. For those lands within Areas of Ecological Concern, the Secretary may seek agreements with other federal agencies, the state, and private land holders that will assure the management and development of those lands in a manner consistent with preservation of the environmental quality of the units established by this act.

(b) All federal agencies must consult with the Secretary of the Interior prior to undertaking any action in an area included in an Area of Ecological Concern.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to seek cooperative management agreements with the State of Alaska and its political subdivisions for lands adjacent to the units of the National

Park System, National Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic River System, and the National Forests. Within three years the Secretary must report to Congress on whether the agreements have been consummated and whether the appropriate land use controls have been instituted by the state.

SECTION 709. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service are required to cooperate on resource studies and planning in the National Parks, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wildlife Refuges.

SECTION 710 The Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation are authorized to maintain regional offices in Alaska.

SECTION 711 The appropriation of such funds as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this act is authorized.

APPENDIX A: ADDITIONS TO THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

	UNIT	ACREAGE (Million Acres)
	NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	
	New Areas	
1.	Gates of the Arctic National Park	13.6
2.	Yukon-Charley National Preserve	3.2
3.	Kobuk Valley National Monument	1.9
4.	Cape Krusenstern National Monument	0.9
5A.	Wrangells-Kluane International Park	14.0
5B.	Chisana National Preserve	1.8
6.	Lake Clark National Park	7.5
7.	Kenai Fjords National/Monument	0.6
8.	Aniakchak Caldera National Monument	0.4
9.	Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument	4.5
10.	Noatak National Preserve	7.6
	Total Acreage-New Areas	56.0
	Additions to Existing National Park Areas	
11.	Mt. McKinley National Park	4.7
12.	Katmai National Monument (Subsequently redesignated Katmai National Park)	2.6
13.	Glacier Bay National Monument (Subsequently redesignated Glacier Bay National Park)	0.8
	Total Acreage-Additions	8.1
	Total Acreage-National Park System	64.1

	UNITS	ACREAGE (Million Acres)
	NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM	
	New Areas	
14.	Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range	1.2
15.	Copper River Delta National Wildlife Refuge	0.9
16.	Selawik National Wildlife Range	2.5
17.	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range	12.3
18.	Koyukuk National Wildlife Range	3.7
19.	Innoko National Wildlife Range	2.3
20.	Togiak National Wildlife Range	3.5
21.	Iliamna National Wildlife Range	2.9
22.	Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuges	0.3
23.	Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge	0.8
24.	Kaiyuh National Wildlife Refuge	0.3
25.	Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	1.0
	Total Acreage-New Areas	31.7
	Additions to Existing National Wildlife Refuge Areas	
26.	Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range (Subsequently redesignated Yukon Delta National Wildlife Range)	6.3
27.	Arctic National Wildlife Range	8.4
28.	Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge (Added to Togiak National Wildlife Range)	0
	Total Acreage-Additions	14.7
	Total Acreage-National Wildlife Refuge System	46.4

	UNITS	ACREAGE (Million Acres)
	NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM New Wild Rivers	
29.	Anaktuvuk River	0.40
30.	Birch Creek	0.20
31.	Nowitna River	0.08
32.	Unalakleet River	0.05
33.	Melozitna River	0.20
34.	Holitna-Hoholitna Rivers	0.23
35.	Susitna River	0.20
36.	Nelchina-Tazlina Rivers	0.08
37.	Nuyakuk River	0.06
38.	Utukok River	0.30
39.	Situk River	0.02
40.	Koyuk River	0.20
41.	Ikpikpuk River	0.30
42.	Kisarilik River	0.20
43.	Coleville River	0.50
44.	Kuk-Ketik Rivers	0.10
45.	Yukon River (Rampart section)	0.30
46.	Middle Kuskokwim River	0.10
47.	Stikine River	0.05
48.	Copper River (Iliamna)	0.02
	Total Acreage-New Wild Rivers	3.59

	UNITS	ACREAGE (Million Acres)
	New Scenic Rivers	
49.	Fortymile River	0.32
50.	Delta River	0.03
51.	Gulkana River	0.13
	Total Acreage-New Scenic Rivers	0.48
	Total Acreage-National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	4.07
	NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM	
52.	Additions to Tongass and Chugach National Forests	1.6
	Total Acreage-All National Conservation Systems	116.2

APPENDIX B: DESIGNATIONS OF EXISTING RESERVED AREAS AS WILDERNESS AREAS

UNITS	ACREAGE (Million Acres)
National Park System	
1. Glacier Bay National Park	
Glacier Bay Wilderness	2.8
2. Katmai National Park	
Katmai Wilderness	2.6
3. Mount McKinley National Park	
Denali Wilderness	1.9
Total Acreage-National Park Service	7.3
National Wildlife Refuge System	
4. Aleutian Island National Wildlife Refuge	
A. Aleutian Islands Wilderness	1.4
B. Unimak Wilderness	0.9
5. Arctic National Wildlife Range	
Arctic Wilderness	8.9
6. Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge	
Togiak Wilderness	0.25
7. Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range	
Yukon Delta Wilderness	2.8
8. Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge	
Hazen Bay Wilderness	0.007
9. Izembeck National Wildlife Range and Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge	
Izembek Wilderness	0.3
10. Katmai National Moose Range	
Kenai Wilderness	1.2
11. Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge	
Nunivak Wilderness	3.5
12. Semidi National Wildlife Refuge	
Semidi Wilderness	0.26
Total Acreage-National Wildlife Refuge System	19.52

UNITS	ACREAGE (Million Acres)
National Forest System	
13. Tongass National Forest	
A. Admiralty Island Wilderness	1.03
B. Yakutat Forelands Wilderness	0.30
C. Misty Fjords Wilderness	2.40
D. Stikine-Le Conte Wilderness	0.30
E. West Chickaof-Yakobi Wilderness	0.40
	4.43
14. Chugack National Forest	
Nellie Juan Wilderness	0.60
Total Acreage-National Forest System	5.03
Total Acreage-Existing Reservations	31.85

AGENDA

February 14 and 15, 1977

February 14, 1977

8:30 A.M. - 10:00 A.M. Alaska Federation of Natives

Byron Mallott

Art Davidson

John Schaeffer

Emil Notti

10:00 A.M. - 11:00 A.M. Alaska Chambers of Commerce & Alaska Tourist Groups

Frank Murkowski - President State Chamber Alaska Visitors Assoc.

Bill Shafer - Alaska Visitors Assoc.

Don Dickey - Exec. Dir. Alaska State Chambers

Bob Hartig - Chairman State Chambers (d)(2) Land Committee

Clarence Kraemer- Timber Industry

Tom Kelly - Minerals & Petroleum

11:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. Alaska Logging Groups

Don Bell - Gen. Manager Alaska Loggers Assoc..

Keith Stump - Information Officer Alaska Loggers Assoc.

Pat Sodaberg - Clear Creek Logging

John Daley - Kodiak Lumber Mill

Don Finney - Louisana Pacific/Ketchikan

1:30 P.M. - 3:00 P.M. Alaska Miners

Chuck Hawley - Exec. Dir. Alaska Miners Assoc.

Jim Hamilton - Pres. Alaska Miners Assoc.

Howard Grey - Chairman Anchorage Branch Alaska Miners Assoc.

J. P. Tangen - Chairman Juneau Branch Alaska Miners Assoc.

(atty - Bkgd in environmental law)

3:00 P.M. - 4:00 P.M. Alaska Recreation Interests

Stan Frost - Alaska Professional Hunters Assoc.

Conservation Society Foresters

4:00 P.M. - 5:00 P.M. Alaska Transportation Interests

Phillip W. "Ben" Benediktsson-Managing Director Alaska Carrier Association & President North Pole Chapter National Defense Transportation Association

William Coghill - Administrator Alaska Railroad

Tony Watson - Operations Officer Military Sealift Command

Jack Barnett - Crowley Maritime

February 15, 1977

8:00 A.M. - 9:30 A.M. Alaska Oil & Gas Interests

Bill Hopkins - Manager Alaska Oil & Gas Assoc.

Tom Lewis - Chairman Alaska Oil & Gas Assoc.

Bob Swetnam - Chairman of Lands Committe Alaska Oil & Gas Assoc.

Roger Herrera - Chairman Exploration Sub-committee Alaska Oil & Gas Assoc.

9:30 A.M. - 11:00 A.M. Alaska Conservationists

Celia Hunter - Alaska Coalition

Peg Tileston - Alaska Coalition

Jim Kowalsky - Alaska Coalition

Rich Gordon - Alaska Coalition

11:00 A.M. - 12:00 P.M. Alaska Fisheries & Sportsmen

Rupert Andrews - Representing United Fishermen of Alaska
Isaac Walton League
Territorial Sportsmer
Trout Unlimited

• **February 15, 1977 (con'd)**

1:30 P.M. - 2:30 P.M. Alaska Unions

Dwayne Carlson - Alaska State Federation of Labor

No paper

Greg O'Clarey - V.P. Alaska Federation of Labor

Bob Johnson - Teamsters

2:30 P.M. - 3:30 P.M. Alaska Agricultural Interests

Dr. James Mathews- Dir. of the Cooperative Extension Service U of

Allan Lynn - Dir. of Ag. Dept. of Natural Resources-Palmer

Barney Hollenbeck

Jack Coghil. - Nenana

Not here

Lee Fetts - President of Farmers Co-op

3:30 P.M - 4:30 P.M. Alaska Military

Lt. General "Boz" Marion L. Boswell-USAF

Brig. General Jim Boatner-U.S. Army

Col. George Robertson-Corps of Engineers

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.
Integrity. Pride in Heritage. Progress

ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES
Statement of Position on D2 Issues

This statement on D2 issues is the general Alaska Federation of Natives position at this time. Specific recommendations and positions are subject to change as member organizations of AFN review D2 issues. AFN has prepared D2 legislation which is presently in draft form with member organizations reviewing general provisions and proposed classifications.

SUBSISTENCE NEEDS OF ALASKAN NATIVES MUST BE PROTECTED BY:

1. Clearly establishing subsistence as the priority use of fish and wildlife.
2. Protection and sound management of subsistence resources and habitat.

D2 legislation must be consistent with the Senate House Conference Committee report on ANCSA, December 14, 1971 (No. 92-581) Section C(2), which states in part: "The conference committee, after careful consideration, belives that all Native interest in subsistence resouces lands can and will be protected by the Secretary through the exercise of his existing withdrawal authority. The Secretary could, for example, withdraw appropriate lands and classify them in a manner which would protect Native subsistence needs and requirements by closing appropriate lands to entry by non-residents when the subsistence resources of these lands are in short supply or otherwise threatened. The Conference Committee expects both the Secretary and the State to take any action necessary to protect the subsistence needs of the Natives."

D2 legislative action necessary to protect the subsistence needs of Alaskan Natives includes:

1. Through land classifcations and by means of appropriate regulatory and management polices, the Secretary shall balance the needs, rights and safety of the visiting public with customary subsistence practices in such a way that the established subsistence needs of resident Alaskan natives shall not be impaired.

[illegible] ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501 • PHONE (907) 274-36[illegible]

2. The Secretary may permit non-native subsistence activities and sports hunting and fishing but only after a determination that such activities will not be detrimental to the subsistence needs of resident Alaskan Natives.

3. There will be established local regulatory subsistence boards, composed of local subsistence users, which (with the review and final authority of the Secretary or his designee) will develop such regulations and management polices as may be necessary to protect subsistence resources, habitat and the needs of subsistence users.

4. Privately owned subsistence lands must be protected by establishing the Alaska Land Bank.

ALASKA LAND BANK

We propose creation of the Alaska Land Bank, governed jointly by Federal and State Commissioners, for the purposes of fostering long term management of privately owned subsistence resource lands, village and regional land planning and stablized growth. The Land Bank would funct on as follows:

1. Any owner of fee title land in Alaska can bank up to 80% of his land holdings.

2. Land banked may be utilized by its owner for all trditional and ordinary uses of ownership except commercial and developmental use.

3. Banked land may be withdrawn from the Land Bank at the rate of 25% every 5 years.

4. Land banked with the Land Bank Commission shall not be subject to State or local real property taxes and shall not be subject to adverse possession.

The Land Bank would guarantee that a certain portion of regional land would be available on a tax base. The Bank would benefit all Alaskan citizens by creating a more stable land situation, a more controlled process of land transfer from one private owner to another and protection from resource exploitation.

WILDERNESS REVIEW

Within one year of the date of enactment of this Act the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior should designate certain land to be studied for wilderness classification. Within the following 3 years the Secretaries should submit these recommendations to Congress. We are opposed to the "instant wilderness" concept.

Wilderness designation should not affect subsistence uses of the land and subsistence land uses should not impair an area's suitability for wilderness designation. Customary uses permissable in a wilderness area should include such mechanized transporation, hunting tools and methods and shelter as are customarily used at the time of enactment of this Act.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

D2 legislation should authorize and encourage cooperative management agreements between Federal, State and private land owners. There should be established authority to offer tax relief to private land owners and to lease land from private land owners (at the owner's option) for purposes of land management consistent with management of public interest lands.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORATION

Access and transporation should be provided by existing law and through development of a Statewide transporation policy in cooperation with a joint Federal-State-Native planning institution. Transporation objective should be:

1. Necessary transporation of people and natural resources which will be provided through the prudent use of such railroads, pipelines, roads and other transporation modes as are necessary.

2. Any transportation plan will seek to minimize enviornmental, social and cultural impact and be particularly sensitive to the needs and desires of those villages which do not wish surface transportation links to metropolitan areas.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture may be encouraged so long as it does not interfere with established subsistence land use patterns or conflict with subsistence resource management.

FORESTRY

Forestry will be permitted on public interest lands provided that such activities do not interfere with subsistence resources and that only forest with significant commercial value are utilized.

FIFTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM ?

No comment at this time.

FEDERAL-STATE CLASSIFICIATION ENTITY

At this time, Congressional land classification is recommended. Continuation of the Federal State Land Use Planning Commission in its advisory capasity.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

Exploration and development of significant mineral deposits should be permitted under existing laws and regulations pertaining to specific Federal land classifications when such activities will not result in significant environmental, cultural or social impact. Particular attention must be given to the impact of access and increased population on subsistence resources and village life styles.

PUBLIC INTEREST LAND CLASSIFICATIONS

The classification of public interest lands should be consistent with the following considerations:

1. Native village and regional land selections shall take precedence over D2 classifications.

2. Multiple use classifications may be designated in situations where significant beneficial development prospects exist and only in a way which will not result in significant impact on subsistence resources.

3. Habitat and ecological systems should be protected.

4. Restrictive use classifcations of public interest lands should not place undue restrictions on the development of adjacent private lands. In some instances restrictive public interest land classifications should be buffered with less restrictive classification; for example, a National preserve might provide a buffer between private lands and a National Park.

5. Owners of private land adjacent to public interest lands should have the right of first refusal to provide concessions and services to forest, park and refuge areas. This would promote private land management consistent with the public interest lands.

LAND BANK

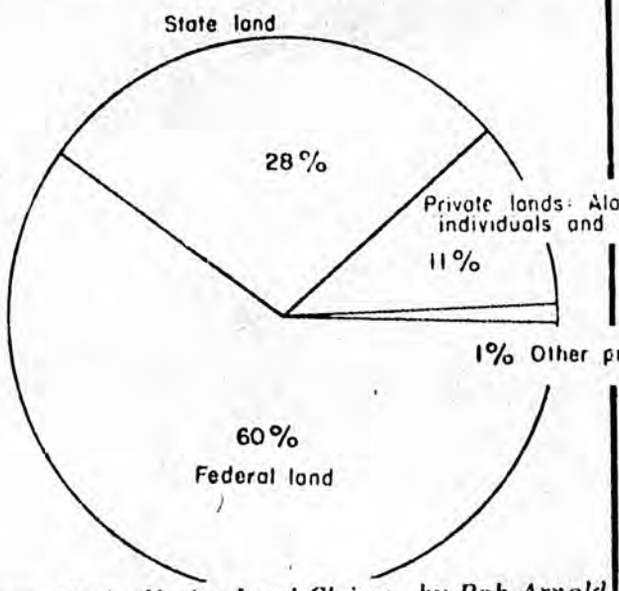
A Concept for Land Management

Consider the matter of land in Alaska. Until very recently, about 98% was federally-owned. With Statehood, the State of Alaska began to obtain title to a large chunk of land, which will amount to a little better than a fourth of the total land mass when completed. Only about 1% has passed into private hands, in fee simple title. With the passing of the homesteading era, the last really effective way for a private citizen to obtain title to land also ended.

If it weren't for the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Alaska would remain almost totally federal and state owned land. The land claims act mandated transfer of 40 million acres of Alaska's land to Native corporations, both village and regional.

The press likes to call this "Native land." That is a misleading term; it is Native land only in the same sense that homestead land is homestead till the title is transferred. Then it loses that identity and becomes fee simple land, available on the market to be brought and sold. "Homestead land," like the phrase "Native land," merely denotes its title or origin. Most of the City of Anchorage is built upon what was originally "homestead land."

Projected Land Ownership in Alaska Upon Conveyance of Land to Native Corporations and Completion of State Selections



--from Alaska Native Land Claims, by Bob Arnold

Consider the chart. 60% of Alaska is federally-owned; 28% state-owned; 11% Native-owned; and 1% owned by other private parties. Of the Natives' 11%, over half belongs to Village corporations, the rest to Regional corporations.

The fate of those Village Corporations, then, becomes of great importance because of the large blocks of private land involved.

Consider the economic viability of Village Corporations as we can judge from this point in time:

* There are over 200 of them; they own about 6% of Alaska's total land, or about 60% of the privately-owned land in the State.

* Though they have large amounts of land, they have relatively little money. If they are very small, they have very little money indeed. Because of their lack of operating capital, a study by the Alaska Native Foundation indicates that villages with less than 600 population will have a hard time surviving. To see why this is so, a portion of that report, prepared by Lee Gorsuch, is reprinted.

* Bureaucratic foot-dragging by the Department of Interior in transferring land places an additional burden on these economically fragile young corporations.

* In many cases, the villages lack the talent, the business training, and occasionally even the interest to become viable, stable corporations.

Naturally, this is not true of all the Village corporations, but it does seem likely that it applies to at least some of them. Freely translated, it means that some of the Village corporations will go bankrupt.

No one can say at this time how many of them. But all of them own land, and that land, in bankruptcy, becomes part of the assets of the corporation that will be disposed of. That is, this private land will pass into other hands. Whose?

At this point, several important facts should be made very clear.

First: although there is a moratorium on sale of corporation stock till 1991, and a moratorium on taxation of undeveloped Native-owned land till that date also, there is nothing in the law which forbids the sale of the land immediately. It will be fee simple land, privately owned just like any other private land.

LAND BANK, cont.

Second: It may be beyond the financial means of the regional corporations to pick up this land, to buy it at a bankruptcy sale. In that case, other corporations or entities will probably acquire it.

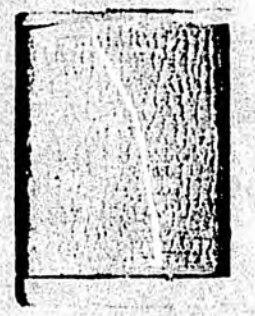
Third: It is possible that this Native-owned land could come on the market in such large blocks that it will be attractive for an "Outside-owned" corporation to buy it for the purpose of immediate and intensive development.

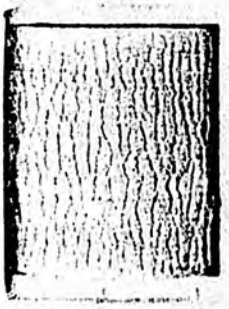
The great concern of many of the clerks of the State of Alaska is that if this land comes on the market in large blocks within a relatively short period of time, that only huge, diversified corporations could even consider acquisition of it. These types of corporations are not found within the State of Alaska and many of them may not be of American origin.

Coming on the market in such large blocks will create a "rip-off" situation, wherein the land will be stripped of its resources without regard for other values, or intensively developed in ways that will not be in the best interest of the State or of the Natives whose heritage it was to become.

The need, then, is for some stabilizing mechanism.

For this reason, the concept of a "Land Bank" has been brought to the attention of the Land Use Planning Commission by a prominent Native leader.





ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE PRESENTATION

Anchorage, February 14, 1977

Good Morning, my name is Frank Murkowski and I am Chairman of the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, a director of the Alaska Visitors Association, and President of Alaska National Bank of the North.

As we present our recommendations on the permanent utilization of Alaska lands, I think it is important that at the same time we consider the fact that our nation is in the throes of the most severe energy crisis in our history brought about by severe weather conditions in the Eastern United States. The fact that the United States is presently burning twice as much natural gas as we're finding with reserves having dwindled from 293 trillion cubic feet in 1967 to 228 trillion feet in 1975 must bring us all to the realization that our nation in order to maintain our economic strength and viability will have to look more to Alaska as a major resource supplier.

The well intentioned parties that feel a major part of Alaska should be locked up in a vast pristine wilderness are being as unrealistic as mother nature was realistic in the devestating winter storms that have recently occured on our East Coast.

We must today--right now--look beyond the contribution which resource development can make for Alaska's sake and understand that the welfare of all peoples must be recognized. Not only with regard to the needs of our sister States, but the population of the world as a whole.

Alaska is rich in energy--oil, gas, and coal. Commercial quantities of most hard rock minerals are found in our State. We have vast forrests of virgin timber, much of it over mature. We have the capability to raise quantities of grains and other agriculture products. We are blessed with superb scenery, grand recreational facilities, and numerious varieties of magnificant wildlife. This entire treasure house comes from our land.

Yet to contemplate permanent designation of significant portions of our States land mass with out systematic identification of those areas that have the highest resource potential and insuring that these areas can be developed as they are needed is not only short sighted but fool hardy.

Further it is outragious to consider the permanent designation of lands in Alaska by our Federal Covernment when land selections have not been completed by our native people nor has the State itself fulfilled its selections. The right of the State to select its land was assured under our statehood act.

As we contemplate the designation of Alaska's lands let us take into account the magnitude of our responsibility and apply it in a personal sense to the needs of mankind.

Let us set aside a portion of the land to harvest a food supply. We have over 15 million acres of tillable land in Alaska and one day it will be called upon to feed the peoples of the world.

Let us set aside land for harvesting timber so that we can ensure a lumber supply to build our homes and supply our fiber needs.

Let us set aside land for our energy needs for oil, coal, and gas for our heating, our cooking, our synthetics, and to power our industry.

Let us set aside land for the development of our hard rock minerals so that we can continue to make the tools we need to become more efficient in utilizing our nonrenewable resources.

Let us set aside land for our wildlife to multiply and prosper.

And, last, let us set aside land for our recreation needs. This is very much a necessity of man's well being and provides fulfillment of his spirit.

We can and we must apply our land utilization formulas on a highest and best use basis along with the multiple use concept when appropriate. The concept of single use has its place in the management of certain lands. Usually specific parcels, but certainly not millions of acres.

It is in the best interest of our country and Alaska to have the U. S. Borax mine near Ketchikan become a reality. We need the molydenum to maintain our country's strength and make our tools. Our timber in the Tongoss National Forrest can be harvested like any other crop--yet the Udall bill would make this area of the State a non-productive uninhabited wilderness. To place our tillable agriculture lands in the Yukon and Tannana valleys in a classification that would preclude development would be tragic.

These deliberations on the classification and utilization of Alaska lands must stand the test of time for the whole world will eventually examine our handy work.

It is the consensus of the State Chamber that our resources are to be used for the continuance of mankind and his life styles.

We would ask the question, "Who does the land belong? To the government--to the people--or both?"

REPORT ON THE D-2 LAND ISSUE TO CONGRESSIONAL AND STATE LEADERS

BY THE ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
ROBERT L. HARTIG, CHAIRMAN, LAND TASK FORCE
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1977. ANCHORAGE, ALASKA.

THE ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE HAS, SINCE 1972, PLACED THE D-2 LANDS ISSUE TOPMOST IN ITS LIST OF PRIORITIES. DURING THE PAST FEW YEARS, WHEN LEGISLATION HAS BEEN INTRODUCED IN WASHINGTON, PROPOSALS HAVE BEEN ADVANCED BY THE STATE ADMINISTRATION OR RECOMMENDATIONS WERE SOLICITATED BY EITHER FEDERAL OR STATE AGENCIES, THE STATE CHAMBER HAS ATTEMPTED TO FAIRLY REVIEW EACH ITEM AND TO PROVIDE MEANINGFUL COMMENT.

THE CHAMBER HAS CONTINUED TO SUPPORT THOSE LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS WHICH PROVIDE FOR MULTIPLE LAND USE AND TO ENCOURAGE THOSE PROPOSALS WHICH WOULD TRANSFER LANDS UNDER MULTIPLE USE LAND MANAGEMENT.

THE STATE CHAMBER REGARDS THE TOPIC OF D-2 LANDS AS THE MOST CRUCIAL SUBJECT FACING THIS STATE SINCE STATEHOOD, EXCEEDING THE IMPORTANCE OF NOT ONLY THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT, BUT ALSO THE OIL OR GAS PIPELINE ROUTE ISSUE. FOR, IF CERTAIN LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS WERE PASSED, SUCH AS THE ONE SUBMITTED BY CONGRESSMAN UDALL (D-ARIZONA) OR, IF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADVANCED BY SOME ULTRA-CONSERVATIVE GROUPS ARE ADOPTED, NEITHER THE STATEHOOD OR THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT WOULD HAVE MUCH MEANING.

WHILE CONGRESS PROVIDED THAT UP TO 80 MILLION ACRES OF LAND BE WITHDRAWN FOR POSSIBLE INCLUSION INTO UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK, FOREST, WILDLIFE REFUGE, AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEMS, WE DO NOT BELIEVE CONGRESS INTENDED TO MANDATE THAT: AT LEAST 80 MILLION ACRES BE SET ASIDE, THAT SUCH ACTION SHOULD THWART THE STATE OR NATIVE LAND SELECTIONS OR, THAT SUCH CLASSIFICATIONS BE MADE PRIOR TO A PROPER INVENTORY AND STUDY BEING CONDUCTED AS TO THESE LANDS.

IN GRANTING THE STATE THE RIGHT TO SELECT OVER 100 MILLION ACRES OF LAND UNDER THE STATEHOOD ACT AND PROVIDING 25 YEARS IN WHICH TO ACCOMPLISH THIS, CONGRESS RECOGNIZED THE IMPORTANCE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT WOULD PLAY IN THE STATE'S ECONOMIC VIABILITY. IN PERMITTING THE NATIVE GROUPS THE RIGHT TO SELECT 40 MILLION ACRES OF LAND, CONGRESS AGAIN RECOGNIZED THE DEPENDENCE THE NATIVE PEOPLE OF ALASKA WOULD HAVE ON LAND RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN REACHING THEIR GOAL OF SELF DETERMINATION.

THE CONTINUED THREAT OF RESTRICTIVE LAND USE CLASSIFICATION AS EVIDENCED BY THE PARTICULAR D-2 BILLS INTRODUCED IN CONGRESS TOGETHER WITH SOME OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS ADVANCED BY ULTRA-CONSERVATION GROUPS, HAS REQUIRED BOTH NATIVE AND STATE SELECTIONS TO BE MADE WITHOUT THE BENEFIT OF IN-DEPTH STUDY.

THIS NATION AND THE "FREE WORLD" CURRENTLY FACT A CRITICAL SHORTAGE OF MANY STRATEGIC MINERALS. SEVERAL OF THESE MINERALS MAY BE FOUND IN ALASKA. IT WOULD BE SHORT SIGHTED IF VAST AREAS OF LAND AND WATER WERE PRESERVED IN SOME LAND MANAGEMENT

CATEGORY PRIOR TO HAVING THE LAND STUDIED OR, WHICH WOULD PRECLUDE ADDITIONAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT.

FURTHER, ONCE CLASSIFICATION HAS OCCURED AND LANDS ARE TRANSFERRED INTO ANY OF THE SEVERAL LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS WHICH PROVIDE FOR RESTRICTED USE OR NON USE, THERE MUST BE AN OPPORTUNITY TO REVIEW AND TO RECLASSIFY THESE LANDS ON A REGULAR SCHEDULED BASIS. AS NEW NEEDS FOR SPECIFIC MINERALS ARE JUSTIFIED, NEW TECHNIQUES OF EXPLORATION ARE ADVANCED, AND CHANGES IN LAND DEVELOPMENT OR USE PATTERNS ARE ESTABLISHED, THERE MUST BE A REASSESSMENT OF THE WITHDRAWN LAND. THIS FINDING AND RECOMMENDATION WAS SUPPORTED BY THE PUBLIC LAND LAW REVIEW STUDY WHICH WAS REPORTED TO CONGRESS IN THEIR FINAL REPORT IN 1970.

THE STATE CHAMBER IS CONCERNED OF THE RESTRICTIONS WHICH WILL BE IMPOSED UPON STATE AND NATIVE LANDS BECAUSE OF THE CLASSIFICATION OF THE ADJOINING FEDERAL LAND INTO RESTRICTIVE OR NON-USE CATEGORIES. THE INCLUSION OF VAST LAND AREAS INTO NATIONAL PARKS, WILDLIFE REFUGES OR THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEMS NECESSARILY RESTRICTS ADJOINING LAND USES. THESE RESTRICTIONS ARE INHERENT IN THE REGULATIONS REGARDING THESE LAND MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS. IN ADDITION, THE ADDITIONAL RESTRICTIONS WHICH ARE IMPOSED OR WHICH ARE SOUGHT UNDER OTHER FEDERAL LAWS SUCH AS THE CLEAN AIR ACT OF 1970, THE FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ACT OR THE ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION ACT, WOULD SERVE TO LIMIT OR RESTRICT THE NECESSARY DEVELOPMENT OF THE ADJOINING LAND.

In addition, it should be noted, that the large interests in land controlled by the Federal and State governments in Alaska, requires that some continued federal--state land management program or agency be developed and continued. Such an agency must, however, have as its goal not only the preservation and enjoyment of the scenic beauty and wildlife of this great state but also the economic development as well.

In order that the Native groups, the state and the nation can be assured that the developed resources will reach the market and that necessary transportation and communication links within this state will be developed in an orderly manner, it is necessary that transportation and utility corridors be established. The identification of primary corridors can be accomplished now thus providing support for mineral development yet preventing environmental problems and the proliferation of separate rights-of-way once development begins.

The State Chamber of Commerce has joined with other chambers and organizations throughout the state to present a unified state position. This effort is being made through CMAL, Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands. I am sure you will hear more from this group, but I think it is significant that most, if not all, the organizations and individuals who will or have appeared before you, are supporting the efforts of CMAL. It is my understanding that CMAL expects to complete its land review and to present its unified position to our Congressional Staff by April of this year.

STATEMENT OF CLARENCE KRAMER

FOR THE STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

FEBRUARY 14, 1977

Gentlemen:

I am particularly pleased to be here today to take advantage of your gracious offer to confer on the D-2 lands issue. We are certainly concerned in Southeastern Alaska that the Udall Bill, which provides for creation of five instant Wilderness Areas and two instant Wild and Scenic River areas in Southeastern Alaska, without any study whatsoever could be most harmful to not only the timber industry, but also mining, the other multiple uses, and Native selection rights. We are of the view that a careful and thorough inventory and review of the lands should precede their classification. Each of you gentlemen, I realize, has taken a position against the Udall Bill for precisely this reason.

We are concerned that, as with the Udall Bill, many of the proposals for the disposition of the (d)(2) lands have not paid enough attention to inventorying and studying the lands involved. It seems incongruous that those who consistently call upon industry for more planning would, to meet their own land use desires, seek wholesale land classification without planning. It is beyond dispute that there are areas within the Interior of Alaska which should be placed within the four Federal management systems. By §17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) Congress sought to establish a review of those lands which the Secretary of Interior believed included candidates for four system classification. Congress placed an 80 million acre ceiling on this, not for the purpose of requiring that 80 million acres be classified, but to cause selectivity in classification recommendations. Most of the proposals which have been made with respect to the (d)(2) lands seem to be based on premise that at least 80 million acres should be classified within the four systems within the shortest possible time. This is a significant shift in what was intended by Congress and what was expected by the people of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act. (Statehood Act). It creates a "land grab" opportunity which if allowed to occur could greatly interfere with the State's ability to make its own selections from a land pool of high quality lands or even to obtain the 103 million acres promised it under the Statehood Act. The "immediate four systems classification" approach could also significantly interfere with the intent of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Interference with the Statehood Act and ANCSA occurs in several ways. First, there has simply not been sufficient time for the Land Use Planning Commission to inventory, review,

and study 80 million acres to the extent necessary for classification at the present time or within the foreseeable future. We believe it to be bad land use management to take action with respect to any land where that action has not been preceded by sufficient planning. To allow this to happen with respect to §17(d)(2) lands would recreate the "instant wilderness" approach of the Udall Bill. Incidentally, we recommend against such an approach in full realization that under Interior's Bill most of the commercially forested land in the Interior would go in to National Forests.

Second, since Congress contemplated that only the highest value lands among those withdrawn would be intensively reviewed for four system classification, it provided a procedure for disposition of those lands withdrawn, but not selected for four system classification as follows:

> "Any lands withdrawn pursuant to Paragraph (A) not recommended for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers system at the end of two years shall be available for selection by the State and the Regional Corporations, and for appropriation under the public land laws." (§17(d)(2)(C)).

Thus, forced immediate classification of insufficiently studied land will result in the loss of potentially valuable lands to both State and Regional Corporations selections. Even if there are 103 million acres available for State selection as contemplated by the Statehood Act, the right is meaningless unless high value land is included. The key here is to maximize the pool of land from which the State can select as Congress obviously intended in the above subsection of §17(d)(2). The same opportunity for selecting from a pool of high value lands holds true with respect to Regional Corporation selections. Thus, forced immediate classification of all the (d)(2) lands could significantly reduce the quality and quantity of the lands available for State and Native selection.

Third, forced immediate classification of at least 80 million acres could interfere with the main purpose of the Act - the transfer of lands to Alaska Natives. After the conveyances contemplated by ANCSA the Native Corporations should be in a position to become economically self-sufficient through use of their lands. However, it is possible that regulations promulgated under the Clean Air Act of 1970 and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 in combination with single use classification of (d)(2) lands could deprive Native lands of their economic potential. The Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency has promulgated regulations designed to prevent "significant deterioration" of air quality in those areas which have air that is already cleaner than the national ambient air quality standards. (See 40CFR part 51.) The

regulations employ a classification scheme under which these "Clean Air" regions my be designated Class I, II or III. All such areas initially are designated Class II under which specified increments in sulfur dioxide and particulate matter pollution are considered "insignificant". The State, Indian Territory, or Federal Land may be redesignated unilaterally by the Federal land manager after hearing and by application to EPA. Designation as Class I implies a region of very clean air in which relatively small increments in air pollution would be considered significant deterioration. Accordingly, if at least eighty million acres are immediately classified into the four systems then the next step by environmental groups could be to petition the New Secretary of Interior to have some of these lands reclassified from Class II Air Regions to Class I Air Regions. Activities on adjacent lands which interfere with the Class I status of D-2 lands would be subject to prohibition. Therefore, timber processing plants of either the pulp mill or saw mill variety and concentration plants for mining which Native groups may want to use in connection with their newly acquired lands are in jeopardy from the outset.

There is a similar classification scheme under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 with respect to water. 40 CFR 130.17 prohibits "significant deterioration of water uses". Accordingly, Native harvesting of timber along streams which pass through their lands could be prohibited if a particular stream flows into a single use (d)(2) area. The impact of the Air Act and Water Act as they presently exist and under proposed amendments obviously need to be carefully analyzed for off land impacts before any four systems classification is done.

Fourth, forced immediate classification of at least 80 million acres without creating easements across the lands could rob many adjacent State and Native lands of any economic significance whatsoever. Without easements the (d)(2) lands could serve as barriers to economic use of the land by the State and the Natives alike. The location of such easements will require careful study and review.

These factors suggest development of a common sense approach to the 17(d)(2) land classification problem. As we view it, the first step should be the separation of the unarguably high value ecological lands which should be put into the four systems now from those lands which have demonstrated high natural resource potential or need further review and study. We believe this separation should be accomplished by requiring a near concensus of Alaskans for immediate land classification within the four systems. All other (d)(2) lands should be held in some type of inventory status pending full classification and review. As we understand it, this approach accords with the general thrust of the Governor's preliminary proposal regarding (d)(2) lands. We agree with the Governor that there

should be some type of system wherein lands are held in a category other than the four systems until such time as all their values have been determined, transportation corridors have been selected, and we have a better view of how these lands might most efficiently be incorporated into Alaskan social and economic needs. Transfer of lands from unclassified inventory to classified status should be made in small parcels over a long period of time. As part of the review of the lands it would be entirely appropriate to open the unclassified inventory lands to mining so that their mineral potential can be known before classification.

I would like to digress for just a moment and state several concerns that we have with the Governor's preliminary proposal which we hope might be considered as the idea is further developed. As stated, the basic thrust of the Governor's proposal as we understand it, is very much in keeping with our own thinking on this matter. However, at page 15 of the Staff Briefing Paper on the subject there is the following remark regarding the inventory status of the unclassified (d)(2) lands:

> "These regulations would establish land classifications, setting forth permitted and prohibited uses. The authority of the Commission would, of course, be limited with respect to Alaska Resource Lands by the prime value designation for each area." (emphasis added).

We are of the persuasion that the unclassified (d)(2) lands should be available for ultimate multiple use classification following appropriate inventory and review. The foregoing quote from the Staff Briefing Paper seems to preclude this. While we doubt that this result was intended we hope that the point will be clarified. Secondly, and connected with first is a question not addressed by the Governor's proposal: Who shall be the land manager? It is our belief that the Forest Service has proven itself to be far and away the best multiple use land manager in Alaska. Of the four designated systems, only the Forest Service has recognized mining as a legitimate land use. However, the Forest Service has a policy of not managing lands for dominant use or prime use. Thus, the idea of classifying land for prime use precludes the Forest Service from being a candidate for land manager.

Since we see the Governor's Preliminary (d)(2) Proposal as one designed to keep open the options for classification of these lands, we believe it inconsistent to either preclude Alaska Resource lands from ultimately being managed in a multiple use classification or preclude the Forest Service from being the land manager of such areas. We respectfully request that there be a review of this matter with an idea of resolving the problem in favor of the Forest Service.

This, incidently is what we particularly like about the Bill proposed by Congressman Don Young. Implicit in his Bill is a recognition of the fact that the Forest Service is the best multiple use land manager. Further, Congressman Young's Bill, like the Governor's, tends to maximize the flexibility of the State by limiting the amount of land which would go into forced immediate single use classification within the four systems. Accordingly even though a different approach has been taken by each of you, we see this common thread between your proposals.

In presenting the Alaska position on the (d)(2) issue we have to impress upon the people of the lower forty-eight the vastness of Alaska. The eighty million acres involved here is two-thirds the size of California. That an area may be open to development does not necessarily mean that it will be developed. In fact, we can expect that a large portion of Alaskan lands will remain de facto wilderness, whether or not they are available for development. Mining development will take place only on those areas where an economically viable operation can be conducted. There will of course be greater impacts upon the land than the mine itself. But, for the most part mining, will be a localized, relatively short-term duration activity which will greatly benefit the State and National economies, and which will be returned to de facto wilderness status within a short period of time after usage is complete. The same thing is true of use of the timber resource. It, too, is available to support State and local economies, particularly Native economic expectations. With careful management under existing environmental safeguards harvested timber lands will return to the de facto wilderness land pool after use. The point is that use of economically recoverable resources will touch only a small portion of the Interior of Alaska, and even, then, the impact will be localized and of short term duration as regards the overall ecological unit.

Most of the (d)(2) proposals we have reviewed do not appear to have considered the establishment of a timber industry within the context of the (d)(2) issue. Since this is our opportunity let me give you a brief overview. In December 1975, the Federal Court for the District of Alaska decided Zieske v. Butz. It could well have been that the impact of that lawsuit would have shut down the entire industry on the Tongass National Forest. Since Federal timber is the only source of supply in Southeastern Alaska, such a lawsuit would have put 3,500 people out of work in our Region. We are currently engaged in a struggle with the Forest Service regarding timber appraisal. Since we have a single timber supplier on the Tongass it is difficult to determine what the fair market value of timber is and consequently we are each groping in the dark, seeking a

good faith solution to the problem. The problem is that we cannot turn to another supplier.

My point is that the timber industry is best off in a situation where there is a mix of Federal, State and private lands. This gives the operator three sources of supply. A wise timber purchaser will purchase from all three so that if one source is threatened he can turn to the others to keep his plant open, his employees working and his customers supplied. This spreads out the environmental impact of the harvesting and allows for an orderly flow of materials to an operator, consistent with the best multiple use principles.

With the exception of the Interior's Bill and the notable exception of Don Young's Bill most of the (d)(2) proposals do not put enough of the 18 - 28 million acres of estimated commercial forest land into a status which would make it a candidate for forestry management. That these other proposals would put but a fraction of the commerically forested (d)(2) lands into National Forests indicates to us that they have either failed to address the questions of whether or not there should be a forest industry in the Interior or have decided that there should not be one. Under these proposals a forest industry in the Interior would be forced to rely on the State and Native timber were we to operate in the Interior, with no assurance that Native Timber would be available as a result of the Clean Air and Water Act problems we discussed before. This combination of circumstances does not make it attractive at the present time for investors to invest the capital necessary to begin a timber industry in the Interior.

Thus, with respect to an Interior timber industry we believe that we still need to cross the conceptional Rubicon: should there or should there not be a timber industry in the Interior? Right now the wood industry supports 3,500 jobs in Southeastern Alaska and is the most important private employer in the Region. We are doing this with commercial forest lands base of 4.5 million acres, only a fraction of which is harvested at any one time. The Interior forests have a land base of approximately 22.5 million acres of commercial and productive forest land and more than 31 billion board feet of commercial timber. Accordingly, the area could provide up to 36,000 jobs depending of course, on market conditions and how intensively we want to manage the lands. Remember that what we are talking about is the total commercially forested land base in the Interior - Federal, State and Native. The 36,000 jobs (which would be there year after year because the resource is renewable) are based on the economics of scale which could be effected by good utilization of the forested lands of all three owners. Naturally, if an important segment of these forested lands are withdrawn, as is the case with most of the (d)(2) proposals, the economies of scale evaporate, same State

and Native forested areas become uneconomic to operate or are rendered inaccessible, and the jobs opportunities tails off.

Do not take our word for this. Before reaching classification decisions with respect to the (d)(2) lands, review the potential for a viable timber industry in the Interior with and without the commercially forested Federal lands included in the operating land base. We believe you will then agree with us that Federal lands must be included to go forward with a viable timber industry in the Interior. There is sufficient time for such a study, particularly if you agree to maintain a large portion of the present (d)(2) lands in unclassified status pending inventory and review.

Thank you for considering these matters.

Yours very truly,

Clarence F. Kramer

CFK/slb

REMARKS BY

THOMAS E. KELLY

CONSULTANT EARTH SCIENCES

REPRESENTING

ALASKA STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, Senator Gravel and Congressman Young. I am pleased to have this opportunity to discuss with you a matter of great importance to all of us - the resolution of the so-called d (2) lands in Alaska. This presentation is on behalf of the State Chamber of Commerce of which I am a member of the Chamber's land use task force.

Over the past year I have had the privilege of discussing with most of you on an informal basis certain specific areas of concern that are embodied in many of the previously introduced d (2) bills. Today I do not wish to narrowly confine my remarks to specific geographical areas of the state that are or have been included in one of the proposed four-systems withdrawals. I think it is more important at this point to attempt to develop together a meaningful, objective and, hopefully, a successful approach that everyone can accept regardless of their particular self-interest or philosophy of how the public lands should be classified and managed.

First I believe that those of us who advocate multiple use management and wise development with reasonable environmental safeguards are not opposed unilaterally to every proposal to expand a park or refuge boundary or to create new units of the National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Wild and Scenic Rivers or National Forests. Since those I am representing

or refuge proposals. This has not been the case in the past.

Passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provided for many things. Perhaps the most significant for the long range is how land in Alaska would be owned and managed. It gave priority to Native rights to lands but did not, to my knowledge, repeal or diminish the obligation to provide for fulfillment of state land entitlement as set forth in the Alaska Statehood Act.

The withdrawal of up to 80 million acres of lands for study and possible inclusion in one of four systems, if deemed advisable by Congress, was not a mandate that there must be 80 million acres set aside specifically in one of the four systems. The 80 million acre ceiling as interpreted under 17 (d) (2) has largely been ignored by sponsors of legislation during the current and past session of Congress.

The provision, as I understand it, was to make sufficient land of suitable character available for possible inclusion in one of the four systems so that other uses available under the existing public land laws and mineral leasing acts would not prempt the specific four systems classification. However, the d (2) provision was not intended to deny settlement of native or state land entitlement pursuant to those selections as determined by the natives or the state.

In otherwords to fairly and honestly carry out the provisions of the Statehood Act and ANSCA with respect to land selection - these two landowners should be statutorily allowed to proceed to finalize all their selections before the Congress decides on how much and where to place up to 80 million acres in one or more of the four systems.

Congress and is disruptive to accomplishment of native and state selections.

The areas delineated as d (2) lands were defined by DOI personnel without full knowledge or understanding of the nature or potential value of the lands for various purposes. In effect, a few individuals set down and outlined an area on a map that might be best suited for inclusion in one of the four systems.

Since the passage of ANSCA a great amount of technical and geologic data has been obtained on the probable economic value of specific d (2) lands and the appropriateness or lack thereof of other d (2) lands for parks, refuges, wild rivers or forests.

All of the information (proprietary or public) needs to be assessed before an arbitrary decision to place x acres in one category or y acres in another is made final.

Many professionals who are well experienced and thoroughly familiar with specific areas of this state are prepared to share with you geologic and biologic facts on specific areas. They are also prepared to argue objectively why certain lands are best suited for a four system category exclusive of all other categories and why certain lands presently identified as d (2) fit none of the criteria that should be utilized if a d (2) proposal is to have beneficial meaning in the long term.

Those of us who are labeled multiple use proponents or more commonly developers or exploiters are far more like the environmentalists than vice-versa. We regard parks as inevitable and believe it is a necessary increment in a total land use program. But where and how much should be

In summary we believe that the native selections should proceed to final conveyance without impediment of conflicting d (2) proposals on the same lands. We believe the state should follow and obtain all the lands to which it is entitled. Then, with the remaining public domain, a careful weighing of all information and comparision of economic with non-economic values should allow reasonable men to determine which lands are best suited for a specific purpose. Asthetic and non-economic values should be carefully compared to known or potential economic values and to the fullest extent possible each should be accommodated.

It can be done. Opposing viewpoints that are emotionally stirred without knowledge or facts can only lead to a solution that nobody really wants.

It is important that you, as our elected representives, give us the best clue of how to get the full information - without undo bias - before Congress.

If some uncompromising, starry-eyed advocate of single use lands (e.g. parks or wild river proponents) urges that a high alpine meadow with abundant wildlife be preserved for all mankind and someone can show that the high alpine meadow is neigher that nor a good habitat but rather a potential large mineralized area or a futue oil and gas field - do you think someone with the final decision making authority will listen?

All we ask is a chance to prove what we are saying and not have a preconceived and illogical land use category thrust upon us because of a few who would make utopia where none can exist.

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

BOX 425
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Phone 225-6114

February 9, 1977

Honorable Jay Hammond
Honorable Mike Gravel
Honorable Ted Stevens
Honorable Don Young

Gentlemen:

Thank you for this opportunity to present our industry's views regarding the d-2 lands. These comments summarize our beliefs and we will be prepared to support these statements with research and additional information when we meet with you on February 14 in Anchorage.

Two facts are essential to land-use planning and must remain the basis for intelligent decisions. One is the inevitable population increase of the United States and of the world, and the second is that Alaska contains vast resources valued by the people. We must recognize that the inequity between those demands and Alaska's supply will increase with time. As Max Brewer noted, 442,856,000 acres of land in Alaska have been provisionally committed in some manner or another.

It is with these facts in mind that intelligent, long-range comprehensive land-use classification and planning must be determined. If our plans do not accurately access the eventual usage, problems and adverse environmental impacts will result.

Regardless if recent increases in demand for wilderness and recreational use of the land continues, it is questionable that we can afford low-use management of large areas of land. As resources dwindle and population increases, material values and developed high-usage recreational needs will logically and inevitably go to the forefront. If any solution is bast, it is one which optimizes the utilization of the land. If we truly understand conservation, we recognize that it means the wise use of the land and its resources.

A particularly wise use of the land is the development of its renewable resources. Timber, of course, is one. Alaska contains 5.588% of the commercial forest land in the United States and 6.742% of the commercial growing stock. Yet in 1970 we contributed only 1.119% of the United States roundwood production.

In 1972 the timber industry's direct employment exceeded 2,800 people and related employment was over 4,000. The earnings in that year topped all basic resource industries in the state with $41,000,000. Another industry contribution to the state is 25% of the federal stumpage fees, which exceeded $4,000,000 in 1976. Despite the significance of these contributions, the potential of the industry dwarfs these figures.

In Southeast Alaska, where the industry is currently centered, the potential total related employment is 8,800. Although this is more than double the current development, it is based on a conservative sustained yield calculation and includes setting aside 12% of the Tongass National Forest for wilderness.

The interior contains 22.5 million acres of commercial forest, an area larger and with greater per acre stocking of wood than Minnesota where a 30,000 job industry exists.

Representative Udall's National Interest Land bill includes 4,400,000 acres of the Tongass National Forest, 1,429,017 acres of commercial forest, and would eliminate 3,630 timber-related jobs. In the interior Udall's proposal would eliminate a substantial portion of the commercial forest land and untold thousands of jobs; not to mention depriving the people of millions of cubic feet of much needed wood annually and forever.

Hasty, politically motivated land-use classifications without the benefit of comrpehensive, long-range planning based on researched resource values will not only impact the land actually withdrawn but large amounts of adjacent lands as well. Expensive access, inflexible air and water quality standards and lost efficiencies of scale will all hinder responsible development of the remaining land.

A major reason for these demands to lock up the land is environmental concern. The Report of the President's Advisory Panel on Timber and Environment states:

> "Many citizens, conscious of demands modern society places on our environment, criticize operations and management objectives on the national forests. They have found much that upsets the erosion from logging roads, streams clogged with logging debris, spawning beds silted over, huge quantities of slash and defective material left on logging sites, and large areas clearcut offending their esthetic sensibilities. Some question if long-term forest management can be practiced without soil depletion.
>
> "The panel has made a thorough inquiry into these and related matters. A careful review of scientific findings together with on-site inspection revealed that most of such damage caused by logging can be avoided or minimized. Many of the fears that have been expressed are unfounded, misleading exaggerated, often due to extrapolation from an isolated case to forest lands in general.
>
> "Properly executed logging operations do not destroy wildlife habitat, though they may temporarily alter it."

Forest Service and State regulations on logging operations carefully safeguard the environment. Bald eagle nest tress, salmon streams, wildlife corridors, scenic areas, estuaries and many other areas receive special protection. As research is accumulated, additional regulations are added, thus improving the compatability of logging with other resource values.

A significant positive benefit of the timber resource is that during

cultivation of the crop, the same land is productive of many other resources: Improved wild life habitat, stabilized streamside vegetation and watershed cover, and improved access via logging roads to recreational and hunting areas.

Another concern is that Alaska is depleting its valuable timber resource only to the benefit of foreign peoples and big business. To begin with, timber is renewable, and rather than depleting our wood stock, we are currently removing low value, old-growth timber and allowing the regrowth of healthier, higher quality timber stands which will contain twice as much commercial volume per acre. Additionally, the cost of logging Alaska wood is so much higher than Canadian and South 48 timber consumers cannot afford it. However, by exporting our products to Japan, we ease the demand on and lower the price of Canadian wood, which provides over 20% of the U. S. consumption. All Americans benefit from export of Alaska timber.

With these thoughts in mind the Alaska Loggers Association makes the following recommendations:

Only a minimal amount of land and only that which is particularly rare, be selected for inclusion in the single-use land classifications through the d-2 procedures.

All land selected for such classification must first be studied to determine the values of all resources, prior to final classification.

The value of the single-use should exceed the combined values of excluded uses in order to restrict the land-use possibilities.

In that the valuation of scenic beauty and undeveloped recreation is tremendously subjective in the current political/economic situation ALA recommends that determination of such single-use classifications be carried out through the U. S. Forest Service land-use planning procedure.

We must realize that the best interests of our state and nation will be served if we make long range plans for the development of the land and its resources, particularly renewable resources. We cannot over-emphasize the danger of poorly or unplanned development in the future if we withdraw excessive amounts of land now.

Sincerely yours,

Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

DAB/mjh

GENTLEMEN:

I THANK YOU FOR THE OPPORTUNITY FOR ALASKA'S TIMBER COMMUNITY TO EXPRESS AND DISCUSS ITS CONCERN REGARDING THE D-2 LANDS QUESTION. OUR FORMAL PRESENTATIONS WILL ONLY BRIEFLY EXPAND ON OUR POSITION PAPER TO ALLOW FOR A MORE INDEPTH "DISCUSSION" OF OUR MUTUAL CONCERNS.

WE RECOGNIZE THE IMPORTANCE OF THE D-2 LANDS ISSUE; NOT ONLY TO ALASKANS, BUT TO ALL AMERICANS, AND FOR THAT MATTER, TO THE PEOPLES OF THE WORLD AS WELL. UTILIZATION OF THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES, WHETHER FOR AESTHETIC VALUES OR MATERIAL VALUES, IS INCREASINGLY CRITICAL AS DEMANDS GROW AND SUPPLIES DIMINISH. LONG RANGE CLASSIFICATION OF LARGE AREAS OF LAND, SUCH AS CALLED FOR IN SECTION 17 D-2 OF THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT, TRULY PROPELS US INTO THE FUTURE. DECISIONS MADE WITHIN THE NEXT TWO YEARS THOUGH THEY MAY NOW SEEM IRRELEVANT TO MANY ALASKANS, TO MOST AMERICANS AND OTHER PEOPLES OF THE WORLD, WILL HAVE A MAJOR IMPACT ON THE STANDARD AND QUALITY OF LIFE OF FUTURE GENERATIONS. IN MAKING THESE DECISIONS, WE MUST, IF WE ARE TO SERVE IN THE BEST INTERESTS OF MANKIND, DISMISS TEMPORARY POLITICAL INFLUENCES AND ADDRESS OUR CONCERNS TO THE FUTURE.

IN LOOKING TO THE FUTURE, TWO CONDITIONS APPEAR INEVITABLE: THE FIRST IS THE POPULATION INCREASE, AND THE SECOND FOLLOWS THAT ALASKA'A NATURAL RESOURCES WILL INCREASINGLY BE IN DEMAND. THE INEQUITY BETWEEN SUPPLY AND DEMAND CAN ONLY GROW WITH TIME.

IN HIS BOOK, THE POPULATION BOMB, DR. PAUL EHRLICH POINTED OUT THAT THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL DOUBLE IN "ABOUT 37 YEARS". BY THE YEAR 2015, THERE WILL BE TWICE AS MANY MOUTHS TO FEED, TWICE AS MANY HOMES TO BUILD. AMERICAN, TYPICAL OF THE DEVELOPED COUNTRIES, WILL NOT DOUBLE ITS POPULATION FOR ANOTHER 63 YEARS. PERHAPS WITH AN EDUCATED, ENLIGHTENED SOCIETY, AMERICA WILL NEVER DOUBLE ITS POPULATION. BUT IN A SEA OF DROWNING PEOPLE, WHAT HAPPENS TO THE ONLY LIFEBOAT. ON THIS SUBJECT, DR. EHRLICH REASONS:

> " IT IS OBVIOUS WE CANNOT EXIST UNAFFECTED BY THE FATE OF OUR FELLOWS ON THE OTHER END OF THE GOOD SHIP EARTH. WE ARE GOING TO BE SITTING ON TOP OF THE ONLY FOOD SOURCES AVAILABLE FOR DISTRIBUTION. WE . . . CANNOT REMAIN AFFLUENT AND ISOLATED. OUR AFFLUENCE DEPENDS HEAVILY ON MANY DIFFERENT KINDS OF IMPORTS. WILL OTHER COUNTRIES, MANY OF THEM IN THE GRIP OF STARVATION AND ARACHY, STILL HAPPILY SUPPLY THESE MATERIALS TO A NATION THAT CANNOT GIVE THEM FOOD? SO . . . WE ARE INTIMATELY INVOLVED IN THE WORLD CRISIS. WE ARE INVOLVED THROUGH OUT IMPORT-EXPORT SITUATION. WE ARE INVOLVED BECAUSE OF THE POSSIBILITIES OF GLOBAL ECOLOGICAL CATASTROPHE, OF GLOBAL PESTILENCE AND OF GLOBAL THERMONUCLEAR WAR."

THE NEED DR. EHRLICH STATES FOR FOOD HOLDS EQUALLY TRUE FOR WOOD. LIKE FOOD, WOOD IS RENEWABLE. IT IS ESSENTIAL FOR MAN'S BASIS NEEDS: FOR SHELTER, FOR CLOTHING, AND FOR MANY OTHER NECESSITITES OF MODERN LIFE SUCH AS

COMMUNICATIONS, PACKAGING, STORAGE, HYGIENE, ETC. THE LIST IS LONG AND GROWING LONGER. WOOD TECHNOLOGY IS JUST REACHING THE STAGE OF MOLECULAR DISASSEMBLAGE AND WILL SOON RESEMBLE THE PETROCHEMICAL INDUSTRY, EXCEPT FOR THE FACT THAT THE RAW MATERIAL ON WHICH WOOD IS BASED WILL NOT HAVE A LIMITED HORIZON OF A 30 OR 40 YEAR SUPPLY.

WOOD IS INEXHAUSTIBLE. WE NEED NEVER RUN OUT OF IT; IN FACT, WE CAN INCREASE ITS SUPPLY. THE NEEDS OF THE FUTURE GENERATIONS CAN BE MET IF WE PRACTICE GOOD LAND MANAGEMENT.

ALASKA IS FORTUNATE IN HAVING ITS PIONEER DEVELOPMENT TAKE PLACE IN A TIME OF ENVIRONMENTAL AWARENESS. RECOGNIZING THE LIMITATIONS OF LAND AND MOST RESOURCES, THE FUTURE NEEDS OF OUR PEOPLE, AND THE IMPACT OF VARIOUS LAND-USE ACTIVITIES PROVIDES US WITH THE OPPORTUNITY TO PROTECT OUR ENVIRONMENT, AND TO PLAN OUR FUTURE WAY OF LIFE. IT WOULD BE PATHETIC TO SEE THIS OPPORTUNITY FOR LONG RANGE LAND-USE PLANNING BASED ON THESE FACTS, DESTROYED BY IRRESPONSIBLE, POLITICALLY MOTIVATED LAND CLASSIFICATIONS.

WE CANNOT ESCAPE THE FACTS OF AN ENLARGED POPULATION AND THE RESULTING INCREASE IN DEMAND FOR ALASKA'S LAND AND ITS RESOURCES. WE MUST PLAN NOW FOR THAT EVENTUAL, INCREASED USE. IF WE CLASSIFY EXCESSIVE AMOUNTS OF LAND FOR NON-PRODUCTIVE USE, WE WILL ARTIFICIALLY CREATE SCARCITIES WHICH WILL FUEL INFLATION AND LOWER THE STANDARD

OF LIFE. (THIS OF COURSE, WILL MOST AFFECT THE POOR.) IF WE WITHDRAW LARGE AMOUNTS OF LAND FROM PRODUCTIVE USE, WE WILL ALSO IMPACT THE SURROUNDING LAND, DECREASING ITS ABILITY TO PROVIDE FOR MAN'S NEEDS. MOST OF ALL, IF WE LOCK UP LAND WITH VALUABLE RESOURCES NOW, WHEN THE TIME COMES IN THE NOT-TOO-DISTANT FUTURE THAT WE DESPERATELY NEED THOSE RESOURCES, WE UNAVOIDABLY INCREASE THE DANGER OF POORLY, OR UNPLANNED DEVELOPMENT.

ON THE OTHER HAND, IF WE PLAN NOW FOR THE FUTURE NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE, WE WILL TRULY ACHIEVE THE GOALS OF CONSERVATION; THAT IS, THE WISE USE OF THE LAND AND ITS RESOURCES. TO DO SO MEANS OPTIMIZING THE UTILIZATION OF LIMITED RESOURCES. WE CANNOT AFFORD LOW USE CLASSIFICATIONS WHICH CATER TO A FAVORED FEW WHO HAVE THE TIME AND THE MONEY FOR ESOTERIC TRAVELS AND ADVENTURES. WE MUST PROVIDE FOR THE ESSENTIAL NEEDS OF THE PEOPLE. WE MUST STUDY THE LAND, DISCOVER ITS VALUES AND THOUGHFULLY EVALUATE THE BEST POSSIBLE UTILIZATION. THE CHILDREN BORN TODAY ARE DEPENDING ON US.

URATA's "Wrangell Joint Central Labor Council" resolution

POSITION OUTLINE
ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION
FEBRUARY 14, 1977

I. OPENING COMMENTS.

A. THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION IS AN ORGANIZATION OF APPROXIMATELY 1,000 DUES-PAYING MEMBERS REPRESENTING A CROSS-SECTION OF ALASKANS ENGAGED IN OR ASSOCIATED WITH MINING IN ALASKA.

B. INTRODUCTION OF PANEL, PRESENTATION BY EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.

II. Premise, Position and Their Bases.

A. Premise: That mining and mineral development is necessary and desirable for the people of Alaska and integral to the land management policy of the United States.

"Foster + encourage private enterprise" = policy of U.S.

B. Position: That most (D)(2) land with a variety of resources, and without a unique or widely-acclaimed scenic, cultural or wildlife value should be placed in designated units of either the U.S. Forest Service or the Bureau of Land Management; that the units so designated should be open for mineral development under the U.S. mining laws; and that access to state and Native selections is guaranteed.

Fails to have an National interest Emphasis on multiple-use management.

C. Bases of Premise: Desirability of Mining.

1. Mining and Minerals Policy Act, "BLM Organic Act," Forest Service Management Act.

These redefine multiple-use. Specify. Cooperation & balance - State gov't. Help alleviate some concern of multiple use that existed before these acts were passed.

2. Alaska: only domestic locale of certain critical or strategic minerals: equal domestic source for many others.

Alaska could be prime source for tin, nickel, tungsten. Could be as good a source as any place, else for Cobalt, Chromium, Mercury, platinum.

Of non-metallics [petroleum, natural gas + coal -] we are prime source

3. Mineral development is the only available economic activity for large parts of the state.

Only economic alternative we have. In some places non-renewable resources are all we have.

4. Mining pays its own way.

"Always has & very likely to"

(Interesting discussion on this subject later)

D. Bases of Position: Dominant Multiple-use

1. Mining is compatible with most other uses in time or space.

not usually in urban areas –

(a) Mining of locatable minerals in all probability will affect only 0.01% of total land area.

quotes of figures from lower 48. Intensive, but small land use. About half the land suitable for mining can be reclaimed

(b) Most mining locations are or can be made suitable for a variety of succeeding uses including wilderness.

mining compatible with other uses –

2. There is insufficient knowledge to foreclose most areas for mining; example: SW McKinley (D)(2).

[map used to demonstrate mineral potential of D-2 lands]

– cursory study but there are deposits – has samples of copper + chromite

– says amt of land to be disturbed by mining is minimal – 8-10,000 acres would be disturbed out of 80 million. Young questions amt of land disturbed in access

3. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF ADJACENT OR NEARBY NORTHERN AREAS: EXAMPLE: ARCTIC CANADA, ALASKA, SIBERIA NEAR 64° LATITUDE.

Has map showing producing mines in Arctic Canada Russia + Siberia. No mines in AK.
Shows strip of Rock across wildlife refuge + Brooks Range

III. ISSUES MOST IMPORTANT TO THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION.

A. THE RIGHT OF ENTRY SHOULD BE MAINTAINED ON ALL FEDERAL LAND IN ALASKA EXCEPT LIMITED AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT AND UNIQUE VALUE.

B. THE RIGHT OF ACCESS FOR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AND PRODUCTION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED ON ALL FEDERAL LANDS EXCEPT THOSE SET ASIDE FOR THEIR UNIQUE VALUES.

C. THE RIGHT OF DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES ON NATIVE AND STATE SELECTED LANDS SHOULD NOT BE FORECLOSED BY CIRCUMSCRIBING SUCH LANDS WITH UNCROSSABLE FEDERAL LANDS.

D-2 settlement should not cut off state + native lands to mineral dev.

D. THE MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS WITHOUT OUTSTANDING UNIQUE VALUES SHOULD REST WITH THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

E. LIMITED AREAS OF UNIQUE SCENIC, HISTORIC OR CULTURAL VALUE WHICH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT SHOULD BE MANAGED BY THE PARK SERVICE IN A MANNER TO ENCOURAGE PUBLIC UTILIZATION.

* emphasis in statement

F. To paraphrase a federal judge, wilderness is an anathema to mining, accordingly we do not believe that we can make any positive recommendation on the question of wilderness review.

IV. Other Issues Raised.

A. Agriculture, Forestry and Wildlife Management.

1. We do not feel competent to speak on any of these subjects beyond saying that we support in principle a vigorous forestry and agriculture industry in the State of Alaska, we believe there is a substantial potential for its development, and that we endorse policies which would tend to foster and encourage its growth.

support these in principle

2. WE BELIEVE THAT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENT SPECIES SHOULD BE WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE PROVINCE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

mgt. philosophy - Problem 2 extensive wildlife Refuges. Fish + Game & Fish + Wildlife should do manage anything other than critical wetlands

V. QUESTIONS POSED BY THE ALASKA MINERS.

A. WHAT CAN THE MINERS OF ALASKA DO TO HELP YOU EFFECTIVELY ADVOCATE A GOOD LAND MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR ALASKA?

B. WHAT CAN THE MINERS OF ALASKA DO TO HELP YOU REACH A CONCENSUS BETWEEN YOURSELVES SO THAT WE CAN STAND TOGETHER TO RESIST THE ENVIRONMENTAL SHOT THAT IS BEING TAKEN AT US ON THIS ISSUE?

Feels there is federal mandate to look for minerals, but everytime discovery is made, it comes to a halt. Worried about "environmental throw away."

VI. CMAL

A. WE SUPPORT CMAL IN ITS EFFORTS TO BRING ALASKANS TOGETHER IN THE QUESTION OF MANAGING ALASKA'S LANDS.

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

ALASKA SECTION

Statement to-

Gov. Jay Hammond

Sen. Ted Stevens

Sen. Mike Gravel

Rep. Don Young

Concerning

ANSCA 17 (d) (2) Lands

for

ALASKA

Anchorage, Alaska

February 14, 1977

STATEMENT OF THE ALASKA SECTION, SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

The Society of American Foresters is the only professional Society for foresters in the United States. It represents 20,000 members nationally and includes a professional membership of over 200 foresters in the Alaska Section.

Forestry is the science, practice and art of managing and using for human benefit, forest lands and natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands, including trees, other plants, wildlife, soil, water and related air and climate.

Multiple use is a strategy of deliberate land management for two or more purposes, which utilizes without impairment, the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously. Renewable and non-renewable resource, including wilderness, under multiple use, are identified and managed in a compatible manner to provide maximum economic and wildland benefits.

Classification of forested lands should be made only after careful study has determined that the social, economic and managerial benefits therefrom will promote more efficient use of natural resources and increased public benefits.

There is need for classification of forested lands in Interior Alaska for management under the principals of multiple use. The total forest biome in the Interior provides excellent opportunities for management for wildlife, recreation, water, range, minerals and agriculture. The forest resource is present in large enough areas that will allow for environmental protection and commodity uses. The forest resources can be identified as manageable units.

The Interior forests stand today like our western forests stood in the early 1800's, essentially inaccessible with limited market outlets. Today our western forests are of national economic importance. So will Alaska's Interior forests one day be looked upon to provide lands for recreation, wildlife, water and other wildland amenities and commodity uses, provided they are recognized for multiple-use characteristics.

The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of 1971 provides for the classification of 80 million acres into National Forests, National Parks, Wild and Scenic Rivers and Wildlife Refuges under Section (d)(2) of this Act.

Interior Alaska contains lands of outstanding scenic beauty, critically needed wildlife and waterfowl habitat and other wildland amenities necessary for our citizens recreational and spiritual need.

Over 16% of the United States forested lands are found in Alaska with over 106 million acres located in Alaska's Interior.

The Interior forested lands of Alaska supports 22.5 million acres of productive forest lands supporting over 14 billion cubic feet of merchantable timber.

The total value of Alaska's Interior's forested lands has the potential of national economic significance in providing both amenity and commodity needs for our nation.

Alaska's future growth and progress is dependent upon the wise use of the State's national resources.

The Alaska Section of the Society of American Foresters supports multiple-use management of public lands, consistent with sound environmental protection as being in the best interest for contributing the most benefits to the economy and to the citizens of the United States.

The Congress of the United States has seen fit to recognize the need to manage all public lands, including National Resource Lands for Multiple-Use indicated by the passage of P.L. 94-579, The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and S.3091, The National Forest Management Act of 1976.

With these facts in mind, the Alaska Section of the Society of American Foresters recommends that legislation be enacted to provide, insofar as practicable, an equitable balance of National Parks, National Forests, National Resource Lands, Wildlife Refuges and Wild and Scenic Rivers be established under the provisions of ANCSA (d) (2) with appropriate consideration be given to classifying forest resource lands into a multiple-use category.

- OFFERING PROFESS. HELP ON A TOTAL BASIS -

CMAL

GENERALITIES & ISSUES

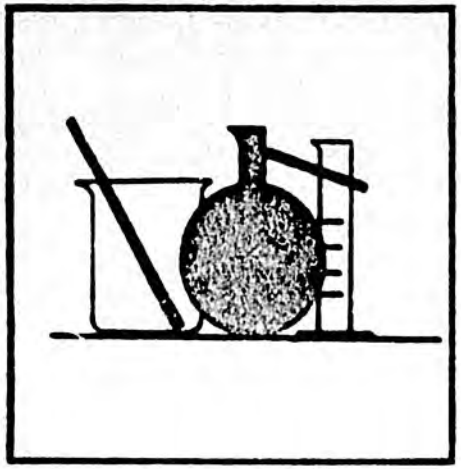
~~GENER & ISSUES~~

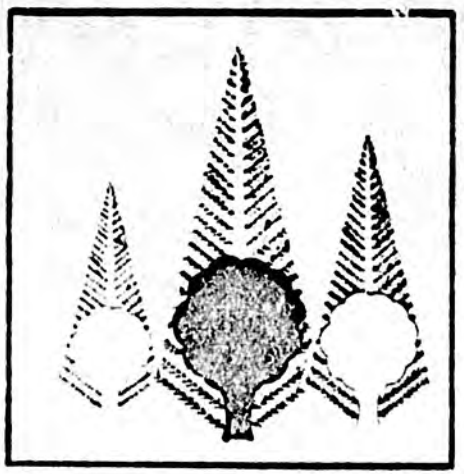
LICENSED GUIDE

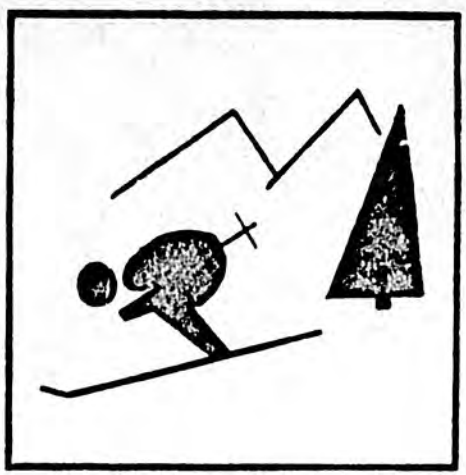
JOURNALIST RE RESOURCES ON STATE & NATNL. LEVEL

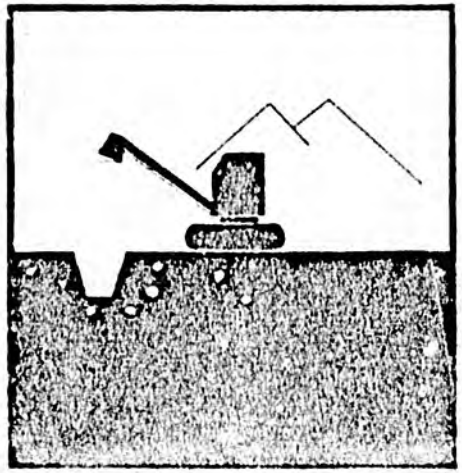
- PRESENTLY A CONSULTING FORESTER

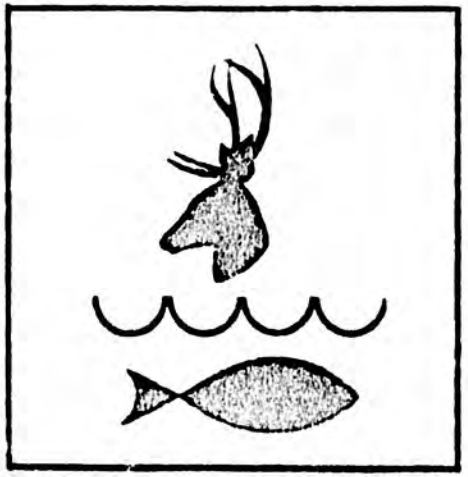
Forest Policies of the Society of American Foresters

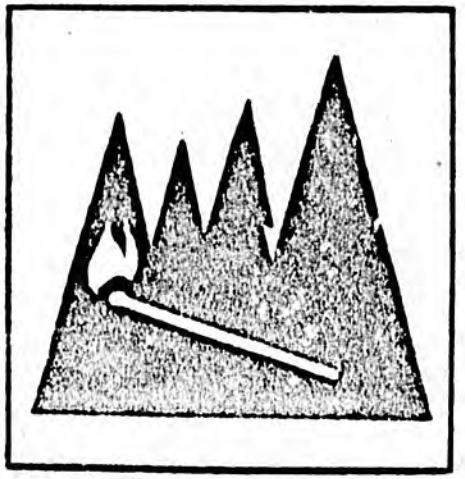












1010 SIXTEENTH ST., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D. C. 20036

PREAMBLE

Forests, occupying one-third of the land area of the United States, are a basic natural resource. They are important to the social, economic and spiritual well-being of the American people. The Society of American Foresters and its members individually have an obligation to promote the development and public acceptance of a wise use conservation ethic and natural resources policy.

The Society recognizes its obligation to bring professional education and technical skills to bear on the evolution of sound forestry concepts, policies and practices.

Forestry is the science, practice and art of managing and using for human benefit forest lands and the natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands, including trees, other plants, animals, soil, water, and related air and climate. Use and management of forest lands and resources are determined in large measure by the objectives, policies and means of the landowner, whether the landowner is public, the shareholders of a corporation or an individual. Management of forest resources is an interdisciplinary effort which requires inputs from many forestry professionals. Forestry professionals are professionally educated persons engaged in forestry or forest-related activities who have expertise in such fields as forestry, ecology, biology, pathology, entomology, meteorology, economics, business administration, sociology, political science, etc.

These Forest Policies have been approved in referendum by members of the Society of American Foresters. Their purpose is to assist the Society in advancing the sciences, technologies, practices and education of professional forestry in America, and in using the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Conservation is the wise use of natural resources for human benefit. Conservation includes perpetuation or restoration of scenic beauty, clean air and water quality in both rural and urban settings. Forest conservation is the management of forest lands for one or more uses—such as water, timber, forage, wildlife, recreation or aesthetics—in such a way that the capacity of the land to provide these uses is perpetuated and where possible enhanced. Forest conservation provides for maintaining some land in a wilderness state for spiritual enjoyment, scientific study and primitive recreation.

Air, water, soil, plants and animals are interrelated. Ecology is basic to all land management. Man himself is a significant part of any ecological system. Forest conservation must be based on an understanding and application of ecological, social and economic principles. Because these principles are complex and because of the diversity of land resources, land capabilities and human needs, forest land management should not be reduced to routine, standardized prescriptions. Skillful analysis and periodic review of each management situation are required.
Forestry professionals should provide leadership in planning and implementing programs relating to trees and other forest resources to improve the quality of the environment and to meet the material and spiritual needs of mankind. Forestry professionals should apply their skills to bring to people in rural, suburban and urban areas the benefits which forests can provide.

The relationship of human populations to forest land resources is a critical factor in optimizing forest benefits. A total conservation effort requires integrated planning of all natural and human resource programs. If human populations expand substantially in the future, considerable changes in the demands placed on forest land resources will occur. The Society has a responsibility to apprise the public of such changes and the management alternatives which will have to be faced.

OWNERSHIP OF FOREST LANDS

Public policy should encourage stable ownership and intensive management of forest lands. Exchanges, acquisitions and disposals of both public and private lands should be encouraged where these processes will improve management, promote conservation through more efficient use of natural resources, or increase public benefits. Major shifts in forest land ownership, however, should be made only after careful study has determined that the social, economic and managerial benefits therefrom will exceed those possible under existing ownership.

FOREST RESOURCES INVENTORIES

Accurate land surveys and accurate inventories of all forest resources are essential to the planning of forest land uses, policies, programs and practices. Surveys and economic assessments of forest land, soil, water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreation resources should be made sufficiently often to keep data current.

Inventories of all forest resources should be given high priority and financed in accordance with need and intended use.

USE OF FOREST LANDS

Forest lands normally provide the largest net sum benefits to the economy and to society when managed for multiple use. Multiple use is a strategy of deliberate land management for two or more purposes which utilizes without impairment the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously. Uses of forest lands should be skillfully coordinated unless there is demonstrable need for exclusive use. Establishing priorities of land use is a valuable procedure

in the multiple-use management of forest lands, especially where land-use conflicts may occur. Land-use priorities should be based on the objectives and needs of the landowner, reviewed periodically and, where necessary, changed to reflect changing conditions of resources and changing needs.

The uses of forest lands should be professionally planned to promote long-term continuity of forest ecosystems, efficient use of forest resources and optimal benefits for all the people. Forest land-use planning should consider all potential land uses, land capabilities to meet different demands on a sustained basis, degrees of compatibility among uses, and costs and benefits of different use combinations over time. Forestry professionals have special education and experience to determine the benefits which forests are capable of producing—information which is basic to the planning of forest land uses. Forest land-use plans should reflect the landowners' objectives and accurate data on the forest resources involved. Planning of forest and intermingled nonforest land uses is a continuing process and should involve landowners and forestry professionals. Government forest land-use planning should also involve public officials and the general public. Forestry professionals should implement accepted forest land-use plans by prescribing and supervising the specific forest practices.

FOREST RESOURCES PROTECTION

Protection commensurate with the values protected is essential to the management of all forest land resources. Coordinated, intensified efforts should be made by protection organizations and forest landowners to reduce and prevent losses from fire, diseases, animals such as insects, mammals and birds, excessive erosion and other causes. Integrated protection of the forest, involving judicious use of silvicultural, biological, chemical and mechanical controls, is essential to effective forest land management.

Prevention is the best protection and requires effective information and education programs. Public and private forest landowners and the general public share the responsibilities and the benefits of forest protection. Cooperation among all protection organizations and forest landowners is essential.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

Soil is basic to the availability of water and recreation, and to the production of timber, forage and wildlife. Soil management is using land to achieve its optimal productivity while protecting the soil from impairment. Acceptable practices to improve soil productivity include water and biotic management, mechanical treatment and the use of chemicals and other additives.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Water is a major forest resource. Forest lands receive, store and make available much of the nation's water. Forest practices influence the quantity, quality and timing of water yields. Specifically, forest practices can have profound effects on streamside values, soil stability, and on the uses of water yielded by forest land, including fish habitat, domestic water and irrigation. In the application of land-use practices, forest landowners have the responsibility to protect watersheds.

Management for water may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major uses are generally compatible with water management and where this is the case should be coordinated with it.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife and fish are major, renewable forest resources and are products of their habitats. Timber, forage and other resources can be produced together with wildlife when land managers and the public cooperate to keep wildlife populations in balance with their food supplies and with other land uses. The most desirable quantities and varieties of wildlife can be maintained on forest lands by planned manipulation of vegetation, maintenance of wildlife populations in balance with the carrying capacities of the land, and other measures to maintain or prepare suitable habitat. The cooperative efforts of land managers, sportsmen and others are necessary to successful wildlife habitat management.

Management for wildlife may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major forest uses are generally compatible with wildlife management, and where this is the case, should be coordinated with it.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber is a major, renewable forest resource. Because the area available for timber production is being reduced and demands for wood are increasing, lands devoted to timber production must be made more productive.

Production of wood may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major forest uses are generally compatible with timber management, and where this is the case, should be coordinated with it.

Optimizing wood yields requires intensive silviculture and efficiency in timber harvest utilization and marketing. Silviculture may include site preparation, prescribed burning, regeneration by natural or artificial means, stand improvement and appropriate cutting practices. Professional forest managers, using the ecological, social and economic principles that apply, should promulgate and guide operations required for regeneration, stand improvement and timber harvest.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Forage is a major, renewable resource of certain forest lands. Grazing of domestic livestock on forest lands is appropriate where it is economic, compatible with other major uses, and managed to maintain optimal forage levels. The use of forest range by livestock should be regulated to maintain a balance between forage production and such use.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Recreation is a major use of forest lands and related waters. Forest landowners should identify and give appropriate protection to recreational values of their lands. Where feasible, these values should be enhanced and made available to the public. The public, as users of forest lands, should be made aware of the responsibilities, problems and costs involved in managing forest lands for recreation.

Management for recreation may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major forest uses are generally compatible with forest recreation and where this is the case should be coordinated with it.

Forest lands should be reserved and used for parks, monuments, recreation areas, wilderness areas and natural areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use is in the long-term public interest.

MINERALS EXTRACTION

Minerals are an important, non-renewable natural resource of many forest lands. Operations to extract minerals from forest lands, including reclamation, should be planned and conducted to protect renewable forest resource values. Forest lands environmentally damaged by extraction of minerals should be reclaimed.

FOREST RESEARCH

Progress in forestry is based upon knowledge gained through research, including observation and field testing. Strong, integrated programs are needed in all kinds of forest research to solve current and future forestry problems. Forest research should include studies designed to obtain the long-term results of various forest practices.

Forest research programs should be based upon comprehensive, long-term planning coordinated among public and private organizations at all levels. Knowledge and technology resulting from forest research should be promptly disseminated and applied to the improvement of forest policies, programs and practices.

Funding of qualified research organizations should be sustained and be commensurate with the needs of forest landowners, managers and the public. The Society should assist in the establishment and periodic review of priorities in forest research and the dissemination of research results.

EDUCATION

The Society has a responsibility to the public to stimulate improvement of professional forestry education and forestry information programs, and to guide the training of forest technicians.

Academic and continuing education programs should be subject to periodic evaluation and, where necessary, strengthened. To help meet the broadening demands made on the forestry profession, promising young men and women should be recruited into forestry programs. Courses should be offered for both forestry and non-forestry students which stress the interrelationships in forestry of the principles of ecology, sociology, economics, engineering and management, and which lead to an understanding of environmental issues relating to forestry. Forestry education should provide adequate exposure in forest biology, forest resources inventory, forest ecosystems management, forest resources administration, and forestry in a social context.

There should be wide dissemination of the purposes and importance of forestry, and the principles of scientific land management.

WORLD FORESTRY

Foresters of America have the opportunity and responsibility to cooperate with foresters of other nations in the advancement of forestry. The development of professionalism in forestry among the nations of the world and participation in the international exchange of personnel, knowledge and ideas should be encouraged.

FOREST TAXATION

Private forest owners should contribute their fair share of taxes in support of government. Forest taxation policies should recognize that private forest land ownership involves investments held for long periods of time, often at high risk, and that private forests provide many public benefits. Forest taxation policies should encourage forest conservation and stable land ownership patterns.

Taxation of forest land, to be equitable and favorable to conservation, should be based only upon the use and productivity of the land. Forest taxation policies, including taxation of revenue from the harvest of timber, should encourage professional forest management and investments in private forestry.

Adopted by membership Dec. 1967.
Revised by membership December 1973

Alaska Conservation Society

Incorporated in 1960

P.O. Box 80192 College Branch, Fairbanks, Alaska 99708

December 10, 1976

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Via: Kindness of Larry Holmstrom

Dear Governor Hammond:

Enclosed is a set of the Society's position papers on issues relating to the National Interest Lands in Alaska. These positions have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Alaska Conservation Society. They represent the Society's thinking at this time. As the discussion of these and other issues continues, the ACS Board may modify its ideas. We feel it is important for you to know where we stand before you meet with the Alaska Congressional Delegation.

The Society is a member of the Alaska Coalition and we are simultaneously presenting these positions to them for review and reflection in the Coalition's Bill.

We look forward to close and regular communication with you and your administration as these proposals move through Congress.

Sincerely,

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Tina Stonorov

Tina Stonorov
Executive Secretary

cc: ACS Board of Directors

Position Paper
Wilderness Classification

December 1976

The Alaska Conservation Society advocates and recommends that wilderness studies shall be carried out and completed within five years on all of the d-2 lands going into any of the four systems, (e.g. National Park System, National Refuge System, National Forest System and Wild and Scenic River System).

We also recommend the following areas to become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately upon being designated by Congress, inasmuch as the requisite studies leading to a wilderness classification have been completed on the core areas of each area, but have not been acted upon by Congress:

1. The Arctic Wildlife Range, including the proposed additions. Studies for the Range were completed several years ago, but apparently have been held up in the Interior Department. Placing the Arctic Wildlife Range in the National Wilderness Preservation System will assure it of the highest degree of protection possible, which is vital since this area is fast becoming the only unscarred natural area encompassing the Brooks Range and the Arctic Coastal Plain to the Arctic Ocean.

2. Katmai National Monument, to be redesignated as a national park, including the recommended northern and southern additions. In this case, too, the required wilderness studies were carried out several years ago, but no action has been forthcoming. Permanent protection for its many values, including wildlife habitat, would be achieved by placing it within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Mining

December 1976

Accessibility for mineral exploration and mining in Alska may be altered somewhat by Congressional action on Alaskan National Interest Lands. Mining interests traditionally request maximum accessibility to the land. The Alaska Conservation Society believes that access should be available to these mining interests in Alaska, but only to the extent that it is consistent with other major land use interests including agriculture, community development, timber extraction, fisheries, wildlife ecosystems, parks, recreation areas and so forth.

Exploration and mining is compatible today with other uses in many land management systems in Alaska. However, mining is not compatible with Wilderness, Wild and Scenic and Rivers, Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, Monuments and Preserves. The Society believes that lands in these management categories should be closed to exploration and mining.

It is generally well known that Alaska has not been thoroughly explored for minerals, that new techniques for exploration will emerge in the future, and that new uses for minerals will be found. However, Congressional withdrawal of some potential mineral areas in Alaska will not eliminate the eventual use of these minerals by our society. In fact, withdrawal of a part of the federal lands in Alaska from mineral extraction at this time simply means that we have decided that the best use is for Parks, Monuments, Preserves, Refuges, Wild and Scenic Rivers or Wilderness, and that the resources are to remain public property. Further, the minerals are being held indefinitely for future generations, and we are hereby transferring the final decision regarding mineral extraction to our descendents.

Using the present knowledge of Alaska's mineral resources, the U.S. Office of Technological Assessment (Mineral Accessibility on Federal Lands Interim Report, March 1976) concluded that in general less than one or two percent of the known mineral wealth of the United States is present in the total area involved in the Administration's National Interest Lands proposal. The Conservationist's proposals roughly coincide with those of the Administration. This percentage is relatively low partly because the State has selected many known mineral rich areas, other areas are owned privately, and several mineral rich areas were avoided in the "d-1 to d-2 conversion" of federal lands in 1973.

If the national interests require more detailed inventories of the mineral potential of lands in the national conservation systems, then these new inventories should be made and published by public agencies while they are being held as public resources.

The Alaska Conservation Society recognizes that:

1. Some specific lands should not be managed with mineral extraction as the primary use;
2. There is a clear need for important additions to the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Wild and Scenic River System and the National Wilderness System in Alaska;
3. The American people place a high value on the remaining few wilderness areas of the nation;
4. Mining with existing state-of-the-art techniques is incompatible with the above systems;
5. There are relatively few known economic mineral deposits in Alaska due to the high labor, transportation and energy costs;
6. Restrictive laws are reversible;
7. No one will "run off" with minerals in those restricted areas, and the areas and minerals will thereby be available for future generations;
8. The Congressional actions on National Interest Lands in Alaska are NOT involved with approximately 80 percent or more of Alaska's known mineral wealth.

The Alaska Conservation Society, therefore, recommends to Congress that mining interests have been considered and that there would be no significant impairment of mineral supplies to the U.S. due to the establishment of the proposed conservation land management systems in Alaska. We additionally recommend that the conservation of some of our mineral resources is very much in the long-term interest of the people of our nation.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Agriculture and (d)(2) Lands

December 1976

SUMMARY

Proposals to expand Alaskan agriculture face major obstacles including demonstration of economic feasibility and longterm social benefit, creation of marketing and transportation systems, resolution of conflicts with other land uses and resource values, and development of environmentally sound farming practices. Lands already in state or private hands (including Native selections) provide ample acreage of suitable soils for agricultural expansion as these problems are worked out. The Alaska Conservation Society believes that congressional designation of new parks, monuments, preserves, refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers, as proposed by conservation groups, will have no limiting effects on potential farm developments in Alaska.

AGRICULTURE AND (d)(2) LANDS

Some parts of Alaska have soil and climate suited to seasonal crops of hardy or fast-growing grains and vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, oats, barley and wheat. Family gardens and very small feed grain farms have contributed significantly to local food supplies and livestock sustenance in such areas. Economic and social factors, especially transportation costs for both agricultural supplies and products, land purchase and clearing costs, managerial expertise, and marketing institutions, have prevented successful large scale crop raising to date.

Local interest in a potential major expansion in large scale farming in Alaska is currently very high. Certain economic factors seem likely to change favorably for an unknown length of time in the near future, such as increases in the selling price of feed grains in international markets and declines in the relative cost of fertilizers and transportation. The farm community of the state therefore has urged local, state and federal governments to take all steps necessary to assure that potentially arable land is not irrevocably devoted to non-agricultural uses, and has requested financial assistance from the state to underwrite initial investments in expanded farming ventures.

The proposals by the farming community have created a place for agriculture on the everexpanding list of competitors for Alaska's land. The proposals for vastly increased cropland farming have also raised a number of serious questions relating to the environmental effects of such developments. Since the type of agriculture proposed is highly energy-intensive, some questions relate to the desirability, from a national standpoint, of using our shrinking supplies of oil and gas to

raise crops in a frontier area, much of it lying on the margin of North America's agricultural belt. Moreover, Alaskan petroleum reserves are being developed so fast that they will only be available for a short time. Because the proposals involve the clearing of millions of acres of land which are now producing natural crops of wildlife, wood, and water, in addition to recreation opportunities, many of the questions revolve around the values to be lost or displaced by farming. If Alaskan agriculture places heavy reliance on repeated applications of fertilizers and pesticides, many concerns will arise regarding the effects of such chemicals on wildlife, soil, and natural waters. As yet there are no definitive answers to these questions.

Alaskan agriculturalists properly have shown concern that the land base for farming not be eroded. However, some spokesmen have implied that congressional designation of national parks, monuments, forests, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers in (d)(2) lands will seriously threaten the future of Alaskan agriculture. Closer study suggests that this is not the case. The most favorable lands for expanded crop raising are in areas of good soil and relatively long growing seasons, close to existing transportation routes and near communities where a service industry and government infrastructure are available. These areas are already in private or state ownership, and if made available for farming through private or state land use decisions they could supply sufficient land for farming for many decades. Even in remote areas such as the Yukon Flats and middle Yukon-Kuskokwim districts, where proposed new national wildlife refuges and forests do encompass some potentially arable land, Native selections have caused the transfer of very large blocks of the richest land to private hands. The Society believes that conservation proposals for (d)(2) lands would not significantly affect agricultural development for at least several generations.

The Alaska Conservation Society is ready to work with Alaskan agricultural interests to try to resolve conflicts of land use and problems of environmental degradation that may arise in specific proposed farming developments. The Society may support well-planned actions by the state to make state lands available for crop production where there is assurance of longterm economic feasibility, ecologic soundness and overall social benefit.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Cooperative Management and (d)(2) Lands

December 1976

SUMMARY

There is an undeniable and urgent need to promote genuine and lasting cooperation among private, State and federal land managers in Alaska. Neither national nor regional values can long survive in an atmosphere of polarized conflict. To achieve permanent cooperation, while providing for responsiveness to changing social, economic, and environmental conditions, the Alaska Conservation Society proposes that Congress and the Alaska State Legislature create a permanent Alaska Joint Federal-State Land Commission. Studies and decisions by such a Commission will add flexibility to the management of federal lands near national parks, monuments, preserves and refuges. The activities of the Commission will allow national interests to be represented in basic decisions about the use of State lands, just as State perspectives will be brought into decisions about certain key areas of public domain. Most important, the Commission will foster and lead in the creation of cooperative management agreements among state, private and federal landowners.

COOPERATIVE LAND MANAGEMENT

Alaskan land ownership boundaries express historic accident, political tradeoffs, and surveying convenience. They rerely allow an owner to control independently the natural values, community values, or economic values of his land. Even the biggest single-owner blocks of land are too small to make the owner independent of the land use decisions of neighbors.

Therefore, the Alaska Conservation Society believes that the wise development of Alaska's resources; the preservation and maintenance of the state's wilderness, wildlife, and extraordinary beauty; the protection of unique northern ways of living; and full enjoyment of Alaska's natural heritage for present and future generations, hinges on the cooperative planning and management of land by all major public and private owners.

Furthermore the Society believes that such cooperation is so urgently needed that its achievement cannot rest on the slow, sporadic and uncoordinated accretion of cooperative agreements among individual pair pairs of landowners. A more coordinated, structured, statewide effort is needed. The 17(d)(2) decision provides an unparalleled opportunity for Congress and the Alaska State Legislature to establish such a permanent, coordinated approach to cooperative land management.

The State of Alaska and the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska have proposed that a permanent body be established to lead the development of cooperative management and planning programs. The Alaska Conservation Society supports this proposal in principle.

The Commission, comprised of equal numbers of State and federal appointees, should be responsible for classifying all unreserved federal public domain, as well as all unreserved State lands, within Cooperative Management Areas established by Congress and the Alaska State Legislature. Thus the basic decisions about the use of State and Federal public domain lands in such areas will be made by a body responsive equally to national and regional interests. All regulations required to carry out such decisions would be promulgated by the Bureau of Land Management (for federal lands) and the State Division of Lands (for State lands). At any time Congress could withdraw federal public domain or National Wildlands from the purview of the Commission, in order to establish them as refuges, parks, or other designation. Likewise, State lands within Cooperative Management Areas could be withdrawn for parks or other purposes by the Alaska State Legislature. Classifications by the Commission affecting federal lands could be vetoed by the Secretary of Interior; classifications affecting State lands could be vetoed by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Some of the most important work of the Alaska Joint Federal-State Land Commission would be to foster the creation of cooperative management agreements among State and Federal landholders in Cooperative Management Areas, and to encourage private landowners to join in such agreements. To further this effort, regional advisory boards should be established to provide local participation and furnish specific resource data to the Commission.

Details about the composition and functions of the proposed Commission are included in proposed statutory language developed by the Alaska Conservation Society for the Alaska State Legislature and Congress.

The Alaska Conservation Society believes that the Commission's work in land classification and cooperative land management are the heart and soul of a workable yet imaginative approach to the (d)(2) issue. This approach provides a solution to the severe shortcomings of once-and-for-all land designations for certain lands whose real worth is not known, or which have several prime values. It also offers a response to the undeniable and urgent need for cooperative, rather than hostile or competitive, management of Alaskan land.

The State of Alaska and the JFSLUPC have also proposed creation of a new "fifth" system of federal land management, under the purview of the new and permanent Commission. Although ACS agrees with the reasoning behind this suggestion, we believe that the needed combination of flexible

National Park Preserves system and careful land classification decisions by the Commission.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Life Styles, Subsistence, Hunting and 17(d)(2) Lands

December 1976

SUMMARY

The broad spectrum of life styles practiced by Alaskans contributes to its' uniqueness among the fifty states and adds diversity to American society at large. Within this spectrum, there is an array of "Alaskan" and "Subsistence" life styles that consist of a complex mixture of traditionally native, traditionally non-native elements. THERE IS, THEREFORE, NO RATIONAL NOR FAIR BASIS FOR DEFINING AN ALASKAN NOR A SUBSISTENCE LIFE STYLE.

Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering of natural foods are pursuits that figure prominently in virtually the whole spectrum of Alaskan life styles. However, there are continua with respect to these pursuits,; a single individual often exploits living resources for different reasons at different times. CONSEQUENTLY, ATTEMPTS TO DISTINGUISH AMONG COMMERCIAL, SUBSISTENCE, AND RECREATIONAL HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING OR GATHERING AS PRACTICED BY MANY ALASKANS, HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Different life styles have different impacts on land use and its resources. Many Alaskan life styles, and subsistence uses in particular, are less disruptive and less destructive than many other types of life styles and uses. Subsistence uses are a natural part of Alaskan wild country and should be provided for on National Interest Lands except those set aside as National Parks or National Monuments. Other land management categories, such as preserves or refuges, are more compatible with subsistence uses of natural resources.

Land in Alaska is being divided into smaller and smaller parcels under a variety of ownerships resulting in a proliferation of management goals and policies. This trend is generally incompatible with the conditions required for many life styles in Alaska and could lead to the destruction of these lifestyles and the integrity of existing ecosystems. An unprecedented level of coordination and cooperation among federal, state and private groups will be needed to overcome this trend. Fish and Wildlife populations and the habitats they depend upon do not have boundaries that coincide with existing federal, state and private lands nor those lands proposed for inclusion in the conservation systems under ANCSA 17 (d)(2). For this reason as well as the fact that legally (Statehood Act) and historically the State of Alaska has had the responsibility for wildlife management, the ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY BELIEVES THAT THE BASIC EXISTING REGULATORY REGIME FOR HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING IS MOST APPROPRIATE TO PROPERLY CONSERVE AND MANAGE FISH AND WILDLIFE IN ALASKA, AND TO PROVIDE THE MECHANISM FOR ALLOCATION OF RESOURCE USES.

However, since federal agencies have legal responsibilities under existing national laws and international treaties and have now and will have in the future management habitat responsibilities, continuing federal and state coordination and cooperation will be needed.

LIFE STYLES, SUBSISTENCE, AND HUNTING

In Alaska there is a broad spectrum of life styles that have developed from many different cultural roots. This spectrum ranges from life styles derived from hunter-gatherer economies, whose social organization and cultural patterns were shaped largely by the biological and physical environment in which they evolved, to those derived primarily from western-industrial economies, whose social organization and cultural patterns have evolved in directions that lead to the separation of the individual from direct ties and experience with the land and its resources. Indeed, it is this very mix of life styles found in this spectrum that contributes to Alaska's uniqueness among the fifty states. THAT ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY CONSIDERS THAT THIS DIVERSITY OF LIFE STYLES IS AN ASSET TO ALASKA AND AMERICAN SOCIETY AT LARGE.

There are three important qualities to this spectrum of life styles that are relevant to decisions regarding the disposition of d-2 lands and the agencies that will manage them. Each of these qualities can be visualized as a continuum. They are 1) a dependency continuum with direct use of local resources at one end and dependence upon distant resources or their products at the other; 2) an energy consumption continuum characterized by labor intensive acquisition of resources at one end and at the other end, highly mechanized acquisition, processing and transportation of resources and; 3) a psychological continuum ranging from a feeling of self-sufficiency and independence at one end to a feeling of less self-sufficiency and greater dependence on others for basic needs at the other end.

A full discussion of the ramifications of these qualities of life styles with regard to land use and resource management in Alaska is beyond the scope of this position paper. The most important feature to recognize is that DIFFERENT LIFE STYLES HAVE VERY DIFFERENT IMPACTS ON LAND AND ITS RESOURCES.

Subsistence:

Within the existing, broad spectrum of life styles there is an array of "Alaskan" life styles including many so-called "subsistence" life styles. Subsistence life styles are a complex mixture of traditionally native, traditionally non-native, and completely new elements that vary greatly from place to place, from one individual to another

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVELOP A SIMPLE, RIGOROUS DEFINITION OF SUBSISTENCE. However, there are still many people who depend greatly upon natural resources in order to make a living; there are also many for whom subsistence living is culturally the way of life. Of necessity or by choice, they live off the land. To a great degree - they subsist. Activities in support of these life styles include hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering traditional wild foods and other organic materials. Of necessity, practioners of subsistence life styles live in areas of low human population density. Historically and throughout Alaska, hunting and gathering societies were distributed at low densities as mandated by the productivity and characteristics of the ecosystems of which they were a part. Furthermore, to be successful at subsistence living, they must have the dedication, knowledge and skills, which in essence make them "professionals" at hunting, fishing and trapping.

The Alaska Conservation Society supports the concept of subsistence use of natural resources by Alaskans for the following reasons.

1. There are strong cultural affinities for subsistence living among natives and non-natives, even though the basis for these affinities differs.

2. The existence of viable subsistence life styles provides our society at large with an added and positive element of diversity, which enriches both subsistence users and others.

3. Subsistence life styles, properly pursued, are environmentally less disruptive and less distructive than life styles associated with modern agrarian or industrial societies. Regulated and controlled, subsistence activities can be an ecologically sound means of supporting people in rural Alaska.

4. Subsistence use remains an economic necessity for many rural Alaskans.

5. Subsistence use has always been a natural part of true wilderness, contrary to todays popular notion of wilderness as "...a place where animals live, but people only visit."

Hunting:

[illegible], fishing and trapping are pursuits that figure prominently in virtually the whole spectrum of Alaskan life styles. However, given the current "mobility" of individuals with respect to life styles, some people are often involved in the exploitation of living resources for different reasons at different times. Similarly, the use of a [illegible] species can, at different times, be for different purposes by [illegible] person. This is true with respect to hunting, trapping and [illegible]. For these and other reasons, attempts to distinguish among

commercial-sport-subsistence fishing or subsistence-sport-trophy hunting as practiced by many Alaskans have been unsuccessful. The material, physical and psychological rewards of these pursuits are all of importance; the degree of each depending on circumstances.

Although fishes and fishing are of great importance, and the factors affecting fish populations and aquatic habitats are, in a broad sense, quite similar to those affecting birds and mammals, the question of fishing does not currently engender the kind of debate that hunting and trapping do. Current attention within Alaska and nationally is focused on the issue of hunting.

Hunting wild game is a pursuit as old as mankind; in fact, hunting was crucial to man's evolutionary development. However, in modern life, relatively few people are confronted with the necessity of hunting or gathering food, nor with the reality that their life depends upon the death of other living things. Hunting brings this relationship into sharp focus, and emphasizes man's need for a more responsible attitude toward other species and their habitat.

Because of the contributions of hunting to Alaskan life styles through its physical and psychological challenges and rewards, we believe that hunting in its various forms should be provided for in land dedication and management. We consider hunting to be very important among the array of potential wildland uses. Again, a continuum exists between the extremes of hunting as a dominant desirable use of wildlands in some circumstances to those situations, such as national parks and monuments, within which it is neither desirable nor compatible with other important uses.

However, if hunting is to survive as a positive element, some hard realities must be recognized and reckoned with.

1. Biological productivity. The basic long-term productivity of Alaskan lands is low, and the abundance of plants and animals varies dramatically over any period of years. Hunting and other wildland uses must be regulated in accord with these basic principles, or neither the wildland uses nor the wildland resources will survive in a healthy condition.

2. Human population trends. To perpetuate life styles with a high subsistence dependence on hunting and gathering to be perpetuated, low densities of users in relation to resources must be maintained. In the past, availability of resources limited human numbers, but today many constraints on human population have been removed. Therefore, regulations are necessary to insure that increased human use does not damage wildland resources.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVELOP A SIMPLE, RIGOROUS DEFINITION OF SUBSISTENCE. However, there are still many people who depend greatly upon natural resources in order to make a living; there are also many for whom subsistence living is culturally the way of life. Of necessity or by choice, they live off the land. To a great degree - they subsist. Activities in support of these life styles include hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering traditional wild foods and other organic materials. Of necessity, practioners of subsistence life styles live in areas of low human population density. Historically and throughout Alaska, hunting and gathering societies were distributed at low densities as mandated by the productivity and characteristics of the ecosystems of which they were a part. Furthermore, to be successful at subsistence living, they must have the dedication, knowledge and skills, which in essence make them "professionals" at hunting, fishing and trapping.

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3. Subsistence life styles, properly pursued, are environmentally less disruptive and less distructive than life styles associated with modern agrarian or industrial societies. Regulated and controlled, subsistence activities can be an ecologically sound means of supporting people in rural Alaska.

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hunters. Improperly employed, this technology has and will continue to have detrimental effects on wildlife and its habitat. Regulation of methods and means will continue to be a necessity.

In relation to disposition of d-2 lands, it is clear that hunting, trapping, fishing and many other consumptive uses are unlikely to be compatible with the management policies and philosophies of national parks and monuments. Where hunting is to be permitted, we recommend that other land management categories be established (e.g. preserves, refuges) which also provide appropriate watershed, habitat and wildlife protection.

Although we feel that hunting should not be permitted in parks and monuments, hunting should be permitted in all other federal land categories subject to appropriate regulations and controls.

We believe that the basic existing regulatory regime for hunting, trapping and fishing is most appropriate to properly conserve and protect fish and wildlife in Alaska, and to provide the mechanisms for allocation of resouce use among various users. Legally and historically the State of Alaska has had the responsibility for wildlife management. This management is based on the state's constitutional directive that resouce allocation should not be based on place of residence, race or level of cash income. We believe that to properly regulate the entire spectrum of hunting, trapping and fishing uses effectively and equitably, state regulation promulgated and effected with federal coordination and cooperation is the most appropriate scheme. Because federally legislated fish and wildlife management regulations would deal with only portions of the management complex in Alaska, and because Federal legislation would be a more static scheme applied to a necessarily dynamic management situation, we oppose Federal legislation as the sole or major regulatory mechanism effecting wildlife management on National Interest Lands in Alaska.

The management of habitats will require the cooperation of all "landowners". Land in Alaska is being divided into smaller and smaller parcels under a variety of ownerships thereby resulting in a proliferation of management goals and policies. This trend is generally incompatible with the conditions required for many of the existing life styles in Alaska and will lead to the destruction of these life styles and the integrity of existing ecosystems unless a new and imaginitive approach to land and resource management is adopted, one that can overcome the inherent deficiencies of an uncoordinated mosiac of land ownership and management policies. To achieve coordination of land use and resource management in accord with the policy stated above will require an unprecedented level of cooperation and agreement among federal, state and private groups. The new and permanent Joint Federal-State Land Commission, as proposed by the AFG, will serve an essential role in achieving this coordination.

A SPECIAL REPORT
OUTLINING THE CONCERNS OF RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN
AS THEY MAY BE AFFECTED BY LAND CLASSIFICATIONS
AS PROVIDED UNDER THE (d-2) SECTION OF THE
ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The report that follows will emphasize those special concerns of the recreational fishing community; not only resident Alaskans but non-resident visitors as well.

Recreational anglers comprise the single largest wildlife resource users in Alaska. The 1976 calendar license sales were in excess of 167,000. Add to this figure an estimated 60,000 juveniles under 16 years of age and persons over 60 years of age meeting residency requirements for free angling privileges for a total of some 227,000 persons participating or eligible to participate in sport fishing. Population characteristics indicate that 40 percent of the total estimated Alaskan population will participate in sport fishing in 1977.

Surveys have shown that sport fishing provides many social and economic benefits while substantially contributing to the quality of Alaskan living. It is estimated that during 1976, sport fishing activities in Alaska generated in excess of $60.0 million dollars to the total Alaskan economy.

Alaska enjoys the unique situation of being able to provide an extraordinary share of the nation's recreational fishing needs. Perhaps, even more significantly, a large part of the state's anadromous and resident species fisheries are on native wild stocks in untouched wilderness environments. The large size of Alaska, coupled with an abundance of fresh water (about 16 percent of the total fresh water

a deserved reputation as an angler's paradise. The Secretary of the Interior and the U. S. Congress have the opportunity under the d-2 section of ANCSA to classify up to 80.0 million acreas of land in Alaska in a manner that will shape the use of these lands for recreational fishermen for generations. It is, therefore, important that this classification adequately provide for angler needs for optimum use of the fishery resources.

A foremost concern of anglers is the problem of access to the fishery resources - access in fact, as well as law. All of the proposed classification systems will provide legal access for anglers. The problem is logistical access. In order to best serve angler and people needs, historical and traditional means of access must be considered for each and every classification proposal. This would include amphibious or wheeled aircraft and/or motorized watercraft in many instances. Of course, modes of transportation must conform to the rules and intent of each classification act.

Research, fishery enhancement, and development and rehabilitation projects, particularly as regards anadromous species of fish, should be allowed and encouraged where necessary and where opportunities exist. It is recognized that provisions are included in both the Wilderness Act and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for specifically delineating the responsibilities of the states with respect to fish and wildlife. However, the State of Alaska is embarking on the most ambitious anadromous fishery rehabilitation and enhancement program ever undertaken by a single state. Creation of new or expanded National Parks and Wild and Scenic Rivers will pose special problems and considerations in order to accomplish fishery enhancement

projects including construction of hatchery facilities. Early on, it is recommended that this be included in the language of each of the separate classifications.

Classification of lands under National Park management are of concern to users of fishery resources, in that the National Park Service has no historical tradition of fishery expertise. Park officials have not developed management experience in fisheries and have in fact, demonstrated a lack of flexibility in meeting changing public needs. Proper fishery management requires knowledge of annual fluctuations in fish populations for optimum harvest rates; it also requires an appreciation of community ecology in order to maintain reasonable levels at each step in the food chain.

Proper fishery management also includes that under-utilized species be harvested by more liberal bag limits than fully-utilized species. A case in point are sport fishing regulations for national park areas in Alaska that prohibit the use of bait to take fish. This regulation, while having merit during ice-free months, effectively eliminates historical ice fisheries especially for burbot in an area such as Katmai. Burbot are under-utilized in this area and can only be taken by use of bait fishing methods. In summary, it is recommended that, due to the flexibility and management expertise of the state management agency for fish and game, that fishery harvest rates and methods and means of harvest be established on a cooperative basis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEATTLE 98742

10 FEB 1977

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senator
P. O. Box 2283
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Senator Gravel

This is in response to your request of January 11, 1977 for the Department of Defense position on the proposed d-2 land withdrawal.

The basic position of the military in Alaska at this time is substantially the same as previously developed after initial review of the Department of Interior proposal in 1973. The military departments in Alaska have no objection to the d-2 land withdrawal proposals as long as there is no resultant adverse effect upon military training or operating areas in Alaska now in use or proposed to be used in the future.

Certain current activities by the military which could be affected by the d-2 land proposals include such operations as the annual resupply of Air Force installations by sealift barge and commercial barge by coastal and inland waterways, operation of military-controlled aircraft below 1000 feet above ground level when required for emergency or rescue operation and for FAA-approved low-level training routes and military ground maneuver rights.

Additionally, in those instances where a proposed withdrawal affects an area in which the Corps of Engineers has been authorized to perform a civil works study, those withdrawals should be deferred until the study is complete. Currently, there are several ongoing studies which may be affected by the proposed withdrawals; such as, those involving the Upper Susitna River, Copper River, and Yukon River, all of which have tremendous hydroelectric potential. Any withdrawal should provide for ingress and egress to present and potential hydroelectric sites together with easements and rights-of-way for transmission of power.

The protection of the military operation and training interests can, of course, be assured by incorporation of specific safeguards into the withdrawal legislation. Alternatively, the Department of Interior may provide protection from negative impact on military operations by appropriate regulatory provisions.

A few military reservations and some of the identified potential water resource development areas located within the proposed withdrawals are set forth in Attachment 1.

Similar letters have been forwarded to Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, and Mr. Young.

Sincerely

M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander, AAC

JAMES G. BOATNER
Brigadier General, USA
Commander
172 Inf Bde (AK)

GEORGE R. ROBERTSON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

1 Atch
Examples of Military Lands and
Civil Works Affected by d-2
Land Withdrawals

EXAMPLES OF MILITARY LANDS AND CIVIL WORKS AFFECTED BY d-2 LAND WITHDRAWALS

1. The following Air Force lands in Alaska are within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

a. Cape Romanzof Air Force Station, within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

b. Big Mountain Radio Relay Site, within the Iliamna National Resource Range

c. Tatalina Air Force Station, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest

d. Cape Newenham Air Force Station, within Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

e. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2, in Katmai National Park

f. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex, in Porcupine National Forest

g. Cape Lisburne Air Force Station, within the Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge

2. The following Air Force real estate is located in the ecology zone:

a. The Seward Recreational Annex is within the ecology zone of the Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords National Monument.

b. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex are located within the ecology zone of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Porcupine National Forest.

c. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 1 and Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2 are located within the ecology zone of the Iliamna National Resource Range.

3. The following potential hydroelectric development projects are partially or totally within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

a. Forty Mile, within the Fortymile National Wild River.

b. Holy Cross, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest and the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge

c. Ruby, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.

d. Crooked Creek, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.

e. Naknek, within the Katmai National Park.

f. Dubli, within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge.

g. Ingersol, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.

h. Crescent Lake, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.

i. Lake Iliamna, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.

j. Rampart, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.

k. Agashashok, within the Cape Krusenstern National Monument and the Noatok National Arctic Range.

l. Tuksuk, within the Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve.

m. Tazimina, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.

n. Wood Canyon, within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.

o. Yukon Taiya, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.

p. Woodchopper, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.

q. Porcupine, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.

r. Chakachamna, within the Lake Clark National Park.

4. There are no Army real estate interests involved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEAT LE 98742

15 Feb 77

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senator
Room 211, Federal Building
605 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Stevens

At the request of Rear Admiral John B. Hayes, Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, the attached letter is provided concerning the possible impact on the Coast Guard of the upcoming action on the "d-2" lands.

While the position presented herein by the Coast Guard might appropriately be expressed by the Department of Transportation, it appears that this transmittal of the communication by the Uniformed Services is proper at this time.

Sincerely

M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
Ltr to Comdr, AAC from
Comdr, 17th Coast Guard
District, 11 Feb 77

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

DRAFT

FROM: Commander, 17th Coast Guard District 11 February 1977

TO: Commander, Alaskan Air Command

Subject: Possible Future Impact Upon Alaska d-2 Lands

1. Waterborne traffic to and into the Arctic Ocean can be expected to increase with continued development of the North Slope of Alaska. Alaska coastal waters north of the Seward Peninsula are the only U. S. waters not provided with LORAN sea navigation signals.

2. If the LORAN sea navigation system is implemented for the Arctic Ocean, the following will be required. A master station located west of Fairbanks, possibly near Tanana, will require 320 acres for the transmitting antenna field to be manned by approximately 15 personnel. In addition to the master station, two or three remote stations will be required to be located along the North Slope coast. Propagation characteristics of different sites will dictate the location of these stations. They will also require 320 acres each and they will be unmanned.

3. Conceptual plans have not been formulated. Actual implementation of this system will depend upon the development of Alaska's North Slope.

s/P. A. Yost
t/P. A. YOST
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Acting District Commander

CATEGORY-1

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD BE COMPLETELY ELIMINATED.

Data compiled from 1969 Federal Power Commission study & DES's

	SITE	KWH x 10^6
23	Forty Mile	723
6	Holy Cross	12,300
11	Ruby	6,400
24	Crooked Creek	9,400
30	Naknek	473
7	Dubli	1,070
28	Ingersol	630
31	Crescent Lake	179
29	Kukaklek	232
26	Lake Iliamna	1,370
20	Rampart	34,200
	TOTAL 11 Sites for	66,977

% of FPC listed Firm Energy $\frac{66,977}{171,840} = 39.0\%$

CATEGORY-2

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE TO BE RE-SCOPED

NOTE: As limited study has been accomplished on below list projects, future detailed study may find some incompatable with land withdrawals and eliminated as hydropower potential.

	SITE	KWH x 10^6
1	Agashashok	820
5	Tuksuk	289
27	Tazimina	224
53	Wood Canyon	21,900
76	Yukon Taiya	21,000
22	Wood Chopper	14,200
21	Porcupine	2,320
32	Chakachamna	1,600
	TOTAL 8 Sites	62,353

% of FPC listed Firm Energy $\frac{62,353}{171,840} = 36.3\%$

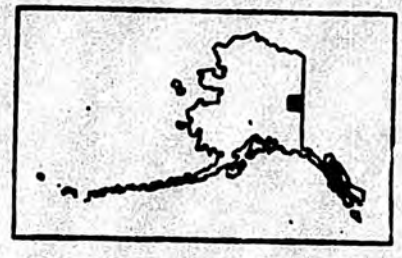
CATEGORY-3

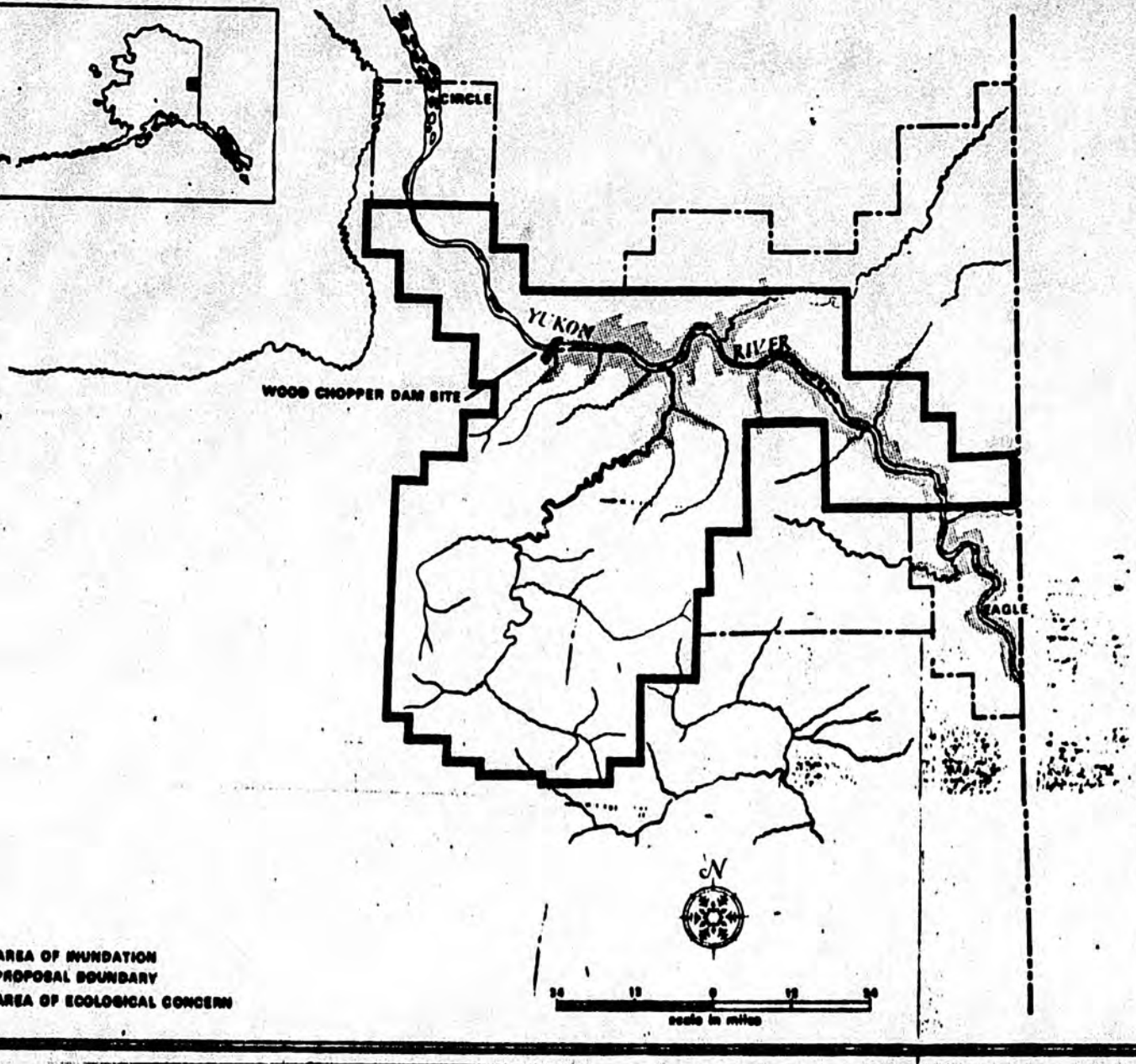
IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH, FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE DOWNSTREAM EFFECTS

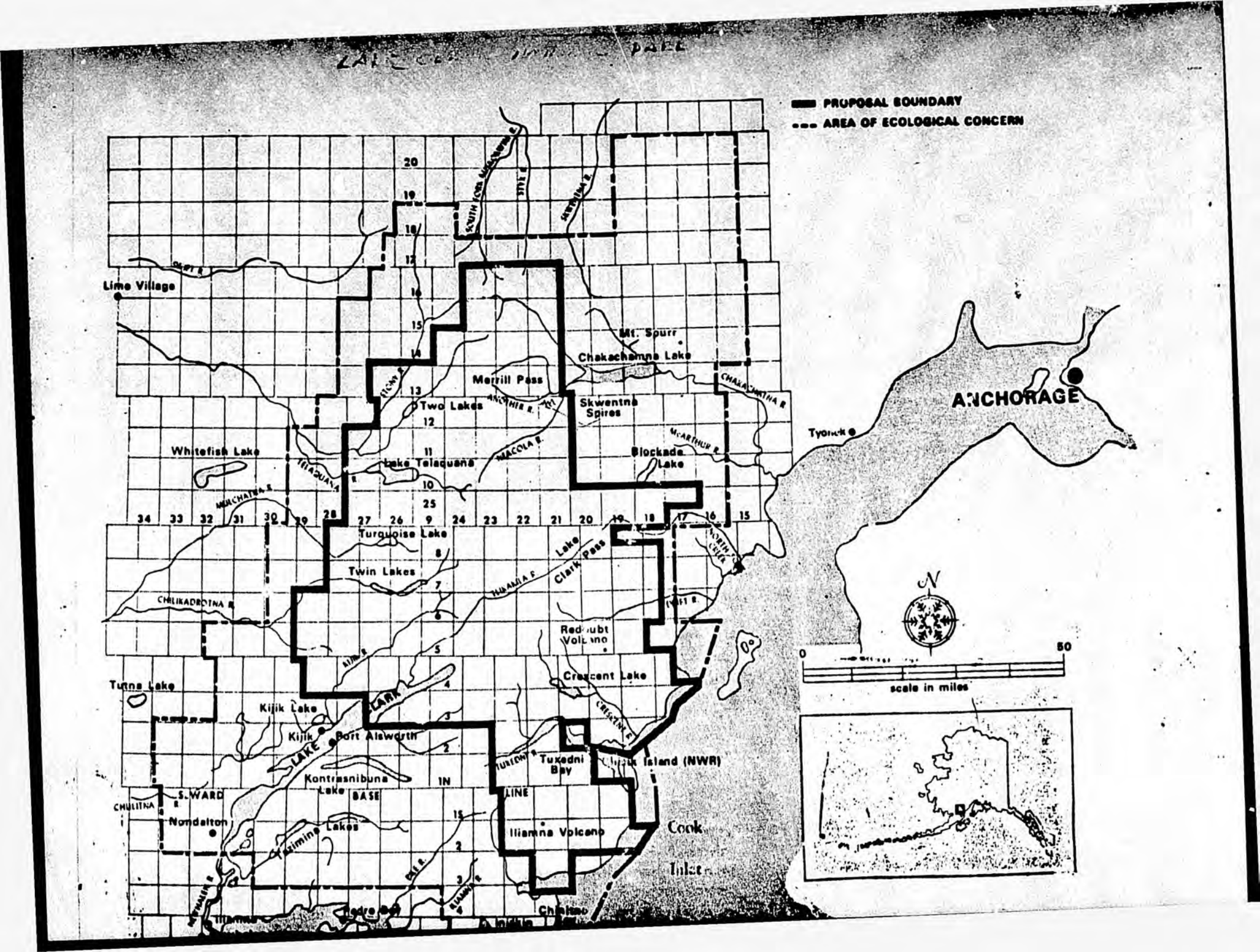
	SITE	KWH x 10^6
8	Hughes	482
9	Kanuti	1,612
	TOTAL 2 Sites	2,094

% of FPC listed Firm Energy $\frac{2,094}{171,840} = 1.2\%$

MAP 17. PROPOSED WOODCHOPPER DAM SITE.






PROPOSAL BOUNDARY
AREA OF ECOLOGICAL CONCERN
Lime Village
Mt. Spurr
Chakachamna Lake
Merrill Pass
Two Lakes
Skwentna Spires
Whitefish Lake
Lake Telaquana
Blockade Lake
ANCHORAGE
Tyonek
Turquoise Lake
Twin Lakes
Lake Clark Pass
Redoubt Volcano
Crescent Lake
Turns Lake
Kijik Lake
Kijik
Port Alsworth
LAKE CLARK
Kontrashibuna Lake
Tuxedni Bay
Chisik Island (NWR)
S. WARD
Nondalton
BASE LINE
Iliamna Volcano
Cook Inlet
Chinitna
Iliamna
Pedro Bay
N
0
50
scale in miles

POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER AFFECTED IN DES's SHOWING FPC HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIALS DATED 1969

DES 73-87 CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT
(1) Agashashok

DES 73-83 MOUNT McKINLEY NATIONAL PARK
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-86 HARDING ICEFIELD-KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-84 KATMAI NATIONAL PARK
(30) Naknek

DES 73-91 GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK
No effect on viable sites.

DES 73-93 CHUKCHI-IMURUK NATIONAL RESERVE
(5) Tuksuk

DES 73-92 YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS
(22) Wood Chopper
(20) Rampart

DES 73-89 LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK
(27) Tazimina
(28) Ingersol
(31) Crescent Lake
(32) Chakachemana

DES 73-90 WRANGELL-ST ELIAS NATIONAL PARK
(53) Wood Canyon

DES 73-101 YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-99 SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-95 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-97 KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(6) Holy Cross
(7) Dulbi

DES 73-100 TOGIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-102 YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(21) Porcupine
(22) Woodchopper
(76) Yukon Taiya
(20) Rampart

DES 73-96 ILIAMNA NATIONAL RESOURCES RANGE
(26) Lake Iliamna
(27) Tazimina
(28) Ingersol (Lackbuna Lake)
(29) Kukaklek

DES 73-98 NOATAK NATIONAL ARCTIC RANGE (NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL RANGE)
Three potential hydro-electric sites--one name given
(1) Agashashok

DES 73-109 FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD RIVER
(23) Fortymile

DES 73-110 UNALAKLEET NATIONAL WILD RIVER
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-103 PORCUPINE NATIONAL FOREST
(20) Rampart
(21) Porcupine
(22) Woodchopper
(76) Yukon-Taiya

DES 73-105 YUKON KUSKOKWIM NATIONAL FOREST
(6) Holy Cross
(11) Ruby
(24) Crooked Creek

SUMMARY Twenty-one (21) listed FPC sites affected of listed 76 total for state of Alaska. Affects--Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Naknek River, Noatal River, Porcupine River, and others.

LEGEND ( ) Denotes FPC site number

HR 39 - the Udall bill - expresses the judgment of the Alaska Coalition concerning the type of classification and management that conservationists propose for the National Interest lands.

We feel that the basic choice presented to Alaskans by the D-2 issue is one involving the kind of Alaska we want to live in, and that we want to bequeath to future generations. The strong emphasis and impetus to expedite development of Alaska's natural resource base in order to build a stable economic situation must be balanced by an equal emphasis on the preservation of large areas in a natural state to provide for wildlife habitat, renewable resource protection and the continuation of the quality of life and the perpetuation of a variety of Alaskan life styles dependent on these values.

This does not mean that lands so preserved will not represent real economic values in the future, for we are entering upon a period in which the economy of scarcity will prevail, and proportionately within the U.S., wild lands are becoming the rarest of commodities. Alaska's unpeopled spaces will become jewels beyond price to those living in the future.

We perceive land and resource allocations to be matters of social judgment, the most preferable means of balancing conflicting viewpoints to satisfy human needs, desires, and interests. The proposal which led to the creation of Yellowstone National Park was a social judgment, now recognized as one of the greatest creative ideas America has contributed to world culture.

What areas of land to include under protective management, how much land, and how strictly to protect it are, thus, social judgments.

We support the desirability of obtaining as many facts as possible. This will give all concerned the sharpest available tools for best judging how to obtain the ultimate balance, so as to gain maximum possible protection of lands with high natural values, with the minimum possible negative impact upon availability of lands or resources highly valued for other purposes. If we must err because of lack of specific knowledge of all resources present in areas of high

s

scenic or other natural values, let us err initially on the side of protection, for this judgment can be amended later, but once despoiled, these other values may be forever lost.

As a result of Statehood and ANCSA, approximately 150 million acres of Alaska will be under the exclusive control of Alaskans. In addition there will be tens of millions of acres of state-owned tide- and submerged lands. An important feature of both grants is their priority vis-a-vis the d-2 lands. Also, Native and State selections have been made from some of the most economically valuable land within the state.

Past federal actions designed to foster industrial development and provide access to energy resources include the establishment of the national forests, the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska, and millions of acres of public domain managed by the BLM. In addition, the right-of-way for the Trans-Alaska pipeline was a direct federal action committing Alaskan lands to maximum economic development.

These dispositions will result in about two-thirds of the state being available for community, transportation, mineral, and other developmental purposes, while about one third will be in protective categories, much of it above the 3,000-foot altitude level.

Alaskan conservationists have played a leading role in the d-2 issue from the very beginning. Alaskans on the former Federal Field Committee originated the idea for a Congressional review of the remaining unreserved public lands for potential national park and wildlife refuge purposes, as part of settling the Alaska native land claims. In 1971, Alaska conservationists lobbying in Congress for the National INterest Lands provision broadened the refuge and park review to include wild and scenic rivers and previously classified BLM lands.

Since that time, conservationists here have worked with their national colleagues in preparing the Coalition's d-2 recommendations to Congress.

The Alaska Coalition is composed of numerous Alaskan and national environmental groups, including The Alaska Center for the Environment, Fairbanks Environmental Center, Alaska Conservation Society, Brooks Range Trust, Denali Citizen's Council, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Trustees for Alaska, Anchorage and Juneau chapters of National Audubon Society, Interior Alaska branch of Friends of the Earth, Alaska chapter of Sierra Club, and Alaskan members of the Wilderness Society. Alaska based membership numbers in the thousands.

Nationally, Alaska Coalition membership includes Defenders of Wildlife, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Friends of the Earth, National Audubon Society, National Parks and Conservation, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, and American Rivers Conservation Council.

These groups have collaborated to provide the basic framework of HR 39, designed to further their strongly held common goal, ie: to provide the greatest protection for the lands we have selected as representing a diverse and varied assortment of landscapes, habitats, wildlife populations, and high quality scenic and recreational opportunities.

The overriding concept under which boundaries were drawn is that of encompassing in each case as complete an ecologic or physiographic unit as practicable. Lands selected are intended to encompass the greatest possible diversity of landscapes and habitats. We also emphasize the concept that lands most likely to be infringed upon by human activities deserve the most immediate attention for protective status.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT/HUNTING/SUBSISTENCE

Our proposal fully supports the concept of permitting continuation of subsistence and related life-style activities where such activities now exist. Under a policy framework designed to define objectives and procedures, decisions relating to subsistence would be promulgated by local boards composed of the local people who are most knowledgable of the subsistence use patterns prevailing in their area, and which people are actively engaged in subsisting.

We recognize that a considerable diversity of ways of living are included

under the concept of "subsistence". We intend that our bill will allow for practicable application of this policy, and for its evolution as well, as conditions in geographic locations and over time may dictate. The situation in the northwest Arctic is an example of where a similar approach is already required, and is now occurring.

We think that our bill protects opportunities for subsistence and related life-styles better than any other proposal, since it encourages continuation of existing uses, allows for primarily local management, and would best protect the largest tracts of land whose continued productivity and uncrowded condition is necessary for these ways of living to continue.

Current wildlife management fails to provide the necessary research, the innovative and imaginative approaches to both habitat and wildlife resources which will insure the perpetuation of existing Alaskan species. There are strong pressures for correction of these failings by upgrading federal authority, but in our view the essential changes will involve [illegible] more than this - it will involve the forging of strong cooperative agreements between state and federal wildlife managers and those land proprietors having responsibility for the maintenance of habitat, whether state, federal or private.

Sport hunting is provided for in many of the areas included in the Udall bill. Among these would be wildlife refuges, national preserves, U.S. Forest Service lands, including wilderness areas.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

The proposals in the Udall bill do not in general present obstacles to transportation of materials to market nor of access to resource areas. We do not favor the designation of specific corridors or routings across d-2 lands, but would rather see legislation provide a process by which such corridors could be delineated in the future as needs arise. This process must include a thorough analysis of all viable alternatives to such crossing of reserved lands.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

We propose that all National Wildlife Refuges and National Park Units be

closed to new mineral entry or leasing. A number of recent publications, from such sources as the U. of A. Institute for Social and Economic Research (Tussing and Erickson), Resources for the Future (Brubaker and Krutilla), U. of California at Santa Cruz (Shaine) and the Office of Technological Assessment all conclude that preservation of wildlands of high known values in most cases can be justified for exclusion from utilization on the basis of speculative mineral values, without impacting seriously U.S. supplies of scarce minerals.

Where changing needs indicate that a re-evaluation should be made, Congress has set precedents for making such a re-determination.

WILDERNESS

We view the existence of the quality of wilderness to a high degree as central to most of our proposals. Indeed, in some cases, existence of such values was a criterion for their selection and boundary determination. Areas to be placed under protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System would be subject to valid existing rights of use or access, as stated specifically in the Wilderness Act. In many existing wilderness areas, considerable flexibility has been demonstrated in permitting such uses, where problems of access or human safety occurred.

AGRICULTURE

In the opinion of the Alaska Coalition, agricultural development in the State of Alaska will not be significantly affected by placing all of the d-2 lands in the classifications we have determined. Ample lands with agricultural potential exist within state and native selections, and within lands which will continue within the federal public domain, under BLM management.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

As we have indicated in reference to the management of fish and wildlife resources, the Alaska Coalition strongly supports development of cooperative mangement agreements between federal agencies, between federal and state agencies, and between both federal and state agencies and private landholders where problems or situations exist or develop which require such cooperation

in order to have rational land and resource management. The pattern of land ownership in many areas of Alaska upon conclusion of the land exchanges under ANCSA, Statehood land selections, and the final patterns of federal public domain holdings will inevitably fragment ecosystems and logical management units, and some means must be devised to permit comprehensive land use planning.

FIFTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

If the presently-existing federal land-management agencies fully utilize the flexibility of their various categories and classifications, we fail to see that an additional management entity would be necessary or advisable. As noted below, we do recognize the need for some type of interface between the federal government and the state government, but whether such an interface arrangement depends upon the designation of a fifth management system is uncertain.

FEDERAL-STATE CLASSIFICATION ENTITY

The idea of an entity to serve as a facilitator between federal and state offices, agencies and personnel is certainly one of the alternatives for providing for land classification. The exact nature of such an entity is a matter which we feel deserves detailed and searching study, especially if it is visualized that this entity will have actual authority to classify and reclassify lands. Experiences to date with the Federal Field Committee and the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission demonstrate both the values which can be realized and the hazards which exist in such arrangements.

Many questions arise: What are the alternatives? Should it be an advisory body, or actually possess power to classify lands, both state and federal? What types of lands should be placed within its classification authority? Should it have part-time members, or full-time, fully-paid members of equal stature? Who would select its members, and what criteria would be set? Should members serve regular terms or serve at the pleasure of the appointing official?

FORESTRY

The issue of forestry within the interior forests of Alaska has been fairly extensively explored within the Resources for the Future study by Krutilla and

Brubaker. In essence, we oppose designation of any new National Forests within interior Alaska. We recognize that there has been and will continue to be some commercial utilization of interior forests for local use. However, we do not feel that such utilization provides a reason for increasing the presence of the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska. Experience in Southeastern Alaska has demonstrated that the U.S.F.S. is a predominantly single-use agency operating under a multiple-use banner; timber cutting has been the major activity funded, with only passing attention to the other aspects of multiple use, such as watershed management, fisheries protection, recreation, wilderness protection, etc.

Management of interior forests can be carried out by the state on state lands, and by BLM on public domain lands as it has in the past. Research projects by U.S.F.S. research laboratories have been operating on these kinds of lands in Alaska for many years.

The Alaska Coalition appreciates the opportunity for the type of discussion of issues which is presented by this meeting with Governor Hammond, Rep. Young, and Senators Gravel and Stevens. However, we want to suggest that the lands which are under discussion are designated as 'national interest' lands, and they will properly receive national consideration within the Congress of the U.S. We look forward to being a part of the on-going legislative process, and hope to bring our Alaskan perspectives to this important and crucial decision-making setting.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA
FEB. 15, 1977

THE ALASKA WILDLIFE FEDERATION
AND SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL*

POSITION STATEMENT** ON THE D-2 LANDS OF ANCSA

The Council has on record commented on the EIS prepared by the agencies proposing D-2 withdrawals. The following recommendations are presented for consideration in D-2 legislation.

1. Public Input Necessary On Specific Areas

The magnitude and diversity of the D-2 proposals precludes knowledgeable input on all areas from but few citizens. Accordingly, the Council prefers separate legislation for each proposal and thus insure the people's wish and contribution to the separate entity without confusing the whole of agency proposals. Legislation should provide, for each proposal, the objectives and multiple or singular uses or combinations of uses.

Legislation should avoid the deficiencies, in existing Executive orders, in providing objective guidelines for federal administrators without the ultimate bureaucratic decision. Omnibus bills tend to be less specific and complicate legislative processes for both the Congress and the people. All proposals should be accompanied by cost estimates for administration.

2. Fish and Game Responsibility

Legislation should recognize the State's responsibility for managing the fish and wildlife resources on D-1, D-2 and public domain.

Recent federal statutes have continued to erode the State's responsibility, i.e. Marine Manual, 200 Mile Limit, Endangered Species.

3. Wilderness Classification

Legislation should not be confounded by Wilderness classification.

Legislation should follow the precedent of the Wilderness Act, giving the agency ten years to give Congress its recommendation on what areas are to be included in wilderness classification. Present knowledge of minerals, mode of travel, and past and potential use does not permit a reasonable classification at this time.

4. Dual Agency Control

Legislation should avoid dual agency control, a monster we should leave to Loch Ness.

Exchange of expertise between federal and state agencies, if required by statute, may better serve the people and avoid duplication of technical services.

5. National Forests and Refuges

The Council supports, in general, the proposals for National Forests and National Refuges with multiple use.

We are reserving comment on boundaries and the specific wording, in legislation, with respect to objectives and use. The U. S. Forest Service should manage for wildlife on lands primarily suited to wildlife, and U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service should manage for forests on lands primarily suited for forest use.

6. Minerals, Oil and Metal, Exploration and Development

Given agency authority to control and monitor, consistent with the objectives of a given area, mineral exploration and development should be permitted on all D-2 lands with the exception of portions of monuments and parks and critical fish and wildlife habitat.

The public concern and existing environmental statutes will preclude most of the past mistakes from mineral exploration and development. The need for strategic minerals, mining industry, and energy resources will ultimately dictate these uses. Serious objection to recent BLM mining regulations indicate a need for more reasonable control of mining.

7. National Park Proliferation

The Council has a record of support for National Parks in Alaska and has long supported the need for Congressional mandates to replace Executive orders. The Council is distrubed over the magnitude and inadequate justification of the National Park Service proposals which include vast areas of ordinary landscape without unique features of national significance in flora, fauna, scenery, archaeology, geology or history. These "acre happy" proposals, if accepted by Congress, will unnecessarily exclude many other potential uses.

Of particular concern are the large additions to McKinley and Katmai and the Wrangell-St. Elias and Arctic Parks. The Council would support reasonable additions to the Park system, though not yet justified, and providing the creative legislation specifies objectives and uses.

The Council considers the term "Preserve", used by the "Conservation Coalition" (Sierra Club, Conservation Society, etc.), as a NPS ruse for a holding pattern before landing a park. The EIS by the NPS used a suggestion to permit "subsistence hunting" as a ruse for public support. Preserves, if created, should be managed by an agency (BLM, FWS, FS) other than NPS. The term "subsistence hunting/fishing" is inconsistent, constitutionally and definitively, and should not be used in legislation.

The NPS fishery management is notoriously poor. The Park proposals include important river systems where the anadromous and resident fisheries are the most important singular use not to be subverted to other priority uses.

8. BLM Organic Act

The new BLM Organic Act may now prompt suggestions for retention of all D-2 lands under BLM. We consider this an appropriate potential for areas of controversy, such as the NPS proposals. The Council, however, supports the concept of National Parks, forests, refuges, and scenic rivers being managed by the respective bureaus and not run the hazard of single agency control. Legislation should also consider lands declassified from D-2 to D-1 and provide guidelines for the BLM.

9. Governor Hammond's Comans

The Council supports the concept of Governor Hammond's comans but believes it a compromise defensive position and seriously doubts that it will satisy the interests of people and the members of Congress who were the D-2 genesis.

Controversial areas, where there exists a complicated mix of Federal, State and Native selection lands and where the need exists for similar management, "Comans" may be appropriate. ANCSA conflicts with the Statehood Act in land selection and the D-2 provision restricts Native selection. The State, Native and community needs should be more carefully identified before classification of D-2. "Preserve and protect" is an omnibus phrase implying lands outside of national dedications are of no concern.

10. Wild and Scenic Rivers

Except for disturbance by placer mining, most Alaskan rivers qualify for wild and scenic classification. The existing proposals are deficient in recognition of (1) irregular, ill defined boundaries, (2) valid existing claims, (3) managerial problems and costs, (4) conflicts with corridors for transmission and transport, (5) necessary fishery management, and (6) use for trapping, hunting, fishing, and use of power vehicles.

Urban C. Nelson, Executive Director
by approval of the
Executive Committee of the Alaska
Wildlife Federation & Sportsmen's
Council

February 9, 1977

* The Council represents sportsmen groups in Anchorage, Fairbanks, College, Cordova, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka and Palmer.

**This statement has also been approved by the Fairbanks Coalition of Outdoorsmen including snowmobilers, Chena River Sportsmen, trappers, Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association, Interior Wildlife Association, and outboarders.

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEATTLE 98742

10 FEB 1977

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senator
P. O. Box 2283
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Senator Gravel

This is in response to your request of January 11, 1977 for the Department of Defense position on the proposed d-2 land withdrawal.

The basic position of the military in Alaska at this time is substantially the same as previously developed after initial review of the Department of Interior proposal in 1973. The military departments in Alaska have no objection to the d-2 land withdrawal proposals as long as there is no resultant adverse effect upon military training or operating areas in Alaska now in use or proposed to be used in the future.

Certain current activities by the military which could be affected by the d-2 land proposals include such operations as the annual resupply of Air Force installations by sealift barge and commercial barge by coastal and inland waterways, operation of military-controlled aircraft below 1000 feet above ground level when required for emergency or rescue operation and for FAA-approved low-level training routes and military ground maneuver rights.

Additionally, in those instances where a proposed withdrawal affects an area in which the Corps of Engineers has been authorized to perform a civil works study, those withdrawals should be deferred until the study is complete. Currently, there are several ongoing studies which may be affected by the proposed withdrawals; such as, those involving the Upper Susitna River, Copper River, and Yukon River, all of which have tremendous hydroelectric potential. Any withdrawal should provide for ingress and egress to present and potential hydroelectric sites together with easements and rights-of-way for transmission of power.

The protection of the military operation and training interests can, of course, be assured by incorporation of specific safeguards into the withdrawal legislation. Alternatively, the Department of Interior may provide protection from negative impact on military operations by appropriate regulatory provisions.

A few military reservations and some of the identified potential water resource development areas located within the proposed withdrawals are set forth in Attachment 1.

Similar letters have been forwarded to Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, and Mr. Young.

Sincerely

M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander, AAC

JAMES G. BOATNER
Brigadier General, USA
Commander
172 Inf Bde (AK)

GEORGE R. ROBERTSON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

1 Atch
Examples of Military Lands and
Civil Works Affected by d-2
Land Withdrawals

EXAMPLES OF MILITARY LANDS AND CIVIL WORKS AFFECTED BY d-2 LAND WITHDRAWALS

1. The following Air Force lands in Alaska are within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

a. Cape Romanzof Air Force Station, within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

b. Big Mountain Radio Relay Site, within the Iliamna National Resource Range

c. Tatalina Air Force Station, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest

d. Cape Newenham Air Force Station, within Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

e. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2, in Katmai National Park

f. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex, in Porcupine National Forest

g. Cape Lisburne Air Force Station, within the Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge

2. The following Air Force real estate is located in the ecology zone:

a. The Seward Recreational Annex is within the ecology zone of the Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords National Monument.

b. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex are located within the ecology zone of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Porcupine National Forest.

c. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 1 and Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2 are located within the ecology zone of the Iliamna National Resource Range.

3. The following potential hydroelectric development projects are partially or totally within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

a. Forty Mile, within the Fortymile National Wild River.

b. Holy Cross, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest and the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge

c. Ruby, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.

d. Crooked Creek, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.

e. Naknek, within the Katmai National Park.

f. Dubli, within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge.

g. Ingersol, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.

h. Crescent Lake, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.

i. Lake Iliamna, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.

j. Rampart, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.

k. Agashashok, within the Cape Krusenstern National Monument and the Noatok National Arctic Range.

l. Tuksuk, within the Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve.

m. Tazimina, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.

n. Wood Canyon, within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.

o. Yukon Taiya, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.

p. Woodchopper, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.

q. Porcupine, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.

r. Chakachamna, within the Lake Clark National Park.

4. There are no Army real estate interests involved.

DRAFT

FROM: Commander, 17th Coast Guard District 11 February 1977

TO: Commander, Alaskan Air Command

Subject: Possible Future Impact Upon Alaska d-2 Lands

1. Waterborne traffic to and into the Arctic Ocean can be expected to increase with continued development of the North Slope of Alaska. Alaska coastal waters north of the Seward Peninsula are the only U. S. waters not provided with LORAN sea navigation signals.

2. If the LORAN sea navigation system is implemented for the Arctic Ocean, the following will be required. A master station located west of Fairbanks, possibly near Tanana, will require 320 acres for the transmitting antenna field to be manned by approximately 15 personnel. In addition to the master station, two or three remote stations will be required to be located along the North Slope coast. Propagation characteristics of different sites will dictate the location of these stations. They will also require 320 acres each and they will be unmanned.

3. Conceptual plans have not been formulated. Actual implementation of this system will depend upon the development of Alaska's North Slope.

s/P. A. Yost
t/P. A. YOST
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Acting District Commander

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEATTLE 98742

15 Feb 77

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senator
Room 211, Federal Building
605 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Stevens

At the request of Rear Admiral John B. Hayes, Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, the attached letter is provided concerning the possible impact on the Coast Guard of the upcoming action on the "d-2" lands.

While the position presented herein by the Coast Guard might appropriately be expressed by the Department of Transportation, it appears that this transmittal of the communication by the Uniformed Services is proper at this time.

Sincerely

M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
Ltr to Comdr, AAC from
Comdr, 17th Coast Guard
District, 11 Feb 77

AMERICAN REVOLUTION BICENTENNIAL 1776-1976

CATEGORY-1

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD BE COMPLETELY ELIMINATED.

Data compiled from 1969 Federal Power Commission study & DES's

	SITE	KWH x 10^6
23	Forty Mile	.3
6	Holy Cross	12,300
11	Ruby	6,400
24	Crooked Creek	9,400
30	Naknek	473
7	Dubli	1,070
28	Ingersol	630
31	Crescent Lake	179
29	Kukaklek	232
26	Lake Iliamna	1,370
20	Rampart	34,200
	TOTAL 11 Sites for	66,977

% of FPC listed Firm Energy $\frac{66,977}{171,840} = 39.0\%$

CATEGORY-2

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE TO BE RE-SCOPED

NOTE: As limited study has been accomplished on below list projects, future detailed study may find some incompatable with land withdrawals and eliminated as hydropower potential.

	SITE	KWH x 10^6
1	Agashashok	820
5	Tuksuk	289
27	Tazimina	224
53	Wood Canyon	21,900
76	Yukon Taiya	21,000
22	Wood Chopper	14,200
21	Porcupine	2,320
32	Chakachamna	1,600
	TOTAL 8 Sites	62,353

% of FPC listed Firm Energy $\frac{62,353}{171,840} = 36.3\%$

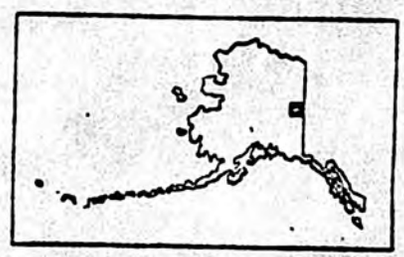
CATEGORY-3

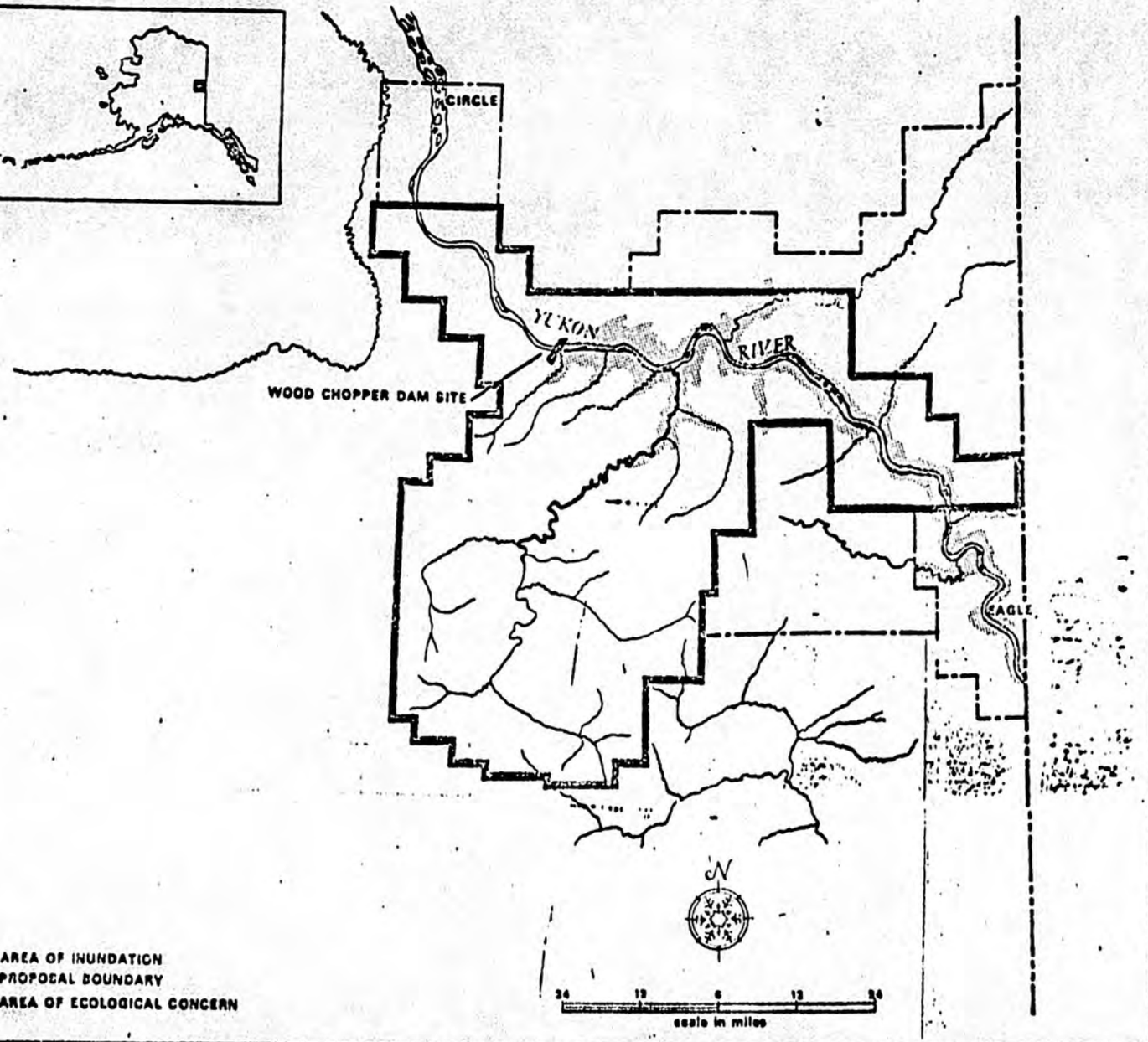
IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH, FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE DOWNSTREAM EFFECTS

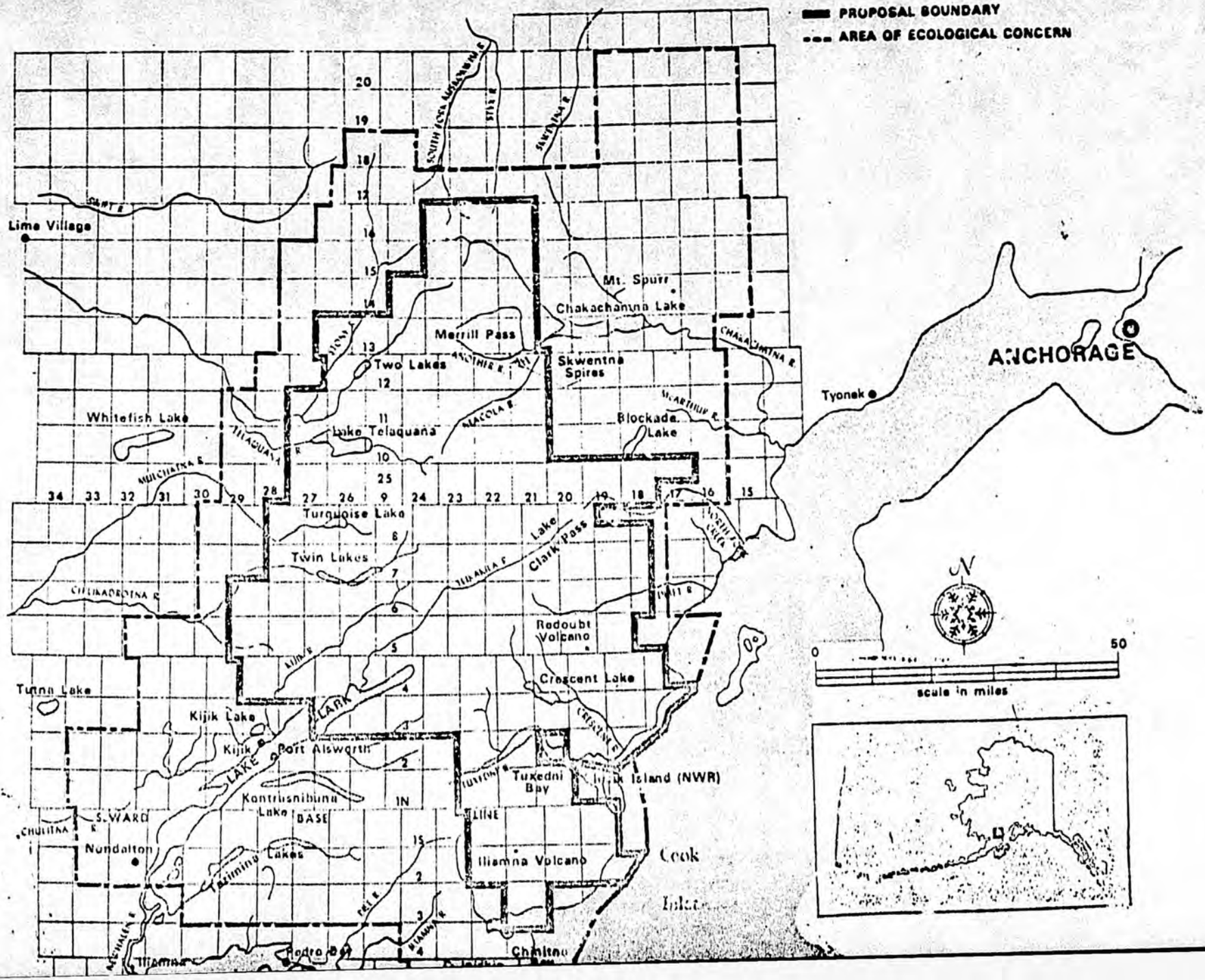
	SITE	KWH x 10^6
8	Hughes	482
9	Kanuti	1,612
	TOTAL 2 Sites	2,094

% of FPC listed Firm Energy $\frac{2,094}{171,840} = 1.2\%$

MAP 17. PROPOSED WOODCHOPPER DAM SITE.






PROPOSAL BOUNDARY
AREA OF ECOLOGICAL CONCERN
Lime Village
Mt. Spurr
Chakachamna Lake
Merrill Pass
Two Lakes
Skwentna Spires
Whitefish Lake
Lake Telaquana
Blockade Lake
Tyonek
ANCHORAGE
Turquoise Lake
Twin Lakes
Lake Clark Pass
Redoubt Volcano
Crescent Lake
Tunna Lake
Kijik Lake
Kijik
Port Alsworth
Tuxedni Bay
Kontrashibuna Lake
BASE LINE
Nondalton
Iliamna Volcano
Cook Inlet
Iliamna
Pedro Bay
Chinitna
N
0
50
scale in miles

POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER AFFECTED IN DES's SHOWING FPC HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIALS DATED 1969

DES 73-87 CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT
(1) Agashashok

DES 73-83 MOUNT McKINLEY NATIONAL PARK
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-86 HARDING ICEFIELD-KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-84 KATMAI NATIONAL PARK
(30) Naknek

DES 73-91 GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK
No effect on viable sites.

DES 73-93 CHUKCHI-IMURUK NATIONAL RESERVE
(5) Tuksuk

DES 73-92 YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS
(22) Wood Chopper
(20) Rampart

DES 73-89 LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK
(27) Tazimina
(28) Ingersol
(31) Crescent Lake
(32) Chakachemana

DES 73-90 WRANGELL-ST ELIAS NATIONAL PARK
(53) Wood Canyon

DES 73-101 YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-99 SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-95 ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-97 KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(6) Holy Cross
(7) Dulbi

DES 73-100 TOGIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-102 YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
(21) Porcupine
(22) Woodchopper
(76) Yukon_Taiya
(20) Rampart

DES 73-96 ILIAMNA NATIONAL RESOURCES RANGE
(26) Lake Iliamna
(27) Tazimina
(28) Ingersol (Lackbuna Lake)
(29) Kukaklek

DES 73-98 NOATAK NATIONAL ARCTIC RANGE (NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL RANGE)
Three potential hydro-electric sites--one name given
(1) Agashashok

DES 73-109 FORTYMILE NATIONAL WILD RIVER
(23) Fortymile

DES 73-110 UNALAKLEET NATIONAL WILD RIVER
No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-103 PORCUPINE NATIONAL FOREST
(20) Rampart
(21) Porcupine
(22) Woodchopper
(76) Yukon-Taiya

DES 73-105 YUKON KUSKOKWIM NATIONAL FOREST
(6) Holy Cross
(11) Ruby
(24) Crooked Creek

SUMMARY Twenty-one (21) listed FPC sites affected of listed 76 total for state of Alaska. Affects--Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Naknek River, Noatal River, Porcupine River, and others.

LEGEND ( ) Denotes FPC site number

ALASKA'S NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS (d-2)
a summary of current congressional proposals

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

3/76/200/AE/5M

PREFACE

The Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska is charged with providing adult non-credit educational opportunities across the State. One of the areas in which we provide these educational opportunities is in the natural resource and land use area. Awareness is one of the stages of education, and this publication attempts to provide the basic information relative to current proposals, land status and known resource information so that Alaskan's and others can form their opinions on the d-2 land issue, as it relates to their interest in Alaskan lands.

ALAN C. EPPS
Natural Resource and
Land Use Planning Specialist

The Cooperative Extension Service as a part of the University of Alaska conducts educational programs in agriculture, natural resources, human resources (including home economics and youth), and community resource development. Extension information and programs are available to all citizens throughout the state, regardless of race, color, or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. James W. Matthews, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

ALASKA'S NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS (d-2)

A Summary of Current Congressional Proposals

Enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act on December 18, 1971, set in motion a land distribution process which, in conjunction with the Alaska Statehood Act of January 3, 1959, will have significant impact on all Alaskans and the Nation, from a social, cultural, environmental, resource and economic standpoint. The magnitude of scale and the urgency for decision making which ANCSA established has been and will continue to be of concern to those involved directly or indirectly in bringing the Acts to their conclusion.

The intent of this paper is to provide an abbreviated written and visual analysis of various proposals introduced or to be introduced in Congress which deal with one section of ANCSA, section 17(d)(2) which states:

> The Secretary, acting under authority provided for in existing law, is directed to withdraw from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and from selection under the Alaska Statehood Act, and from selection by Regional Corporations pursuant to section 11, up to, but not to exceed, eighty million acres of unreserved public lands in the State of Alaska, including previously classified lands, which the Secretary deems are suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems: Provided, That such withdrawals shall not affect the authority of the State and the Regional and Village Corporations to make selections and obtain patents within the areas withdrawn pursuant to section 11.

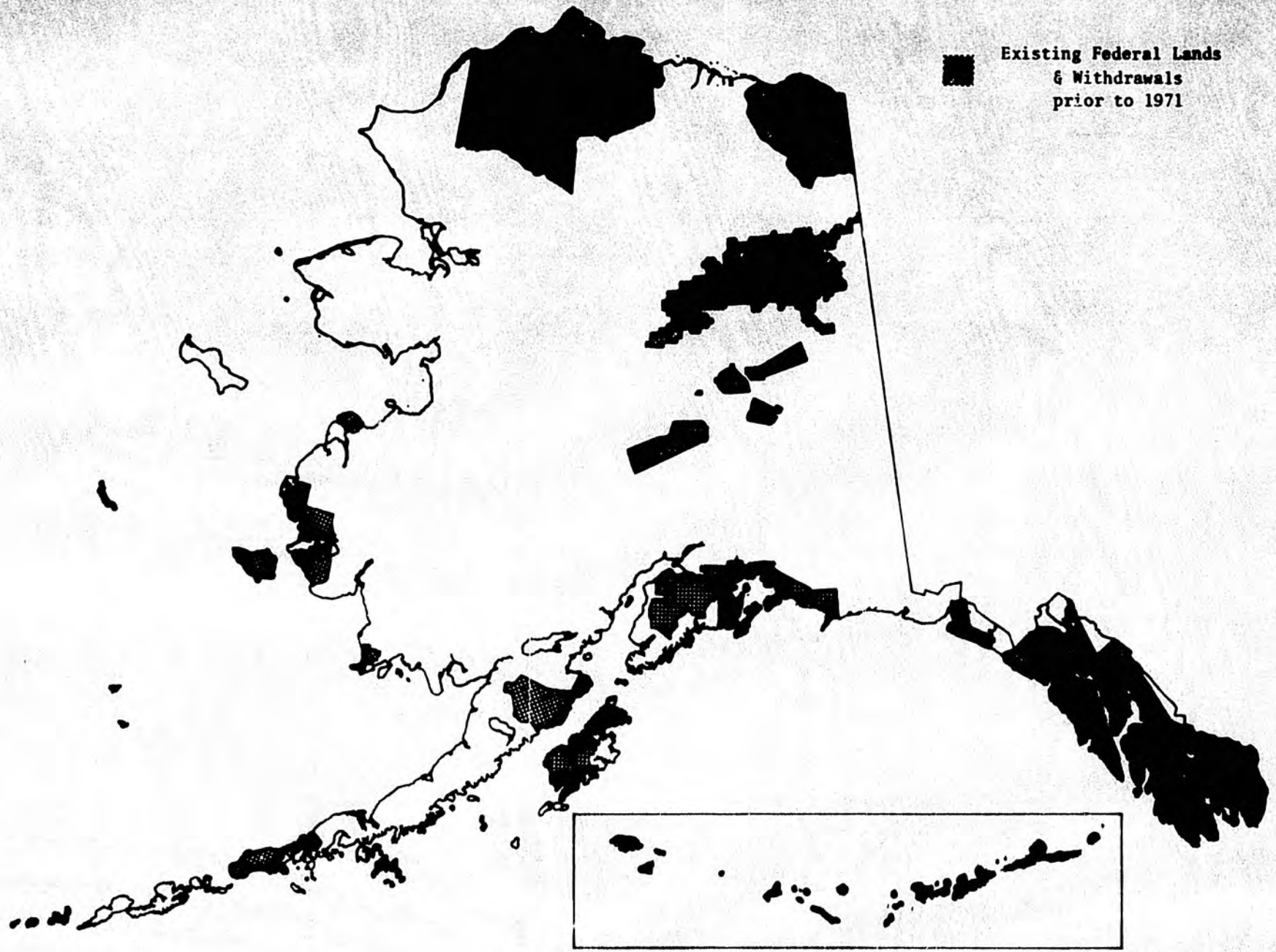
The lands withdrawn under this section have become known as d-2 lands. The 80 million acre directive to the Secretary of Interior in no way sets a maximum or a minimum limit on the number of acres eventually to be classified as National Interest Lands within the four (or more) systems.

Other land management issues related to overall resource management within the State are dealt with by most of the proposals and they are discussed. A map of Alaskan Native Village selections plus some regional selections is provided along with a map showing the status of the State's selections as of December, 1974. These maps plus the various proposal maps allow one to compare various land ownership and management patterns which could materialize following Congressional action(s) on the D-2 question.

Major resources contained within the State of Alaska are also depicted on maps. These resource maps allow one to compare various land status possibilities and their inherent management philosophies (per unit and proposal) with the various resources, and thereby allow one to draw conclusions as to their probable impact.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act established a five year period from the time of the Secretary of Interior's recommendation during which time Congress would act on the d-2 land question. This period will be up on December 18, 1978, but Congress has the option of extending this deadline if they so choose.

References used in developing the maps and narratives on the following pages included: A memorandum of September 3, 1975, to the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, from Steve Silver, legal assistant, reviewed by John W. Katz, counsel dealing with "Comparative Analysis of Pending d-2 Bills"; U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management's October 1974, "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor System in Alaska - A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis"; the various (d)(2) congressional bills and materials provided by their authors; State and Native lands selection maps provided by the LUP commission; the "Land Status Map" of Alaska, U.S. Department of Interior, BLM; The Alaska Statehood Act; and The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.


Existing Federal Lands
& Withdrawals
prior to 1971

EXISTING FEDERAL WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA

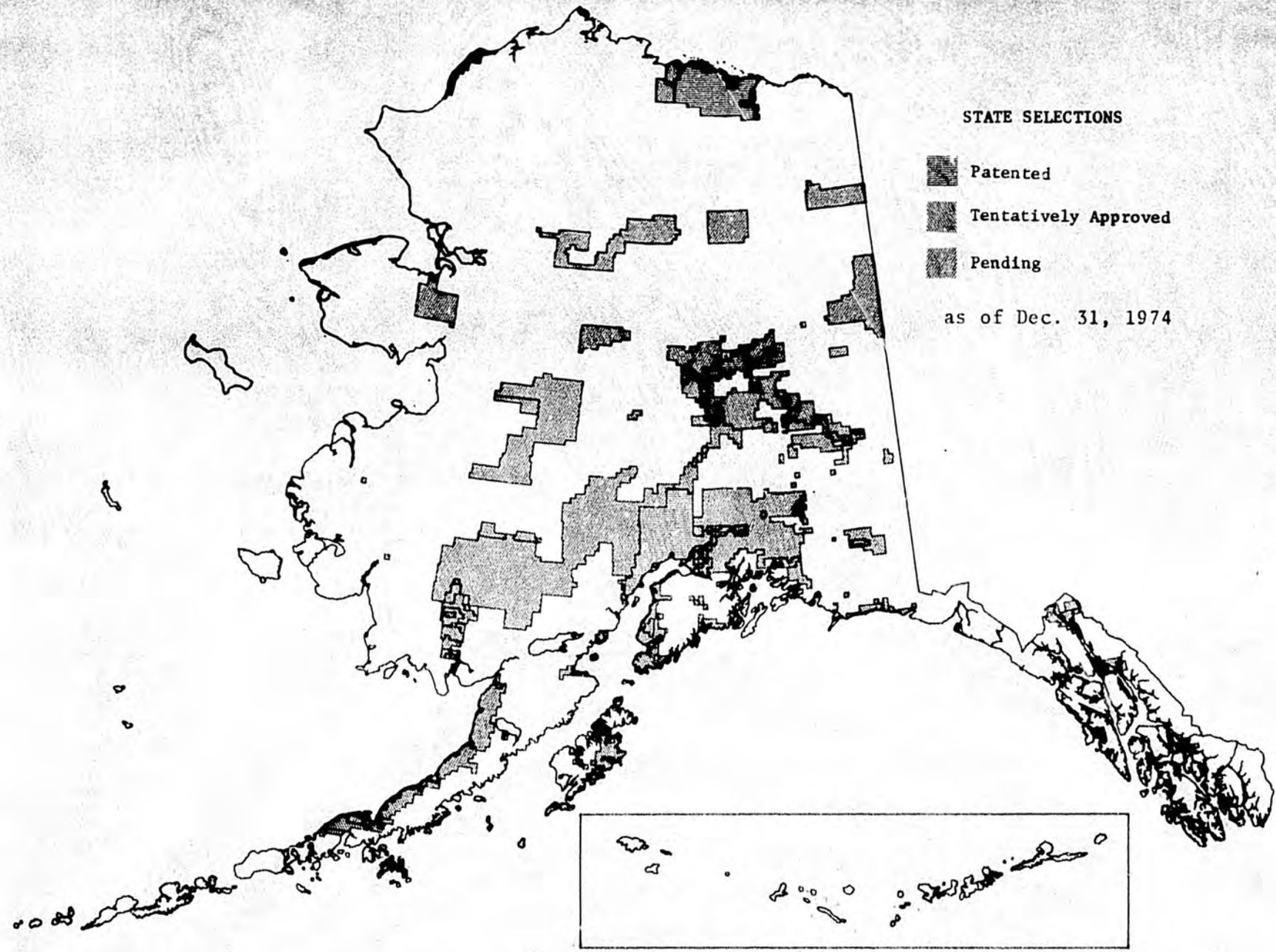
(Prior to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act)

Prior to the enactment of ANCSA, 84.446 million acres or 23.1%, of Alaska had been withdrawn for various uses within the Federal Government. A number of these withdrawals are in changing management status. The 23 million acre Naval Petroleum Reserve #4 has just recently been subject to congressional action transferring management authority from the U.S. Navy to the Department of Interior. The 12.6 million acre Rampart Hydro-Electric Project withdrawal has never been able to gain the necessary impetus to become a reality to date, and many policy makers feel it never will.

With these changing land management statuses in mind, the following table shows the acreages of Federal lands in Alaska prior to ANCSA.

MAJOR FEDERAL WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA

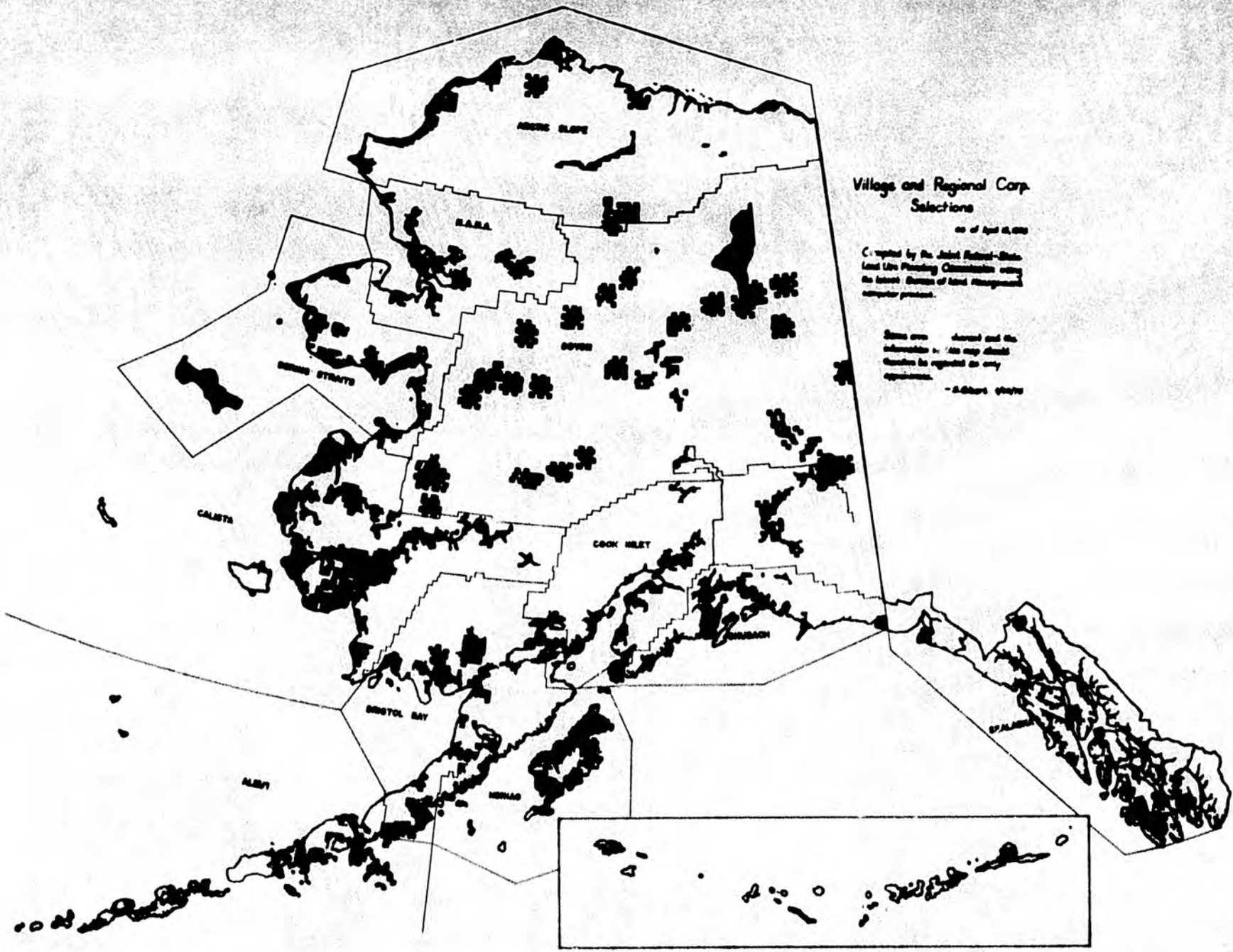
AGENCY	MILLIONS OF ACRES
U.S. Dept. of Interior	
Park Service	6.910
Fish & Wildlife Service	18.623
Subtotal	25.533
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	
Forest Service	20.735
Subtotal	20.735
U.S. Dept. of Defense	
Naval Petroleum Reserve #4	22.948
Military Bases & Training Areas	2.572
Corps of Engineers (Civil Works-Rampart Power Project)	12.557
Subtotal	38.077
Other Miscellaneous Withdrawals	.101
Subtotal	.101
TOTAL	84.446


STATE SELECTIONS
Patented
Tentatively Approved
Pending
as of Dec. 31, 1974

STATE LAND SELECTIONS
As of December 31, 1974

The Alaska Statehood Act granted Alaska the largest single Statehood grant (104.45 million acres) amounting to some 4.6% of the nation's total land area. To date 69.1 million acres or 66% of the State's entitlement has been selected but only 10 million acres of this are in outright State ownership. Assuming the State has the opportunity and exercides it, she will manage an area the size of California. The opportunity and the exercising of it, are, and will remain issues until congress acts on the d-2 lands question. Until this occurs the State will not know if in fact she will be allowed to select the full entitlement, and further, with the exception of the 10 million acres patented, the State will not know where her remaining lands will be located until Native lands are conveyed and the d-2 lands are acted upon.

Starting with just the 10 million acres patented, we can assume a large proportion of the private lands presently patented (some 2.9 million acres) to be contained therein. Thus the State manages some 7.5 million acres of State land at present. These lands are scattered across the state with the majority of them occurring in two locations, Prudhoe Bay and the Cook Inlet-Matanuska-Susitna region. The third major concentration of State lands occurs in the Tanana Valley but the tracts of patented land here are scattered. Other comparatively small tracts of patented land occur in the Bristol Bay, Copper River Valley, and around the major communities of Southeast Alaska.

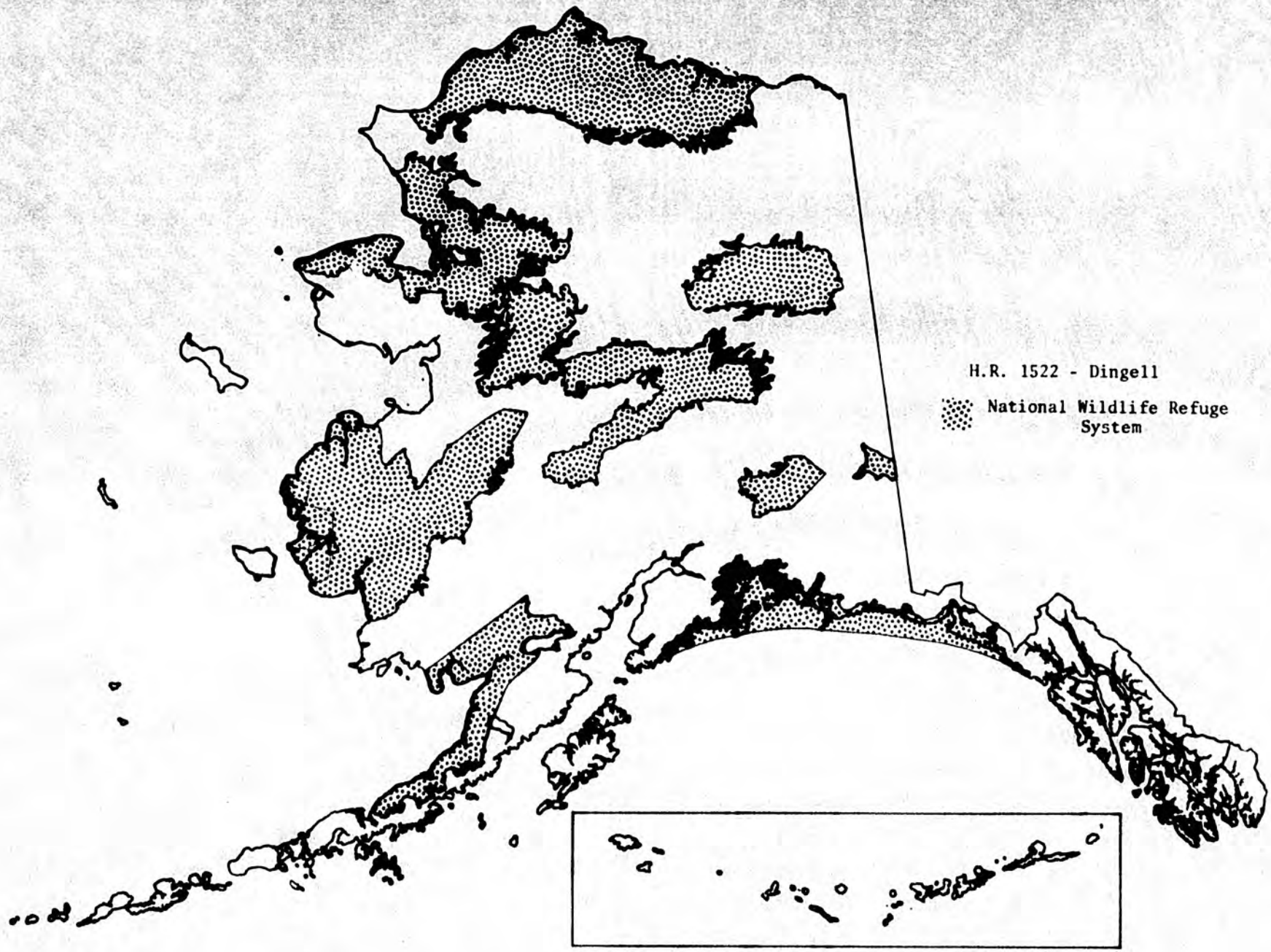

ARCTIC SLOPE
NANA
BERING STRAITS
CALISTA
COOK INLET
BRISTOL BAY
ALEUT
KODIAK
Village and Regional Corp.
Selections

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

ALASKA NATIVE SELECTIONS
(As of April 1975)

The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, was the U.S. Government's long avoided settlement of Alaska Native Land Claims which were first recognized when Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867, and reaffirmed repeatedly thereafter. The act set in motion a complex procedure of land transfer from the Federal Government to the Alaskan Natives. Lands will be granted to village corporations and the twelve regional corporations totaling some 44 million acres. These lands will be in the private ownership of the various Alaska Native Corporations.

The enclosed map does not show all of the Alaska Native selections, but only those as of April 1975. ANCSA stipulated that the village corporations would make their selections by Dec. 18, 1974, followed a year later by the regional selections. Since this map was produced, the twelve regional corporations have completed their selections.


H.R. 1522 - Dingell
National Wildlife Refuge System

THE ALASKA REFUGES ACT
H.R. 1520

--Introduced by Representative Dingell (Mich.).

--Policy Statement - Protection of migratory fowl and other wildlife as well as fulfillment of international commitments (deals only with National Wildlife Refuge System).

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All refuge lands would be withdrawn. Section 6(b) does refer to valid existing mining claims.

--Sport Hunting & Subsistence Uses - Resident wildlife and fish would be under AF&G management with Endangered Species Conservation Act allowing Sec. of Interior to promulgate regulations.

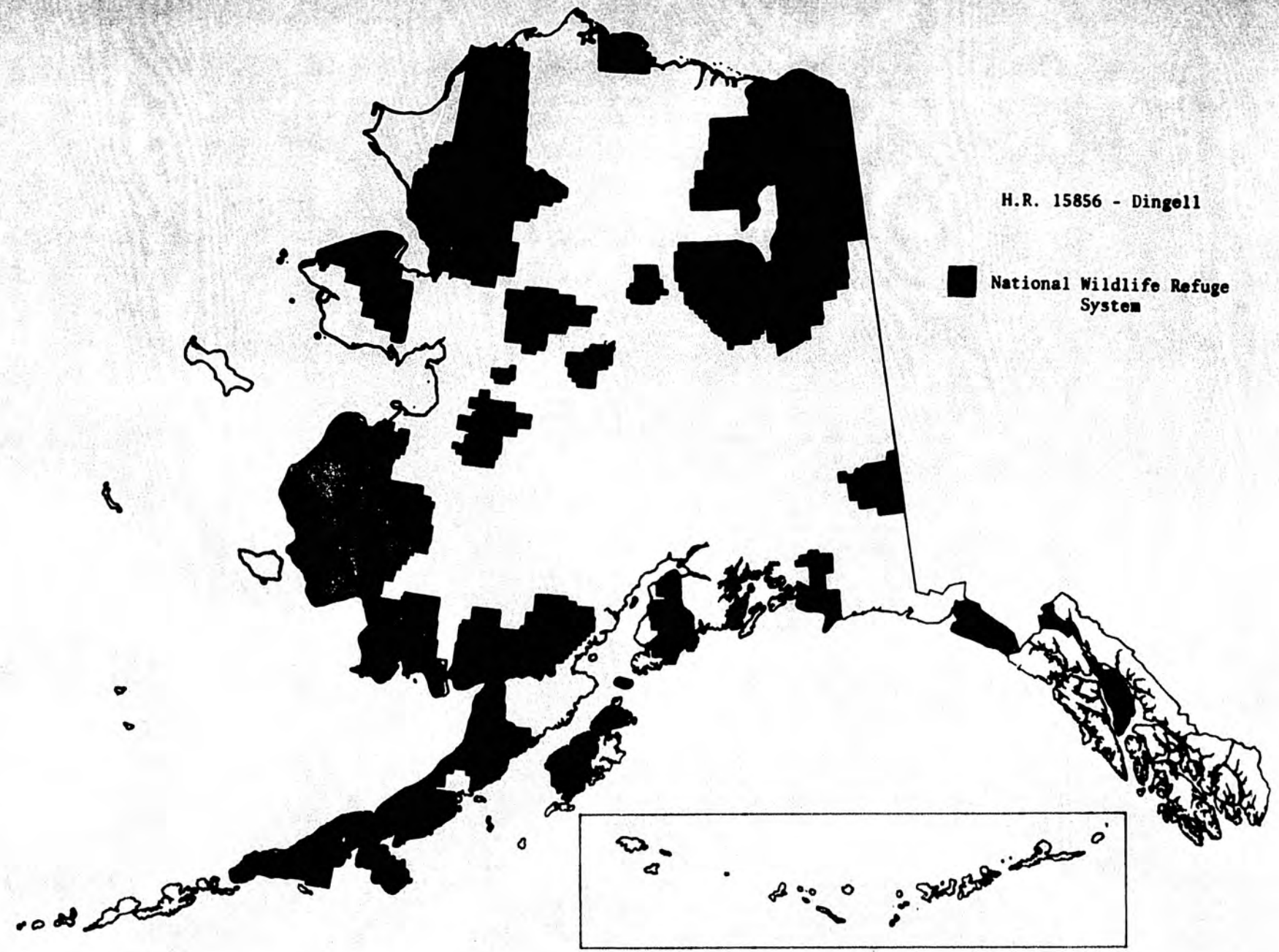
--Access - Land completely surrounded would have guaranteed access regulated by means customary in the past.

--Effect on ANCSA - Withdrawal of lands for refuges shall precede the selection of land by the state and Natives except for one township around each village within a refuge.

--Wilderness Review - Not mentioned.

--Cooperative Management - Not mentioned.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
Northslope Wildlife Refuge	14.72
Kotzebue Wildlife Refuge	7.68
Clarence Rhodes Refuge--extension	19.01
Bristol Bay Wildlife Refuge	5.89
Gulf of Alaska Wildlife Refuge	5.12
Koyukuk Wildlife Refuge	2.94
Yukon Flats Wildlife Refuge	3.71
Kuskokwim Wildlife Refuge	6.27
Gulkana Wildlife Refuge	2.24
Snag Creek Wildlife Refuge	.32
TOTAL	67.90


H.R. 15856 - Dingell
National Wildlife Refuge System

THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
ORGANIC ACT OF 1975
H.R. 1522

--Introduced by Representative Dingell (Mich.).

--Policy Statement - To create wildlife reservations on federal land in Alaska for the protection of fish and wildlife of national and international significance, and provide for better coordination and management in the present National Wildlife Refuge System.

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are withdrawn from both types of mineral extraction, subject to valid existing rights.

--Sport Hunting - The bill prohibits sport hunting in any area of the refuge system except by expressed provision of law pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Sec. of Interior. Such regulations would use AF&G laws as a model whenever practical.

--Subsistence Use - The bill allows previously established subsistence uses to continue, but the Sec. of Interior may regulate by bag and seasonal limitations.

--Access - The Sec. of Interior is authorized to grant easements upon any unit in the system except for a National Wildlife Refuge or National Wildland (as described in "New Management Systems"); for transportation and utility uses if he finds such use to be compatible with the unit and no feasible alternative exists. Such an easement may not be granted without a public hearing, publishing of the proposal in the federal register, and tender of fair market value. A federal or local agency may be exempted from payment through other agreed upon means of compensation.

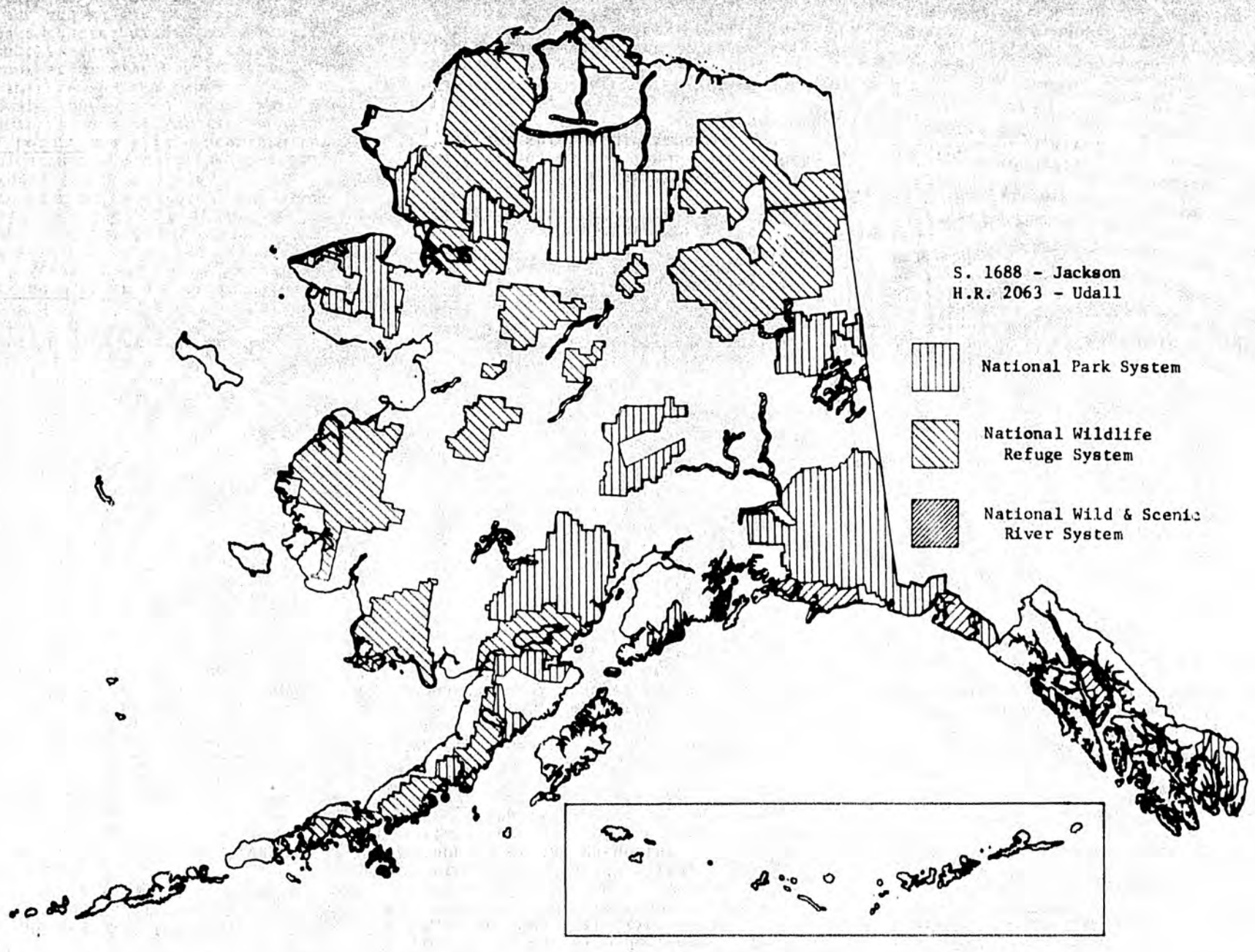
--Effect on ANCSA - Native selections will not be affected but lands withdrawn and not selected within the boundary of a refuge shall be incorporated into that refuge. Lands selected by or tentatively approved, but not patented to the State of Alaska, may be taken unilaterally for inclusion into a refuge but not without proper compensation in the farm land of approximately equal acreage.

--Wilderness Review - Within 10 years after the act's effect, the Sec. of Interior would make recommendations as to every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more, and roadless island within the Refuge System.

--Cooperative Management - Not mentioned except through coordination with other agencies.

1. The bill reorganizes the present national wildlife system into six categories: (1) National Wildlife Refuges, (2) National Wildlife Areas, (3) National Wildland, (4) National Waterfowl Protection Areas, (5) National Marine and Estuarian Areas, and (6) National Urban Wildlife Areas.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Refuge System	
Noatak Wildland	8.30
Utukok Wildland	7.50
Teshekpuk Lake Wildland	1.80
Arctic Wildland	8.90
Yukon Flats Wildland	16.80
Seward Peninsula Wildland	2.90
Yukon Delta Wildland	6.40
Koyukuk Wildland	3.00
Kanuti Wildland	.80
Kaiyuh Wildland	.30
Nowitna Wildland	1.00
Innoko Wildland	3.40
Togiak Wildland	4.20
Lake Iliamna Wildland	2.80
Alaska Peninsula Wildland	3.00
Copper River Wildland	1.30
Admiralty Island Wildland	1.20
Afognak Wildland	.50
Yakutat Wildland	1.80
Kenai Wildland	.28
Miscellaneous Wildlands and Refuges (including Kodiak Wildland (440 acres); Aialik Wildlife Refuge (20,000 acres); Barren Islands Wildlife Refuge (10,000 acres); Shumagin Island Wildlife Refuge (11,000 acres); Chilkat Wildlife Refuge (50,000 acres); Cape Thompson Wildlife Refuge (5,000 acres); Cape Lisburne Wildlife Refuge (20,000 acres); Fairway Rock Wildlife Refuge (60 acres); and Sledge Island Wildlife Refuge (700 acres)).	.13
TOTAL	76.31

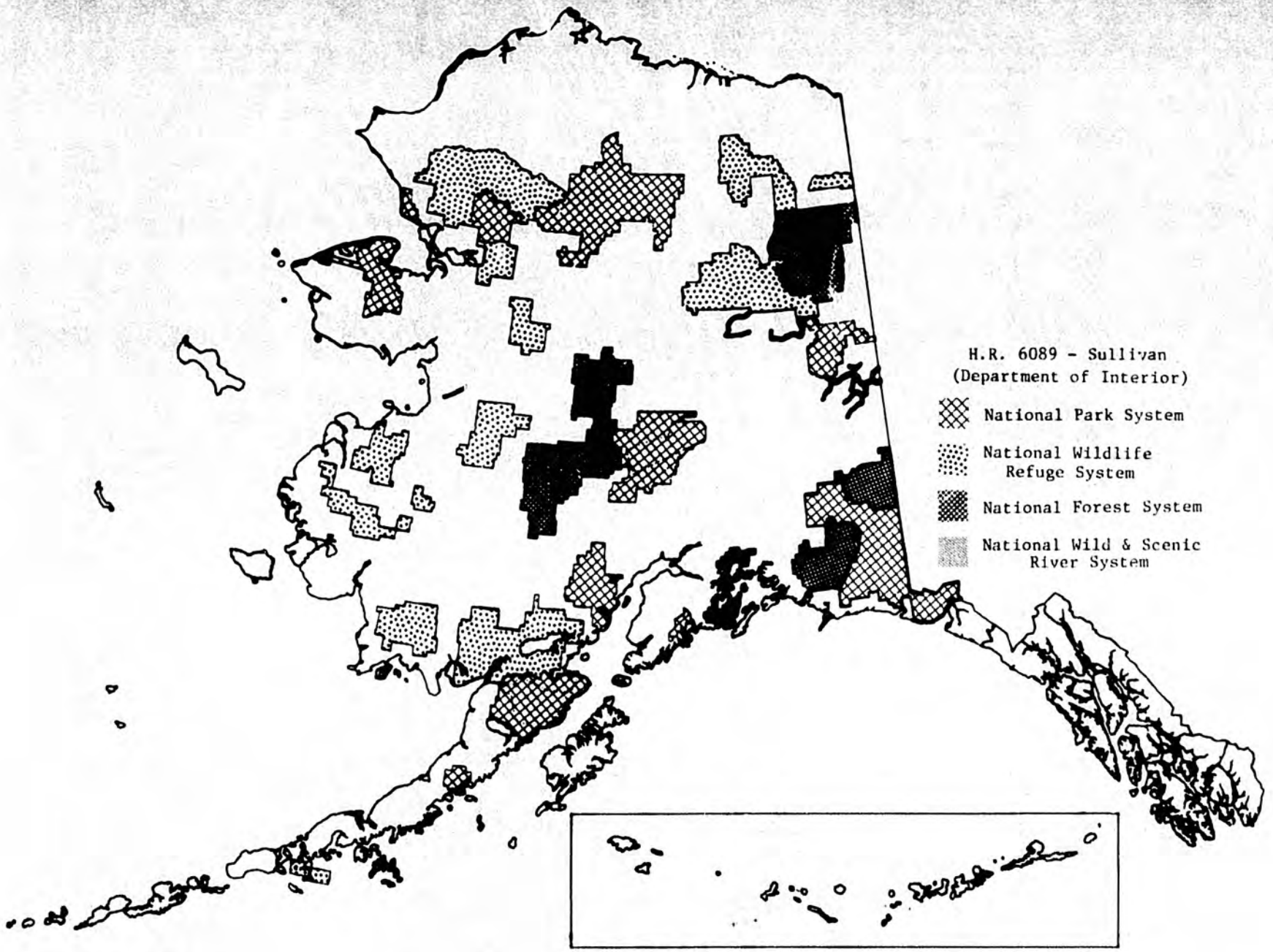

S. 1688 - Jackson
H.R. 2063 - Udall
National Park System
National Wildlife Refuge System
National Wild & Scenic River System

THE NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS RESERVATIONS ACT H.R. 2063 and S. 1688

--Introduced by Representative Udall (Ariz.) and Senator Jackson (Wash.).
--Policy Statement - To preserve certain federal wildlands and rivers in the State of Alaska for future generations. Policy goals include preservation of resident and nonresident wildlife species, arctic and sub-arctic ecosystems, and historic sites as well as the protection of archaeological and cultural values of indigenous peoples and the providing of wilderness recreational opportunities.
--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All areas established as National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Ecological Reserves and Wild and Scenic Rivers would be closed to all mining. In addition all lands withdrawn under Sections 11(a)(1) and (3) of ANSCA that are not selected by the Natives would be closed to all mining. (See Effect of ANSCA). Within National Forests mineral extracting would be allowed by the Sec. of Agriculture on a permit basis if he finds the minerals are sought for a critical national need, no suitable alternative exists, and the area would not be permanently impaired.
--Sport Hunting - Banned in National Parks and Monuments. National Refuges, Wild & Scenic Rivers and Ecological Reserves are open to sport hunting, subject to regulation by the Sec. of Interior, including designating zones closed to hunting. Forests are open and regulated by AF&G.
--Subsistence - Within the National Park, Refuge and Wild & Scenic River Systems the Sec. of Interior would designate zones where subsistence may be permitted wherever such activities are consistent with public safety, use and enjoyment, as well as establishing adequate control areas for scientific research and maintaining the area's biological productivity. Wherever he finds that biological productivity of native species will not be impaired, he may permit hunting, fishing, and trapping, including subsistence purposes. He may also designate zones where no such activities shall be permitted. Forests - not mentioned. Section 9(c) of the Act defines "subsistence uses" as "hunting, fishing, trapping or the gathering of natural organic products of the land by which any person regularly derives a portion of diet, clothing, shelter, tools, or transportation."
--Access - Not mentioned.
--Effect on ANCSA - All lands withdrawn pursuant to Sections 11(a)(1) and (3) of ANCSA, which lie outside the boundaries of refuges but not selected by the Natives, would be reserved for 2 years by the Federal government. Within that 2-year period, the Secretary may add any of the reserved lands qualified for inclusion in the system, to the appropriate unit. All land within the exterior boundary of areas established by the bill which are subject to Native selection and not selected would be automatically incorporated upon relinquishment by the Natives. State land selected or tentatively approved but not patented may be added to any of the four national conservation units, but the Secretary may make available to the State other public acreage. Any land withdrawn by the United States for the 2-year period, and not added, shall be made available to the State.
--Wilderness Review - Within 10 years of the act's effect, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior would recommend any lands and waters established by the act within their respective jurisdictions which would be appropriate for designation as wilderness. Additionally, the Secretaries would allow no activities on the lands established by the act which would impair wilderness suitability prior to Congressional determination.
--Cooperative Management - National Ecological Reserves created within the National Park System are to be managed by the National Park Service with the advice of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Kobuk Valley Monument	1.90
Gates of the Arctic Park	12.20
Mt. McKinley Park	4.20
Yukon-Charley Rivers Park	2.00
Lake Clark Park	5.80
Katmai Monument Extension	2.60
Wrangells Park	18.10
Cape Krusenstern Monument	.30
Aniakchak Caldera Monument	.70
Subtotal	47.80
National Ecological Reserves--Joint Management NPS/BSF&W	
Chukchi-Imuruk Ecological Reserve	4.00
Noatak Ecological Reserve	7.60
Kenai Fjords Ecological Reserve	.30
Subtotal	11.90
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Arctic Wildlife Range Extension	5.60
Yukon Flats Wildlife Range	12.30
Selawik Wildlife Range	2.10
Koyukuk Wildlife Range (5 units)	8.20
Yukon Delta Wildlife Range Extension	5.40
Togiak Wildlife Range (3 units)	3.00
Iliamna Wildlife Range	1.60
Alaska Peninsula Brown Bear Range	4.90
Coastal Wildlife Range (5 units)	.10
Subtotal	43.20
National Forest System	
Chugach Forest Additions (2 units)	.90
Tongass Forest Additions (2 units)	.70
Subtotal	1.60
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System[1]	
Unalakleet Wild River	.05
Nowitna Wild River	.08
Birch Creek Wild River	.20
Fortymile Scenic River	.32
Delta Scenic River	.08
Gulkana Scenic River	.13
Tazlina Wild River	*
Nelchina Wild River	.04
Susitna Wild River	.17
Holitna Wild River	.10
Hoholitna Wild River	.13
Mulchatna Wild River	.10
Melozitna Wild River	.20
Subtotal	1.60
TOTAL	106.20

1. In addition, 27 Wild and Scenic Rivers also proposed within Parks, Refuges, and Ecological Reserves.
* To be comprised of lands not selected by the Native village corporation.


H.R. 6089 - Sullivan
(Department of Interior)
National Park System
National Wildlife Refuge System
National Forest System
National Wild & Scenic River System

THE ALASKA CONSERVATION ACT OF 1975
H.R. 6089, S. 1687 and H.R. 7900

--Introduced for the Administration by Representatives Sullivan (Mo.) and Haley (Fla.) and Senator Jackson (Wash.)

--Policy Statement - None is made except in regard to Sec. of Interior's recommendations pursuant to Sections 17(d)(1) & 17(d)(2) of ANSCA.

--Locatable Minerals -
- Parks - subject to valid existing rights, all additions are withdrawn from location.
- Refuges - same as above plus withdrawn from entry patent and appropriation under mining laws.
- Forests - subject to Mining Law of 1872 except portions of wild and scenic rivers within forest areas.
- Wild Rivers - appropriation under mining laws is prohibited.

--Leasable Minerals
- Parks - bill prohibits extraction of leasable minerals.
- Refuges - Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 applies but Sec. of Interior may cancel any lease with 30 days notice.
- Forests - Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 applies.
- Rivers - "Wild" rivers withdrawn, "Scenic" and "Recreational" rivers not withdrawn.

--Sport Hunting
- Parks - banned in many areas but allowed in some with regulations promulgated by Sec. of Interior in consultation with AF&G. Within 10 yrs. and every 5 yrs. thereafter a review of sport hunting in the parks would be submitted to congress by the Sec. of Interior.
- Refuges - Sec. of Interior would regulate all species except resident wildlife and fish which would be regulated by AF&G.
- Forests - under AF&G.
- Rivers - Sec. of Interior could promulgate zones for regulation.

--Subsistence Use
- Parks & Refuges - uses up to the level in effect at the enactment of the Settlement Act are allowed. Sec. of Interior would promulgate further regulations.
- Forests - regulated by AF&G.
- Rivers - regulated as it was prior to rivers inclusion into the system.

--Access - Not addressed except across Fortymile River for an asbestos deposit potential development.

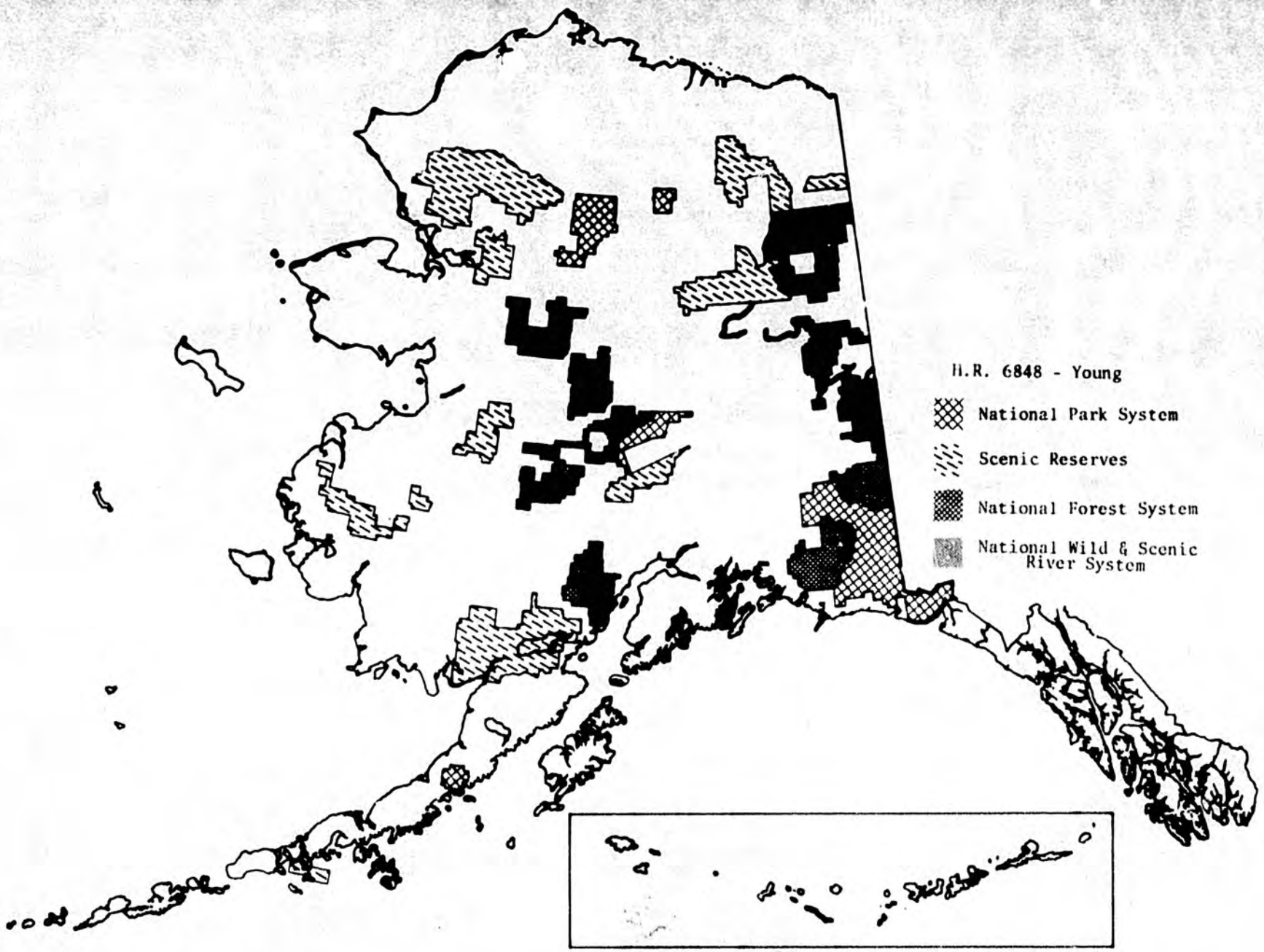
--Effect on ANCSA - Not mentioned.

--Wilderness Review - Within 3 yrs. Sec. of Interior would present recommendations for any areas established by the bill.

--Cooperative Management - Encouraged on all units with an area adjacent to Mt. McKinley Park designated for a "Cooperative Planning and Management Zone."

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Gates of the Arctic Park	8.36
Kobuk Valley Monument	1.85
Cape Krusenstern Monument	0.35
Aniakchak Caldera Monument	0.44
Katmai Park[1]	1.87
Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords Monument[2]	0.30
Lake Clark Park	2.61
Mt. McKinley Park Additions	3.18
Wrangell-St. Elias Park	8.64
Yukon-Charley Rivers	1.97
Chukchi Imuruk Reserve[2]	2.69
Subtotal	32.26
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Yukon Flats Wildlife Refuge	3.59
Arctic Wildlife Refuge Additions	3.76
Koyukuk Wildlife Refuge	4.43
Selawik Wildlife Refuge	1.40
Coastal Wildlife Refuge	0.07
Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge	5.16
Togiak Wildlife Refuge	2.74
Noatak Arctic Range[3]	7.59
Iliamna Resource Range[3]	2.85
Subtotal	31.59
National Forest System	
Porcupine Forest	5.50
Yukon-Kuskokwim Forest	7.30
Wrangell Mountain Forest	5.50
Chugach Forest Additions	0.50
Subtotal	18.80
National Wild and Scenic River System[4]	
Fortymile Wild and Scenic River	0.32
Birch Creek Wild River	0.20
Beaver Creek Wild River	0.20
Unalakleet Wild River	0.10
Subtotal	0.82
TOTAL	83.47

Additions To:
1. Existing Katmai National Monument
2. Joint Administration by National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service.
3. Joint Administration by Fish and Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land Management.
4. In addition, 16 Wild and Scenic Rivers also proposed within Parks, Refuges, and Forests.


H.R. 6848 - Young
National Park System
Scenic Reserves
National Forest System
National Wild & Scenic River System

THE ALASKA NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS CONSERVATION ACT
H.R. 6848 and S. 2676

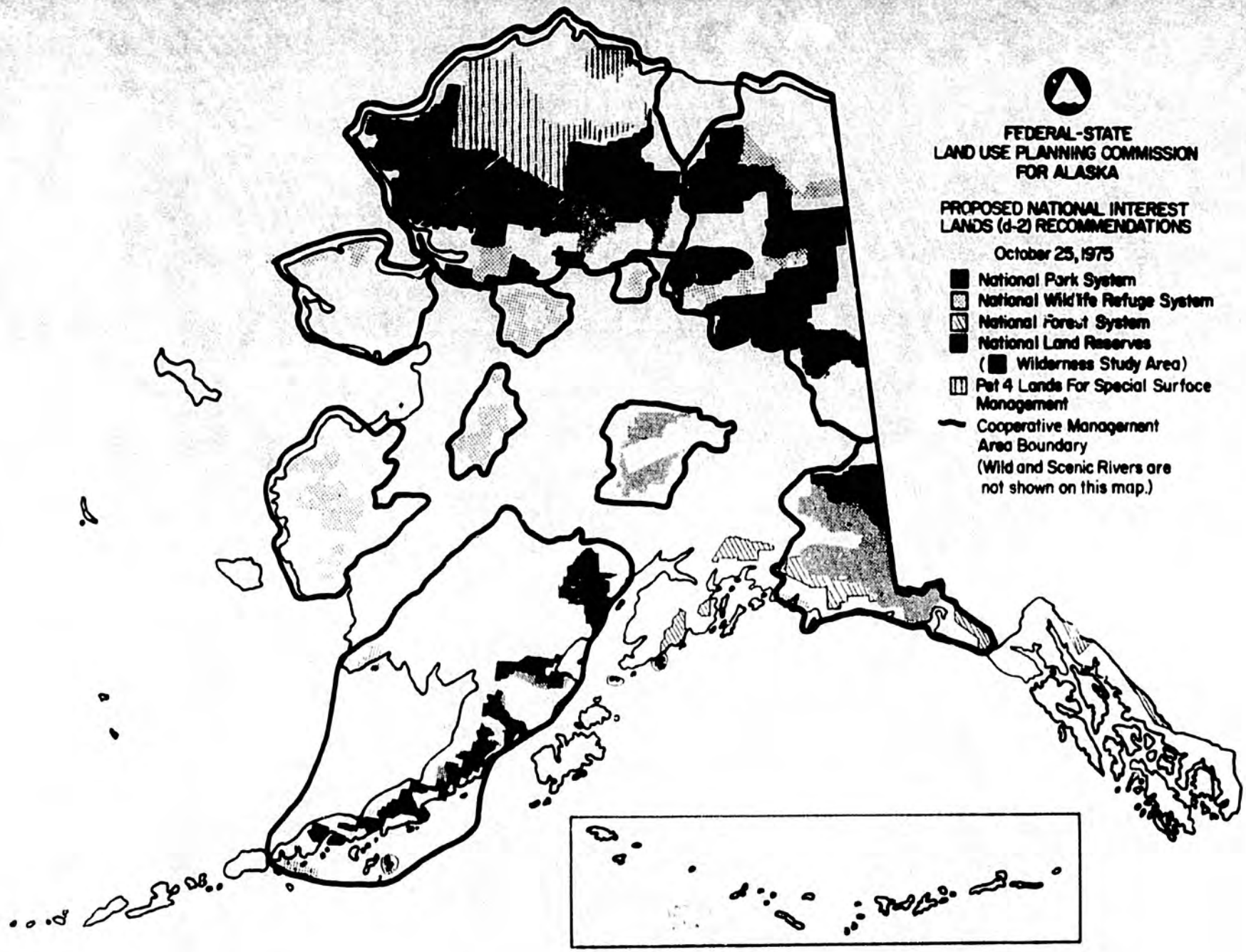
--Introduced by Representative Young (Alaska) and Senator Stevens (Alaska).

--Policy Statement - The act seeks to preserve and protect nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, geological, scientific, wilderness, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values through inclusion of land in the National Park System, National Wild and Scenic River System, and creation of an Alaska Scenic Reserve, under the jurisdiction of a jointly administered Federal-State agency. The act also would designate major areas of public land possessing a variety of resources as units of the National Forest System.
--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All lands designated in the bill are "withdrawn from all forms of entry or application under the public lands laws of the United States." On the other hand, the bill provides that each area is to be administered in accordance with the laws applicable "to the unit of the conservation system it becomes part of." Additionally, the National Forest areas are reaffirmed as administered under "multiple-use sustained-yield principle," while the Alaska Scenic Reserve "shall be used for recreational purposes, timber leasing, and for other such purposes not inconsistent with applicable Federal law."
--Sport Hunting - The bill provides for the regulation of sport hunting under the laws and regulations of the State of Alaska.
--Subsistence Use - The laws of the State of Alaska govern subsistence use in the areas designated by the bill.

--Access - The bill proposes the following corridors:[1] Lisburne Koyuk (1) Pet 4, South (2); Pet 4, East (6); Prospect-Lost River (4), (excluding the portion west of the intersection of 4 and 11); Koyuk-Kamishak Bay (11); Anchorage-Homer power grid (13); Rampart-Canada (27); and Copper Valley (34) described in the Primary Corridor System Report of the Bureau of Land Management. Land within a corridor designated by the bill is withdrawn, and "shall not be designated as part of any (conservation) system or withdrawn and transferred to State, Native or private ownership." Corridor land cannot be committed without notice, hearing and other compliance with applicable procedures. Prior to commitment, access would not be denied, but no property rights may accrue following enactment of the bill. All corridor land reserved but not necessary for such purposes shall become, on January 1, 2001, part of the d-2 area most proximate to that land. The Federal government shall make available to a "Native corporation or village an equivalent acreage of land" which would otherwise be transferred to that Native corporation or village under ANCSA as compensation for reserving land for the multi-modal transportation and utility corridor.
--Effect on ANCSA - Not mentioned.
--Wilderness Review - Not mentioned.
--Cooperative Management - Rather than vesting management powers in cooperative agreements between existing Federal and State agencies, the bill creates an Alaska Scenic Reserve under joint Federal-State administration within the executive branch. The Reserve shall be administered by two Co-Directors, one appointed by the President and one by the Governor of Alaska, in compliance with Federal law through regulations upon which both Co-Directors must concur. "Such regulations shall provide that activities carried out within any part of the Reserve shall further the highest and best use of that part, and shall promote and insure harmony between development of the land and waters and recreational and other uses...The lands are areas containing a diversity of resources and where a variety of existing uses call for a more direct State involvement" in management.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Gates of the Arctic Park	3.24
Kobuk Dunes Monument	0.15
Cape Krusenstern Monument	0.13
Aniakchak Caldera Monument	0.44
Mt. McKinley Park Additions	1.33
Wrangell-St. Elias Park	8.64
Subtotal	13.93
Scenic Reserve System	
Yukon Flats Reserve	2.21
Innoko Reserve	1.84
Selawik Reserve	1.70
Coastal Reserve	0.07
Yukon Delta Reserve	2.69
Subtotal	8.51
National Forest System	
Porcupine Forest	5.50
Fortymile Forest	4.50
Wrangell Mountain Forest	5.50
Yukon Forest	5.40
Kuskokwim Forest	4.48
Lake Clark Forest	2.61
Chugach Forest Additions	0.32
Subtotal	28.31
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	
Birch Creek Scenic River	.20
Beaver Creek Scenic River	.20
Unalakleet Scenic River	.10
Subtotal	.50
Scenic Reserve System	
Noatak Valley Reserve	7.59
Denali Reserve	1.68
Iliamna Reserve	2.85
Arctic Reserve	3.76
Subtotal	15.88
TOTAL	67.13

1. Corridor designation is from Bureau of Land Management's Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis, "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems In Alaska," October 1974.


FEDERAL-STATE
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION
FOR ALASKA
PROPOSED NATIONAL INTEREST
LANDS (d-2) RECOMMENDATIONS
October 25, 1975
National Park System
National Wildlife Refuge System
National Forest System
National Land Reserves
(Wilderness Study Area)
Pet 4 Lands For Special Surface
Management
Cooperative Management
Area Boundary
(Wild and Scenic Rivers are
not shown on this map.)

FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION'S TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS FOR NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS (d)(2)

--Policy Statement - None stated but inference is to minimize conflict between competing values with regard to various resource uses; Federal, State, and private needs; while taking into account the probable effects upon the economic and social structure of Alaska.

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All areas would be open to mineral exploration and extraction except the units of the National Parks and the Wilderness Study Areas which would be closed. The latter two categories amounts to about 27 million acres total.

--Sport Hunting - Parks would be closed to hunting with all other areas open and regulated by AF&G.

--Subsistence Use - is a recognized resource value on all lands except park units. No policy with regard to subsistence use within park units is apparent.

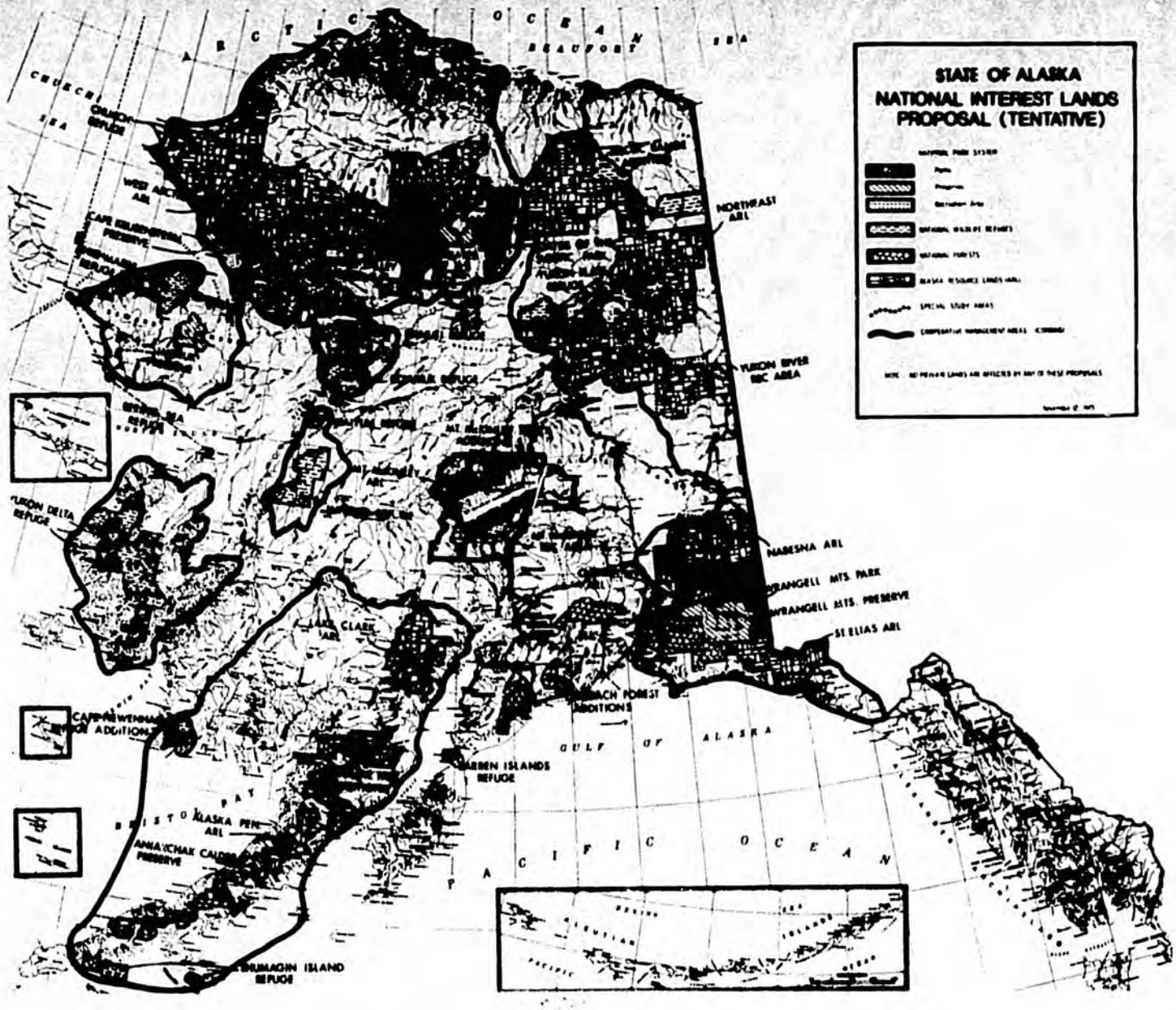
--Access - No specific recommendations are made but the possible use value of a utility corridor across the Arctic National Wildlife Range Additions and transportation routes within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge are mentioned.

--Effect on ANCSA - Recommends development of a new management system (National Land Reserves). The system would provide joint Federal-State planning and classification effort on large areas of the State which contain multiple resource values, such as minerals, timber, and scenic places. The lands of the National Land Reserve would be designated by Congress. Actual management would be carried out by one of the existing land management agencies. This system would not preclude the Native land selection process.

--Wilderness Review - Two specific areas, the Noatak area (7.809 million acres) and the Charley River area (1.289 million acres) are recommended for wilderness study areas.

--Cooperative Management - In addition to the National Land Reserves System, recommendations are made for Cooperative Planning Areas. These large areas of land, encompassing Federal, State, and private lands have been recognized by the Commission as areas which contain resources (such as migratory caribou herds) which cannot be confined within one land ownership. Cooperative planning and management by all landowners would be extremely important to properly maintain these common resources. Also identified are areas in Naval Petroleum No. 4 which contain valuable resources such as caribou and migratory waterfowl. Since these resources are not confined to Pet 4, it is recommended that an agency with expertise in management of these common resources should be a part of the surface management program of the reserve.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Cape Krusenstern N.M.	0.194
Kobuk Sand Dunes N.M.	0.106
Gates of the Arctic N.P.	5.005
Yukon National River	0.538
Mount McKinely N.P. extensions	2.720
Katmai N.P. and extensions	0.542
Aniakchak Caldera N.M.	0.183
Wrangell - St. Elias N.P.	9.000
Glacier Bay N.M. extension	0.031
Subtotal	18.311
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Shishmaref NWR	0.622
Selawik NWR	1.225
Koyukuk NWR	2.400
Yukon Flats NWR	2.144
Arctic NWR additions	2.063
Yukon Delta NWR	3.421
Kaiyuh NWR	0.121
Innoko NWR	1.839
Cape Newenham NWR additions	0.265
Copper River Delta NWR	0.121
Kanuti NWR	0.447
Chukchi NWR	0.074
Bering Sea NWR	0.001
Shumagin Islands NWR	0.070
Barren Islands NWR	0.010
Aialik NWR	0.020
Subtotal	14.843
National Forest System	
Chugach National Forest additions	3.879
Tongass National Forest additions	2.099
Subtotal	5.978
Alaska National Land Reserves	
West Arctic	27.544
East Arctic	20.528
Chisana	2.321
Lake Clark	2.705
Alaska Peninsula	5.840
Subtotal	58.938
TOTAL	98.077


STATE OF ALASKA
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS
PROPOSAL (TENTATIVE)
ARCTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
CHUKCHI SEA
NORTHEAST ARL
YUKON RIVER MIC AREA
NABESNA ARL
WRANGELL MTS. PARK
WRANGELL MTS. PRESERVE
ST ELIAS ARL
GULF OF ALASKA
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALASKA PEN. ARL
ANIAKCHAK CALDERA PRESERVE
SHUMAGIN ISLAND REFUGE
SEMIDI ISLANDS REFUGE
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS

STATE OF ALASKA'S PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL PERTAINING TO NATIONAL INTEREST (d)(2) LANDS IN ALASKA

--Policy Statement - None is made. Inference is made to provide for state input into land management decisions pertaining to federal lands, when those decisions have a state-wide impact.

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals -
- Parks, Preserves and Wild Rivers would be closed to the extraction of minerals.
- Alaska Resource Lands, Recreation Areas, Scenic Rivers and Wildlife Refuges and Ranges would be open to extraction of minerals but under strict regulation.
- Forests would be open to extraction of minerals under various existing regulations.
- Areas outside the above but within the commons would be open to regulated extraction of minerals.

--Sport Hunting -
- Parks would be closed to hunting and and trapping but open to fishing.
- Preserves would be open to hunting, trapping and fishing under AF&G regulations with emphasis on providing low density, high quality experience.
- Wild and Scenic Rivers would be managed per the regulations applicable to adjacent Federal lands.
- All other areas would be regulated by AF&G and open to hunting, trapping, and fishing.

--Subsistence Use -
- Parks would be closed to subsistence hunting and trapping but open to other subsistence uses.
- All other areas would be open to subsistence uses under AF&G regulations, except Wild and Scenic Rivers within Parks which would be closed.

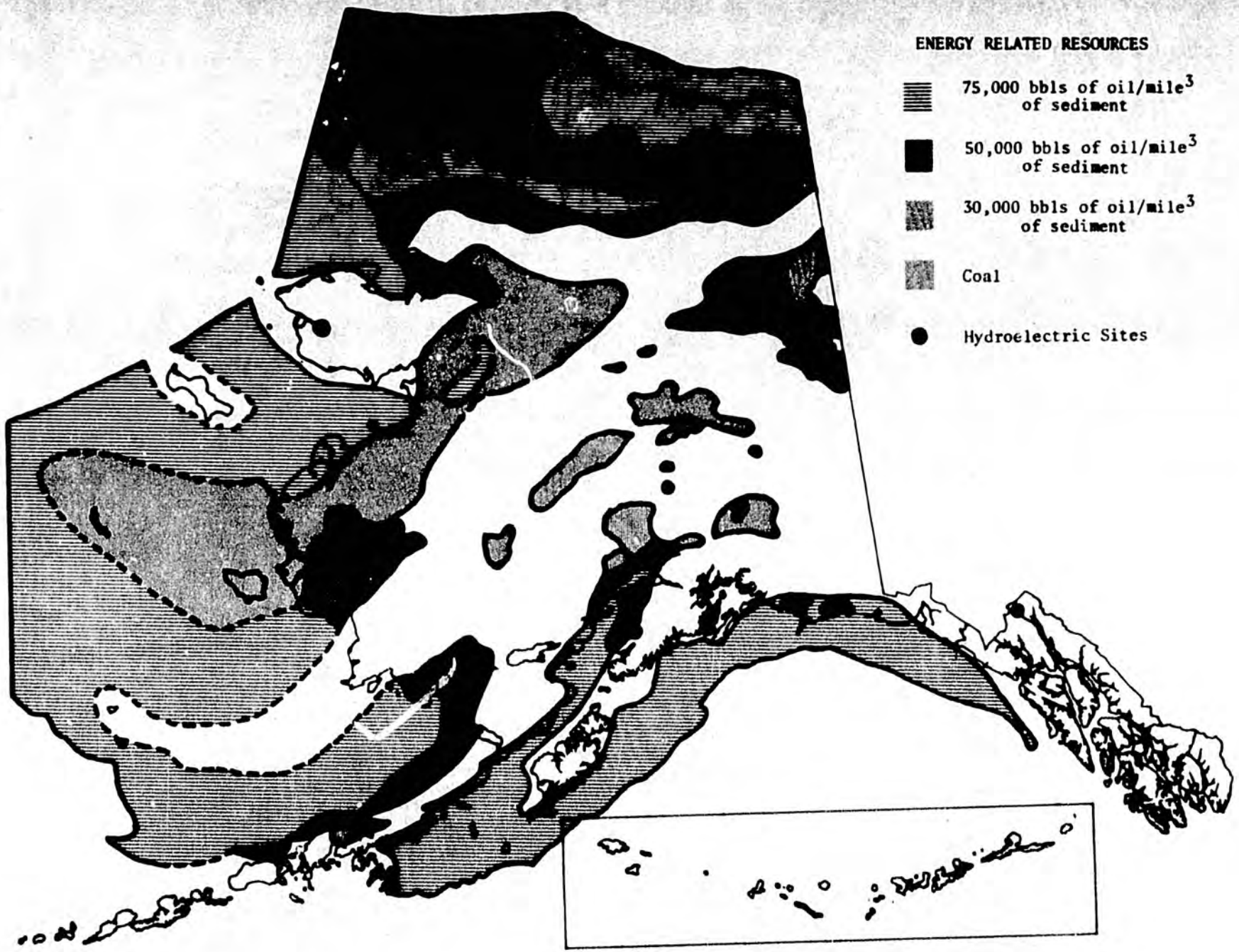
--Access - The Alaska Land Commission (see Cooperative Management) would adopt regulations for identifying transportation and utility corridors in Alaska as these become necessary to meet both national and state transportation needs across all federal lands in Alaska except areas designated by Congress for wilderness review or for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. To the extent provided in State law, the commission would adopt regulations for identifying corridors across State lands.

--Effect on ANCSA -
- Creates a new "fifth" Federal system for managing national interest lands in Alaska--The Alaska Resource Lands--which would be classified by the Alaska Land Commission (see Cooperative Management) within the bounds of a Congressional prime or dominant value designation. Actual management would be carried out by appropriate agencies.
- The Alaska Land Commission would have authority over transportation corridors instead of, or in addition to, the process indicated in ANCSA.
- Creates Cooperative Management Areas (commons) wherein state (after legislative approval), federal and private (at owner's option) lands would be jointly managed with each party having veto authority over actions on their lands.

--Wilderness Review - No definite position is presented but two alternatives are: 1) Designation of wilderness study areas for 5 years with Secretary reporting recommendation to the President within 3 years. The President could then make his recommendations to Congress. Such lands would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws for the 5 years. 2) Certain national interest lands would be designated as part of the Wilderness System immediately, by the Act itself.

--Cooperative Management - The Alaska Land Commission composed of six members, 3 Federal (1 the co-chairman, appointed by the President and 2 appointed by the Sec. of Interior) and 3 State (appointed by the Governor) would have management authority over all vacant and unreserved federal lands within the commons as well as state lands (if approved by the legislature). They would classify lands in the Alaska Resource Lands category, promote cooperative management agreements and review management practices and classification on all lands in Alaska in addition to those aspects previously discussed.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
Alaska Resource Lands	
West Arctic	27.544
Northeast	17.860
Alaska Peninsula	5.890
Lake Clark	3.238
Mt. McKinley	1.030
Nebesna	3.131
Chitina	.832
St. Elias	2.421
Subtotal	61.946
National Park System	
Gates to the Arctic Park	3.728
Gates to the Arctic Preserve	.562
Mt. McKinley	
North Park Addition	1.015
South Park Addition	.655
Recreation Area	.542
Kobuk Valley Preserve	.325
Cape Krusenstern Preserve	.180
Inuruk Preserve	.72[illegible]
Yukon River Receation Area	.698
Aniakchak Preserve	.138
Katmai Park Addition	.515
Wrangell Mountains	
Park	3.708
Preserve	1.950
Subtotal	16.738
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Shishmaref	1.436
Selawik	1.225
Koyukuk	2.400
Kanuti	.447
Yukon Flats	2.144
Arctic Wildlife Range Addition	2.224
Kaiyuk	.121
Innoko	1.541
Yukon Delta	3.121
Cape Newenham Addition	.65
Alaska Coastal Refuges	[illegible]0
Subtotal	15.2[illegible]
National Forest System	
Chugach Additions	
Kenai Fiords	.598
Nellie Juan	.297
College Fiord	.964
Bremner-Copper Rivers	2.726
Subtotal	4.585
TOTAL	98.563


ENERGY RELATED RESOURCES
75,000 bbls of oil/mile³ of sediment
50,000 bbls of oil/mile³ of sediment
30,000 bbls of oil/mile³ of sediment
Coal
Hydroelectric Sites

University of Alaska

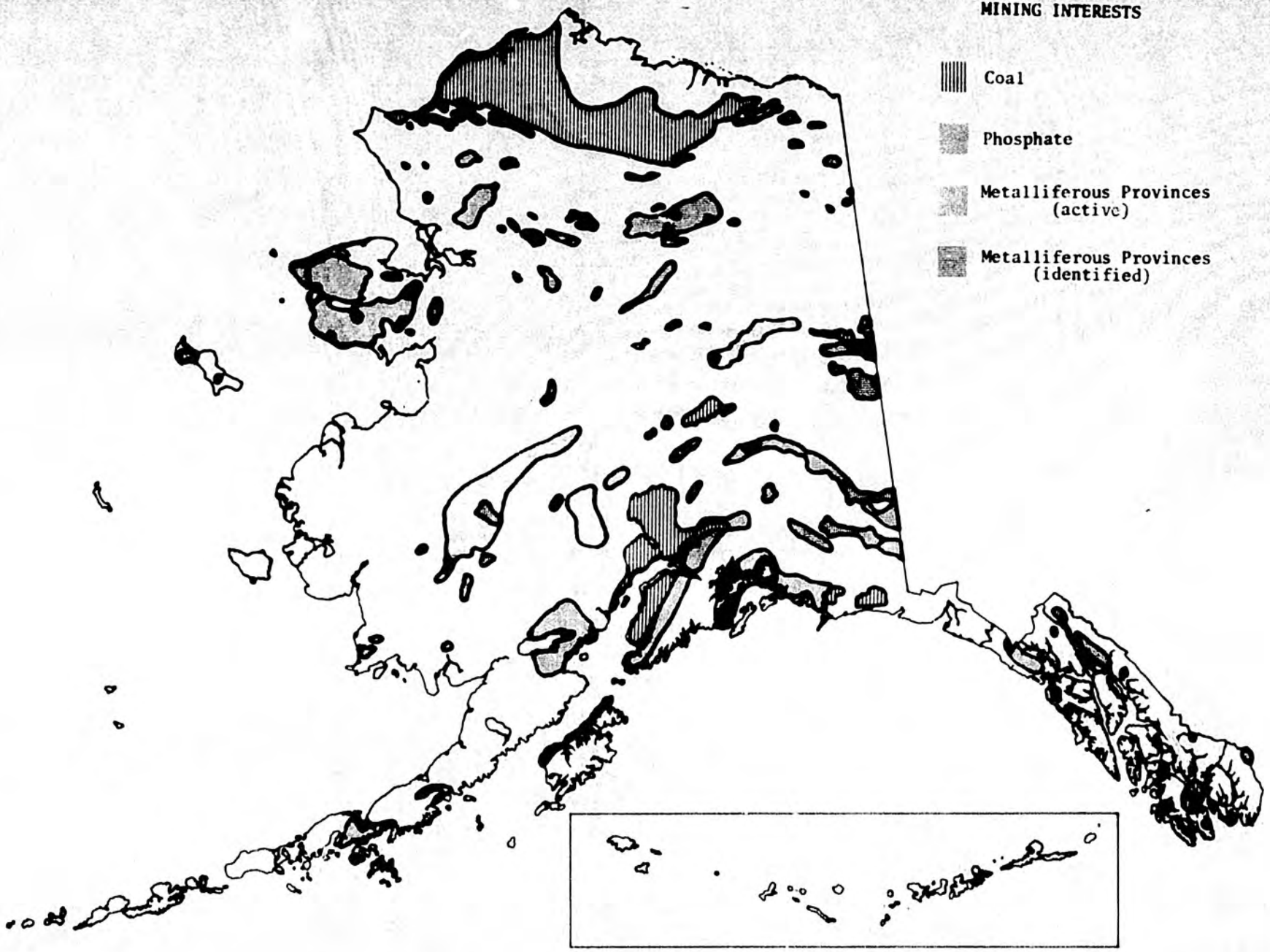
ENERGY RELATED RESOURCES

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 38-49.

Oil & Natural Gas - It was estimated in 1974 that on and off-shore reserves of oil and natural gas equaling 86.6 billion barrels of oil and 469.4 trillion cubic feet of gas could ultimately be recoverable in Alaska. Estimated discovered reserves as of 1974 were 10.5 billion barrels of oil (10 billion in the Prudhoe Bay field) and 29.7 trillion cubic feet of gas (26 trillion in the Prudhoe Bay field). In order to place this resource potential in perspective one needs to realize that the United States' demand for oil in 1968 was 3.3 billion barrels and it is projected that by the year 2000, demand will be about 11.8 billion barrels per year.

Coal - Estimates totaling more than 130 billion tons or about 8% of the U.S. reserves have been made for Alaska coalfields. The northern flank area of the Brooks Range and North slope, or about 30,000 square miles, is believed to be underlain continuously with coal. This field contains about 92% of Alaska's total estimated reserves. Comparatively the U.S. production of coal in 1971 totaled 3.295 billion tons.

Hydroelectric Power - Hydroelectric power potential is widespread throughout Alaska except in the Aleutians and on the Arctic slope. Electrical energy is not now considered an exportable product but should be viewed as a conserver of non-renewable fossil fuels for use within Alaska. If Alaska's larger hydroelectric sites were developed, she would have a 31.9 million kw installed capacity. Peak demand in 1972 was only 562,000 kw with projected peak demand in the year 2000 of only 5,260,000 kw.


MINING INTERESTS
Coal
Phosphate
Metalliferous Provinces (active)
Metalliferous Provinces (identified)

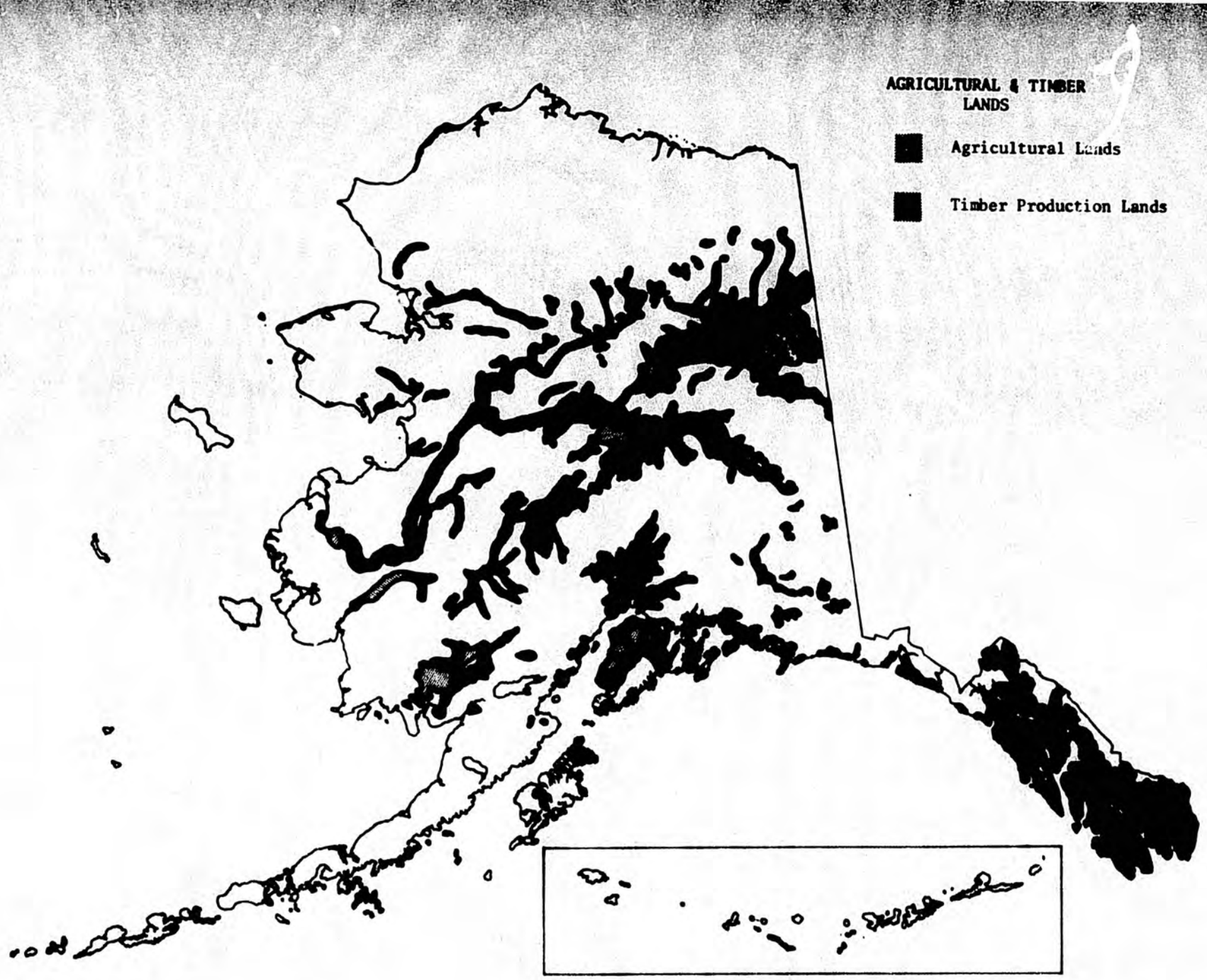
University of Alaska

METALLIFEROUS RELATED RESOURCES

Geologically, Alaska is suitable for many major metalliferous deposits, but available information is not adequate to determine extent or location of these mineral resources. Accurate assessment of potential reserves and the extent of metallic mineralization over large areas awaits extensive prospecting and exploration by geologists and engineers. A number of areas such as the Kobuk copper-zinc province have high prospective value for mineral development, with geologic data available indicating sufficient deposits to justify production. These deposits are in remote areas, inaccessable by land, and have not justified transportation system costs in addition to development costs todate.

International competition for world mineral supplies, which are non-renewable resources, continues to grow. Development of Alaska's oil and gas reserves may make Alaska both a developmental area and a viable market for Alaska's own mineral resources.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 55-57.


AGRICULTURAL & TIMBER LANDS
Agricultural Lands
Timber Production Lands

University of Alaska

AGRICULTURE AND TIMBER RELATED RESOURCES

Agriculture

The present agricultural industry in the state is limited to one percent of the land identified as potentially suitable for production. In 1972, the Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service estimated there were 310 farms with a total combined size of about 72,000 acres, of which about 18,000 acres were in crops, with the remainder in pasture and uncleared lands.

The annual value of crop and livestock production for four areas under cultivation during 1972, according to data from the Alaska Rural Development Council is as follows: Matanuska Valley $4,421,400; Tanana Valley, $864,800; Southwest-Kodiak, $232,200; and Kenai Peninsula, $215,200.

Agricultural products of the Matanuska and Tanana Valley areas presently include cool season vegetables, berries, potatoes, milk, forage, and small grains for Alaskan markets. The potential for commercial vegetable processing and grass seed production in these areas is high. The Yukon Flats area has high prospective potential for growing forage and small grain crops. Large grassland areas of coastal Alaska from the Kenai-Kodiak area to the islands in the eastern Aleutians are suitable for production of beef, mutton, and wool. Reindeer grazing range extends from the eastern Arctic across the North Slope and down the west coast to the Goodnews Bay area and has an estimated carrying capacity of over 150,000 animals per year.

Alaska has four areas with a combined total of 9.5 million acres having a favorable combination of soils, moisture, and climate and where 50 percent or more of the area is suitable for crop or forage production:

1. Yukon Flats, 5,282,000 acres.
2. Central Yukon-Tanana, 590,000 acres.
3. Cook Inlet-Susitna, 2,542,000 acres.
4. Kenai Peninsula, 1,090,000 acres.

In addition, five other Alaskan areas with high production potential where 25 to 50 percent of the total area suitable for crops comprise an additional 15.1 million acres as follows:

1. Central Yukon-Tanana, 9,335,000 acres.
2. Lower Yukon, 1,870,000 acres.
3. McGrath-Kuskokwim area, 2,024,000 acres.
4. Cook Inlet, 177,000 acres.
5. Bristol Bay, 1,747,000 acres.

Another 9 million acres of land in Alaska is marginally suitable for agriculture. Grass and tundra uplands on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and Aleutian Islands have potential as grazing land for domestic livestock.

Future development of commercial agriculture in Alaska is related to increased utilization of other resources in the state and future demands for agricultural products which can be produced in the subarctic. Need to supplement food supplies during periods of world shortages or shortages in undeveloped nations may spur development of Alaska's agricultural potential.

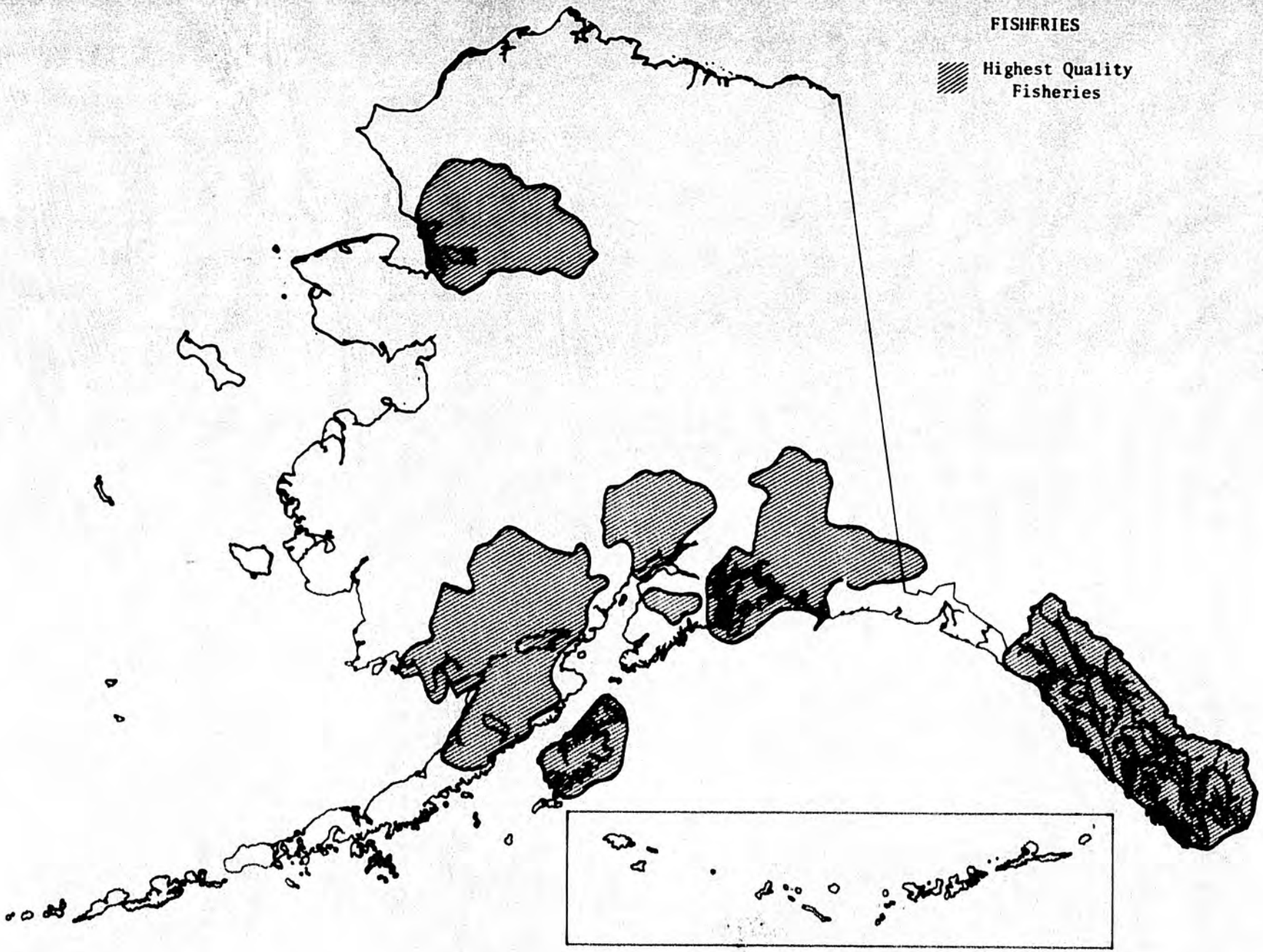
Timber

Timber harvest in the spruce hemlock coastal forests extending from Kodiak to Icy Bay is increasing in response to local and foreign market and demands. Similar forests in Southeast Alaska Icy Straits are currently the largest producers of commercial timber in the State, providing rough lumber, cants, pulp, and other timber products to world markets.

Commercial forest producing lands in Interior Alaska are confined primarily to river valleys, with limited acreage on favorable sites in adjacent uplands. An estimated 22,469,000 acres of the Interior, including upper Cook Inlet, have a prospective yield of 130 million board feet of timber per year.

Present production of rough timber and logs is limited to a few areas along the Kuskokwim, Tanana, Yukon Flats and Matanuska River areas. With the advent of increased urban and rural development throughout the Interior and increased foreign demands, this renewable timber resource could be utilized to a greater extent in providing construction materials, logs, chips, and other wood products for regional and Statewide use.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 57-60.


FISHERIES
Highest Quality Fisheries

MAJOR FISHERIES RELATED RESOURCES

Alaskan fisheries are used for commercial, sport and subsistence purposes.

Probably the highest quality fish production area in the State is Bristol Bay for both the commercial and sports use. This includes the drainages from Port Moller on the Alaska Peninsula to Cape Newenham. Two other high quality fishery areas in the State are the Copper River drainage of Prince William Sound above Woods Canyon, and Kodiak Island. The next most important areas would be Cook Inlet and Southeast Alaska. The fifth area involves several major drainages of the Kotzebue Sound.

Five species of salmon--king, silver, red, pink and chum--are found in Alaska. Other anadromous fish are the Dolly Varden, Arctic char, steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout. Locally sheefish and some species of whitefish are also anadromous. Important freshwater fish are Arctic grayling, rainbow, lake trout, burbot and nothern pike.

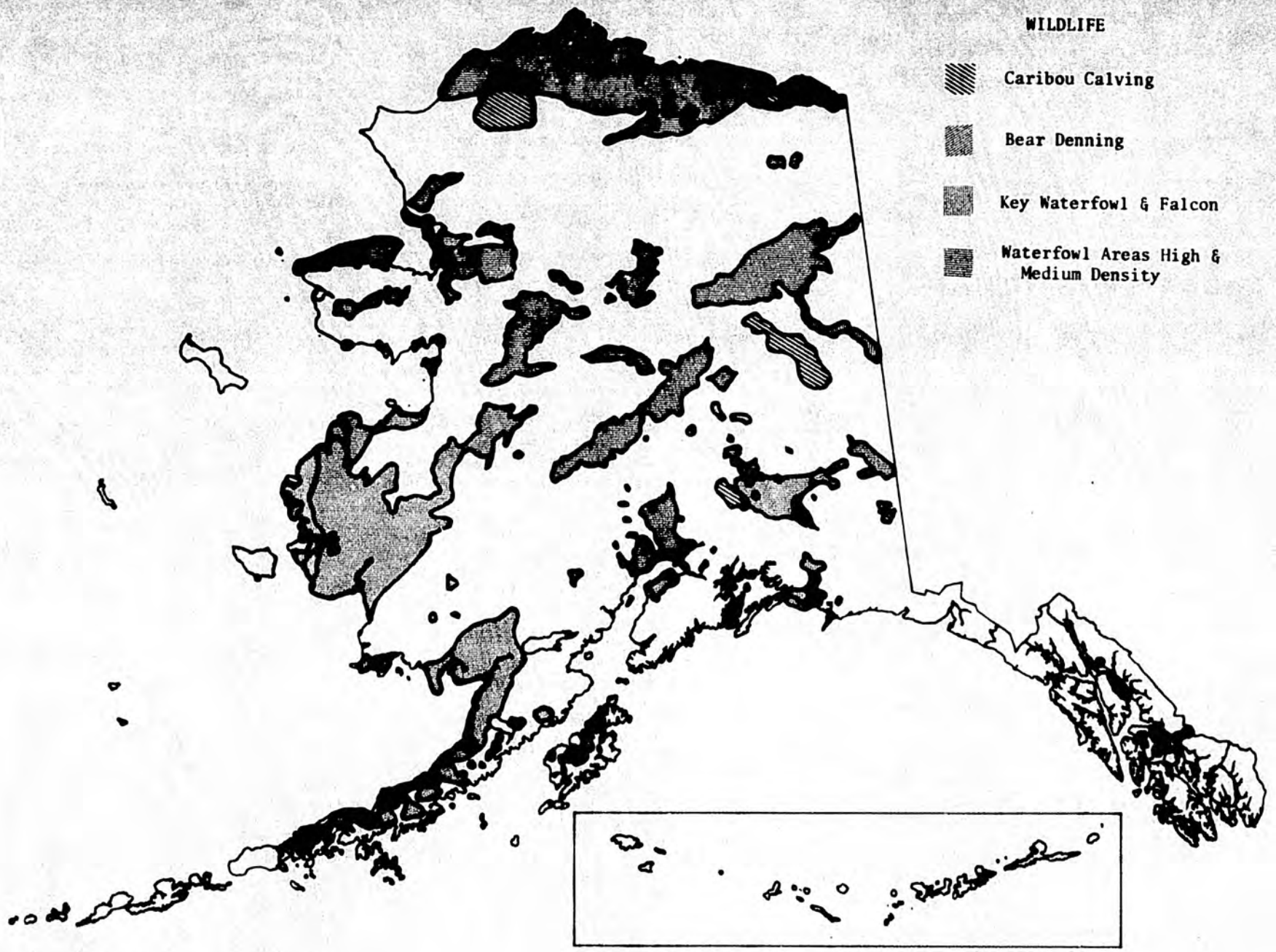
From 1965 to 1971 the value of Alaska's commercial fish to fisherman has ranged from $47.8 to $97.5 million. This includes salmon, bottom fish and shellfish. With the recent increase in market value the annual catch is possibly up to $100 million now.

Alaskan Commercial Fisheries
Annual Value of Harvest

Year	$ Value in Millions
1965	70.3
1966	80.7
1967	47.8
1968	79.1
1969	64.7
1970	97.5
1971	85.5

Sport fishing has an estimated worth of $20 million. No estimates were available for subsistence use, which would also be a substantial amount.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 67-69.


WILDLIFE
Caribou Calving
Bear Denning
Key Waterfowl & Falcon
Waterfowl Areas High & Medium Density

MAJOR WILDLIFE RELATED RESOURCES

The economic value of wildlife to the State is estimated at $13.2 million annually. This is generated through use of Alaskan wildlife resources for sport hunting, trapping, subsistence, viewing, photographing, and nature appreciation. Subsistence use values are based on an implicit value of meat, hide, and by-products at $1.29 per pound.

Barren Ground Caribou

There are 13 major caribou herds in Alaska, with at least two factors critical to caribou survival: calving areas and migration routes between seasonal ranges and the calving grounds. The location of calving areas may change from year to year, but those of the larger herds have tended to be well established.

The socio-economic value of Alaskan caribou is generated through caribou use for sport hunting, subsistence, viewing, photographing and nature appreciation. Sport hunting generates approximately $5 million annually, of which about $2.5 million benefits the Alaskan economy directly. The current subsistence harvest is valued at $4 million annually.

Moose

Moose are distributed over most of Alaska except for the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands. They utilize a wide range of habitats at different times of the year, and are quite adaptable to changing conditions.

The socio-economic value of moose relates to moose for meat, sport hunting, subsistence, viewing, photographing, and nature appreciation. Sport hunting guarantees approximately $3 million annually to the State of which about $1.5 million benefits the Alaskan economy directly. Subsistence use is about $1 million annually.

Brown/Grizzly Bear

Alaska is known worldwide for its bears. They are absent only from the Aleutian Islands beyond Unimak and from the islands south of Frederick Sound.

Key habitat areas for the brown/grizzly bear are the denning areas and the "concentration areas" along salmon streams in late summer and early fall.

The socio-economic value of the brown/grizzly bear is essentially generated through sport hunting, minor amounts of subsistence hunting and viewing and photography. In 1973, 61% of the bears killed were taken by nonresident sport hunters.

Nonresidents spend between $2,500 and $3,500 in Alaska to get a bear. Residents spend little taking a bear incidental to hunting another animal, or as much as $2,500 or more for a guided hunt. About $2 million was spent for bear hunting in 1973 in Alaska.

Dall Sheep

Dall sheep inhabit parts of all major mountain ranges in Alaska. Dall sheep rams are one of the most desired sport hunting trophies in North America.

Areas of key habitat are mineral licks and lambing grounds.

The economic value of Alaskan sheep is for sport hunting, viewing, photographing and nature appreciation. Sport hunting generates approximately $1.8 million annually of which about $.9 million benefits the Alaskan economy directly.

Polar Bear and Marine Mammals

The Alaskan polar bear population is concentrated in the Bering Sea/Chukchi Sea area and along the north Arctic coast. During the period 1940 to 1972, sport hunting of polar bear was a growing trend, which ended by passage of the Federal Marine Mammals Protection Act.

Pacific walrus, steller sea lion, sea otter and several varieties of seals inhabit the off shore waters of Alaska. Hunting of seals for fur was common prior to the Alaska Purchase and continued until the above Protection Act curtailed the harvest.

Areas of key habitat for polar bear in Alaska include known denning areas east of the Colville River delta along the Beaufort Seacoast.

No sport hunting revenues have been derived from sea mammals since 1972. Subsistence use is low, and limited to coastal areas largely north of the Arctic Circle.

Waterfowl

The Alaskan waterfowl resource is composed of some 41 species of ducks, 13 species and subspecies of geese and 3 species of swans. Estimated fall flight from Alaska include 10,224,000 ducks, 1,145,000 geese and 73,600 swans.

Based on duck stamps sold, gross annual expenditures in Alaska amounts to approximately $1 million.

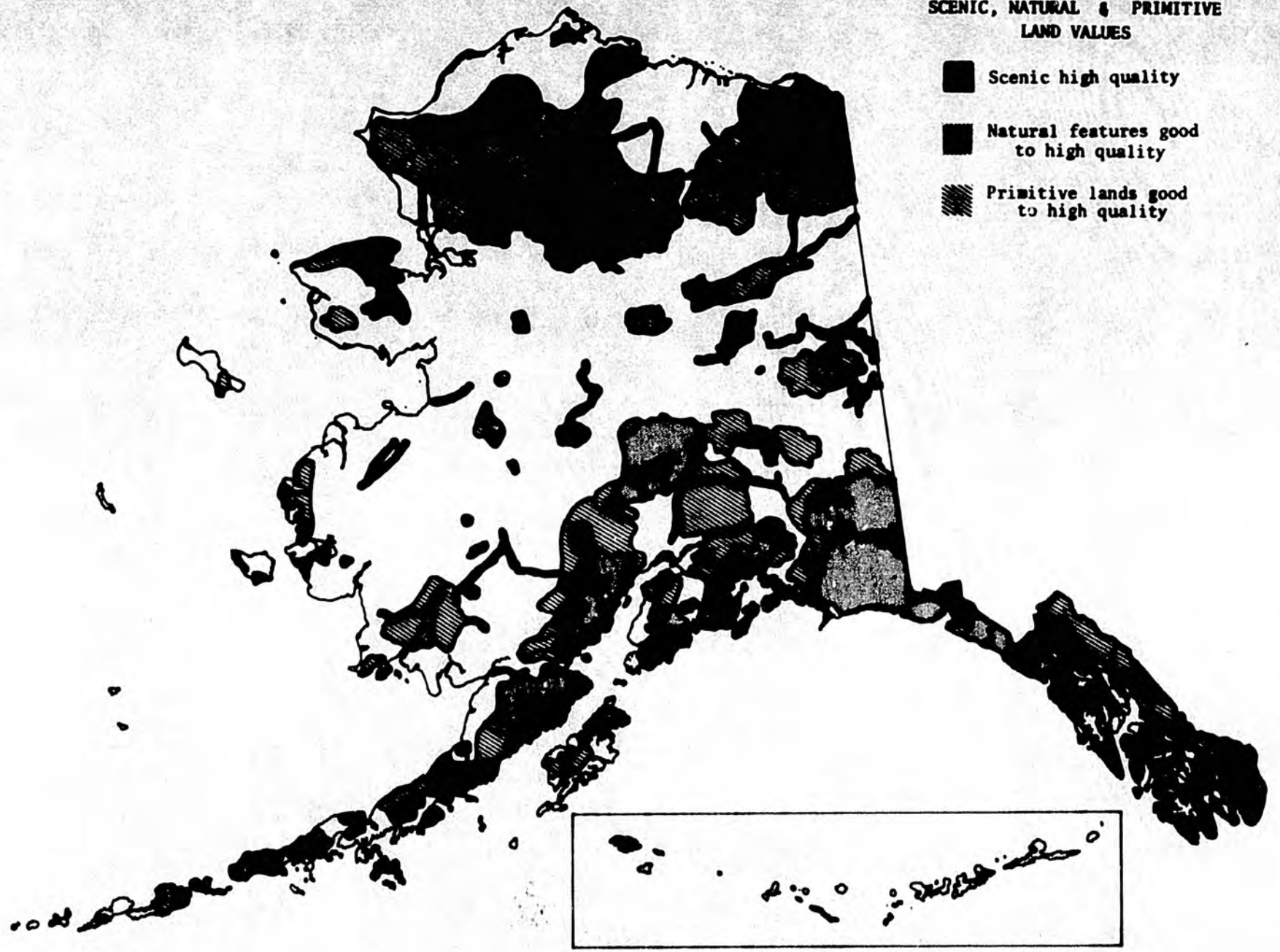
Waterfowl from Alaskan nesting areas account for approximately 20% of the total United States sport harvest. Almost all of these 2.7 million birds are taken in places other than Alaska. It is estimated that $25.8 million is spent by hunters attempting to harvest Alaskan migratory waterfowl.

Subsistence use of waterfowl in parts of Alaska is substantial with an implicit value of $274,000 per year.

Peregrine Falcons, Hawks and Eagles

Several major areas of the state are noted for their importance for nesting sites for the peregrine falcon, hawks and eagles. Especially important are the upper Yukon, Porcupine and Colville Rivers.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 70-77.


SCENIC, NATURAL & PRIMITIVE
LAND VALUES
Scenic high quality
Natural features good
to high quality
Primitive lands good
to high quality

SCENIC, NATURAL, HISTORIC AND PRIMITIVE RELATED RESOURCES

Outdoor recreation and tourism are important to the economy of Alaska. In 1971 tourists spent an estimated $45 million in Alaska.[1]

Inventory information on recreation resources is based on the Bureau of Land Management's recreational inventory system. The basic concept of this system is that the natural and cultural resources have "inherent" recreational use values that can be measured without considering location, existing or potential use levels, existing management systems, withdrawals, or proximity to roads, population centers, etc. This inherent value is measured entirely from the recreation user's point of view without considering the effect the use being evaluated has on the resource or other resource use. The basic system was modified to some degree to make it more useful in undertaking a state-wide inventory of Alaska's vast expanse and limited availability of information.

Quality ratings are based on the resource conditions as they exist during the season of use. Three ratings were used for the State: high, good, and low. Values considered are: (1) scenic, (2) natural features, (3) historic sites, and (4) primitive lands.

1. Richard Tussing, 1973, The National Park System in Alaska - An Economic Study.

Scenic

Scenic areas include a variety of visual aspects pleasing to the eye. These often include parts of mountain ranges, water features such as snow, ice, rivers, lakes and fiords. Large areas of similar terrain usually are not included. Foregrounds have been included to enhance opportunities for viewing and protection of the primary features. Landform, color, water, vegetation and uniqueness are important factors.

Natural

Natural features include unique geological, botanical and zoological areas. Natural free-flowing rivers with primitive qualities provide a sampling of the most significant fresh water-related features which are unique to Alaska.

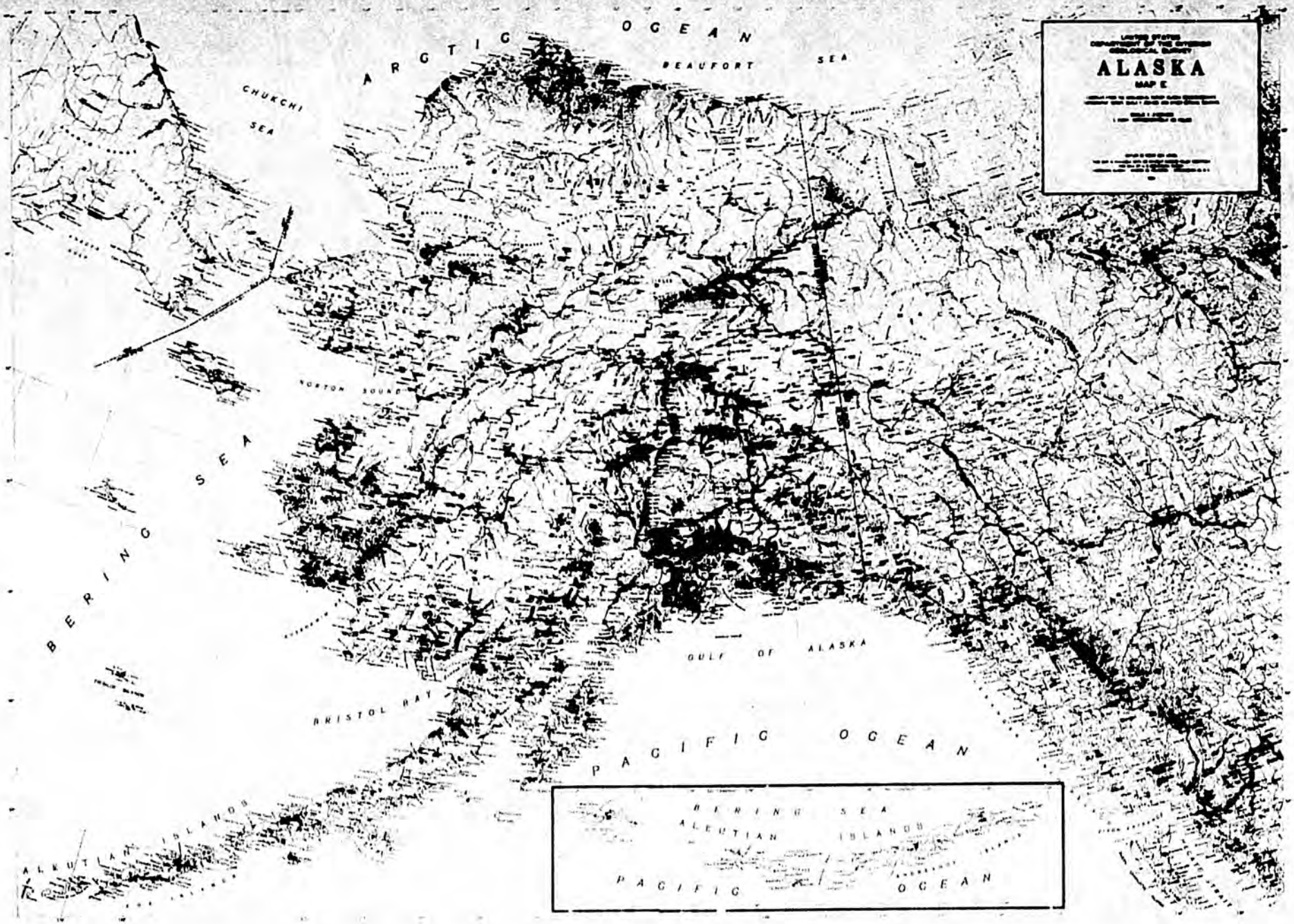
Historic

Historic sites are located throughout the State, but the Southeast contains a large number of sites connected with the early exploration and settlement of Alaska as well as the Gold Rush Era.

Primitive

Primitive lands are found mostly in the higher mountain ranges and along the Arctic Coast where there is potential to establish an excellent system of primitive areas having a variety of ecosystems. In the conterminous United States, it has been necessary to establish primitive areas from "left overs."

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 62-64


ALASKA
MAP E
ARCTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
CHUKCHI SEA
NORTON SOUND
BERING SEA
GULF OF ALASKA
BRISTOL BAY
PACIFIC OCEAN
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
BERING SEA
ALEUTIAN ISLANDS
PACIFIC OCEAN

	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
ALASKA REFUGE ACT **H.R. 1520** **Dingell - Michigan**	—	—	**68**	—	—	**68**
REFUGE ORGANIC ACT **H.R. 1522** **Dingell - Michigan**	—	—	**77.9**	—	—	**77.9**
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS RESERVATION ACT **H.R. 2063 -** **Udall, Arizona** **S. 1688** **Jackson, Washington**	**1.6**	**47.8**	**43.2**	**1.6**	**11.9** **National Ecological Reserves**	**106.1**
ALASKA PARKS & RIVERS **H.R. 9346** **Udall, Arizona**	—	**47.8**	—	**1.6**	**11.9** **National Ecological Reserves**	**61.3**
ALASKA PARKS & RIVERS H.R. 9585 Taylor, North Carolina	—	32.3	—	0.8	—	33.1
ALASKA CONSERVATION ACT H.R. 7900 - Haley, Florida H.R. 6089 - Sullivan, Michigan S. 1687 - Jackson, Washington	18.8	32.3	31.6	0.82 2,605 miles	—	83.57
ALASKA NATIONAL PARK LANDS CONSERVATION ACT H.R. 6848 Young, Alaska	28.3	13.9	—	.05	22.0 Scenic Reserves	64.7
STATE'S PROPOSAL	4.6	16.8	15.3	—	61.9 Alaska Resource Lands	98.6
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL	5.98	18.32	14.84	1	58.94 Resource Lands	98.08

STATED POLICY	LOCATABLE MINERALS	LEASABLE MINERALS	SPORT HUNTING	SUBSISTENCE USE	ACCESS	EFFECT ON ANLCSA	WILDERNESS REVIEW
Protection of migratory fowl & wildlife. Also international committment	Refuges - closed	Refuges - Closed	Refuges - allowed State Controlled	Refuges - resident population under State control	Sites completely surrounded would be quaranteed access	Refuges would PRECEDE native or state selection	Not mentioned
Improve present Nat. Wildlife Refuge System and protection of Alaska fish & wildlife	Refuges - closed, subject to valid existing rights	Refuges - Closed, subject to valid existing rights	Refuges - allowed only by the Sec. of Interior	Refuges - Sec. of Interior controlled	Not provided for except under complex procedure and tender of fair market value	Native could select, but non-selected lands would become a part of the refuge. State lands could be taken, but must be exchanged	10 yrs. Sec. of Interior would recommend all areas of 5000 contiguous acres and all roadless islands for inclusion or exclusion in wilderness
Preserve Federal lands in Alaska for future generations	Parks - closed Refuges - closed Reserves - closed Forests - open 11(a) (1) & (3) not selected - closed	Parks - closed Refuges - closed Reserves - closed Forests - open 11(a) (1) & (3) not selected - closed	Parks - closed Refuges & Reserves - Sec. of Interior controlled Forests - Open - State	Parks - allowed - Sec. of Interior controlled Refuges & Wild & Scenic Rivers - same	Not mentioned	Native lands not selected become a part of the system - land outside 2 yr. review. State lands - within could be taken but in exchange	Sec. of Ag. & Interior would make recommendtions in 10 yrs. & in the mean time would not allow activties which would impair wilderness suitability until Congress acts
None, except those of the Sec. of the Interior	Parks - closed, including McKinley Refuges - closed, 20 yr. review Forests - Mining Law of 1872 Wild & Scenic Rivers - closed within 1/4 mile of the river	Parks - Leasing Law of 1920, 30 day cancel Refuges - same Forests - Leasing Law of 1920 Wild & Scenic Rivers - Wild Rivers - Wild rivers - closed, scenic rivers - open	Parks - banned in some, 10 - 5 yr. review, Int. control Wild & Scenic Rivers - allowed, Int. control	Parks - allowed (Sec. of Interior) Refuges - allowed (Sec. of Interior) Forests - not mentioned Wild & Scenic Rivers - same as parks and refuges	Does not address, except access across the Forty-mile River for asbestos deposits	Not mentioned	Parks - (Including McKinley) Sec. of Interior 3 yrs. to recommend areas Refuges - Same as above except Noatak 20 yrs. Forests - 3 yrs. to recommend wilderness
Preserve and protect nationally significant values	All areas would be managed under existing Federal laws	All areas would be managed under existing Federal Laws	Regulation of hunting would be by the State	State would control on all areas	8 specific corridors Land reverts to D-2 if not used by 1/1/2001 Equivalent acres for the natives 300' wide	Not mentioned	Not mentioned.
Provide state input on Federal lands & provide cooperative planning	Parks - closed Preserves - closed Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - generally closed Resource lands - open but controlled	Parks - closed Preserves - closed Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - generally closed Resource lands - open but controlled	Parks - closed Preserves - open Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - open Resource lands - open	Parks - closed Preserves - open Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - open Resource lands - open	The Commission would decide on all corridors but would be prohibited from crossing wilderness areas either designated or under study for inclusion	Creates a Federal-State Commission to cooperatively manage lands. Creates the Alaska Resource Land which would be managed by the commission under Congressional prime use designation. Creates the commons in which State, Federal & private lands would be jointly managed (the latter at owners option).	Designation of study areas for recommendations in 3 yrs. Instant wilderness to be a part of the Act.
Minimize conflict between preservation & utilization for National, State & native needs & best interests	All areas would be open to mineral exploration & development except National Parks & Wilderness study areas, which total some 27 million acres	All areas would be open to mineral exploration & development except National Parks & Wilderness study areas, which total some 27 million acres	Parks - closed Remainder under State control	No definite policy apparent	Not mentioned except to say that transportation corridors were a possible use for some instances	Would not effect native or state selections but would call for joint Fed/State classification in resource lands	Some 9.1 million acres would be classified as wilderness study areas, but no time periods for decisions were indicated

INFORMATION PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE TO AUTHOR

INFORMATION PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE TO AUTHOR

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

PLEASE NOTE: THE FOLLOWING PAGES WERE TREATED AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

AGRICULTURAL ISSUES IN D-2 LAND SELECTIONS

NANA REGION D-2 COMMENTS

AGRICULTURAL SOILS - MAP BASED ON SCS SURVEY

Presented to

GOVERNOR HAMMOND

ALASKA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Coordinated by
Alaska Rural Development Council

Anchorage, Alaska
February 15, 1977

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS - D-2 SELECTION CONCERNS
as presented to
Alaska's Congressional Delegation & Governor Hammond
coordinated by
Alaska Resource Development Council

Preface - The D-2 land selection process confronts Alaskans, and the U.S. as a nation, with decision alternatives that have profound implications for future as well as current generations. This potential transition of land management and control occurs in a setting of diminishing world capability to satisfy food needs. Decisions on land ownership and use are also being addressed before the U.S. as a nation has clearly identified and established criteria by which it would preserve prime agricultural land for future use.

Changing world energy reserves and shifting climatic conditions appear to have significant implications for future food production capabilities irrespective of man's influence. In continuing to address the question of D-2 land selection a maximum degree of flexibility therefore appears to be a high priority objective. Implicit in the concept of flexibility, is a need to not only identify Alaskan agricultural lands, but to make them reasonably accessible when needed.

Issues

1. National policy regarding food may be subject to change in the direction of more complete utilization of food production resources to meet increasing world food needs.

2. An option should be incorporated into D-2 classified lands to allow "prime agricultural lands," identified at a later time within D-2 boundaries, to be considered for conversion to food and/or fiber production in the "national interest" as well as to meet future State needs.

3. Present D-2 proposals include lands with demonstrable food production capabilities of both intensive and extensive styles, i.e., from greenhouse through grazing livestock production; both types of food production resources within D-2 lands should be recognized.

4. D-2 lands proposed for selection potentially pose barriers to access to some private lands; consequently, provisions should be made for transportation across as well as to D-2 lands for legitimate needs. Transportation decisions require consideration of modes, costs and compatibility with D-2 land use goals.

5. Monitoring and identification of present air and water particulate conditions may be necessary to provide a rational base line from which future standards may be developed.

6. Aquaculture and fisheries should be considered as viable options with respect to D-2 land values.

7. Complimentary features, compatibility and competitiveness of agricultural uses should be evaluated with respect to other natural resources, i.e., waterfowl, predators, big and small game, and aesthetics. Associated costs and values need definition.

8. Joint management philosophies and procedures appear to be beneficial for agricultural resource utilization on D-2 lands if they are consistent in providing for agricultural development where physically compatible with a particular region. Present federal agency policy and regulations primarily limit "multiple use" to grazing activities in the agricultural field.

9. Dedication of large blocks of land to new federal management systems carries a responsibility to continually assess the resources within those lands. Such assessments may indicate uses not currently perceived and which potentially involve the private as well as the public sector. Therefore, continuing and increasing federal support of such assessments appears essential, either directly through federal agency resources or indirectly through support of state level institutions.

January 27, 1977

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3301

February 1, 1977

NANA-77A046

Mr. James Matthews, Director
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701

FEB 7 1977

Dear Jim:

You have asked that we comment on the potential conflicts between the reindeer industry that NANA is developing and the proposed D-2 lands. The Bureau of Land Management recently published an environmental analysis of NANA's request for reindeer permit and there is some mention of D-2 lands in that study. It should be noted that our request for reindeer permit did include proposed D-2 lands in the proposed Selawik Refuge D-2 withdrawal.

Presently NANA is not using this area for our reindeer operations. We have approximately 3,000 deer and our management goal is to develop a herd of at least 10,000. If we were to increase the herd to 10,000 than we would need to expand the present range area and could well come into conflict with the D-2 proposals. My estimation will be several years before our herd reaches this size.

Our present reindeer grazing permit includes approximately 1,295,655 acres. The present permit does not include any land which is in conflict with the D-2 proposals. However one of the permits we have requested would have conflicted with the Selawik Refuge area as described above. This would have added approximately 400,000 acres to the area we are presently using.

I hope this gives you some idea of the potential conflicts that NANA sees with the reindeer industry. You should keep in mind that this outlook is very short term in nature. If the caribou herd continues to decline or cannot be built back up it may be necessary for this area to develop larger reindeer herds. It is of course easier to control what happens to reindeer

than what happens to caribou. It will be necessary to develop some source of local meat if caribou hunting cannot eventually reach its previous level. In the long run, it is impossible for us to predict what the conflicts might be between D-2 lands and our reindeer.

If you have any questions about any of the above, let me know.

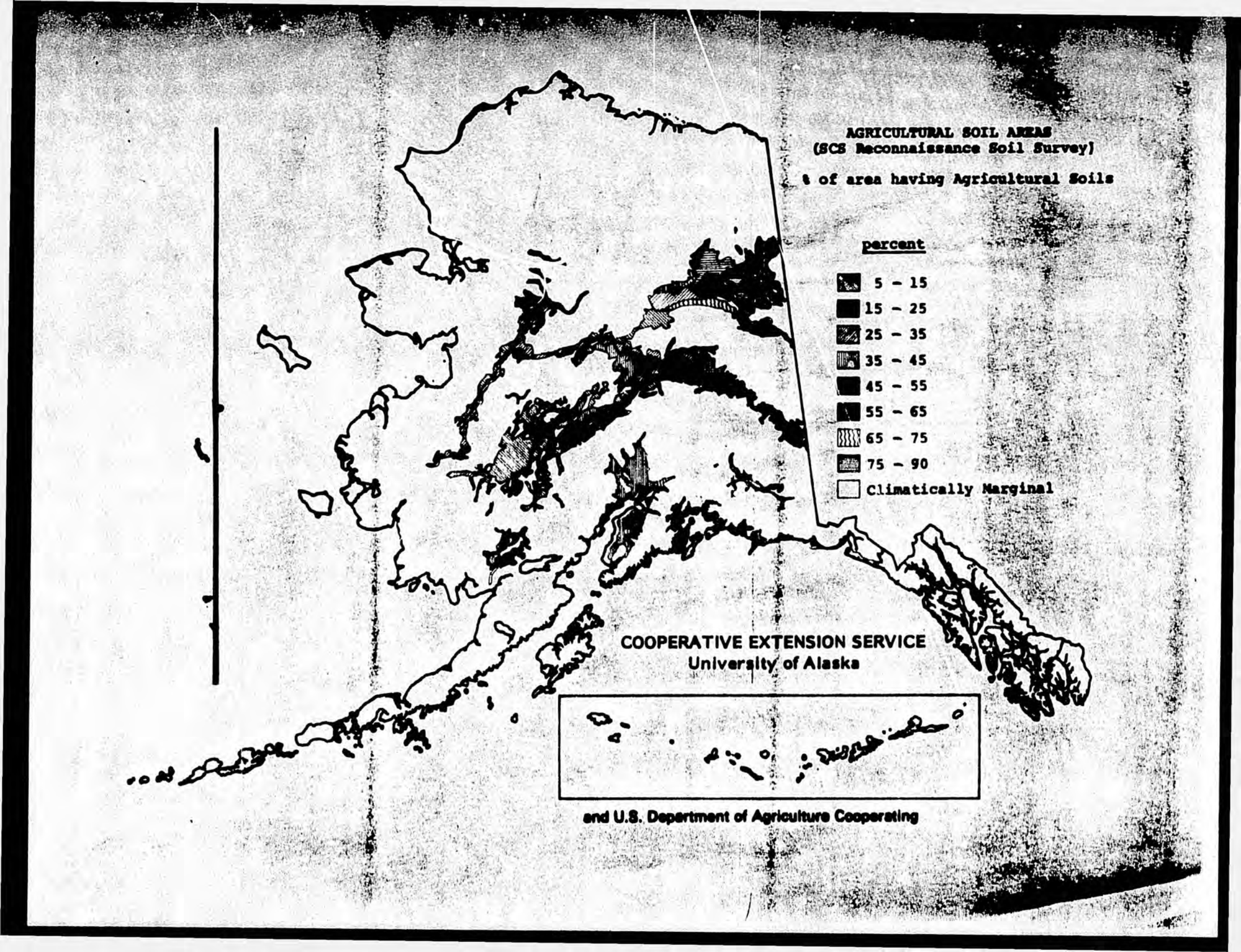
Sincerely yours,

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

John Shively
Vice President, Operations

JS:nb

P.S. Vince says okay on the March meeting. You can send his ticket to him in Kiana.


AGRICULTURAL SOIL AREAS
(SCS Reconnaissance Soil Survey)
% of area having Agricultural Soils
percent
5 - 15
15 - 25
25 - 35
35 - 45
45 - 55
55 - 65
65 - 75
75 - 90
Climatically Marginal
COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska
and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

Vol. 125 WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MARCH 1, 1979 No. 24

Senate

FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, there is increasing pressure on the Congress to set aside huge parcels of Federal land into very restrictive categories in order to preserve their wilderness nature.

The Alaska withdrawals made last year by President Carter and Interior Secretary Andrus are the most dramatic—and, I would add, outrageous—to date. The Secretary withdrew in excess of 100 million acres in Alaska—about the size of California. And the President designated 56 million acres of that land as national monuments.

Other Federal land withdrawals are also on the horizon: Wilderness designations in national forests throughout the country under the RARE II recommendations; and wilderness review for all roadless Federal lands of more than 5,000 acres.

I think it has been assumed in Congress that there was broad support across the country for withdrawals of these kinds, which restrict or prohibit all kinds of development. But in fact, a recent poll by Cambridge Reports shows that this is not the case.

The poll demonstrates that a majority of Americans want to see energy exploration on Federal lands. A full two-thirds say exploration must be done before most land is committed to wilderness status. And a plurality—45 to 35 percent—even think that the United States already has set aside enough land for wilderness.

Mr. President, these findings come from a very highly respected public opinion firm, and they are radically different from what many in Congress have assumed the national opinion to be.

I ask that the summary of the findings be printed in the RECORD.

The findings are as follows:

CAMBRIDGE REPORTS, INC.,
Cambridge, Mass., February 8, 1979.

MEMORANDUM

Recently the question of what to do with Federally-owned wilderness lands has become increasingly controversial. The debate over Alaskan lands embroiled the last Congress and further controversy over both Alaskan lands and land in the lower 48 states can be expected in the coming session.

On the one side stand the conservationists, some of whom at the most extreme end argue for virtually no entry at all by anyone into wilderness lands. On the other end of the spectrum stand energy and other industries that argue for development of resources on those lands with varying degrees of safeguards.

The Fourth Quarter 1978 Cambridge Report 17 survey—conducted between November 26 and December 20, 1978—included a series of questions examining public perceptions of wilderness lands and attitudes toward development of resources in wilderness areas. This memorandum represents a preliminary draft of our analysis of these survey results. An edited version of the text presented here will appear in our final report on the Fourth Quarter survey.

We looked briefly at this question in the last *Report* and saw that a majority of respondents favored some exploration, at least, of energy resources on Federal lands in Alaska. Repeating the question, we see essentially no change from last quarter.

Recently there has been a debate over what to do with Federally owned wilderness lands—particularly in Alaska. Some people say these lands may contain vast amounts of oil, gas and uranium needed for energy development and that they should be explored. Other people say these are protected wilderness areas and should not be explored. Would you favor or oppose exploring the Federal wilderness lands for energy resources?

(In Percent)

	R17 1978 IV	R16 1978 III
Favor	58	60
Don't know	14	18
Oppose	28	22

Demographic breakdowns, which are included in an appendix to this memorandum, show that higher-income and better-educated respondents are more in favor of exploring than other people. Older respondents are also much more favorable to the idea than younger people.

This quarter we also expanded the questioning to ask respondents what they felt about the general issue of exploring and surveying Federal lands in general. As the table shows, whatever they may feel about ultimate use, most respondents are in favor of exploring such lands.

Recently there has also been a debate over wilderness lands throughout the country in general. Some people say that wilderness lands should be surveyed before they are restricted in order to determine whether or not energy or mineral resources exist on them. Other people say we have to preserve wilderness lands regardless of potential use and that the surveys themselves would dam-

age the wilderness. Do you think we should survey wilderness areas or not before deciding what to do with them?

	Percent
Yes	67
Not sure	16
Yes	67

Again, the demographic breakdowns show wealthier respondents are more likely to favor exploration though essentially majorities in every group do. Men are somewhat more likely than women to favor exploration.

We then asked respondents whether they favored or opposed a number of specific uses of wilderness lands. As the table shows, people supported all the possible uses we proposed except for surface mining of coal. Dam building for flood control won the greatest support of those approved activities, but most other "developmental" ideas also won support.

I'm going to read you some activities that might be carried out on Federally-owned wilderness lands and I'd like you to tell me whether you would favor or oppose allowing each of them.

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Constructing roads to permit people to have access to the lands	54	13	33
Cutting down timber, as long as land was reforested under government guidelines	62	11	27
Building dams to control floods and generate electricity	71	9	20
Constructing underground mines to develop coal	55	14	31
Surface mining to develop coal	39	13	48
Drilling for oil and natural gas	64	11	25
Building recreation areas, such as parks, to permit more use of the land	66	10	23
Mining for mineral resources	53	15	32

While we present the demographic breakdowns in the appendix for all the possible developments, since some readers may be particularly interested in the details of a particular one, there is little point in examining each in detail since they tend to show the same patterns. In each case, higher-income and better-educated people tend to be more development oriented than poorer and less-educated respondents. Younger people tend to be more skeptical of development than older and middle-aged respondents. Finally, political conservatives tend to be slightly more favorable to development than moderates and liberals, though in many cases the differences might be considered smaller than expected.

Retreating from the specific to the general, we asked respondents the broader question of whether or not the United States has protected enough wilderness land or whether it needs to protect more. As the table shows, a plurality of Americans do feel that we have protected enough, though over one-third of the public wants to do more.

Just in general, do you think the United States has preserved enough wilderness land or should the U.S. attempt to protect additional areas of wilderness from development?

	Percent
Preserved enough wilderness land	45
Don't know	19
Protect additional areas of wilderness	35

Not surprisingly, the demographic breakdowns show virtually identical patterns to those we have seen on previous questions.

Given the general desire to develop new energy sources rather than pay higher prices for existing supplies, even when we repeated the question about oil and gas exploration in the context of a Congressional proposal we again found majority support for going ahead with exploration.

Recently there have been proposals before Congress to close additional areas of Federally-owned wilderness land to any kind of development, including searches for new oil and gas. Do you favor or oppose allowing exploration for oil and gas on Federally-owned wilderness land?

	Percent
Favor	56
Don't know	16
Oppose	29

Again, demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated respondents are more likely to back exploration. Older respondents are more likely to back exploration than younger ones. Men are more in favor of looking for oil and gas than are women.

Furthermore, as the next question shows, nearly two-thirds of the opponents of such exploration either change to supporters or become undecided if they feel that wilderness areas might be the only place to look for new energy resources. Thus, only 10% of the whole population—35% of the original 29%—are firmly in opposition to exploration under these circumstances.

(If oppose exploration for oil and gas). If it were shown that virtually all of the hope for new gas and oil discoveries in the United States were in these Federal lands that would be closed to exploration development, would you still oppose exploring these lands for resources or not?

	Percent
Yes	35
Not sure	23
No	42

When the question was expressed in another way, in terms of national choice, we again found a large majority opting for energy development.

If it came down to a simple choice between developing new energy resources and preserving wilderness areas, which do you think the nation would choose?

	Percent
Developing new energy sources	67
Don't know	14
Preserving wilderness areas	19

Finally, we asked respondents specifically again about drilling for oil and gas in the Western United States. As the table shows, a majority support such activities.

Would you favor or oppose limited drilling for oil and natural gas in the wilderness areas of the western United States?

	Percent
Favor	60
Don't know	14
Oppose	26

Demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated Americans are as usual more inclined to back drilling than other people. Men are more likely to back drilling than women; whites are more likely to back it than blacks. Interestingly, while majorities in both the Central and Pacific regions (i.e.: the western United States) back drilling, opposition is greater in these two areas than other places.

Appendix A: Demographic Data

Recently there has been a debate over what to do with Federally-owned wilderness lands—particularly Alaska. Some people say that these lands may contain vast amounts of oil, gas and uranium needed for energy development and that they should be explored. Other people say that these are protected wilderness areas and should not be explored. Would you favor or oppose exploring the Federal wilderness lands for energy resources?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	58	14	28
Total household income:			
$0-$3,999	48	19	33
$4-$6,999	49	19	32
$7-$9,999	58	11	31
$10-$12,999	58	15	28
$13-$14,999	62	11	27
$15-$19,999	61	14	25
$20-$24,999	58	15	27
Over $25,000	69	6	26
Age:			
18-25	46	15	41
26-35	70	10	20
36-45	63	16	22
46-55	68	10	22
56-65	62	11	28
Over 65	58	17	25
Sex:			
Female	56	17	27
Male	60	11	29
Race:			
White	59	13	28
Black	53	23	25
Head of household:			
Yes	61	13	27
No	56	15	30

Favor or oppose exploring Federal wilderness lands for energy resources

Overall	58	14	28
Education:			
Some grade school	54	22	24
Some high school	52	20	29
High school graduate	58	13	29
Technical/vocational	71	7	23
Some college	61	10	30
College graduate	63	12	25
Graduate school	65	13	22
Religion:			
Protestant	60	13	27
Catholic	59	15	25
Jewish	45	27	28
Other	45	11	44
None	59	3	38
Political ideology:			
Liberal	57	9	34
Moderate	59	16	25
Conservative	62	11	27
Urban/rural:			
Urban	60	13	27
Suburban	59	14	27
Rural	53	15	31
Areas:			
Northeast	55	23	21
Industrial	64	12	24
Midlands	58	13	29
South	58	17	25
Central	56	8	36
Pacific	54	10	36

Recently there has also been a debate over wilderness lands throughout the country in general. Some people say that wilderness lands should be surveyed before they are restricted in order to determine whether or not energy or mineral resources exist on them. Other people say we have to preserve wilderness lands regardless of potential use and that the surveys themselves would damage the wilderness. Do you think we should survey wilderness areas or not before deciding what to do with them?

[In percent]

	Yes	Not sure	No
Overall	57	14	19
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	58	21	21
$4 to $6,999	65	15	20
$7 to $9,999	66	13	21
$10 to $12,999	67	14	20
$13 to $14,999	82	7	12
$15 to $19,999	66	11	23
$20 to $24,999	68	13	19
Over $25,000	73	9	19
Age:			
18 to 25	61	14	26
26 to 35	67	15	18
36 to 45	68	18	14
46 to 55	75	11	14
56 to 65	67	10	23
Over 65	66	15	19
Sex:			
Female	64	17	19
Male	71	11	19
Race:			
White	68	13	19
Black	60	23	17
Head of household:			
Yes	71	11	18
No	63	17	20

Should we survey wilderness areas or not before deciding what to do with them

Overall	67	14	19
Education:			
Some grade school	58	21	22
Some high school	64	16	21
High school graduate	69	14	17
Technical/vocational	78	8	14
Some college	68	12	21
College graduate	78	10	11
Graduate school	68	14	18
Religion:			
Protestant	70	13	17
Catholic	67	13	20
Jewish	58	26	17
Other	56	21	23
None	66	10	24
Political ideology:			
Liberal	65	10	24
Moderate	70	13	17
Conservative	71	12	18
Urban/rural:			
Urban	68	14	18
Suburban	68	14	18
Rural	64	15	21
Areas:			
Northeast	66	21	13
Industrial	70	14	16
Midlands	67	11	21
South	69	19	16
Central	67	8	24
Pacific	61	12	27

Would you favor or oppose constructing roads to permit people to have access to Federally-owned wilderness lands?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	54	13	33
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	52	15	33
$4 to $6,999	54	13	33
$7 to $9,999	56	13	31
$10 to $12,999	54	14	33
$13 to $14,999	59	9	32
$15 to $19,999	55	12	33
$20 to $24,999	53	10	37
Over $25,000	63	8	29
Age:			
18 to 25	48	13	40
26 to 35	57	13	31
36 to 45	51	15	34
46 to 55	59	11	31
56 to 65	57	11	33
Over 65	56	16	27
Sex:			
Female	52	16	32
Male	56	10	34

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Race:			
White	34	12	54
Black	68	17	15
Head of household:			
Yes	57	12	32
No	32	15	54
Education:			
Some grade school	54	28	18
Some high school	58	14	28
High school graduate	38	15	47
Technical/vocational	65	11	24
Some college	50	13	38
College graduate	36	14	50
Graduate school	31	6	63

Favor or oppose construction of roads giving people access to federally owned wilderness lands

Overall	54	13	33
Religion:			
Protestant	56	12	32
Catholic	59	14	27
Jewish	57	23	20
Other	36	8	56
None	55	11	34
Political ideology:			
Liberal	57	9	34
Moderate	53	15	32
Conservative	55	11	34
Urban/rural:			
Urban	58	12	29
Suburban	52	15	33
Rural	47	13	40
Areas:			
Northeast	50	18	32
Industrial	58	11	31
Midlands	49	11	41
South	58	15	27
Central	48	8	42
Pacific	46	17	38

Would you favor or oppose cutting down timber on Federally-owned wilderness lands, as long as this land was reforested under government guidelines?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	62	11	27
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	48	14	38
$4 to $6,999	68	9	23
$7 to $9,999	57	9	34
$10 to $12,999	58	11	30
$13 to $14,999	70	8	23
$15 to $19,999	61	11	29
$20 to $24,999	66	9	25
Over $25,000	64	10	27
Age:			
18 to 25	54	12	34
26 to 35	64	9	27
36 to 45	61	11	28
46 to 55	68	11	20
56 to 65	63	11	27
Over 65	62	11	27
Sex:			
Female	58	13	28
Male	68	8	26
Race:			
White	63	10	28
Black	55	21	24
Head of household:			
Yes	64	10	25
No	58	12	29
Education:			
Some grade school	56	19	26
Some high school	62	12	26
High school graduate	64	9	27
Technical vocational	70	9	21
Some college	57	9	34
College graduate	65	12	24
Graduate school	66	9	25

Favor or oppose cutting down timber on federally owned wilderness lands, as long as land was reforested

Overall	62	11	27
Religion:			
Protestant	64	10	26
Catholic	61	9	30
Jewish	66	23	11
Other	48	8	44
None	62	11	27
Political ideology:			
Liberal	64	9	27
Moderate	62	11	27
Conservative	63	9	28

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Urban/rural:			
Urban	68	11	21
Suburban	60	11	29
Rural	57	10	33
Areas:			
Northeast	70	12	18
Industrial	62	7	31
Midlands	54	14	32
South	68	10	22
Central	60	4	36
Pacific	46	17	38

Would you favor or oppose building dams to control floods and generate electricity on Federally-owned wilderness lands?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	71	9	20
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	65	12	23
$4 to $6,999	75	13	12
$7 to $9,999	77	5	17
$10 to $12,999	72	9	19
$13 to $14,999	81	6	13
$15 to $19,999	66	6	28
$20 to $24,999	68	5	27
Over $25,000	72	7	21
Age:			
18 to 25	69	7	24
26 to 35	67	12	20
36 to 45	74	8	18
46 to 55	72	7	21
56 to 65	70	6	24
Over 65	74	12	15
Sex:			
Female	69	10	21
Male	72	8	20
Race:			
White	71	8	21
Black	68	19	12
Head of household:			
Yes	73	9	19
No	69	9	22
Education:			
Some grade school	70	12	18
Some high school	74	10	16
High school graduate	72	8	19
Technical/vocational	75	5	19
Some college	68	7	25
College graduate	68	12	21
Graduate school	66	6	28

Favor or oppose building dams to control floods and generate electricity on Federally-owned wilderness lands

Overall	71	9	20
Religion:			
Protestant	72	9	20
Catholic	72	9	20
Jewish	65	20	15
Other	60	10	30
None	70	6	23
Political ideology:			
Liberal	74	9	18
Moderate	69	10	21
Conservative	71	7	22
Urban/rural:			
Urban	70	9	21
Suburban	71	9	21
Rural	73	9	18
Areas:			
Northeast	73	12	15
Industrial	72	10	19
Midlands	69	8	23
South	74	9	18
Central	75	6	20
Pacific	58	10	33

Would you favor or oppose constructing

underground mines on Federally-owned wilderness lands to develop coal?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	35	14	31
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$4 to $6,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$7 to $9,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$10 to $12,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$13 to $14,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$15 to $19,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$20,000 to $24,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over $25,000	40	11	49
Age group:			
18 to 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 to 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36 to 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46 to 55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56 to 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sex:			
Female	31	17	32
Male	39	11	31
Race:			
White	35	15	32
Black	51	25	24
Head of household:			
Yes	36	15	29
No	31	16	34
Education:			
Some grade school	36	21	24
Some high school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High school graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technical/vocational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some college	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
College graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graduate school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Favor/oppose constructing underground mines

Overall	55	14	31
Religion:			
Protestant	55	14	31
Catholic	55	15	30
Jewish	57	20	23
Other	48	9	43
None	43	9	48
Political ideology:			
Liberal	51	9	40
Moderate	53	19	28
Conservative	69	19	31
Urban/rural:			
Urban	56	13	32
Suburban	55	15	30
Rural	53	15	32
Area:			
Northeast	60	14	27
Industrial	59	13	28
Midlands	58	12	30
South	53	19	28
Central	58	9	37
Pacific	41	17	43

Would you favor or oppose surface mining of Federally-owned wilderness lands to develop coal?

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	39	13	48
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	43	14	43
$4 to $6,999	44	19	37
$7 to $9,999	43	11	46
$10 to $12,999	38	13	50
$13 to $14,999	43	11	46
$15 to $19,999	37	11	52
$20,000 to $24,999	40	7	53
Over $25,000	41	7	52
Age:			
18 to 25	25	14	61
26 to 35	38	12	50
36 to 45	37	14	49
46 to 55	46	12	42
56 to 65	43	9	48
Over 65	40	14	37
Sex:			
Female	35	15	50
Male	44	11	45
Race:			
White	40	13	47
Black	34	22	44
Head of household:			
Yes	43	13	44
No	34	14	52
Education:			
Some grade school	38	13	41
Some high school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High school graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technical/vocational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some college	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
College graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graduate school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Favor or oppose surface mining on Federally owned wilderness lands to develop coal.

Overall	39	13	48
Religion:			
Protestant	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Catholic	[illegible]	15	[illegible]
Jewish	[illegible]	5	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
None	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Political ideology:			
Liberal	36	9	55
Moderate	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Conservative	[illegible]	12	[illegible]
Urban/rural:			
Urban	44	12	44
Suburban	34	12	54
Rural	38	17	46
Area:			
Northeast	46	14	37
Industrial	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Midlands	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
South	[illegible]	16	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
Pacific	29	15	57

Would you favor or oppose drilling for oil and natural gas on Federally-owned wilderness lands?

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	64	11	25
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
$4,000 to $6,999	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
$7,000 to $9,999	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
$10,000 to $12,999	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
$13,000 to $14,999	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
$15,000 to $19,999	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
$20,000 to $24,999	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
Over $25,000	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Age:			
18 to 25	51	14	[illegible]
26 to 35	[illegible]	11	[illegible]
36 to 45	[illegible]	14	[illegible]
46 to 55	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
56 to 65	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Over 65	71	10	19
Sex:			
Female	60	14	[illegible]
Male	[illegible]	8	[illegible]
Race:			
White	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]	20	[illegible]
Head of household:			
Yes	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
No	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Education:			
Some grade school	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Some high school	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
High school graduate	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Technical/vocational	[illegible]	7	[illegible]
Some college	[illegible]	9	[illegible]
College graduate	[illegible]	17	[illegible]
Graduate school	[illegible]	7	[illegible]

Favor or oppose drilling for oil and natural gas on federally owned wilderness lands

Overall	64	11	25
Religion:			
Protestant	[illegible]	10	[illegible]
Catholic	[illegible]	13	[illegible]
Jewish	[illegible]	15	[illegible]

Other	26	16	58
None	22	8	70
Political ideology:			
Liberal	58	7	35
Moderate	58	14	28
Conservative	58	9	33
Urban/rural:			
Urban	58	11	31
Suburban	58	11	31
Rural	54	12	34
Area:			
Northeast	58	9	33
Industrial	58	11	31
Midlands	58	11	31
South	58	13	29
Central	58	11	31
Pacific	55	13	32

Would you favor or oppose building recreation areas, such as parks, to permit more use of the Federally-owned wilderness lands?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	66	10	23
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	57	12	31
$4 to $6,999	71	11	19
$7 to $9,999	75	9	16
$10 to $12,999	68	8	24
$13 to $14,999	68	16	15
$15 to $19,999	64	11	25
$20 to $24,999	64	9	27
Over $25,000	66	6	28

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Age:			
18 to 25	63	11	26
26 to 35	67	10	23
36 to 45	66	11	23
46 to 55	66	10	24
56 to 65	67	8	25
Over 65	68	12	20
Sex:			
Female	66	11	23
Male	66	10	25
Race:			
White	66	9	25
Black	66	18	16
Head of household:			
Yes	67	10	23
No	64	10	26
Education:			
Some grade school	61	16	23
Some high school	66	10	24
High school graduate	68	9	23
Technical/vocational	66	11	23
Some college	62	10	27
College graduate	75	9	16
Graduate school	63	12	25

Favor/oppose building recreation areas

Overall	66	10	23
Religion:			
Protestant	67	9	23
Catholic	68	17	21
Jewish	66	16	18
Other	62	11	27
None	61	9	30
Political ideology:			
Liberal	72	9	20
Moderate	66	12	22
Conservative	66	9	25
Urban/rural:			
Urban	66	10	24
Suburban	62	10	28
Rural	62	13	25
Area:			
Northeast	76	8	17
Industrial	70	8	22
Midlands	63	8	29
South	58	14	28
Central	70	8	22
Pacific	60	14	26

Would you favor or oppose the mining of Federally-owned wilderness lands for mineral resources?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	53	15	32
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	48	21	31
$4 to $6,999	56	17	27
$7 to $9,999	54	17	29
$10 to $12,999	44	21	35
$13 to $14,999	46	19	36
$15 to $19,999	36	20	44
$20 to $24,999	48	17	34
Over $25,000	53	15	32
Age:			
18 to 25	28	20	52
26 to 35	46	16	38
36 to 45	48	25	27
46 to 55	53	18	29
56 to 65	46	18	36
Over 65	54	17	28
Sex:			
Female	42	24	34
Male	48	14	37
Race:			

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	53	15	32
Religion:			
Protestant	55	14	31
Catholic	54	16	30
Jewish	45	17	38
Other	53	17	47
None	37	14	49

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Political ideology:			
Liberal	56	12	32
Moderate	56	15	29
Conservative	56	12	32
Urban/rural:			
Urban	57	13	30
Suburban	49	16	35
Rural	52	16	32
Area:			
Northeast	62	16	23
Industrial	55	13	32
Midlands	48	13	39
South	56	17	27
Central	51	11	38
Pacific	42	19	39

Just in general, do you think the United States has preserved enough wilderness land or should the U.S. attempt to protect additional areas of wilderness from development?

	Preserved enough wilderness land	Don't know	Protect additional areas of wilderness
Overall	45	19	35
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	43	19	38
$4 to $6,999	46	17	37
$7 to $9,999	44	17	39
$10 to $12,999	44	21	35
$13 to $14,999	46	19	36
$15 to $19,999	36	20	44
$20 to $24,999	48	17	34
Over $25,000	53	15	32
Age group:			
18 to 25	28	20	52
26 to 35	46	16	38
36 to 45	48	25	27
46 to 55	53	18	29
56 to 65	46	18	36
Over 65	54	17	28
Sex:			
Female	42	24	34
Male	48	14	37
Race:			

White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Head of household:			
Yes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education:			
Some grade school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some high school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High school graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technical/vocational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some college	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
College graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graduate school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Do you think the United States has preserved enough wilderness lands

Overall	46	19	35
Religion:			
Protestant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catholic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
None	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Political ideology:			
Liberal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moderate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conservative	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban/rural:			
Urban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suburban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Area:			
Northeast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Recently there have been proposals before Congress to close additional areas of Federally-owned wilderness land to any kind of development, including searches for new oil and gas. Do you favor or oppose allowing exploration for oil and gas on Federally-owned wilderness land?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	36	16	48
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	46	17	34
$4 to $6,999	32	21	46
$7 to $9,999	53	13	34
$10 to $12,999	36	16	48
$13 to $14,999	38	17	45
$15 to $19,999	32	15	53
$20 to $24,999	35	16	49
Over $25,000	43	11	46

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Age:			
18 to 25	46	16	38
26 to 35	34	16	50
36 to 45	38	16	46
46 to 55	32	12	56
56 to 65	32	15	53
Over 65	28	17	55
Sex:			
Female	32	19	49
Male	40	13	47
Race:			
White	37	14	49
Black	50	28	22
Head of household:			
Yes	39	14	47
No	31	19	50
Education:			
Some grade school	35	25	40
Some high school	47	15	38
High school graduate	36	19	46
Technical/vocational	39	8	54
Some college	34	9	57
College graduate	43	12	45
Graduate school	40	13	47

Allowing exploration for oil and gas on wilderness land

Overall	36	16	49
Religion:			
Protestant	35	14	51
Catholic	33	19	47
Jewish	38	18	44
Other	48	13	47
None	38	12	50
Political ideology:			
Liberal	35	13	52

Moderate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conservative	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban/rural:			
Urban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suburban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Area:			
Northeast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[If oppose.] If it were shown that virtually all of the hope for new gas and oil discoveries in the United States were in these Federal lands that would be closed to exploration development, would you still oppose exploring these lands for resources or not?

[In percent]

	Yes	Not sure	No
Overall	35	23	42
Total household income:			
$0 to $3,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$4 to $6,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$7 to $9,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$10 to $12,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$13 to $14,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$15 to $19,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
$20 to $24,999	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over $25,000	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Age group:			
18 to 25	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
26 to 35	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
36 to 45	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
46 to 55	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
56 to 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Over 65	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Sex:			
Female	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Male	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Race:			
White	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Black	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Head of household:			
Yes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
No	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Education:			
Some grade school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some high school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
High school graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Technical/vocational	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Some college	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
College graduate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Graduate school	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Still oppose exploration of Federal lands

Overall	35	23	42
Religion:			
Protestant	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Catholic	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Jewish	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Other	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
None	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[In percent]

	Yes	Not sure	No
Political ideology:			
Liberal	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Moderate	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Conservative	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Urban/rural:			
Urban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Suburban	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rural	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Area:			
Northeast	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Industrial	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Midlands	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
South	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Central	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pacific	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

If it came down to a simple choice between developing new energy resources and preserving wilderness areas, which do you think the nation should choose?

[In percent]

	Developing new energy sources	Don't know	Preserving wilderness areas
Overall	67	14	19
Total household income:			
$0 to $5,000			
$5,000 to $10,000			
$10,000 to $15,000			
$15,000 to $20,000			
$20,000 to $25,000			
$25,000 to $30,000			
$30,000 to $50,000			
Over $50,000			
Age group:			
18 to 24			
25 to 29			
30 to 39			
40 to 49			
50 to 64			
Over 65			
Sex:			
Female			
Male			
Race:			
White			
Black			
Head of household:			
Yes			
No			
Education:			
Some grade school			
Some high school			
High school graduate			
Technical/vocational			
Some college			
College graduate			
Graduate school			

[In percent]

Choice between developing new energy sources and preserving wilderness areas

Overall	67	14	19
Religion:			
Protestant			
Catholic			
Jewish			
Other			
None			
Political ideology:			
Liberal			
Moderate			
Conservative			
Urban/rural:			
Urban			
Suburban			
Rural			
Areas:			
Northeast			
Industrial			
Midlands			
South			
Central			
Pacific			

Would you favor or oppose limited drilling for oil and natural gas in the wilderness areas of the western United States?

[In percent]

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	60	14	26
Total household income:			
$0 to $5,000			
$5,000 to $10,000			
$10,000 to $15,000			
$15,000 to $20,000			
$20,000 to $25,000			
$25,000 to $30,000			
$30,000 to $50,000			
Over $50,000			
Age:			
18 to 24			
25 to 29			
30 to 39			
40 to 49			
50 to 64			
Over 65			
Sex:			
Female			
Male			
Race:			
White			
Black			
Head of household:			
Yes			
No			
Education:			
Some grade school			
Some high school			
High school graduate			
Technical/vocational			
Some college			
College graduate			
Graduate school			

Favor or oppose limited drilling for oil and natural gas

Overall	60	14	26
Religion:			
Protestant			
Catholic			
Jewish			
Other			
None			
Political ideology:			
Liberal			
Moderate			
Conservative			
Urban/rural:			
Urban			
Suburban			
Rural			
Areas:			
Northeast			
Industrial			
Midlands			
South			
Central			
Pacific			

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Anchorage Sunday Times

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BY THE
FEDERAL - STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

Landlords Of Alaska?

If all the misconceptions about the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act were laid end to end, they probably would reach from Barrow to Washington.

With this in mind, we put together this Crossroads section as a sort of rough sketch of the events that led to the passage of the act and the events from that passage to today.

The result is comprehensive but by no means definitive. The act itself is undergoing amendment right now, while the regional corporations it created are beginning to slide into the mainstream of Alaska business. The native land withdrawals are unfinished, the D-2 land question is unsettled and the Joint Federal - State Land Use Planning Commission continues to meet.

It is a large topic, and is growing larger.

Crossroads

D-1

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Featuring The 49th State

Anchorage Sunday Times, July 20, 1975

The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska is grateful to the publisher of the "Anchorage Sunday Times" for permission to reprint this special section to the Times newspaper.

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anti-settlement lobbyists during the months of shuttles to and fro that could have made even Henry Kissinger airsick.

The question of "if" a settlement might ever come seemed almost answered, however, when on Oct. 28, the House passed its bill by an overwhelming vote of 334 to 63 and the Senate heartily endorsed its bill 76 to 5 on Nov. 1.

The question was changed from "if" it might be to "what" it might be as action shifted to conference committee in room OF-100.

As conferees, Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska and Rep. Nick Begich, D-Alaska, held the keys to the natives future and "they never seemed to leave that conference room door" remebers Stevens, "not from the first moment we met to the last."

Despite the heavy double doors, however, Alaska Gov. William Egan voiced a state position that natives should only get to pick land the state didn't want under its statehood act allowance of 103 million acres.

That "state first" language was in the House claims act version.

The Alaska Federation of Natives, which was the group speaking for the state's natives, screeched through the news media that it would not agree to take a back seat to the state. The "me first . . . no, me first" argument raged.

Things got so noisy Begich commented about the bickering. "When the goal is so near, I deeply regret all statements which create an atmosphere of divisiveness and disunity," he said.

His statement was wryly echoed by one salty Alaskan who said since the natives would seek a veto of the bill if they didn't like it and the "whites" would seek a veto if they didn't like it, President Nixon could make everybody happy by a veto of whatever the committee devised.

The cacophany continued so loudly that Committee Chairman Rep. Wayne Aspinall, D-Colo., sent a message via Begich to Egan. It roughly translated — "shut up back there," we can't work with all that noise.

Then, compromise began to win over conflict when Alaska's delegation met with Egan to work out an Alaskan elected officials' position on native claims to present as basis for compromise by the rest of the conferees.

The hot issue of who was to pay the natives was put to rest when Egan agreed state payments for part of the settlement would be better than no settlement at all. Also agreed to by the Alaskan politicians was that native land choices would not "float" anywhere they wanted, but would be tied to their villages and would radiate outward from them checkerboard fashion.

Several other issues also were agreed upon and, in effect, the conference impasse of several sessions was broken. Until that point the greatest conference progress had been agreement on a basic native claims philosophy to peg the law on.

A small note of optimism was chirped from conference acting co-chairman Rep. Alan Bible of Nevada. "There is an amazing amount of cooperation" going on here.

But other than that note of cheer nothing much was heard. The conference ingested and digested the Alaska delegates' and governor's position quietly. The official silence of Rep. Wayne Aspinall and Sen. Henry Jackson's committee continued with daily making - good - progress statements from ever present Aspinall since Jackson reportedly rarely attended the lengthy sessions.

Despite the intense scrutiny of thousands of Alaskans, the settlement act conference committee managed to keep quiet. One Washington correspondent called its proceedings one of the best-kept secrets in recent memory.

Shrugs and knowing smiles were all that reporters got from committee members as they hurried in and out of OF-100.

Finally, on Dec. 8, Aspinall announced the major issues of conflict in the settlement act talks were ironed out by the conferees.

Remaining were the questions of a federal-state land use planning commission and further withdrawals of federal land, but these were basically not directly connected with the claims.

Egan revealed to reporters the natives would get first pick of land. But, it would be chiefly contiguous to their villages and wouldn't impede state selections in other areas.

Thus the major state objection had been dispatched and the Alaska delegates to Congress announced 22 million acres would go to villages, 16 million acres would go to regions and the state could keep its already chosen 28 million acres.

The year was getting old and Congress was nearing its Christmas recess. Meanwhile, Dec. 9 the federation of natives announced it would meet in convention in Anchorage later in the month to vote on the results of the conference committee.

On the 13th of the month, the committee approved the final compromise. On the 14th both houses of Congress passed that bill.

At 3:20 p.m. the House roll called the bill into passage by a 307 to 60 vote. At 4:15 p.m. the Senate unanimously confirmed Congress' precedent-setting native claims settlement by a voice vote.

Native federation president, Don Wright, admitted the bill was "a damned good settlement" on the opening day of the natives convention two days later.

Their pride was beginning to show. During the second day of the convention, while the bill laid on President Nixon's desk, a white lawyer explaining it to native delegates was interrupted by one of them.

He said, "Would you please stop talking about what is being given to us and say 'returned' to us?"

The lawyer reportedly replied, "I'm sorry, from now on I will say returned."

The same day, the Alaska Chamber of Commerce, which opposed the claims idea, sent a letter to the convention pledging the support of the business community.

Despite dissention from maverick natives of the North Slope who protested the bill because they claimed they would be shorted on land, a native confidence vote for the measure, 511 to 58, was cast by the assemblange.

Within one hour, Nixon signed the bill as he promised he would if the natives approved it.

A phone call from him to Wright raised a ruckus once more. The call was broadcast in the Alaska Methodist University cafeteria where native leaders awaited like expectant parents.

Nixon told Wright he signed the Act and that it was a milestone in Alaska's history and indicative of government responsiveness to the people.

Then, when it was over, as it had begun, the noise from Alaksans arose. Jubilant cheers and applause ricoheted from the cafeteria walls to signal in a new era. ■

CLARIFICATION:

What The Settlement Act Says

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following questions and answers are designed to clarify major portions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

By BARBARA PARKER
Times Staff Writer

Q. Who get direct benefits?

A. Alaska natives. This means all U.S. citizens who were alive when the Act was passed in 1971, who are at least one-quarter Alaska Indian, Eskimo or Aleut and who enrolled with the government.

Q. What actually is settled by the Act?

A. Section four says that all aboriginal titles, if any, and claims of aboriginal title in Alaska, based on use and occupancy, are extinguished.

Q. What do the natives get in return for this extinguishment of their claims?

A. Some 44 million acres of land goes to the natives plus $962 million for areas they claimed beyond the Act's land settlement limit.

Q. Where does the cash come from?

A. The money comes from the state and federal governments and constantly collects in what the Act terms the Alaska Native Fund. It is distributed to the 12 native regional corporations in increments every three months.

The U.S. Treasury's general fund is kicking in $462.5 million and the remaining $500 million comes from a 2 per cent overriding royalty on the total value of oil, coal and natural gas being sought or extracted from state or federal land in Alaska.

This 2 per cent royalty, however, doesn't come from the parties extracting those resources. It comes from lease, sale or bonus money the state and federal governments receive.

Q. Do the governments each pay half of that 2 per cent?

A. No. The state winds up paying more than the federal government because it gets the lion's share of the total government income from those resources even though the oil, gas or coal is taken from federal land.

Q. How does the money filter down to "John Doe" native?

A. It trickles down through several channels which run through the 12 regional corporations the Act calls for, and the more than 200 village corporations it authorized.

All of the regional corporations and virtually all village corporations are profit making — much like IBM or U.S. Steel for example. But, the Act required they be created as much as practicable, by natives of a common heritage.

100 shares of regional corporation stock goes to every eligible native in the region. The stockholders vote for their corporate leaders and get whatever dividends their corporation can offer.

During the first five years after the Act's passage, 10 per cent of each corporation's income from the native fund plus 10 per cent of all other regional income must be equitably distributed to all of the region's shareholders.

Also, for those first five years, at least 45 per cent of a region's money from those same sources must go to the village corporations within that region. It also is distributed proportionately to regional non-village residents to keep everything equal.

Q. What about this 13th region.

A. The Act authorizes creation of a 13th region for Alaska natives living Outside —if they vote for it. It hasn't been set up yet. But, when and if it is, 50 per cent of its native fund income must go to its stockholders. The 13th region, by the way, is not to get possession of any land.

Q. Where is this 44 million acres?

A. Land is a key factor because the Act demands it be used for the benefit of all the stockholders in each region, who also cannot sell their stock for 20 years from the date of the Act's passage.

To get that acreage into native ownership, the Act told the Interior Secretary to "withdraw" parcels of land around each village, plus other public land farther out to round out the areas natives could pick their allowances from. withdrawal means a stop to all transactions under U.S. public land laws including new leases for mineral extraction.

Some of these areas were desired by the state as part of the 103-million acres here the Alaska Statehood Act promised the state government. However, the natives get first pick.

Excluded from the withdrawal areas were the subsurface of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, military bases and national parks.

Q. How much land do the villages get?

A. They have already picked their selections, which must generally radiate outward from the village sites.

The smallest villages the Act recognizes are from 25 to 99 people. This size village gets 69,120 acres of surface rights. This amount increases according to population with the largest villages of 600 or more people qualifying for 161,180 acres of surface rights.

If all the villages don't pick a total of 22 million acres, the regional corporations pick enough additional land for them to make up a 22 million acre statewide total.

Q. What if parks or something else near a village takes up land the village would otherwise claim?

A. The Interior Secretary was ordered by the Act to withdraw three times any deficiency from the nearest unreserved public land similar in character to the area the natives couldn't pick.

These areas are what are known as "deficiency" lands.

Q. Do individuals get title to their own land?

A. Yes. The Act gave homesite, business site and subsistence cabin title to natives and non-natives already established on

regional and village land.

Q. What lands do the regional corporations get?

A. They get the subsurface rights to their own villages' land. Also, they get some additional acreage of surface and subsurface rights if their share of the statewide total of 44 million acres isn't already taken up by their villages, which get first preference.

The Act has a complicated formula for determining this, but basically it means a corporation with most of its people in a lot of villages might not qualify for any more land than the subsurfaces of those villages.

It's also possible that village acreage totals more than the whole region's fair share of settlement land. So, the other regions would then have to fix that by getting proportionately less land than they otherwise would be entitled to.

The entire formula is geared to keep things proportionate and to ultimately total 44 million acres.

Regions are now selecting their land. Their deadline for that is Dec. 18.

Q. Resources vary, so aren't some corporations going to be a lot richer than others.

A. Yes. But, to keep things from getting too lopsided, the Act requires them all to pool 70 per cent of their yearly profits and split that amount back up among themselves on a per capita basis. This section is still being analyzed.

Q. Does all the land go to village and regional corporations?

A. No. With the villages getting a total of 22 million acres, the regions totalling 16 million more acres, six million are left over in the 44 million acre total. Some of it goes to villages in Southeastern. They each get the townships on which they sit. This special stipulation is part of the Act which fulfills the 1969 court ordered Tlingit-Haida settlement.

Also, one township each go to the native organizations representing the cities of Sitka, Juneau, Kenai and Kodiak, because the towns now cover those traditional native villages.

Acreage also goes to native bands of less than 25 people, for individual non-village residences, cemeteries and historic sites and to groups on former reservations in Alaska.

Q. Aren't reservations eliminated by the Act?

A. Yes, in two ways. The Act allowed natives on reservations a choice to forget about the reservation boundaries and become villages with only surface rights to the land and some monetary benefits like the other villages. Or — reservation natives could keep their boundaries and the subsurface rights within them. But, in doing so, these corporations would not get any settlement cash.

Q. When do all these native holdings start paying taxes?

A. If the land remains undeveloped, it is not subject to property taxes for 20 years from the date of the Act's passage. However, income from resources on the land is subject to taxes.

Q. Some things about the Act do not directly deal with what natives get as a claims settlement. What are they?

A. Two major points come to the fore. One of them includes sections 17 D-1 and D-2 of the Act.

Section D-1 orders the Interior Secretary to review the status of all vacant public land in Alaska outside of the authority of the natives and the state. He was to determine if it should also be "withdrawn" and thus its legal classification could be changed to "insure the public interest is protected," the Act said.

Now, Section D-2 also calls for "withdrawal" of public land, but of a different kind. The Secretary was told by the Act to withdraw up to 80 million acres of "national interest land" or in other words, areas he thought would be appropriate possible additions to the national parks, forest, wildlife refuge or wild and scenic river systems. Congress has until 1978 to decide how much of this "D-2" land will actually become part of those four systems, bearing in mind the Interior Secretary's recommendations for it.

Q. What is the second major point not connected with native claims?

A. It is the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission. The Act sets it up to help all parties to the Act implement it.

It also is to provide technical expertise and make recommendations on land use planning in Alaska to the state, federal government and the natives. The commission is chaired by two persons, one representing the governor of Alaska and one representing the U.S. government.

Though it was scheduled to disband in 1976, the governments apparently agreed it is a good thing so legislation is pending to extend its life at least until 1978 and implementation of the D-2 provision of the Act.

There are, of course, other significant sections of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. But, those mentioned herein are those which have been the recipients of the most public scrutiny. ■

SELDOVIA: Village Awaits Native Claims Impact

By JUDY SHULER
Times Staff Writer

SELDOVIA — It was a cloudy Saturday afternoon, and the streets were nearly empty. Many of the people were away fishing for humpies, explained John Colberg Jr., chairman of the board of Cook Inlet Region, Inc., and a life-long resident here.

The Wakefield Fisheries processing plant, the city's major employer, closed its tanner crab season on June 15 and wouldn't open for kings until Aug. 1.

A carpet cleaner had come down from Anchorage, and everyone was getting their rugs shampooed for the first time Darlene Crawford could remember in the 18 years she has lived here.

In the middle of town, a couple of new duplexes and houses are under construction and John and Darlene Crawford are having their house raised to provide a full basement underneath.

The state ferry Tustumena stops twice a week on runs between Kodiak and Homer in the summer, and docks once a week during the winter.

In spite of the hundreds of fishing and pleasure boats plying Kachemak Bay, and the frequent 20-minute daily charter flights between Homer and Seldovia, this community stands in quiet contrast to the camper-lined Homer Spit.

"It's peaceful, that's what it is," says Mrs. Crawford.

Beyond that, it is restless and impatient.

So far the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has had little effect on the way of life in Seldovia, Colberg says.

"But as soon as we get conveyance of our land, we'll see a difference," he adds.

The Seldovia Native Association Inc., has been given 25 townships around their village in which to select 69,000 acres, an equivalent of three townships.

The total allotment would have amounted to six townships, Colberg explains, but

FISHING SETTLEMENT IS STUDY IN CONTRASTS

The village of Seldovia is waiting to take in hand the reins of ownership of land that is equivalent to three townships as provided for in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. So far the Act has had little visible effect on the small fishing community on Kachemak Bay, although Seldovia residents are anticipating a change once ownership of the land is transferred.

since the State of Alaska had made selections for the nearby Kachemak Bay State Park, the balance must be located some 50 miles across Cook Inlet.

"It might as well be on the moon for our purposes," Colberg says. "Most of that stuff over there isn't worth a damn. We flew over all of that."

The available land across the inlet, in the vicinity of Lake Clark, Iliamna and Chinitna Bay, is about extensive enough for one village, he continued, and seven villages are expected to make their deficiency selections there.

Under the settlement act, if adequate land contiguous to the village is unavailable, village may select three times as much from the nearest vacant and unappropriated lands of similar character.

The Seldovia Native Association also has selected some land across Kachemak Bay from the Homer Spit, at Sadie Cove.

"We like the idea of the park and we're working up an agreement to leave the park intact and select other lands," Colberg says, adding that it was designated after the land freeze.

All of the association's plans for development hinge on conveyance of the land, says John Crawford, chairman of the board.

A year and on-half ago, the Native association had plans drawn up for Barabara Heights subdivision about two miles from Seldovia, on the road to Jakolof Bay.

Each of the stockholders would receive a three-to four-acre tract, apportioned through a drawing. They expected to have title to the land by last October, Crawford says, but "the bureaucrats are setting up another bureau to investigate it.

"We're dead on that one until we get conveyance."

Their first priority, according to Crawford, is a small timber sale followed by a plan for sustained yield management set up in partnership with other villages.

But "none of the companies want to commit anything to us because we don't have any land to offer," he says.

The association also is considering fisheries processing for the foreign market using the less-frequently tapped varieties such as sea urchins and prawns.

"But without the land, we won't get finaancing," Crawford says.

"Another thing we hope to do is develop Seldovia Bay and Seldovia Lake for a recreation area," according to Colberg. Fishing is excellent, and a lodge is under consideration.

The Seldovia Native Association has succeeded in joining with the village of Knik and Murray McCormick to form Cadastral Engineering, a firm specializing in surveying and land use planning.

"There's 43 million acres in this claim act, and somone is going to have to survey all that," Colberg says.

Two years ago it bought the 1,800-square-foot metal building in downtown Seldovia that now serves as its headquarters, remodeling the interior and lining the walls with maps.

It has since become the favored meeting place for every group from the city council to the chamber of commerce, and a source of maps for all occasions.

This year each shareholder in the Seldovia Native Association will receive a check for $91, for 10 per cent of his entitlement. The village corporation and the regional corporation each receive 45 per cent.

In a community where an annual income of $12,000 is considered subsistence level, dividends have had understandably little effect on daily life.

"A lot of what villagers will get out of the settlement act will be employment and job opportunities," Crawford states.

When the conveyance does, in fact, pass over to the Native association.

There are currently 254 shareholders in the Seldovia Native Association, 171 adults and 83 minors. Only about 80 of those live right in Seldovia.

Quite a number live outside of Alaska, according to Mrs. Crawford, who works as executive secretary for the corporation.

A lot of people who once lived in Seldovia would return if new jobs were created, Colberg feels. The city of 612 also loses young people who would stay if they could find work, he adds.

A majority of the Seldovia Native Association members are only one-quarter native, says Colberg, whose grandmother came from Tyonek. Intermarriage with Russian and Scandinavian settlers was common.

"We don't have any segregation here."

With the extension of the roads a few years ago, Seldovia residents can now drive about 40 miles, to Windy, Rocky and Jakolof Bays.

Before the ferry started making regular stops in the early 1960's, there were maybe 20 cars in all of Seldovia, Colberg estimates. They would drive along the 12-foot-wide boardwalk.

Now the town has a couple hundred cars and trucks, and nearly every family with wheels has not one car, but two. Some keep cars in Homer, to use for errands and trips when they fly over.

The charter flight, which many residents make with the ease of a weekend drive, costs $25 for a round trip.

There is one grocery store in Seldovia, and air taxis will deliver goods from Homer for about eight cents per pound.

"But we all travel to Anchorage once in a while and try to hit the sales," Mrs. Crawford says.

The average cannery worker earns $4.21 per hour, and when the cannery shuts down as it did for three months last winter, virtually everyone in town goes on unemployment payments.

The theater shows movies four nights per week, and Channel 2 comes in "with very poor reception," according to Mrs. Crawford. They have been promised two channels before the snow flies.

Seldovia's new school for kindergartners through twelfth graders includes a swimming pool.

"We really fought to get that pool because so many people were drowning," she says.

A lack of planned recreation for the young people is one of the community's main problems, says Mrs. Crawford, the mother of four.

Total school enrollment was 180 last year, with 12 in the graduating class.

Large families are fairly common, she says.

"Seldovia was such a small town the doctor never told us about the pill or anything."

The small community is lucky enough to have a doctor right now, she adds. There have been stretches of a couple of years when the nearest one was in Homer.

Professional services are hard to come by.

"There's a guy who can do your wiring, and a guy who kind of fixes plumbing. But mostly the husbands have to do it," she says.

The picturesque little community with its idyllic setting is attracting a lot of young people from populous states like California, according to Colberg.

"They want to own a chunk of land, and they ask if the natives are going to sell," he says.

The answer is a disappointing "no," but the town is still growing slowly. The 1970 census showed 437 residents; today there are 612.

Fishing is good, the winter's mild and the setting beautiful.

And, as Colberg expresses it, Seldovia is "a place to live where you're not smothered with people." ■

13th Region Battle Is Still In Congress

Amendments to the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act remain tangled in the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committees in the form of an omnibus bill.

The purpose of the bill is to change the native-backed amendments to the 1971 measure. It primarily would extend the dealine for Alaskan natives to register under provisions of the act, ask for interest earnings on the Alaska Native fund for which the government is holding the purse strings here, allow mergers of village and regional corporations, and create an escrow account of resource profits for land sales of properties the natives will own but to which they do not yet hold title.

Leaders of the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska-based group, in recent weeks continued the political and diplomatic shuttle between here and Washington, D. C., to help push the amendments through Congress.

At issue is the creation of the 13th region for Alaska natives who have moved out of the state. The region was provided for in the original act if the natives Outside voted for it, and the federation has reconciled its membership to the fact that there will be an organization for natives Outside.

However, the federation wants an election by the 13th region held immediately. The House rendition of the bill would create the 13th region and schedule an election in three years to determine whether the people in that region wish it to continue or whether they wish to enroll again in one of the original 12 corporations.

A U.S. District Court judge last year ruled the 13th corporation must be set up by the Interior Department, although that agency has taken no action pending possible resolution of the issue in Congress.

The establishment of a corporation for natives Outside was originally opposed by the Alaska-based native corporations, which would stand to lose some $25 million when stockholders transfer to the new region.

Since the region was made imperative by virtue of a court ruling last December, the state native groups have backed the move and are embroiled in a power struggle with several Washington and Oregon groups to control the finances of the new corporation. Those groups include Sealaska Corp. in Southeast Alaska, the Aleut Corp., the Chugach Corp., Alaska Federation of Natives International of Washington, and the Alaska Native Association of Oregon.

In an attempt to amend the act and clarify the issue of creating a 13th region, Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, introduced the omnibus bill in late April of this year.

The measure is co-sponsored by Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash., who is chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the House Interior Committee.

The omnibus bill is a compilation of previous efforts. If passed, it would be the first time the 1971 law has been amended.

According to Young, in a quote recorded in the Congressional Record, the purpose of the bill is to "clear up certain ambiguities in that act and to add provisions which address problems unforeseen when it was enacted." ■

BUSINESS:

Regional Corporations

By FLIP TODD
Times Staff Writer

The native corporations are getting down to business. The 12 native regional corporations set up in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are rapidly becoming involved in the Alaska economy, particularly some of its most basic aspects — housing, petroleum products, real estate, construction, surveying and banking.

So far the greatest stimulus to the corporations has been the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's policy of awarding contracts and purchase orders to companies controlled by natives. According to Alyeska's own figures it has awarded $128 million in contracts and purchase orders to 41 native-controlled firms, 18 of them to regional corporations. Six of the corporations have succeeded in winning contracts on the most expensive private civil works project in history. "And we've been approached by more than them," one Alyeska official said.

The regional corporations and their subsidiaries have been performing services ranging from brush clearing to maintenance of portable toilets, performing guard services to maintaining weather stations and wrapping insulation around the pipe to providing tires for heavy equipment.

The business activities and investments of the regional corporations have picked up considerably in the last year because the complex and often emotional process of selecting lands for the village corporations was completed Dec. 18, 1974. For most of the regional corporations the process of selecting regional lands will probably not be as complex and time consuming. Several will have very little land left to pick because the villages have selected most of the land the region was eligible for.

The regional corporations, which are set up almost identically to any profit making corporation in the United States, are faced with a few unique problems in capitalism though. These stem from the fact that each of the persons enrolled in the region is issued 100 shares of stock that cannot be sold for 20 years from the passage of the Act in 1971.

"In a normal corporation you buy your own stock and you sell it if you're dissatisfied with the business," observed Cook Inlet Region Inc. general manager Donald Cooper. "You don't raise a revolution; you just sell it. But our people are locked in for 17 more years."

Most corporations develop a product or marketing expertise as they wish to grow, Cooper pointed out, and then they go after funding. "But we're different — we have our funding and now we have to decide what we want to become expert in."

So far the regional corporations have received more than $200 mill. from the federal government under the terms of the Act, although 45 per cent of that amount is reserved for the villages and 10 per cent is to be distributed to the stockholders directly.

The regions are to receive $462.5 million during the first 11 years since the passage of the act from the U.S. Treasury — $12.5 million the first year, $20 million the second year, $70 million during the third, fourth and fifth years, $40 million the sixth year and $30 million for each of the next five years.

The regional corporations are to receive an additional $800 million from the state to bring their total funding to $962.5 million. The state's share will come in the form of a 2 per cent share of rentals, bonuses and royalties coming from minerals.

Another problem faced by the regional corporations that very few other publicly held businesses have to contend with is the fact that each shareholder was created equal — every one of them has 100 shares of stock — no more and no less.

In most corporations a small

Wheel And Deal

percentage of the stockholders, maybe five per cent or less, control a majority of the stock. Quorums at stockholders meetings are not difficult to obtain. If the limited number of stockholders who control the majority of stock show up or send in their proxies new directors can be elected and the corporation's annual business can be conducted.

But to conduct their business the native corporations must literally attract half of their members or their proxies to annual meetings, a difficult task indeed for a group whose members have not been long-time stock owners and many of whom do not completely understand the technicalities of the law.

Cook Inlet Region in particular found it almost impossible to attract a majority of the stockholders to a meeting held in the spring. Many of its members were fishing or working on the pipeline so the annual meeting had to be rescheduled for this fall.

As a general rule the separate regional corporations have not been working closely together.

The greatest exception to that rule however is the United Bank Alaska which received its state charter earlier this month. Five regional corporations — Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; Calista Corp.; Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Doyon, Limited and Nana Regional Corporation, Inc. — worked together to form the bank which plans to open this fall in Anchorage and will likely be a depository for some of the funds being generated by the regional corporations and their business-oriented subsidiaries. Each has purchased $800,000 worth of stock in the bank.

Stock in the bank will actually be held by Unicorp, Inc., a holding company, and the five regional corporations will own all of the stock in the holding company. But the holding company has been set up in such a way that enough stock was authorized for the addition of several more regional corporations to the owners list. Sources close to the bank indicate that at least four other regional corporations have expressed an interest in purchasing stock after the bank opens its doors.

Although not working in concert, six of the corporations have signed agreements with oil companies to explore their lands and advise them as to the land with the greatest potential for oil and gas before they make their final selections.

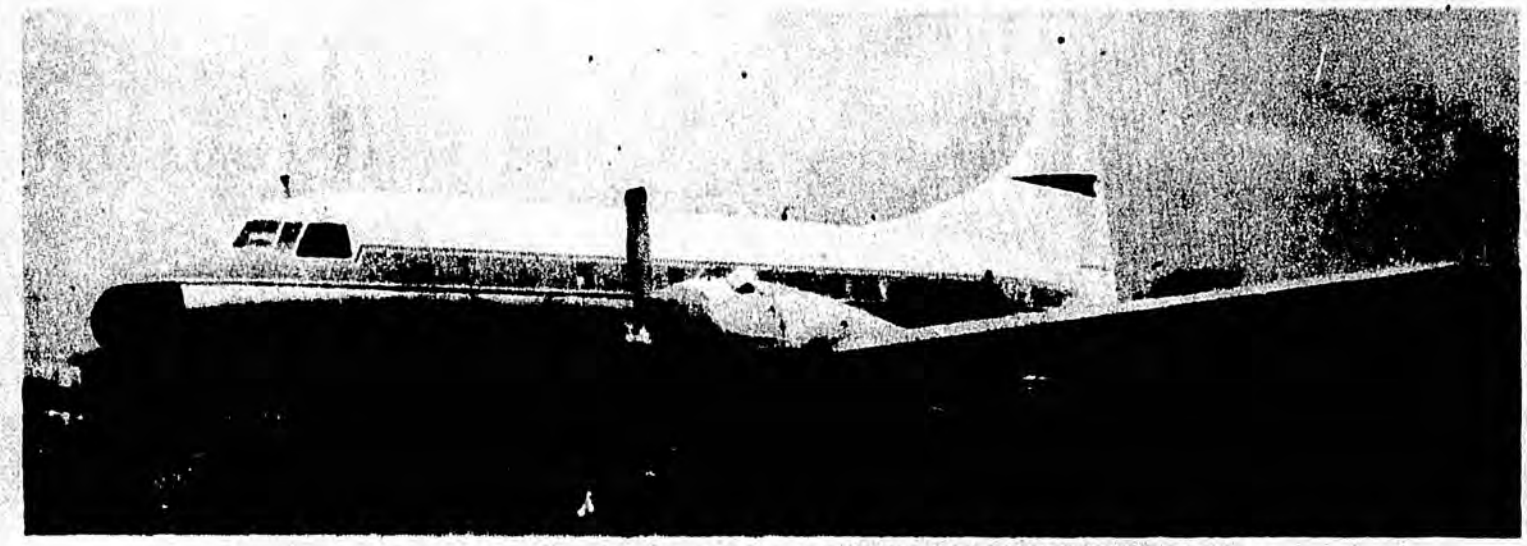
Standard Oil Company of California has signed agreements with three of the regions — Koniag Inc. which takes in Kodiak Island and part of the southern Alaska Peninsula, the Nana Regional Corp. based in Kotzebue and the Arctic Slope Regional Corp. based in Barrow. The area that the Arctic Slope has to select its lands from is so extensive that it has also signed agreements with Texaco and a team comprised of Union Oil and Amoco Production Co.

Amoco has also signed an exclusive agreement with Ahtna Inc. that included a $185,000 bonus in front money for signing.

The Koniag agreement provided $750,000 in front money from Standard Oil Co. of California and the Arctic Slope region has already received $4.9 million from one or more of its agreements and will receive at least $2.6 million more when its lands are conveyed.

Calista has signed an agreement with the Shell Oil Co. that calls for the firm to drill a test hole in the region this spring after seismic work is completed, according to a region executive. But most regions are still hesitant to discuss the amounts they received in bonuses to give the oil companies the option of bidding on their lands once they receive title to them.

Part of that hesitance might stem from the fact that they may have to split a major per-



BETHEL-BASED REGIONAL CORPORATION ACQUIRES AIRPLANE

The Calista Corporation is probably the first of the 12 native regional corporations to purchase its own executive aircraft. Its 240 Convair originally seated about 40 passengers when it was an airliner, but the twin engine airplane is now equipped to seat 14 people on seats and six on couches. The $115,000 plane also has a galley and two bathrooms. It will be used to carry company executives to the Bethel area and village corporation executives back and forth as well. Some cargo will be carried for the corporation in the plane too, according to the region's president.

tion of it with the rest of the regions. Section 7i of the claims act provides that revenues from the sale of minerals will be split 12 ways after the region has taken 30 per cent of the income from the sale of minerals on its lands. The intent of that clause is to see that no region becomes inordinantly wealthy from the sale of natural resources while some languish because they have none. Section 7i is controversial and some would argue unclear. As a result litigation will eventually determine what income has to be split among the regions and what overhead costs can be subtracted from the revenue to be split up among the regions.

Doyon Ltd., for example, whose leadership believes the bonuses will be split up, has refused to sign agreements with any hard rock mining companies or oil firms despite numerous proposals to them.

Because of the difficulty of conducting complex business enterprises in the bush areas where many of the regions are located, fully half the corporations have set up full time offices in Anchorage: Nana, Calista, Bristol Bay, Chugach, the Aleuts and Cook Inlet. Ahtna region executive director Dean Olson spends about half his time in Anchorage, working out of his home.

Nome-based Bering Straits Native Corp. has decided to place many of its major investments in Fairbanks.

Here is a rundown of the 12 profit making regional corporations and the business ventures they have started, purchased or formed in joint ventures in the last two years:

Corporations dive into ventures

CALISTA CORP.

Based in Bethel, the Calista Corporation which has the largest number of villages, 56, of any of the regional corporations and the largest resident population, is proving itself one of the two or three most aggressive of the regional corporations.

It has given land acquisition and analysis the biggest part of its budget.

Led by its hired manager, Robert Schenker, who holds the title of president, Calista acquired an entire city block in Anchorage in 1974 for more than $1 million for the purpose of building a hotel and office building on the site. The corporation has contacted a number of national hotel chains, including Hilton and Sheraton, to operate the proposed 400-room development. The building will be a minimum of 15 stories, according to Schenker, and may include a revolving restaurant on the top and retail stores on the ground level. Work on the hotel, which is only the first stage in a larger development, should get under way in less than a year, according to Schenker.

Across Denali Street from that block, Calista has purchased the 5,500 square foot building that houses its administration and accounting offices from Spils Realtors, which occupies the remainder of the building. It also purchased another corner lot from Spils directly to the south of the building and plans to put on a second floor this summer. The additional space will allow its land department (Esca-Tech), now located in Mountain View, to move into the building after the Spils move out.

Calista has also invested several million dollars in a 1,500 acre planned community called Settler's Bay, 47 road miles from Anchorage near Wasilla. The project is being managed and marketed by Mel Tipton an Anchorage real estate developer who sold his furniture business here not long ago. A Calista subsidiary, Settler's Bay Inc., is providing the money for the project that will include a nine-hole golf course by the end of the first year. The plan calls for an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts and a small ski area at the subdivision, which the developer describes as the largest in the state.

Calista also acquired nearly 173 acres of Matanuska Valley land between Willow and Kashwitna in June at a Matanuska-Susitna Borough land auction for $137,000.

Earlier this month Calista formed a partnership with Penco Inc., owned by Bob Penney of Anchorage, that acquired 30 acres of land near the Valdez airport to be dveloped into a mobile home park. The land, purchased from the city is to have 211 spaces, according to Schenker.

"We're participating with a mobile home dealer," he said "because of his ability to deliver mobile homes to the site." The partnership is to have 100 lots ready for mobile homes by Nov. 1.

Calista is in a joint venture with the Bethel village corporation in the acquisition of two acres of land adjacent to the Post Office and Northern Commercial store in Bethel for "less than $50,000."

In April Calista purchased from Geosource Inc. of Houston, Tex., a firm called Geoscience which developed a computerized method of assisting the villages in the Calista region to make their land selections.

Renamed Earth Science Consulting and Technology (Esca-Tech) the firm has offices in Long Beach, Calif. with 22 employes and Anchorage, where there are six people on the payroll. The hardware that Calista acquired in the purchase has the ability to recall and display on a cathode ray tube all of the recorded attributes of a piece of land instantly.

"The company also has geologists and geophysicists who can analyze satellite imagery of land," Schenker said.

"We intend to be able to get contracts on coastal zone management put out by the federal government," he said.

"We think there is going to be considerable work in that area in the state and also hope to do work for the capital relocation committee," Schenker said.

In March the corporation purchased the R and R Travel Agency of Anchorage and Calista board chairman Ray Christiansen said an office has opened in Bethel.

It also plans to open a combination travel agency branch office and arts and crafts retail center in the lobby of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. The travel agency branch hopes to capitalize on the frequent travel to the Bureau of Indian Affairs that Indians from all across the United States make.

In October, 1974 Calista purchased a 13 acre parcel of land from an individual in Bethel for development as a regional headquarters site.

The region has affiliated itself with the Alaska-U.S.A. Federal Credit Union which has an office in Bethel. The state lent the region $100,000 from its fishery loans program which is being administered by the credit union as small loans to area fishermen.

The high flying business is probably also the first of the regions to acquire its own corporate aircraft. Fred Notti, brother of Alaska Native Foundation President Emil Notti, and chairman of the corporation's investment committee, purchased a 240-300 Convair executive airplane recently for Calista. Purchased from the C. W. Matthews Construction Co. of Marietta, Ga. the twin engine airplane is appointed almost like a living room, Notti said. Now parked at the east end of Anchorage International Airport, it will be used for carrying corporate executives to Bethel and other points in the state, he said.

The plane will also be used to support the far-flung villages throughout the Calista region, Schenker said.

Earlier this month Calista purchased a 108-foot crabber-trawler which it expects to have in Anchorage by the end of the month. The ship is towing a barge into Valdez on its northern journey.

The Marco vessel purchased from Prospector Inc. of Seattle may be used to support Esca-Tech operations, Notti said. The year-old ship will be used as part of a fishing experiment in the Bering Sea,

ALEUT CORPORATION BUYS SCHOOL

The Aleut Corporation purchased a Montessori school at 833 Gambell St., across the street from Safeway, to house its headquarters. It renovated the building inside and rents two small houses in the back it also purchased in the transaction.

according to Schenker. It will likely use the port of Nunivak, he said because there is a large Bureau of Indian Affairs freezer plant there that is largely unused.

Notti said the region will begin clearing land in the Holitna Basin near Sleetmute this fall for an experimental farm.

AHTNA INC.

Centered about Glennallen and Copper Center, Ahtna is the smallest of the dozen regions by population, with less than 1,100 people enrolled. The corporation has its own $80,000 office building in Copper Center it uses as a headquarters, but executive director Dean Olson, a hired manager, spends almost half his time in Anchorage.

The 2,800 square foot building also houses an office of the state's largest credit union, the Alaska-U.S.A. Federal Credit Union based at Elmendorf Air Force Base, which it will spin off in 1977 and operate itself. Two joint ventures the regional corporation is participating in that work for Alyeska have their offices in the building.

Ahtna Construction and Primary Products Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the regional corporation, has formed a joint venture with Rogers and Babler of Anchorage called Ahtna-Rogers and Babler that has already done more than $10 million worth of construction for Alyeska within the region. The joint venture has an agreement with the pipeline firm that it will do virtually all work in the region it is capable of performing on a competitive basis. The cost plus contract has seen the joint venture clear the site for and build the 1,200 man construction camp at Glennallen.

An earth moving part of the joint venture is building access roads, clearing right of way for the pipeline and clearing a pad for Pump Station 11, located just south of Glennallen. The team has crushed, mined and hauled large quantities of gravel and sand to the construction sites.

Erosion control for Alyeska is the third major activity of the marriage with Rogers and Babler, a subsidiary of Earth Resources.

"We began erosion control and revegetation work this summer and expect that to be an important area in the future," Olson said.

"We began between Glennallen and Copper Center doing erosion control primarily where Alyeska must restore the land to its original contour," he said, "with a seed and mulch mixture. That's going to be more labor intensive than other aspects and could extend beyond the day the pipeline begins pumping oil."

The joint venture is also gearing up to bid non-Alyeska work, he said, specifically the Lower Tonsina River bridge which the state is putting out to bid this summer.

"We hope it will continue for some time after the pipeline construction is completed," Olson said.

The Ahtna Development Corp. will be owned half by the region and half by the eight villages in the region. Its first project will be the construction of a 30-unit motel and restaurant at Glennallen.

"We've made application to the state for a tourism loan," Olson said.

"I think Nana and Barrow have already succeeded in getting one," he added. Several banks have been asked if they are interested in financing the project too.

"We have to run a very fast race with very little money, so to speak," Olson emphasized, "because we have relatively scarce capital and relatively abundant land. It's my expectation that the region and the villages together will receive between $14.7 and $15 million."

The development corporation's second project will possibly be a cadastral survey to help the government survey the lands the regional corporation will take title to under the terms of the act. It will operate through a joint venture of Ahtna Construction and Primary Products with George Butka's Tonsina Trans-Alaska Engineering Co. of Copper Center. The joint venture has already applied to the Bureau of Land Management to do the job Olson estimates will cost between $1 and $3 million. At the earliest it could begin next year, he said.

Ahtna Construction is also involved in a joint venture with Fishback and Moore, a large East Coast-based electrical contractor. Ahtna has a 51 per cent interest in the firm that is now in organization. Fishback and Moore is already doing electrical wiring work on the pipeline for Fluor Corp. at a pump station.

"One of the things we think we see is a fairly large amount of hydroelectric work and power line transmission construction," Olson said. The Devil Canyon area of the Susitna River, which is being studied by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a potential power generating dam site, lies within the region's borders.

Looming above much of the region is 12,000 foot Mt. Drum, a recent geologic structure with indications on its western flank that it may be a source of geothermal energy. Hot springs there have led the region to hire Alaska Geological Consulants to put together a proposal to be submitted to the federal Energy Research Development Administration for funding exploration for geothermal sources.

ALEUT CORPORATION

Less than half a mile away from the Calista office building in Anchorage, the Aleut Corporation has purchased a two-story building for its office. Located at 833 Gambell St. in a former Montessori school, the Aleut Corp. has focused its investments on shipping and real estate.

After renovating its building near the corner of Ninth Avenue and Gambell Street, the regional corporation rented space in the concrete block structure to the Aleut League, the non-profit arm of the region. It also owns two lots behind the building, each of which has a single family house it rents out.

According to Aleut Corp. vice president, John Gundersen, a stockholder in the corporation, it has also purchased a sizable amount of real estate in Fairbanks.

"We bought about 13 duplexes, an eleven-plex, a couple single units and a five plex," Gundersen said, "They're pretty much together close to downtown — it was a package deal and they were all owned by one person."

Gundersen said the corporation bought the housing early this month as an investment, but declined to discuss a purchase price. As of Wednesday no sale of that magnitude had been recorded in Fairbanks, though.

In May a 120-foot combination dragger-crabbing ship called the Aleut Princess came off the ways of the Fairhaven Shipyard in Bellingham, Wash. destined for King Cove. The Aleut Corp. purchased the vessel for fishing king and tanner crab, shrimp and bottom fish, as well as for its potential as a tow boat for oil and gas exploration work that may take place on the outer continental shelf.

"It's big enough for pulling barges and to be used as a supply boat," Gundersen said.

A second ship the same size, the Aleut Pride, is scheduled to be delivered this week.

The Aleut Princess is already at work for Quintana Minerals Corp., a Canadian firm that is helping the corporation in the selection of its lands. It has been working for Quintana, which is focusing its attention on Unalaska Island where there are several known copper deposits, since late May.

Late in June the Aleut Corp. purchased the 225 foot motor vessel Pribilof from the National Marine Fisheries Service. It has been used to make four trips a year between Seattle and the Pribilof Islands, sitting in Seattle about eight months of the year, Gundersen said. Now the corporation can use it year around to deliver freight and food to all of its 13 villages, including St. Paul and St. George in the Pribilofs.

The ship has 45,000 cubic feet of refrigerated holding capacity which was used for bringing ground-up seal carcasses to Seattle for use as mink food as a byproduct of the fur seal harvest in the Pribilofs.

The ship, along with any other vessels the corporation might acquire, is being operated by a subsidiary, Aleutian Transportation Corp.

The ship was purchased for close to $100,000 and annual payments for 10 years based on the amount of cargo it carries to the Pribilofs that could bring the cost to $400,000.

Since the federal government was losing a lot of money operating the ship only four times a year to the Pribilofs and acting as the primary supply link to the outside world for the two islands, the transaction will give the taxpayers a break as well as helping the islanders to control their own destiny.

The corporation is also investigating the possibility of going into the fish processing business in the Aleutians, maybe starting its own cannery, but hasn't finalized any plans yet, Gundersen said.

Some of the villages in the region are reportedly considering sheep ranching, which already exists on Umnak Island. Nikolski on Umnak would be the most logical choice to do so and two islands in the Shumagin group, Simeonof and Chernabura, as well as Umnak, have potential as cattle raising areas.

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORP.

The farthest north regional corporation and potentially the wealthiest — from the sale of oil and gas beneath its lands — is the Arctic Slope Region. It has already hired geological consultant Tom Kelly, who served as commissioner of natural resources when Walter Hickel was governor, to advise

LAND, CONSTRUCTION LURE NATIVE INTEREST

it on oil and gas matters. Kelly was the man who planned and executed the state's $900 million lease sale on the North Slope in September, 1969 in an enclave on the land the region has to select from.

Eskimos, Inc., a subsidiary of the regional corporation has been formed to purchase and distribute fuel to all the regional villages and construct fuel storage tanks. In a joint venture with SKW Constructors of Anchorage it has built a warm storage building for vehicles for the city of Barrow at a cost of close to $300,000.

The joint venture also bid successfully on a contract at $270,000 to remodel the Public Health Service Hospital in Barrow and did $70,000 worth of remodeling at the Top of the World Hotel in Barrow, which is owned by another subsidiary, Tundra Tours Inc. The hotel is operated by Sheffield Enterprises of Anchorage which also operates a hotel for the Nana region.

The hotel only opened in October, 1974, but the addition and remodeling were necessary to add kitchen and food storage space to the hostelry.

The SKW joint venture is also building a large heavy equipment garage at Barrow for about $600,000 which will be owned by Eskimos Inc.

It is also to begin work this week on the construction of a $3 million store for Ukpeagvik Inupiat Corp., the Barrow village corporation.

"The village corporation purchased an existing store from Al Shentz," said Arctic Slope executive vice president Larry Dinneen, "and it will be the first step in a major downtown complex."

The students of Barrow will name in a contest the building which was designed by Kelly Pitcaithe Fritz and Forseen of Anchorage. Dinneen, who began working for the region in March 1972, says he expects it to be finished in 18 months.

Dinneen lives in Anchorage and commutes to his job in Barrow on a weekly basis. He came to the regional corporation from Innova, a firm that performed an economic analysis of the claims act for the region when it was being formulated in committees of the Congress in Washington, D.C. Previously he had been manager of Grumman Ecosystems, an executive assistant to Walter Hickel when he was governor and the state director of industrial development under Commissioner of Economic Development Frank Murkowski, who now heads the Alaska National Bank of the North in Fairbanks that handles the corporation's funds.

Eskimos Inc. came to form its joint venture partially through Dean Allen, an officer of the firm who had worked in the Arctic for BP Alaska recruiting natives to work on the North Slope. Allen had earlier worked for the Phillips Petroleum company, whose former president was an

Indian, training Alaska natives to work on drill rigs in the Cook Inlet.

Another joint venture carried out with National Mechanical Contractors of Anchorage and Seattle has seen Eskimo Inc., participate in the installation of 3,500 wooden pilings that an addition to the Arco base camp at Prudhoe Bay will rest on. It completed work on the $4 million job in May.

That same joint venture will begin work in August on a pipe wrapping contract for the Fluor Corp. The cost plus contract calls for wrapping 30,000 feet of 48-inch pipe in the Valdez pipe yard to be used for river crossings.

"We're also working on other contracts with Alyeska, Fluor, BP and the Ralph Parsons Co.," Dinneen said.

The joint venture is 51 per cent owned by Eskimos Inc. so that it qualifies for minority owned status that gives it a competitive advantage over other firms when bidding on Alyeska contracts.

Eskimos Inc. payed $300,000 in cash for J & W Inc., the only gas station in Barrow. It will provide automobile and light truck maintenance and repair, as well as well as expanding the operation that was purchased from Jack Frantz and Wolfie Rosellenfit to do repair on heavy vehicles.

A fuels division of Eskimos Inc. called Arctic Fuels has begun its own armada which includes two medium landing craft 60 feet long and an airplane for carrying fuels to the villages. It has more than doubled the fuel storing capacity of many villages and built the first fuel storage tanks ever erected in Nuiqsut, Pt. Lay and Kaktovik.

Tundra Tours, a wholly owned subsidiary of the regional corporation, had a 40-room restaurant built in 1974 by Pre-built Structures of Spokane, Wash. Sheffield Enterprises is operating the hotel which cost about $1.6 million and employes 30 people. A tourism loan obtained recently from the state will provide the long term financing for the project along with participation by the Alaska National Bank and Seattle First National Bank.

Tundra Tours is also planning a 12 room hotel for Nuiqsut when the borough is able to complete an airport that can be used year around. At present most of the airplanes land on a nearby river in the winter.

Inupiat Builders, another wholly owned subsidiary, has taken on house construction in the region as its main mission. It has already built nine public buildings including stores and schools and 75 residences on the North Slope.

All of the buildings have been built for cash, Dinneen said, because of the inability of the region to get financing for any of the projects. To date, he said, $2.5 million has been spent by the building company.

Dinneen said he does not anticipate any land purchases outside of the region, as has been done by many other regions. He sees the primary growth of the corporation taking place as a result of the expansion of the eight villages in the region.

"We've thought of so many types of business," Dinneen said, "but it's a question of how much capacity you have administratively. Basically we'll be sticking to groceries, fuel supply, systems and repair facilities."

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORP.

Bering Straits Native Corp. headquartered in Nome is one of the most rapidly moving of the corporations and has bought its way into many firms in Fairbanks.

Bering Straits Investment Co., owned entirely by the regional corporation, has been formed as the holding company for a multiplicity of business endeavors.

Perhaps the most spectacular of the region's projects to date is the result of a loan it has made to its joint venture partner, Fairbanks Real Estate Development (Fredco) for the construction of the $9 million luxury Fairbanks Plaza Hotel. Construction began in June on nearly an entire city block located at First Avenue and Hall Street. On the ninth floor the hotel will have a dining room overlooking the Chena River, according to Tom Drake, executive vice president of the regional corporation.

"We have an option to purchase up to 80 per cent of the Fairbanks Plaza Hotel and within the next 90 days we're going to decide whether to exercise it or not," Drake said.

Another unusual investment made by the Nome-based regional corporation was its purchase of one third of the stock of Alaska Truck Transport in 1974. Bering Straits increased its investment in the Fairbanks-based trucking company to two thirds this year.

Alaska Truck Transport has been a real thorn in the side of the Teamsters Union in the state because its drivers are the only unionized truckers in the state who are not members of the Teamsters. Instead they joined the Retail Clerks. But the Teamsters are still trying to organize the drivers and an election to be held soon by the National Labor Relations Board will soon determine whether the drivers return to the Retail Clerks or select the Teamsters which amounts to an antitrust action, according to an officer of the native corporation.

The Bering Straits Development Corp. spent close to $2.5 million on rolling stock for the company. Twenty-two of the trucks operated by the company are leased from Borealis Sales and Leasing which is 64 per cent owned by the development corporation. The remaining 34 per cent is owned by Doug Lantz, who sold the development company its share of the trucking firm after he had acquired it from Anchorage attorney Jack Stern in November, 1974. It's 60 trailers include 10 10,000 gallon tankers, refrigerated vans and trailers for moving heavy equipment. Now the company's attention is focused on completing assembly of a barge for carrying trucks across the Yukon River.

The trucking company terminal and seven acres of adjoining land are rented to the trucking firm by Bering Straits Development, said Drake, who is enrolled to the corporation.

The terminal is on a 32 acre parcel on the south side of Sanduri Road owned by the region, just across the road from another 92 acres piece it purchased recently.

Another major investment of the development company is located on that land, Life Systems which operates the largest concrete and gravel plant in the city. What started out as a small loan turned into a 49 per cent equity purchase with an option to increase that to 80 per cent of the stock. Life Systems is an outgrowth of the ideas formulated by Ray Koturi, who owned Ray's Electric, and Wayne Sandstrom, who owned Sandstrom mechanical contractors. The company they formed discovered a method to produce extruded hollow-core concrete panels that could be used for floors, walls, ceilings and sidewalks that contain conduits for electrical, plumbing and heating systems.

Life Systems operates the only indoor concrete batch plant in Fairbanks, which allows it to manufacture concrete all through the winter, and 26 ready-mix cement trucks in Fairbanks, the town's largest fleet.

On the same 32-acre tract is located Mobat Alaska, a 63 per cent Bering Straits-owned new tire sales and recapping company which does a great deal of recapping for Alaska Truck Transport. The remaining stock in the company is owned by the principals of Mobat Tire and Rubber Co. of Livermore, Calif.

"There was a real shortage of off-the-road tires in Fairbanks because of the pipeline," Bering executive vice president Drake explained, "so we decided to recap them. We figured we could use them ourselves at the trucking company, on Life Systems trucks and for Central Construction too."

Bering Straits has formed a 50-50 joint venture with Central Construction Co. of Seattle and has already landed a number of competitive bid contracts. Central Construction had done a lot of work in the Nome area prior to the passage of the claims act in 1971, said Drake.

Its largest job to date is an $11 million contract for construction of a gravel road from Skagway to Carcross at the Canadian border.

The joint venture has already completed an $853,488 contract for the rehabilitation of two gold dredges in Nome owned by U-V Industries. One of the dredges started operation following work on fuel storage tanks and a power generating plant.

The third joint venture

COOK INLET REGION BUYS SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDING

Until a few months ago this building at 670 Fireweed Lane, which belonged to long-time Anchorage resident William Bittner, was the home of the Greater Anchorage Area School District. It rents the bottom floor to the Cook Inlet Native Association and the top floor to the Alaska Federation of Natives.

project was a $1.9 million contract to rehabilitate a state road from Nome to Solomon that was damaged in last winter's storm. The job also calls for putting the ferry back in operation across Safety Lagoon on the road to Solomon.

A fourth job calls for the joint venture to perform about $600,000 worth of work for the American Smelting and Refining Co. as part of a gold dredging operation on the Nome beach.

Another project will see the firm complete the reconstruction of the paved runway at Galena.

It will also construct a 20-unit apartment, an eight-plex and a four-plex for the Nome village corporation, Sitnasuak, this summer at a cost of close to $1.9 million.

The Bering Straits Development Corp. purchased 17 unit apartment house and two four-bedroom homes in Fairbanks last month at a cost of $250,000 to help house its employes there.

The Bering Straits Equipment Co. (anything with the words Bering Straits in it is 100 per cent owned by the development corporation) has about $600,000 worth of heavy equipment including a 165-ton drag line, generators, crushing equipment and loaders on lease to Life Systems.

Seward Peninsula Mining Ltd. has been set up by the region to handle the exploration rights to the region's lands, some of the most highly mineralized in the entire state.

Sources close to the native corporation indicated it is on the verge of consummating a deal that would see it acquire a barge line and an Anchorage mobile home dealer.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORP.

"We're taking a rather conservative approach," concedes Robert Bacon, the mining engineer who became general manager of the Bristol Bay Native Corp. three months ago.

Bacon was hired from the R. T. Vanderbilt Co. in Norwalk, Conn., a long established firm in the chemical and minerals business. He had previously been employed by the Cerro Crop. and Kennecott Copper, with whose Bear Creek Mining exploration subsidiary Bristol Bay signed an agreement three weeks ago to do exploration for base metals on its lands.

Since June, 1974 the corporation has retained its own petroleum consultant Bill Bishop, the former head of exploration for Richfield Oil Co. in Alaska and the man many credit for starting the modern oil era in Alaska with his discovery of the Swanson River Oil Field on the Kenai Peninsula in 1975.

An exploratory well will probably be spudded in June, 1976, Bacon said, on the southern part of the Alaska Peninsula as a result of its agreement with Phillips Petroleum.

A New York consulting firm, Behre, Dolbear and Co. recently completed a survey of the mineral potential of the entire Bristol Bay region, Bacon said.

Another consulting firm, Kerr, Harris and Forster, a Seattle and New York City accounting firm, is completing a study of the resort and recreation potential of the area with an eye to acquisitions or constructing new lodges.

"We're also looking into fisheries — particularly frozen and canned," he said, "but we're still in the study period." Bacon indicated the region is also looking at the possibility of becoming involved in both construction and engineering.

The regional corporation and the 29 villages in the region each have about $6 million, he said. "But at this point the Bristol Bay Native Corp. has

all of its money tied up in certificates of deposit."

CHUGACH NATIVES INC.

Chugach Natives, one of the smallest of the corporations, has invested a substantial share of its money in real estate in Seward and Cordova, but expects to make close to a $1 million in profits this year primarily as a result of work it is performing for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.

Working through the Chugach Development Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary, the corporation centered on Prince William Sound has obtained at least four profitable construction-related contracts.

From mid-June 1974 to mid-November of the same year, the region provided tug and barge service across Valdez Arm for movement of heavy equipment to the pipeline terminal site. When the bridges on an old road around the end of the arm were completed, its contract was terminated. Three men operated a 65-foot tug, the LPW, and a 200-foot barge, the Cape Clear, that were leased from Yukon Marine. That project brought in more than $200,000, according to Chugach executive Richard Janson.

Another Alyeska contract has Chugach providing manpower for an oil spill team at Valdez as well as two vessels leased from fishermen standing at the ready there in case of an oil spill. The management contract calls for a full time response manager reporting to Alyeska and 10 men who will be on call at all times. Chugach receives a monthly fee from Alyeska for having the men and equipment available and pays the manager's salary.

A labor contract with Morrison-Knudsen is keeping 30 men, laborers and foremen, busy doing clearing work in the Valdez area and is renewable a year at a time.

A joint venture with Alaska General Construction is a one year renewable contract for Chugach to provide another 30 men to work in the Valdez area.

In March the regional corporation bought the building it was renting space in at 912 East Fifth Ave. from Ron Petnikoff and Curtis Green, who built it with their own hands. Part of the two-story cinderblock structure is rented to State Farm Insurance as a claims office.

The corporation purchased 25 lots between Fifth and Sixth Avenues in Seward for $45,000 from Bob Thorstenson, president of Seward Fisheries, and several partners. It also payed $40,000 for two nearby duplexes which are rented out. The 25 lots are zoned commercially and the region is considering building apartments on the land.

It recently bought a 100-acre subdivison on a hill behind the old Jesse Lee Home that has water and sewer already running up to much of it and has asked the City of Seward for a long term lease on land it could build a motel on.

Chugach Natives has formed a 50-50 joint venture with the Eyak Corp., the Cordova village corporation, to purchase the nicest hotel-restaurant in Cordova, The Reluctant Fisherman. The 50-room hostelry, bar and restaurant on about three acres of land is being purchased from mayor Jim Poor, Rod McDonald and Mack McLaughlin, three local men, for about $1.25 million in what Chugach executives call "a leveraged deal."

Chugach has made a bid to the city for a large portion of a proposed industrial park area along the waterfront that can be developed into a dock and warehouse staging area for Gulf of Alaska petroleum development.

The region is betting that outer continental shelf development will come soon and that its properties in the two communities will appreciate rapidly in value. Executives expressed mixed emotions about the impact the development would have on their communities, but appear to be prepared to take a financial ride on the development they believe is coming.

COOK INLET REGION INC.

Based in Anchorage, which is not recognized as a traditional native village, The Cook Inlet Region under the direction of general manager Donald Cooper has invested a large part of its money in developed real estate that has been paying dividends from the day it was purchased.

In April the region announced it had purchased five Anchorage hotels, many of which catered to Bush residents coming into the city, from Anchorage politician - entrepeneur Bruce Kendall. They were Roosevelt Hotel and its annex, the Big Times Motel and its annex, the Kobuk Hotel, the Woods Hotel and the North Star Motel. The purchase price was not disclosed but Cooper said that "Kendall didn't get a whole batch beyond (the mortage we assumed)." Kendall had stated publicly that he was mortgaged to the hilt and could obtain no more financing for expansion. Many of his loans had been obtained from the state's tourism loan program.

He had also been talking to Walter Hickel about the hotel chain.

For an undisclosed sum the Cook Inlet Region also purchased a two-story building at 670 Fireweed Lane from William Bittner that used to house the Anchorage School District's offices. The bottom floor of the building houses the non profit Cook Inlet Native Association, while the upper floor of the 34,000 square foot building is home to the Alaska Federation of Natives.

In June the region purchased one of the largest warehouses in the state, again for an undisclosed price although recorded documents indicated the region assumed a loan of $2,975,000 and gave Anchorage Distribution Associates a deed of trust for $292,779. Cooper said he was bidding against the Hartford Insurance Group for the properties and has obtained options to purchase two other warehouse buildings at the same location on International Airport Road at Minnesota Drive as they become available.

Construction work has been the other main avenue that has consumed the group's efforts and managerial skills.

In a joint venture 51 per cent controlled by the region, Cook Inlet has joined forces with Pinnacle Construction of Houston, Tex. and Anchorage to install and maintain 190 "Little John" portable outhouses at construction sites south of the Yukon River.

The roughly $250,000 cost plus contract awarded by Alyeska provides for the joint venture to receive 15 per cent above the cost of operations. Pinnacle, which also has work at Prudhoe Bay on a subcontract from the Ralph Parsons Co. for oil distilling units, has provided most of the management for the job which calls for maintaining, cleaning and replacing the toilets which burn propane to incinerate human waste.

"We think there is room for picking up additional segments of the line," said Cooper who is enthusiastic about the benefits of "Little Johns" over chemical toilets.

Another 51 per cent owned joint venture with Arctic Constructors (previously Lecher Co.) is taking advantage of the region's funds by advancing over half the payroll — and Arctic Constructor's management expertise. The Alyeska contract keeps about 280 men working at seven construction camps north of Fairbanks.

floor. The second floor of the three story concrete structure houses the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the non-profit social arm of the region. The building has 96 spaces for parking adjacent to the office at First Avenue and Hall Street. The top two floors were completed before the ground floor, half of which will likely be occupied by Boeing Scientic Computer Services which plans to install a computer terminal there.

The building has 22,000 net usable square feet of space, according to Norm MacPhee, the financial vice president

job which calls for grading and dressing of the road, installation of culverts, clean up of oil spills and dust control will be based at Dietrich, Chandalar, Galbraith Lake, Happy Valley and Franklin Bluffs camps.

Doyon is a joint venture partner with Sprague Inc. of Lynnwood, Wash., and Anchorage to do about $40,000 worth of hydroseeding at the Valdez terminal site. The job is using Sprague's equipment for the reseeding job that covers 60 acres.

Alyeska awarded a $6

agreements with any of them."

Doyon feels its own director of resources, James Haynes; its attorney, Bill Timme, and vice president of lands, Bob Jenks, are capable of handling the enormous job of gathering the data that will assist the region in making its selections by Dec. 18.

MacPhee said the corporation has used public information available at the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute and information it has purchased from a geological consultant in

Regions Begin Long Road Of Business Investments

"We're exploring the possibility of setting up our own construction arm," Cooper said, "and if the board of directors approves we'd go into the housing business. We have key people identified, a market survey and a tentative budget."

The region is also considering purchasing land in the Matanuska Valley to raise grains to support a cattle and swine red meat industry.

DOYON LTD.

In land area Doyon Ltd., based in Fairbanks, is the largest of the regional corporations, covering close to one third of the state from the Canadian border almost to the Bering Sea.

Its largest investment to date has been the acquisition of 17 pieces of land forming most of a block in downtown Fairbanks and the erection of a $2 million office building that houses its office on the top

who joined the firm from the business office of the University of Alaska where he was an accountant.

In a roughly $14 million joint venture controlled by the region, Doyon won a contract to provide road maintenance for sections five and six of pipeline haul road, the northernmost 223 miles of the highway constructed last year by Alyeska.

Doyon's partner in the project is Alaska International Construction, a subsidiary of Fairbanks-based Alaska International Industries whose board of directors Doyon president John Sackett sits on.

The region had to advance the project close to a half million dollars for the purchase of welding machines, bulldozers, graders and water pumps, MacPhee said. The cost plus contract began April 7 and continues through Dec. 15, 1976. It will keep more than 100 people employed, according to Sackett. Work on the

million contract to a joint venture of McLee Construction Co. and DNH Development Corp., the construction arm of Doyon. The contract is for maintenance of trans-Alaska pipeline facilities in the greater Fairbanks area. The joint venture is providing maintenance work for Alyeska in Fairbanks and on its Ft. Wainwright construction headquarters.

In February Doyon formed a surveying and right of way restoration business with an Anchorage surveying and engineering company, Hewitt V. Lounsbury and Associates. Called I Tech and controlled by Doyon, the company has yet to gain a contract.

Doyon differs from most of the regions in that it has been hesitant to sign an exploration agreement with either an oil company or a minerals firm.

"We've had ongoing negotiations with oil and mineral companies for a couple years," explained MacPhee, "but we've signed no

the Lower 48 to assist it in preparing to make its choices. Doyon is also wary of the fact that the money it might receive from the firms for agreeing to give them exploration rights would have to be divided with the 11 other regions under section 7i of the act.

The region is characterized as "the real sleeping giant of the corporations," by a representative of one of the state's major oil companies because of its coal deposits, the fact that it touches on at least three major geologic basins that have a potential for oil and gas and because its land extends to the southern flank of the Brooks Range, one of the two most highly mineralized areas of the state.

KONIAG INC.

Koniag Inc. is comprised of Kodiak Island, a number of smaller islands that surround it and deficiency lands on the

southern portion of the Alaska Peninsual.

In September, 1974 the corporation purchased the Donneily Building in downtown Kodiak for about $250,000, according to Karl Armstrong, secretary of the regional corporation. The two story building built in 1957 houses a Post Office on its main floor, as well as the U.S. Forest Service, a doctor's clinic, a psychiatrist's office and the non-profit arm of the region, Kodiak Area Native Association.

Another of its real estate projects is getting under way this summer on two lots in the city's urban renewal area—a two building complex that will have two floors of apartments and one floor of offices in one and 16 apartments on two floors in the other. Armstrong said the region payed $70,000 for the land and expects to have paid close to $1.5 million for the buildings by the time they are completed in early March, 1976.

One of the most unusual investments made by a region, but certainly one that is reasonable for the community with the state's largest fishing fleet was Koniag's purchase of the Shelikof Net Co. which makes shrimp trawls.

"Kodiak is the world's leading shrimp port," Armstrong pointed out. The company that was just started by Don Egalun and Al Nelson a short time before it was purchased has been expanded into a marine hardware store selling all kinds of fishing materials from its two story metal building on the waterfront.

Acquired at a price of just under $300,000 the business has already geared up to provide rigging for construction firms working on the trans-Alaska pipeline.

And just recently it received an inquiry from Saudi Arabia about acquiring 100 nets to use in the shrimp-filled waters of that oil-rich nation, Armstrong said.

"There just aren't many firms in the work that manufacture shrimp trawls," he explained.

On July 1 the region started Kodiak Kwik Kopy and invested close to $100,000 in A.B. Dick offset printing equipment. The firm is a joint venture with a local printer, Alan Austerman, who holds 49 per cent of the stock. So far the state is the firm's largest customer.

On their own three village corporations: Kariuk, Old Harbor and Larsen Bay purchased the Larsen Bay salmon cannery and its fleet of 25 fishing boats from the Del Monte Corp.

The exploration agreement the region signed with Standard Oil Co. of California provided the region receive $750,000 in a deal that commits the oil company to drill a well by the end of 1978.

The region also has a business agreement with Evergreen Helicopters arrived at two months ago that awards it a commission for finding work for the Anchorage firm that has set its sights on extensive offshore aviation support with large twin-engine helicopters.

A hard mineral exploration contract signed with Resources Associates of Fairbanks for close to a quarter million dollars will help the region to make its selections of lands, mostly on the Alaska Peninsula because two thirds of Kodiak Island is comprised of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Gold, cinnabar (mercury ore), platinum and especially copper have the potential to be developed on the Alaska Peninsula. The Aniakchack River area appears to have the finest gas and oil prospects.

All of the region's acquisitions have been made after complete feasibility studies, Armstrong emphasized. Mario Martini and Coopers and Lybrand of Anchorage have done most of those studies, he said.

Armstrong emphasized the region is keeping a close watch on outer continental shelf development and is even considering bidding on some of the oil and gas leases that are expected to be put up for bid by the federal government.

This week Koniag and Calista will host a meeting in Anchorage at which Otto Lowe Jr., senior vice president of the investment management department of Lehman Brothers of New York will make a presentation on a method of participation by the regions in upcoming oil and gas lease sales.

NANA REGIONAL CORP.

The Nana Regional Corp., based in Kotzebue but maintaining offices in Anchorage, has shied away from real estate development so far while going into the construction business on its own in a big way.

Operating through the Nana Development C.ORP., the region has begun Nana Construction Co., which earlier this month was awarded a $2,342,175 contract for constructing a new FAA tower at Anchorage International Airport in a joint venture with the regional corporation.

Terry Gersuch, former president of Firor Construction Co., is heading the construction firm based in Anchorage. It has also been awarded a $300,000 remodeling job at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage.

The wholly owned subsidiary of Nana Development has also been awarded a $1.9 million contract to build a school at Kivalina. The construction firm is putting about $90,000 worth of improvements into an Anchorage building being leased on Harding Drive by Nana Development and Nana Environemental Systems Inc.

The environmental subsidary of the development corporation is headed by former state senator Willie Hensley of Kotzebue and is investigating the possibilities of providing sewer, water and solid waste utility service in the Prudhoe Bay and Deadhorse area for the Arctic Slope Borough.

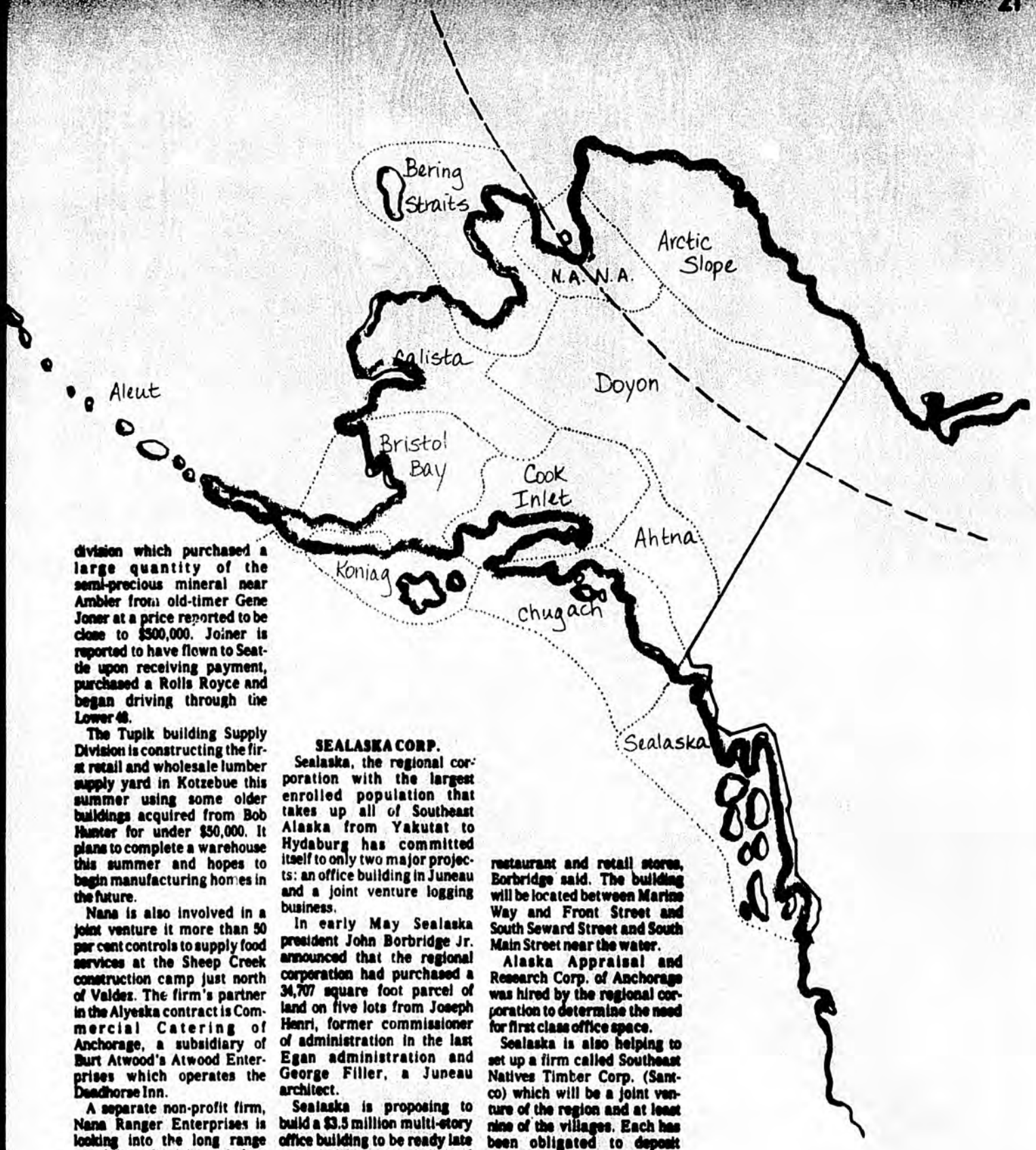
"Our responsibility will be to assist the borough to obtain certificates of public need and necessity," Hensley explained.

The security systems division of the development corporation has been awarded a roughly $15 million cost plus contract by Alyeska to provide security guards at construction camps north of the Yukon River. The job requires the services of roughly 100 members of the Laborers Union.

William Nix, former chief of magistrates for the state court system and previously a state trooper captain, heads the security systems division. He also administers another division that has a contract with the Fluor Corp. to provide about 40 laborers to pump station one on the pipeline project for three years at a cost of close to $2.5 million.

Nana has hired Lance Anderson, a former accountant with the Anchorage office of Peat Marwick Mitchell and Co. to help it organize its business affairs. His office is still in Anchorage.

Roger Nordlund of Kotzebue is heading the development corporation's jade mountain



division which purchased a large quantity of the semi-precious mineral near Ambler from old-timer Gene Joner at a price reported to be close to $500,000. Joiner is reported to have flown to Seattle upon receiving payment, purchased a Rolls Royce and began driving through the Lower 48.

The Tupik building Supply Division is constructing the first retail and wholesale lumber supply yard in Kotzebue this summer using some older buildings acquired from Bob Hunter for under $50,000. It plans to complete a warehouse this summer and hopes to begin manufacturing homes in the future.

Nana is also involved in a joint venture it more than 50 per cent controls to supply food services at the Sheep Creek construction camp just north of Valdez. The firm's partner in the Alyeska contract is Commercial Catering of Anchorage, a subsidiary of Burt Atwood's Atwood Enterprises which operates the Deadhorse Inn.

A separate non-profit firm, Nana Ranger Enterprises is looking into the long range possibility of raising reindeer herds for meat in conjunction with four village corporations: Selawik, Noatak, Kotzebue and Noorvik.

SEALASKA CORP.

Sealaska, the regional corporation with the largest enrolled population that takes up all of Southeast Alaska from Yakutat to Hydaburg has committed itself to only two major projects: an office building in Juneau and a joint venture logging business.

In early May Sealaska president John Borbridge Jr. announced that the regional corporation had purchased a 34,707 square foot parcel of land on five lots from Joseph Henri, former commissioner of administration in the last Egan administration and George Filler, a Juneau architect.

Sealaska is proposing to build a $3.5 million multi-story office building to be ready late in 1977, a brave move in light of the fact that the state capital will begin moving north by then. In addition to parking, the building will likely have a restaurant and retail stores, Borbridge said. The building will be located between Marine Way and Front Street and South Seward Street and South Main Street near the water.

Alaska Appraisal and Research Corp. of Anchorage was hired by the regional corporation to determine the need for first class office space.

Sealaska is also helping to set up a firm called Southeast Natives Timber Corp. (Santco) which will be a joint venture of the region and at least nine of the villages. Each has been obligated to deposit $30,000 at the B.M. Behrends Bank in Juneau to help pay the cost of hiring consultants to write a "total forestry management plan" for Santco. ■

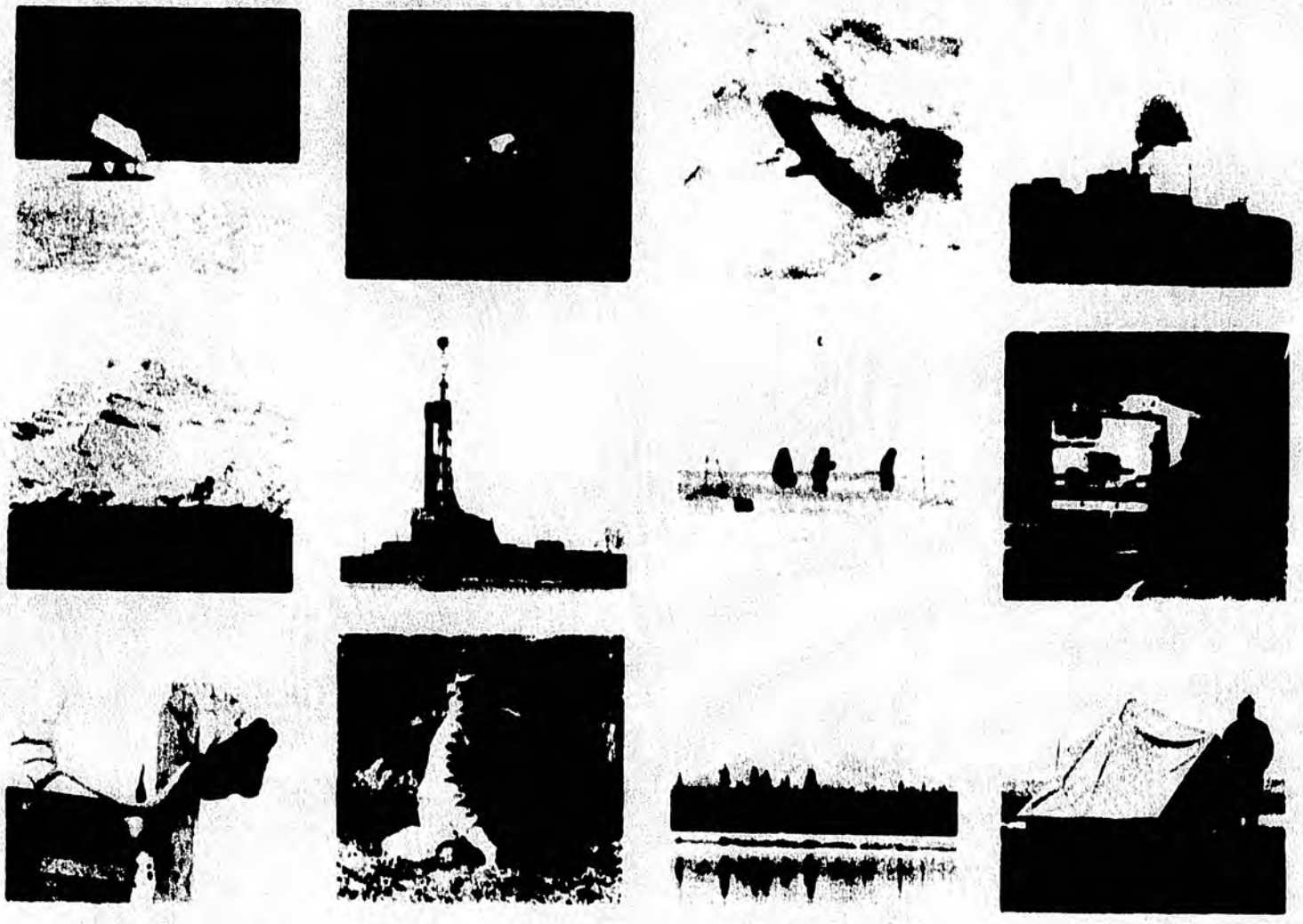
The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was created by Congress and the Alaska Legislature to provide a statewide land use planning process that will insure the economic development of the State in a manner that is compatible with the social and economic well-being of the public, their interests, and the environment.

The Commission also is to improve coordination and resolve conflicts between the State, Federal government, and private landowners in the State, and recommend laws, policies and programs to the President, Congress and the Governor of Alaska for a coordinated comprehensive statewide land use planning process.

The Commission, created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, is headed by the Governor of Alaska or his full-time Co-Chairman, and by a Federal Co-Chairman appointed by the President of the United States. Four Commissioners are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and four by the Governor of Alaska.

Proceedings of
Alaska Rural Development Council
Meeting of July 13-14, 1977

TWELVE VIEWS ON "D-2"



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