

SCOMM

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section 313, last sentence, or other attachments as to positively identify either or neither of such prior acts.

Sec. 3. The second sentence of section 313 (4) of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended by inserting immediately before the period "for against acts of criminal violence at an airport serving air carriers certificated by the Civil Aeronautics Board."

Sec. 3. The center heading of section 313 of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended by adding at the end thereof "and property".

Sec. 4. Item 313 of the table of contents contained in the first section of the Federal Aviation Act of 1958 is amended by striking out "in air transportation" and inserting in lieu thereof "and property".

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT

HON. MORRIS K. UDALL

OF ARIZONA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 1977

Mr. UDALL. Mr. Speaker, the bill I am introducing today—along with a number of my colleagues—is one of the most important pieces of legislation in the conservation annals of our great country. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, is one of history's most challenging land conservation opportunities. Today, Alaska is the embodiment of a larger public debate taking place within our society—the debate over the development of a wise and lasting national resource policy. The need for a comprehensive national resource use policy—including carefully addressing the element of resource conservation and preservation—is perhaps more glaringly apparent in the State of Alaska than in any other region of the country. Given the great opportunities that Alaska provides for resource conservation and development, it is not surprising that nearly every major environmental and energy issue before the last Congress, in some manner, affected Alaska. It is no accident that today, Alaska—where the most is at stake—has now become the showcase for the effort to resolve this larger issue. A brief history of the Alaskan lands issue may be helpful for my many colleagues to understand some of the provisions of this bill.

HISTORY OF ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT OF 1971

In 1958, Mr. Speaker, the Congress created Alaska—a new State, the largest of all States, over twice the size of Texas. At that time we granted the State of Alaska the right to carve out 104 million acres of Federal land as a "land base." In a year or two Alaskan Natives came forward and argued that they too owned Alaska—that it was theirs by aboriginal right. The battle for Alaska was underway. Subsequently the Secretary of the Interior put a freeze on Alaska lands, claiming the State could not go ahead with its land selections until Justice was done to the Natives. The freeze was a blessing in disguise since it provided us with the opportunity to finally resolve the longstanding question of aboriginal rights of Alaska Natives while at the

same time considering the national interests in the Federal lands of Alaska. Thus, in 1971 the Congress enacted the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act—ANCSA. With passage of that act, Alaska Natives settled for some 43 million acres of land and nearly a billion dollars—the most generous land settlement in history. The State retained its option to select 104 million acres.

And, finally, ANCSA provided the opportunity for other Federal lands to be set aside by the Congress in the national interest. Section 17(d)(2) of that act directed the Secretary of the Interior to transmit his recommendations to the Congress on what the Department of the Interior thought ought to be set aside, by law, as new units of existing national conservation systems. These recommendations were submitted for consideration by the Congress in December 1973. This historic opportunity is the direct result of an amendment I offered on the floor of the House with my late colleague, Representative John Saylor, during the consideration of the Native claims legislation.

In March of 1974, I introduced a bill which contained national interest public land dedications as proposed by various conservation organizations. In January 1975, I again introduced an identical bill. The bill I am introducing today is similar to my previous measures and is intended to establish a framework for legislative consideration on this important matter.

The Secretary of Interior was directed by section 17(d)(2) to submit his recommendations for the national interest lands by December 1973. The Secretary met that deadline, providing us with minimum guidelines for our deliberations. While various legislative proposals have been before the Congress since that time we have failed to seriously consider any of them. Now is the time for the Congress to follow through on—to make good on—its commitment to the American people; to set aside permanently these truly magnificent wildlands and wild rivers—to do it right the first time, for perhaps the last time.

COMPLETE ECOSYSTEMS

Unlike the Department of Interior, citizen conservationists do not have the resources to conduct extensive field studies over an area the size of Alaska. But the proposals in my bill were designed by people with direct knowledge of the land and its particular natural resources. Furthermore, the boundaries have generally been based on the information and range of alternatives contained in the environmental impact statements prepared by Department of the Interior professionals. Accordingly, these proposals avoid the political compromises and bureaucratic infighting amongst agencies that occurred within the past administration.

While this bill is a countermeasure to that proposed by the Secretary of the Interior, it is not to be considered final. It is a comprehensive land preservation package for all Alaska. The final decision is that of the Congress and ultimately of the American people.

The proposals in my legislation are

carefully designed to protect complete ecosystems. As examples, a prairie encompasses a complete patterned or the entire range and critical habitat of sensitive wildlife populations. The areas proposed in my bill, while seemingly large when compared with units in the "lower 48" are merely samples of the vast and diverse federally owned landscapes of Alaska.

The proposals are many because Alaska is so vast. They span a region as diverse as the entire lower 48 State—from rainforests to tundra prairie, mountains to marshland.

NATIVE SUBSISTENCE

I have also sought in this legislation to protect the existing way of life of many Alaska Natives. We live in an age of rapid change. Whether the subsistence use patterns, a social order unknown to most Americans, will continue to be the lifestyle of these hardy peoples far into the future is questionable. But we have attempted to design a framework that will insure that those individuals who want to subsist—who depend upon subsistence for survival—can continue to do so.

NATIONAL PRESERVES

We have established national preserves to allow certain areas, managed under the National Park Service as national preserves to be opened to hunting. This classification makes available to sportsmen some of the most unique hunting areas in the world, while at the same time continuing to preserve all values in the remaining national parks and national monuments. The option of permitting hunting in a national preserve is the only deviation from a national park. We continue existing policy permitting hunting in national wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, and national forests.

WILDERNESSES

We are proposing that each unit in this legislation be immediately designated as wilderness and made a component of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The one characteristic most apparent in the bulk of Alaska's lands is wilderness. If the lands proposed for dedication in this bill are not wilderness then surely no wilderness exists anywhere. In this sense, Alaska is truly our last frontier. Here we are talking of wilderness parks, and wilderness wildlife ranges—not the overcommercialized Yosemite or Yellowstone. Here exists an opportunity to fulfill the promise of the Wilderness Act of 1964 "to secure for the American people of present and future generations the benefits of an enduring resource of wilderness" and "in such a manner as will leave them unimpaired for future use and enjoyment as wilderness." Accordingly all units proposed in this bill are to be withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining and mineral leasing laws.

Additionally, most of the proposed units have been reviewed for wilderness suitability under section 17(d)(2) of ANCSA or pursuant to Wilderness Act processes. We do not need to go through the wilderness review process again after this initial dedication. To delay consid-

eration would be a waste of considerable time, money and effort. We should do so now.

Because development nodes for access and use purposes have been recommended for many of the areas in the Secretary's proposals I look forward to a full examination, with the assistance of the expert advice of the Department, as to just what these entail including possible impact on wilderness resources.

FOREST SERVICE

The intent of the Congress in the enactment of section 17(d)(2) was to dedicate the bulk of these national interest lands as national parks, national wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers, with minor boundary additions to existing national forests. It was not the intent of Congress to create new national forests in interior Alaska which cannot maintain a sustained yield forestry program. The professional study teams of the Department had initially selected these areas as National Wildlife Refuge System and National Park System units, but were subsequently overruled in the White House. Therefore, the bill does not propose any such forests for interior Alaska, though it does allow for the expansion of the existing national forests into appropriate adjacent lands.

SOUTHEAST ALASKA

One of the most splendid regions of all Alaska is the part known as southeast. It is a superb blend of sea and land, intricate waterways, majestic mountains, and abundant wildlife. Forest is the key word in any discussion of southeast Alaska. The dominant spruce and hemlock form a dense rainforest everywhere that there is soil, from tidewater to timberline.

Nearly all of southeast Alaska is within the jurisdiction of the Tongass National Forest. Last year, during the consideration of the National Forest Timber Management Reform Act, citizens from southeast Alaska came before the Congress to testify on the mindless destruction of the values that make southeast Alaska unique—a destruction taking place under the direction of the Forest Service in the name of "multiple-use." Testimony from various individuals pointed out that priceless natural values as well as economically vital fishery resources were being destroyed daily in order to maintain a steady timber and pulp supply for Japan. The Forest Service has admitted that it has firm plans to cut 98.4 percent of the commercial timber in the Tongass within 50 years. In a region where it takes centuries for the ecosystem to recover from timber harvesting and to renew a mature stand of timber, the Forest Service plans give little hope for land preservation. The Forest Service has repeatedly ignored public support of deserving wilderness areas. They have disregarded the concept of wilderness almost totally. In an area of southeast Alaska, and to lay out plans for all Alaska, my legislation proposes the National Forest wilderness designations. The Tongass National Forest is a unique area. The legislation would land up to 100,000 acres of the Tongass National Forest as wilderness and all

quickly, where the Forest Service has failed to do so, to preserve portions of this unique part of America before here again, it is too late.

ALASKA PETROLEUM RESERVE

During the 94th Congress legislation, Public Law 94-258, transferred jurisdiction of the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, from the Secretary of the Navy to the Secretary of the Interior. The intent of this legislation was twofold. First, the Secretary of the Interior is to conduct an exploration program to determine the extent of petroleum resources within the reserve. But, it is to be an exploration program only. Congress reserved the right to authorize production of petroleum resources from the reserve after carefully reviewing the report and recommendations of the Secretary and after determining more precisely the petroleum potentials.

Second, because of its large size and remote location, nationally important surface values and other uses are largely undocumented. Thus Public Law 94-258 directed the Secretary to identify and designate qualified areas containing values and uses which should be protected during the oil and gas exploration period. Once again, the Congress will have the final say on ultimate dedication and use of these areas, with initial recommendations required of the Secretary. In summary, the intent of the bill, as stated by Representative JOHN MELCHER, the floor manager of the bill, during House adoption of the conference report, "is to carefully explore and determine the petroleum potential of the reserve while simultaneously identifying and protecting other important resource values and uses."

The Secretary has assigned the Bureau of Land Management, and the U.S. Geological Survey interim management responsibility for the reserve. And though the transfer to the Interior Department is not yet complete, indications are that there is little interest being shown by the Department in fulfilling the twofold intent of the Congress. There is little indication that the Department of Interior will promote the protection of surface and other values during the exploration phase. Therefore, in furtherance of the commitment to design a national interest lands preservation program for all Alaska and to keep open congressional options for the reserve as intended by Public Law 94-258, this bill proposes to assign the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdiction over the reserve during the study phase. This will insure a consideration of the natural values of the reserve while exploration is ongoing and serve to promote specific dedication opportunities for congressional consideration.

COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

The Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of which I am a member will have primary jurisdiction over this bill as a consequence of our committee's review over the National Park System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, National Wilderness Preservation System, and National forests created by the public domain as well as all un-

reserved public lands, the Naval Petroleum Reserves Production Act of 1976 and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Yet, principal jurisdiction for the National Wildlife Refuge System—both its management policy and the creation of new units—sits with the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee.

I invite the chairman and members of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee to join me in supporting the proposals in this bill and to work out a mutually beneficial process for our committees to work together on this most challenging and critical legislative task. In furtherance of this cooperative effort, I have attempted to follow the policy approach as I understand it for actions of the National Wildlife Refuge System as to the designations as provided by the proposed National Wildlife Refuge System Organic Act sponsored by my good friend from the State of Michigan, Representative JOHN DINGELL.

CONCLUSION

Mr. Speaker, when I offered my amendment to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act on the floor of the House in 1971, which ultimately resulted in section (d)(2), I told my colleagues:

If you stay here for another ten years—now, mark my words very carefully—you will not cast a more important conservation vote you will be asked to cast on the amendment that I am offering...

We lost the vote that day by a narrow margin, but subsequently the conference committee adopted a similar provision. And I was right. The Alaska national interest land issue goes beyond the drawing of boundaries and the totaling up of acreages. It speaks to the heart of public land policy—how much and what type of land we are willing to protect in return for having demanded so much in terms of resource development. It speaks to our responsibility as stewards of the land to provide future generations with not merely fragmented remnants of our natural heritage, but with whole, intact, truly magnificent ecosystems. Today, Alaska is the last great unspoiled piece of America still within man's saving. Each generation has its own rendezvous with the land and we now must press forward with the opportunity to help provide those generations yet unborn the right to this heritage.

I urge each and everyone of my colleagues and the incoming administration, to join with me in support of this legislation, to make it the highest priority for early enactment in this Congress.

CIVILIAN CONSERVATION CORPS

HON. ROBERT DUNCAN

OF OREGON

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, January 4, 1977

Mr. DUNCAN of Oregon. Mr. Speaker, today I introduced legislation to revive the Civilian Conservation Corps. This bill is similar to legislation which I introduced in the last Congress and I am at-

..... CONGRESS
..... Session

H.R.

.....
(Original signature of Member)

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Mr. introduced the following bill; which was referred
to the Committee on

A BILL

(Insert title of bill here)

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United*
2 *States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited*
3 *as the "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act."*
4 SEC. 1 (a). In order to preserve for the benefit, use,
5 education and inspiration of present and future generations
6 certain federal wildlands and rivers in the State of Alaska
7 that contain nationally significant natural, scenic, historic,
8 archaeological, geological, scientific, wilderness, cultural,
9 recreational and wildlife values, the areas described in
10 Title I are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby
11 declared to be units of the National Park System; the areas
12 described in Title II are, subject to valid existing rights,
13 hereby declared to be units of the National Wildlife Refuge

System; the areas described in Title III are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby declared to be units of the National Wild and Scenic River System; lands described in Title IV may, subject to valid and existing rights, be added to units of the National Forest System; and lands described in Title VI are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby declared to be units of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

(b) It is the intent of Congress in this Act 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 of inestimable value to the citizens of Alaska and the nation,

including those species dependent on vast undeveloped areas; to preserve in their natural state extensive unaltered arctic tundra, boreal forest, and coastal rainforest ecosystems; to protect and preserve cultural values of indigenous peoples and the resources related to their subsistence needs; to protect and preserve historic and archaeological sites, rivers, and lands, and to preserve wilderness resource values and related recreational opportunities within large arctic and subarctic wildlands and on free flowing rivers; and to maintain opportunities for scientific research and undisturbed ecosystems.

(c) (1) Areas described in Titles I, II, and III of this Act shall be comprised of the lands generally depicted on the maps bearing the following designations:

NPS _____ Alaska, dated _____, for those lands in Title I.

NWR _____ Alaska, dated _____, for those lands in Title II.

NWSR _____ Alaska, dated _____, for those lands in Title III.

(2) The maps described in Subsection (C) of this section shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter referred to as the Secretary).

(3) As soon as practicable after enactment of this Act, a map and legal description of each change in land management status authorized by this Act in the four national conservation systems, including the National Wilderness Preservation System, shall be published in

the Federal Register and filed with the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the United States Senate and House of Representatives, and each such description shall have the same force and effect as if included in this Act: provided, however: that correction of clerical and typographical errors in each such legal description and map may be made. Each such map and legal description shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Secretary. Whenever possible, descriptions shall be based on Bureau of Land Management cadastral surveys, and boundaries shall follow hydrographic divides or embrace other topographic features in all cases where straight line map boundaries approximate such features.

TITLE I - National Park System

Part A - Establishment of New Areas

SEC. 101 (a) The following areas are hereby established as units of the National Park System and shall be administered by the Secretary under the laws governing the administration of such lands and under the provisions of this Act:

- (1) Gates of the Arctic National Park of approximately 13.6 million acres: Provided, however, That the Secretary shall, under the provisions of Section 502 of this Act, only permit "subsistence management zones" to be established on an acreage within this Park that does not exceed 2.5 million acres;
- (2) Yukon-Charley National Preserve of approximately 3.2

million acres;

- (3) Kobuk Valley National Monument of approximately 1.9 million acres;
- (4) Cape Krusenstern National Monument of approximately 0.9 million acres;
- (5) Wrangells-Kluane International Park of approximately 14 million acres and an associate Chisana National Preserve of 1.8 million acres: Provided, however, That the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall endeavor to enter into cooperative agreements with Canada to coordinate the management of these units with any comparable adjoining units which may be established;
- (6) Lake Clark National Park of approximately 7.5 million acres;
- (7) Kenai Fjords National Monument of approximately 0.6 million acres;
- (8) Aniakchak Caldera National Monument of approximately .4 million acres;
- (9) Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument of approximately 4.5 million acres;
- (10) Noatak National Preserve of approximately 7.6 million acres: Provided, however, That the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be consulted and shall render assistance on request in the administration of the wildlife resources of this Preserve.

Part B - Additions to Existing Areas

SEC. 102 (a) The following units of the National Park System are hereby expanded:

- (1) Mt. McKinley National Park by the addition of approximately 4.7 million acres;
- (2) Katmai National Monument by the addition of approximately 2.6 million acres; furthermore, the Monument is hereby redesignated as Katmai National Park;
- (3) Glacier Bay National Monument by the addition of approximately .8 million acres; furthermore, the Monument is hereby redesignated as Glacier Bay National Park.

Part C - Administrative Provisions

SEC. 103 The Secretary shall administer the lands, waters and interests therein added to existing areas or established by the foregoing sections of this title as new areas of the National Park System, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (30 Stat. 535 et seq.) as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.) and under the provisions of this Act; provided, therefore:

that hunting may be permitted under the provisions of Sec. 704 of this Act.

TITLE II - National Wildlife Refuge System

Part A - Establishment of New Areas

SEC. 201 (a) The following areas are hereby established as units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and shall be

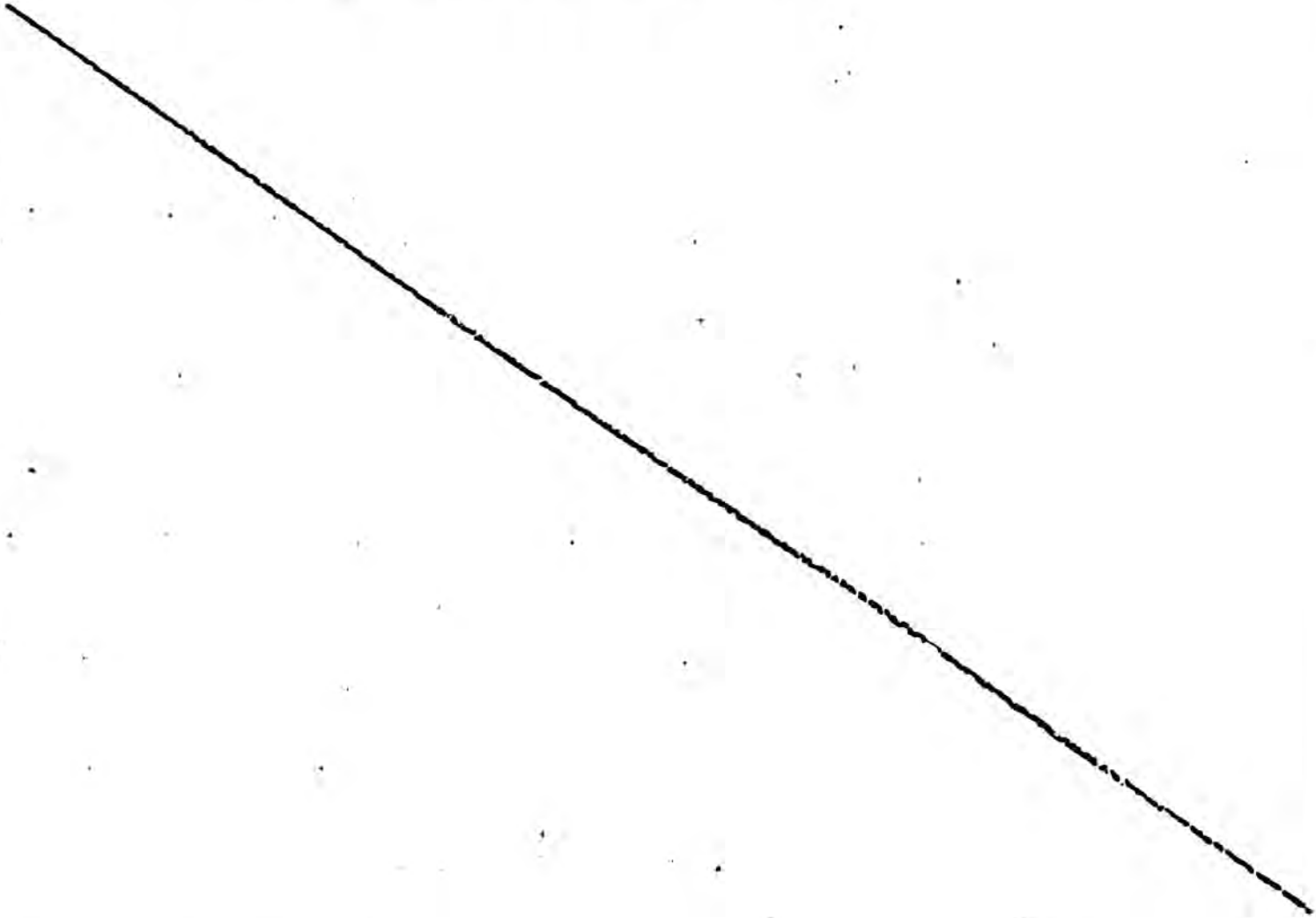
administered by the Secretary pursuant to the provisions of law governing the administration of such lands under the provisions of this Act:

- (1) Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range of approximately 1.2 million acres;
- (2) Copper River Delta National Wildlife Refuges of approximately 0.9 million acres;
- (3) Selawik National Wildlife Range of approximately 2.5 million acres;
- (4) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range of approximately 12.3 million acres;
- (5) Koyukuk National Wildlife Range of approximately 3.7 million acres;
- (6) Innoko National Wildlife Range of approximately 2.3 million acres;
- (7) Togiak National Wildlife Range of approximately 3.5 million acres;
- (8) Illiamna National Wildlife Range of approximately 2.9 million acres;
- (9) Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuges of approximately 0.3 million acres;

- (10) Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge of approximately .8 million acres;
- (11) Kaiyuh National Wildlife Refuge of approximately .3 million acres; and
- (12) Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge of approximately 1 million acres.

Part B - Additions to Existing Areas

SEC. 202 (a). The following units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are hereby expanded:



(1) Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range by the addition of approximately 6.3 million acres; furthermore, the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range is hereby redesignated as Yukon Delta National Wildlife Range; and

(2) Arctic National Wildlife Range by the addition of approximately 8.4 million acres, Provided, however,:

That the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall endeavor to enter into cooperative agreements with Canada to coordinate the management of this unit with any comparable adjoining units which may be established.

(b) Cape Neweham National Wildlife Refuge is hereby added to, and redesignated a part of, the Togiak National Wildlife Range.

TITLE III - National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

Part A - Establishment of New Rivers

SEC. 301 (a) The following rivers are hereby established as Wild Rivers and shall be administered by the National Park Service under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (92 Stat. 907) as amended:

- (1) Anaktuvuk River of approximately 400,000 acres;
- (2) Birch Creek of approximately 200,000 acres;
- (3) Nowitna of approximately 30,000 acres;
- (4) Unalekleet of approximately 50,000 acres;
- (5) Melozitna of approximately 200,000 acres;

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- (6) Holitna-Hoholitna system of approximately 230,000 acres;
 - (7) Susitna of approximately 200,000 acres;
 - (8) Nelchina-Tazlina system of approximately 80,000 acres, comprised of those lands not selected by Native village corporations;
 - (9) Nuyakuk of approximately 60,000 acres;
 - (10) Utukok of approximately 300,000 acres;
 - (11) Situk of approximately 20,000 acres;
 - (12) Koyuk of approximately 200,00 acres;
 - (13) Ikpiukuk of approximately 300,000 acres;
 - (14) Kisarilik of approximately 200,000 acres;
 - (15) Coleville of approximately 500,00 acres;
 - (16) Kuk-Ketik of approximately 100,000 acres.

- (17) Yukon (Ramparts section) of approximately 300,000 acres;
- (18) Kuskokwim (middle) of approximately 100,000 acres;
- (19) Stikine of approximately 50,000 acres; and
- (20) Copper (Iliamna) of approximately 20,000 acres.

(b) The following rivers are hereby designated and shall be administered as Scenic Rivers and shall be administered by the National Park Service under the provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (92 Stat. 907), as amended:

- (1) Fortymile of approximately 320,000 acres;
- (2) Delta of approximately 30,000 acres; and
- (3) Culkana of approximately 130,000 acres;

Part B - Administrative Provisions

SEC. 302 (a) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the boundaries of the rivers referred to in Section 301 (a) and (b) shall include the river and an area which averages not less than two miles on either side of each river, from the median line. Provided however: That lands selected by native village corporations within the boundaries designated by Section 301 (a) (1), (5), (7) and (15) and Section 301 (b) (3) of this Act are not part of such units; and Provided further: That the Secretary may seek cooperative agreements with the owners of non-federal land adjoining the Wild and Scenic Rivers established by this Title to assure that the purpose of such reservations are served to the greatest extent feasible.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Secretary shall establish boundaries for the rivers referred to in Section 301 (a) and (b) within three years after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE IV - National Forest System

After consultation with both Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior, the President is authorized within one year of date of enactment of this Act to add lands to the Tongass and Chugach National Forests in Alaska so as to

include entire units of local topography, not to exceed 1.6 million acres, generally depicted on a map entitled: "Potential NFS Additions in Alaska, dated _____," which shall be on file in accordance with the provisions of subsection 1 (c) of this Act.

TITLE V - National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska

Notwithstanding any contrary provision of PL 94-258, during the review of land dedications pursuant to section 105 (c) of PL 94-258 and until Congress has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall manage the National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska through the U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service in such a manner as to preserve subsistence lands for natives, and scenic, historical, archaeological, recreational, fish and wildlife, wilderness and other surface values.

TITLE VI - Designation of Wilderness Areas

SEC. 601. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), the lands added to the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, and the National Wild and Scenic River System by this Act, and the additions made by this Act to existing units of those systems, are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System.

Designation of Wilderness Areas within units of the
National Park System

SEC. 602. In accordance with subsection 3(c) of the
Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the following lands are
hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as
components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(a) certain lands in the Glacier Bay National Park
which comprise approximately two million eight hundred
thousand acres, which are depicted on a map entitled
"Glacier Bay Wilderness--Proposed," dated March 1975 and
which shall be known as "Glacier Bay Wilderness";

(b) certain lands in Katmai National Park, which
comprise approximately two million six hundred and
fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-six acres,
which are depicted on a map entitled "Katmai Wilderness--
Proposed," dated March, 1975 and which shall be known as
"Katmai Wilderness"; and

(c) certain lands in Mount McKinley National Park,
which comprise approximately one million nine hundred
thousand acres which are depicted on a map entitled
"Mount McKinley Wilderness--Proposed," dated March, 1975,
and which shall be known as "Denali Wilderness."

Designation of Wilderness Areas within units of the
National Wildlife Refuge System

SEC. 603. In accordance with subsection 3(c) of the
Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the following lands are
hereby designated as wilderness and therefore, as components
of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(a) certain lands in the Aleutian Islands National
Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately one million
three hundred and ninety-five thousand three hundred and
fifty-seven acres, which are depicted on a map entitled
"Aleutian Islands Wilderness Proposal", dated March 1974,
and which shall be known as "Aleutian Islands Wilderness";

(b) certain lands in the Aleutian Islands National
Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately nine hundred
and seventy-three thousand acres, which are depicted on a
map entitled "Unimak Wilderness Proposal", dated February
1972, and which shall be known as "Unimak Wilderness";

(c) certain lands in the Arctic National Wildlife
Range, which comprise approximately eight million nine
hundred and fifty thousand acres, which are depicted on
a map entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Range and
Proposed Additions--Wilderness", dated September 1976,
and shall be known as "Arctic Wilderness";

(d) certain lands in the Cape Newenham National
Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately two hundred

forty-seven thousand seven hundred acres, which are depicted on a map entitled, "Togiak Wilderness--Proposed", dated September 1976, and shall be known as "Togiak Wilderness";

(e) certain lands in the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range, which comprise approximately two million eight hundred thousand acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and Proposed Additions--Wilderness", dated September 1976, and shall be known as "Yukon Delta Wilderness";

(f) certain lands in the Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately six thousand eight hundred acres, which are depicted on a map entitled, "Hazen Bay Wilderness Proposal", dated September 1976, and shall be known as "Hazen Bay Wilderness";

(g) certain lands in the Izembek National Wildlife Range, which comprise approximately three hundred thousand acres, and certain lands in the Aleutian Islands National Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately one thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Izembek Wilderness Proposal", dated May 1970, and which shall be known as "Izembek Wilderness";

(h) certain lands in the Kenai National Moose Range, which comprise approximately one million two hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and forty acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Kenai Wilderness Proposal", dated March 1975, and which shall be known as "Kenai Wilderness";

(i) certain lands in the Nunivak National Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately three million five hundred thousand acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Nunivak Wilderness Proposal", dated March 1975, and which shall be known as "Nunivak Wilderness"; and

(j) certain lands in the Semidi National Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately two hundred and fifty-six thousand acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Semidi Wilderness Proposal", dated October 1972, and which shall be known as "Semidi Wilderness".

Designation of Wilderness Areas within units of the National Forest System

SEC. 604. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890), the following lands are hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

(a) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest, which comprise about one million thirty thousand acres, (excluding the lands of the Kootsnawoo Native Village

Corporation and the Village of Angoon), are generally depicted on a map entitled "Admiralty Island Wilderness Area--Proposed", and shall be known as the Admiralty Island Wilderness";

(b) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest, which comprise about three hundred thousand acres, (excluding the lands of Yak-Tat-Kwan Native Village Corporation and the Village of Yakutat), are generally depicted on a map entitled "Yakutat Forelands Wilderness Area--Proposed", and shall be known as the "Yakutat Forelands Wilderness";

(c) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest, which comprise about two million four hundred thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Misty Fjords Wilderness Area--Proposed", and shall be known as the "Misty Fjords Wilderness";

(d) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest, which comprise about three hundred and five thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Stikine--Le Conte Wilderness Area--Proposed", and shall be known as the "Stikine--Le Conte Wilderness";

(e) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest, which comprise four hundred and five thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "West Chichagof--Yakobi Wilderness Area--Proposed", and shall be known

as the "West Chichagof--Yakobi Wilderness"; and

(f) certain lands in the Chugach National Forest, which comprise six hundred thousand acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Nellie Juan Wilderness Area--Proposed", and shall be known as the "Nellie Juan Wilderness".

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 605. Wilderness areas designated by this Act shall be administered in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this Act, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE VII - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 701(a). Except as otherwise prohibited by federal or state law, the Secretary shall permit the continuation of such subsistence uses of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources within the areas added to existing units or established by Titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act. The Secretary may publish regulations prescribing conditions under which subsistence uses may be conducted, including, but not limited to, the establishment of limits on the number and type of wildlife species to be utilized and the

length of the season during which subsistence activities may be engaged in within any such unit. After consultation with local residents and state agencies exercising jurisdiction affecting subsistence resources, the Secretary may designate "Subsistence Management Zones" to include various geographical areas where subsistence activities have customarily occurred in and adjacent to National Interest Lands, without regard to boundaries established for such lands by this Act. The Secretary shall establish "Regulatory Subsistence Boards" consisting of ten persons who are subsistence users of such areas. Each Board shall be required to review and approve each subsistence permit application within each Subsistence Management Zone in accordance with criteria and management procedure as promulgated by the Secretary after public hearings. Regulatory subsistence boards shall also advise the Secretary or his designee on matters of concern to subsistence permittees and other residents within specific Subsistence Management Zones and shall cooperate with the Secretary in the development of studies on subsistence resources.

The Secretary or his designee shall retain the responsibility to enforce, review and where necessary under subsection (b) of this section, overrule decisions and recommendations of the Regulatory Subsistence Boards.

(b) Subsistence uses of National Interest Lands will in all cases be given preference over any competing consumptive use in a Subsistence Management Zone. When a specific resource cannot support all demands upon it, the Secretary shall curtail subsistence uses of that resource to the extent necessary to protect the viability and well-being of fish, wildlife and plant species affected or otherwise restore and preserve wilderness values in the Subsistence Management Zone; Provided, however: That in the absence of an emergency, the Secretary shall first consult with the Regulatory Subsistence Boards and publish his proposals and seek public comment.

(c) People who exercise and who continue to exercise customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence resources in the National Interest Lands established by This Act, as of December 18, 1971, and their direct descendants, shall be permitted to continue subsistence activities on these National Interest Lands if they are primarily and directly dependent for the mainstay of their livelihood upon local natural resources for either food, shelter, materials, firewood, clothing, tools, transportation, or handicrafts and so long as such use is consistent with the sound management of these resources.

(d) The Secretary, who is responsible for the administration of units established by Titles I, II, III,

and IV of this Act, shall undertake research on the use of subsistence resources and shall seek data from subsistence users and consult such users frequently, and shall make findings of such research available to such users, the subsistence boards, and the public.

(e) Not later than ten years from the date of enactment of this Act, and continuing at intervals of not more than five years after the submission of the first such report, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on the effect of all hunting and fishing including subsistence uses, on the flora and fauna within the lands included in this Act, and shall recommend, after consultation with the fish and game agency of the State of Alaska and the Regulatory Subsistence Boards authorized under subsection (a) of this section, whether changes in any or all of such uses may be necessary.

SEC. 702. The Secretary may permit hunting on lands and waters under his jurisdiction established as National Preserves under Title I of this Act, in accordance with such regulations as he shall prescribe. Such regulations may include the designation of zones where, and the establishment of periods when, no hunting shall be permitted in any such area for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment, and except in emergencies, any regulations of the

Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of the State of Alaska.

SEC. 703(a). All lands designated by this Act as National Parks, National Monuments, National Preserves, National Wildlife Refuges, National Wildlife Ranges, and, notwithstanding the provisions of section (9)(a)(iii) of the Wild and Scenic River Act (82 Stat. 907) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274 '2'), Wild and Scenic Rivers are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

(b) Where existing mineral leases, patents, or claims which are legally allocated and maintained within the units established by Titles I, II, and III, of this Act, predate this Act, the Secretary is authorized to validate existing rights within the framework of existing authority and policy; provided that, in all cases where such properties or rights are placed for sale, the Secretary shall have first right of refusal for purchases. All claims within these units, which remain in force by reason of being duly recorded under the terms of Section 314 of P.L. 94-579, shall nonetheless lapse unless application for patents made within three years of the date of being recorded under that Act and

such application is diligently pursued thereafter.

SEC. 704(a). All lands within the areas added to existing units or established by Titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act, which are subject to selection by Native Village Corporations under the terms of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and which are not selected by those corporations under the terms of that Act are hereby added to and incorporated within the appropriate area, to be administered under the terms of this Act, at such time as the relinquishment of Native rights becomes final.

(b) Land selections by the state of Alaska which are within the areas added to existing units or established by Titles I, II, III and IV of this Act are hereby revoked: Provided That the Secretary shall make available to the State other public lands of approximately equal acreage for those State identified lands designated as units of the four land conservation systems by this Act; Provided further, That such other public lands shall not be taken from lands within the boundaries of areas described in Titles I, II, III and IV of this Act.

SEC. 705. Within the boundaries of the units of the national conservation systems established by or pursuant to this Act, the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture with respect to national forests may acquire lands and interest in lands within areas placed under their respective

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jurisdictions by donations, purchase, exchange, or otherwise.

SEC. 706. The Secretary may establish administrative sites or visitor facilities outside of the boundaries of any area established under this Act, or protect any significant archaeological sites outside the boundaries of the area described in Section 101(a)(2), Section 101(a)(3) and Section 101(a)(9) of this Act. For these purposes he may establish on federal lands or acquire other lands not to exceed 1,000 acres for administrative and visitor facilities for each area, and no more than 7,500 acres for archaeological sites outside the boundaries of each of the areas referred to herein.

SEC. 707(a). The Secretary shall, with the concurrence of the Native Corporation involved, attempt to locate administrative sites and visitor facilities for areas established under this Act on adjacent Native-owned lands, wherever possible and desirable.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, before entering into any contract for the provision of revenue-producing visitor services, the Secretary shall grant the village and/or regional corporations most directly affecting the first right of refusal to provide such services within the unit under such terms and conditions as he may by agreement prescribe.

SEC. 708(a). The Secretary is authorized to identify an Area of Ecological Concern adjacent to any unit established by this Act. An Area of Ecological Concern is an area of land and waters which contains resources that are a part of the total ecosystem, geological formation, or which reflects a cultural heritage directly related to the areas authorized herein as units of the four land conservation systems. Within each Area of Ecological Concern so designated, the Secretary is authorized to cooperate and seek agreements with the heads of other federal agencies and the owners of lands and waters including, without limitation, the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof, any Native corporation, village or group having traditional cultural or resource-based affinities for such areas, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the governments of foreign nations. Such agreements shall have as their purpose the assurance that resources will be used, managed and developed in such a manner as to be consistent with the preservation of the environmental quality of such areas and management of units established by this Act. The agreements may also provide for access by visitors to and across the lands which are the subject of the agreements.

(b) The head of any federal agency, other than agencies that are parties to cooperative agreements pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, having direct

or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed federal or federally assisted undertaking in the lands and waters within, adjacent to, or related to areas added to existing units or established by Titles I, II, III, IV and VI of this Act and the head of any federal department or interdepartmental agency, other than parties to such agreements, having authority to license any undertaking in such lands and waters shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, afford the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to enter into agreements with the State of Alaska and its political subdivisions for the establishment and maintenance of cooperative planning and management zones on lands adjacent to the lands added to existing units or established by Titles I, II, III and IV of this Act. Such zones are defined as areas within which resource use and development are integrally related to management of the adjacent unit of the four land conservation systems. Within three years of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall submit a report to the Congress indicating whether such agreements have been consummated and whether land use controls needed for the proper protection, management, and

interpretation of the units established by Titles I, II, III and IV of this Act have been instituted effectively with respect to the zones by the State of Alaska or its appropriate subdivision thereof. In preparing his report, the Secretary shall solicit and include in his report the views of the governor of the State of Alaska. Boundaries of the zones shall be drawn in the course of the planning process for the land use controls in the zones.

SEC. 709. The Secretary shall direct the Fish and Wildlife Service to participate, where appropriate, in fish and wildlife studies and resource planning on units authorized by this Act as components of the National Park and Wild and Scenic River Systems. The Secretary shall also direct the National Park Service, where appropriate, to participate in recreation planning, interpretation, historic resources protection, and ecological research on areas authorized by this Act as units of the National Wildlife Refuge and Wild and Scenic River Systems.

SEC. 710. Alaska regional offices of the Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation are hereby authorized.

SEC. 711. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this Act.