

SCOMM

#22:36

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AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

Honorable Bart Lance  
Director, Office of Management  
and Budget  
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Mr. Lance:

On August 30, we received a memorandum from the Assistant Director for Legislative Reference of the Office of Management and Budget setting forth a schedule for the interagency review of a Department of the Interior draft bill to amend H.R. 39 (the Udall bill on Alaska lands), to be presented to the Congress as the comprehensive Administration position on the designation of so-called D-2 lands in Alaska.

That schedule, as orally revised by OMB on September 1, set September 2 as the date we would receive the entire proposal for review and allowed two working days to develop and submit written comments to be followed by an interagency meeting to discuss them on the third working day. This tight schedule was set in order to permit the Secretary of the Interior to meet his commitment to the House Interior Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands to present the Administration's position regarding Alaska lands at a hearing scheduled for Thursday, September 15, 1977.

Based on materials supplied us by the Department of the Interior during the late summer of 1977 regarding the areas proposed for designation by Congressman Udall in H.R. 39 and on a hurried review of the Interior proposed amendments which we received at 6:45 p.m. on September 2, we have several major areas of disagreement or concern with the provisions of the proposed amendments and H.R. 39 itself.

The proposal does not reflect a balanced concern for major Administration objectives such as energy and mineral development, economic stability, and transportation planning. Since significant portions of land which have not been adequately surveyed for mineral resources are proposed for redesignation as wilderness, or would otherwise be withdrawn from mineral development, we believe adequate provision should be made for prospecting and exploration with strong environmental control requirements. In this regard we would suggest that proposed title VIII be made operative for all the lands covered by the bill. Concomitant with this concern are the issues of transportation and utilities. We consider it to be paramount that the amendments contain a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant transportation access for roads, pipelines, utilities, and aircraft on or across parks, refuges, and wild rivers as the need arises.





The Alaska National Preserve Act and issue is to redesignate existing National Preserves as National Parks or Refuges including designation of major wilderness areas. These areas are currently involved in a Department of Agriculture comprehensive land management planning program including public participation pursuant to existing laws. To include such lands in this proposal does not expedite the Alaskan D-2 land issue. Accordingly, we believe that non D-2 lands should be excluded from Interior's amendments.

Finally we have a number of questions and concerns over the impact of Interior's proposal on activities and programs currently the statutory responsibility of this Department. For example, we are specifically concerned about the impact of several proposals which would involve marine resources. The proposed Alaska Marine Resources National Wildlife Refuge would divest this Department of responsibilities for fur seals on the Walrus and Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rocks. We are also concerned that the provisions for subsistence hunting and fishing could have an impact on the rational management of fisheries resources pursuant to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. Subsistence fishing for salmon in the lakes and streams would affect the populations in the oceans. The amendments must also be revised to include provisions assuring us of continued, unimpeded access to existing facilities and sites where we have ongoing activities.

These concerns do not constitute our comprehensive list. They reflect only those apparent from the cursory review we have been able to do at this time.

We endorse all of the policy premises and goals of the President's Environmental Message, including expeditious settlement of the Alaska lands issue. Further, we are fully cognizant of the need for expeditious handling and resolution of important matters such as the above. However, we feel that an interagency review schedule that results in de facto elimination of the views of this and other Departments runs a high risk of presentation of a bill which may contain errors and which other Departments cannot support.

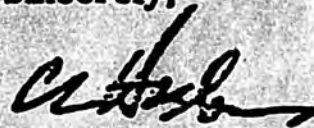
The present draft is not ready for presentation to Congress and this Department cannot support it.

A thorough review pursuant to Circular A-19 could be conducted if the deadline for transmission of a bill to Congress were extended to October 1. Whether we will be able to support any bill transmitted to Congress without such review will depend entirely on the form the bill ultimately takes and on the quality of interagency consideration it reflects.



I understand your need to meet tight deadlines and I respect your desire to implement the President's program. We will continue to make every effort to meet your deadlines and will respond to the best of our ability within those time constraints.

Sincerely,



C. L. Haslam  
General Counsel

cc: W. Bowman Cutter  
Executive Associate Director  
for Budget  
Office of Management and Budget

Leo M. Krulitz  
Solicitor  
Department of the Interior

James M. Frey  
Assistant Director for Legislative Reference  
Office of Management and Budget

Honorable Bert Lance  
Director, Office of Management  
and Budget  
Washington, D. C. 20503

Attention: Assistant Director for Legislative Reference

Dear Mr. Lance:

This is in response to your request of August 30 for the Department of Commerce's view on the Department of the Interior's draft amendments to H.R. 39, a bill

"To designate certain lands in the State of Alaska as units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, Wild and Scenic Rivers and National Wilderness Preservation System, and for other purposes."

We endorse all the policy premises of the President's Environmental Message including expeditious handling of the Alaska land issue but we do have some concerns about how the proposals relate to other Administration interests.

These concerns include, but are not limited to the following:

- a. Assuring a continuing supply of energy, minerals and timber to the domestic economy;
- b. Providing access to these resources and transportation modes to insure availability;
- c. Assuring the economic health of the State of Alaska;
- d. Assuring that the amendments are not inconsistent with National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs and responsibilities.

The attached analysis sets forth, in as much detail as time permitted, specific problem areas. We believe that at least some of these problem areas could be resolved or narrowed if adequate time were provided for an interagency review process as Secretary Kreps discussed with Secretary Andrus by telephone on August 7.

Sincerely,

General Counsel

MHA/flich/bcq/9-8-77

cc: Signer  
Miller  
NOAA  
BDC  
OEA  
OEP  
OPD  
ORR/P.

**Proposed Withdrawal of Certain Wilderness Areas**

The following areas as proposed by the amendments are of concern to this Department. The list should not be viewed as comprehensive since the concerns enumerated often are generic to the entire Interior proposal.

**A. Admiralty Island National Preserve and Wildlife Refuge (Wilderness)**

This proposal would create an 800,000 acre Wilderness area. It would include this entire island in the Tongas National Forest excluding only limited acreage surrounding Angoon. Admiralty Island has high mineral and timber extraction potential. Mineralization maps agreed to by Geological Survey, Bureau of Mines and State of Alaska indicate Admiralty Island is a highly mineralized area. The Interior proposal statement that "no major mineral values have been identified" is not appropriate.

The rationale behind the withdrawal, in addition to the standard preservation motive applicable to all withdrawals, is to preserve the "long-term health of the Tlingit (Indian) culture." Recent (December 1975) data shows the population of the greater Angoon area to be 400. Thus Interior is estimating a need of approximately 2,000 acres of wilderness per capita for cultural preservation. We believe this excessive and that economic as well as cultural values can be accommodated by more rational and time-phased approach. It might be noted that, at least through 1976, the City of Angoon was dumping raw sewage into the surrounding waters. Very possibly some controlled mining and logging activity would provide the tax base for the City of Angoon to correct this environmentally destructive condition.

**B. Cape Krusenstern National Monument**

Our information indicates that the archaeological site to be protected comprises about 5,000 acres. However, Interior has proposed a withdrawal of 360,000 acres. The excess area intrudes on lands shown on Interior maps as "important" for oil and gas potential.

**C. Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park**

The proposed withdrawal would designate almost 3.2 million acres as a Wilderness area. The southern two thirds of the withdrawal are known to be either "highly favorable" or "favorable" for mineral deposits. The Interior proposal presents information which is inadequate for analysis beyond a general conclusion that the potential for long term harm to U.S. mineral supply is substantial. The



stated in the proposal that "Potential mineralized areas have been excluded from the Southwest" is neither definitive nor informative as to other highly mineralized areas across the southern part of the withdrawal.

#### **D. Lake Clark National Park/Preserve**

This proposed 2.4 million acre withdrawal abuts the Cook Inlet segment which Interior maps show to be "very important" for oil and gas development. In addition, almost the entire area is shown as "highly favorable" for mineral deposits. According to Interior maps, there are "some known metallic mineral deposits." The geology is favorable for copper, molybdenum, gold silver, and uranium.

#### **E. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge**

The proposal would take the existing Arctic Wildlife Refuge and additions totaling 8.4 million acres and designate it as a Wilderness area. Interior maps show the western portion of this area as "highly favorable" for metallic mineral deposits but more important would give Wilderness designation to a coastal area of the Beaufort Sea that has "very important" potential for oil and gas development. In particular, we would draw attention to the potential in the Marsh Creek Anticline, and urge that provision be made for testing this and similar structures. There would appear to be no gains from changing the current legal status of the National Arctic Wildlife Refuge, and much to be lost. The inappropriateness of the coastal area for designation as a Wilderness area was addressed by Judge Nahum Litt in his Initial Decision on Proposed Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Systems, Federal Power Commission, February 1977 (pp 197-198):

"What encompasses the impacted Wildlife Range, again like the definition of "unique" or "wilderness" is essentially definitional. If there is something contrary to the definition, change the definition. smack in the middle of the coastal section of the Wildlife Range is an operating active Dew Line site with multi-story radar receptors, an airfield, dock, boats, etc. Next to it is Kaktovik. Nothing appears to rust very fast in the Arctic and, because of the permafrost, nothing, or little, is buried. And, since the terrain is flat, the debris of civilization, broken snowmobiles and beached boats,

discarded appliances, etc. are visible around and about all of the houses of native villages. The Wilderness aspect of the Wildlife Range is maintained by defining Barter Island and Kaktovik out. Similarly dismissed are Demarcation Bay with its beached wrecked ship, temporary native hunting and fishing villages and the Dew Line sites. Arctic Gas cites Lewis Carroll's Humpty Dumpty who said 'When I use a word, it means just what I choose it to mean - neither more or less.' Humpty Dumpty would have been right at home in a number of briefs filed in this case."

Judge Litt's description supports our contention that the coastal area, at least, of the existing Arctic Wildlife Refuge should continue open to oil and gas exploration and extraction.

#### F. Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

The proposal would classify 11.1 million acres as a wildlife refuge. Interior's proposal states "the entire Delta area lies in a potential petroleum province." The refuge also covers an area "highly favorable" for metallic minerals. The refuge, however, would not be open to new mining claims. The proposal further states that exploration for an extraction of oil and gas only would be permitted "provided that there is a national need, NEPA requirements are complied with, and it can be done compatibly with refuge objectives."

#### G. Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge

The Refuge would cover 8.5 million acres. Interior's proposal states that the refuge lies within potential oil and gas and uranium provinces. Any exploration for oil and gas would be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict requirements. No new mining claims would be allowed.

#### Summary

Each land area is excessively large for the proposed designation. When taken as a group, and in addition to other existing large Federal withdrawals, the combined pattern interdicts a much greater area by restricting use and access.

Impacts of these and other proposed designations on Departmental activities and jurisdiction are discussed under VI, below. The cumulative result could be very serious in its damage to the Alaskan economy and its curtailment of fuels and minerals supply to the entire domestic economy. The employment and inflationary impacts are potentially substantial.



In our opinion, because of the inadequate knowledge we have of the resources of Alaska, the net effect of some of the withdrawals could be counterproductive. For example, it is conceivable that available mineral resources could be transported over only two routes: one involving dredging a port in an unreserved area; the other involving rail transportation across a tiny corner of a reserved area. The latter being precluded by inadequate planning would force resort to the port even though the net environmental damage might be substantially greater from dredging the port. We would urge that designation of areas be based on prior planning or that exceptions be permitted to make adjustments when such planning can be done.

## II. Prohibitions on Prospecting, Exploration, and Development of Minerals

We have knowledgeable estimates that a continuing supply of hard minerals could be assured to the domestic economy utilizing less than .3% of Alaska's land area with the majority of this land subject to reclamation. Since significant portions of land which have not been adequately surveyed for mineral resources are proposed for redesignation as wilderness, or would otherwise be withdrawn from mineral development, and given the very small land areas that will be needed for minerals, we believe adequate provision should be made for prospecting, exploration, and development with strong environmental control requirements. In this regard we would suggest that proposed title VIII be made operative for all the lands covered by the bill.

## III. Access and Transportation Availability

H.R. 39 is silent on access and transportation corridors as are DOI's proposed amendments. Secretary Andrus' proposed testimony, however, states that "the application of existing law and procedures for the determination of need for transportation corridors through newly proposed D-2 areas is sufficient."

*what  
does  
existing  
law say*

We cannot concur with this assessment. We strongly feel that a well thought out system of granting access and rights-of-way must be an integral part of any withdrawal package. While existing law may be adequate to permit the Secretary of the Interior to determine "need", a mechanism does not exist in the law to grant access and corridors. We consider it to be paramount that the amendments contain a provision authorizing the Secretary of the Interior to grant transportation access for roads, pipelines, utilities, and aircraft on or across parks, refuges, and wild rivers as the need arises.



#### IV. Economic Health of Alaska

Interior's proposal will significantly narrow the potential economic base of the State of Alaska. In spite of glowing claims for tourism, past visitor estimates have proved optimistic at best and the reason is understandable. The cost and physical requirements of the "wilderness experience" limits it to the well to do and healthy. Less strenuous visits to other than wilderness areas such as Glacier Bay (cruise ship passengers excepted) would cost a family of four about \$250-300 for one day excluding air fare costs from the lower 48 to Juneau. Given the above, we fail to see increased tourism as a significant economic factor in Alaska for many years to come.

The proposed withdrawals would seriously affect potential mining, logging, energy extraction, transportation; hence reducing employment opportunities in these industries plus the service industries that come into existence with the industrial employment base. Agricultural employment is also probably impacted.

We therefore believe it essential to have some measure of time for an economic impact assessment on the State of Alaska. It is entirely possible that less than major modifications of DOI's proposal would make the difference between economic health and economic dependency for the State.

#### V. Interference with operation of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act

Both H.R. 39 and DOI's proposed amendments would abrogate the land selection provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Under ANCSA, federal, native and State selections of lands are now far advanced. A substantial change now could prove extremely disruptive at all levels.

#### VI. Impact on On-Going National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and Economic Development Administration Programs

The economic health of Alaska (discussed under IV) impacts on the Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) programs. The more its business and industrial base is narrowed, the greater will be the call on EDA funds and programs.

From the standpoint of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) of the Department, we have a number of questions and concerns over the impact of this proposal on activities and programs that are currently the statutory responsibility of this Department. The



proposed Alaska Marine Resources National Wildlife Refuge. This proposal would divest this Department of its responsibility for managing marine mammals on the Walrus and Otter Islands, Rock--all defined as part of the Pribilof Islands since the April 21, 1910. Under the Fur Seal Act of 1966, which re-legislation on this subject, and the Marine Mammal Act of 1972, the Department has sole responsibility for the seal and seal lion of these islands and we oppose changing the present statute. Furthermore, pursuant to the agreement between this Department and the two Native Corporations of the Pribilof Islands, Sea Lion has been set aside as part of the Reef Rookery of Saint Paul Island. Federal management of the fur seal resource. These same issues involving Federal management of fish and wildlife resources occur in several of the other proposals which would be along the coast of Alaska. The Interior amendments must be revised to preserve our continuing jurisdiction of marine mammals and our authority related to the management of living marine resources, regardless of location on designated lands.

Similarly, we are not certain of the impact that the proposed subsistence hunting and fishing will have on our responsibility for managing the fisheries resources pursuant to the Fishery Conservation and Management Act of 1976. While we understand boundary proposals would stop at the high tide line, several important species of salmon migrate from the spawning beds of the lakes and far out into the ocean. Subsistence fishing activities in the streams would definitely have an impact on the salmon resource. In our opinion, these questions must be addressed.

We must also be assured of continued access to existing facilities and sites where we have on-going activities. For example, a number of small stations throughout the State of Alaska where we conduct fish and marine mammal population surveys and other biological experiments, and weather and other environmental monitoring stations. In some instances these facilities are in the areas to be included in a new park, refuge, or wilderness. A general provision in the proposal to allow for continued, unimpeded access to these facilities.

#### VII. Use of Available Information and Data

We recognize that hard data on minerals oil and gas is scarce in Alaska. However, our own investigations in Alaska spanning many years indicate that many of our concerns would have been resolved had Interior made systematic and impartial use of the data collected by the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, the Department of Alaska and its own Geological Survey and Bureau of Min-



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3. **Memorandum to Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals Davenport, from U.S.G.S. Director McKelvey accompanying U.S.G.S. maps of proposed (d)(2) withdrawal areas: August 11, 1977**
4. **Memorandum of Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals Davenport to Cynthia Wilson, Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska, covering final E&M recommendations on (d)(2) and final site-specific review: August 25, 1977**
5. **"OPTION PAPERS" before Alaska Policy Group for Final Interior Department Decision: August 28, 1977**
6. **The Department of Interior (d)(2) Briefing Book distributed to other Federal Agencies for comment and input: Briefing Book contains final Department of Interior (d)(2) position and site-specific review of each withdrawal area: September 1, 1977**
7. **Memorandum to Cynthia Wilson from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals Chuck Eddy correcting the hardrock minerals assessment in the (d)(2) Briefing Book: September 12, 1977**
8. **Recent press releases and news articles**
  - a) **Steering Council Press Release of December 23, 1977**
  - b) **Anchorage Times news story, December 24, 1977**
  - c) **Press Release from Office of the Secretary of Interior, December 29, 1977**

Chronology

8/19 CW and J. Webb met with Stewart Udall re: Alaska Fed. of Natives position

8/14

discussion of first cut on Options on broad issues (minerals, coop mgmt etc.) Alaska Policy Group

8/22 briefing by State officials on their resource maps and selections

8/23 presentation of proposals for specific areas by A/S Herbst

8/24 briefing by staff of Fed-State Land Use Planning Commission on their positions

8/25 comments from various assistant secretaries on proposals and their conflicts with them

these comments analyzed overnight and areas of controversy sorted out.

8/26 Alaska Policy group met to go through area by area and discuss their conflicts

8/27 preparation of an option document on issues of :Subsistence, Coop Management, coastal boundaries, Navigable rivers, wilderness, mineral extraction and each specific area proposal

8/28 review of draft option document by assistant secretaries; revision and finalization of option document.

8/29 discussions among assistant secretaries over conflicts

8/30 Decision meeting with Secretary 10:30 a.m -- 3:30 p.m. (all Asst.

Secretaries and related staff) , following which meeting the Secretary made his final decisions

8/31 staff informed of decisions; redrew boundaries to conform; prepared final documents for presentation to OMB

8/31 Secretary in Alaska -- briefed Governor

9/1 presentation of area by area proposals to OMB and other fed. agencies

9/2 distribution to Omb of draft testimony and amendments



Sept. 9 OWS interagency meeting

Sept. 10 and 11 negotiations with Forest Service

Sept. 12 staff commented on OWS option document

Sept. 13 OWS option document went to President

Sept. 14 we were notified of President's decision

• BUREAU  
OF

• MINES

REPORT

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**BUREAU OF MINES**  
P. O. Box 550  
Juneau, Alaska 99802

August 22, 1977

**MEMORANDUM**

**To:** Will Dare, Chief, Office of Environmental Coordination,  
BuMines, Columbia Plaza, Washington, D. C.

**From:** Chief, Alaska Field Operation Center

**Subject:** Data regarding H. R.-39, as requested

Enclosed is a Table showing the actual acreage included in H. R.-39 as determined by planimeter on Alaska Map E, and the percentage considered favorable to highly favorable for metallic minerals. Based on favorable acreage, H. R.-39 areas probably contain no less than one-fourth of Alaska's minerals and possibly may contain one-third to one-half.

Some brief answers to section 4 follow:

a. Provision for mineral exploration is useless and a waste of government or private money unless the person doing the exploration has a right of production which cannot be withdrawn at the whim of some administrator. Clearly defined ground rules regarding what conditions must be adhered to during exploration and production would allow the producer to estimate in advance what adherence might cost. This, in turn, would determine whether or not exploration was warranted.

- (1) Impractical - no exploration will take place.
- (2) Private interests unless United States decides to switch to the Soviet system.
- (3) Previous experience shows that a prudent man would not open a mine on a National Park.

b. Areas of known mineralization in Alaska are no indication of the production potential. Instead, areas where geologic conditions are favorable for mineral occurrences should remain open for exploration, but with rules that would assure no serious damage to the other prime values. These rules should be made in advance--not imposed after a great amount of effort and money has been expended to find a mine and get into production.



Page 5:

c. Leasing of metallic minerals has proven to cause more serious problems than the system is designed to solve. Introducing non-mineral oriented administrators and uncertain political considerations into an already very complex gamble produces a situation where graft and pay-offs are the only practical approach for development. Even if run honestly, it is usually only the large companies with abundant resources that have a chance, because government administrators as a group distrust the small active entrepreneurs who may cause them trouble. Despite much bragging by company exploration departments and government agencies, most original discoveries are made by small groups who then sell their finds to major companies for development.

*BS Warfield for*  
John J. Mulligan

Enclosure

**TABLE - Areas Included in N.R.-39 and the Amount Considered Favorable to Highly Favorable for Heavy Minerals**

|                                        | N.R.-39<br>Acreage | Actual<br>Map<br>Acreage | Areas<br>Considered Favorable<br>for<br>Metallic Minerals | %   |
|----------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| 1. Arctic National Wildlife Refuge     | 8,400,000          | 9,980,000                | 8,320,000                                                 | 83  |
| 2. Alaska Coastal Wildlife Refuge      | 300,000            | 520,000                  | 200,000                                                   | 38  |
| 3. Alaska Peninsula Nat. W. Range      | 1,200,000          | 6,160,000                | 3,840,000                                                 | 62  |
| 4. Copper River Delta N.W. Refuge      | 900,000            | 2,000,000                | 120,000                                                   | 6   |
| 5. Iliamna N.W. Range                  | 2,900,000          | 7,040,000                | 1,690,000                                                 | 24  |
| 6. Innoko N.W. Refuge                  | 2,600,000          | 3,660,000                | 1,300,000                                                 | 36  |
| 7. Koyukuk N.W. Refuge                 | 5,500,000          | 4,930,000                | 2,640,000                                                 | 54  |
| 8. Selawik N.W. Refuge                 | 2,500,000          | 3,640,000                | 750,000                                                   | 21  |
| 9. Togiak N.W. Range                   | 3,500,000          | 5,780,000                | 3,340,000                                                 | 58  |
| 10. Yukon Delta N.W. Refuge            | 6,300,000          | 10,870,000               | 150,000                                                   | 1   |
| 11. Yukon Flats N.W. Refuge            | 12,300,000         | 15,100,000               | 7,470,000                                                 | 49  |
| 12. Aniakchak Caldera N. M.            | 400,000            | 700,000                  | 580,000                                                   | 83  |
| 13. Cape Krusenstern N. M.             | 900,000            | 1,200,000                | 850,000                                                   | 71  |
| 14. Chukchi-Imuruk N. M.               | 4,500,000          | 5,690,000                | 4,300,000                                                 | 76  |
| 15. Gates of the Arctic N. P.          | 13,600,000         | 14,270,000               | 12,600,000                                                | 88  |
| 16. Glacier Bay N. P.                  | 800,000            | 750,000                  | 350,000                                                   | 47  |
| 17. Katmai N. P.                       | 2,600,000          | 2,780,000                | 1,440,000                                                 | 52  |
| 18. Kenai Fjords N. M.                 | 600,000            | 1,050,000                | 300,000                                                   | 29  |
| 19. Kobuk Valley N. M.                 | 1,900,000          | 2,000,000                | 2,000,000                                                 | 100 |
| 20. Lake Clark N. P.                   | 7,500,000          | 9,590,000                | 6,680,000                                                 | 70  |
| 21. Mt. McKinley N. P.                 | 4,700,000          | 4,590,000                | 3,340,000                                                 | 73  |
| 22. Noatak Nat. Preserve               | 7,600,000          | 7,920,000                | 7,920,000                                                 | 100 |
| 23. Wrangells-Kluane Int. Park Complex | 15,800,000         | 17,010,000               | 8,370,000                                                 | 49  |
| 24. Yukon-Charley Rivers Nat. Park     | 3,200,000          | 3,790,000                | 3,390,000                                                 | 89  |
| 48. Admiralty Island Wild.             | 1,030,000          | 1,350,000                | 900,000                                                   | 67  |
| 49. Misty Fjords Wild.                 | 2,400,000          | 2,440,000                | 1,890,000                                                 | 77  |
| 50. Stikine-LeConte Wild.              | 305,000            | 370,000                  | 150,000                                                   | 41  |
| 51. West Chichagof-Yakobi Islands      | 405,000            | 660,000                  | 650,000                                                   | 98  |
| 52. Yakutat Forelands Wild.            | 300,000            | 370,000                  | 0                                                         | 0   |
| 53. Nellie Juan Wild.                  | 600,000            | 1,870,000                | 1,100,000                                                 | 59  |
| Total                                  | 125,540,000        | 148,080,000              | 86,630,000                                                | 59  |



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF MINES  
2401 E STREET, NW.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20241

August 25, 1977

Memorandum

To: Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals  
Attention: Mike Sullivan, Room 6643

From: Director, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Issues and Options presented in H.R. 39, additional information

Enclosed is site-specific mineral information from our Juneau office on more of the park and monument areas in H.R. 39 as we promised in our memorandum of August 22, 1977. We are also enclosing a more legible copy of the wild and scenic rivers information.

J. D. Morgan

Acting

Director

Enclosures

cc:

FILES-MMSDA-AD-FO, Rm. 1002, CP

Secretary File

Secretary Reading File (2)

Director's Reading File (2)

MMSDA

S.P. Wimpfen, Rm. 1053-A, CP

~~W.L. Dare, Rm. 1002, CP~~

EBM:BDGoodwin:ab 8/25/77





UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

BUREAU OF MINES  
2401 E STREET, NW.  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20241

August 22, 1977

Memorandum

To: Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals  
Attention: Mike Sullivan, Room 6643

From: Director, Bureau of Mines

Subject: Issues and Options presented in H.R. 39

In regard to item 4, page 4, we urge that consideration be given to continued exploration on those areas exhibiting medium to high potential for mineral deposits. The lack of opportunity and the congressionally imposed time limitations have made it impossible for either private enterprise or the Federal Government to make decisions based on adequate geologic knowledge.

An incomplete list of site-specific mineral areas recommended for exclusion from H.R. 39 single use purpose, or at least proposed for continued exploration as mentioned above, is attached. We will add to this list as we receive comment from the Alaska Field Operations Center. We hope this partial submission will be useful.

Acting J. D. Morgan  
Director

Enclosure

cc:  
FILE-MMSDA-AD-FO, Rm. 1002, CP  
AS--EM (2)  
Director's Reading File (2)  
MMSDA  
S. P. Wimpfen, Rm. 1053-A, CP

Chief, AFOC  
LO, Alaska

✓ W. L. Dare, Rm. 1002, CP  
EBM:WLDare:meg 8/22/77



## National Wildlife Refuge System

### 1. Arctic (Additions)

Three-quarters of this unit is highly favorable for occurrence of metallic minerals. Two important copper and copper molybdenum deposits are known and another significant copper prospect found. A small favorable petroleum structure occurs in the northwest part of the northwestern unit. Coal production potential is unknown.

An alternate surface utility corridor and other proposed surface transportation routes cross the area. It includes State and Native land selections.

Exclusive of a small area south of latitude 68° north and west of longitude 148° west would exclude presently known significant mineral deposits. This area is in the southwest corner of the unit.

### 2. Alaska Coastal (Various)

There are no known significant mineral deposits on the four units. The Cape Lisburne, Point Hope and Namchamik Island units contain Native selection lands. The Point Hope unit would cover surface transportation and access to the Native village of Point Hope.

### 3. Alaska Peninsula (North and South Units)

The east half of each unit is highly favorable for mineral deposits. Eight significant deposits are known in the south unit containing copper, molybdenum, gold and silver in higher-grade vein and in low-grade porphyry-type deposits. The relatively small Chignik, Herendeen and Unga coalfields are in this unit. The unit has produced gold and silver from the Apollo mines on Unga Island and some coal from the island and the peninsula.

The units are in the favorable Cook Inlet Mesozoic petroleum province. Three important geothermal areas have been identified. Lands included are five Native villages and both Native and State selections. A road from Kanatak to Becharof Lake and a transportation route from the Pacific Ocean to Egegik, on Bristol Bay, is in the south unit.

### 4. Copper River Delta

No significant mineral deposits are known. The small McKinley Lake gold mining area is in and adjacent to the unit. It also contains the southern part of the Copper River highway and several lesser roads, a number of camps and forest developments, and old railroad grades and rights-of-way. The Bering River coalfield (bituminous and anthracite)

and the Katalla oilfield and refinery site are in the southcentral part of the unit. The eastern part is mostly State and Native selection lands. Most of the area is classed as favorable for petroleum and is in the Gulf of Alaska Tertiary province. Use of certain bays and shores areas may be critical to offshore petroleum development and production on current and future leases. The unit would cover part of the only route believed feasible for surface transportation to the city of Cordova.

#### 5. Iliamna

A large low-grade iron deposit, a significant copper deposit, and several other prospects and known lesser deposits are in the unit. The east quarter is highly favorable for mineral deposits. The west half is in the Nushagak basin and favorable for petroleum and non-marine sedimentary uranium deposits. A transportation corridor has been proposed and studied from Kamishak Bay to Lake Iliamna and across the peninsula to Bristol Bay and the King Salmon-Dillingham area.

The only surface transportation from the coast to the Iliamna basin now is by a road from Iliamna Bay to the north end of Iliamna Lake. There are hydropower sites within the unit. The contained land is mostly Native selections with smaller amounts of 17(d)(2) and National Interest lands. The unit contains at least nine Native villages and parts of the selection areas of about seven others.

#### 6. Inoko (North and South Units)

No significant mineral deposits are known in this unit. Available information indicates about the east fifth of the south unit is favorable geologically. Part of the south unit is in the Inoko Basin and the north unit is in the Galena Basin petroleum province. There are no known significant coalfields. Some of the Galena Basin under the north unit has uranium potential.

The large south unit consists of 17(d)(1) and (d)(2) lands. The north unit contains some of the selection lands for the Native villages of Kaltag and Nulato.

#### 7. Koyukuk (Northeast, Southeast and West Units)

There are no known significant mineral deposits except a gold placer area in the southeast part of the western unit. There is a potential for petroleum and sedimentary uranium deposits in the large west unit, within the Galena Basin petroleum province. The northeast and southeast units may have petroleum potential; they are partly in the Lower Tanana Basin and the Kobuk Cretaceous petroleum provinces, respectively. All units are geologically favorable for



the occurrence of locatable mineral deposits, with about the east half of the northeast unit and northern tenth of the west unit rated as highly favorable. The Kobuk River lies within the western unit for about 200 miles of its course and in the northeastern unit for probably 25 miles. About 30 miles of the Yukon River is in the southeastern unit. These are the chief surface transportation routes to country upriver from these units, summer and winter, and should not be unduly restricted.

The village of Huslia, its entire Native selection area, and some other Doyon Regional deficiency lands lie within the big west unit. The northeast unit contains some Regional lands and parts of the selection areas for the Native villages of Alatna, Allakaket and Bettles. Several townships of Regional land are in the southeast unit.

#### 8. Selawik

The southern fifth of this area is rated highly favorable for minerals but no known significant deposits have been discovered. The western and central parts of the unit are in the Selawik Basin petroleum province and the north half is in the Kobuk Cretaceous province. The Kobuk Cretaceous area has potential for sedimentary uranium. A proposed transportation corridor traverses the southwest part of the unit along Kotzebue Sound, thence inland south of Selawik Lake, then southerly to cross the Seward Peninsula.

The unit contains Regional selection lands and parts of the Kiana, Noorvik, and Buckland selections. The villages of Noorvik and Selawik, and all of the Selawik selections are within the unit.

#### 9. Togiak

Geologic conditions highly favorable for mineral deposits are found in the western quarter and favorable conditions in the central half of the Togiak unit. The Butte Creek area has produced a significant amount of placer gold and platinum. Platinum group metals and gold occur in mafic intrusive rock bodies south and southwest of Goodnews Bay. The supply port, store, fuel storage and part of the road to the Goodnews platinum district are in this unit. The only large identified reserve of placer platinum in the United States and the largest platinum producer is in this district. The deposits, worked since the late 1920's by dredging and various placer methods, lie within the Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge, and it is surrounded by the proposed Togiak unit.

Part of the unit has petroleum potential in the Kulukak Bay-Nushagak Bay and the Nushagak Basin petroleum provinces.

The selection lands of the Native villages of Goodnews Bay, Platinum, Togiak, Twin Hills and Manokotak are within this unit. There are several townships of State selections in the northeast corner.

H.R. 39 proposed Wilderness Preservation System status and management for the Togiak unit and the Cape Newenham Refuge.

#### 10. Yukon Delta (Additions)

Potential for occurrence of critical and strategic minerals is generally rated as less favorable to low, based on present geologic knowledge. Ground cover and overburden conditions have prevented comprehensive geologic mapping and sampling. No significant deposits of critical minerals have been discovered. A small part of the Marshall-New Stuyahok gold placer district is in this unit. About four-fifths of the unit is in the favorable Bethel Basin petroleum province and the remainder is in the Yukon-Koyukuk Cretaceous petroleum province. It is also a large potential sedimentary uranium province.

Over 200 miles of the lower part of the Yukon River traverses this addition. This and tributaries are the only surface supply routes to a large area of interior Alaska and the Native villages within the unit.

The addition contains a large amount of village deficiency selection land, the Native villages of Koclik, Bill Moore's, Hamilton, Emmonak, Alakanuk, Sheldon's Point, Mountain Village, Pitkas Point, Andreafsky, St. Mary's, Pilot Station, and the disputed village of Chuloonawik, and their Native selection areas. It also contains Marshall and Ohogamiut and probably all of their Native selection areas.

## National Park System

### 12. Aniakchak Caldera National Monument

No deposits of critical minerals have been located in this unit. The southeast half of the area is considered highly favorable for such deposits, with the northeast half ranging from favorable to less favorable. About four-fifths of the unit is within the Cook Inlet Mesozoic petroleum province. An important geothermal area occurs in the southwest part of the unit (estimated at about one-eighth of the unit). There are no existing roads showing on the Alaska Map E and no proposed transportation corridors that would traverse the unit.

The proposed monument would be made up of 17(d)(2) lands and dual withdrawal lands for (d)(2) and Native regional deficiencies and for (d)(2) and Native village deficiencies.

### 13. Cape Kruzenstern National Monument

This unit is rated highly favorable for the occurrence of mineral deposits. Several groups of claims were located on lead-zinc-barite prospects in the northeastern part of the unit in September 1975, on lands west of the 17(d)(2) area withdrawn by Secretary of the Interior for the proposed Noatak National Arctic Range. This mineralized area extends easterly into the Noatak Preserve (unit 22) proposed in H.R. 39. It includes the Red Dog Creek deposits in unit 22. The northern tip of the area is in the southern part of the Arctic Foothills petroleum province. Selawik Basin province includes a strip along the southern coast of this unit.

A transportation corridor proposed by the Bureau of Land Management traverse this unit from north to south. Their proposed system map indicates it might accommodate a railroad, coal slurry line and petroleum pipelines to serve the large caking or coking coal deposits and possible oil and gas developments to the north.

The unit would include the Native village of Kivalina, part of its selection lands, and some of the selection lands of Noatak.



#### 14. Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument

The northern coastal area of the unit from north of Cape Prince of Wales to the west end of Goodhope Bay is considered unfavorable for most minerals. Most of the unit ranges from favorable to highly favorable. It contains parts of each of the Teller, Kougarak and Fairhaven gold placer districts. These districts are still productive. The Potato Mountain area has produced tin by dredging and other placer methods and has a high potential for significant additional placer and lode tin. Cape Mountain has significant tin lode and placer resources that are adjacent to the western tip of the unit and may be partly in it. The area has also produced from placer and lode mines. The Ear Mountain district has prospects carrying tin, tungsten and uranium. Copper deposits have been found on the Ward and the Wheeler prospects. The Independence Creek prospect is rated significant for gold, silver, lead and zinc. Indications of hydrocarbon content have been found in the northern tip of the unit, west of Goodhope Bay and south of Kotzebue Sound. This area, about 35 miles wide, is in the southern part of the Selawik Basin petroleum province. Four geothermal areas are listed as moderate to important. The largest of these is between Aurora and Imuruk Lake, and is over 20 miles in diameter.

The northern two-thirds of the highway from Nome to Taylor and the road from the Taylor Highway to the Pilgrim Springs geothermal and resort area are in the unit. There are other local mining roads. A proposed transportation corridor traverses the unit from east to west, below center, and a powerline corridor was also proposed by B.L.M. from the Pilgrim Springs-Imuruk Basin geothermal area to Nome.

Native villages within the unit are the Shishmaref and Mary's Igloo, and a core township for Teller. All of Shishmaref's selection lands are included. Most of the selection areas for Mary's Igloo and Teller, and parts of those for Brevig Mission, Wales, White Mountain and Council. There are also about 20 townships of Native village deficiency and dual 17(d)(2)-village deficiency withdrawals. The largest blocks of land are d(2) and a lesser block of (d)(1).

#### 15. Gates of the Arctic National Park

Only the northern 40 miles of the northernmost extension of the unit ~~is~~ <sup>are</sup> rated unfavorable for critical locatable minerals, excepting uranium. The northern part has a potential for sedimentary uranium deposits. The balance of the unit is rated highly favorable to favorable. The high, granitic mountains and divide area in the central part is rated lower than the south and north mountain flanks. The outstandingly important Kobuk-Ambler copper-zinc-lead-silver province extends easterly across the southern part of the unit. Six significant deposit areas have been

located and partially explored. The most important of these, to date, are the Picnic Creek and Giahugus zinc-copper-lead-silver deposits and the Ann-Abo Group lead-zinc-silver deposits. An historic placer district, with some lode claims, was active on Lucky Six Creek and several others in the southern part of the unit were prospected. The significant and currently active Koyukuk gold placer region extends about 60 miles into the southeast corner of the unit.

The northern extension of the unit lies within the Northern and the Southern Sections of the Arctic Foothills petroleum province. There are oil and gas seeps in the Northern Section. There are known coal deposits that have not been evaluated in this northern extension. Two geothermal areas have been identified; they are rated from moderate to important in potential. There is also an unevaluated potential for oil shale.

The Native village of Anaktuvuk Pass and its selection lands lie within the unit. In addition, most of the northern half of the unit is Native regional deficiency withdrawals, dual regional and (d)(2) withdrawals, and the south tip of National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska. Several townships of the Utility Corridor withdrawal are included along the eastern end of the unit. About 100 townships of State selection area lie within the south half of the unit. A considerable area of (d)(2) lands and 3 smaller areas of (d)(1) lands make up the balance.

There has been a winter road to the Prudhoe Bay oilfield through Anaktuvuk Pass. It crossed the proposed park. A proposed rail and utility corridor would run westerly just inside the southwest portion of the unit.

#### 16. Glacier Bay "National Park" (Additions)

The Northwest unit contains the northern part of the Mount Fairweather ultramafic intrusive area. The southern part of the unit is favorable for nickel-copper deposits that might carry values in platinum metals. No known significant prospects or deposits have been located in the area. A narrow coastal strip is in the Gulf of Alaska Tertiary petroleum province. The same area has a uranium potential.

The northern part of the unit crosses the Alsek River. This unit and the proposed Yakutat Forelands Wilderness (Unit 52) would contain the entire section of river from the Gulf of Alaska to the Canadian boundary. This river valley has been discussed as a possible transportation outlet from Canada to the Gulf of Alaska. The unit is all 17 (d)(1) lands.



The east unit is highly favorable for mineral deposits. It contains several minor copper, lead, zinc and radioactive prospects. A uranium prospect between William Henry Bay and the Endicott River is getting new attention by exploration geologists. None of the known prospects are presently classed as significant.

The only highway route into Juneau, generally considered economically feasible, passes through this unit along the west coast of Lynn Canal. The Alaska Department of Highways has completed the route survey, materials and foundation drilling and testing, bridge design and environmental surveys on this route. The Endicott River valley and low divide into Adams Inlet is probably the only feasible highway route to Glacier Bay. This unit and its classification and management status could effectively control both surface transportation routes. The lands in the unit are part of the Tongass National Forest. There are several patented mining claims and some logged areas near William Henry Bay. It cannot be determined from the available H.R. 39 boundaries map whether the claims and logged area are inside the unit or adjacent to it.

#### 17. Katmai "National Park" (Additions)

The southeast half of each unit is highly favorable for mineral deposits. No significant deposits of critical minerals have been discovered in either unit. The easterly halves of the north and south units are in the Cook Inlet Mesozoic petroleum province. About the western fifth of each unit is in the Nushagak Basin province.

There are no existing roads in either unit that show on Map E. A proposed corridor (B.L.M.) for a highway and other utilities from Kamishak Bay to Naknek, Egagik and back to Wide Bay, as plotted, might enter and traverse parts of the north end and west side of the north unit and a part of the west side of the south unit.

The north unit is virtually all 17(d)(2) land, with possibly 2 townships of (d)(1) land and apparently about 1-1/2 townships of selection lands for the Native village of Igiugig. The south unit contains about equal areas of (d)(1) and (d)(2) lands.

#### 18. Kenai Fjords National Monument

The west half of the unit is favorable for mineral deposits. No significant deposits of critical minerals have been discovered. A minor amount of gold has been produced by milling vein deposits from small gold mines at Nuka Bay just inside the southwest corner of the unit.



Most of the land is Native village deficiency withdrawals, with a small amount of (d)(2) and (d)(1) lands.

#### 19. Kobuk Valley National Monument

No significant mineral deposits have been located yet in this unit. The northern portion is considered highly favorable and the southern part favorable geologically. The eastern part of the historic Klery Creek (Kiana) gold placer district extends into the southwestern part of the unit. Gold has been produced in this district by dredging, drift-mining and other placer methods.

The Kobuk River hydropower site, west of Kiana, is in the unit. The Alaska Power Survey (1969) lists potential installed capacity of 120 megawatts at a 50% load factor. The Kobuk River traverses the unit and from 50 to 60 miles of its course are within it. The river provides the only surface transportation route from Kotzebue inland to the nationally-significant copper-lead-zinc-silver deposits being explored and developed in the Ambler-Kobuk district and its eastern extensions. This valley is also the site of a proposed railroad and utility corridor.

The southern half of the unit is in the Kobuk Cretaceous petroleum province.

The unit consists of (d)(2) lands and 3 townships of Native selection lands for the village of Ambler.

#### 20. Lake Clark National Park

Parts of this unit are highly favorable for mineral deposits. Current studies indicate this area is considerably larger than previously known. The southwestern fifth of the area is rated less favorable. A significant copper-molybdenum deposit has been extensively explored by diamond drilling and trenching on Kasma Creek, just south of Lake Kontrashibuna. This property has also had recent metallurgical testing and economic feasibility work performed by the owners. The Tak and other promising partially-explored deposits are nearby. Other known deposits have a potential for resources of copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, iron, silver, gold and antimony. The best description of the mineral potential of this area is contained in a memorandum to Legislative Counsel from the Director, Bureau of Mines (June 8, 1977, through Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals). It concerns H.R. 1454 - To establish the Lake Clark National Park in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes. This memorandum and attached map should be made a part of the comments on unit 20 of H.R. 39.

The only mineral production from the unit has been relatively small amounts of placer gold. There is a current placer operation in the Bonanza Hills, intermittent operations in the Kijik-Portage Creek area just north of Lake Clark, and a reported new discovery with some current exploration near Whitefish Lake. There are reported deposits of high-grade limestone and cement raw materials.

The coastal strip along the east side of the unit is in the Cook Inlet Mesozoic petroleum province. It contains known oil seeps and other evidences of hydrocarbon content. This is also a favorable area for non-marine sedimentary uranium deposits, in addition to its potential for oil and natural gas.

Three geothermal areas have been rated as moderate to important. They are in the northeast corner, east central part, and southeastern corner areas of the unit. The Ingersoll (Lackbuna Lake) hydropower site has a potential installed capacity of 104 megawatts. The Chakachamma, Nondalton and some other hydropower sites could be critically affected by management policies of lands and watersheds within this unit.

A proposed route for a State highway from Cook Inlet to Bristol Bay that would serve the Lake Clark area has been studied by the Alaska Department of Highways.

The entire northwestern part of the unit (about one-third) is land on which State selections are pending under the Statehood Act. There are also several townships of State patented land included within the east boundary. Two noncontiguous lots of (d)(2) land are in the unit. There are larger areas made up of Native village and corporation deficiency withdrawals and dual withdrawals for Native village and (d)(2), and Native region and (d)(2). At least part of the Nondalton village core township and selection lands, and part of the selection area for Pedro Bay village are in this unit.

## National Wild and Scenic Rivers System

### 25. Anaktuvuk National Wild River

The Anaktuvuk River traverses sedimentary rocks considered to have moderate to important potential for the discovery of oil and gas. A wildcat well located about 20 miles northwest of Anaktuvuk Pass on Native selected lands is slated for drilling during the winter of 1977-1978. Oil shale occurrences have been reported nearby. Coal occurrences are known nearby to the village of Anaktuvuk which could serve as alternate fuel for heat and power generation. An upgraded Hicikel Highway from the village to the coal outcrop area could serve as a haul road.

### 26. Birch Creek National Wild River

The gold-bearing bars along Birch Creek from South Fork Birch Creek to Eagle Creek stimulated the early-day stampede to search for the hidden bonanza on the bedrock of side streams. The current market price of gold has renewed interest in the gold potential of Birch Creek proper. The area proposed as a Wild River is entirely within an area considered highly favorable for discovery of lode metallic mineral deposits.

### 27. Colville National Wild River

All of the Colville River drainage is considered to have potential for discovery of oil and gas, and the Umiat Oil Field borders the Colville in NPR-A. The lower two-thirds of the Colville River area is believed underlain by coal deposits, some of which may have coking characteristics.

Two proposed transportation corridors cross the Colville: one at approximately 69°N., 158°W. and continuing south through Howard Pass; the other, an east-west corridor, at approximately 69°15' N., 152° 30'W.

### 28. Copper (Iliamna) National Wild River

The entire proposed Wild River is within the proposed Iliamna Wildlife Refuge and also with Native selected lands. Although no mining claims exist along the Copper, the entire drainage is within an area considered highly favorable for the occurrence of metallic mineral deposits.

### 29. Delta National Scenic River

The upper one-half of the Delta River cuts through a part of the Alaska Range where the occurrence of metallic mineral deposits is considered highly favorable. A great number of mining claims, both lode and placer, have been staked along the river and its tributaries for gold, copper, nickel, lead and antimony. The gravel bars of Delta River contain a small amount of fine gold but not enough to make them of importance commercially. Some of the side streams, however, were worked sporadically for placer gold during the early 1900's; the amount of production is unknown.



On the north slopes of Rainbow Mountain copper and nickel minerals occur in pods up to several feet thick, sparsely distributed in serpentinized peridotite over a distance of more than 1,000 feet. Reported pod values are in the range of 2 percent combined copper and nickel, mainly nickel. A composite grade of approximately 0.3 percent nickel has been obtained over long sections excluding pods. Bureau of Mines beneficiation studies to find an economic method of concentrating the nickel were unsuccessful. The Bee prospect, geologically similar, lies 3 miles west across the Delta River. Traces of nickel, gold, silver, and base metal sulfides are widely distributed in the Rainbow Mountain area. The prospect is covered by unpatented claims.

A small deposit of stibnite, associated with quartz in a lens cutting schist, is located about 1-1/2 miles south of the Rapids Roadhouse nearby the Delta River.

The Jarvis Creek coalfield, a small field about 16 square miles in area with total resources estimated at 77 million tons, is located nearby.

The Trans-Alaska oil pipeline and Richardson Highway closely parallel the Delta along part of its course.

### 30. Fortymile National Scenic River

The overall geology of the Fortymile River basin is favorable for occurrence of metallic minerals.

Base metal lodes are known to occur in small abundant veins throughout the basin. These contain significant amounts of lead, tungsten, nickel, chromium, copper, zinc, antimony, iron and molybdenum. None have yet been developed but the overall geologic framework of limestone-rich metamorphic rocks intruded by various igneous rocks and other geologic factors can be considered as conducive to the formation of commercial-sized deposits.

The recent commercial development of asbestos along the Tintina Fault zone in the lower Fortymile River basin in Yukon Territory, Canada, has raised considerable interest in the Alaska portion of the Fortymile where similar conditions exist. Asbestos of commercial grade has been found on a ridge separating the drainages of the North Fork from the Middle Fork in the lower Late Creek drainage, and to the south of Champion Creek.

A locally significant deposit of subbituminous coal occurs at Chicken.

It is gold that makes the Fortymile River area prominent and today gold remains the only metallic mineral in production.

In the fall of 1886 gold was first discovered in gravel bars on the Fortymile River at Franklin Creek and from that time on gold production

became a steady, if not spectacular, component of the resource uses in the basin. Nearly all gold in the basin has been taken from placer deposits in the streams or higher ancient stream terraces. Lode deposits of gold have not been found in sufficient quantity to mine except for small deposits in quartz and calcite veins just north of Chicken.

In a few places the high-level terraces have been prospected for gold but because of the difficulty of getting water to them, the only significant mining has been on the terraces of Napoleon Creek. However, the high terraces are one of the most promising sources of placer gold and possibly the only remaining source that might produce significant amounts in the Fortymile area. The gold is spotty in occurrences and would require moving very large amounts of gravel for recovery.

Between 1885 and 1942 an estimated \$8.7 million in gold was recovered in the Fortymile Mining District. Production was for all practical purposes at a standstill during the war years 1943 to 1946. From 1946 to 1962, an additional \$1.5 million in gold was recovered. Increasing cost reduced the number of operating placer mines to five in 1961. This downward trend continued until recently when the price of gold was raised.

### 31. Gulkana National Scenic River

Approximately the upper one-half of the Gulkana River flows through an area considered highly favorable for the occurrence of metallic mineral deposits. The lower one-half is unfavorable but includes part of the Copper River Basin, which may have some potential for oil and gas.

A number of copper prospects are located in the vicinity of Hogan Hill about 7 miles east of the Gulkana River. An oil and gas lease spans the River about 10 miles north of Gakona Junction; the status of the lease is unknown.

The Richardson Highway and Trans-Alaska Pipeline parallel but are not in sight of the Gulkana over most of its length. The Gulkana flows within the pipeline corridor, Native and State selected lands.

### 32. Holitna - Hoholitna National Wild River

The upper reaches of both the Holitna and Hoholitna Rivers flow through areas considered favorable to highly favorable for metallic mineral deposits. The lower reaches are included in the Holitna sedimentary basin which may have some potential for oil and gas, and uranium.

Placer gold mining has taken place on tributaries of the Holitna but no active mines are known. The notice of assessment work for a prospect near the headwaters of Shotgun Creek, a tributary of the Holitna, mentions testing for radioactive minerals.

Both the Holitna and Hoholitna, except for one township, flow through Native and State selected lands.

### 33. Ikpikpuk National Wild River

The Ikpikpuk River and its tributaries are entirely within the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska. Several test wells were drilled in the Ikpikpuk area during exploration of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, 1944-53. None of the tests encountered more than just shows of oil and gas, but each of the tests intersected coal seams. Six exploratory wells are planned for NPR-A next winter, one of which will be located near the mouth of Ikpikpuk River. The Ikpikpuk is within a sedimentary basin that is considered to have some potential for discovery of uranium.

A proposed east-west transportation corridor closely parallels Kigalik River and Maybe Creek which form the headwaters of Ikpikpuk River.



### **34. Kisaralik National Wild River**

Approximately the upper two-thirds of the Kisaralik River flows through an area considered highly favorable for discovery of metallic mineral deposits. The lower one-third flows through a part of the Bethel Basin which is considered to have important potential for discovery of oil and gas, and non-marine horizons of the basin may have some potential for discovery of uranium. No mining claims are recorded along the River itself but gold placer claims with recent recordation of assessment work have been staked along tributaries of Kasigluk River which, in turn, is tributary to Kisaralik River.

Approximately the lower one-quarter of the Kisaralik flows through Native selected lands, the upper three-quarters through (d)(1) lands. A proposed transportation corridor passes nearby the headwaters.

• U.S.G.S.

• MEMO

In Reply Refer To:  
ECS-214381  
Mail Stop 913

AUG 9 1977

Memorandum

To: Assistant to the Secretary

Through Deputy Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals

From: Director, Geological Survey

Subject: Comments on d-2 issues raised in Bohlen's memorandum of  
July 29, 1977

1. Site-specific conflicts. Maps prepared by the Geological Survey showing conflicts between areas included in the four systems identified in H.R. 39 and areas having a high potential for containing mineral deposits have been transmitted to and discussed with Chuck Eddy and Buff Bohlen. Only very broad areas with the potential for containing valuable mineral deposits can be identified with the resource information now at hand. The level of knowledge for most of the State is low and industry exploration activity there is in its infancy compared with the conterminous States. To analyze fully the issues raised in Bohlen's memo would require further work, including physical exploration, to determine more specifically where economic mineral deposits are located and their value.

Thus, it is difficult to weigh the mineral values in the areas of conflict with other values or to recommend specific areas for exclusion from wilderness classification. To exclude from wilderness classification all of the areas shown on Geological Survey maps as having mineral potential does not appear to be a viable option. But the fact that these areas may contain deposits of minerals that will be needed in years hence cannot be ignored. We therefore suggest consideration of two options, which are not mutually exclusive. (1) Specify in the legislation that the Geological Survey will continue its systematic mineral resource appraisal program (AMRAP) to better define and evaluate the areas with resource potential. The results of such work will lay the foundation for consideration of future boundary changes or for decisions on mineral activities that might be permitted in these areas. (2) Leave these areas open to mineral development under one of the options discussed in item 4 of Bohlen's memorandum.

2. Wilderness. It has been the Congressional view that areas should be designated as "wilderness" only after mineral surveys have been completed



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in the areas, as called for by the Wilderness Act. Mineral surveys have been made on only Granite Fiords, Tracy-Arm-Fiords Terror, and Glacier Bay.

3. Surface transportation. No comments.

4. Mineral exploration and development. Provisions should be considered for future mineral activities in areas of high mineral potential. We assume that such provisions would include constraints as to when, where, and how such activities are to be undertaken. Such constraints preclude the mineral activities being conducted under the provisions of the 1872 mining law. Thus, a leasing system would have to be developed for these lands. This subject may be moot, however, if the 1872 mining law is replaced by a leasing system as is now being widely discussed.

If exploration is permitted on these lands, development and production should also be permitted, for unless provision is made to exploit the deposits that might be found, there would be no incentive or purpose for the exploration. Inasmuch as prospecting, exploration, development, and production are sequential steps in a single process, it would be better to cover all of them in a single piece of legislation rather than each step being subject to separate Congressional acts.

It would not be wise to limit mineral activities to so-called "critical" commodities. Criticality of commodities is not constant but changes with changes in manufacturing technology and the world supply situation. A commodity that is critical today may be in over-supply tomorrow; or the reverse may be true. Long lead-times are required to discover and develop deposits; thus, deposits must be identified now for commodities that may become "critical" a number of years from now. We believe that areas open to exploration for mineral deposits should be open to exploration for all commodities that they might contain. Metallic ore deposits are often highly complex and contain several different valuable elements. Thus, one may not look for a specific element, but for a particular deposit type that may contain one or more elements but that may not everywhere contain the same suite of elements.

The site-specific exploration should be conducted by private interests. In the United States, mineral exploration has traditionally been the responsibility of the private sector and the expertise in this field rests there. If such activities were to be undertaken by the Federal Government, it would require reorientation of existing agencies (Geological Survey and/or Bureau of Mines) or the establishment of new agencies. If a single agency had the responsibility for exploration, we could lose the advantage of several different viewpoints on where and how to conduct such exploration that is now supplied by many companies evaluating the geologic information as it becomes available.

3

Permitting exploration and production in National Parks could possibly set precedents that could result in strong pressure to allow similar activities in other parks. Resource potential of the land should be determined before inclusion in National Parks. Lands identified as having high mineral potential should then probably be in another classification that would protect surface values but permit continued exploration and production.

5. Fish and Wildlife management. No comment.

6. Other Federal programs. No comment.

U. E. McKelvey  
Director

DAVEN-  
PORT  
MEMO





# United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

25 August 1977

## Memorandum

To: Cynthia Wilson *[Signature]*  
From: Joan M. Davenport  
Assistant Secretary--Energy and Minerals  
Subject: E&M Recommendations on d-2 Proposal

The major Energy and Minerals d-2 proposal was conveyed in a memorandum dated August 15 from the Deputy Assistant Secretary for Energy and Minerals. This remains our primary position on d-2 selections. However, should our recommendations not be acceptable on the overall concepts, we are submitting the following site-specific review.

We have examined each of the areas to be designated and have presented our tentative recommendations. Due to the time frame for submitting these recommendations, they should be considered preliminary, and we may wish to change some of them in the next few days.

We would like to discuss in a general manner the question of whether the Fish and Wildlife Service should control the water surface and water column of navigable rivers running through areas which are refuges or otherwise managed by that Service. We believe such management could raise very serious questions were commercial vessels barred from using navigable rivers.



## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Admiralty Island

#### AS/E&M Position

Although this area has considerable mineral potential, AS/E&M recognizes its high environmental value and does not object to reserve status. We have no preference between Forest Service wilderness or National Wildlife Refuge status.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** The central area of the island shows the highest mineral potential, and the outer parts show a favorable potential. An exception is the area south of Angoon, where there is relatively little apparent mineral potential. The northern part of the island has indications favorable for chromite, titaniferous magnetite, nickel, cobalt, and platinum group elements. The remainder has potential for base-metal sulfide deposits, including copper, lead, and zinc. We believe there are three exploration programs presently underway by industry. A copper discovery is reported within the last six months.

Oil and Gas: No reported potential.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Aniakchak

#### AS/E&M Position

AS/E&M believes the Aniakchak Caldera area should be included in the d-2 lands.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** Mineral occurrences have been found along this part of the Alaskan peninsula, but no deposits have been located in the proposed area. The southeastern slope of most of the peninsula has a favorable mineral potential.

**Oil and Gas:** Both the northwest and the southeast parts of this area have oil and gas potential. The southeast part lies within the Cook Inlet petroleum province, and the northwest part lies within the Nushagak petroleum province. Any of the basin within the volcanic area will have no oil potential.

#### Comments

To the extent possible, we would recommend allowing petroleum exploration under tight constraints in areas in which such activity might be compatible.



## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### The Bering Land Bridge

#### AS/E&M Position

The area north of a line drawn from Cape Prince of Wales in the west to Goodhope Bay in the east should be included in the Preserve. Areas south of that line should be managed in a manner compatible with the northern area but allowing mineral development.

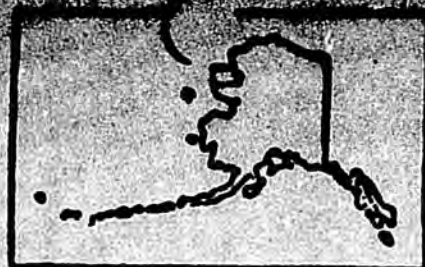
#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** This area has long been recognized as highly favorable for metallic deposits. The area immediately south of the above-described line has geological characteristics of deposits (tin, gold, lead, and silver) similar to southwest major veins, replacements, and disseminated deposits of tin, beryllium, fluorite, tungsten, and uranium. The area south of Goodhope Bay is prospective for lead, zinc, and silver deposits.

**Oil and Gas:** The northern third of this area has indications of hydrocarbon occurrences.

#### Comment

Preferably, the area should be managed to protect its historic and environmental values but not excluding possible future development.



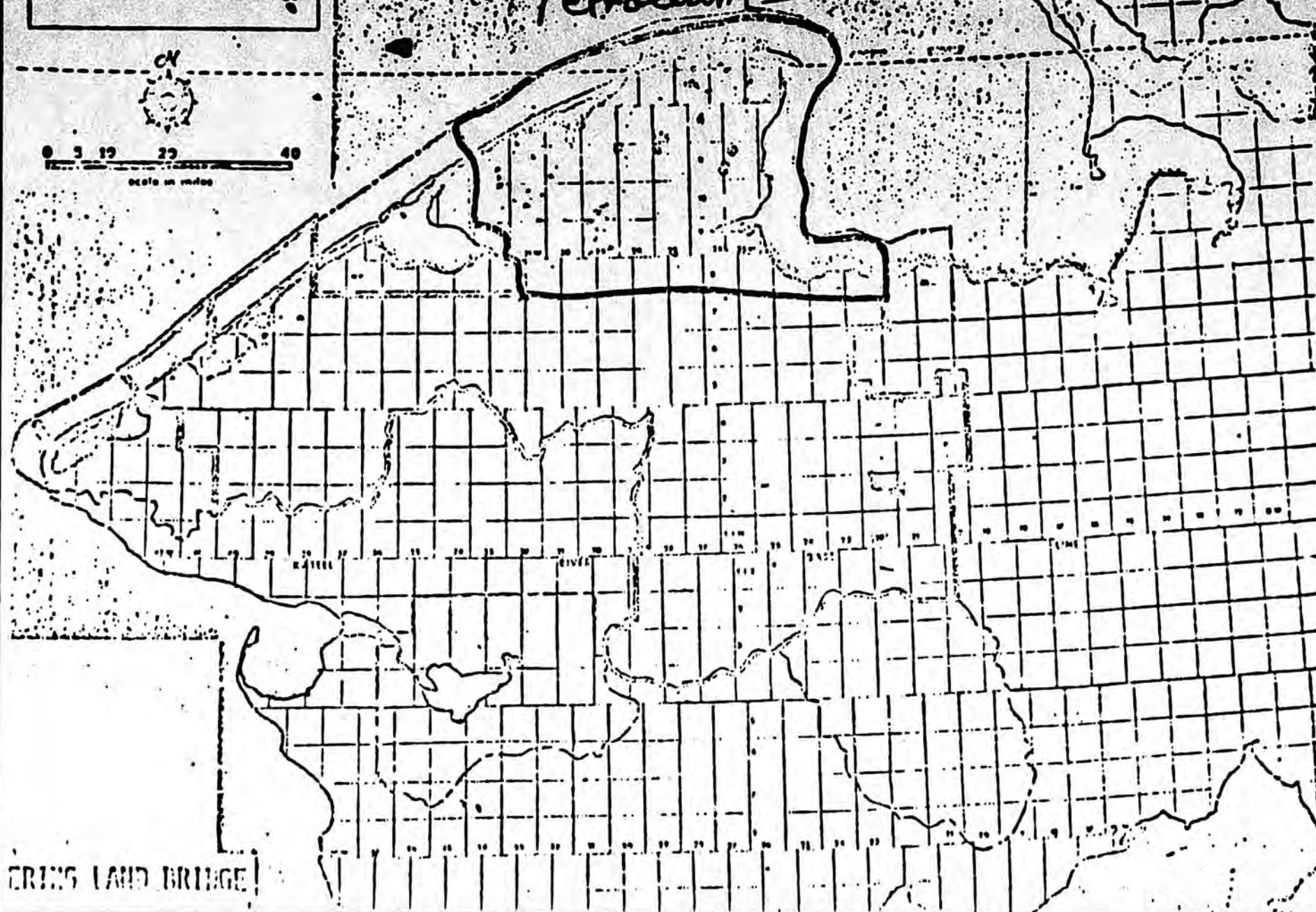
—— National Preserve  
--- Area of Environmental Concern

Petroleum



0 5 10 20 40

Scale in miles



CRING LAND BRIDGE

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Cape Kruzenstern

AS/E&M Position

This area should be included as a national monument.

Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: No identified potential.

Oil and Gas: No evidence of oil and gas.



7

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Denali or Mount McKinley National Park

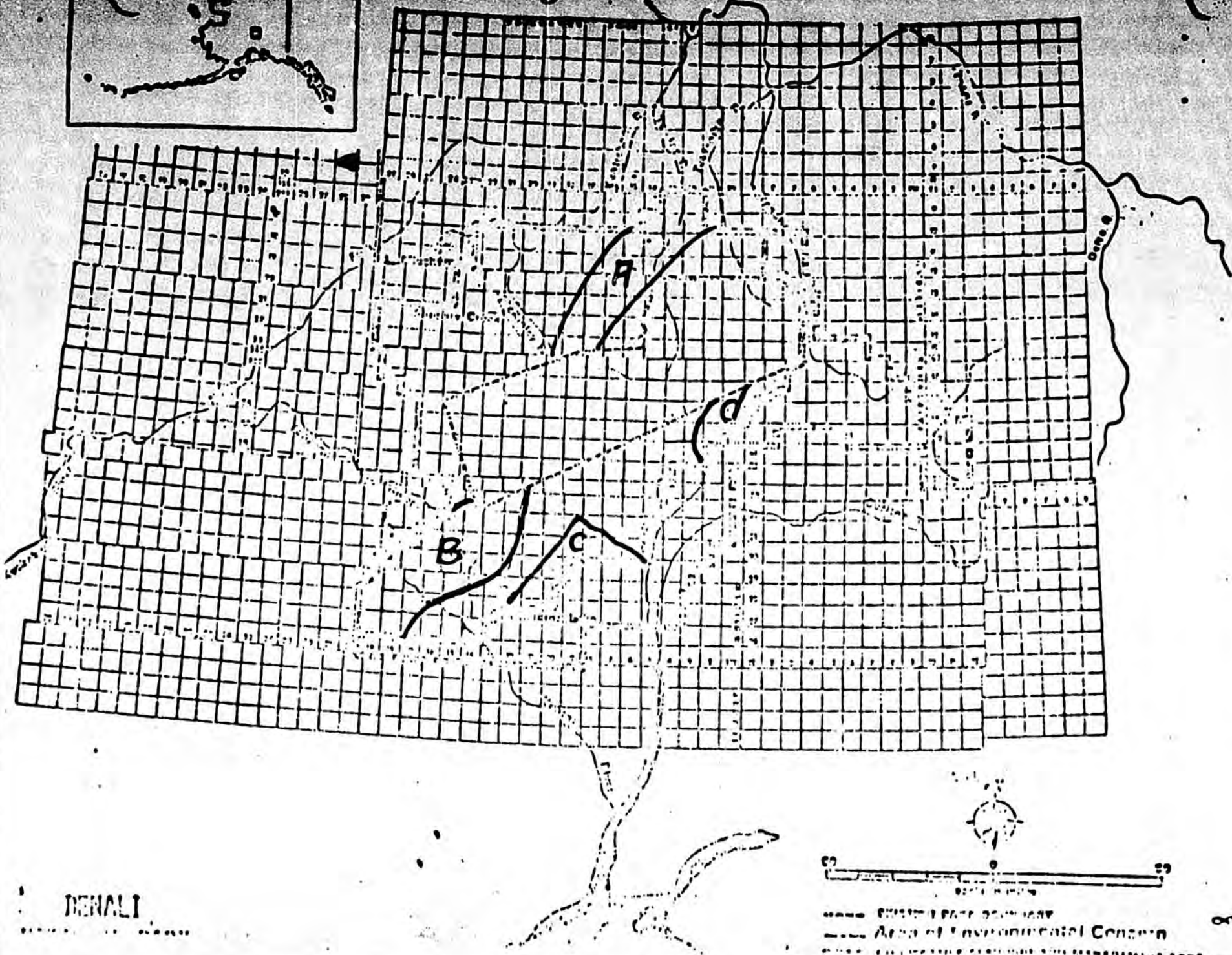
AS/E&M Position

E&M has no objection to the designation.

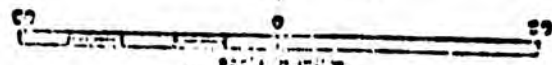
Energy and Minerals Interests

Hardrock Minerals: There are four sections in the new additions that are highly mineralized. Transportation, however, would be very difficult. The mineralized areas contain lode gold, silver, base-metal deposits, tin, antimony, chromite, copper, and platinum group elements.

Oil and Gas: The northwestern part of the proposal lies within the Nimchumina basin, but petroleum potential is considered low.



DENALI



--- EXISTING PARK BOUNDARY  
--- Area of Environmental Concern  
--- DENALI TRAIL (DASHED LINE) (SEE DENALI TRAIL MAP)

9

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park/Preserve

AS/E&M Position

The Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park/Preserve are coincident with one of the highest potential hardrock mineral areas in Alaska in the southern one-third section. E&M recommends that the southern one-third of the park/preserve be managed in such a manner as to allow the Secretary to permit controlled access. In effect, the Secretary could remove this area from mineral location but could allow hardrock mineral leasing after the mining law is revised and if in his judgment mineral development could occur without major damage to the park/preserve.



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## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Glacier Bay

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M does not object to redesignation of the existing monument as a national park, nor to the additions, with one exception. We would request a boundary change in the northwestern addition. That boundary's change is indicated on the accompanying map.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** The area designated as A on the map has stratoform deposits of nickel, cobalt, chromite, and platinum group elements. Other areas to be included (B) have geological terrain containing lode gold, silver, and copper deposits, and geological relations similar to other areas that have volcanogenic and/or stratoform base-metal sulfide deposits.

**Oil and Gas:** The southwest part of Glacier Bay lies within the Gulf of Alaska petroleum province.

CANADA



GULF  
of  
ALASKA



Proposal Boundary  
Existing Boundary  
Area of Environmental Concern

GLACIER BAY

12

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Katmai National Park

AS/E&M Position

E&M recommends that the eastern one-third of Katmai be left open for controlled petroleum exploration for a set period of years.

Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: No significant deposits known.

Oil and Gas: The eastern one-third of this area lies within the Cook Inlet petroleum province.



## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Kenai Fjords

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M supports the designation as a National Park.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: The western half of the unit is favorable for mineral deposits, however, no significant deposits of critical minerals have been discovered. A minor amount of gold has been produced from a small gold mine at Nuka Bay just inside the southwestern corner.

Oil and Gas: No indication of hydrocarbon potential.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Kenai National Moose Refuge

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M supports the national moose refuge.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: No known mineral deposits in this area.

Oil and Gas: The northern addition lies on the western margin of the Cook Inlet province.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Lake Clark National Park/Preservation

AS/E&M Position

While E&M will not object to this designation, we are concerned that it is an area of high mineralization. We would prefer a status which would allow controlled mineral exploration and development if that were to be found compatible with the preservation.

Energy and Minerals Interest

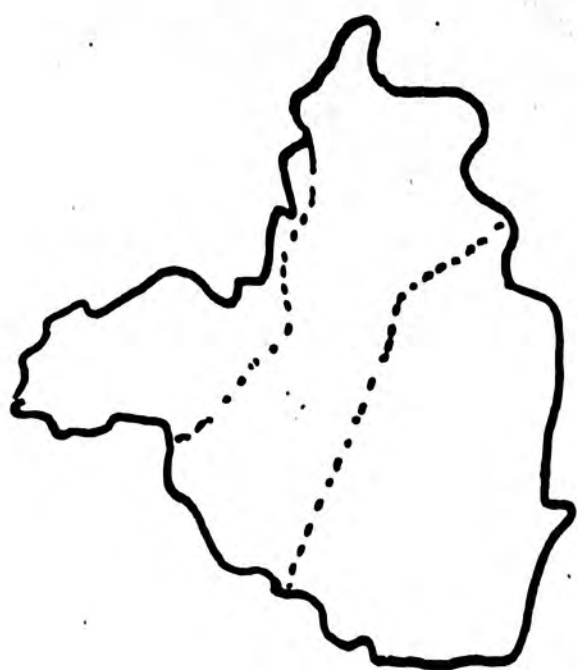
Hardrock Minerals: About one-third of the area running generally north-south through the center is highly mineralized. Potentially significant occurrences of copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, iron, and antimony are known. Industrial interest has occurred within the last three years.

Oil and Gas: No potential known.



11 16

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1-2-21-11

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Nootak National Ecological Preserve

#### AS/E&M Position

The Nootak preserve presents some very difficult problems. While it has excellent ecological characteristics, it is also highly valued for its mineral potential. E&M would recommend a more selective approach to management of the preserve. It should be recognized that minerals are a major resource. We would suggest a status which would allow controlled exploration and development for hardrock minerals.

#### Energy and Minerals Interests

**Hardrock Minerals:** The area identified on the map as (A) has black chert, shale, and limestone sequences that host important lead-zinc-barite deposits in the western parts. In the remaining areas there are rocks thought to contain significant deposits of chromium, nickel, iron, copper, and platinum group elements. Area (B) is believed to have deposits of chromium, nickel, copper, and platinum group elements. Area designated as (C) contains major stratoform barite and conper-zinc-barite deposits and copper sulfide fractures.

**Oil and Gas:** There is no evidence of hydrocarbons in this area.



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(12)

W



## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Wrangell-St. Elias National Park

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M would prefer that this area be managed in a way which would allow controlled development. However, if environmental values are such we will not strongly object to its designation as a National Park.

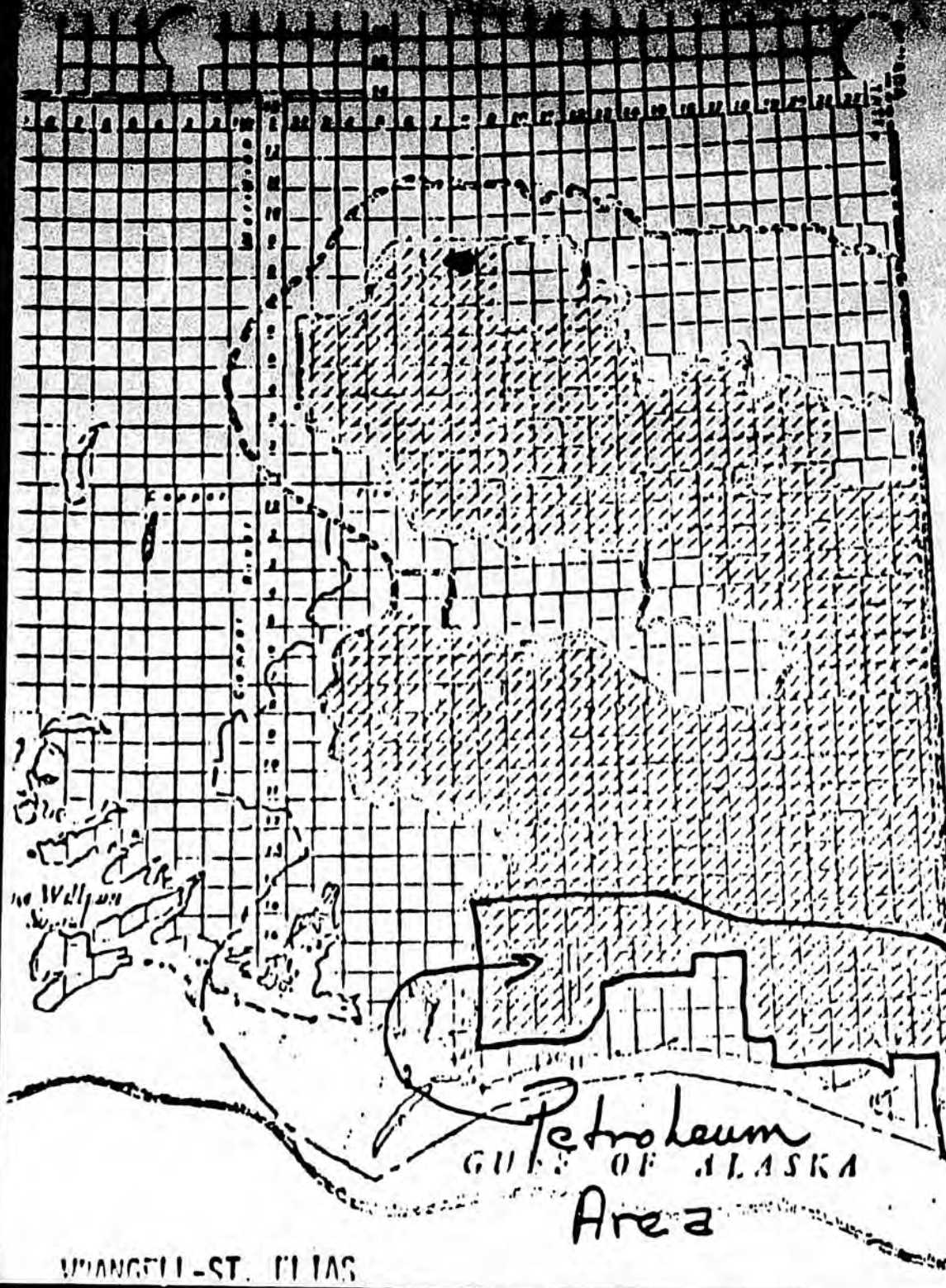
#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** Much of this area is mineralized. On the attached map, section (b) contains important copper and/or molybdenum deposits, placer and lode gold deposits, and occurrences of chrome and zinc. Areas designated (c) contain copper deposits, molybdenum deposits, lode and placer gold deposits, and lode silver. The area designated (d) has geothermal characteristics similar to those in the Prince William Sound copper belt which is just west of the site.

**Oil and Gas:** The southern most part of this area is within the Alaska Gulf petroleum province.



Wrangell-St Elias



- National Park
- - - National Preserve
- - - Area of Environmental Concern

# WILDERNESS PROPOSAL



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ENERGY AND MINERALS

Yukon Charlie National Park

AS/E&M Position

The Yukon Charlie proposed area is of significance for both hardrock and hydrocarbon potential. For this reason we suggest that it remain under study for a period of 5 years. Further resource assessment work should be performed and controlled petroleum exploration should be allowed if there is industry interest. Such exploration would be constrained to that which would not interfere with the primary purpose of the Park.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Alaska Peninsula Study Area

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M supports the proposed study. We question whether tentative control of this area should be changed until the results of that study are known.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** The southeastern ridge of the peninsula has high potential for many kinds of minerals. Eight significant deposits are known in the southern most unit. These contain copper, molybdenum, gold, and silver. Geothermal resources have also been identified.

**Oil and Gas:** The southern part of the study area is in the Cook Inlet petroleum province. The northwestern part is in the Nusagah Basin. Hydrocarbon potential is unknown.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Alaska Peninsula Study Area

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M supports the proposed study. We question whether tentative control of this area should be changed until the results of that study are known.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

The southeastern ridge of the peninsula has high potential for many kinds of minerals. Eight significant deposits are known in the southern most unit. These contain copper, molybdenum, gold, and silver. Geothermal resources have also been identified.

Oil and Gas: The southern part of the study area is in the Cook Inlet petroleum province. The northwestern part is in the Nusagak Basin. Hydrocarbon potential is unknown.



## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Kobuk Valley National Park

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M does not object to the establishment of the Kobuk Valley National Park. However, we do point out that the southern most part of the proposed area is in the Kobuk cretaceous province and is favorable for hydrocarbons.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: Few deposits have been found, but much of this area has a very favorable geology. To the east there are stratiform copper and zinc deposits with significant lead, silver, and gold value.

Oil and Gas: Considered productive in the area of Kobuk province.

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ENERGY AND MINERALS

Alaska Marine Resources National Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

We find no major conflicts with these designations.

Comment

We question whether a 6-mile buffer is necessary.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Arctic National Wildlife Refuge

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M recommends that the additions suggested be designated for study to further identify the mineral potential. The decision date of the study should be 5 years.

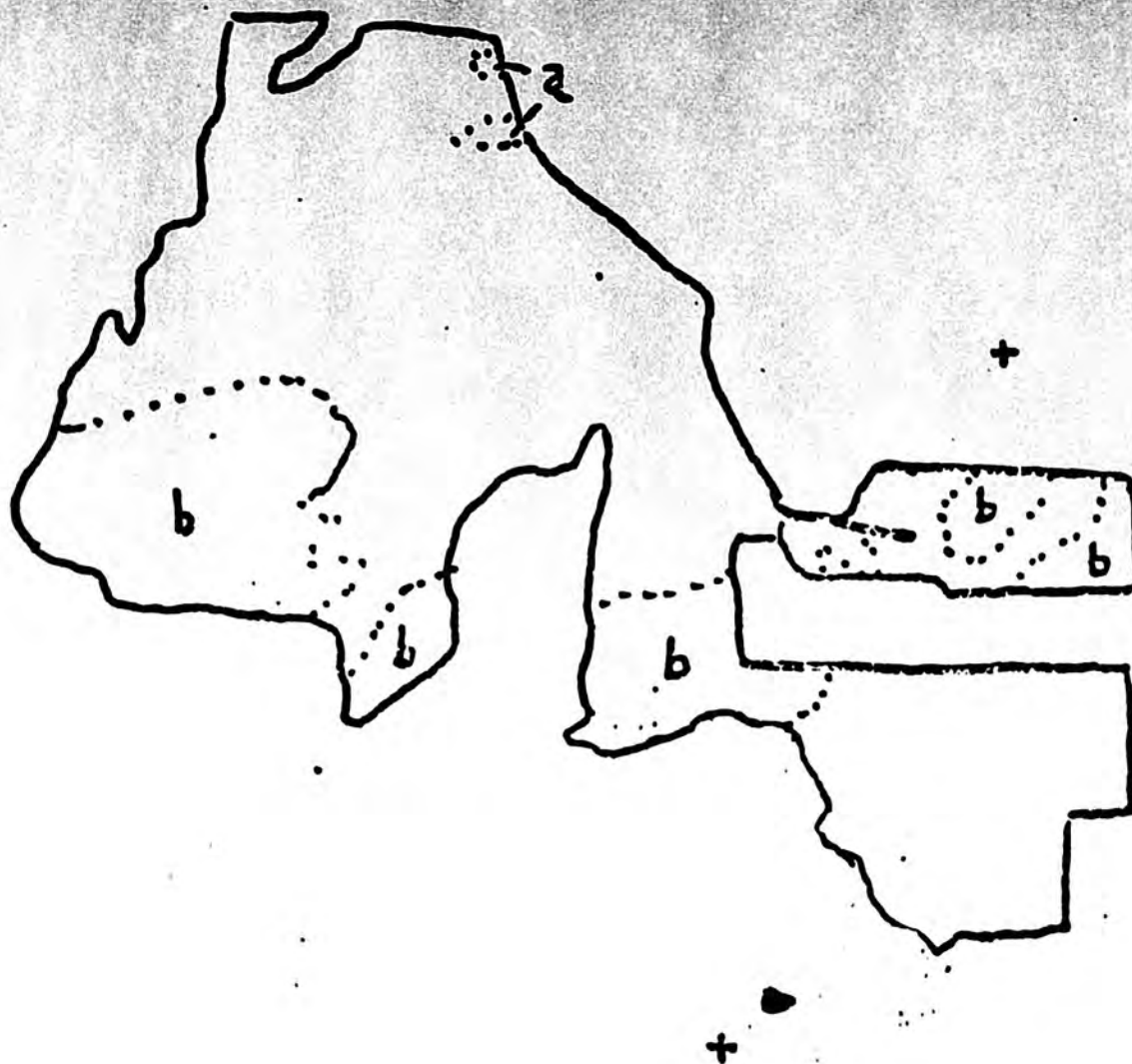
#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** The area identified as (a) may contain base metal sulfite deposits. There are some local copper sulfite deposits. There are some local copper sulfite deposits in sedimentary and volcanic rocks. Areas designated (b) contain rock types and formations that are continuous to the west. They contain important mineral deposits, particularly base metal sulfite deposits, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, and silver. It also may contain occurrences of thorium and uranium.

**Oil and Gas:** The northwestern tip lies within the Arctic foothills province.



# Wildlife Refuge



## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Becharof Lake

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M recommends that this area be designated for study rather than immediate wildlife refuge status. A 5-year decision date should be established.

#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** This area potentially contains significant mineral deposits. However, very little information is available.

**Oil and Gas:** The southeastern section is a part of the Cook Inlet petroleum province; the northwestern section lies within Nushagak petroleum province. Hydrocarbon potential is unknown.



Becharof National  
wild life refuge



ENERGY AND MINERALS

Copper River Wildlife Refuge  
and additions to the  
Chugach National Forest-Wilderness

AS/E&M Position

E&M concurs with the proposal.

Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: The northern most tip includes a few copper lode deposits in widely scattered veins of gold.

Oil and Gas: The southeastern one-third lies within the Gulf of Alaska petroleum province.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Iliamna National Wildlife Refuge

#### AS/E&M Position

The Iliamna proposal area is highly mineralized. We believe the western half should remain open to oil and gas exploration.

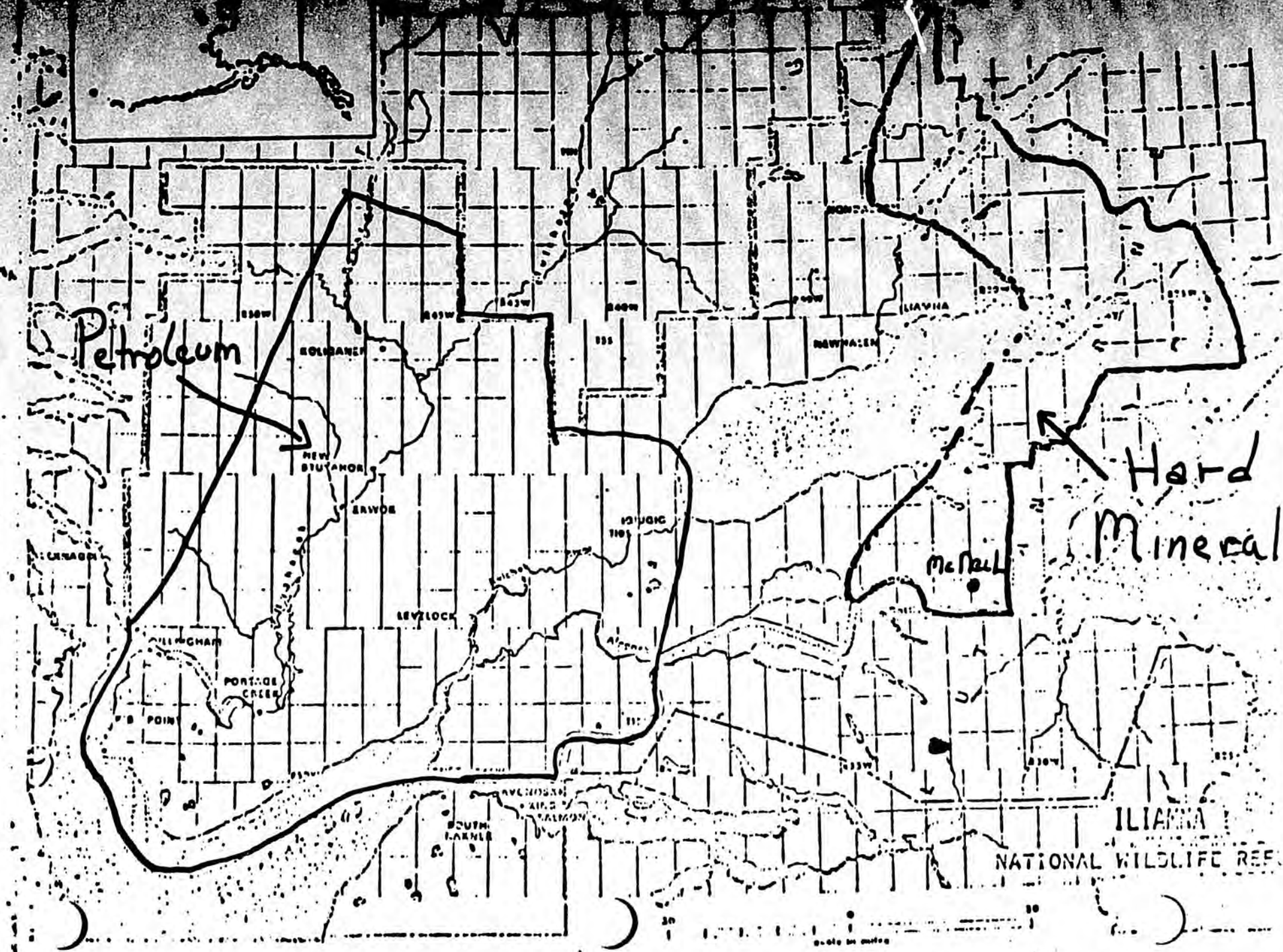
#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** East of Iliamna Lake is considered highly favorable for mineral deposits. There is evidence of contact in metamorphic copper deposits, molybdenum and copper deposits, submarine volcanogenic sulfite deposits and a few low-grade uranium occurrences.

**Oil and Gas:** Lake Iliamna westward, except for the northwestern section of the proposed area is the major part of the Nushaka Basin.

Petroleum

Hard Mineral





ENERGY AND MINERALS

Innoko Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

E&M supports the proposal as described.

Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: No significant deposits known.

Oil and Gas: Although there is a sedimentary basin through the central part of this area, petroleum potential is considered to be low.

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

E&M has no objection to designation as a wildlife refuge.

Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: No significant deposits known.

Oil and Gas: While the northwest half lies in the Kobuk basin, the petroleum potential is considered low.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge

#### AS/E&M Position

E&M would prefer the northern one-half of this area to be designated for study. The decision deadline should be in five years.

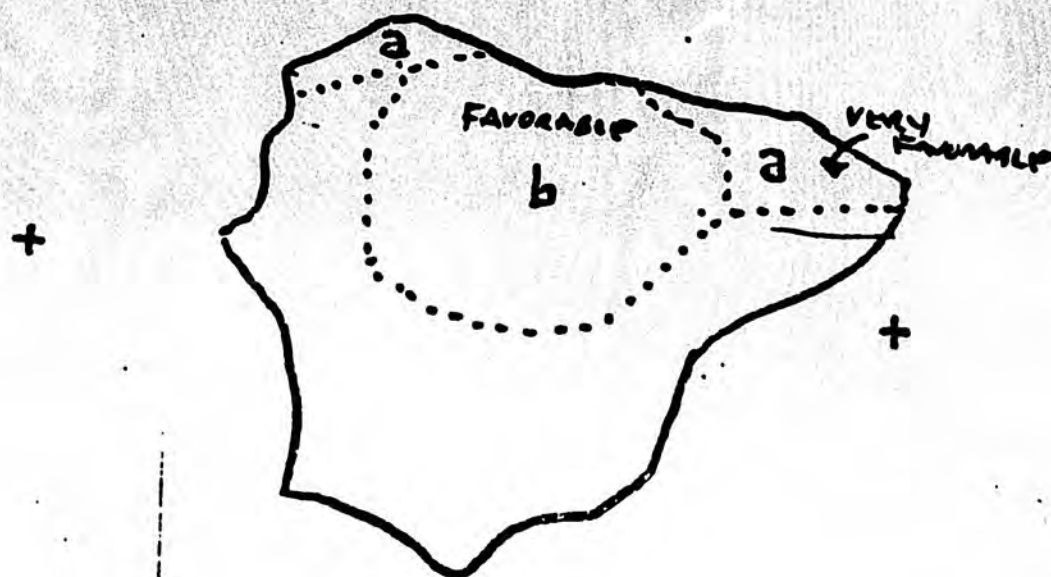
#### Energy and Minerals Interest

**Hardrock Minerals:** The northern one-half of the area contains placer deposits of uranium-thorium-bearing minerals, gold and platinum. Study of this area is needed to more clearly define the extent of these deposits. Uranium, thorium, and platinum are minerals of extreme national interest.

**Oil and Gas:** The southwest segment lies within the Yukon Koyukuk province and is considered to have petroleum potential. The central portion is in the Galena basin but oil potential is considered low.



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Koyukuk Wildlife  
refuge

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Nowitna Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

There is no objection from the Energy and Minerals viewpoint to the national wildlife refuge designation.

Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: No known significant deposits.

Oil and Gas: Although the northern one-third is within the Tanana basin, the potential is considered low.

## ENERGY AND MINERALS

### Quagagniaq Wildlife Refuge

#### AS/E&M Position

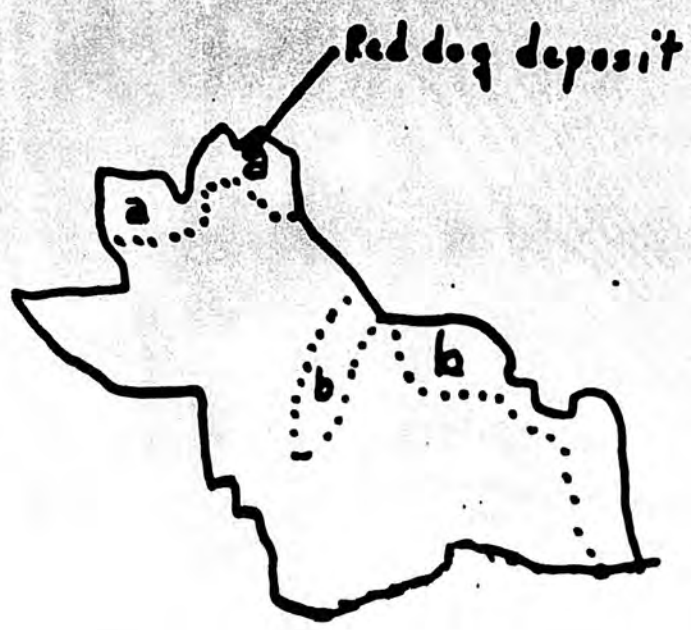
E&M recommends two boundary changes, one along the northwest border, the second along the northeast border (see map, areas designated (a) and (b)).

#### Energy and Minerals Position

**Hardrock Minerals:** A famous deposit (Red Dog) is in the area designated (a). It contains stratiform lead and zinc barite. This is an area of high mineral interest and potential. The area designated (b) is of interest for chromium, nickel, iron, copper, and platinum. At the least, the second area should be subjected to further study.

**Oil and Gas:** No evidence of hydrocarbon potential.





Quagagniaq  
Wildlife refuge

40

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Selawik National Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

E&M recommends that this area be subjected to further study before designation as a wildlife refuge. It contains uranium-thorium-bearing minerals and platinum. Suggest a five-year deadline for the decision.

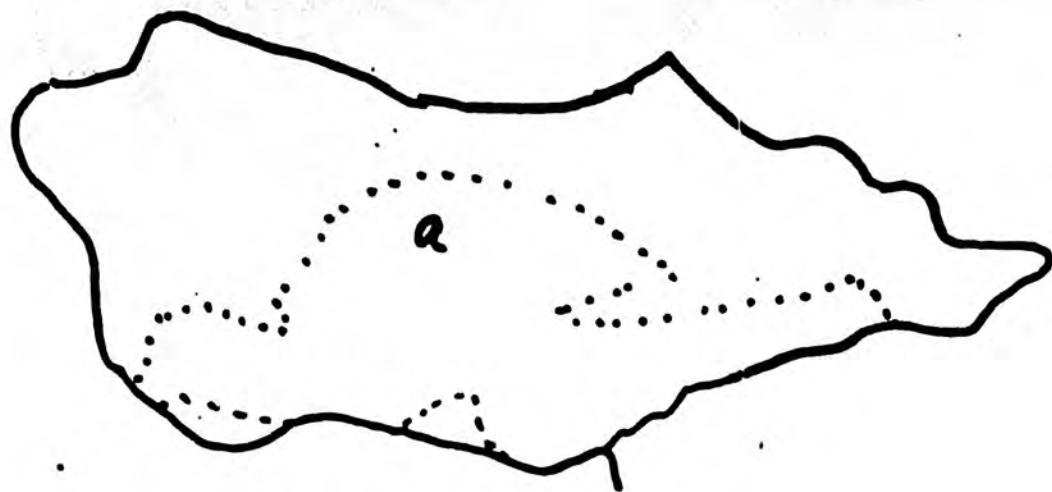
Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: The area contains placer deposits of uranium-thorium-bearing minerals, gold and platinum. It contains some disseminated lode deposits of uranium-thorium deposits.

Oil and Gas: The western portion of the Selawik refuge is considered of high petroleum potential.

27

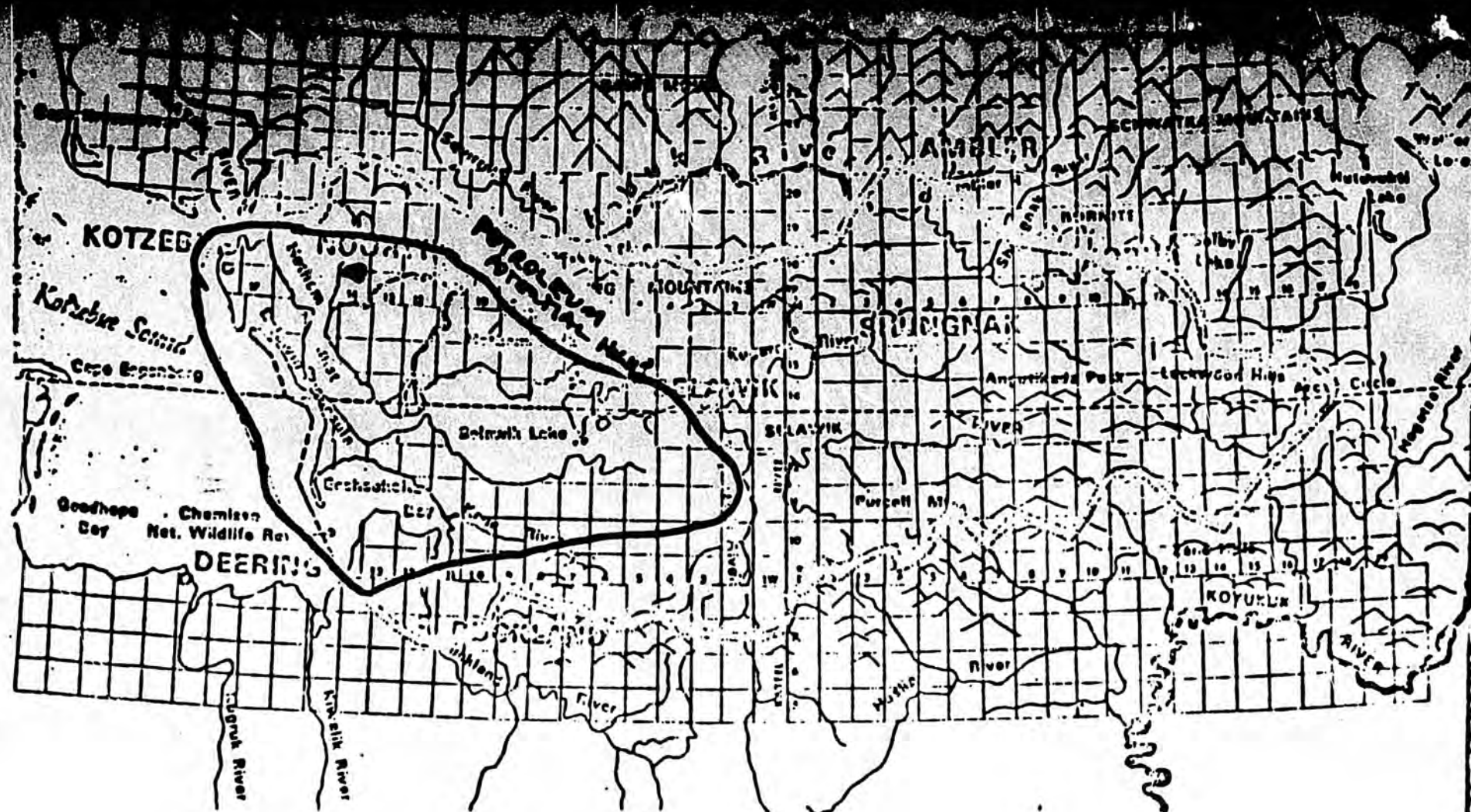
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Selawik Wildlife  
Refuge

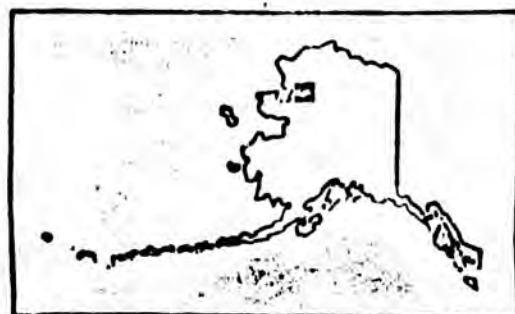
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**SELAWIK**

**NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**



**Proposed refuge boundary**  
**Area of ecological concern**



47

43

ENERGY AND MINERALS

Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

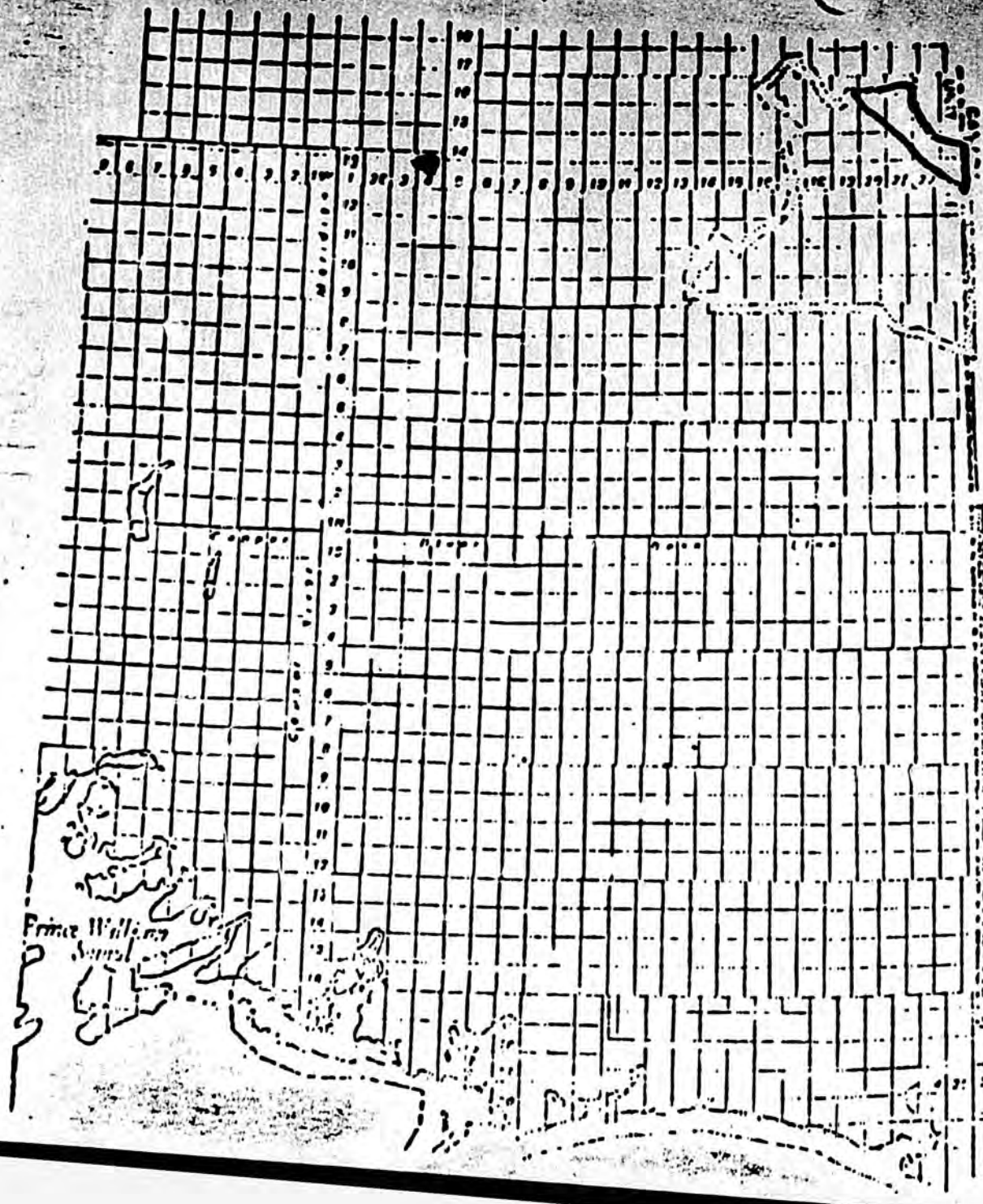
E&M supports the proposal.

Energy and Mineral Interests

Hardrock Minerals: There are a few copper and molybdenum deposits in the northeast corner, and lode gold deposits are known to exist.

Oil and Gas: The central portion is in the upper Tanana basin; however, petroleum potential is considered low.





Proposed boundary

# TETLIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE





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ENERGY AND MINERALS

Togiak National Fish and Wildlife Refuge

AS/E&M Position

E&M concurs with the designation of this Fish and Wildlife Refuge as long as exploration and development are allowed under restraints necessary to protect the preserve.

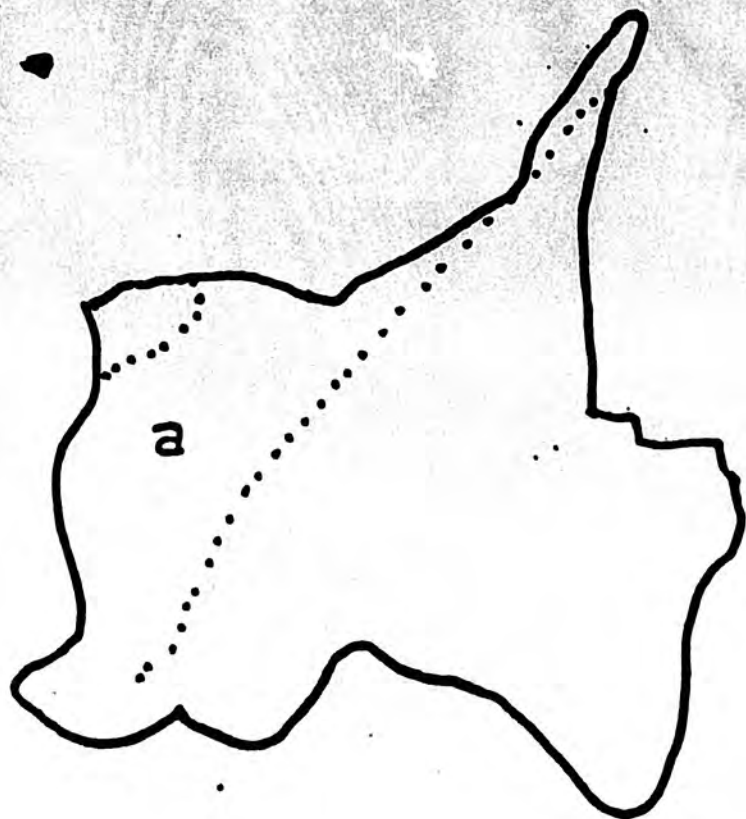
Energy and Minerals Interest

Hardrock Minerals: Well over 500,000 ounces of platinum group metals and subordinate gold were produced from this area from 1927 through 1975. The Good News Bay platinum district provided the Nation's only platinum mine. To the northeast more than two dozen non-lode deposits of mercury and antimony have been worked periodically. Gold placers in the area produced about 600,000 ounces of gold from 1880 through 1960.

Oil and Gas: The Nushagak Peninsula is part of the Nushagak Basin and is considered to have a favorable petroleum potential.

H

29



Togalak National Fish  
and Wildlife Refuge

ENERGY AND MINERALSYukon Delta National Wildlife RefugeAS/E&M Position

E&M recommends that this area remain open for limited petroleum exploration under constraints compatible with its wildlife status. We suggest this be done by allowing lands not currently designated as wildlife refuges to remain open either through Government exploration or, preferably, controlled private exploration.

Energy and Minerals Interests

Hardrock Minerals: No known deposits.

Oil and Gas: Entire area is within the Bethel basin and is considered a favorable petroleum potential.



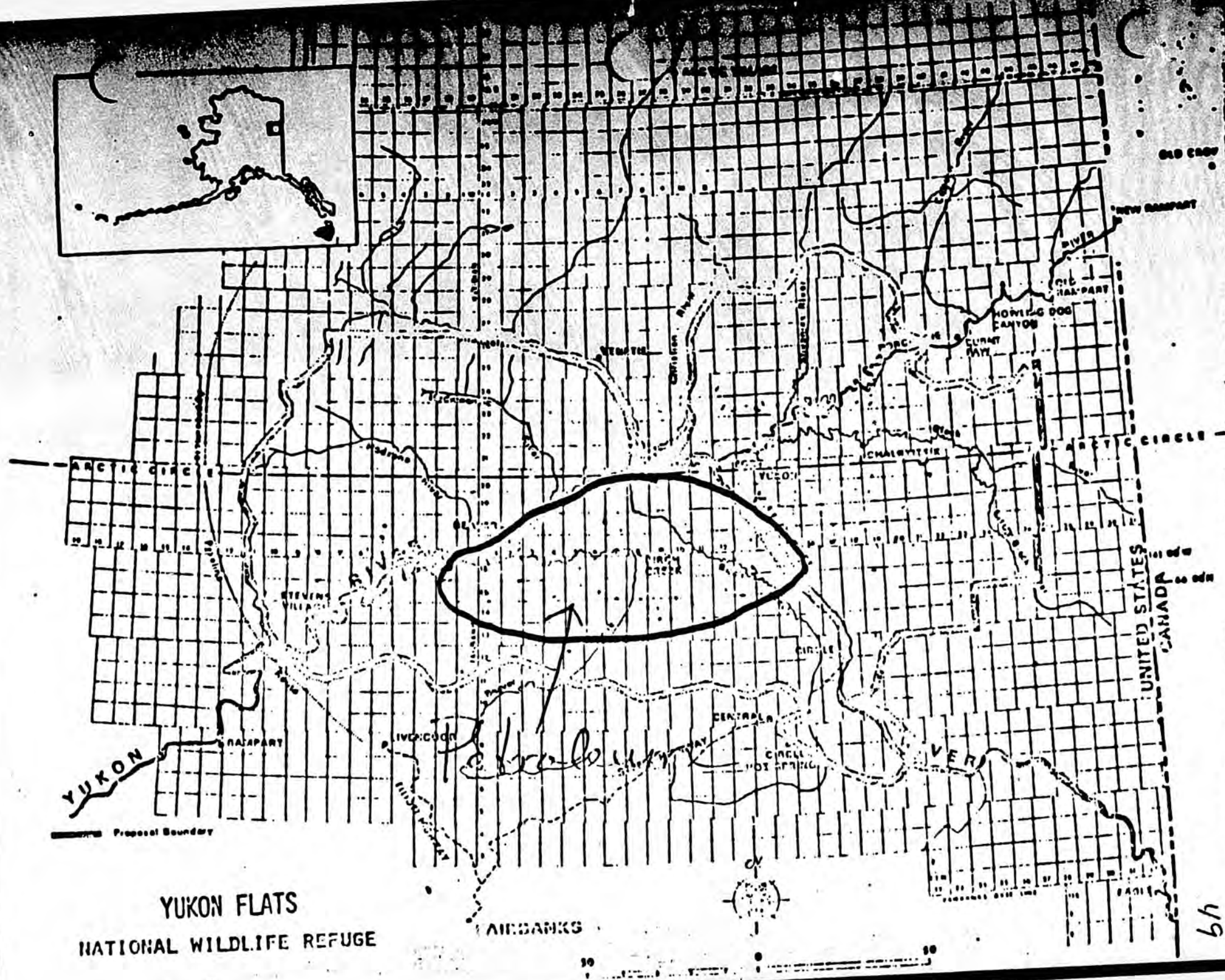
ENERGY AND MINERALSYukon Flats National Wildlife RefugeAS/E&M Position

E&M has no objection to the designation of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge.

Energy and Minerals Interests

Hardrock Minerals: No known significant deposits.

Oil and Gas: A portion of the proposed area is considered to have favorable petroleum potential.



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ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

695 SCOMM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78



OPTION

PAPERS

EXCERPTED TO INCLUDE OPTION DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

PROPOSED D-2 LAND WITHDRAWAL AREAS

WITH

DISPUTED SITE-SPECIFIC MINERAL VALUES

(COMPLETE OPTION DOCUMENT AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)

D-2

BRIEFING

BOOK



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ALASKA D-2 PROPOSALS

September 1, 1977

EXHIBIT "D"

## A. HISTORY OF POSITION ON D-2 LEGISLATION

Under the authority of Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA), the Secretary was required to withdraw from appropriation up to 80 million acres of Federal land in Alaska for study as possible additions to the "Four Systems" of National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Forests, and Rivers. In implementing ANCSA, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation undertook intensive studies in Alaska during 1972 and 1973. These efforts, combined with a 40- to 70-year history of earlier NPS/FWS studies, were the basis of the Alaska Planning Group (APG) recommendations on the d-2 lands. These recommendations, which called for the addition of 45 million acres to the National Park System, 49 million acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System and designation of 28 wild and scenic rivers, were submitted to the Department by the APG. On December 18, 1973, Secretary Morton recommended a package to the Congress for 83.47 million acres as additions to the Four Systems; this included 32 million acres each for addition to the National Park System and the Refuge System, and designation of 20 wild and scenic rivers, with the remaining 19 million acres to be National Forests. Since 1973 our knowledge of Alaska has steadily increased. Land ownership patterns are better known as the Natives have now selected most of their lands and the State has identified much of the land it wishes to receive under the Statehood Act. In addition, several follow-up studies and scientific investigations into aspects of the d-2 issues and resources have been completed. Reconsideration of the 1973 Morton proposals is now recommended.

## B. PENDING LEGISLATION

Many bills are pending before the Congress which address the d-2 issue.

### H.R. 39

Both the House Interior and Merchant Marine Committees have indicated they intend to use H.R. 39 as the principle vehicle for consideration of the Alaska lands issue. This bill has received more public testimony than any other since the civil rights legislation of 1964.

Specifically, H.R. 39 would add about 64.1 million acres in 13 units to the National Park System, 46.4 million acres in 15 units to the National Wildlife Refuge System, and 4.1 million acres in 7 rivers to the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and authorizes adding 1.6 million acres to existing forests in Alaska; would establish instant wilderness in all existing and proposed units of the National Park.

Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems in Alaska, to be managed in accordance with the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964; and would establish 5 million acres of wilderness within the existing Chugach and Tongass National Forests in Alaska.

H.R. 39 would also make the National Park Service the manager of all recommended wild and scenic rivers, and make the Fish and Wildlife Service the interim manager of the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska.

H.R. 39 would permit the continuation of customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence resources subject to the well-being of the basic resources; provide for preference for subsistence uses over all competing consumptive uses within the "subsistence management zones" which the Secretary may designate; and direct the Secretary to establish "regulatory subsistence boards" whose members consist of subsistence users.

The bill would revoke all State land selections within the boundaries of the park, refuge, and river areas it would establish, and would also add to these areas all lands withdrawn for Native Village selection if the Native rights to these withdrawn lands are relinquished. Subject to valid existing rights, the bill would close lands added to National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems to all forms of mineral appropriation and leasing.

Sport hunting would be prohibited in National Parks and Monuments, although it would be permitted in National Preserves. H.R. 39 would also authorize the Secretary to identify Areas of Ecological Concern, and Cooperative Planning and Management Zones, which are lands outside Four System boundaries that relate to the resources or uses of the proposed Four Systems areas.

#### H.R. 1652 and H.R. 2082

Two additional legislative proposals are currently receiving consideration in the House of Representatives' Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: H.R. 1652 (Dingell) and H.R. 2082 (Leggett, et. al.). Hearings have been conducted in Washington and Alaska on these proposals and the jointly referred H.R. 6564 (Morton) proposal. Testimony has also been allowed by the Subcommittee on H.R. 39. Both H.R. 1652 and H.R. 2082 confine recommendations on Alaska lands to the National Wildlife Refuge System, adding 67.9 and 16.3 million acres respectively. Both proposals would place these refuge lands under the provisions of the Refuge Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668 dd, as amended) but offer no special provisions for the subsistence lifestyle. As H.R. 1652 was first introduced in February 1972 only 2 months after ANCSA passed, there is no recognition of specific State or Native selections beyond a general statement that would revoke State selections in the refuges and allow the State to select elsewhere.



### Land Use Planning Commission

In addition to the proposals of H.R. 39, H.R. 6564, H.R. 2082, and H.R. 1652, the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska (LUPC) is developing recommendations on the d-2 lands issue, although no bill embodying these recommendations has been introduced in Congress. The current LUPC recommendations are summarized in an attachment.

#### S. 1787

Senator Ted Stevens (AK) has introduced S. 1787, which would establish fewer, smaller units of the Park and Refuge System, would create larger, multiple-use areas to be managed by the NPS or the FWS, and would give a measure of authority to the State over the management of Federal lands.

### C. DEFINITIONS OF MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

#### NATIONAL PARK

National parks are large areas of special scenic, historical or scientific importance set aside and maintained by the Federal government especially for uniqueness, recreation, or study; conserved in such a manner that they will be unimpaired for use by future generations. They are usually spacious land areas essentially of primitive character which contain scenery and natural wonders so outstanding in quality that their preservation intact has been mandated by the Congress.

Features: Parks usually contain diverse scenic, scientific, inspirational, esthetic, educational, and recreational qualities.

Uses: Uses include fishing, hiking, camping, interpretive programs, and wildlife observation. [New mining claims, grazing, commercial timber harvesting, and hunting are generally not permitted.] Subsistence taking, however, has previously been permitted in Hawaiian parks.

#### NATIONAL MONUMENT

In general, national monuments are small national parks, established to protect a single nationally significant feature.

Early monuments were relatively small areas containing unique geological features or archeological sites. The size of the area relates to proper care and management. Later areas were vast in size. "National monument" now includes natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and the Statue of Liberty.

Features: A national monument is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks in diversity of attractions.

Uses: Uses include fishing, hiking, camping, interpretive programs, and wildlife observation. New mining claims, grazing, commercial timber harvesting, and hunting are generally not permitted. 11

### NATIONAL PRESERVE

National preserves are areas of land and/or water which may vary in size, but which possess within their boundaries exceptional values or qualities illustrating the natural heritage of the Nation. Such areas would often be characterized by significant scientific values, including, but not limited to, ecological communities. In addition, they could be characterized by a habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, or restricted species; a relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period; or large concentrations of wildlife species or areas where scientific discoveries or historical values might also contribute to the purposes for which an area might be recognized.

Features: The two national preserves heretofore designated by Congress encompass remnants of once large forest communities in the Big Thicket area of Texas and a major portion of the Big Cypress watershed north of Everglades National Park in Florida.

Uses: National preserves may accommodate significant recreational uses that do not impair the natural values. Human visitation should not interfere with or disrupt the values which the area is created to preserve. They could support some hunting, and subject to regulations, other activities, including extraction of oil and gas, [Commercial timber harvesting is not permitted.] 11

**National Park System (In general, each unit authorized by separate Act of Congress)**

|                                                                | <b><u>National Parks and Monuments</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                              | <b><u>National Preserves</u></b>                                                                                         | <b><u>National Recreation Areas,<br/>Seashores, Lakeshores, Riverways</u></b>                                                                                                                                                                                          |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| <b>Purpose</b>                                                 | Preservation and public enjoyment of scenic and natural values.                                                                                                                                                                         | Preservation of scientifically important resources.                                                                      | Outdoor recreation opportunities, consistent with protection of natural values.                                                                                                                                                                                        |
| <b>How Established</b>                                         | Act of Congress and Presidential Proclamation under 16 U.S.C. 431. (For example, see Act of January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1970, for Voyageurs National Park; and Proclamation 3443, 76 Stat. 1441, for Duck Island Reef National Monument). | Act of Congress (see Acts of October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1254, 1258, for Big Thicket and Big Cypress National Preserves). | Act of Congress (see Act of September 1, 1965, 79 Stat. 612, for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; Act of September 28, 1962, 76 Stat. 650, for Padre Island National Seashore; Act of August 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 608, for Ozark National Scenic Riverways). |
| <b>Valid existing claims (metal-liferous minerals)</b>         | Recognized, but policy is to acquire if necessary to prevent environmental damage, and regulations require bonding and reclamation. (See Act of September 28, 1976, 90 Stat. 1342, and regulations in 36 CFR pt. 9).                    | Same as in national parks and monuments.                                                                                 | Same as in national parks and monuments.                                                                                                                                                                                                                               |
| <b><u>Location of new claims (metallif-erous minerals)</u></b> | <u>Prohibited.</u>                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Alaska proposal would allow exploration in special zones under permit.                                                   | Permitted in some Acts creating individual areas, but under discretionary permit system. (See sec. 6 of Act of November 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1298, for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area provisions).                                                                  |
| <b>New oil and gas exploration and extraction</b>              | Prohibited.                                                                                                                                                                                                                             | May be permitted under environmental controls.                                                                           | May be permitted, (see, for example, above citation) under environmental controls.                                                                                                                                                                                     |



**National Parks and Monuments****National Preserves****Recreation, Laboratories, Rivers**

Existing oil and gas extraction

Permitted to continue.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Rights-of-way for roads

May be granted by Secretary of the Interior, but subject to no feasible and prudent alternative test and if road will not harm natural values.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Rights-of-way for electrical power and communications facilities.

May be granted by Secretary of the Interior, if not incompatible with public interest (see 16 U.S.C. 5).

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Rights-of-way for utilities (power-lines, telephones and telegraphs, water conduits)

Same as above. (See 16 U.S.C. 79).

Same as above.

Same as above.

Federal Power Commission licenses

Prohibited (see 16 U.S.C. 796 and 797a).

Permitted, subject to conditions of Secretary of the Interior (see 16 U.S.C. 797).

Permitted, subject to condition of Secretary of the Interior.

Sport hunting and fishing.

Hunting prohibited; sport fishing permitted.

Permitted, subject to controls on time and location, in accordance with State law.

Permitted, subject to controls on time and location, in accordance with State law.

Subsistence hunting and fishing

Prohibited unless authorized by Congress (only precedent is native Hawaiian fishing in Hawaii National Park—see Act of June 20, 1938, 52 Stat. 784).

Not distinguished from sport hunting and fishing unless Act of Congress is specific (only precedent is subsistence use in Big Cypress National Preserve—see Act of October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1260).

Not distinguished from sport hunting and fishing.

National Wildlife Refuges vary considerably in size but all possess land and water habitats capable of sustaining significant populations of fish and wildlife resources. Such units may include areas where it is necessary to physically enhance or modify existing natural features to compensate for previous detrimental modifications or to encourage specific conditions to provide food, water and other needs for major wildlife concentrations. In Alaska, however, refuge units are essentially free of previous modifications of habitat and, thus, will contain land and waters requiring little, if any, immediate enhancement efforts.

Refuges offer examples of optimizing or maximizing fish and wildlife populations by means of habitat management and protection. Additionally, they serve to demonstrate how carefully planned economic uses can be developed in a manner compatible with wildlife resources, and may even enhance habitat for some species.

Refuges contribute to the achievement of several international treaty obligations entered into by our Nation, which require the contracting powers to protect, manage, enhance and conserve fish and wildlife populations that may cross international boundaries and, more recently, require the identification and protection of important habitats, through appropriate designation, in order to meet the goals of protection and management.

Where the term National Fish and Wildlife Refuge is used the added dimension of a specific fishery management emphasis is implied.

Features: An intermix of lands and water having unique ecological significance or possessing characteristics allowing them to support significant populations of fish and wildlife. To accomplish its general goals, National Wildlife Refuge System seeks to encompass in the System representative portions of all major biomes, physiographic ecosystems, and ecotypes.

Secondary benefits derived from archeological and cultural resources associated with wildlife and the diversity and quality of lands suited to inclusion in various systems of wilderness, wild rivers, biosphere reserves and others.

Uses: [Scientific research, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, boating, wildlife/wildland observation, photography, interpretive programs and environmental education] programs are generally permitted, when appropriate.

[New mineral claims can generally be permitted under strict controls] once the area is classified by the Secretary for these uses and it is determined the uses can be made compatible with the primary purpose of the refuge.

[New grazing, or timber harvesting, generally must contribute to enhancement] of wildlife habitat.

**Purpose**

[ To provide, manage and safeguard a national network of lands and waters sufficient in size, diversity and location to make available, now and in the future, public benefits that are associated with fish, wildlife and their habitats.

**Classification**

Migratory Bird Refuges: (waterfowl); Management and protection of the continental waterfowl resources.

General Bird Refuges: Management and protection of other migratory and non-migratory birds and their associated habitats.

Waterfowl Production Areas: Specific emphasis on waterfowl breeding areas, mostly located in the north-central, prairie pothole, states.

Big Game Refuges: Management and protection of specified large mammal species (ie- The Kenai National Moose Range).

Wildlife Ranges: Usually large tracts of land in relatively undisturbed condition, withdrawn to provide for the protection and management of the natural mix of fish and wildlife resources found there.

Unique Ecological Areas: Established to insure management and protection of areas containing special, or unusual, or highly important mixtures of native flora and fauna.

Environmental Education Areas: Units located in good proximity to centers of human population. Managed to afford opportunities for the public to gain or heighten appreciation of natural environmental processes and proper management of those processes to benefit the wild creatures, and thereby, man.

Coordination Areas: Units established as mitigation for a federal project that disrupted or destroyed fish and wildlife habitat. May be managed under cooperative agreement with State Fish and Game Agency if emphasis is on resident game.



## **How established**

The majority of acreage in the System was established by Executive or Public Land Order, however, the majority of units resulted from purchase in fee or easement under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, through mitigation under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or through purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Act. A few units were established by Congressional Act or were gifts.

(Note: The following uses pertain to refuges generally depending on management emphasis)

### **Existing mining and mineral claims**

Existing claims recognized; development subject to environmental controls (50 CFR 29.32). Reasonable access allowed.

### **New mining claims**

Refuges created by this proposal will not be opened to new mining claims.

### **// New oil and gas exploration and extraction**

Prohibited unless classified by the Secretary as open to exploration or development pursuant to provisions of 43 CFR chapter 3100.

### **Rights-of-way for roads and utilities**

\*May be granted if determined that use will not interfere with or detract from the purpose for which the unit was established. Subject to regulations in 50 CFR 29.21.

### **Rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines**

Same as above with addition of provisions of 43 CFR 2051.1-1.

### **Recreation**

Wildlife related recreation and environmental education are encouraged on refuges to the extent that such uses are compatible with the primary purpose for which the area is managed and operational resources permit (50 CFR 26).

**Recreation (cont)**

General recreation may be permitted as above, however it is <sup>\*</sup>not encouraged where it competes with or detracts from wildlife related experiences or environmental education programs.

Hunting is permitted where determined by the Secretary to be compatible with principals of sound wildlife management or will otherwise be in the public interest (50 CFR 32). Only 40% of any refuge acquired with duck stamp revenues may be open at any one time to migratory game bird hunting.

**Subsistence use**

<sup>\*</sup>Subsistence use on national wildlife refuges in Alaska will be permitted in conformance with Departmental policy and Service regulations.

**Grazing and haying**

<sup>\*</sup>Permitted when it supports and contributes to established wildlife management objectives. Also may be permitted when these activities wisely utilize a renewable resource and do not conflict with established refuge objectives (50 CFR 29.1).

**Forest management**

<sup>\*</sup>Permitted under sound ecological principals with primary emphasis on the production of improved wildlife habitat ( 50 CFR 29.1).

**Cropland/Farming management**

- Permitted with the objective of providing food and cover for wildlife using the refuge, and in some areas, to help alleviate wildlife depredation on adjacent private lands (50 CFR 29.2). <sup>\*</sup>Farming is not an activity permitted on a refuge for its own products.

## WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Rivers are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational essentially on the basis of the amount of man's presence evident within the river corridor. Generally in Alaska, a fairly wide corridor is proposed for withdrawal to protect a higher percentage of the drainage area. Rivers are managed to retain the environment as it was at the time of designation.

Rivers offer \*boating, wilderness experience, fishing, hunting; interpretive programs, and wildlife observation. \*No new mining is permitted adjacent to wild rivers, mining along other rivers is under guidelines established by the Secretary. \*Rights-of-way across or under rivers may be granted by the Secretary.

### D. RECOMMENDATIONS: NATIONAL PARK, WILDLIFE REFUGE, AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEMS PROPOSAL

|| Briefing statements and maps for the recommended proposals appear on the following pages.



**ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATIONAL PRESERVE**  
**ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

**Recommended Proposal:** Admiralty Island National Preserve .80 million acres

**Objectives:**

The purposes for establishment are the preservation and interpretation for public benefit of the island's spectacular scenic value and its critical habitat for wildlife populations, especially brown bear and bald eagle; the continued opportunity for wilderness-quality recreation; the preservation of pristine watersheds necessary for the protection of the salmon fishery and preservation of significant cultural values. In concert with the preservation of the natural ecosystems of Admiralty, a purpose of the proposal is to preserve traditional cultural values associated with the Tlingit Indian peoples of southeast Alaska. Through the village of Angoon, the only Native village on the island, the Secretary has the opportunity to work with the Natives of Admiralty Island to perpetuate important elements of their cultural heritage to be passed on to successive generations. The careful preservation of Admiralty's natural resources and wilderness values is a requirement for the long-term health of the Tlingit culture.

**Comparison with other proposals:**

Morton: Makes no recommendation.

H.R. 39: Makes Admiralty a Forest Service wilderness area.

H.R. 5605: This legislation is supported by the Native people of Angoon, who live on the island; their position is completely supportive of a National Park Service preserve.

LUPC: Makes no recommendation.

Stevens: Makes no recommendation.

**Decision Rationale:**

- a) Subsistence uses and sport hunting will be allowed to continue within the preserve.
- b) Native cultural values will be enhanced by National Park Service historical anthropological research and interpretation.

c) Wilderness status is recommended for most of the island. However, adequate recreational development modes are left out of proposed wilderness for wilderness threshold usage.

d) Although there is some ongoing exploration, no major mineral values have been identified on the island even though it is free of the access problems common to most of Alaska.





## ANIACHAK NATIONAL MONUMENT/PRESERVE

### Recommended Proposal:

Aniakchak National Monument .34 million acres.  
Aniakchak National Preserve .16 million acres.  
Aniakchak National Wild River.

Hunting would be allowed within the preserve, the Natives would be allowed to extract oil and gas within the preserve, both the park and preserve will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicated that subsistence uses within the park/preserve are minimal; such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

### Objectives:

The purpose of this proposal is to protect for public benefit one of the world's largest dry calderas and associated lands which evidence its explosion; to perpetuate the related biological and other scientific values such as plant succession and volcanism; and to preserve and protect the Aniakchak River, its watershed, and associated wildlife.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: made the entire area a national monument.

H.R. 39: would make the entire area a national monument.

LUPC: would establish a monument for the caldera only.

Stevens: Same as LUPC.

### Decision Rationale:

11  
The State and Natives have endorsed this proposal already. There is some oil and gas potential in the coastal portion of the area, but the Natives will have the rights to extract any reserves here (see P.L. 94-204). The preserve unit includes those lands with hydrocarbon and hunting potential. There are no existing mineral claims within the park/preserve.





September 1, 1977

BERING LAND BRIDGE NATIONAL PRESERVE\*  
(Chukchi-Imuruk)

Recommended Proposal:

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve 2.34 million acres.

Sport hunting and subsistence uses would be allowed to continue, wilderness would be studied within 3 years of establishment; the Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the area.

Objectives:

The purposes for the establishment of this area are the protection for public benefit, scientific study, and interpretation of this relic of the Bering Land Bridge and its associated archeological and paleontological resources; the opportunity for the perpetuation of a dynamic subsistence lifestyle based primarily on marine resources, provided that subsistence activities do not materially damage the long-term health of the natural systems or the area's physical and cultural resources; the preservation for scientific study and interpretation of a representative portion of highly diverse tundra communities now unrepresented in the National Park System; the preservation of internationally significant waterfowl habitat and populations; the protection for scientific study and interpretation of unique examples of volcanic forces; and the preservation of historical relics of the Nome Gold Rush.

Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Would establish a Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve of 2.69 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument of 4.5 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.
- LUPC: Would establish a Shishmaref National Wildlife Refuge of 1.5 million acres, to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Stevens: Would establish a Shishmaref National Wildlife Refuge of .76 million acres to be administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and a Fifth System Federal Cooperative Lands of 1.84 million acres to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.



Decision Rationale:

- a) Reindeer are an important historical element of the culture and food source for the villages on the Seward Peninsula, however. It is proposed to undertake intensive studies to assess the status of the reindeer.
- b) Potential mineral areas were excluded in the southcentral and southeast portion of earlier proposals. Generally, there is rather low potential for mineral development, with 6 existing mineral claim groups, totalling some 2,700 acres within the proposal. //
- c) Pipelines - there has been some discussion of an oil pipeline and road corridors crossing through the area. The State has recently removed this area from petroleum province designation.
- d) The Bureau of Land Management has agreed to provide watershed protection for lands lying upslope from the proposal.

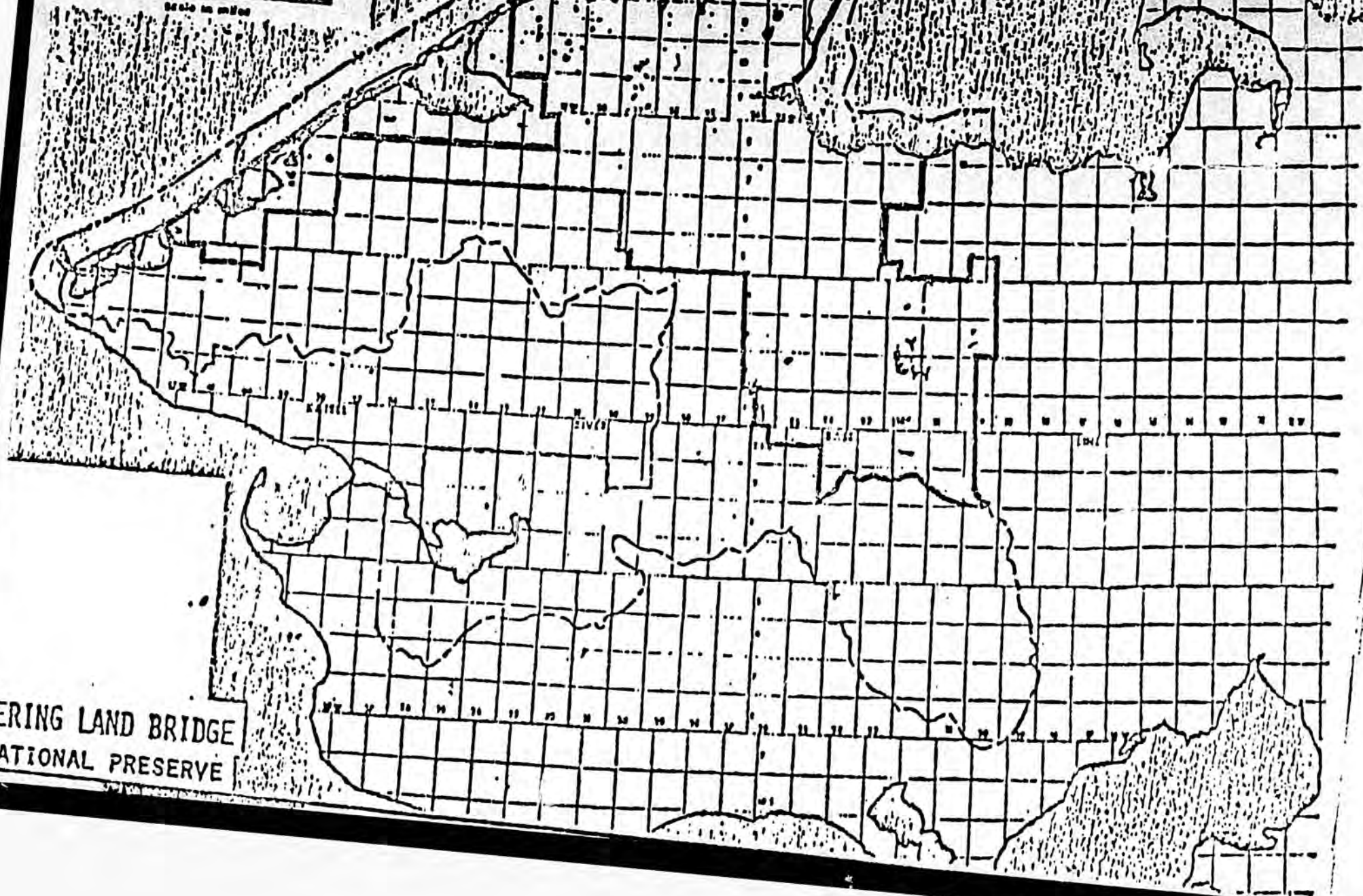
\*Note: On the Seward Peninsula the names Bering Land Bridge, Chukchi-Imuruk, and Shishmaref all refer to essentially the same land area.

In FSLUPC meeting Commissioner Hurley expressed the opinion that there was more mineral potential than is commonly believed. There are ~~some~~ graphite deposits and some oil & gas seeps in the Selt Lake Area.



0 5 10 20 40  
Scale in miles

BERING LAND BRIDGE  
NATIONAL PRESERVE





CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Recommended Proposal:

Cape Krusenstern National Monument .36 million acres.

Subsistence uses will be allowed within the area; the area will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment.

Objectives:

The purposes of the monument are the protection for public benefit, scientific study, and interpretation of an internationally significant series of archeological sites and the related geologic and marine resources and forces; the opportunity for the continuation of a dynamic subsistence lifestyle, provided that subsistence activities do not materially damage the long-term health of natural systems; and preservation of the monument's flora--particularly the arctic coastal tundra--and wildlife.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a national monument of .4 million acres.

H.R. 39: Would establish a national monument of .9 million acres.

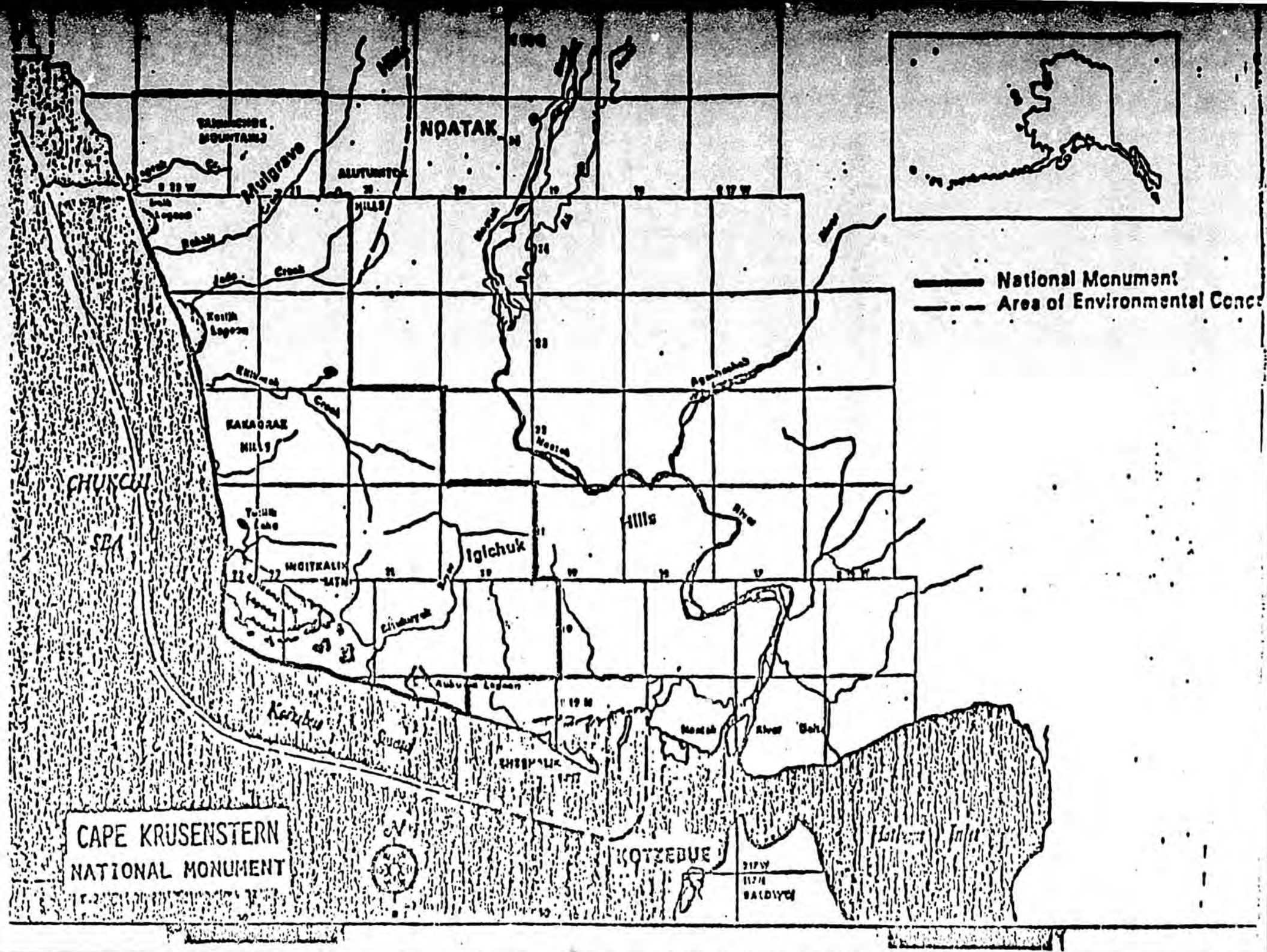
LUPC: Would establish a national monument of .2 million acres.

Stevens: Would establish a national monument of .2 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Subsistence - there is considerable subsistence activity within the area, it would be allowed to continue.
- b) Minerals - the area has low potential for minerals, there are no claims within the area.





September 1, 19

## DENALI NATIONAL PARK

### Recommended Proposal:

Denali National Park (additions) 3.85 million acres.

Mount McKinley National Park is reclassified as Denali National Park; the Alaska railroad right-of-way that travels through the park is added to the park, provided that it shall continue to be maintained and used by the Alaska railroad for rail transportation so long as it is necessary for those purposes; wilderness is proposed for most of the park and its additions; any lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses of the additions are minimal; such uses would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

### Objectives:

The purposes of the additions are to ensure the preservation of large mammal habitat and other ecosystem values; to protect the entire Mount McKinley (Denali) massif, the Cathedral Spires, and their associated forelands, scenic resources, and glacial features; and to provide improved opportunities for visitor access and use of the park, as well as additional interpretation of the park's varied resources.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established additions to Denali of 3.2 million acres.

H.R. 39: Would establish additions to Denali of 4.7 million acres.

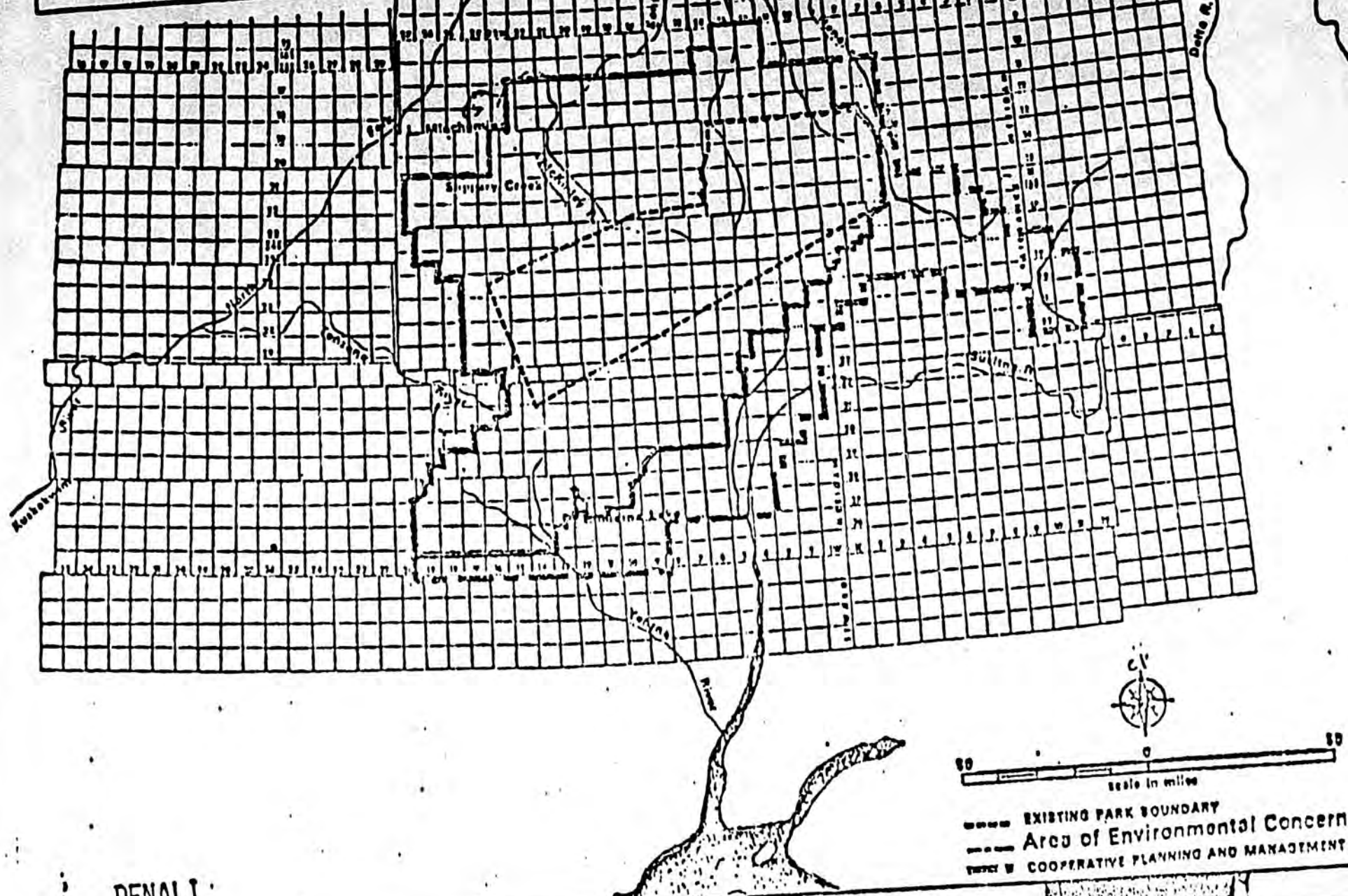
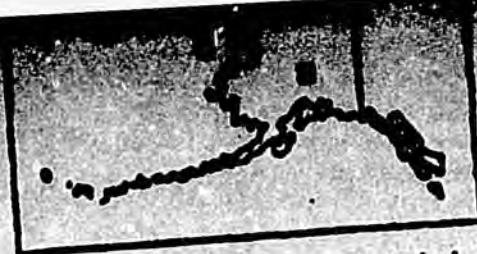
LUPC: Would establish additions to Denali of 2.7 million acres, and establish a Fifth System Alaska National Lands area of .4 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service.

Stevens: Would add some 1.1 million acres to the park and establish a Fifth System Federal Cooperative Lands unit of some 2.0 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service.

Decision Rationale:

- a) This proposal has broad general acceptance from nearly all viewpoints.
- b) State lands - approximately 6 townships of State land are included, 3 of those townships, in the northern addition, were closed by the State to all forms of exploitation 2 years ago when they were identified as critical additions to the park; in the Chelatna Lake area the Secretary and the State agreed in 1972 to submit State selected lands here to the LUPC for resolution as to whether they should be in the park or State ownership, the LUPC has recommended park ownership.
- 17 c) Minerals - the only significant mineralization occurs in the Kantishna mining district, in the heart of the northern additions; while no significant mining occurs at this time, quantities of gold have been removed in historic times. There are 45 mineral claim groups, totalling some 11,000 acres within the area additions.
- d) Potential roads - consideration is being given within the State of Alaska to improving the Stampede Road in the northern additions to the park. Public hearings were recently held and no formal position by the State has been announced. This right-of-way has been left out of the wilderness proposal.





----- EXISTING PARK BOUNDARY  
----- Area of Environmental Concern  
..... COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ZONE

DENALI

September 1, 1977

## GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS NATIONAL PARK

### Recommended Proposal:

Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park 8.19 million acres.  
North Fork of the Koyukuk National Wild River.  
Tinayguk National Wild River.  
John National Wild River.  
Alatna National Wild River.  
Noatak National Wild River.  
\*Killik National Wild River. - possible oil & gas  
Upper Kobuk National Wild River.

Most of the park would be designated wilderness; those lands not designated wilderness now would be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; subsistence uses would be allowed within the area; the Secretary would be authorized to designate subsistence management zones within which motorized access would be allowed.

### Objectives:

The purpose of the park is to protect for public benefit the vast wilderness of the Central Brooks Range, the spectrum of ecological and physiographic features encompassed between the upper Kobuk River and the Killik River, the associated wildlife values, and the opportunities here for primitive, low-impact recreation.

### Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Would have established a Gates of the Arctic National Park of 8.36 million acres of Federal land and would have included another 1 million acres of Native-selected lands within the proposal.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Gates of the Arctic National Park of 13.6 million acres.
- LUPC: Would establish a two-unit Gates of the Arctic National Park of 5.22 million acres with a Fifth System Alaska National Lands of 2.0 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service, between the two-unit park.
- Stevens: Would establish a Gates of the Arctic National Park of 3.6 million acres, and a Fifth System Federal Cooperative Lands unit of 3.6 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.



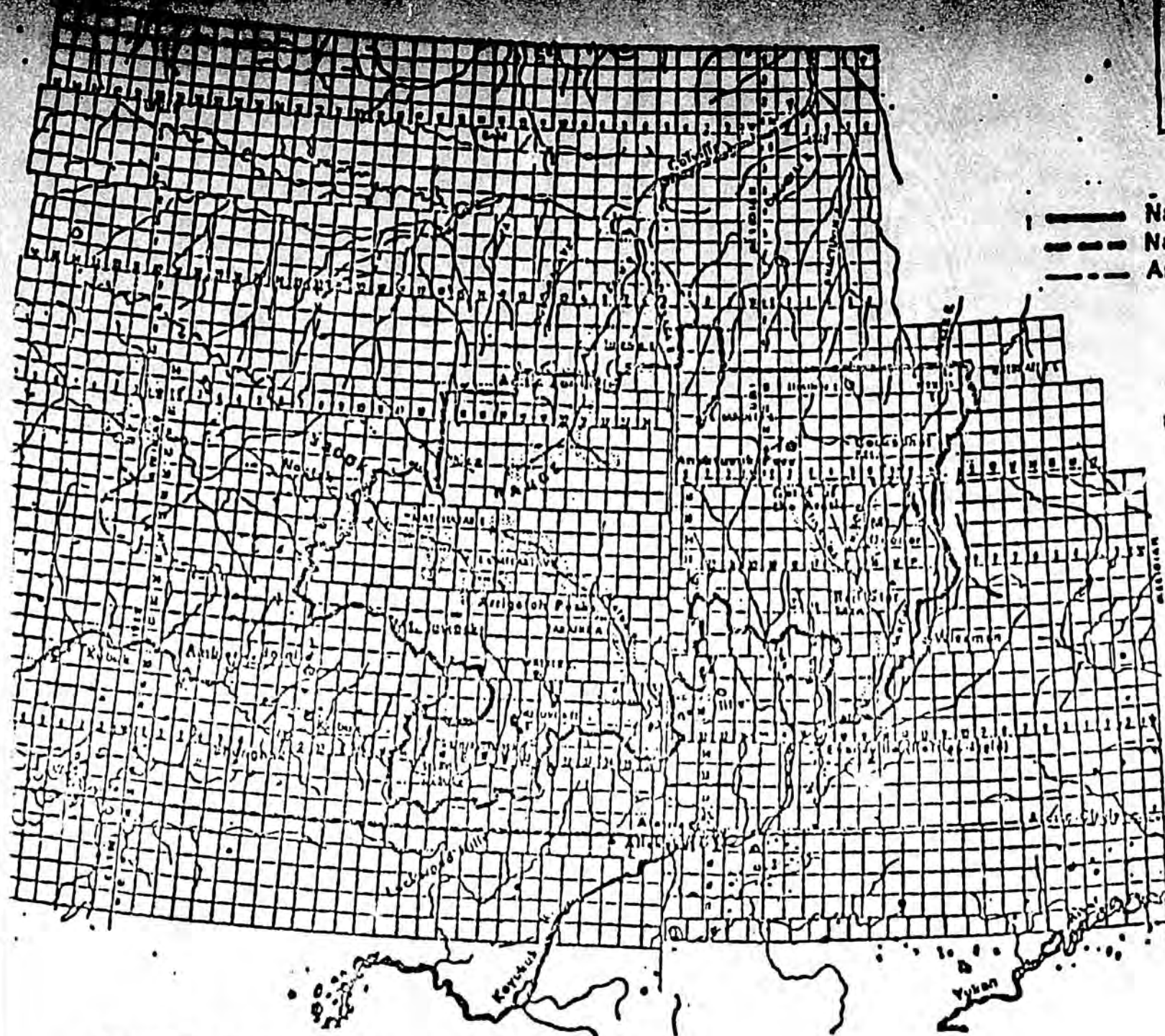
Decision Rationale:

- a) State - there are approximately 707,000 acres of State selected lands within the proposal. The LUPC has endorsed the inclusion of most of the State land here, and recommends it as a high priority for later exchange.
- b) Native lands - approximately 855,000 acres of land have been included within the proposal that have been selected by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and the village of Anaktuvuk Pass. The lands within the Killik watershed have been excluded from the proposal for Native selection due to their high potential for oil and gas. The lands within the John River watershed were selected for the protection of the subsistence use areas of the village of Anaktuvuk Pass. These values would also be protected within the park. The park also includes the village itself, and the village selections immediately surrounding the village. These lands were originally included within the Morton line at the request of the village. There have been no indications that the village has changed its position here.

Approximately 3 townships of land within the proposal have also been identified for selection within the Doyon Region.

- c) A substantial amount of subsistence hunting would be allowed to continue within the park. Sport hunting would be precluded within the park.
- d) Potential mineralized areas have been excluded from the southwest of the proposal where there are substantial deposits of copper and other metaliferous minerals in commercial quantities. There are some 821 mineral claims existing within the area, totalling some 16,420 acres.
- e) Park boundaries have been drawn to permit full use and development of the TAP corridor.

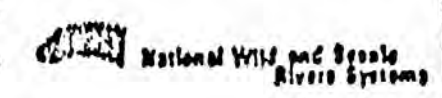




-  National Park
-  National Preserve
-  Area of Environmental Concern



scale in miles



# GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS NATIONAL PARK

## GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK

### Recommended Proposal:

Glacier Bay National Park (additions) .588 million acres.

The existing monument is proposed for redesignation as a national park; wilderness is proposed for the existing area as well as some of the additions; all lands not designated wilderness now would be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that there is little or no subsistence use within the additions; should traditional subsistence uses be found to exist, special use permits would be granted to valid subsistence users.

### Objectives:

The purpose of this addition is to protect and interpret the northwest slope of Mount Fairweather, mountain-flanked sand beaches, the United States portions of the Alsek River, and associated animal habitat and migration routes.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Made no recommendation on Glacier Bay.

H.R. 39: Proposed a park addition of .8 million; the additional lands included within the current proposal are included within H.R. 39 as part of a larger Forest Service wilderness area.

LUPC: Makes no recommendation.

Stevens: Makes no recommendation.

### Decision Rationale:

- a) Additions proposed in the Endicott area by H.R. 39 are not recommended.
- b) Minerals - the area is under exploration but reportedly has low marketable values, due to extreme isolation in glaciated area.
- c) Forest Service - the proposed addition includes approximately 1.5 townships of lands within the existing Tongass National Forest at the mouth of the Alsek River.







## KATMAI NATIONAL PARK

### Recommended Proposal:

Katmai National Park (additions) 1.10 million acres.  
Alagnak National Wild River.

The existing national monument would be redesignated a national park; subsistence uses would be allowed within the additions, wilderness is proposed for lands within both the existing area and the additions; all lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment.

### Objectives:

The purposes of the additions are to preserve for public benefit the critical habitat necessary for self-perpetuating, unhunted populations of brown bear, for the preservation of pristine watersheds necessary for red salmon fisheries and watershed protection of the existing monument, to include scenic features for the enjoyment of people, and protect the Alagnak Wild River and its associated environs.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Proposed park additions to the south of the existing monument which are now proposed for refuge status. Northern additions are about the same.

H.R. 39: Include approximately one million acres now proposed for refuge within the park.

LUPC: Essentially no difference.

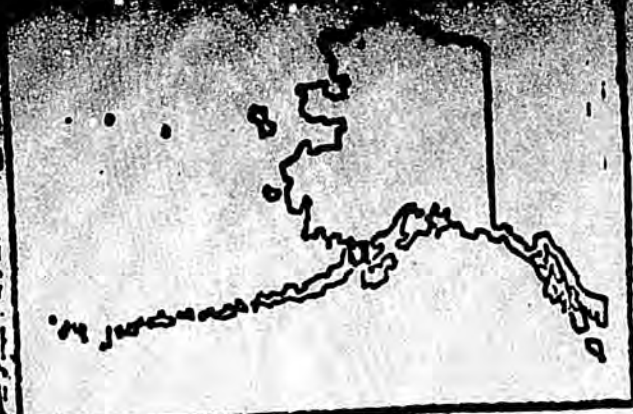
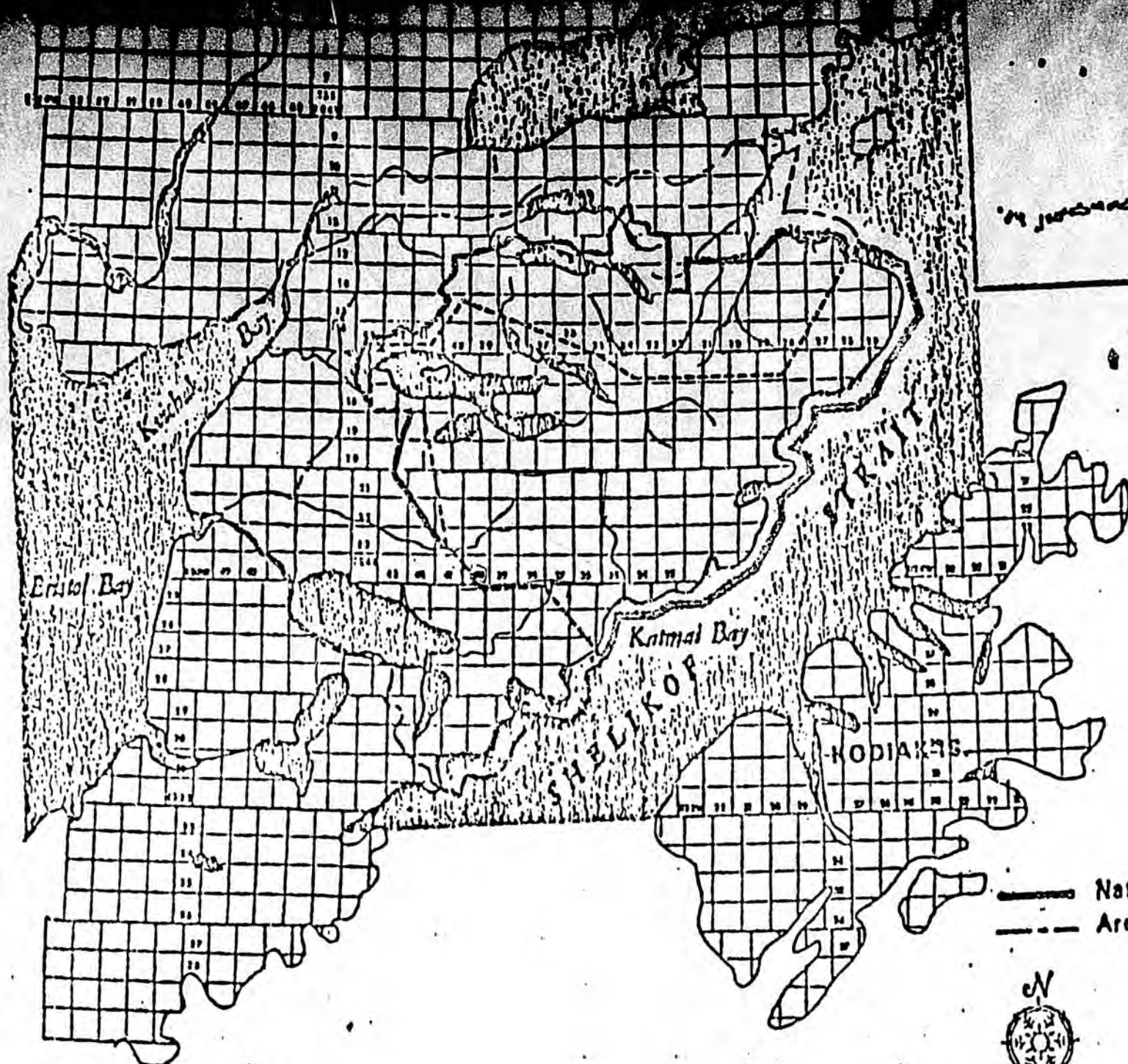
Stevens: Would add to Katmai only those lands needed for watershed protection, does not recognize other park values.

### Decision Rationale:

- a) Most conflicts for the area have been eliminated by recommending refuge status for a substantial portion of the additions previously recommended on the northwest, west and south sides of the existing monument. The proposal is generally supported by the State, the local borough, and the LUPC.

b) Minerals - mineral potential is low. There are 5 existing mineral claim groups, totalling some 640 acres within the additions, and appraised at no value.

c) The proposal includes a minor portion (5,000 acres) of the Lower Cook Inlet petroleum province which was judged worthy of protection due to high brown bear habitat values.



- National Park
- - - Area of Environmental Concern
- ..... Existing monument boundary



KATMAI

NATIONAL PARK

10

10



## KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK

### Recommended Proposal:

Kenai Fjords National Park .412 million acres.

Two offshore island groups, as depicted on the map, shall be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; wilderness designation is proposed for most of the park, and for all of the islands refuge, all lands not designated wilderness now, will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses of the area are minimal, such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the park.

### Objectives:

The purposes for the establishment of this area as a national park are for the preservation, interpretation, and study for public benefit and enjoyment of an interrelated icefield and coastal fjord/rainforest system of spectacular beauty; for the preservation of critical habitat and populations of avifauna and marine mammals and for visitor experience, provided that wildlife and fragile vegetative communities receive special protection from human intrusions.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a national monument of .3 million acres, and recognized a "potential addition" for lands withdrawn for possible Native selection. The current proposal includes those lands, most of which were not actually selected.

H.R. 39: Would establish a national monument of .6 million acres.

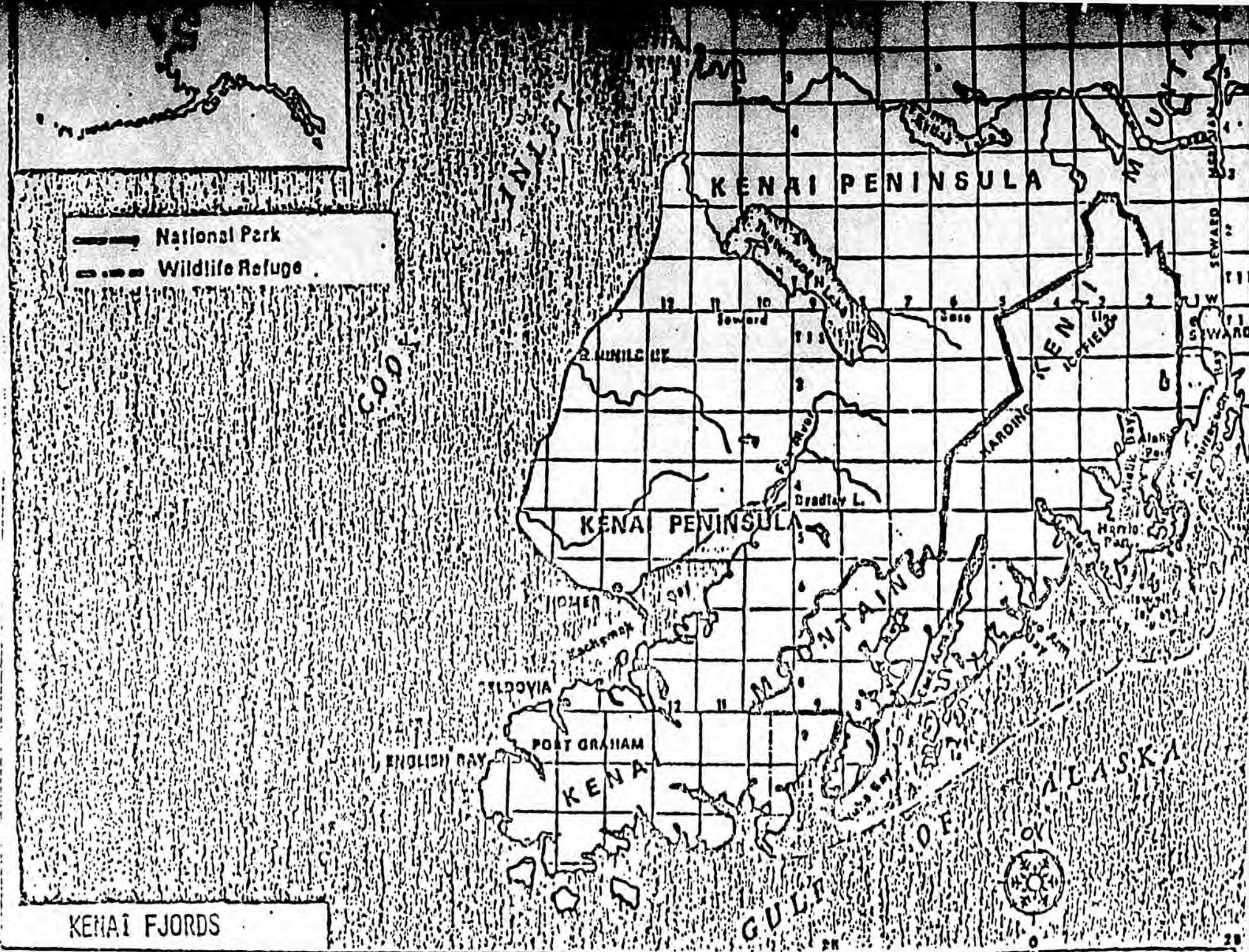
LUPC: Would add the Harding Icefield, approximately .5 million acres to the Chugach National Forest, and the coastal portion to the Refuge System.

Stevens: Essentially the same as the LUPC.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Native lands - there are approximately 12 townships of lands selected by the village corporations of English Bay and Port Graham within the boundaries. Actual acreage to be conveyed depends upon the resolution of lawsuits currently pending concerning the availability of State mental health lands for Native selection. Favorable resolution of the lawsuit may result in some of these selections falling out. Native lands would be acquired by willing seller basis only and are not a conflict.
  - b) Subsistence uses are primarily involved in marine resources. There is also some commercial fishing in the coastal waters. The water areas will remain under State jurisdiction, and thus these areas will not be affected.
  - c) Mineral - low potential; market value of claims appraised at \$535,000.
- h







1, 1977

## KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

### Recommended Proposal:

Kobuk Valley National Park 1.67 million acres.  
Salmon National Wild River.

Subsistence uses would be allowed within the area; the entire area would be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the area.

### Objectives:

The purposes of this national park should be the perpetuation for public benefit of the dynamics of the boreal woodland/arctic tundra biome found within this basin along the Kobuk River; the opportunity for the continuation of the Arctic woodland subsistence lifestyle which for millennia has been interrelated with the park's natural values, provided that subsistence activities do not materially damage the long-term health of the natural systems; and for the protection and interpretation of the many archeological resources of the park, including Onion Portage.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a Kobuk Valley National Monument of 1.8 million acres.

H.R. 39: Would establish a Kobuk Valley National Monument of 1.9 million acres.

LUPC: Would establish a Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument of .1 million acres, with the rest of the area being administered as part of the Noatak Fifth System Alaska National Lands.

Stevens: Would establish a Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument of .1 million acres, with the rest of the area being administered as part of the Fifth System Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands.

### Decision Rationale

- a) Approximately 1 township of Native lands selected by the village of Ambler is included, however no objection has been expressed toward including these lands.
- b) Mineral potential is low. There are two mineral claim groups totalling 400 acres within the area, appraised at no market value.



— National Park  
--- Area of Environmental Concern



KOBUK VALLEY  
NATIONAL PARK



## LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE

### Recommended Proposal:

Lake Clark National Park 2.43 million acres.  
Lake Clark National Preserve .71 million acres.  
Tlikakila National Wild River.  
Chilikadrotna National Wild River.  
Mulchatna National Wild River.

Subsistence uses and sport hunting would be allowed within the preserve; wilderness is proposed for most of the park; all lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses within the park are minimal, such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

### Objectives:

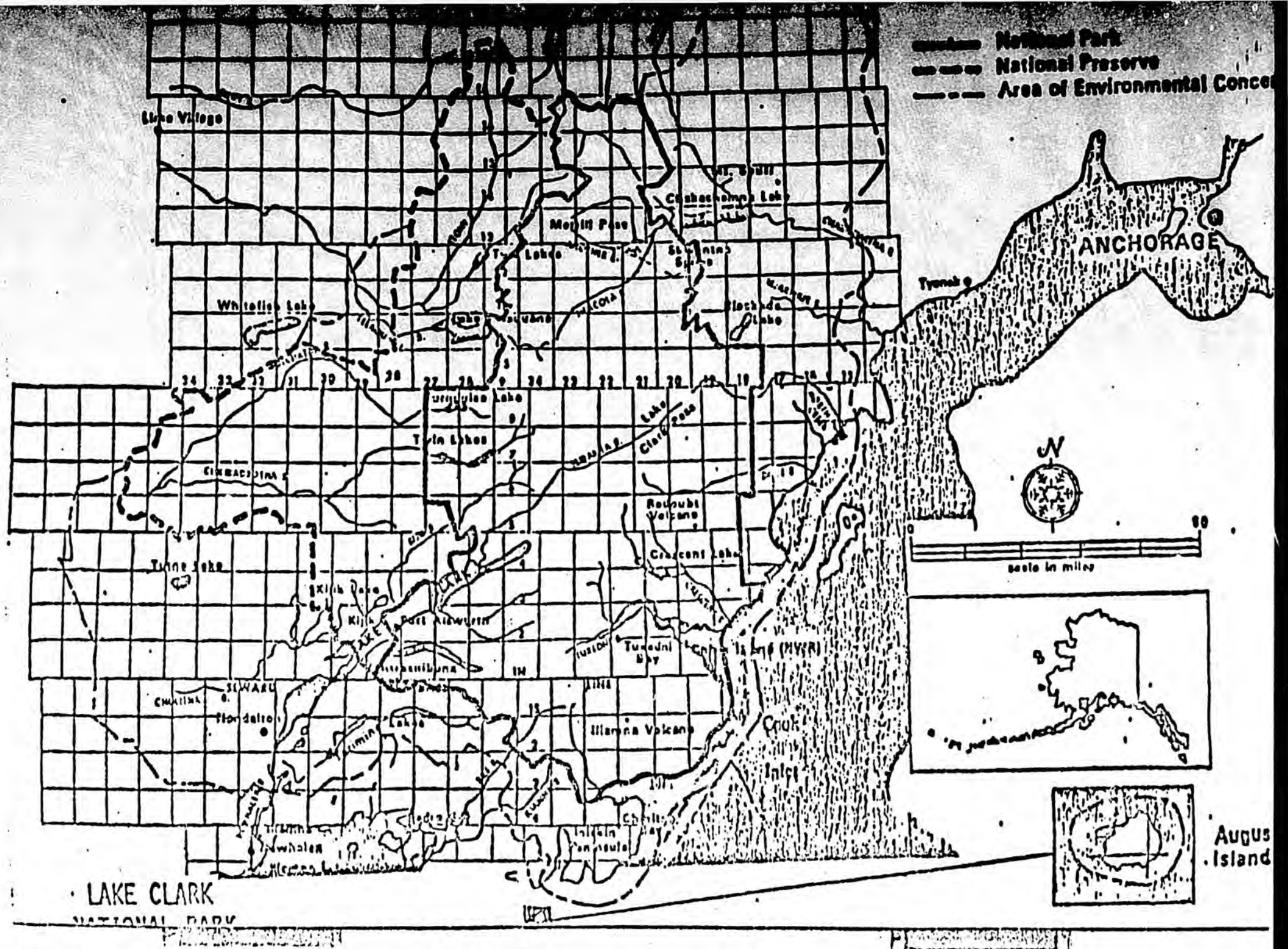
The purposes of the park and the preserve are to protect and interpret for public benefit an exceptionally scenic, diverse array of natural features at the head of the Alaska Peninsula, including pristine lakes, waterfalls, rugged mountain and valley systems; and associated flora and fauna; to preserve as free-flowing the headwaters of the Kivichak River drainage, whose protection is essential to the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay red salmon fishery; and to make available high quality, diversified recreation within the preserve, and wilderness-type recreation within the park.

### Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Recommended a national park, with sport hunting, of 2.6 million acres. The Cook Inlet Land Exchange of 1976, endorsed by the Secretary, provided for additions to Lake Clark of some .8 million acres.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a national park of twice the size (7.5 million acres), with major additions to the proposal in the west and north.
- LUPC: Would establish a Fifth System area, or national land reserve, of some 3.5 million acres, to be administered by the National Park Service.
- Stevens: Basically the same as the LUPC, calls the area Federal cooperative lands, under National Park Service administration.

*(Handwritten notes)*

- a) Approximately 40 townships of State selected land are within the preserve. The lands were originally selected by the State for their wildlife and recreation values, and will be considered for exchange at a later date.
- b) The Cook Inlet Land Exchange provided for some Native land inclusion, which the Natives support.
- c) Minerals - There are 19 existing mineral claim groups totalling some 4,000 acres within the park/preserve. Some potential for copper exists in the southern fringe of this proposal; however, due to its location in high scenic recreational setting is included within the proposal. No marketable mineral deposits are known.





## NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE

### Recommended Proposal:

Noatak National Ecological Preserve 5.96 million acres.  
Noatak National Wild River.

Subsistence uses and sport hunting would be allowed within the area; the entire area will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; a scientific advisory board would be established for the purpose of encouraging and guiding a comprehensive, interdisciplinary scientific research program within the area; the Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the area.

### Objectives:

The purposes for which this area is established are the preservation for the encouragement of interdisciplinary scientific study and environmental education of undisturbed resources within the largest complete river system in the United States still essentially free of the intrusion of western man; the preservation of flora and fauna (particularly caribou habitat and migration routes) of the Noatak watershed; the preservation of the integrity of enormous, undisturbed vistas of this mountain-ringed valley; the opportunity for low density wilderness recreation; for the protection for study and interpretation of extensive archeological sites.

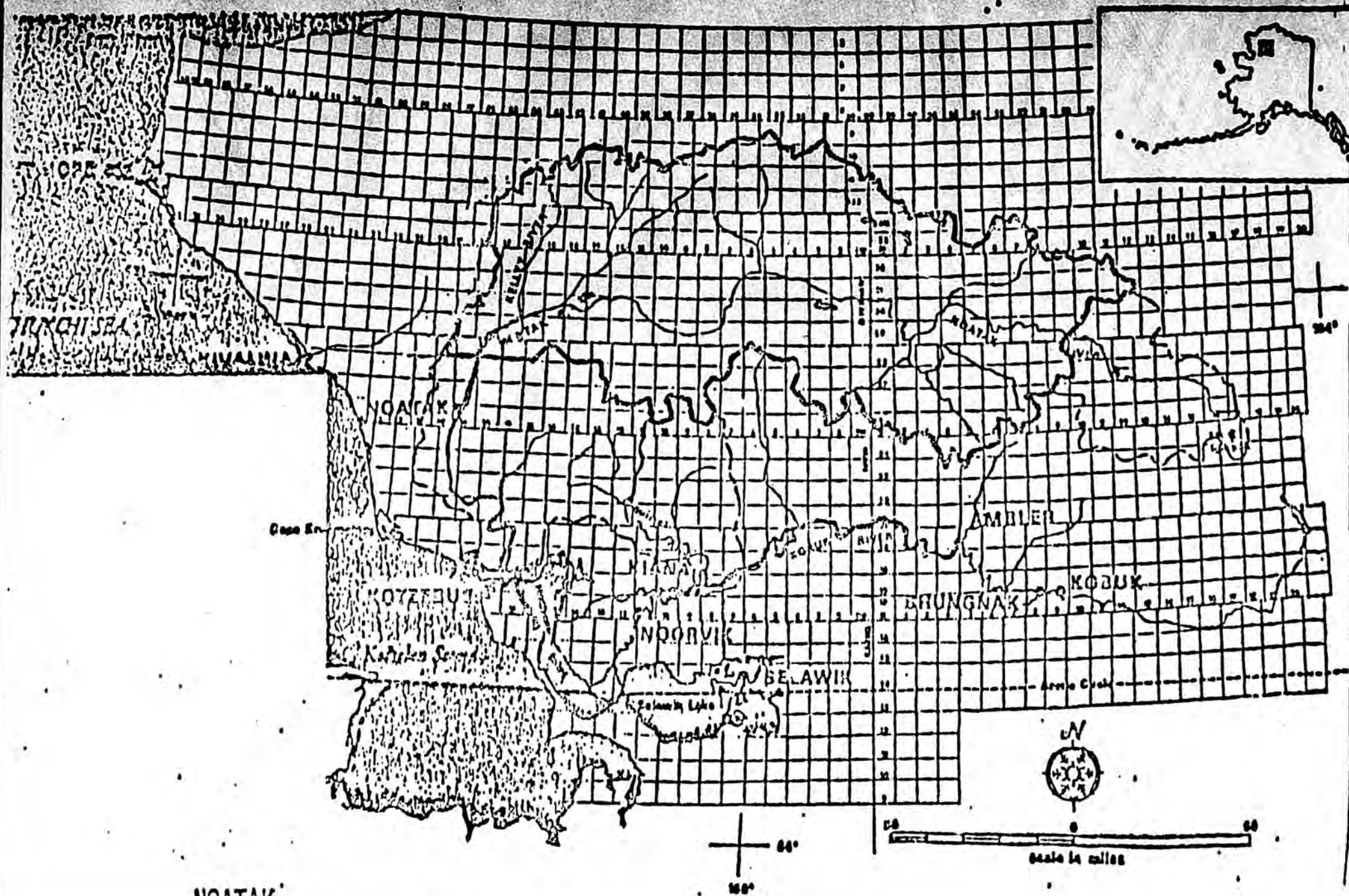
### Comparison with other proposal:

- Morton: Would have established a Noatak National Arctic Range of 7.6 million acres to be cooperatively managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management, with consultation by the National Park Service.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Noatak National Preserve of 7.6 million acres to be managed by the National Park Service.
- LUPC: Would establish a Fifth System Noatak Alaska National Lands of 11.87 million acres to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Stevens: Would establish a Fifth System Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands of 11.47 million acres, to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Decision Rationale:

- a) The area has low potential for minerals. Only a few gold claims exist in the proposal. The Squirrel River drainage has several claim groups but was excluded from the proposal.
- b) This area will be managed at a low-cost, low usage level with protection of unaltered ecological values a paramount objective.





September 1, 1977

WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park 9.56 million acres.  
Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve 2.49 million acres.  
Bremner National Wild River.  
Chitina National Wild and Scenic River.  
Copper National Wild, Scenic, and Recreation River.

Wilderness designation is proposed for most of the national park; all lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; hunting would be allowed within the national preserve; within 3 years after establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses of the area are minimal, such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

Objectives:

The purpose of this park and preserve is to protect and interpret a region of Alaska for public benefit which includes portions of the largest mountain and glacier systems in North America, their associated forelands, wildlife values, and wilderness/backcountry recreation resources. Among the wildlife values, the protection of Dall sheep, and also trumpeter swans and their habitat in the Bremner River area, is of particular significance.

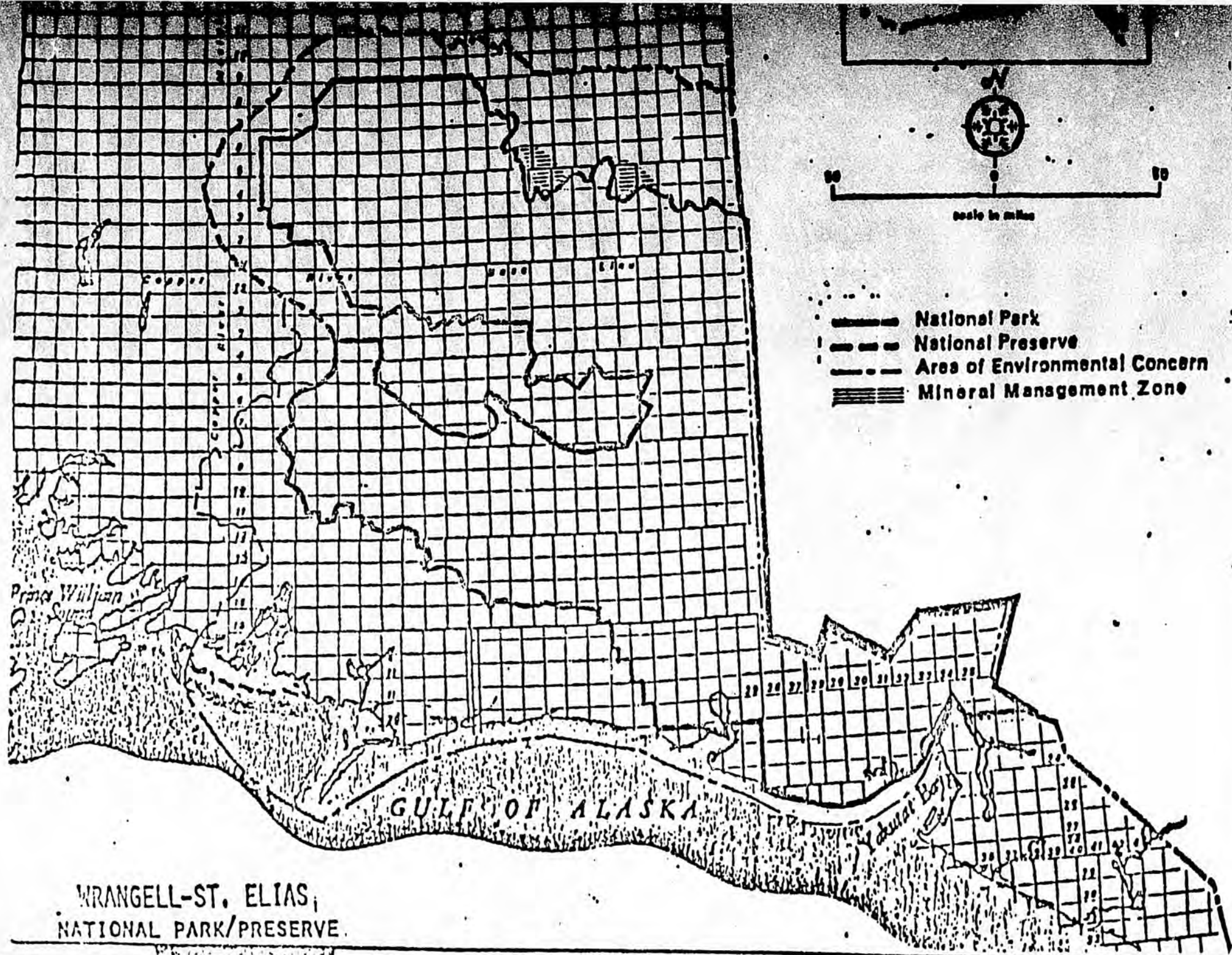
Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Would have established a 8.6-million-acre national park and a two-unit national forest of 5.5 million acres.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a national park of 14.0 million acres and a single national preserve in the northernmost portion of the area of 1.8 million acres.
- LUPC: Would establish a national park of 9.7 million acres, and Fifth System national land reserves in the Chitina Valley and Nahesna areas of 1.1 million acres and 2.87 million acres, respectively. Both land reserves would be administered by the National Park Service.
- Stevens: Would establish a Wrangell-St. Elias National Park of 4.9 million acres and a Fifth System Federal cooperative lands of 0.74 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Native lands: There are substantial lands selected by the Ahtna Native Corporation within the proposal, however many are expected to be overselections. The approximately 10 townships of land selected by the Chugach Natives are proposed for inclusion within the park. The Native corporation has indicated their strong desire to trade these lands for others, especially for lands within the Chugach National Forest.
- b) There are some subsistence hunters who use lands within the preserve, and in the southernmost portion of the park. It is felt that these few individuals can be accommodated through granting of special use permits where needed for continued subsistence.
- c) The major concern has been sport hunting, as much of the area is hunted for Dall sheep by trophy hunters. The heaviest concentrations of hunting have been included within the preserve unit, where hunting may continue. H.R. 39 would close nearly all sheep hunting areas.
- d) Minerals - within the preserve unit there are some concentrations of minerals that may be considered to have high potential, especially for copper. There are 71 mineral claim groups totalling some 45,000 acres within the park/preserve. Two special mineral management zones will be established to permit continued mineral exploration under permit.
- 7 11 e) A major portion of the Gulf of Alaska petroleum province ~~in the Bering Glacier area~~ has been excluded from the proposal.





WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS,  
NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE.



## YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS

### Recommended Proposal:

Yukon-Charley National Rivers 1.69 million acres.  
Charley National Wild River.

All lands within the area will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; sport hunting will be allowed within the area, except for a corridor on the Charley River where hunting will be prohibited to provide an opportunity for visitors to view wildlife along the river; subsistence uses will be allowed within the area.

### Objectives:

The purposes of the area are to preserve for public benefit the Charley River basin and its associated fauna and flora as a pristine system, to protect and interpret the area's internationally significant geological and paleontological resources, to protect the large concentration of nesting peregrine falcons, and to protect and interpret the historic resources of the gold rush found throughout the area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a national rivers of 2.0 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.

H.R. 39: Would establish a Yukon-Charley National Preserve of 3.2 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.

LUPC: Would establish a Yukon River National River of .54 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service; it further recommends the Charley River basin be considered a high priority for wilderness study, though it does not recommend its designation within the Four Systems.

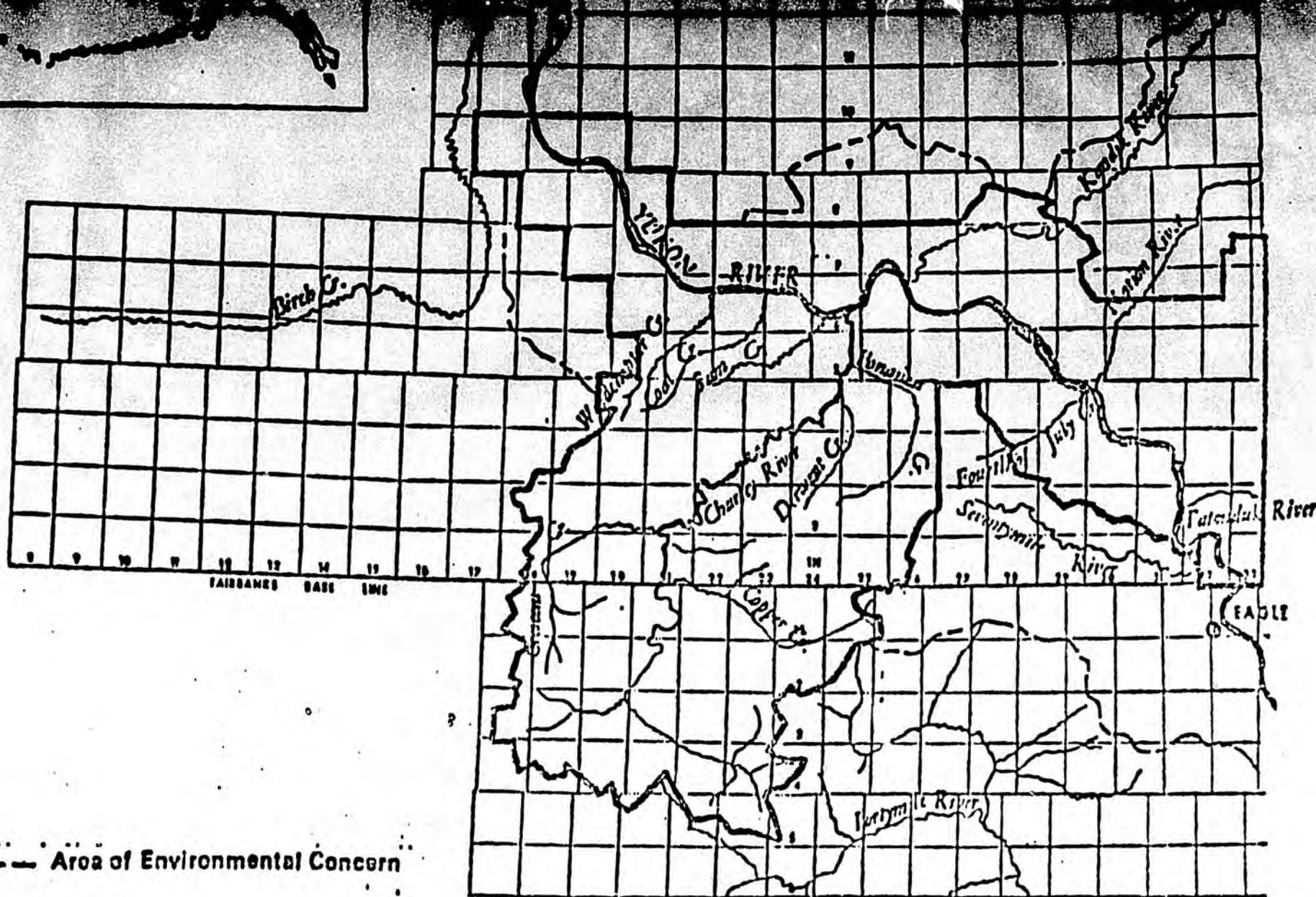
Stevens: Would establish a Yukon River unit of .54 million acres within the National Forest System.

### Decision Rationale:

- || a) Minerals: There is some potential for gold within the proposal, especially within the Yukon corridor; there are a number of small operators working claims at this time and 23 mineral

claim groups exist, totalling some 4,500 acres. These have been appraised at a market value of \$250,000. Working of claims is considered a part of the historical scene in this area. //

- b) The northern part of the proposal is on the fringe of the Kandik Basin petroleum province. However, wells drilled north of the Yukon River have all been "dry". //



--- Area of Environmental Concern

YUKON-CHARLEY.  
NATIONAL RIVERS





## WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

### Proposal:

To designate 33 rivers or segments of rivers as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to designate nine rivers for study as potential components of the National System. Twenty-four of the rivers would be within the boundaries of other areas. The rivers would be administered by the adjacent land managing agency. The rivers outside of other areas would be proposed for management by the Bureau of Land Management. Rivers would be classified in accord with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542 as amended). There would be no overriding wilderness on rivers outside of other areas unless the Bureau of Land Management determines that adjacent lands qualify and should be designated as wilderness. Approximately 2 million acres of land would be involved in the nine rivers outside of other areas.

### Objectives:

To preserve and manage some of the best of the unparalleled rivers in Alaska as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These rivers reflect Alaska's history, magnificent scenery, and fish and game resources as well as a variety of the river resources available in Alaska.

### Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Recommended 20 of the rivers (2753 miles) for addition to the National System, four of which are essentially the same as proposals in H.R. 39. Sixteen (2048 miles) of the twenty were within the boundaries of other proposals. Classified rivers in accord with Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Had no proposal for overriding wilderness designation. Administration by adjacent land manager.

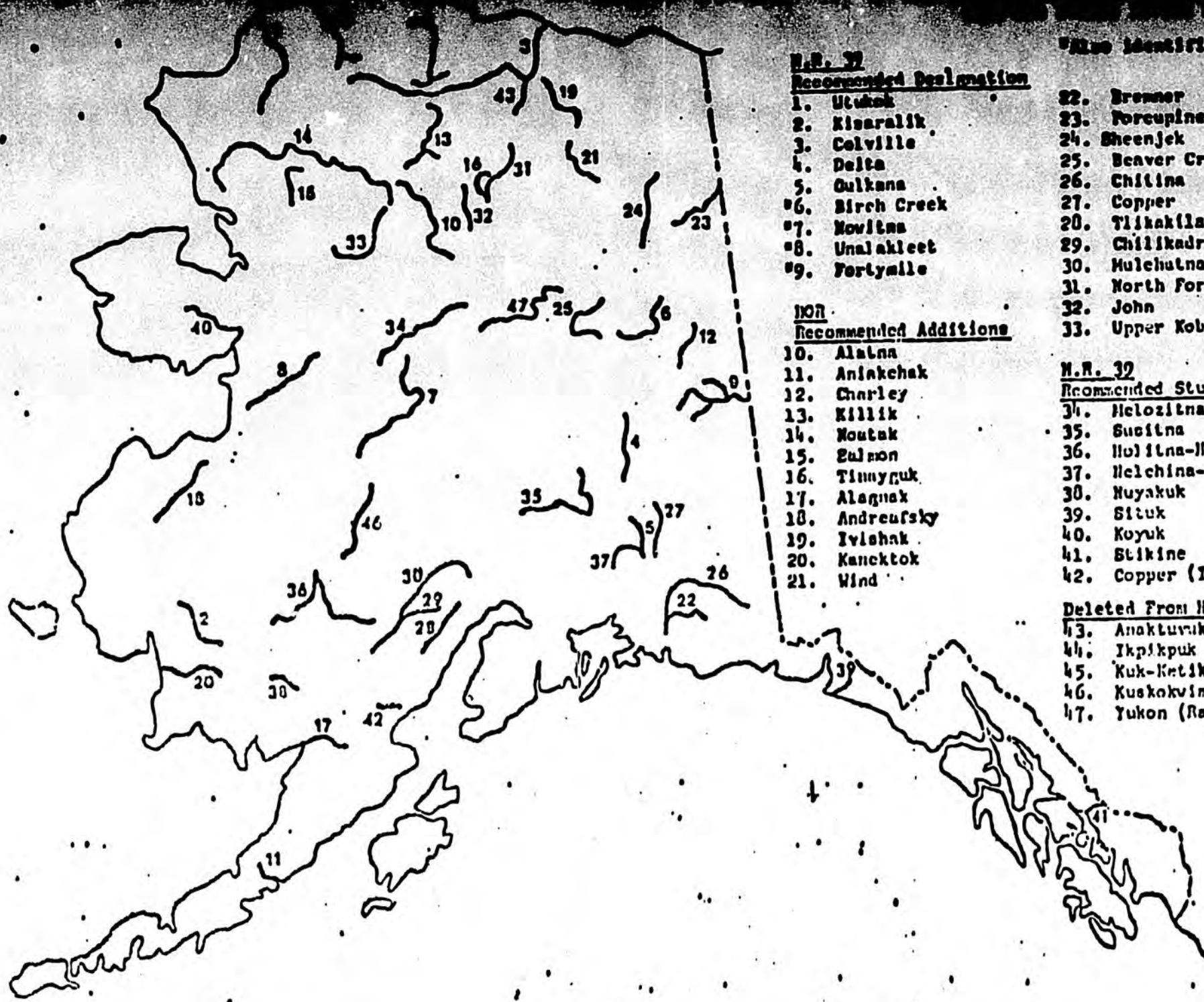
H.R. 39: Recommended 20 rivers for wild classification and three for scenic (over 4,000,000 acres). All would have an overriding wilderness classification. All are proposed for National Park Service Administration. No rivers would be designated within other areas.

Stevens: Would designate three rivers, Birch Creek, Charley, and Noatak as wild rivers to be administered by the Secretary under applicable laws.

**LUPC:** Recommends seven rivers (.60 million acres) for immediate designation, two of which would be within other areas. Recommended 47 additional rivers for study. Approximately 3.0 million acres of land would be involved with the 47 outside of other areas.

**Conflicts:** Corridors: The need for corridors across some of these rivers may arise. The Secretary has the authority to provide rights-of-way compatible with classification.

Minerals: The legislation would require the administering agency to identify, within a specified period, a line of sight from the river line within the overall corridor. Within the sight line mineral exploration would be prohibited except for existing valid claims.



# H.R. 32

## Recommended Designation

1. Utukuk
2. Kisaralik
3. Colville
4. Delta
5. Oulkana
6. Birch Creek
7. Novitna
8. Unalakleet
9. Fortymile

# NOT

## Recommended Additions

10. Alaina
11. Aniakehak
12. Charley
13. Killik
14. Noutak
15. Sulmon
16. Timnyruk
17. Alagnak
18. Andreusfsky
19. Ivishak
20. Kanektok
21. Wind

# Also Identified in '73

22. Brenner
23. Porcupines
24. Sheenjek
25. Beaver Creek
26. Chitina
27. Copper
28. Tlikakila
29. Chilikadrotna
30. Mulehutna
31. North Fork Koyukuk
32. John
33. Upper Kobuk

# H.R. 32

## Recommended Study

34. Helozitna
35. Susitna
36. Holitna-Hoholitna
37. Helchina-Tazlina
38. Nuyakuk
39. Situk
40. Koyuk
41. Stikine
42. Copper (Tliamna)

# Deleted From H.R. 32

43. Anaktuvuk
44. Ikpikpuk
45. Kuk-Ketik
46. Kuskokwim (middle)
47. Yukon (Ramparts Sec)



**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR  
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE  
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**

| AREA                    | ACRES     | FEDERAL           | NATIVE*<br>SELECTIONS | STATE<br>SELECTIONS | TOTAL             |
|-------------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|
| ✓ Admiralty Island      | -0-       | <u>803,000</u>    | W 20,000              | -                   | 823,000           |
| Aniakchak Monument      |           | 338,000           | W (most) 14,000       | 12,000              | 364,000           |
| Preserve                |           | <u>157,000</u>    | W 92,000              | -                   | 249,000           |
| Total                   | 495       | <u>495,000</u>    | <u>106,000</u>        | <u>12,000</u>       | <u>613,000</u>    |
| Bering Land Bridge      | 2,690     | <u>2,340,000</u>  | 204,000               | 44,000              | 2,588,000         |
| Cape Krusenstern        | 400       | <u>360,000</u>    | -                     | -                   | 360,000           |
| ✓ Denali                | 3,200     | <u>3,853,000</u>  | W (most) 11,000       | 225,000             | 4,089,000         |
| Gates of the Arctic     | 8,560     | <u>8,190,000</u>  | W (most) 855,000      | 707,000             | 9,752,000         |
| ✓ Glacier Bay           | 1,000     | <u>588,000</u>    | -                     | -                   | 588,000           |
| Katmai "Neotoma"        |           | <u>1,099,000</u>  | W (all) 6,000         | 88,000              | 1,193,000         |
| Kenai Fjords " "        |           | <u>412,000</u>    | 250,000               | 14,000              | 686,000           |
| Kobuk Valley            | 1,800     | <u>1,667,000</u>  | 26,000                | 13,000              | 1,706,000         |
| Lake Clark Park         |           | 2,429,000         | W (most) 290,000      | 139,000             | 2,858,000         |
| Preserve                |           | <u>711,000</u>    | -                     | 932,000             | 1,643,000         |
| ✓ Total                 | 2,600     | <u>3,140,000</u>  | <u>290,000</u>        | <u>1,071,000</u>    | <u>4,501,000</u>  |
| Noatak Range            | 7,600     | <u>5,958,000</u>  | St. Elias (B. p.)     | -                   | 5,958,000         |
| Wrangell-St. Elias Park | 7,600     | 9,560,000         | W (most) 265,000      | -                   | 9,825,000         |
| Preserve                | (N) 5,500 | <u>2,491,000</u>  | 632,000               | 103,000             | 3,226,000         |
| Total                   | 14,100    | <u>12,051,000</u> | <u>897,000</u>        | <u>103,000</u>      | <u>13,051,000</u> |
| Yukon-Charley           | 2,000     | <u>1,686,000</u>  | <u>381,000</u>        | <u>395,000</u>      | <u>2,462,000</u>  |
| GRAND TOTALS            |           | <u>42,642,000</u> | <u>3,056,000</u>      | <u>2,672,000</u>    | <u>48,370,000</u> |

OTHER N.S.P. 32,000 + 1,900,000

\*Estimate of valid Native selections after overselections taken into consideration.

H.R. 39Recommended Designation

1. Utukok
2. Kisaralik
3. Colville
4. Delta
5. Gulkana
- \*6. Birch Creek
- \*7. Novitna
- \*8. Unalakleet
- \*9. Fortymile

BORRecommended Additions

10. Alatna
11. Aniakhak
12. Charley
13. Killik
14. Noatak
15. Salmon
16. Tinayguk
17. Alagnak
18. Andreafsky
19. Ivishak
20. Kanektok
21. Wind

\*Also identified in '73 study

22. Brenner
23. Porcupines
24. Sheenjek
25. Beaver Creek
26. Chitina
27. Copper
28. Tlikakila
29. Chilikadrotna
30. Mulchatna
31. North Fork Koyukuk
32. John
33. Upper Kobuk

H.R. 39Recommended Study

34. Melositna
35. Susitna
36. Holitna-Hoholitna
37. Nelchina-Tazlina
38. Nuyakuk
39. Situk
40. Koyuk
41. Stikine
42. Copper (Iliamna)

Deleted From H.R. 39

43. Anaktuvuk
44. Ikpilpuk
45. Kuk-Ketik
46. Kuskokwim (middle)
47. Yukon (Ramparts Section)

| River         | Mileage | Location                                                   | Acres   | Administration |
|---------------|---------|------------------------------------------------------------|---------|----------------|
| Alagnak       | 47      | Katmai National Park<br>- Iliamna National Wildlife Refuge |         | NPS<br>FWS     |
| Alatna        | 75      | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park            |         | NPS            |
| Andreafsky    | 240     | Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge                       |         | FWS            |
| Aniakchak     | 40      | Aniakchak National Monument                                |         | NPS            |
| Beaver Creek  | 135     | Outside of other areas                                     | 200,000 | *              |
| Birch Creek   | 135     | Outside of other areas                                     | 200,000 | *              |
| Bremner       | 93      | Wrangell-St. Elias National Park                           |         | NPS            |
| Charley       | 191     | Yukon-Charley National Rivers                              |         | NPS            |
| Chilikadrotna | 60      | Lake Clark National Park/Preserve                          |         | NPS            |
| Chitina       | 77      | Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve                       |         | NPS            |
| Colville      | 312     | Outside of other areas                                     | 500,000 | *              |
| Copper        | 82      | Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve                       |         | NPS            |
| Delta         | 51      | Outside of other areas                                     | 66,000  | *              |
| Fortymile     | 375     | Outside of other areas                                     | 320,000 | *              |
| Gulkana       | 127     | Outside of other areas                                     | 165,000 | *              |
| Ivishak       | 65      | Arctic National Wildlife Refuge                            |         | FWS            |

\*To be administered by adjacent land manager.



|                    | 111 | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park                                            |        | NPS |
|--------------------|-----|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|-----|
| Kanektok           | 60  | Togiak National Wildlife Refuge                                                            |        | FWS |
| Killik             | 171 | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park/Preserve                                   |        | NPS |
| Kisaralik          | 72  | Outside of other areas                                                                     | 92,000 | *   |
| Kobuk              | 96  | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park                                            |        | NPS |
| Mulchatna          | 130 | Lake Clark National Park/Preserve                                                          |        | NPS |
| Noatak             | 330 | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park and<br>Noatak National Ecological Preserve |        | NPS |
| North Fork Koyukuk | 151 | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park                                            |        | NPS |
| Nowitna            | 200 | Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge                                                           |        | FWS |
| Porcupine          | 114 | Arctic National Wildlife Refuge<br>Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge                    |        | FWS |
| Salmon             | 60  | Kobuk Valley National Park                                                                 |        | NPS |
| Sheenjek           | 102 | Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge                                                       |        | FWS |
| Tinayguk           | 44  | Gates of the Arctic Wilderness<br>National Park                                            |        | NPS |
| Tiikakila          | 50  | Lake Clark National Park                                                                   |        | NPS |

\*To be administered by the adjacent land manager.

| <b>Rivers</b> | <b>Miles</b> | <b>Location</b>                 | <b>Area</b>      | <b>Notes</b> |
|---------------|--------------|---------------------------------|------------------|--------------|
| Unalakleet    | 60           | Outside of other areas          | 104,000          | •            |
| Utukok        | 198          | Outside of other areas          | 254,000          | •            |
| Wind          | 65           | Arctic National Wildlife Refuge |                  | FWS          |
| <b>Total</b>  | <u>4089</u>  |                                 | <u>1,901,000</u> |              |

\*To be administered by the adjacent land manager

## ALASKA PENINSULA SPECIAL STUDY AREA

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate all federal lands on the Alaska Peninsula between the western and southern boundaries of the proposed Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and False Pass, excluding the Izembek National Wildlife Range and the Aniakchak National Monument proposal for a joint study with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, the State of Alaska and native corporations on the Peninsula to determine the best future pattern of land use and ownership.

By December 18, 1985 a final report will be made to the Congress requesting establishment of any new or additions to existing National Wildlife Refuges to be established within the study area. Interim reports will be made to Congress on a biannual basis outlining the status and current finding of the study.

### Objectives:

To simplify and consolidate land ownership and land use patterns on the Alaska Peninsula.

To assure the long range maintenance of the high quality fish and wildlife habitat existing within the study area today.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes part of the area as a refuge.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes part of the area as a refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes part of the area as a refuge.

LUPC: Proposes part of the area as the subject of a special study to determine optimum uses, land classifications and land allocation patterns.

### Decision Rationale:

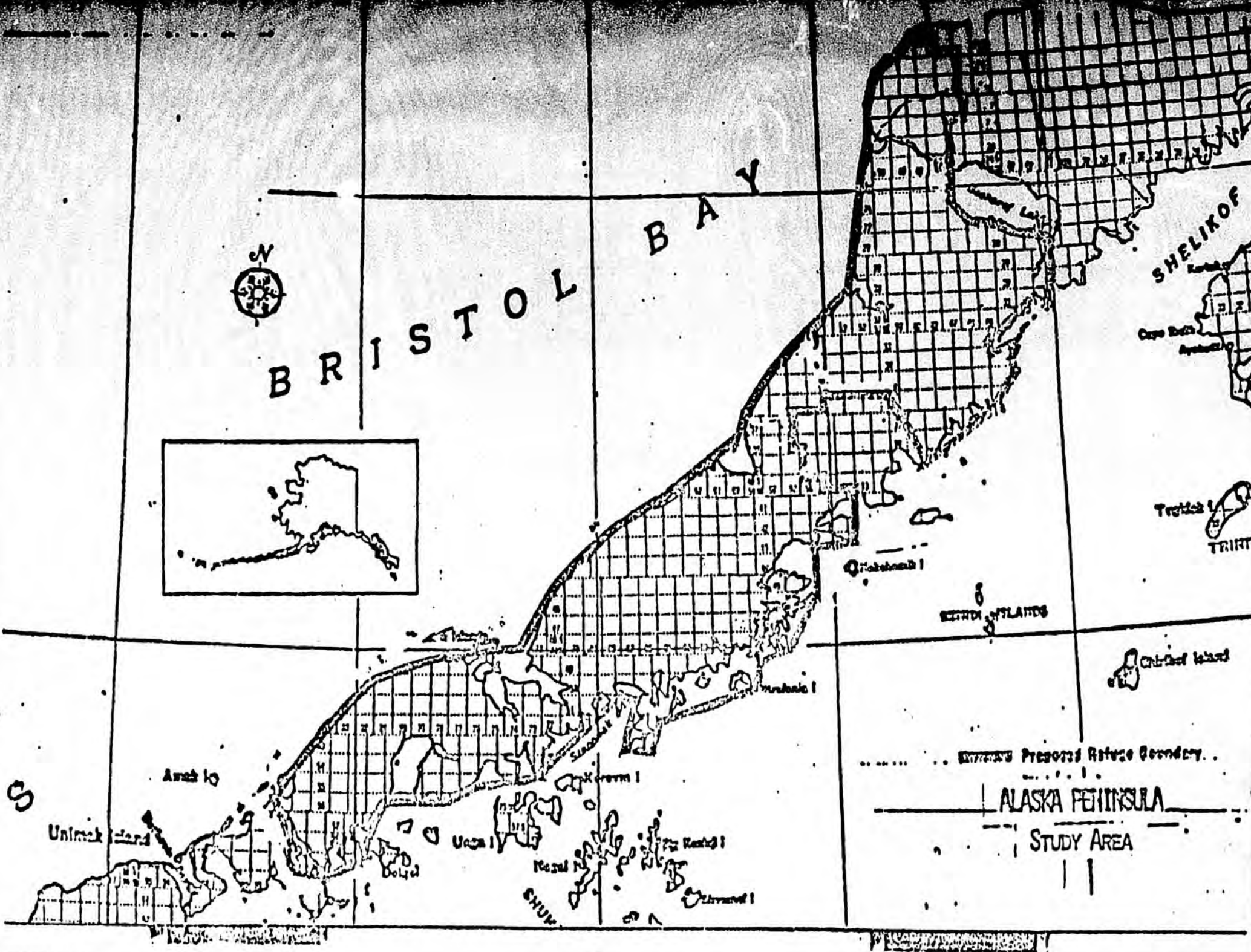
We fully recognize the complexity of land selection patterns on the Alaska Peninsula. The proposal is for a study to determine how best to consolidate land ownership to perpetuate or make available the major resource values of the Peninsula.

The Land Use Planning Commission and others have recognized the outstanding resource values and interests to fish and wildlife, including both the perpetuation of their habitats and opportunities for hunting,



and fish and wildlife conservation. It would be desirable to have input from Geological Survey to the proposed study to identify more specifically the natural mineral deposits and their relative significance in the study area.

# BRISTOL BAY



..... PREVIOUS PROPOSED Refuge Boundary .....

ALASKA PENINSULA

STUDY AREA

September 1, 1977

**ALASKA MARINE RESOURCES  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

**Recommended Proposal:**

To designate an Alaska Marine Resources National Wildlife Refuge to include the following named features and any other islands, islets, rocks, reefs or spires not otherwise conveyed to State or private ownership pursuant to the Statehood Act or ANCSA.

Chukchi Sea Unit (headquartered in Kotzebue) - to include Cape Lisburne, Cape Thompson and the existing Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge.

Bering Sea Unit (headquartered on St. Paul Island) - to include the existing Bering Sea and Pribilof (Walrus & Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rocks) National Wildlife Refuges and any portions of the following not otherwise conveyed under ANCSA: Hagemester Island, Fairway Rock, King Island, Sledge Island, Bluff Unit, Besboro Island, Egg Island, and the Punuk Islands.

Aleutian Islands Unit (headquartered on Adak) - to include the existing Aleutian Islands and Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuges and any federal lands in the Aleutian Islands not conveyed pursuant to ANCSA.

Alaska Peninsula Unit (headquartered at Cold Bay) - to include the existing Simeonof and Semidi National Wildlife Refuges, Puale Bay, Chiglingak Bay and all islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires south of the Alaska Peninsula from the south boundary of Katmai National Park to False Pass withdrawn under 17(d)(2) or not conveyed under other provisions of ANCSA or the Statehood Act.

Gulf of Alaska Unit (headquartered at Seward) - to include the existing Forester Island, Hazy Islands, St. Lazarus and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, the Barren Islands, Latex Rocks, Harbor Pye and Chiswell Islands and the Aialik and Harris Peninsulas, and any islands, islets, rocks or spires surrounding Kodiak and Afognak Islands or elsewhere in the Gulf of Alaska not conveyed pursuant to ANCSA or the Statehood act.

This proposal is not anticipated to exceed 430,000 acres of additional lands.

The entire proposal, less lands specifically identified as unsuitable in the Aleutian Islands unit and Hagemester Island, are recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness System at this time. Provision will be made for designated administrative sites.

Hagemester Island will be studied within 3 to 7 years to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Wilderness System.



### Objectives:

To protect, for the benefit of all people, internationally significant marine birds and mammals resources and the land, water and other marine resources on which they rely; to perpetuate the other native fish and wildlife resources of the refuge; and to initiate and maintain a program of national and international marine resources research as contemplated in the recently completed convention between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes 5 refuges of 50,000 acres.

H.K. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge comprising 300,000 acres in 4 parcels.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes 8 refuges of 67,200 acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a refuge of 150,000 acres.

LUPC: Proposes 5 refuges of 180,000 acres.

### Decision Rationale:

The proposal would consolidate several existing National Wildlife Refuges and certain additional islands, including Hagemeister Island in Bristol Bay, to facilitate more effective management guidance and funding needs. In the Pribilofs, the proposal includes only Walrus and Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rocks, all designated as National Wildlife Refuges in 1909. The Department of Commerce intends to retain jurisdiction over fur seal hauling grounds. Exchange negotiations with the Aleuts are proposed to include the bird cliffs on St. Paul and St. George Islands in the refuge.

The character and wildlife use of the islands and waters proposed for this refuge lend themselves readily to Wilderness status. In fact, St. Matthew, the main island of the current Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, is already a designated unit of the National Wilderness System, as are several other of the existing refuge units which are being encompassed with this proposal.

The primary potential problem in all of the units is the threat of oil pollution. It is unlikely that petroleum exploration will occur on any of the proposal areas but any major pollution from off-shore areas would seriously threaten birds which forage in the open sea, and the marine mammals using the refuges and nearby waters.





## ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range and all other federal lands and waters totaling approximately 8.35 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Wind, Ivishak and Porcupine Rivers are recommended as National Wild Rivers. Also included within the boundary is an existing energy corridor withdrawal which would be revoked by this action.

The existing National Arctic Range Unit, less Native inholdings and designated administrative sites, is proposed as a unit of the National Wilderness System at this time.

### Objectives:

To protect, for the benefit of all people, internationally significant populations of caribou and migratory birds; to perpetuate other migratory and resident fish and wildlife populations; to protect representative Arctic life zones and the wilderness character of these habitats; to maintain habitat and fish and wildlife resource levels such that they will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of Kaktovik and Arctic Village to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in this Arctic area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes additions of 3.76 million acres to the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes additions of 8.4 million acres to the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a 15.7 million acre refuge, including the existing 8.9 million acre Arctic National Wildlife Range, plus marine environment to a point 5 miles beyond mean high tide and including lands withdrawn as a transportation corridor.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes 8.270 million acres, not including the existing Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to be designated as the Chandalar Federal Cooperative Lands.



**LUPC: Proposes additions of 1.89 million acres to the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range.**

**Decision Rationale:**

Part of the existing Range lies within a high potential petroleum province. Designation as a unit of the Wilderness System would require subsequent Congressional action to open the area to mineral exploitation. The potential for copper, lead, and zinc is only present in a small area of the proposal north of and between Chandalar Lake and Big Lake near the area known as Horace Mountain. These mineralized areas including placer deposits were excluded from the proposal by drawing the southwest corner essentially on hydrologic features, in such a way as to preserve within the Refuge the last undisturbed western migration corridor for the Porcupine caribou herd.

Wilderness studies have been conducted on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964. Much testimony has been received relevant to the wilderness qualities of the area during hearings conducted by CEQ, hearings on the Arctic Gasline proposal, and hearings recently conducted on the d(2) land proposals. In addition the wilderness qualities have been supported in studies conducted on the resource values of the area by the State of Alaska, University of Alaska, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Designation of the existing Refuge area as wilderness do preempt about 176 miles (or less than 12 percent) of the 1,496-mile Alaska-Canadian border from possible transportation access. However, not using this area a transportation corridor also is supported by the report of Mr. Justice Thomas R. Berger to the House of Commons for the Government of Canada which states:

"Thus, I have concluded that there are sound environmental reasons for not building a pipeline or establishing an energy corridor along the Coastal Route. There are also sound environmental reasons for not building a pipeline or establishing an energy corridor along the Interior Route, although they are not as compelling as for the Coastal Route. A pipeline and corridor along the Interior Route would have a devastating impact on Old Crow, the only community in the Northern Yukon. All the people in the village told me they are opposed to the pipeline. They fear it will destroy their village, their way of life and their land."

Wilderness would not preclude preexisting navigation or impede access as guaranteed by International Treaty.

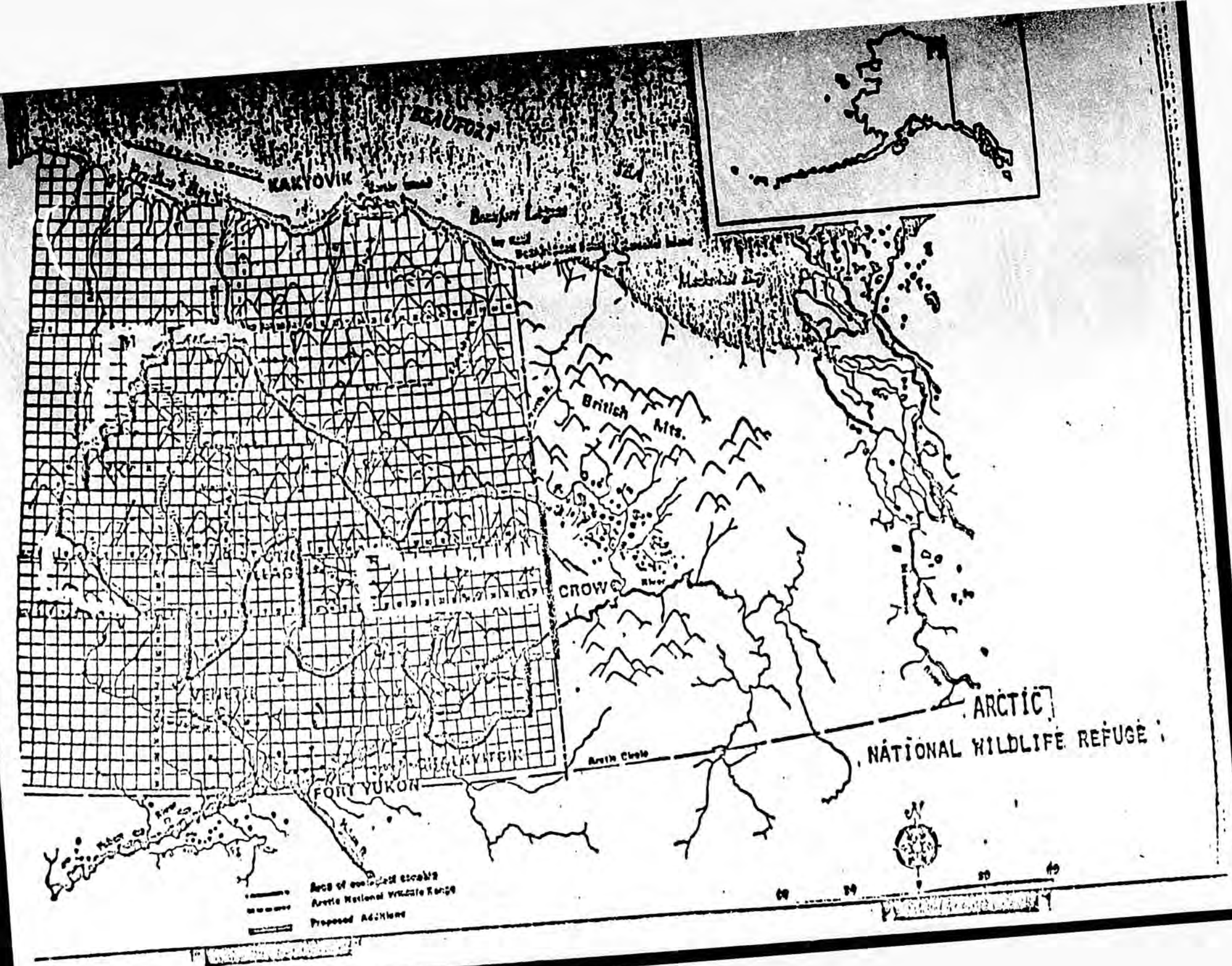
The Secretary of the Interior should be encouraged to enter into discussions with the State of Alaska concerning land trades for the state-selected lands within the proposal.

## **ARTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

Watershed boundaries were used when possible, recognizing also State and private land holdings and honoring the 1972 out-of-court agreements with the State.

Additions to the existing Range are justified on the basis of the habitat requirements of the internationally recognized Porcupine Caribou herd. Because of the nomadic nature of the caribou, a given tract of land may not be used in a given year, but if forced use were imposed on an area year after year, the carrying capacity of the lichen habitat would be diminished and thus endanger the herd. In addition to caribou other wildlife values are present such as moose, fox, the endangered peregrine falcon, furbearers, waterfowl, and fish resources.







## BECHAROF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 1.03 million acres of federal lands and waters, as within the boundary described by the accompanying map.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, significant brown bear, other large mammal, fishery and waterfowl resources of the refuge; to protect the wilderness character of the habitat supporting these species and the unique geophysical characteristics of the area; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State, private and adjacent park lands and interests on the Alaska Peninsula.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes part of the area as the south extension to Katmai National Park.

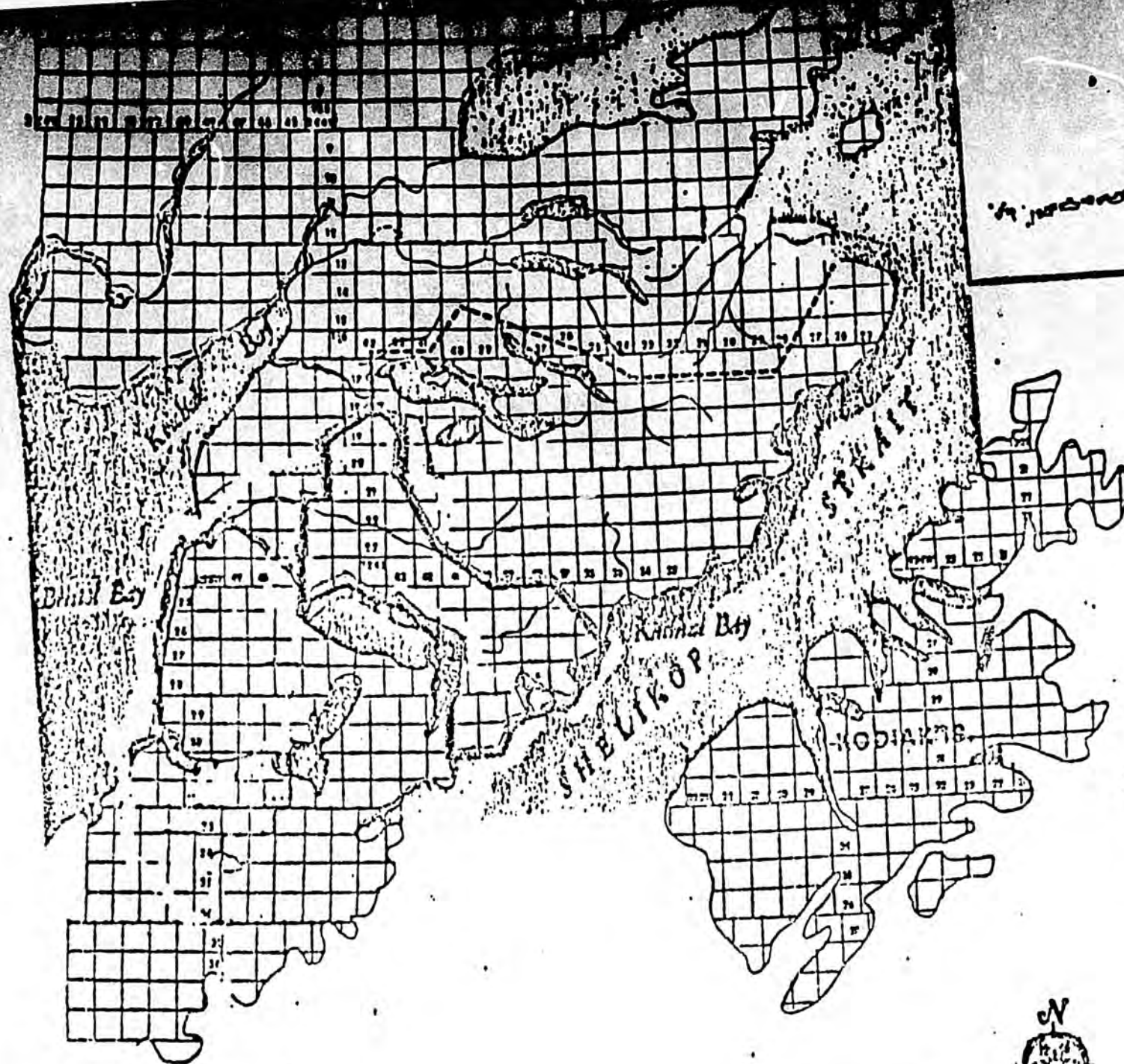
H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes part of the area as the south extension to Katmai National Park, and part as the northern portion of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes part of the area as part of the Bristol Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Morton): Proposes part of the area as part of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildland including 3 miles offshore along the Gulf of Alaska and 5 miles offshore along Bristol Bay.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes part of the area a one unit of the Katmai Federal Cooperative Lands to be managed by NPS.

LUPC: Proposes an FWS managed cooperative area of 880,000 acres.



# BECHAROF LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- Proposed boundary
- Area of ecological concern
- Existing monument boundary



Decision Rationale:

Establishment of the refuge will assure some protection for the known extremely valuable fish and wildlife resources of the area. Of primary significance within the refuge proposal are large concentrations of brown bear denning sites in the vicinity of Becharof Lake. However, these bears and the northern peninsula caribou herd range south into the Alaska Peninsula Study Area lands to feed, thus making these lands part of the management system for these species. These other lands also maintain waterfowl and fisheries of concern to this ecosystem and FWS interests Statewide, and we will be looking to acquire them in the future. As for management of the area, consideration will be given to installing a system similar to that on Kodiak N.W.R. regarding bear hunting and guiding to ensure fairness to existing commercial guiding.

N A small portion of a petroleum province is included within the proposed refuge, although LUPC maps (profiles and proposals) noted only a broad potential mineral province without specific information on any known locations. Refuge designation would preclude mineral development to the extent that the 1872 mining law would not apply. Otherwise, exploration and development for oil and gas would be subject to Secretarial decision and classification and permit requirements.



## COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate as the Copper River National Wildlife Refuge approximately 1.54 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map. The area will be transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service from the Chugach National Forest, and the entire Refuge unit will be studied for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. As with other proposals, the boundary also would intend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

### Objectives:

To protect and enhance the diversity of habitats supporting internationally significant migratory bird resources, notably major populations of trumpeter swans and dusky Canada geese; and to perpetuate the other diverse fish, marine bird and mammal and other wildlife resources of the area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes the northern section of the unit as part of a National Forest proposal.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes 900,000 acre refuge.

H.R. 1672 (Dingell): Proposes area as part of a 5 million acre Gulf of Alaska Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a 1.3 million acre refuge extending 5 miles seaward.

LUPC: Proposes a 350,000 acre refuge in the lower Delta and a 1.3 million acre addition to the existing Chugach Forest in the upper drainage.

### Decision Rationale:

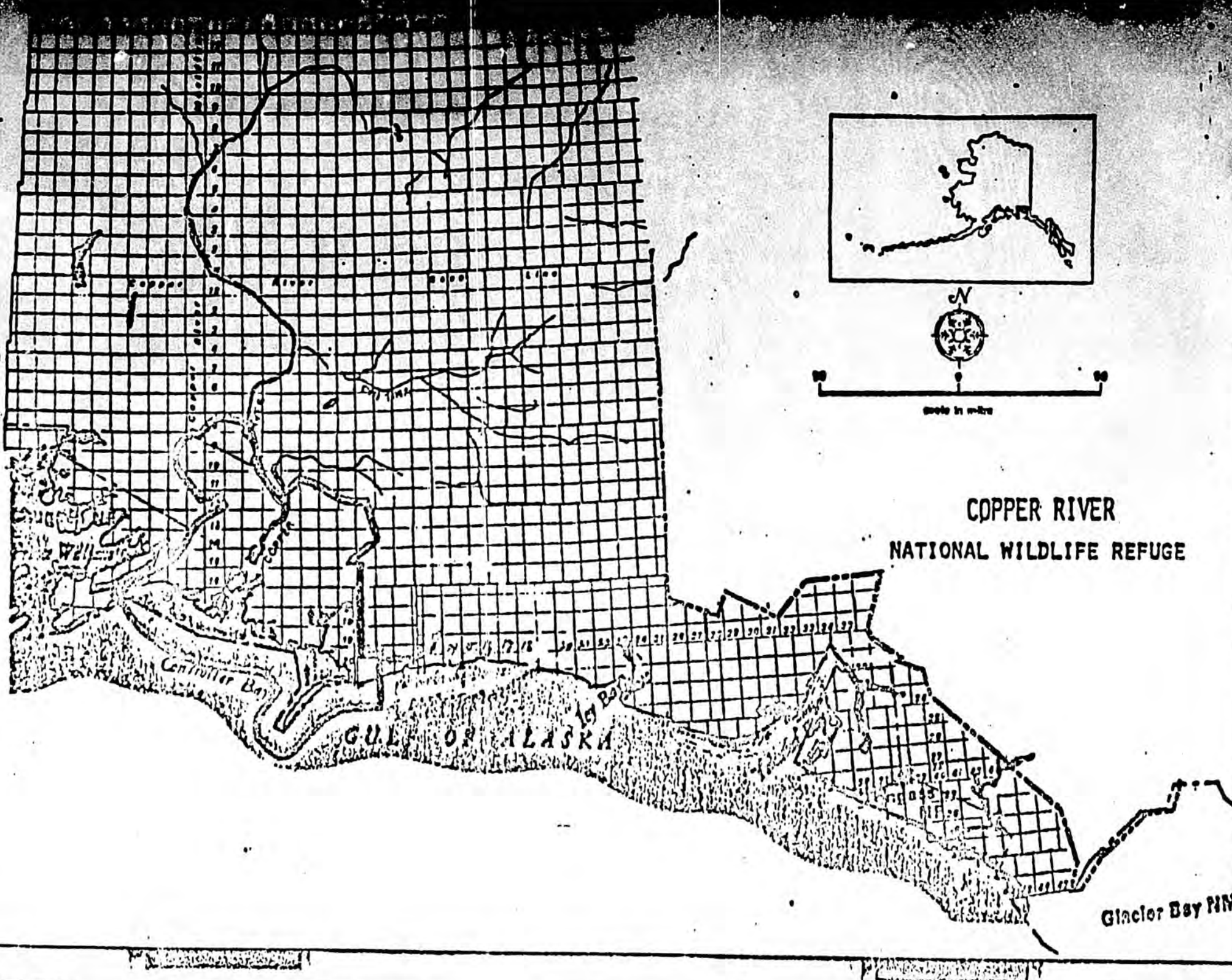
Currently part of a National Forest.

The Fish and Wildlife Service respects the village selection within the proposed Copper River Delta area. The lands which have been overselected will be automatically absorbed into the refuge. The state does not foresee selections in this area.

The Brenner River Valley is a major waterfowl nesting and production area which includes a significant trumpeter swan population. The Brenner watershed is part of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park proposal and is valuable to the integrity ecosystem. The high waterfowl resources have been recognized and the Fish and Wildlife Service will be the wildlife consultant.

There will be no instant Wilderness designated but the area will be studied for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness System in 3 years.

Potential provinces for oil, gas, and geothermal energy exist in coastal areas. Any exploration or extraction would be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification under strict permit requirements.



Scale in miles

# COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Glacier Bay Park



## INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 2.69 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the nationally significant waterfowl, migratory bird, and furbearer populations utilizing the lands and waters of the Innoko area; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide the fish and wildlife resources in an abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of villages within and adjacent to the boundary to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; to maintain the wilderness character of this supporting habitat; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Innoko area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes as part of the 4.3 million acre Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 39 (Idall): Proposes as two refuges totaling 1.1 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes as part of Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes as a refuge of 3.4 million acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes as a refuge of 0.60 million acres.

LUPC: Proposes as a refuge of 1.99 million acres.

### Decision Rationale:

LUPC identifies a narrow ribbon of land next to the Yukon River as potential agricultural lands. These are restricted to the immediate floodplain and even there are of marginal quality according to the LUPC. Nevertheless, the western boundary was established back from the Yukon River in order to accommodate possible future development of those potential agricultural lands, although this necessitated excluding large mammal habitat.

## INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Merchantable timber is limited to the immediate vicinity of the Innoko River. Refuge designation is not anticipated to have either short- or long-range impact on current timber harvest in the area. East-west transportation corridor options are not necessarily precluded, but are merely limited on refuges to the extent of compatibility with resource management objectives and sound environmental safeguards.

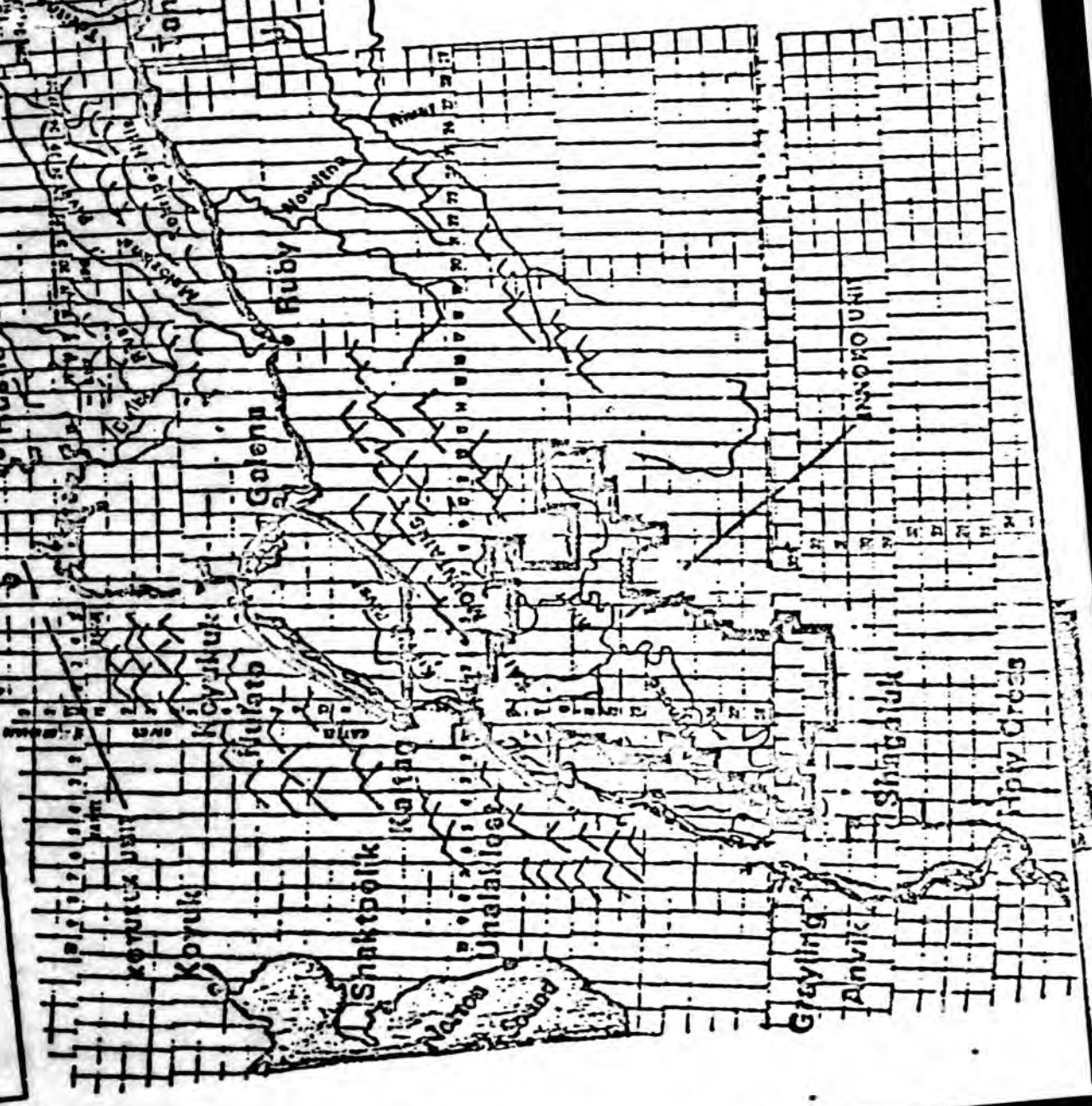
The proposal avoids several mineral deposit designations of unknown nature and significance. Portions of the proposal cover a low potential oil and gas province. (LUPC)

The Kaiyuh area will be retained because of its exceptionally high values for waterfowl and good habitat for furbearers as well; it will be managed as part of Innoko National Wildlife Refuge.

# INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Proposed Refuge Boundary

Area of Ecological Concern





## KANUTI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 1.20 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, nationally significant migratory waterfowl and mammal populations utilizing the lands and waters of the Kanuti area; to maintain the other resident fish and wildlife resources; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of Allakaket, Alatna and Bettles Field to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Kanuti area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 0.8 million acres.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 0.8 million acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a refuge of 0.43 million acres

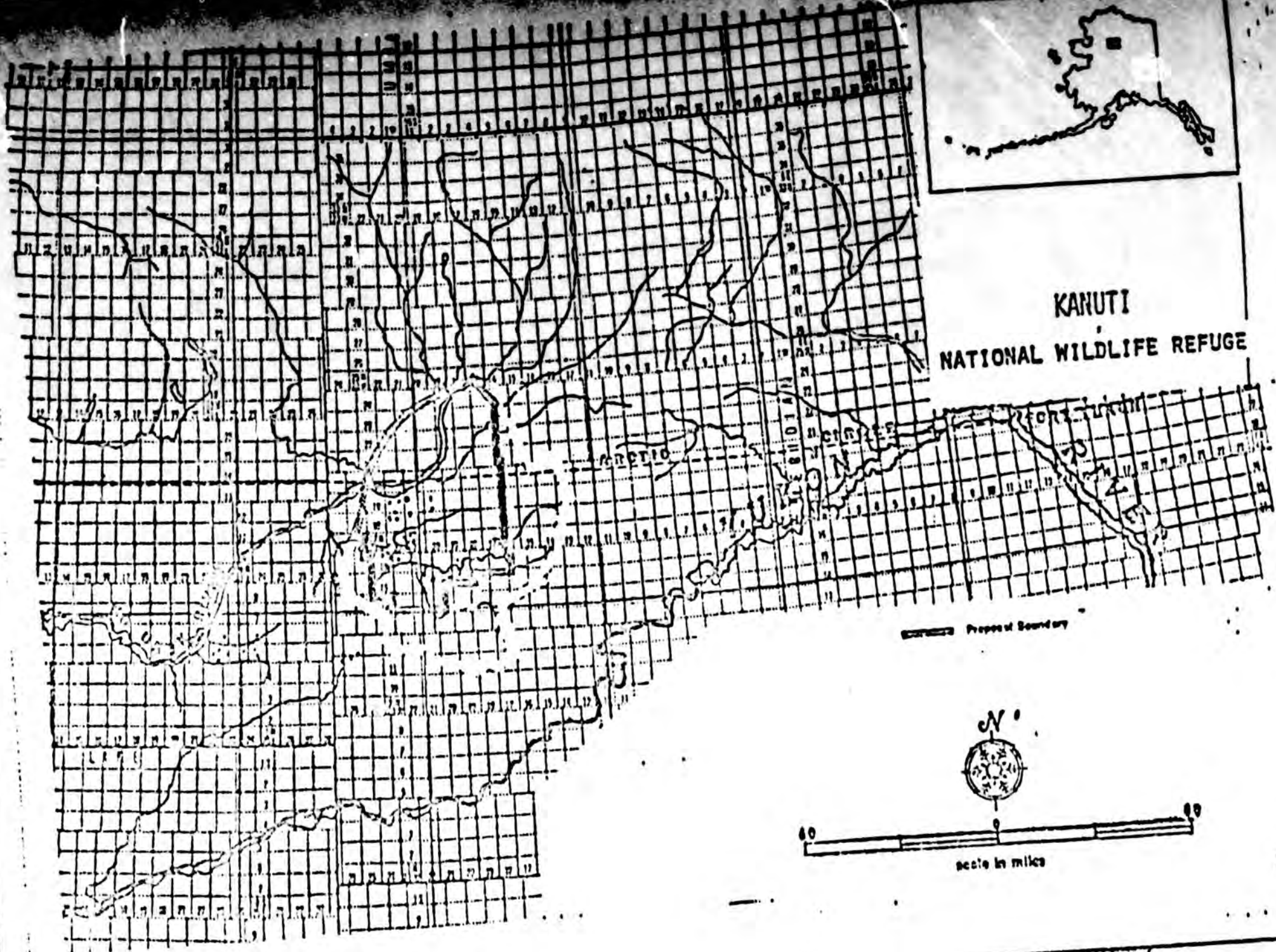
LUPC: Proposes a refuge of .43 million acres

### Decision Rationale:

No significant mineral deposits are known and petroleum potential is considered low. Oil and gas exploration or extraction will be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict permit requirements. //



KANUTI  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



Proposed Boundary



miles in scale

## KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To establish the Kenai National Moose Refuge comprising the existing Range, a southern addition of approximately 97,600 acres of federal lands and waters not otherwise conveyed by ANCSA and a northern addition of 86,000 acres of Chickaloon Flats and its watershed from the existing Chugach National Forest.

Portions of the existing and all of the southern addition are recommended for designation as units of the National Wilderness System at this time.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, a nationally significant population of moose; to maintain other mammal, waterfowl and fishery resources of the Refuge; to protect the wilderness character of habitats represented on the Refuge; to provide environmental education and land management training opportunities for the public; and to provide wildlife-oriented recreation compatible with fish and wildlife resource management.

### Comparison with other bills:

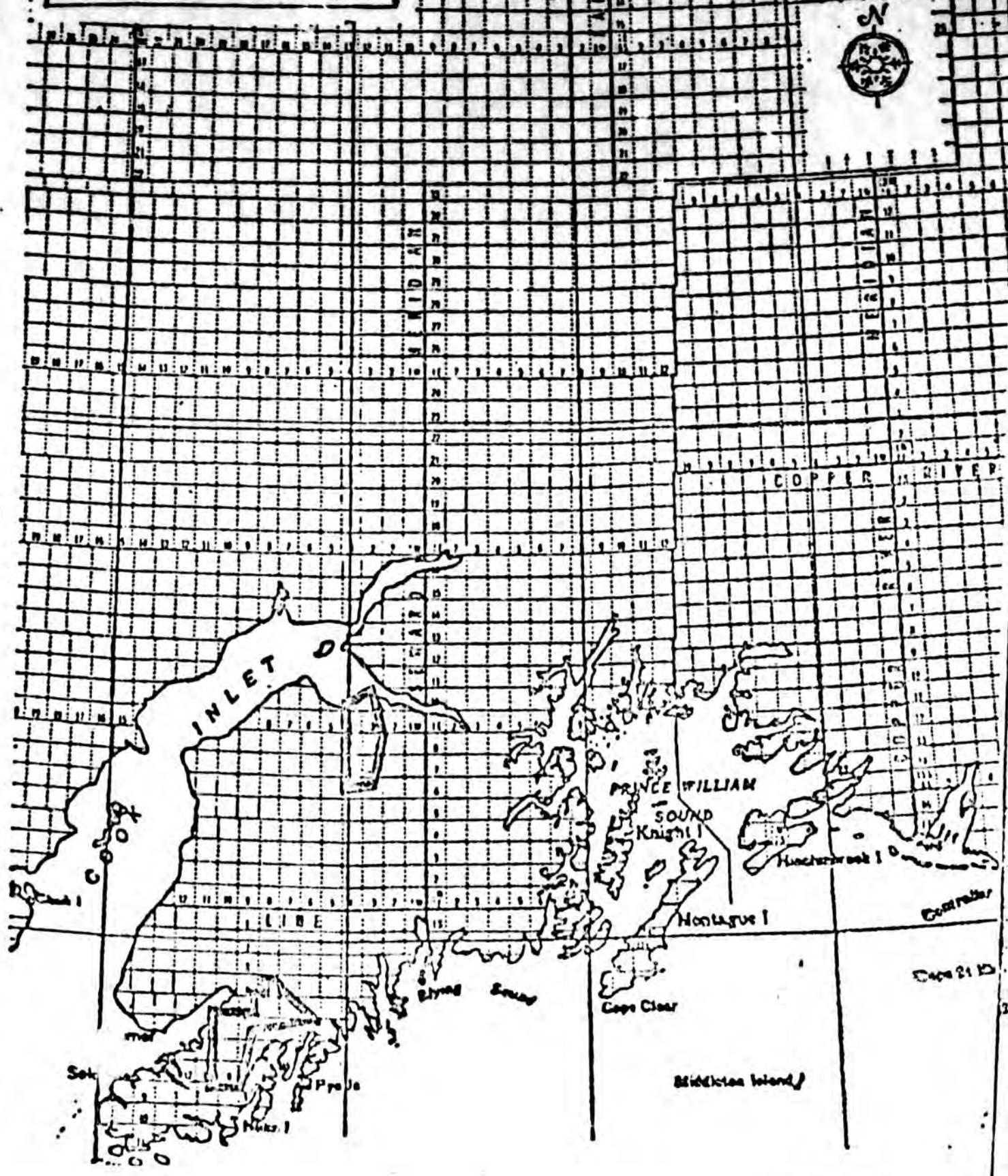
LUPC: Recommends addition of part of proposed southern addition to the existing Refuge.

### Decision Rationale:

These additions will enhance the already well-established Kenai National Moose Range, and are supported in principle by the LUPC. There are no known conflicts and no objections to this proposal. The State has no interest in selecting lands within this area.



PORTLAND TO THE NEW NATIONAL HOUSE SERVICE



September 1, 1977

## KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge comprising approximately 3.33 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map. The boundary would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the nationally significant waterfowl and other migratory bird resources utilizing the lands and waters of the Koyukuk area; to maintain significant furbearing and large mammal populations; to protect the habitat utilized by these many species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance to provide the opportunity for residents of adjacent villages to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Koyukuk area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes area as one unit of the 4.3 million acre Koyukuk proposal.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 3.7 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a refuge of 6.272 million acres.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 3 million acres within the Koyukuk River Basin.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Refuge of 1.580 million acres.

LUPC: Refuge of 2.53 million acres.

### Decision Rationale:

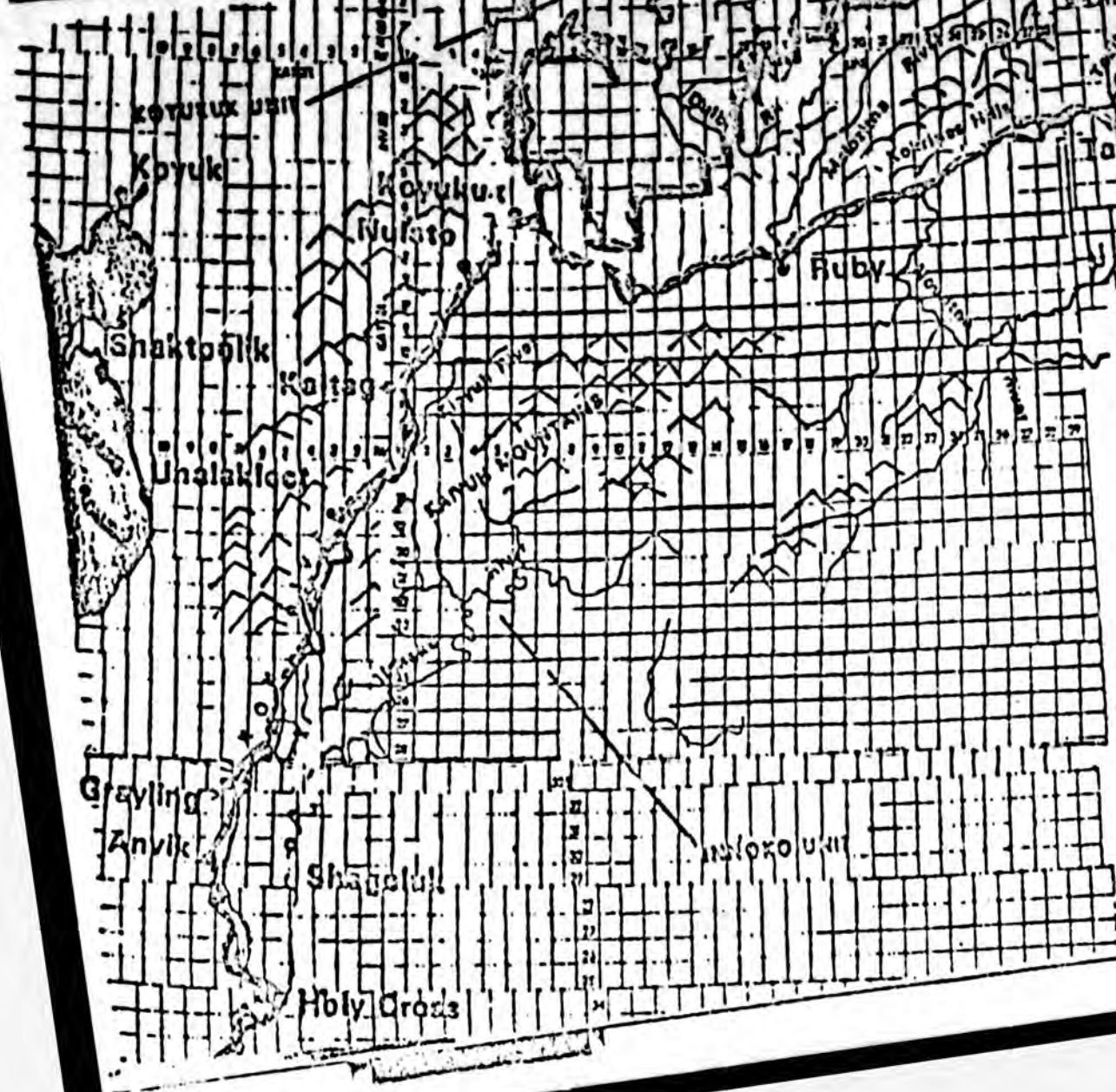
Establishment of the refuge would assure perpetuation of the known fish and wildlife resources of the area.

Refuge designation would ~~preclude~~ new mining. The boundary has been withdrawn in the northwest to avoid almost completely a mineralized province containing several hardrock and placer prospects included within Native regional selections. Oil potential is considered low. Because refuge proposal boundary falls outside the equivalent H.R. 39

(Udall) proposal, the State of Alaska is not prepared at this time to indicate its interests in selection within this area. The State plans to make such interests known by late November 1977. Oil and gas exploration and development would be subject to Secretarial decision and classification and permit requirements.

Merchantable timber resources in this area are speculative at present with an estimated total harvestable resource of 6 million board feet, enough to build 400 homes. Most of this is adjacent to the rivers or on islands—areas which are normally not logged because of the threats to water quality and soil erosion. Local subsistence use in the area harvests nearly the annual sustainable yield.





# KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- Proposed Refuge Boundary
- Area of Ecological Concern

## NOWITNA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 1.45 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Nowitna National Wildlife refuge. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

The Nowitna River is recommended as a National Wild River.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the nationally significant waterfowl, other migratory bird and mammal populations utilizing the lands and waters of the Nowitna area; to maintain the resident fish and wildlife populations; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that continues to provide the opportunity for residents of adjacent villages to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Nowitna area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 654 (Morton): Proposes the area as the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 1 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes as part of the 6.2 million acre Kuskokwim National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 1.0 million acres.

LUPC: Proposes as a 3.52 million Alaska National Lands with Forest Service as the manager.

### Decision Rationale:

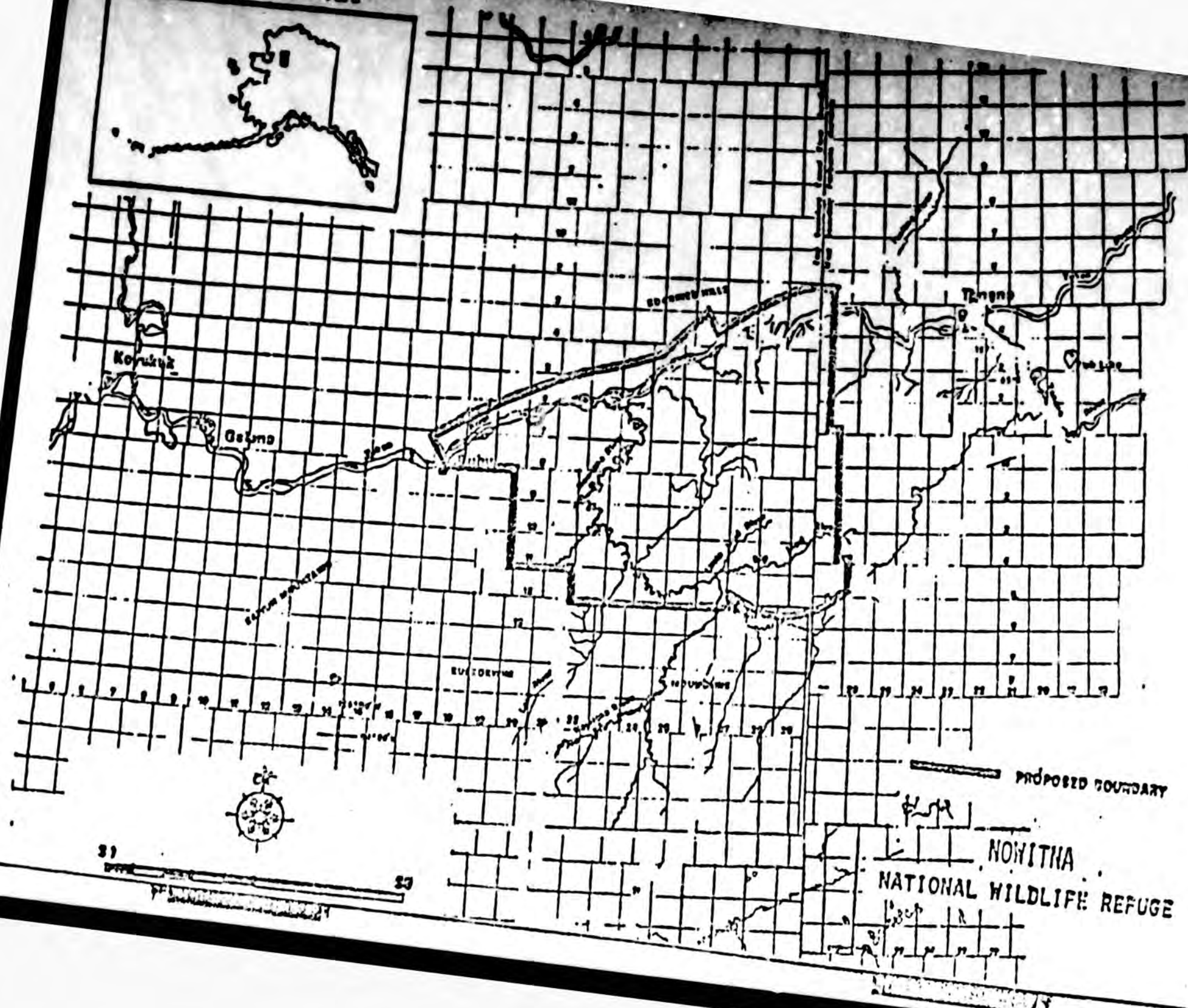
The Nowitna River Drainage, from its upper reaches to the floodplain lowlands near the Yukon River is primarily important for significant breeding populations of waterfowl—whitefronted geese utilize nearly all of the riverine flats for nesting and brooding sites. Within the lower flats where over 75 percent of the surface area is water, hundreds of thousands of ducks along with trumpeter swans nest annually. The Nowitna River floodplains are of high importance for poose, providing the essential winter range for a wide ranging population. Trapping of furbearing

animals has always been an important activity in the proposal area both for subsistence and for commercial purposes. Salmon spawning, sheffish, and northern pike contribute to the high fishery values of the drainage basin. Complete ecosystem management, essential to the Nowitna area in order to preserve and perpetuate the high fish and wildlife values, will be achieved by Wild river designation for the Nowitna which will help protect goose habitat along that river.

The northern portion of the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge proposal is a low lying flat consisting of lakes, ponds, potholes, sloughs, and streams. The area is a typical interior floodplain habitat community with a mixed vegetative community of willow, birch, cottonwoods, and scattered spruce. Small areas within the proposal have been identified as having potential commercial timber values adjacent to the river. However, these are within areas which are not normally logged because of the potential negative impacts on water quality and soil erosion.

Refuge designation would permit no new mining claims. Oil and gas exploration and development would be subject to Secretarial decision and classification and permit requirements. However, the boundary has been withdrawn in the northwest from around State selections in a hardrock mineral province, and no other mineral conflicts occur within the proposal area.





NOWITNA  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

September 1, 1977

## SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge containing approximately 2.09 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters within the proposal, including bays and sounds as indicated.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the significant migratory bird resources utilizing the lands and waters of the refuge; to lp maintain fish and wildlife resources of the Selawik basin; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the Selawik basin to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Selawik basin.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes a refuge of 1.4 million acres with addit on of Chamisso NWR.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 2.5 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a part of a 7.7 million acre refuge in the Kotzebue Sound area.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a part of an 8.3 million acre refuge in the Noatak-Selawik area.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a 730,000 acre refuge.

IUPC: Proposes a refuge of 1.5 million acres.

### Decision Rationale:

National and international migratory bird as well as fish and wildlife resources are widely known today and warrant refuge protection to ensure perpetuation of these resources and our treaty obligations. (See IUPC d(2) recomm., 1974 USDI EIS, HR 39, HR 1652, HR 2082, S 1787.)

## SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Selawik lowlands have a low metallic mineral potential, although the possible occurrence of buried alkaline complexes with associated rare earth deposits cannot be dismissed. The area has a low to moderate petroleum potential. Hydroelectric power potential is known to exist in the area. Boundaries have been drawn to avoid mineral values in the south and southeast and geothermal values in the west, although this eliminated significant migratory bird nesting habitat and caribou in the east. Oil and gas exploration or development of nationally significant deposits could be permitted according to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict permit requirements.

Administrative jurisdiction will protect the bays and sounds included within the refuge boundaries.

The State of Alaska has identified possible surface transportation routes crossing the proposed area for which feasibility, demand and socioeconomic studies have not been made. Designation of the area as wildlife refuge does not necessarily preclude the establishment of transportation corridors where such activity is not inconsistent with refuge purposes.

Reindeer grazing must be strictly regulated to control the size of the herds, areas to be grazed, seasonal patterns of grazing, and methods and extent of predator control in the vicinity.





September 1, 1977

## TETLIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate all of the federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map totaling approximately 765 thousand acres, as the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. Within the boundary could be an administrative site of not more than 5 acres and an access road operated and maintained by the National Park Service in conjunction with the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park operations to the south. Both will be compatible with the purpose for which the area is established.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate and provide for internationally significant migratory birds which utilize the Tetlin area as well as all other forms of fish, wildlife and their habitats. To provide a variety of opportunities for interpretive, educational, scientific and other fish and wildlife-wildlands oriented recreational uses. In addition, a cooperative management agreement will be sought with the Tetlin Native Corporation regarding fish and wildlife management activities on the refuge and their reservation.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposed inclusion as a unit of the Wrangell Mountain National Forest.

H.R. 39 (Udall): A portion of the area proposed for national park.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposed 320,000 acre Snag Creek National Wildlife Refuge.

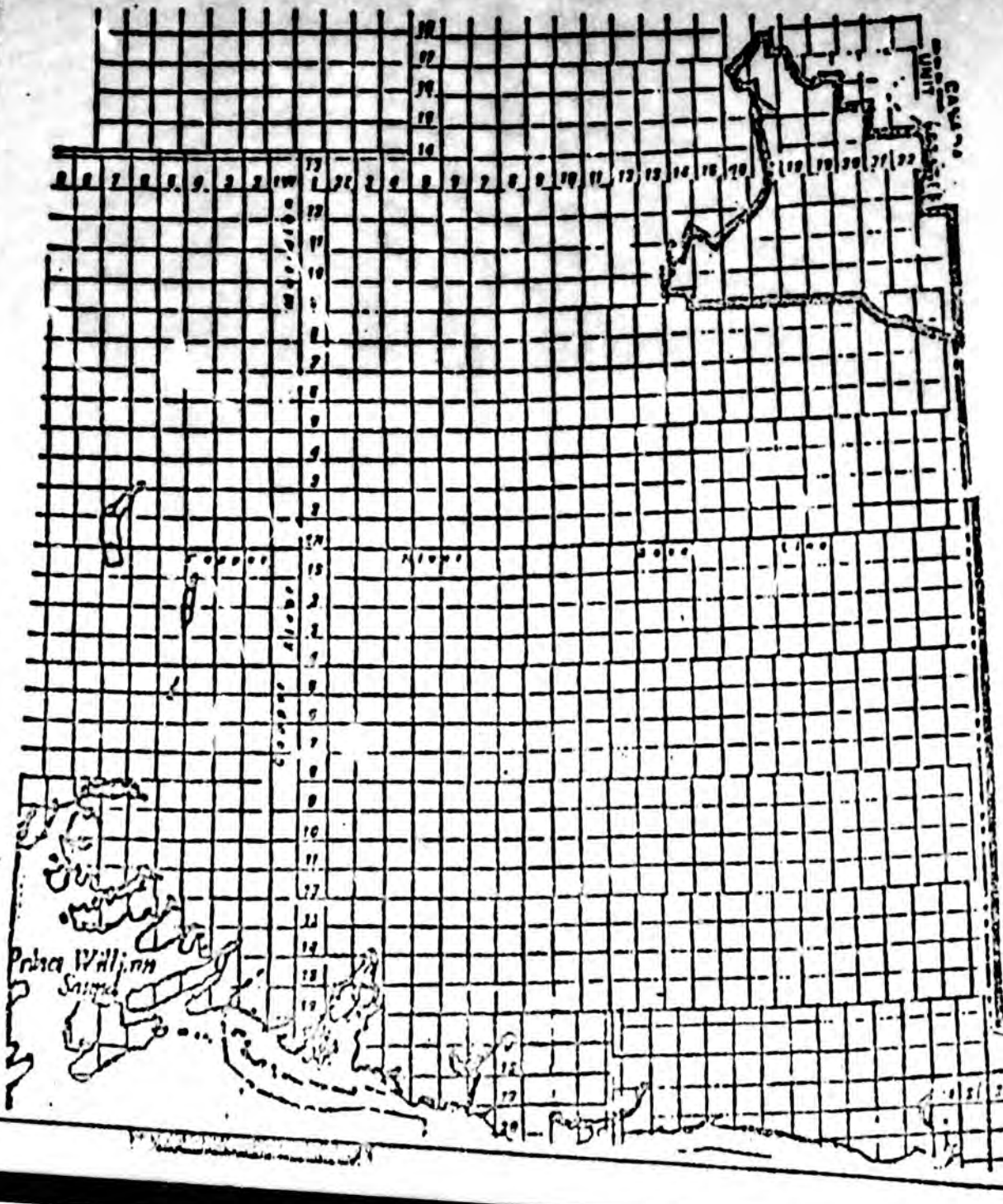
H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposed 3.1 million acres Tetlin National Wildlands (FWS management).

H.R. 1787 (Stevens): Proposed inclusion on Wrangell-St. Elias Federal Cooperative Lands.

LUPC: Portions proposed on 2.9 million acre Alaska National Lands Classification (NPS management).

### Decision Rationale:

This area has been proposed as a unit of the National Forest System. On the other hand, mineral potential is minimal and oil and gas potential is low.



Proposed boundary

**TETLIN  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**





**TOGIAK NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE****Recommended Proposal:**

To designate the existing Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge and all federal lands and waters described by the accompanying map, totaling approximately 3.84 million acres, as the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Kanaktok River is recommended as a National Wild River.

**Objectives:**

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the significant marine bird and mammal, other migratory bird and fishery resources of the mountain, river and marine habitats of the Togiak area; to enhance and restore the large mammal populations historically inhabiting the area; to protect the watershed of Bristol and Kuskokwim Bays; to protect the habitats utilized by these fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the Togiak area to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interest within the area of ecological concern.

**Comparison with Other Proposals:**

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes a refuge of 2.74 million acres and adds Cape Newenham NWR.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 3.5 million acres and adds Cape Newenham NWR.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 4.2 million acres, the addition of Cape Newenham NWR and 3 miles offshore including Hagemeister Island.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a FWS managed cooperative area of 240,000 acres.

**Decision Rationale:**

The potential for reindeer grazing also denotes a capacity for the habitat to sustain caribou—a species being considered for reintroduction in the proposal. These two activities are not compatible, but discussions with Native groups generally reveal a greater desire to hunt caribou than to herd reindeer.

September 1, 1977

**TOGIAX NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE**

The proposed refuge is located adjacent to a major hard rock mineral province containing known and potential deposits of mercury, antimony, gold, platinum, palladium, zinc, copper, and silver. These mineral hot spots were accommodated by removing them from the proposed refuge area. 11-

The boundary also excludes State selected lands in the northeast part of the ecosystem.





September 1, 1977

## YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate the existing Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge and all other federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map, totaling approximately 11.11 million acres, as the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. As with all other proposals, the boundary would confer administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the refuge.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the internationally significant migratory bird, fish and marine mammal resources utilizing the lands and waters of the YukonKuskokwim Delta; to maintain the resident fish and wildlife resources of the Delta; to protect the habitat utilized by the many species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the YukonKuskokwim Delta to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State, and private lands and interests in the YukonKuskokwim Delta.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes a refuge of 5.16 million acres.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 6.3 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a refuge of 19 million acres.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 6.4 million acres with 3 mile offshore jurisdiction.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a core refuge of 3.6 million acres and two FWS managed cooperative areas of 5.0 million acres.

LUPC: Proposes a core refuge of 5.7 million acres with an FWS managed cooperative area of 3.5 million acres.

Delta Natives: The 56 village member Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) has adopted a resolution to include all federal lands west of 161 degrees longitude in the refuge (approximately 20 million acres); the

## YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Decision Rationale:

The entire Delta area lies in a potential petroleum province. The highest oil and gas potential within the proposal lie within the existing units of the Clarence Rhode N.W.R. and are subject to Secretarial classification and permitting for exploration or extraction, provided that there is a National need, NEPA requirements are complied with, and it can be done compatibly with refuge objectives.

The State of Alaska has identified possible surface transportation routes crossing the proposed area for which feasibility, demand, and socioeconomic studies have not been made. The Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers are major navigation routes, the use of which is guaranteed by treaty with Canada. This use, at current levels, would not conflict with objectives. Results of actions to increase navigation, such as the proposed Yukon-Kuskokwim connecting channel, could create some conflict, particularly if dredging of new channels is requested.

Reindeer grazing would be reviewed during the 3 year management planning process with recommendations developed at that time.

The Andreafsky River area and the East Fork area are the primary nesting ground for 90 percent of this country's bristle-thighed curlew, are qualified for wild and scenic river designation and provide habitat to a local caribou herd. Other migratory bird values are notable in this portion of the proposal.

Hagemeister Island will not, as previously contemplated, be included within this refuge, but will be included in the Alaska Marine Control NWR.



BERING SEA

Lake Eklavik  
Air Force Station

Kuskokwim Bay

Proposed Boundary

YUKON DELTA  
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



September 1, 1997

## YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

### Recommended Proposal:

To designate as the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 8.45 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map. The Sheenjek River is recommended as a National Wild River.

The Rampart Dam withdrawal would be revoked by this action.

### Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, internationally significant waterfowl and other migratory bird resources that utilize the lands and waters of the Yukon Flats; to protect the migration and spawning habitats of the salmon fishery; to protect the resident mammal population; to protect and manage habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of the villages within the boundary to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Yukon Flats area.

### Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes 3.59 million acres as a Refuge and 5.50 million acres as a National Forest.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 12.3 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a refuge of 3.6 million acres.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 16.8 million acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a 2.59 million acre National Forest and a 3.94 million acre USFS-managed cooperative area.

LUPC: Proposes two refuge units totaling 2.3 million acres with 5.5 million acres to be managed by USFS as National lands.

### Decision Rationale:

Commercial timber harvest along streams and in wetland areas would be detrimental to wildlife habitat if not conducted under strict controls.

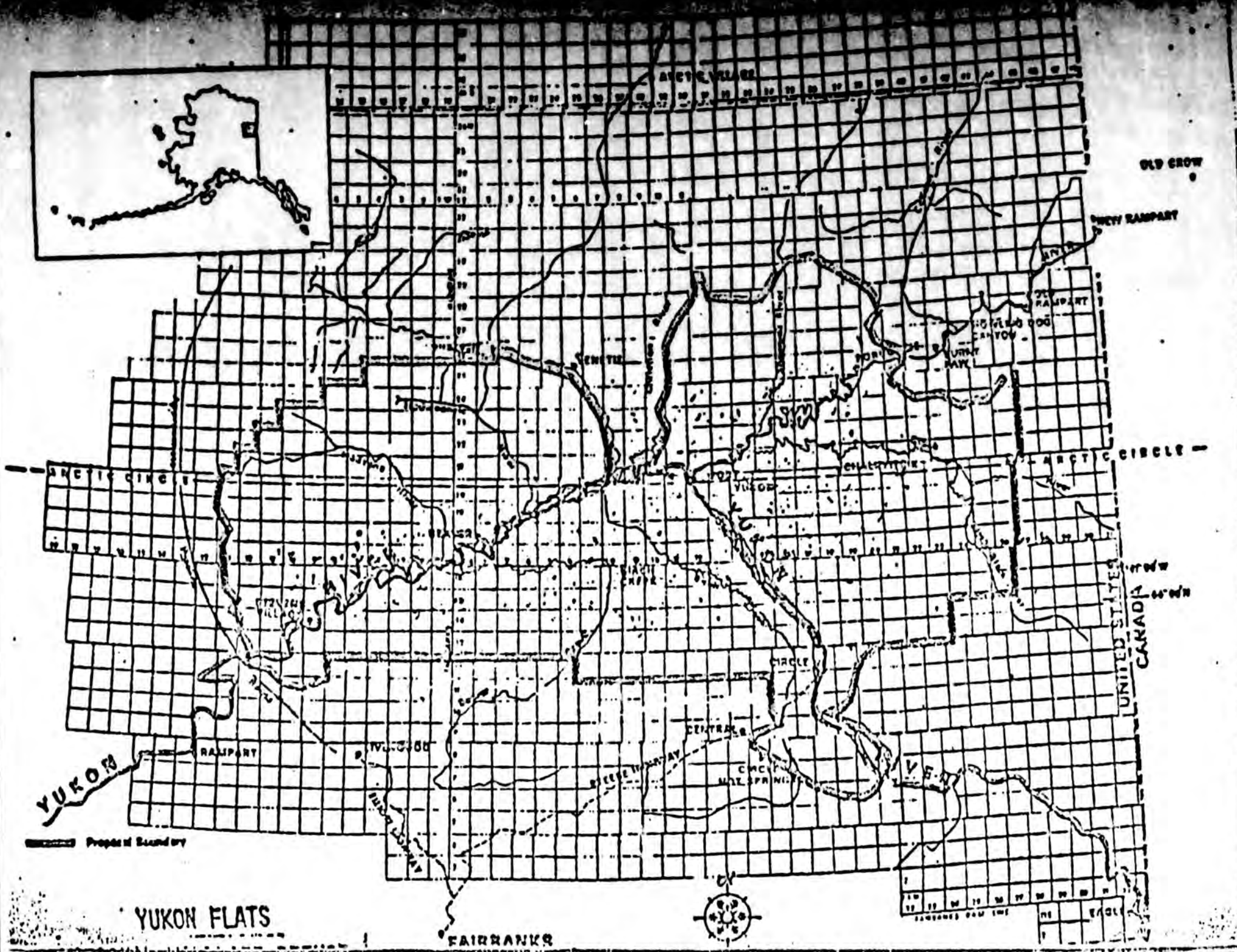
and would conflict with existing subsistence use of timber resources.

The Krutilla-Brubaker report commissioned by the MUPC discusses the favorable opportunity costs of d(2) designation in areas containing some timber values but lacking reasonable rotation capability, transportation, markets, etc. The 1974 Final EIS's for Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and Porcupine National Forest also contain excellent discussions on the relative resource values of this area. Refuge designation does not preclude house logging or timber harvest for wildlife management purposes. Conflict is therefore judged to be minor.

Parts of the Yukon Flats have been suggested as agricultural lands, development of which would be inimical to wildlife habitat protection. The feasibility and cost effectiveness of agriculture in this area has yet to be demonstrated. Currently, investment costs including clearing, leveling, draining, etc., would appear to present matters requiring careful analyses prior to full acceptance as "high" agricultural potential. Much of the agricultural land will be within Native (private) land areas where the above matters could be thoroughly tested. These corporations have financial capability to develop if found feasible. Due to impacts such development would have on a high portion of the most important wetland habitats, particularly the use of fertilizers and pesticides, the need for refuge status on adjacent lands and waters is greatly increased. Management programs to permit refuge lands to harbor large numbers of displaced wildlife, should extensive agricultural development occur, will be essential.

The refuge lies within potential oil and gas and uranium provinces. Any exploration or extraction for oil and gas would be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict permit requirements. No new mining claims would be allowed.

The proposed Ramparts Dam hydroelectric project withdrawal would be revoked as it would destroy the subsistence, and fish and wildlife values of Yukon Flats and is not considered a viable project at this time.



YUKON FLATS

FAIRBANKS

OLD CROW

NEW RAMPART

OLD RAMPART

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**NATIONAL WILDLIFE RESOURCES  
STATE AND NATIVE SELECTIONS  
WITHIN D-2 PROPOSALS**

|                        | Currently Available<br>Federal Acreage | Native<br>Selection | Estimated Future<br>Refuge Acreage | State<br>Selection | Navigable<br>Waters |
|------------------------|----------------------------------------|---------------------|------------------------------------|--------------------|---------------------|
| Kaska Marine Resources | 430,000                                | Unknown             | 430,000                            | Unknown            | Unknown             |
| Petic                  | 8,354,566                              | 16,125              | 8,354,566                          | 1,182,500          | 0                   |
| Charof                 | 1,031,480                              | 1,830               | 1,031,480                          | 0                  | 20,000              |
| Copper River           | 1,335,814                              | 404,000             | 1,537,814                          | 61,100             | 49,500              |
| Amoko                  | 2,839,763                              | 319,000             | 2,839,763                          | 0                  | 0                   |
| Anuti                  | 1,052,000                              | 297,000             | 1,200,000                          | 10,000             | 0                   |
| Enal                   | 183,556                                | 30,550              | 214,106                            | 24,444             | 0                   |
| Oyukuk                 | 3,244,275                              | 640,000             | 3,326,775                          | 44,000             | 40,000              |
| Awitna                 | 1,450,000                              | 170,500             | 1,450,000                          | 66,000             | 17,700              |
| Clawik                 | 1,727,000                              | 1,120,450           | 2,091,550                          | 0                  | 682,000             |
| Etlin                  | 763,096                                | 99,377              | 765,096                            | 100,000            | 0                   |
| Ogisk                  | 3,447,863                              | 793,000             | 3,844,863                          | 0                  | 0                   |
| Ukon Delta             | 10,863,000                             | 8,000,000           | 11,107,000                         | 0                  | 932,000             |
| Ukon Flats             | 7,310,222                              | 3,715,421           | 8,449,792                          | 4,000              | 214,400             |
| TOTALS                 | 44,034,372                             | 8,407,253           | 46,642,807                         | 1,502,044          | 1,955,000           |

•

# CORRECTION

• MEMO

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9/12/77

Made for the

DARE

per lecture,  
quibbling

Memorandum

To: Cynthia Wilson  
Special Assistant to the Secretary

From: <sup>AS/CL</sup> Assistant Secretary - Energy and Minerals *AS/C.P. Eddy*

Subject: Discussion of Hard Rock Minerals in Secretary's Testimony  
and Briefing Book for D-2 Lands

As you know, it is our view that the Secretary's decision on D-2 lands considered the mineral potential of each area as fully as possible given the limited state of mineral data; and that he made extensive boundary adjustments to accommodate areas of known mineralization. At the same time, we should take care to be as accurate as possible concerning the mineral potential of those areas included in the Secretary's recommendations. We should not detract from a good decisionmaking process by what might be taken as post facto justifications.

In general, the testimony should clearly recognize that there are a number of areas of known mineralization and areas favorable or highly favorable for discoveries in the Secretary's recommendation, but on balance that the other resource values outweigh allowing future exploration and production.

The briefing book needs substantial correction to accurately reflect the mineral values of the proposed areas. Attached is a list of specific changes we believe should be made. In particular, referring primarily to existing claims and their appraised values is not necessarily a realistic indication of mineral potential. Please let me know if you would like to discuss these recommendations.

*Told John  
that Bill Prinz  
& I put this together  
with Dale*

Attachment

cc: Secy's File (2) *AS/CL*  
Secy's Reading File  
A/S - LW  
A/S - FW&P  
A/S - EM (2)  
Director, Geological Survey  
Acting Director, Bureau of Mines



Admiralty Island: Statement that no major mineral values have been identified is incorrect. Mining, primary for gold, has occurred mainly in the Funter Bay area. A new significant discovery of nickel-copper-cobalt has been made in the same area. Another copper-zinc-silver discovery valued at \$120 million has been made this year in the Green Creek area and the prospects for finding additional deposits is excellent. At least two other silver-zinc-lead deposits are under active exploration, and two of several copper deposits are being prospected. Recent reconnaissances on Admiralty have identified two previous unknown areas of mineralizations.

Aniakchak: Although no deposits have been located in the proposed area, the southeastern slope of most of the Alaska Peninsula is highly favorable for the occurrence of minerals.

Bering Land Bridge: We agree that most of the best mineralized area for berglium, tungsten, tin and fluorspar have been excluded. However, it is not possible to say that the remaining area with some claims has low potential, Part of the Kongarok district remains in the proposal area.



Cape Krusenstern: The briefing statement says that the area has low potential and that there are no claims. We would say that the geologic environments indicate favorable potential although no discoveries have been made.

Denali National Park: Although there is no significant mining at this time, an area of 400,000 acres in the northern addition that includes the Kantishna mining district is very favorable for the occurrence of metallic mineral deposits and is part of a larger mineral trend now being recognized along the north flank of the Alaska Range. Three areas in the southern addition are also highly mineralized.

Gates of the Arctic: This is coincident with one of the highest potential hardrock mineral areas in Alaska. Contrary to the statement in the briefing book, the southern one third of the proposed area has a high mineral potential. All of the potential mineralized areas have not been excluded. The proven discoveries to date were made in open ground and there is every indication that similar discoveries could be made in the closed area to the east.



Glacier Bay: Area is not presently under exploration, but southeastern part of northern addition contains strong indications of nickel-copper-cobalt deposits similar to the important deposit in ~~Glacier Bay NM.~~ Isolation is not a factor. Industry was ready to develop deposit to the south which is in similar terrain prior to withdrawal of monument.

Kenai Fjords: The briefing statement refers to low mineral potential. We believe that the southwest corner is favorable where gold mining has occurred in the past. We don't consider area highly favorable.

Kobuk Valley: Statement is incorrect. Few deposits have been found to date because area has been closed to exploration during time discoveries were made in adjacent Kobuk-Ambler district. Area has same highly favorable geology for copper-lead-zinc-silver-gold discoveries as Kobuk-Ambler district. Two claim groups do not indicate lack of potential. "No market value" can presently apply to much of Alaska in sense of lack of access.



**Lake Clark:** Statement understates importance of minerals. About one-third of the area running generally north-south through the center is highly mineralized with potentially significant occurrences of copper, molybdenum, lead, zinc, iron, and antimony. A significant copper deposit, Kasna Creek, and a molybdenum discovery occur a few miles inside the south boundary. Considerable drilling, including a program by our Department, has been done at the Kasna Creek deposit. Most mineral discoveries have been made at the north and south ends of the proposed park because of easier access but there are many anomalous areas indicating equally high potential through the proposed park itself. "No marketable minerals" has little meaning in the sense of long-range mineral adequacy. Considerable interest has been shown by industry within the last three years.

Noatak: The statement that the area has low potential is incorrect. Closed to mineral exploration during the recent active period in the Kobuk-Ambler area, no deposits have been proven by drilling but the geology of the area is highly favorable to favorable for discovery. Particular areas of highest interest are believed to contain lead-zinc-buxite deposits, copper-zinc-barite deposits, as well as significant deposits of chromium, nickel, iron, copper and platinum group metals.

Wrangell-St. Elias: The briefing book understates the mineral potential of this area when it says that the preserve unit has some concentrations of minerals that may have high potential. Much of the proposed park and preserve is heavily mineralized. Existing mining claims indicate only part of the potential, probably a relatively small part. Areas much broader than the 71 claim groups are known to contain important deposits of copper and/or molybdenum, and chromium, zinc, silver and gold. This is one area in which Interior has done considerable work.



Yukon-Charlie: Statement reports that there is some potential  
for gold. It would be better to replace some with favorable  
There has been production over the years. Also, the placer  
deposits contain tin and tungsten.

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Alaska Peninsular Study Area: The briefing book contains no mineral information. The southeastern ridge of the peninsula has a high potential for precious metal deposits and the porphyry copper-molybdenum deposits. Eight significant deposits are known in the southern part of the area.

Arctic National Wildlife Refuge: There are other areas with potential for the occurrence of copper, lead, and zinc deposits other than the Chandalar district described in the briefing book. In fact the mineral potential map mutually agreed-to by the State, Commission, and Interior shows the Chandalar district as favorable for mineral discoveries whereas a large area to the north and a belt along the Canadian border is shown to be highly favorable. Two important copper and copper-molybdenum deposits are known and another significant copper prospect has been found.



Becharof Lake: The briefing book should read that the potential of this area is unknown because very little prospecting and exploration has been carried out. What is important is that the area is highly favorable for discoveries.

Kanuti: We agree that no significant mineral deposits are known but the east half of the unit is considered highly favorable for metallic and related nonmetallic mineral deposits.

Koyukuk: As noted in the briefing statement, the northern boundary has been modified to exclude the highly favorable area for discovery of uranium-thorium gold, and platinum deposits.



Selawik: The briefing statement notes that boundaries have been drawn to avoid mineral values in south and southwest. Although parts of the highly favorable belt along the south was excluded, much of it remains in the proposed refuge.

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Togiak: As noted in the briefing book, the known "mineral hot spots" were excluded. However, the intervening ground in a narrow belt of highly favorable ground trending northwest mostly in the northwest corner was not excluded.

PRESS



PRESS RELEASE

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands is currently following up a freedom of information request made by their chairman, Steven Cowper this November. Attorneys employed by the Steering Council are going through the files of the Bureau of Mines in an attempt to determine whether any information regarding mineral potential and evaluation of potential D-2 areas has been suppressed.

Chairman Cowper also stated that if indeed any information of the Bureau of Mines was intentionally omitted from study by the agencies asked to comment on the administration's D-2 proposal that the bill recommended by the President was predicated on false information and is meaningless.

The Council also announces that Congressman Seiberling has agreed to amend his bill, HR-39 to include language which would guarantee access to people with valid mining claims or other valid claims on land surrounded by public lands. The exact language is attached.

Mike Colletta, of the Council stated that although this does not make HR-39 acceptable to the Steering Council, it is a step in the right direction and he is glad to see that Congressman Seiberling is willing to negotiate on important issues in good faith.

December 29, 1977

PRESS RELEASE

Accusations that the Department of the Interior suppressed information vital to the (d)(2) issue are false and seem to be part of a deliberate campaign to distort the truth about the Carter Administration's Alaskan lands proposal, an Interior spokesman said today.

"The entire process by which the federal government developed its national park-refuge-wild rivers proposal for Alaska was very open," said Cynthia Wilson, special assistant to Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus. "In fact, we received compliments from the State of Alaska, among others, for our willingness to listen and consider various viewpoints in arriving at a decision."

The Interior statement came after the Steering Council for Alaska Lands last week announced it is following up a Freedom of Information request to determine whether any information regarding mineral potential and evaluation of potential (d)(2) areas has been suppressed.

"The Steering Council statement is inaccurate and seriously misstates the facts as they occurred," she said.

"Far from suppressing information either from other agencies or from Alaskans, the Interior Department has gone out of its way to make information on the (d)(2) issue available to all concerned," Wilson said.

"The Freedom of Information request that was recklessly reported to be in the 'follow up' stage was, in fact, completely answered nearly a week before the report appeared," she said. "Here are the facts:

"On Dec. 8, the Bureau of Mines received a request for information from Mr. Cowper. Three days later a lawyer for the Steering Council met with Bureau of Mines employees to state the Council's needs. On Dec. 16, two Steering Council lawyers were given total access to files they had identified as containing materials they wanted. On Dec. 21, the bureau mailed out copies of all 18 documents they lawyers asked for. Since the cost of copying was less than \$25, copying charges were waived.

"The request was received, complied with and documents were mailed out within two weeks. The request could have been handled more quickly if Steering Council lawyers had not had scheduling conflicts.

ANCHORAGE, Alaska (AP) —

**PRESS RELEASE \_ PAGE TWO**

"While there may be genuine disagreements between some Alaskans and the Interior Department," she said, "Apparently deliberate distortions of facts such as this do nothing to resolve them. Instead such distortions simply poison the atmosphere and make it more difficult to deal with problems in a factual way."

"Mineral potential of lands proposed for national park or refuge status was closely examined and, in some cases, boundaries were redrawn to exclude potent mineral rich areas," she said.

"For instance, in proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park, the Killik River area was removed from original proposals to allow oil exploration and development," Wilson noted. In the Wrangells, a special classification was proposed to allow exploration and development in two high potential mineralized pockets within the park proposal, she added.

"In some areas, there were hard decisions to be made such as wilderness status rather than oil exploration in the proposed Arctic Wildlife Refuge," she said. "But these decisions were made with all the available information at hand."



ALASKA'S LARGEST NEWSPAPER

Christmas Daylight  
5 hours 30 minutes  
Sunrise 9:15 a.m.  
Sunset 2:45 p.m.

# The Anchorage Times

Christmas Tides  
High  
6:23 a.m. 25.8 ft.  
6:01 p.m. 25.6 ft.  
Low  
12:39 a.m. -1.4 ft.  
12:40 p.m. 4.9 ft.

Volume 63 No. 354 32 Pages ★

Anchorage, Alaska, Saturday, December 24, 1977

Single Copy Price 25 Cents

# STATE PROBING D2 DATA

## Panel Seeks Federal Records

The state's special legislative committee on D2 land says it is probing federal records to see if the Interior Department withheld mineral data when it prepared the Carter administration's proposals for new parks in Alaska.

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands says it is following up a formal request under the federal Freedom of Information Act. The request was made in November by state Rep. Steve Cowper, D-Fairbanks, council chairman.

The record request apparently was filed after reports that Interior officials siding with environmental groups on the D2 land issue side-tracked agency reports indicating high mineral development potential for Alaska land proposed for park withdrawals.

Attorneys employed by the council are examining Bureau of Mines files in an attempt to determine whether any information regarding mineral potential and evaluation of potential D2 areas has been suppressed, the council said in a prepared statement yesterday.

Cowper said if any information of the Bureau of Mines was intentionally omitted from study by the agencies asked to comment on the Carter administration's D2 proposal, the bill recommended to the president was predicated on false information and is meaningless.

The council also announced yesterday that U.S. Rep. John Seiberling, D-Ohio, has agreed to D2 bill amendments guaranteeing access to persons with valid mining claims or other valid claims on land surrounded by public lands.

Seiberling is chairman of the House subcommittee which early next year will act on a bill to withdraw more than 100 million acres of federal land in Alaska for new parks, wildlife refuges, national forests and wilderness areas.

State Sen. Mike Colletta, R-Anchorage and a member of the council, said in the same release that although this does not make the current D2 land bill acceptable to the Steering Council for Alaska Lands, it is a step in the right direction.

He also said he is glad to see that Seiberling is willing to negotiate on the mining claims issue.

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