SCOMM

#22:54

[redacted]

[redacted]

Sincerely,

[redacted]

P. O. Box 7
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
January 11, 1977

TO ALL AMERICANS

Every human activity is dependent in some way upon the mineral industry.

It should be apparent to everyone by now what it means to have the gas pumps go dry. It will be even more chaotic if we should have to do without the aluminum that carries the electricity to the consumer or the same aluminum which forms the wings and air frame of the planes we travel in.

Take away chromium, manganese, tin and the many more which we import to make our industrial civilization tick and it becomes catastrophic.

It is axiomatic that the less we mine domestically, the more we must import from uncertain foreign sources. With the rapidly changing international picture, friendly nations today may be in an opposing camp tomorrow.

Call it good business, economic blackmail or military strategy to unreasonably increase the price of raw materials or to deny access at any price in times of international stress; but under any label, it only spotlights the importance of exploring for and determining our domestic sources of every mineral that we use and to developing them for the nations normal demand and an emergency stockpile.

Only this action will prevent the unwarranted price increases and economic blackmail that now threatens our national welfare and international role.

As all international trade is in effect, only barter, it is both advisable and necessary that we use some foreign produced minerals as they are available at reasonable prices and are in effect traded to us for our excess products.

To fail this will deny the developing world the opportunity and tools to raise their standards of living and more ominous, hasten the day when our domestic sources are exhausted with all that portends.

Every instinct of self preservation and national survival demands that we avoid any position of vulnerability in the supply of minerals.

With these basic truths in mind, it is most apparent that our National Interest is being dangerously neglected in this prime area.

We are now considering the withdrawal of D-2 lands in Alaska for National Interests, Parks, Wild and Scenic Rivers, Wildlife and Wilderness Refuges and Forests. These are without doubt, worthy projects; but are they not all, combined, ,

of much less importance to our National Interest than the mineral reserves which are to be found in Alaska?

Our survival as an industrial civilization is dependent upon the one, a fuller life upon the others. Without the first, there is no occasion for the latter. It is the egg before the chicken.

Because it is also axiomatic that minerals can only be produced from the sites where they were placed by a provident God, does it not follow that the Administration and the Congress in dealing with the D-2 withdrawals, give top priority to this First National Interest by establishing a National Mineral Lands reserve to include all known mineralized areas within Alaska whose principal use shall be for the exploration, development, and production of minerals to meet the needs of the United States of America; that recognizing the impossibility of the inclusion of all mineral deposits in such Mineral Lands which might be discovered by future exploration, that a permanent program of mineral prospecting and exploration be instituted and maintained in all Federal Lands including the National Interest lands; and when a mineralized area or deposit is discovered, that this area be added to the National Interest Mineral Lands, and shall then be available to the people for development and production? This is the only rational conclusion!

To fail this accomplishment is to abandon our present standard of living, our Nations security and our international role in assisting the developing third world in its climb toward a better life for its peoples.

History will bear solemn witness to our wisdom or folly in dealing with these paramount and fundamental truths.

Respectfully submitted,

ALASKANS FOR INDEPENDENCE

JOSEPH E. VOGLER
Chairman

tained in section IV of the Act of January 2, 1976 (90 Stat. 1186) are desired to be used by the authorized officer, the classification will not become final without the specific approval of the Secretary.

Subpart 2483.1—Applications

2483.1-1 Application or Bureau Motion.
2483.1-2 Filing.
2483.1-3 Rejection or suspension.
2483.1-4 Administrative Review.

Subpart 2483.2—Proposed Classification

2483.2-1 Commencement of Classification Action.
2483.2-2 Proposed Classification Decisions.
2483.2-3 Protests.

Subpart 2483.3—Classification

2483.3-1 Involving an environmental impact statement.
2483.3-2 In absence of protests.
2483.3-3 With protests.
2483.3-4 Classification by Secretary without certain procedures.
2483.3-5 Administrative Review.

Subpart 2483.1—Applications

§ 2483.1-1 Application or Bureau Motion.

Lands may be classified for appropriation in response to either an application for appropriation or on Bureau Motion.

§ 2483.1-2 Filing.

(a) An application must be on an approved form. Application forms and lists indicating the proper office for the filing of applications may be obtained from any office of the Bureau. All applications must be submitted in accordance with the applicable provisions of Subpart 1821 of this chapter and all other regulations concerning filing.

(b) The filing of an application gives no right to enter, occupy, or settle upon the lands.

(c) All filing fees which accompany applications submitted in accordance with the regulations of this Subpart shall be earned upon the filing of such applications with any office of the Bureau.

§ 2483.1-3 Rejection or suspension.

The classification authorities cited in § 2480.0-3, authorize classification action and applications requesting classification may be rejected without classification action at the discretion of the authorized officer or as provided by other regulations of this chapter.

(b) If the requested lands have already been classified and the application is for a type of appropriation not allowable by the existing classification, the application shall be rejected.

(c) An application for a type of appropriation not allowable under a proposed classification decision shall be suspended until the proposed decision is vacated or a final decision is issued.

(d) Applications shall also be rejected where the provisions of Subpart 2091 and other regulations of this chapter concerning segregation apply. However, applications shall not be rejected solely on the basis that the land is withdrawn pending classification under this Part.

(e) Upon finality of a classification decision, any inconsistent applications, which are then pending, will be rejected.

(f) Decisions rejecting applications will contain a statement giving the reasons for rejection and advising the applicant of corrective steps, if any, that may be taken.

(g) Upon finality of a decision rejecting an application, any advance payments on other such monies, except filing fees and reimbursement payments, submitted with the application will be returned or refunded.

§ 2483.1-4 Administrative review.

A rejection or suspension of an application pursuant to § 2483.3(a) through (e), supra, shall not be appealable to the Board of Land Appeals.

Subpart 2483.2—Proposed Classification

§ 2483.2-1 Commencement of classification action.

If an application is not rejected or suspended, or if the classification action is initiated by Bureau motion, the authorized officer shall proceed to examine the lands and prepare a proposed classification decision.

§ 2483.2-2 Proposed classification decision.

(a) Before issuing a proposed classification decision, the authorized officer shall determine whether the proposed action requires preparation of an environmental impact statement (an EIS) under section 102(2)(c) of the National Environmental Policy Act (43 U.S.C. 4332 (2)(c)). In those instances where he determines that an EIS is required, the authorized officer shall proceed to prepare an EIS based on the proposed classification decision.

(b) The authorized officer shall make and issue a proposed classification decision which shall (1) state whether the lands will be retained or offered for appropriation; (2) if appropriation, state the extent or under which authority(ies) appropriation will be allowed as provided in § 2482.1 of Subpart 2482 of this part; (3) state whether an EIS has been or is being prepared; (4) identify any and all applications filed for the land; (5) if no application has been filed and disposition is contemplated; state that the land will be open to application by all qualified persons on an equal-opportunity basis after public notice; (6) contain a statement of reasons in support of the decision proposed; and (7) specify a period of not less than 30 days during which protests shall be received. Should the authorized officer find good cause, the protest period may be shortened, and, if so shortened, the proposed decision shall contain the reason(s) in support of such lesser period of time.

(c) Such decisions shall be served upon (1) each applicant for use or appropriation of the land; (2) each permittee, licensee, or lessee using the land; (3) the local governing board, planning commission or other official body having land-use control authority in the area where the land is located; (4) any governmental officials or agencies from whom written comments concerning future use of the lands have recently been received; and (5) such other persons as the authorized officer deems appropriate.

(d) A proposed classification decision that would classify more than 2,560 acres shall be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and in a newspaper having general circulation in the vicinity of the lands. A proposed classification decision for 2,560 acres or less may be also so published if it is deemed appropriate by the authorized officer.

(e) The authorized officer shall hold a public meeting on the proposal if the proposed classification is for more than 100,000 acres, or he determines that sufficient public interest exists to warrant the time and expense of a meeting.

§ 2483.2-3 Protests.

After a proposed classification decision has been issued, any interested party may file a written protest with the State Director during the period specified in the proposed decision. No particular form of protest is required. The protest must be sufficient to identify the specific proposed decision being protested.

Subpart 2483.3—Classification

§ 2483.3-1 Involving an environmental impact statement.

If, under § 2483.2-2(a) of Subpart 2483.2 of this part, it was determined that an EIS is necessary, no classification will become final until the final EIS has been filed. In such cases, the authorized officer shall issue a final classification notice or decision as appropriate.

§ 2483.3-2 In absence of protests.

If no protest is filed within the time allowed, the proposed classification shall become final, and the authorized officer shall serve a notice of final classification upon those served with the proposed decision. A notice shall also be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a local newspaper if the proposed decision was so published.

§ 2483.3-3 With protests.

If a protest to the proposed classification decision is timely filed, the following procedures shall apply:

(a) The protest shall be reviewed by the State Director. At the conclusion of the review, the State Director shall either vacate, affirm, or modify the proposed classification decision. Notice of his decision shall be served upon those served with the proposed classification decision and upon all protestants. It shall also be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a local newspaper if the proposed classification decision was so published.

(b) For a period of 30 days after service of the notice of the State Director's decision, any interested person may petition the Secretary for review. Notice of the filing of a petition with the Secretary

must be served on the State Director within the 30-day period.

(c) If within the 30-day period, the State Director does not receive notice of petition to the Secretary, the decision shall become the final classification decision.

(d) If a petition is timely received, including service on the State Director, the State Director's decision shall be suspended. Notice of suspension shall be given to the same persons and in the same manner as notice of the State Director's decision. Therefore, the Secretary shall make the final classification decision. Notice of the Secretary's action shall be given to the same persons and in the same manner as the notice of suspension.

§ 2483.3–4 Classification by Secretary without certain procedures.

Where the Secretary determines that the public interest would be served thereby, he may issue a final classification decision without following any or all of the procedures in §§ 2483.2–2(b) through 2483.2–3 of Subpart 2483.2 of this part and §§ 2483.3–2 and 2483.3–3 by publishing his decision in the FEDERAL REGISTER and a newspaper having general circulation in the vicinity of the lands being classified.

§ 2483.3–5 Administrative Review.

No person shall be entitled to any administrative review of a classification decision other than that provided by § 2483.3–3.

Subpart 2484—Opening of Lands

Sec.
2484.1 Preference rights.
2484.2 Appropriation in absence of preference rights.
2484.3 Right to enter, occupy, or settle.

Subpart 2484—Opening of Lands

§ 2484.1 Preference rights.

(a) No applicant shall have a preference right unless it is expressly provided by law.

(b) If it should be necessary for any reason to reject the application of the first applicant entitled to a preference right, other qualified applicants who filed prior to classification shall succeed to the preference right in order of filing.

§ 2484.2 Appropriation in absence of preference rights.

Where there is no preference right, the authorized officer shall, in accordance with the specifics of the classification:

(a) Seek application for the land from an applicant where there is only one possible qualified applicant, e.g., the State of Alaska.

(b) Publish a notice setting a time and place at which the land will be sold to the highest bidder.

(c) Publish a notice providing for a period during which applications may be filed, with the successful applicant to be determined by a drawing among all qualified applicants.

(d) In the event there is no response to the specific notices given in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section, the authorized officer, in his discretion may amend the classification or allow the classification to stand until the first qualified applicant submits a proper application, or the classification terminates for other reasons.

§ 2484.3 Right to enter, occupy, or settle.

(a) A classification for appropriation does not give a right to enter, locate, occupy, or settle upon the lands unless the classification decision expressly opens the lands. If a classification decision does not so provide, no person shall be entitled to possession or use of the land until otherwise expressly authorized by the authorized officer. Entry, location, occupancy, or settlement on the land prior to that time constitutes a trespass.

(b) After lands have been classified, all the laws and regulations governing the particular type of appropriation must be complied with in order for title to vest or other interest to pass. No final determination on whether an applicant has satisfied all requirements of law for appropriation need be made until the lands have been classified. No conveyancing instrument or lease shall be executed until the lands are opened.

Subpart 2485—Termination of Classification

§ 2485.1 Continuance.

A final classification shall continue in full force and effect until it is revoked, until it terminates by its own terms or by operation of law, or until the lands are reclassified. Lands may be reclassified at any time.

§ 2485.2 Recreation and public purpose classifications.

If no application is received for lands classified for appropriation under the Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869—869–4), within 18 months of the date of classification, the classification shall automatically terminate.

[FR Doc.77–1731 Filed 1–18–77;8:45 a.m.]

These proposed regulations would allow the Secretary of the Interior to classify or reclassify lands presently withdrawn under Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Copies of these regulations are available from Bureau of Land Management offices in Anchorage and Fairbanks.

Written comments should be submitted MAY 2 3 1977 , to:

Director (210)
Bureau of Land Management
U.S. Department of the Interior
Washington, D.C. 20240



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Bureau of Land Management

[43 CFR Part 2400]

ALASKA

Proposed Amendment of Principles and Procedures for Land Classifications

This proposed amendment of and addition to the regulations contained in Part 2400 of Title 43 of the Code of Federal Regulations is being made to add the authority for classification and reclassification of lands in Alaska contained in section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)), and to place all classification criteria and procedures relating to lands in Alaska under the proposed Subpart (2480).

It is hereby determined that the publication of this proposed rulemaking is not a major Federal action significantly affecting the quality of the human environment and that no detailed statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (42 U.S.C. 4332(2)(C)) is required.

The Department of the Interior has determined that this document does not contain a major proposal requiring preparation of an inflation impact statement under Executive Order 11821 and OMB Circular A-1071.

In accordance with section 310 of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976, public participation is invited in rulemaking. Interested parties may submit written comments, suggestions, or objections with respect to the proposed rules to the Director (210), Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C., on or before February 22, 1977.

Copies of comments, suggestions, or objections made pursuant to this notice will be available for public inspection at the foregoing address during regular working hours (7:45 a.m. to 4:15 p.m.).

It is therefore proposed to revise Chapter II, Subchapter B, Group 2400 of 43 CFR as set forth below.

JACK O. HORTON,
Assistant Secretary of the Interior.

JANUARY 14, 1977.

PART 2400—LAND CLASSIFICATION

1. Section 2400.0-2 is amended by designating the existing paragraph as paragraph (a) and adding a new paragraph (b) to read as follows:

§ 2400.0-2 Objectives.

. . . . . .

(b) Procedures for land classification in Alaka are contained in Subpart 2480 of this part.

§ 2400.0-3 [Amended]

2. Section 2400.0-3 is amended by deleting the words "in the case of Alaska," from the first sentence in paragraph (*l*).

3. Section 2400.0-3 is amended by deleting paragraph (h) and renumbering paragraphs (i) and (j) accordingly.

4. Part 2400 is amended by adding new Subparts 2480 to 2485 to read as follows:

Subpart 2480—Land Classification; Alaska

Sec.

2480.0-2 Objectives.
2480.0-3 Authority.
2480.0-4 Responsibility.
2480.0-5 Definitions.
2480.0-7 Applicability.

Subpart 2480—Land Classification; Alaska

§ 2480.0-2 Objectives.

Various statutes, many of which are cited in § 2480.0-3, authorize the Secretary of the Interior to classify Federal lands. The objectives of this subpart are (a) to specify those values and principles that will be considered in the exercise of the Secretary's authority and (b) to establish procedures for the prompt and efficient exercise of this authority with the knowledge and participation of interested parties, including the general public.

§ 2480.0-3 Authority.

The Secretary of the Interior, or his delegate, is authorized by 43 U.S.C. 2 to perform all executive duties in anywise respecting the public lands of the United States. He is also authorized by 43 U.S.C. 1624 to enforce and carry into execution by appropriate regulations every part of the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). The following statutes, among others, authorize land classification by the Secretary:

(a) Section 17(d)(1) of the ANCSA (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)) authorizes the

Secretary to classify or reclassify lands in Alaska withdrawn for classification and to open such lands to appropriation in accord with such classification. By various Public Land Orders, lands have been withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including State selections (some exceptions); from location and entry under the mining laws, with some exceptions for locations for metalliferous minerals (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2); and from leasing under the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended (30 U.S.C. sections 187–287 (1970)). By these Orders, all such lands not otherwise withdrawn or appropriated are subject to classification and reclassification.

(b) The Recreation and Public Purposes Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 869–869–4), authorizes the Secretary to classify lands for lease or sale for recreation or public purposes.

(c) The Act of August 30, 1949, as amended (43 U.S.C. 687b), authorizes the Secretary to sell at public auction lands that he classifies as suitable for industrial or commercial purposes, including construction of housing.

(d) Section 6(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1277(d)) authorizes the Secretary to exchange federally owned property which he classifies as suitable for exchange or other disposal for nonfederal property within the authorized boundaries of any federally administered component of the national wild and scenic rivers system.

§ 2480.0–4 Responsibility.

Except where specified to the contrary in this subpart, the authority of the Secretary to classify lands and make other determinations in accordance with the regulations of this part has been delegated to officials of the Bureau of Land Management.

§ 2480.0–5 Definitions.

As used in the regulations of this subpart—

(a) "Agricultural" refers to the growing of cultivated crops; it does not include grazing or the production of native grasses or native forage plants.

(b) "Authorized Officer" refers to the head of a Bureau of Land Management field office who has been delegated authority to make classification decisions.

(c) "Bureau" means the Bureau of Land Management.

(d) "Classification" means a positive determination as to whether certain Federal lands will be subject to appropriation under specified law(s) or will remain in Federal ownership and control.

(e) "Appropriation" means, but is not limited to, grant, sale, exchange, selection, entry, or location for purposes of transfer of title from Federal ownership; or a lease under the Recreation and Public Purpose Act (43 U.S.C. 869, et seq.) or under the Act of May 24, 1928, as amended (48 U.S.C. 211–214).

(f) "Land Use Plan" means a plan, as of a given point in time, that sets out the future use(s) of the land based upon a systematic analysis of physical, environmental, and socioeconomic factors affecting the land.

(g) "Secretary" means the Secretary of the Interior.

(h) "State Director" means the Director of the Alaska State Office, Bureau of Land Management.

§ 2480.0–7 Applicability.

The regulations of this Subpart govern all classification of lands administered by the Bureau that are made pursuant to the authorities described in § 2480.0–3. They also apply to lands not administered by the Bureau where the head of the administering agency agrees and the specific classification authority applies; e.g., the Recreation and Public Purposes Act (43 U.S.C. 869, et seq.). Classification is a prerequisite to the approval of all appropriations and entries under the following parts, among others, of this chapter: Exchanges—Group 2200; Original, Additional, Second, Adjoining Farm, and Enlarged Homesteads in Alaska—Subparts 2511, 2512, 2513, 2514, and 2567; Indian Allotments—Part 2530; Trade and Manufacturing Sites—Subpart 2563; State Grants—Subpart 2627; Recreation and Public Purposes—Part 2740 and Subpart 2912; Airports—Subpart 2911.

Subpart 2481—Classification Principles

Sec.
2481.1 General.
2481.2 Requirements.

Subpart 2481—Classification Principles

§ 2481.1 General.

The authorities in § 2480.0–3 of Subpart 2480 of this part grant the Secretary full discretion, subject to statutory guidelines and limitations, to determine whether to classify any particular tract of Federal Lands for appropriation. The regulations in this subpart contain the principles and procedures which personnel of the Department of the Interior shall consider and follow in the exercise of land classification authority delegated to them by the Secretary.

§ 2481.2 Requirements.

(a) In arriving at the classification decision the authorized officer must find that the lands involved have the geographical, physical, and economic attributes to support the use or values upon which the classification decision is based.

(b) In arriving at a classification decision under the regulations of this part, the authorized officer shall consider:

(1) Federal uses, policies, programs and plans, including Bureau Land use plans and applicable policies and objectives set forth in Group 1700 of this chapter;

(2) State and local governmental uses, policies, programs, plans and laws, including zoning and other land use regulations, to the extent such are consistent with Federal uses, policies, programs and plans;

(3) Reasonably ascertainable present and potential uses and users of the lands;

(4) Environmental effects, including economic and social impacts;

(5) Relative scarcity of values that could be lost or impaired and availability of alternate means and sites for accommodation of those values;

(6) Effects on the administration of other public lands;

(7) The impact on resources utilized for subsistence purposes.

Subpart 2482—Classification for Appropriation

Sec.
2482.1 General.
2482.2 Relative values for types of appropriation.
2482.3 Lands classified for appropriation under particular laws.

Subpart 2482—Classification for Appropriation

§ 2482.1 General.

When lands are classified for appropriation, the classification decision shall specify the particular public land law(s) under which they may be appropriated and, where applicable, the particular type(s) of use and appropriation for which the lands will be open under such law(s).

§ 2482.2 Relative values for types of appropriation.

Where lands are found to have value for more than one type of nonfederal use or appropriation under more than one public land law, the law or laws specified in the classification decision shall be chosen so as to give the most benefit to the public, as determined by the authorized officer, with particular regard to the considerations in § 2481.2 (b) of Subpart 2481 of this part.

§ 2482.3 Classification for appropriation under particular laws.

(a) A classification allowing appropriation for a homestead (Part 2510 and Subpart 2567 of this chapter) may be made if the lands are (1) chiefly valuable for agriculture, (2) suitable for development as a home and farm, (3) sufficient to provide an adequate return anticipated for the farm family, and (4) in an area where rainfall or groundwater and/or irrigation water is adequate and available under Alaskan law in sufficient quantity to permit agricultural development of the particular lands.

(b) A classification allowing appropriation for an Indian allotment (Part 2530 of this chapter) may be made if (1) the lands are chiefly valuable for agriculture, (2) the lands are, on the whole, suitable for a home, and (3) the anticipated agricultural use would support the allottee and the allottee's family.

(c) Needs in relation to subsistence living will be considered in investigations of the classification of lands for possible appropriation for headquarter sites, homesites, or trade and manufacturing sites (Subparts 2563 and 2562 of this chapter).

(d) The authorized officer will not finalize a proposed classification allowing appropriation solely for exchange unless the estimated fair market values of the offered and selected lands are approximately equal. Where the exceptions con-

United States Department of the Interior

IN REPLY REFER TO
2650 (010)

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Anchorage District Office
4700 East 72nd Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99507

Honorable Mike Colletta
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

APR 15 1977

Dear Senator Colletta:

As you may know, the Department of the Interior recently published proposed regulations for classifiying lands in Alaska. With the comment period extended until May 23 at our request, the Anchorage District Office of the Bureau of Land Management seeks to involve the State and the public in an analysis of these proposed regulations. We intend to do so through a series of meetings and workshops in communities throughout the district.

The schedule of meetings is as follows: May 3, 1 p.m. to 4 p.m. and 7 p.m. at the Anchorage District Office, 4700 East 72nd Avenue; May 5, 7 p.m. Glennallen High School; May 6, 7 p.m. BLM Mess Hall, McGrath; and May 19 on the BLM Land Report on KYUK television in Bethel.

Enclosed is a copy of the proposed regulations. We ask that you come to the meeting prepared to identify and discuss those areas of major concern to your organization. My staff has already identified several concepts it would like to address at the workshop including the need for more clarity in the way the regulations are written, the need for the regulations to conform with the standards of the recently enacted Federal Land Policy and Management Act, and the need for more specific opportunities for public involvement in the classification process.

We propose to conduct the meetings as workshops in the hope of obtaining from the participants some meaningful modifications of these regulations.

Sincerely,

Richard W. Tindall

Richard W. Tindall
District Manager

Enclosure:
Proposed rules

CONSERVE AMERICA'S ENERGY

Save Energy and You Serve America!

CMAL CITIZENS FOR MANAGEMENT OF ALASKA LANDS
P.O. Box 3256DT
Anchorage, AK 99510

February 21, 1977

Senator Mike Colletta
Capitol - Rm. 111
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear ~~Senator~~ Mike Colletta:

Here is some basic information about a new organization which has formed in Anchorage to deal with the (D)(2) land issue. I hope you will find it of interest as the outcome of this question is now shaping up as one which will mold Alaska's future for many decades to come.

The organization is mandated to seek a statewide consensus and is in the process of acquiring affiliates in all parts of Alaska.

If you have any questions, or if we may be of help to you in any manner, please call on us.

Sincerely,
CMAL

Cameron Edmondson
Executive Director

/jb

STATEMENT OF POLICY OF

CITIZENS FOR MANAGEMENT OF ALASKA LANDS

Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands (CMAL) is a broad-based coalition of Alaskans and others interested in the wise use of Alaska lands and resources. Its philosophy, to the extent it can be expressed simply, can be paraphrased as "land for peoples' needs."

CMAL believes in the mulitple-use concept, wherein land can be managed to produce both the basic needs--such as, food and shelter--and important, yet secondary, needs--such as, recreation. CMAL believes that this concept makes sense for the bulk of Alaska's land which has strong multiple-values or potentials, as it allows use of the land to produce the greatest good for the greatest number.

By recognizing that peoples' needs also include solitude and aesthetic values, CMAL is also in favor of preservation of certain wild lands whose uniqueness is widely acclaimed in units of the National Park and Wildlife Refuge systems. It proposes, however, that all the resource values be professionally evaluated and inventoried, so there is a clear understanding of benefits and costs of those lands placed in restricted withdrawals.

It is the policy of CMAL that stable land ownership and management practices be paramount to any decision relating to Alaska's land and resources. Thus there must be no doubts about Alaska's statehood and Native entitlements, as new land decisions are made.

Finally, CMAL believes that the vast area of Alaska--if dynamically managed to take into account changing needs of man--will play an increasingly important role in the national destiny with room for recreation, wildlife, timber, energy and food production, mining, and human habitat.

CITIZENS FOR MANAGEMENT OF ALASKA LANDS

THE ALASKAN (D)(2) LANDS -- AN EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

The phrase "(D)(2) lands" is seen in the local and national press, heard on radio and television and in debates in the halls of Congress. Yet some Alaskans and most other Americans do not know what these lands are, or their significance to the entire nation. Although questions about (D)(2) lands cannot be answered completely in a short statement, CMAL, the newly-organized Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, Inc., has prepared the following summary of the (D)(2) issue.

WHAT ARE THE (D)(2) LANDS? These are the roughly 80 million acres withdrawn under Section 17 (D)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act for possible "addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems." How much land is to be placed in each system is the question before Congress.

WHERE ARE THE (D)(2) LANDS? Lands are widely scattered throughout Alaska, with scenic mountain lands mainly in the Brooks Range, the Wrangell Mountains, and the Alaska-Aleutian Ranges; the hilly and lowland areas in northeastern Alaska, and in the Yukon and Kuskokwim River systems.

HOW LARGE IS 80 MILLION ACRES? It's big! It would make more than 37 Yellowstone National Parks or two-thirds of California--or more than the combined areas of New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey.

WHAT ARE THE RESOURCE VALUES? Everything. Some of the (D)(2) lands are among the most scenic lands in the world. The low wet lands are breeding grounds for wild fowl; hilly country has caribou, moose, bear, and wolves. The (D)(2) lands also contain millions of acres of commercial quality timber, millions of acres of virgin tillable soils, and major resources of copper, molybdenum, gold, silver, antimony, strategic minerals such as chromium, nickel, tin and very probably uranium, oil and gas. And while it is often forgotten, people are our main resource. Many of the (D)(2) lands are near areas of chronic under-employment and, while no one has advocated forced development, the possible loss--or gain--of thousands of new private jobs has to be considered in the decision.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM? The problem is to determine how an exceptional series of wild lands--some with an obvious prime value, some with multiple values--will be managed.

HOW SHOULD THE PROBLEM BE RESOLVED? Several approaches have been proposed. One extreme, that of the Alaska Coalition would place 147 million acres in wilderness National Parks and Wildlife Refuges. Together with existing withdrawals, this proposal places an area larger than the state of Texas out of bounds for all development and for most human uses. Several of the other proposals are also biased toward non-use of Alaska's land. In contrast, CMAL favors the use of "Land for peoples' needs." CMAL seeks a consensus on unique lands which most Alaskans and other Americans agree deserve protection; it is also identifying lands with a variety of values which must be managed under a multiple-use philosophy. Alaskans and, indeed, all Americans must be concerned--our state and national economy, our way of life, is involved, so great is the magnitude of the problem.

WHAT CAN BE DONE ABOUT THE PROBLEM? Individual citizens should immediately write their local members of Congress to express concern and to urge those officals to support retention of options from multiple use management for most of our lands and resources. To become more informed, more involved, and to help, write:

CMAL
Box 3256 DT
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Membership dues are: Individuals $10.00; Corporate $100.000; and Association $250.00. (There is also vital need for supplemental grants.)

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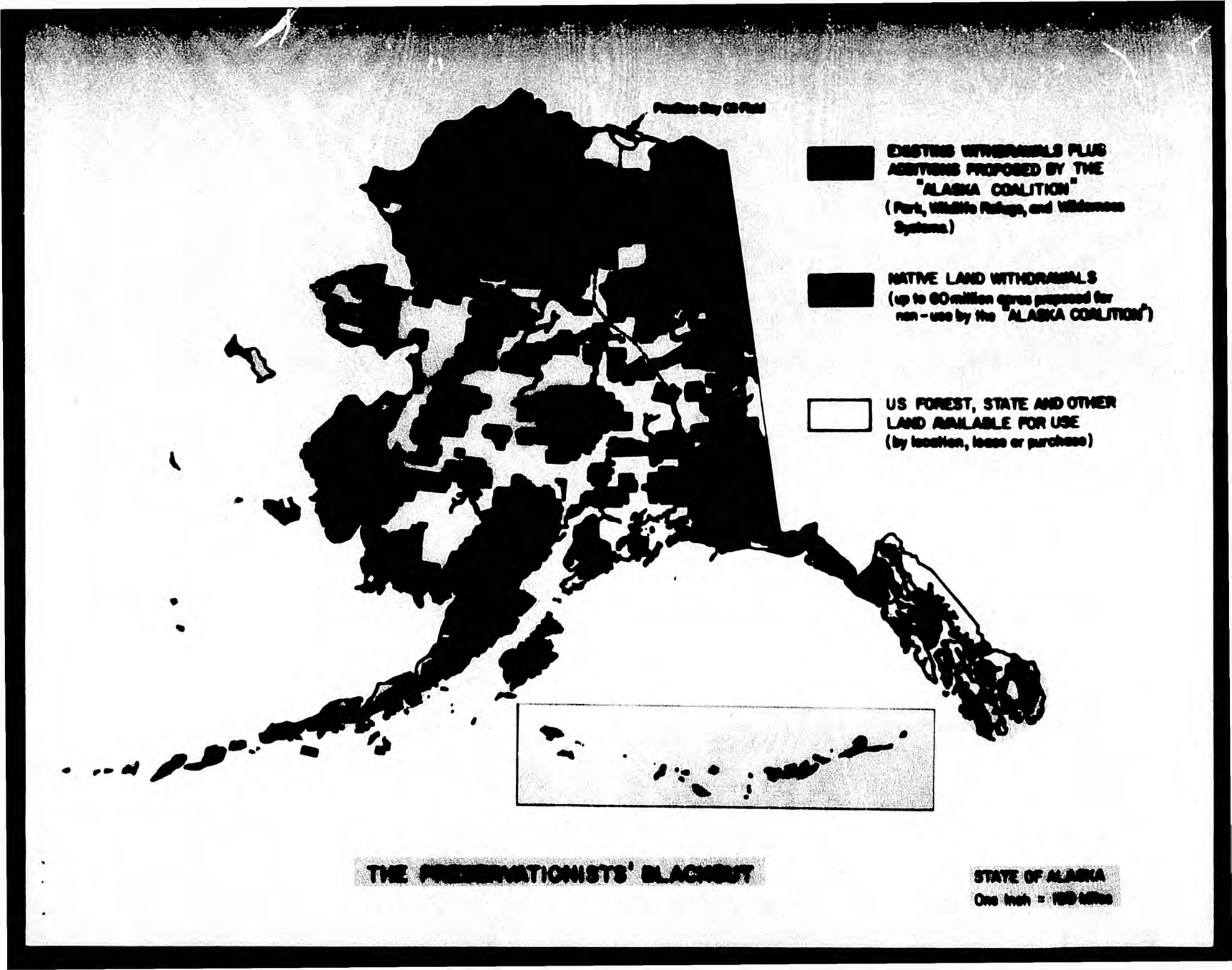
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Realestate
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308 C Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Outdoor Recreation
Stan Frost
Hillside Drive
Anchorage, Aalska


Prudhoe Bay Oil Field
EXISTING WITHDRAWALS PLUS ADDITIONS PROPOSED BY THE "ALASKA COALITION" (Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wilderness Systems)
NATIVE LAND WITHDRAWALS (up to 60 million acres proposed for non-use by the "ALASKA COALITION")
US FOREST, STATE AND OTHER LAND AVAILABLE FOR USE (by location, lease or purchase)
THE PRESERVATIONISTS' BLACKEST
STATE OF ALASKA
One Inch = 100 Miles

CMAL **Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, Inc**

P. O. Box 3256DT
Anchorage, AK 99510

Date _____

Enclosed is $_____ in payment of dues for the current year

___Individual $10.00
___Corporate $100.00
___Association $250.00

I am willing to make an additional contribution of time ___ services ___ money ___ if requested.

I (name) _____ (phone) _____
(address) _____ (zip) _____
support the goal of CMAL--the wise use of Alaska lands and resources.

October 18, 1977

Mrs. Carol A. Gates
2820 West 84th Avenue
Anchorage, AK 99502

The Honorable Terry Gardiner
P. O. Box 1092
Ketchikan, AK 99901

The Honorable Clark Gruening
940 Tyonek
Anchorage, AK 99501

The Honorable Hugh Malone
P. O. Box 9
Kenai, AK 99611

Gentlemen:

I understand that you gentlemen were the sponsors of HB 234, dealing with an appropriation for the Steering Council for Alaska Lands. First of all, I would like to know how, why and when this particular Council was created. Who are the members of this Council and what is its purpose? Judging from the news releases I have seen, it appears the sole purpose of the Council is to lobby for passage of an anti-Udall D-2 bill.

I don't know on whose authority this Council was created--certainly not by the wishes of the people of the State of Alaska. I am aware of several occasions in the past when my tax money was used for lobbying activities for special interest groups (ie industry) on both a State and local level, and I am very much opposed to this practice. Taxpayers' money should definitely not be used for political lobbying regardless of the issue. The money spent by both the State and Municipality of Anchorage in support of El Paso's natural gas line proposal was totally wasted (as everyone now belatedly admits), but even if their proposal had been selected, I would have been against the appropriation.

Anyone who thinks they are representing the majority of Alaskans in pressing for an all industrial, pro-development, anti-environmental D-2 bill is very much mistaken. I listened to approximately two hours of random testimony at the Anchorage D-2 hearings in August and what I heard was 4-1 in favor of Udall's bill, with some modifications. I think you would be greatly surprised at the number of Alaskans who know nothing about this entire D-2 controversy, or unfortunately could care less. Many of the people who stand with Don Young in this issue do so because they have been grossly misinformed on the issue. They believe the many panic lies that CMAL has been spreading and the overly biased accounts of the Anchorage Times, Congressman Young, and Senator Stevens. It is a shame that so many lies have been spread against Mr. Udall and Secretary Andrus' proposals. I am shocked and appalled (but not surprised) at the attitude of the State Legislators and the media (who are supposed to report news in a factual, objective manner). Every time I read another news article about D-2, the proposed acreage increases. Soon I expect to read that it has increased to more acreage than is even in the State of Alaska.

To add more insult to injury, the money for this anti-environmental propaganda is going right from the Alaskans' pocketbook to firms Outside.

I realize nothing can be done to stop this $320,000 appropriation (much of which has already been spent) or the continued efforts of this Council. However, I will be watching the actions of the State Legislature much more closely next session and hope that further outrageous action is not repeated. I will continue my letter writing campaign to inform Washington people and Legislators that your Council does not in any way represent the entire State of Alaska and to inform them of the deplorable way the people have been misled in this important issue. I will urge that they are not similarly misled and that they adhere to the basic ideas and acreage proposed in HR 39.

Sincerely,

Carol Gates

Carol A. Gates

cc: Secretary Cecil Andrus
Congressman Morris Udall
Congressman John Seiberling
Governor Jay Hammond
The Honorable Mike Colletta
The Honorable Steve Cowper
Senator Mike Gravel



ALASKA LANDS NEWS SERVICE

1016 W 6th Ave • Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone 907 [illegible] • [illegible]

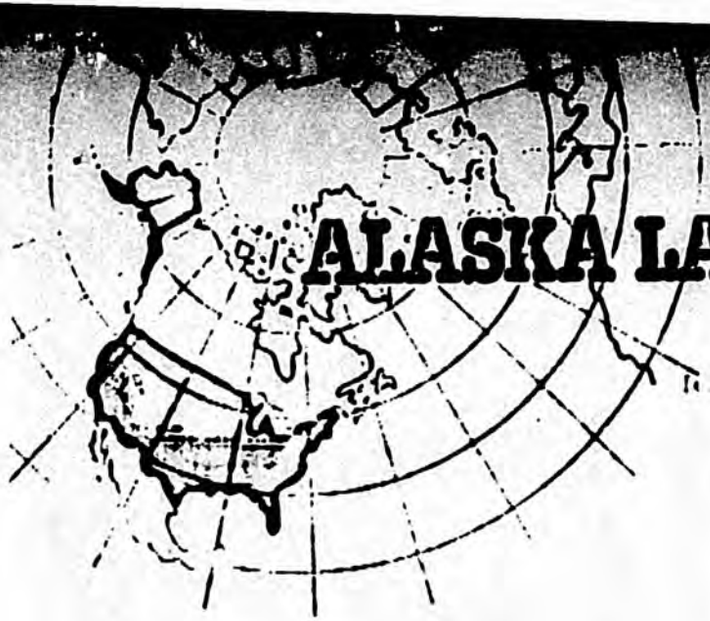
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Proposed Statement for Steve Cooper and Mike Coletta representing the Steering Council for Alaska Lands at the Press Conference of June 20 in Washington, D.C.

At the outset it is important to establish what the survey means in terms of legislation classifying federal land uses in Alaska. The meaning which the Steering Council for Alaska Lands finds in it is simple: We should live with a bill written by the American people. That is obvious enough. It is the bill written by the U.S. House of Representatives we can't live with.

It is a curious story tracing how this came about. ~~This testimony~~ This legislation attracted testimony from more than two thousand persons from 40 states - an unparalled expression of interest, unless one reaches back to the Civil Rights legislation of 1964. The Steering Council was part of that process. We developed positions, we studied the issues, we delivered testimony, we wrote amendments. We did our duty under a law which created the Steering Council in Alaska. Like most of the other people who testified, we were interested in a constructive development of the Legislation and since the council was a bi-partisan composite Alaskan group, we expected to have a major voice in such testimony. Certainly any group which includes state legislatives from both sides of the aisle, the two top land use planners for Alaska anywhere and representatives of Alaska's Indian Aleut, and Eskimo communities and the Alaska miners and the Audubon ought to expect to have such an effect. In our council, virtually every interest in these national lands was expressed. Our meetings are testimony to that add they are public record and one we are proud of. But our work was dismissed by the House largely through the political ~~sf~~ efforts of the highly organized special interest campaign waged mightily and effectively we might say by a group which calls itself ironically - The Alaska Coalition. Very few Alaskans joined this group or were actually members. It was a coalition of nationalenvironmental associations. These people ran a hard ball political campaign in the House, where their efforts paid off because of some very simple reasons. It was a cheap vote to go along with them. And everyone in the House kn ows it. The legislation was the no. 1 priority for the so-called Alaskan Coalition.

[illegible] • [illegible] Calif. 94111 • Telephone (415) 387-4339 • [illegible]



ALASKA LANDS NEWS SERVICE

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(2)

which has a cumulatitive membership in the millions. But it was legislation which effected only one state with fewer people in it than you would find in any one Congressional district. The lopsided victory came in the House as Congressmen with questionable environmental records, insome casesx, joined the bandwagon and voted "Right" during an election year. That vote is evidence of hard-ball politics and not sound intellignet legislation. Only a few of the thousands of people who testified had any real say as to the design of HR-39. Ou argument remains yet to be considered and now we are in the hands of the U.S. Senate.

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands agrees with the American people and the Alaskan people, whom we have previously surveyed on all issues affecting D-2 legislation. We prefer these lands to be co-managed by a commission which includes state and federal members. We would like the Congress to consider more seriously the work of the Federal State Land Use Planning Commission,which they cseated and then ignored. We would like everyone who talks about balance to please balance legislation.so that the presence of people and nature is recognized and accepted. We would like to remind the Congress that the American environment which have been destroyed by exploitation are not in any way paid off by legislation which creates wilderness only in Alaska. You have your own environmental problems and 83% of the Alaskan people moved away from the lower 48 to escape them. We are the protectors of Alaska. We live there.While some have pictured us as poised andD-8 Cats ready to tear up the land and in case this legislation is not passed , including Congressman Udall insupport of the bill the day it passed in the House we are in fact the protectors of th land. It is an outrage to be so easily classified otherwise but that is the way certain special interest in this country decided to use us. It is an insult to their intelligence , no less ours, and no less xtuxa true - because they did it.

The Steering Council prefers small amendments to the existing legislation. We would like competing values in the land to be considered before one value is estabilised in a fixed classificatio for such land use. We do not believe this to be controversial.

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(3)

But it has been rejected outright. We believe that Alask, which includes this wilderness we speak of, out to be surveyed for mineral oil and gas potential, not to put a rig in every wildlife refuge, but to figure out what America needs out of Alaska. We ought to know what we are trading off. And true environmentalists ought not be afraid of information which indiciates what American consumers lose as a result of certain classifications.

The STeering Council beleives in parks and endorse the Administration's view that parks belong essentially to the people and that parks should be placed where people live. There is mounting evidence that Americans need open spaces and the widening experience which which a space permits for the mind and spirit. Yet how-to American presidents can call these Alaska spaces parks when only multi-millionaires will ever be able to experience them.is beyond our imagination. The truth is HR-39 does not create new parks in Alaska. It creates only wilderness. They ~~shmix~~ should have been honest enough to say so, but they were not. It takes a special brand of synicism to pass a bill "For all Americans to enjoy " as was said when in fact, few Americans will every enjoy it. Nor was it ever intended that they should enjoy it. The idea was to make people believe they could enjoy it, ~~mmixx~~ until the passed, which it did. We offer our congratulations to those who staged, directed and produced this masquerade. The House survery of Americans shows pretty much what our survey of Alaskans showed beforehand People want a balance, they want the lands protected, the wildlife enhanced. So do we. They want reasonable acces to these lands, for economic and recreational opportunities, as long as the purposes of the protector's classification is not villified by such access. So do we. But this is not what the House has given us.The House has given us wilderness only. They've done half a job. As for the U.S. Senate, we have provided our sane constructive testimony . We never give up. But Alaska Senators take the view that it is necessary to put this legislation over to the next Congress, to kill it now. It had taken us a long time to come to understand that, and to see that what the House has done cannot by reason be undone satisfactorily by the Senate in Congress. But we accept it. This is a sad day, after working for this legis-

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111 [illegible] • [illegible], California 94111 • Toll Free Phone (800) 227-4329 • Telex [illegible]



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(4)

lation sincerely for more than a year of our lives, we're prepared to cash it all in and give it to the next Congress. So we support our Senators and we wish for a reason in the next Congress and as ever we take succor from this hope but we must wait.

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
111 Vallejo St. • San Francisco, California 94111 • Telephone (415) 989-2700 • 927-4359 • Telex 17108 MEDIAGROUP SFO

RCA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS, INC.
PHONE: 586-6440
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801

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PMS SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

JUN

AS I EXPLAINED EARLIER THE FIRM OF BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER, AND MONROE CAN NO LONGER REPRESENT THE STEERING COUNCIL WITHOUT PAYMENT OF FEES.

WE WILL CONTINUE OUR PRESENT LEVEL OF EFFORT DURING THE CRITICAL WEEK OF APRIL 2ND. ON APRIL 7, 1978 WE WILL REDUCE OUR LEVEL OF REPRESENTATION TO A MONITORING FUNCTION IN ORDER TO KEEP THE PRESENCE OF THE STEERING COUNCIL ALIVE IN D.C. THE NEXT SIX WEEKS ARE ABSOLUTELY CRITICAL TO THE LEGISLATIVE DETERMINATION OF D-2 AND I AWAIT YOUR FURTHER DIRECTIONS.

RON BIRCH

Alaska Rural Development Council

INCREASED AWARENESS • IMPROVED COMMUNICATION

BROADENED UNDERSTANDING • COORDINATED ASSISTANCE

Cooperative Extension Service
3211 Providence Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504

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ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY

FEDERAL ENERGY ADM

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- DEPT COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT
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ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

ALASKA METHODIST UNIV

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RURAL CAP

SEALASKA CORP

YUKON-KUSKOKWIM HEALTH CORP

February 6, 1978

Senator Mike Colletta
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Colletta:

I have enclosed the six resolutions that were passed at the quarterly meeting of the Alaska Rural Development Council in Juneau, January 25 and 26, 1978. The resolutions all deal with subjects that were addressed at this meeting. We feel all are subjects of vital concerns to rural Alaskans and to Alaskans in general. We will appreciate whatever attention you can give these resolutions.

Sincerely,

Peter M. Probasco
Chairman

PMP:baf

Enclosure

CHAIRMAN—Pete Probasco, Cooperative Extension Service, 3211 Providence Ave., Anchorage, Ak 99504. VICE-CHAIRMAN—Sig Restad, Institute of Agricultural Sciences, Box AE, Palmer, AK 99645. EXECUTIVE SECRETARY—James Matthews, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska, Fairbanks, AK 99701.

ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - 1/26/78

Juneau, Alaska

Resolution No. 4

regarding

NATIVE LAND CONVEYANCE IN ALASKA

WHEREAS, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 authorized land selection and title conveyance of 44 million acres of land to the natives of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, land selections have been fulfilled in compliance and intent of the Act, and

WHEREAS, actual title conveyance has been extremely slow, with only 10% of the total allowance accomplished to date, and

WHEREAS, the delay in land conveyance is seriously impeding the economic stability and rural area development within the native village areas of Alaska, therefore jeopardizing the human well-being of the native people of Alaska.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska Rural Development Council urges intensified acceleration and early completion of the total title conveyance problem in Alaska, and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that the United States Congress adequately funds and gives direction to the Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Department of Interior, to aggressively accomplish the job.

ALASKA RURAL DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL - 1/26/78

Juneau, Alaska

Resolution No. 6

regarding

SELECTION BY AND TRANSFER OF LANDS TO MUNICIPALITIES
AND
BOROUGHS

WHEREAS, ownership and the ensuing use of land is the key to orderly development, and

WHEREAS, the land policy of the State of Alaska will determine the future direction of the outlying areas of the State.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED that the ARDC supports early action by the legislature and the administration to define and expedite the selection by, and transfer of, lands to municipalities and boroughs pursuant to AS 29.18.210 such as proposed by CS HB 133.

Alaska Empire

WILLIAM S. MORRIS III—PRESIDENT and PUBLISHER
JEFF A. WILSON—GENERAL MANAGER

KIM ELTON
Managing Editor

TOM BLUMENSHINE
Production Manager

No Great Loss

(The following editorial opinion is reprinted from the Anchorage Times.)

The chairman of the Legislature's d-2 Steering Council warned the other day that unless the committee gets $896,000 to see it through to June 30, it would have to disband for lack of money. Although it seems unlikely to happen, letting the panel quietly die might not be a bad idea.

Formed last year to lobby Congress on the d-2 land bill, the council has spent $350,000 so far and not much has come of it. It's hard to imagine how giving it another basket full of money would make council's ideas any better, goals any clearer or lobbying any more effective.

While the state shouldn't shy away from spending money for effective lobbying on d-2, it shouldn't throw money away, either.

The House already has approved the $896,000 appropriation but it was held in the Senate. The Senate Resources Committee chairman said that since the House hasn't acted on a Senate-adopted resolution expressing legislative opposition to the d-2 bill in Congress, the Legislature still has no official position on the d-2 issue.

That looks a lot like political horse trading. Thursday the Senate adopted another d-2 resolution that didn't require House concurrence and the Resources Committee released its hold on the council's appropriation. The council got $25,000 from the governor's contingency fund and probably will get its full appropriation soon. Everybody will be happy, except perhaps the taxpayers.

So far the d-2 Steering Council has conducted an advertising campaign in Washington, produced a 12-minute film on d-2, conducted a few political surveys and engaged lawyers to investigate whether the Interior Department's briefing material on d-2 included misleading information on minerals. The benefit of all that has been less than overwhelming.

If the council languishes for lack of funds, the state's position on d-2 probably won't suffer. And if lawmakers come up with specific proposals for labbying activities that hold promise, they can always fund them separately.

Judging from the council's past performance, it would take a lot of lobbying right here at home to convince Alaskans the council has earned its keep, let alone another $896,000.

Jack Anderson With Les Whitten

Yassir Arafat

WASHINGTON—As leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, hawk-beaked Yassir Arafat commands audiences with heads of state throughout the world. He is a man who could spell the difference between war and peace in the Middle East. Should a



"No charge, Mr. Arafat, thi

Voice Of T

State Creating Monsters

(Editor's note: the following letter to Sen. Glenn Hackney, R-Frbks., was submitted for publication.)

Dear Senator Hackney:

The State, in its infinite wisdom has seen fit to promulgate many laws protecting children and, in so doing, has brought on catastrophic events in the lives of parents.

There should be, but there are no laws to protect parents from the monsters the State is creating. I speak from experience as I will set out in this letter.

I am the father of six children. It is my fifteen year old daughter that prompts this letter. At twelve years of age this child began smoking, drinking, violating curfew, running away from home and rebelling against any type of authority. She came into contact with the law but the law considers curfew violation and drinking "status offenses" and will not place a child under their jurisdiction because of such offenses. In fact, we were informed that children do not have to live at home if they do not wish to. They have the RIGHT not to live at home, regardless of age.

At thirteen, this child had made numerous telephone calls, charging them to various and sundry numbers. RCA traced them to my daughter and promptly collected from me to the tune of hundreds of dollars.

At the age of thirteen she was pregnant with a child who died at her views and if she did not agree or wish to comply, they would locate a home where she would be happy. We drew up a list, although it seemed ridiculous, of things such as no drinking, no drugs, and no curfew violations, and that she attend school daily for the entire school day.

The above list seems to be only a reiteration of laws that are already on the books, but to comply with the social worker's wishes we drew it up. She then asked the girl if she agreed to live by these rules. The girl agreed. But in confidential sessions with the girl the social worker informed her that she had RIGHTS!!! One of these rights, it seems, was the right to be happy, regardless of whether what makes her happy is lawful or n

This child of then fifteen ye upon being informed she ...d rights, became completely incorrigible after that. What little authority we had over her was completely dashed to the ground. SHE HAD RIGHTS...

What's more, she informed us that should we ever physically punish her, regardless of how abusive she became when drinking and taking drugs, we would be placed in jail for assault and battery.

This fifteen year old child ran away to Valdez where she began living with a man and stole $900.00 from him and went to Anchorage. He followed the girl and pressed charges against her. She was then placed on probation and placed in a temporary foster home. After repeatedly running away from numerous foster homes she was finally

Alaska Loggers Association, Inc.

111 STEDMAN, SUITE 200
KETCHIKAN, ALASKA 99901
Phone 907-225-6114

March 28, 1978

Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senator
Pouch "V"
State Capitol Building
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Senator Colletta:

Enclosed is a copy of the Alaska Loggers Association **Resolution 78-2 which supports the completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan prior to wilderness designation on the Tongass National Forest.** This resolution was passed by the ALA Directors and its members at the annual spring membership meeting in Juneau, March 19, 1978.

Sincerely,

Donald A. Bell
General Manager
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

DAB/mjh
Enclosure:

RESOLUTION
78-2

OF THE ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

FAVORING COMPLETION OF THE TONGASS LAND USE MANAGEMENT PLAN PRIOR TO WILDERNESS ALLOCATIONS IN THE TONGASS

WHEREAS, the Alaska Loggers Association has previously supported and continues to support completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan prior to wilderness designation on the Tongass National Forest, and

WHEREAS, Assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Rupert M. Cutler supported completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan prior to wilderness designation on the Tongass National Forest when he stated on September 15, 1977 before the House Interior Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands:

> "With the exception of Admiralty Island we are just not yet at a stage where we can adequately differentiate among these areas as to their quality or suggest precise boundaries and acreages, and we do not have an adequate basis at this time for weighing resource trade-offs impact.
>
> "to reach this position we need to devote just a few more months to completion of our Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan and to wrap up the inventory and analysis of roadless areas in the Tongass and Chugach National Forest. These additional few months would permit us to acquire the additional information and public input needed to make sound recommendations to use and will enable us to provide the subcommittee with important new information as well.
>
> "We ask that the subcommittee extend us its understanding and agree to defer consideration of the wilderness areas proposed in H.R. 39 for the time being to permit us to continue these planning efforts" (emphasis added).

WHEREAS, Secretary of Interior Cecil Andrus supported completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan for all of the Tongass National Forest except for Admiralty Island when he testified before the House Interior Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands in August of 1977, and

WHEREAS, the Hammond Administration has supported and continues to support completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan prior to wilderness allocation on the Tongass National Forest, and

WHEREAS, by letter dated January 10, 1978, Regional Forester John Sandor supported completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan prior to wilderness allocation on the Tongass, National Forest, and

WHEREAS, in Senate Joint Resolution 36 passed in February 1978, the Alaska State Legislature supported completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan prior to Wilderness allocation on the Tongass National Forest, and

WHEREAS, Committee Print 3 of H.R. 39 would reduce the annual potential yield of timber on the Tongass National Forest by 305 MMBF, would cause a loss of 2,000 jobs in the timber industry, would cause a loss of 1,300 potential jobs in the mining industry, fails to recognize the legitimate land selection rights of Goldbelt, Shee Atika Native Corporations on Admiralty Island and would prevent major fishery enhancement facilities from being constructed in the areas designated for wilderness, and

WHEREAS, the Carter Administration position as expressed by Secretary Bergland on February 1, 1978 would

reduce the annual potential yield of timber on the Tongass National Forest by 271 MMBF, cause a loss of more than 1,800 jobs in the timber industry, cause a loss of more than 1,300 potential jobs in the mining industry, fails to recognize the legitimate rights of the Goldbelt and Shee Atika Native Corporations to select land on Admiralty Island, would prevent construction of major fish hatchery enhancement facilities within the wilderness areas, and cut off public input with respect to land use management planning on the Tongass, and

WHEREAS, the Eckhardt Amendment to Committee Print 3 of H. R. 39 would reduce the annual potential yield of timber on the Tongass National Forest by 180 MMBF, would cause a loss of more than 400 jobs in the timber industry, would cause a loss of 400 potential jobs in the mining industry, fails to recognize legitimate land selection rights of the Goldbelt and Shee Atika Native Village Corporations, and

WHEREAS, the timber inventories on the Tongass are not yet complete and the socio-economic study contracted to the University of Alaska by the Forest Service is not yet complete, and

WHEREAS, it is impossible to evaluate the effects of the various proposals with respect to the Tongass until the Tongass Land Use Management Plan is completed, and

WHEREAS, at the present time public input has not been evaluated and the public has not had an opportunity to review the Administration proposal for the three month period required under the Resources Planning Act, particularly 16 USC §1604(d), and

WHEREAS, completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan would refine the figures concerning timber inventories and the breakdown by component of those inventories, and

WHEREAS, completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan would tell us where the best wilderness is, where the best fish hatchery sitings are, where the best mineral zones are, where the best recreation is, and where the best timber is, and

WHEREAS, completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan would give us the tools to best coordinate these various resources where there is a resource conflict, and

WHEREAS, completion of that plan would allow the integration of the public input with resource decisions, and

WHEREAS, completion of that plan would allow Congress to consider the environmental, social, and economic analyses which an EIS would provide,

NOW THEREFORE, the Alaska Loggers Association hereby resolves:

1. That the Tongass Land Use Management Plan be completed prior to any wilderness allocation on the Tongass.

2. That any allocations made after completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan fully protect the rights of the Goldbelt and Shee Atika Native Corporations to select land on Admiralty Island.

3. That any allocations made after completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan recognize the fact that there is a 16% unemployment level in Southeastern Alaska and

allow for reasonable expansion of the timber and mining industries.

4. That any allocation made after the completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan allow for the creation of potential jobs in the mining industry.

5. That any allocation made after the completion of the Tongass Land Use Management Plan fully consider the combined wilderness national recreation area approach recommended by the Southeast Chapter of the Citizens for the Management of Alaska Lands to Regional Forester by letter dated September 12, 1977.

Adopted this 19th day of March 1978

Mike Valentine

Mike Valentine, President
ALASKA LOGGERS ASSOCIATION

cc: The President, Members of the House Interior Committee, Members of the Senate Energy and Environment Committee, Members and the President of the Alaska State Senate, Speaker of the Alaska State House, Commissioner Bob LeResche

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

Alaska Professional Hunters Association, Inc.

P. O. BOX 4-1932
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99509
Phone (907) 279-7837
or (907) 344-5482

March 20, 1978

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Southwestern

Senator Mike Colletta
Pouch V
Juneau, Ak 99811

Dear Senator Colletta;

This letter is in reference to HB 652, approcation for the D-2 Steering Committee. We are opposed to this legislation as it is written. We believe there are only a select few people who understand the many facets of the D-2 problem and can talk intelligently about them to Congress. To talk about the D-2 lands in a general way we believe accomplishes very little. To spend state tax money, which represents all the taxpayers in the state should be done so that all the special interests get fair treatment.

We feel three major points should be addressed.

#1 Reasonable access to D-2 lands must be guaranteed to maintain traditional uses, future uses, wilderness easements and resource management.

#2 Subsistance as spelled out in Title VII with 15 pages of HR-39, is a direct contradiction of our state constitution, for we feel that the state must have the right to manage all fish and game in the state-including subsistance without federal interference.

#3 National park lands are much to excessive, and much of this land is closed to all hunting, trapping and other recreational uses. Continued use by hunters, trappers, sportsmen and recreational users must be assured. Closing this land to recreational uses is not only unfair to many Alaskan citizens, but is dangerous for the game populations. This acreage must be reduced in number or in size.






PLEDGED FAIR CHASE

State Representative Steve Cowper, who is the chairman of the D-2 Steering Committee, praised HR-39 as it now stands. (Alaska advocate March 16-22, inclosed). How can we the hunters expect to get fair treatment on any section of HR-39 unless a specific set of guide lines are set up for the steering committee so they can represent all fairly.

In the same artical "Subsistance" in Alaska Advocate: Rural CAP attorney Dan Mitchell spent most of 6 months in Washington, D.C. lobbying for the native community, and is apparently Governor Hammond's advisor on the subsistance section of HR-39. (attached letter and amendment). Our question to you is how this can be, an attorney paid by our tax dollars lobbying against us for a very small special interest? We would be very disappointed to find the D-2 Steering Committee lobbying for one special interest group.

Sincerely,

Ray McNutt

Ray McNutt
President
A.P.H.A.

STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

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The Honorable Morris K. Udall
House Committee on Interior
and Insular Affairs
1327 Longworth House Building
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Mr. Udall:

Re: State of Alaska Comments Regarding Title VII (Subsistence) of H.R. 39, Committee Print No. 8, dated February 15, 1978

During my recent visit to Washington, D. C., I had the opportunity to briefly discuss my concerns regarding Title VII of H.R. 39 with both you and Congressman John Seiberling. At that time, I expressed the belief that, although management of Federal public lands on a subsistence priority basis was most desirable from both philosophical and practical standpoints, the State does have major objections to specific provisions of Title VII regarding implementation of this management. Many of our concerns are centered around the language contained in Sections 704 and 705 of the proposed Title. Other State concerns of less magnitude also exist, but may be met by simple changes in wording or emphasis. Congressman Seiberling requested that I submit amendments to those provisions of major concern to the State to make Title VII more acceptable to all.

As I mentioned in my conversation with you, the State strongly prefers the language and philosophical approach contained in the wildlife management title (Section 4304) of S. 1787 to the approach taken in H.R. 39. S. 1787 recognizes the management of fish and wildlife on Federal lands for priority subsistence use, but acknowledges and maintains the responsibilities of the State of Alaska as fish and wildlife manager. This principle is consistent with the authority and responsibilities of fish and wildlife management agencies of all other States in the Nation. Alaska both deserves and requires to be treated with fairness and equality on this issue.

I recognize that your committee may ultimately adopt an approach to this subject different from that contained in S. 1787, such as the approach taken in Committee Print No. 3 of H.R. 39. I would hope, however, that if you do take another approach, it might be modified to include major State concerns, as suggested herein. Hopefully, it will not contain aspects which make the State an unwilling or unable participant in the management of fish and wildlife on Federal lands. The system adopted should recognize the common ownership of fish and wildlife resources among all citizens, and just as importantly must recognize our responsibility to implement preferential uses, including subsistence, where necessary to meet specific social, cultural, and biological goals.

I have attached proposed amendments to the existing language contained in Title VII. I believe these changes and additions to the subsistence provisions of H.R. 39 are necessary to clarify and support the role of State fish and wildlife management in implementing the subsistence provisions of that Title. It is my sincere hope that these proposed amendments will be considered prior to final committee action on Title VII.

I believe these amendments and additions accomplish sound objectives in a manner which not only fulfills the intent of Title VII, but also offers a strong guarantee that the State is able to participate as an equal and willing partner in the implementation of the mutually recognized goals for subsistence management advanced by H.R. 39. Our differences are not in philosophy, but in the details, of this worthwhile endeavor. I hope that you can agree that the changes I propose are both reasonable and necessary, and can adopt them into the text of H.R. 39 now before your committee.

Please feel free to contact me or members of my staff for further information or assistance regarding the necessity, from the State's standpoint, of incorporation of the attached changes and additions to Title VII.

Sincerely,

Jay S. Hammond
Governor

Enclosure

cc: Congressman John Seiberling

STATE OF ALASKA

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO H.R. 39

COMMITTEE PRINT NUMBER 3

Sec. 704

1. Page 85, Line 17, add:

"and (C) a grievance procedure whereby a local or regional council referred to in (4) of this subsection which determines that the State is not in compliance, in whole or in part, with the State program or with the requirements, purposes, or policies of this title, can obtain timely review of its determination by, and appropriate relief from, the State agency referred to in paragraph (3)(A) or any other State rulemaking or enforcement authority."

Explanation: Requires State grievance procedure for remedies sought by local or regional council. (This amendment also suggested by Mr. Mitchell of RuralCap.)

2. Sec. 704(c)(2) - Page 85, Line 18, beginning phrase should read:

"The establishment of fish (not less than five nor more than twelve) and game management regions which. . ."

Explanation: Deletes specific requirement for number of regions to accommodate unpredictable future needs.

3. Sec. 704(d) - Page 89, Line 6, should be changed to read:

"If the State fails to submit a State program within the eighteen-month period established in Section 704(b), the Secretary shall exercise the authority to regulate the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on the public lands in Alaska until such time as the State may submit a program complying with the requirements of this chapter."

Explanation: (1) Deletes implication that State is "accepting" authority, which it presently has by law; (2) Allows future participation by State upon future compliance.

Sec. 705

1. Sec. 705, page 89, should be changed to read:

"(a) After issuance of a certificate of approval under section 704(d) of this title, the Secretary shall monitor the implementation of the State program. If the Secretary, after notice and hearing, determines that the program's implementation is not in compliance with the Act, he shall so notify the State and shall indicate changes in the program's implementation which he considers necessary to bring the State into compliance."

Explanation: Requires notice and hearing before Secretary may determine lack of compliance.

2. Page 89, Line 21, strike subsection (b) and add:

"(b) If a local or regional council referred to in section 704(c)(4) determines that the State is not in compliance, in whole or in part, with the State program or the requirements, purposes or policies of this title, such council shall notify the Secretary in writing outlining the factual basis for such determination and detailing efforts to obtain timely relief through the grievance procedure referred to in section 704(c)(1)(C). If the Secretary finds that based upon the representations of the council there is cause to believe that the State is not in compliance, in whole or in part, with the State program or the requirements, purposes, or policies of this title and that such council has utilized but failed to obtain timely relief through the State grievance procedure, he shall investigate and report publicly on the results of his investigation. If the Secretary, after consultation with the State, determines that the program or its implementation is not in compliance with the requirements, purposes, or policies of this title, he shall so notify the State and shall indicate changes in its program or its implementation which he considers necessary to bring the State into compliance."

Explanation: Establishes a formal review procedure whereby Secretary may consider allegations by local or regional councils, after required State grievance procedures have failed, that the State is in noncompliance. This language was suggested by Mr. Mitchell of RuralCap and would help avoid the "backdoor" aspects of the existing 705(b).

3. Page 90, Line 9, strike subsection (c) and add:

"(c) If, after a reasonable opportunity, the State fails to make the changes in its program or its implementation which may be required by the Secretary under subsections (a) or (b) or this Section, the Secretary shall afford the State formal notice and hearing pursuant to Section 554 of Title V of the United States Code. The Secretary shall have the burden of demonstrating by a preponderance of the evidence that the State program or its implementation is not in compliance with the requirements, purposes, or policies of this title. If after hearing the Secretary finds the State is not in compliance he may issue a suspension of the certificate, in whole or in part. If the Secretary issues a suspension of the certificate under this subsection, he shall assume, in accordance with the requirements, purposes, and policies of this title (including applicable provisions of Section 704 pertaining to State regulation), responsibility for regulating the subsistence taking of fish and wildlife on the public lands to which such suspension applies, until such time as the Secretary certifies that the State is in compliance with the State program and the requirements, purposes, and policies of this title."

Explanation: Requires secretarial hearing before suspension of certificate.

Sec. 713

Sec. 713, line 18, page 95, add:

". . . the Fisheries Conservation and Management Act of 1976."

Explanation: Adds important "200-mile limit" law to the "other laws" section.

about d2 maneuver

by Corey Flintoff

Bethel

Southwestern Alaska's Natives have come out strongly in support of the proposed d2 lands legislation that emerged from the U.S. House Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands.

Since most of the area's 17,000 residents still derive much of their livelihood directly from hunting and fishing, d2 legislation means two main things to them: subsistence and land.

The subsistence provisions of HR 39 were the main topic of discussion at a Rural Native Caucus of the Association of Village Council Presidents Feb. 25-26 in Bethel. The association is an umbrella group representing 56 villages in the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta area; its caucus brought together more than 200 representatives and guests for the talks.

Principal speakers supporting the bill included Byron Mallott, president of the Alaska Federation of Natives, Congressional hopeful Steve Cowper and North Slope Borough Mayor Eben Hopson. Sen. Ted Stevens telephoned to speak against the bill's controversial federal oversight provision.

Carl Jack, president of the village presidents' association, opened the

[continued on page 19]

Subsistence

[continued from page 9]

meeting with a warning that the fight for subsistence rights has just begun. He predicted the House Subcommittee on Merchant Marine Affairs and Fisheries, which is preparing to consider the bill, will "gut the language on subsistence," and called for an all-out lobbying effort before mark-up is completed, possibly in June.

RuralCAP attorney Don Mitchell, who spent most of the last six months in Washington working on the bill, reviewed its subsistence section, Title VII. That section would grant the state of Alaska 18 months in which to produce a plan to protect the rights of subsistence hunters and fishermen on d2 lands.

Title VII also calls for the establishment of regional fish and game boards with real management authority, and it would give subsistence users priority over both sport and commercial interests.

Probably the most controversial provision of Title VII is a plan to give the Secretary of the Interior the right to oversee state management of wildlife on federal lands and to permit him to step in if the state failed to comply with its subsistence rights plan.

Villagers from the Yukon-Kuskokwim delta region have in the past expressed a deep distrust of state management, so the concept of federal oversight drew strong support.

Attorney Mitchell acknowledged that the concept represents "an extreme break with precedent." Since the states have always had authority to manage fish and game, he said, he predicted strong opposition to the oversight provision, especially from Western states with large proportions of federal land.

Native Federation President Mallott viewed HR 39 as a way to remedy what he termed "the faults of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act." He said language in the bill would accele-

[continued on page 20]

Subsistence

[Continued from page 19]

rate conveyance of Native lands, allow villages to protect undeveloped land and extend the present tax moratorium an additional 20 years, until 2011.

He added that the federation has fought hard for a provision confirming that Congress has a "trust responsibility to Alaska Natives."

Mallott, who had met earlier in the week with the interior secretary and his senior staff, predicted a "major change in policy on the matter of easements." He said the policy change, the result of a successful lawsuit by Native corporations, would be announced soon.

State Reps. Nels Anderson of Bristol Bay and Steve Cowper of Fairbanks both praised the bill as it now stands.

Democrat Cowper, who has filed for the U.S. House seat of Republican Don Young, came out in favor of the provision granting subsistence users priority over foreign and resident sport hunters.

"I know some people won't like that very much, but that's what I've got to say," Cowper told the assembly.

A lone voice of dissent against Title VII came by telephone from Sen. Ted Stevens, who strongly opposes the federal oversight provision. Calling the plan "a reversal of the gains made in the Alaska Statehood Act," Stevens said eventually it could be used to strip Natives of their subsistence hunting rights.

"Washington is full of people who don't like anyone who harvests animals," he said, adding that the House bill is "unbalanced in favor of the extreme environmentalists" and promising a fight in the Senate.

Eben Hopson, outspoken mayor of the North Slope Borough, was essentially optimistic in his assessment of the future of subsistence rights.

He cited recent gains in the bowhead whale controversy and said, "There may have been a time when our Native subsistence rights could have been extinguished quietly and without international disgrace, but not today."

Hopson pointed out that Native stewardship of subsistence resources will come under increasing scrutiny as world hunger problems increase. He then read a resolution of the Innuit Circumpolar Conference calling for an end to waste.

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

from: Del Frisby

STEERING COUNCIL FOR ALASKA LANDS
ALASKAN CONCERNS REGARDING COUNCIL ACTIVITIES

* Stated purpose of the Council: to present a "consensus" state position on the Alaska National Interest Lands issue. That position is, as yet, undelineated. The Council is promoting a position in Alaska and in Washington, D.C. which has not been formally established (~~see attached news stories~~).

* The Council itself is strongly divided. Predominant representation is of anti-HR 39 interests. Much Council momentum and direction is provided by Senator Stevens office.

* The Council was established by the legislature last year with a budget of $300,000. This year's budget request is for $831,000, to be used "if necessary", primarily for media work and influencing Congressional decision-making.

* The Council and its media and legal consultants maintain many personal and working connections with the Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands, an anti-HR 39 Alaska based lobby group and American Mining Congress (~~see attached letter August 5, 1977, Birch to Cowper (Council chairman), reference Tony Morley, executive director of CMAL~~).

* The Council ran a public opinion survey of Alaskans re: the National Interest Lands issue (Rowna Media Group, consultants). Before conducting the survey the Council stated, "Our hypothesis is that Alaskans moved to the state to enjoy its rugged environment, want to see and experience all of it, but have not to date because of the time and money required as a result of lack of direct access." The slant of the questionnaire was corresspondingly directed toward misrepresentative questions regarding access to remore areas of the state.

* The Council film (Rowan Media Group) promoting National Interest Lands concerns was based on a preliminary draft script, the tone of which is indicated by the following excerpts:

  "...we see a thin line of pipe winding through miles of desolate mountain landscapes."

  "...man-made environments like the Prudhoe encampment, a radiant entity on the colorless North Slope, have become significant parts of the state's ecosystems."

  re: mineral access. "...How do you transport materials across such large tracts of wilderness, when by definition "wilderness" precludes that possibility? The endless

D-2 Battle Unusually Bitter

Southeast Alaska Empire, Juneau, Alaska,
Monday, February 20, 1978—PAGE THREE

Empire Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — An unusually bitter verbal battle has emerged here between two of the key lobbying groups seeking to influence the outcome of landmark federal legislation on the future of Alaska's vast federal lands.

The month-old fight between the Alaska Coalition, an environmental umbrella group, and the Steering Council for Alaska Lands centers around allegations by the coalition that the Steering Council is pro-industry and has "misused public money."

Coalition members have charged that the Steering Council, established by the state Legislature last year to insure "Alaska's needs and future requirements" are made known to Congress, is spending nearly half of its $1 million state budget in media projects which push the industry point of view.

[illegible] two projects undertaken by the Steering Council: a 12-minute film on Alaska, and a statewide poll devised to survey opinion on the Alaska lands legislation.

At least one member of the Steering Council has gone public with his complaints about the inner workings of his group. In addition, at least two members of the Alaska Lands subcommittee believe the Steering Council has been pro-industry in its lobbying effort at the expense of the other — equally legitimate — points of views.

Against this backdrop, the Steering Council has lashed back at its critics, claiming they are performing the function they were created for: to represent the views of the people of Alaska.

"They (the Coalition) are just upset because we're showing a film to members of Congress that they think is pro-development," said Ron Birch, a high-powered Washington lawyer representing the Steering Council.

"Well, we think the film is neutral. They can't be the only ones that are right in this," he said in an interview.

"We think the goals of the Alaska coalition are compatible with ours," he added. I have tried to avoid stringent language and name calling."

The Alaska Coalition, however sees nothing compatible about their goals and those of the council — and has not been shy about saying so.

"I'm an Alaskan taxpayer and I feel gypped. It's as simple as that," said Celia Hunter, executive director of the Wilderness Society, one of the coalition's member groups. "They're representing themselves, not the people of Alaska. That film is just so one-sided. It's a complete sales pitch

The [illegible] Steering Council lobbyists are carrying around to congressional offices was made by the Rowan Group Inc., a prominent San Francisco-based advertising firm.

The first few minutes uses what has become a common propaganda technique here: showing Alaska's beautiful and vast lands, indicating how they must be preserved. The remainder of the controversial casette, however, subtly hints that Alaskans might be taken away from their land, and the need to preserve mineral development rights in Alaska.

Although Alaska legislators have thought the film to be pro-environment and Birch says the point is to show man can be compatible with the land, it has been viewed by several congressmen here as pro-industry and pro-development.

"I saw the film the other day and I told them I thought it was the essence of a pro-development push," said Rep. Paul Tsongas (D-Mass), a member of the Alaska lands subcommittee. "I think the developers could run away with this thing — there has to be a balance."

Another member of the Interior committee wishing not to be identified, thought the film to be "slick and back-handed. Well, if they were trying to give industry a big push, they certainly did a great job."

Tony Motley, a $500-a-day lobbyist for Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, a conglomeration of industry interests, said he thought the movie was pro-environment.

"My people who have seen the film are upset because they think it is definitely pro-conservation and anti-industry," said Motley.

"The Alaska coalition can't stand anyone who doesn't agree [illegible] an Alaskan group, the Steering Council is."

The coalition was established in 1971 and includes a lobbyist on loan from about 15 environmental groups, including the Wilderness Society, the Sierra Club, Friends of the Earth and the Audubon Society. Although the coalition's projected budget is only $15,000, that does not include dollars spent by the individual member organizations on the Alaska lands issue.

David Cline, the only environmentalist on the Steering Council, has also charged that the Steering Council did nothing to formulate state-wide consensus on the Alaska lands issue, and has instead created a "pro-development bias."

"The Steering Council likes to think of itself as a representative body but I'm not so sure that's true. No attempts were made to identify how Alaskans really feel about the (d-2) issue," said Cline, a member of the Juneau chapter of the Audubon Society.

"I think the Congressional hearings conducted throughout the state last year presented an accurate picture of what people think. People from all walks of life were able to come forward and say how they felt at that time. I thought the hearings should have been reviewed before we came out with our legislative position," Cline said.

"But instead," he said, "we had Mike Rowan conduct a poll at considerable expense that does not represent the total views of the Alaskans. Besides that, the council members formulated their position on the bill before the results of the poll were even in."

Rowan's direct-mail survey, sent to Alaskan households throughout the state, was based on the hypothesis that Alaskans want to see and experience the [illegible] because of the time and money required as a result of the lack of direct access."

Although most of the questions are geared towards this hypothesis, an attorney for Birch's firm said the survey is meant to poll the state on the entire Alaska lands issue, not just the question of access.

Paul Luftsky, of Bill Hamilton Associates, a polling outfit in Washington, said "it is a good academic survey if they wanted to find out what people thought about getting around the state and traveling. But I question how legitimate it is if they are trying to find out what the whole state feels about a particular type of legislation.

Another sore point concerning the Steering Council's lobbying effort is the decision to recruit a high-priced law firm for the job.

"It would have been more effective if Congress could hear the voices of Alaskans instead of the most expensive lobbyist we could find," said Cline.

According to a copy of the Steering Council budget obtained by the Empire's Washington Bureau, $100,000 will go to Birch's firm, and $50,000 to the firm of former U.S. Senator Frank Moss.

Although Birch denies being aligned with industry interests, the controversy has been further aggravated with documents produced by environmentalists indicating Birch joined forces with Motley, the industry representative.

One internal memo, for example, shows Birch worked with Motley in refining a list of Congressmen to target for lobbying effort. The list was confined to "Congressmen who have shown some disinclination to vote along lines espoused strictly by the environmental movement."



RUTH GLACIER — McKINLEY SOUTH ADDITION **Larry Mayo**

Friend or Foe?

OF SILLY SURVEYS

The award for the Silliest Survey Of The Season goes to the Rowen Group, Inc. and the Media Group of California. For the sum of $74,000 from the Alaska state coffers Californians are going to tell congressmen how Alaskans feel about the (d) (2) National Interest Lands.

You see, The Groups have sent out a questionnaire to 500 selected residents of the state after already being sure of the results.

In a memorandum dated Oct. 8, 1977, to the Steering Counsel the Rowan Group stated: "The concept is to gather irrefutable data about the experience of the Alaskan people in seeing and experiencing their own state including national parks. Our hypothesis is that Alaskans move to the state to enjoy its rugged environment, want to see and experience all of it, but have not to date because of the time and money required as a result of the lack of direct access . . . this hypothesis will be proven out by the study." The TV spots, "hopefully moderated by Lowell Thomas, Sr., will be quite effective since the Alaskans we select will fit the American dream of what real frontier Alaska is all about.

The survey asks the informant how many of Alaska's 320 communities, how much of Alaska's 300 million acres, and how many of existing and proposed national parks he has visited. Also, "name any wildlife refuge system you have hunted, fished or entered for that purpose in the past year."

Then there are the "when-did-you-stop-beating-your-wife?" type questions, like do you want development of Alaska's oil, gas, minerals, and timber without despoiling its natural environment; or to preserve its habitat for undisturbed nature, the migratory wildlife, recreation and scenic values without despoiling its economy?

Absurd? Yes, but scary, too, when you stop to think that the decisions made in government, the candidates we elect, the opinions we form are largely shaped by the propaganda media "Groups" up for hire by whomever has the money.

Now wouldn't you think that after all the rhetoric that flowed at Ketchikan, Juneau, Sitka, Anchorage and Fairbanks last August, to say nothing of the hearings Rep. Udall and Seiberling also held in bush communities that both Congress and the Steering Committee would already have a pretty fair sampling of Alaskan's opinons?

Everyone who wanted to testify had his day. Hundreds of Alaskans told it like they saw it, from angry loggers and miners, angrier sports hunters, self-serving businessmen and rambling politicians to articulate Natives, ardent preservationists and bearded drop outs from the bush. If you were a Big Shot you could have all the time you wanted. Us "little people" got cut off at two minutes. But everyone had his turn, and it's all taped for the public record. Of course the testimony wasn't exactly what our Alaskan representatives in Washington, CMAL and Kennicott Copper wanted to hear. Except at Sitka, now almost a company town (Japanese owned Alaska Pulp Co.) where workers were let off to testify provided they came out against protecting (d) (2) lands, the dominant message was loud and clear — "don't let exploitation and development spoil the wilderness, endanger the wildlife or ruin our Alaska life style."

Apparently the Steering Committee has also chosen to overlook the survey of Alaskan opinion which the State paid for two years ago. A map of Alaska showing the state administration proposal of that time was published in all major newspapers statewide along with a series of questions aimed at bringing forth citizen appraisal of the (d) (2) questions.

Interior Wildlife Association of Alaska

Conservation: Wise USE of Resources

PHONE (907) 452-3788 • BOX 60255 • FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

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March 21, 1978

Senator Mike Colletta
State of Alaska
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Senator Mike Colletta

We believe "Subsistence" should have been included with "Fish & Game" in D-2 Steering Committee guide lines where it calls for State control (of fish & game) without federal intervention.

Further, it is our belief that the D-2 Steering Committee should work for deletion of Title VII (Subsistence) in HR-39, State regulations presently provide for a subsistence priority, and federal legislation on subsistence is an erosion of State control of fish and game.

Do you feel Representative Steve Cowper can effectively lobby against HR-39 in light of his announced stand in support of Title VII?

Sincerely,

Bud Wiese

Bud Wiese
Secretary & Treasurer
Interior Wildlife Assoc. of Alaska

Copy to: Huber
Butrovich
Kerttula

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Chairman
REP. ALVIN OSTERBAAK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
SEN. NICK GOLLETTA
SEN. JOE GREEN
WALTER PARKER
COMM. ROBERT LEREDCHE
JAMES HOFFMAN
C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE

1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 3
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-5419/10
[FROM P. O. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

February 24, 1978

Dave Cline
Rural Route 3, Box 3075
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear David:

The enclosed letter was sent to you here with a request that all council members be copied, which I have done. ✓ 2-27-78

Please let me know, as soon as you know, when you'll be returning from D.C. so I'll have an idea when our members will be in the state for the purpose of scheduling our next meeting.

Sincerely,

Sharon

SHARON LONG
bkt/Enclosures: Feb. 21, letter from Rowan

February 21, 1978

ROWAN GROUP INC.

Mr. David Cline, Member
d-2 Steering Council for Alaska Lands
1016 W 6th Ave - Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska

Dear David,

I have just read your remarks in the February 9th edition of the Fairbanks News-Miner, which were inaccurate and ought to be corrected at least in your thinking if not in the news media.

The Alaska survey is now completed and as soon as it is printed and available to you, it will become apparent that the comprehensive Steering Council position is almost exactly the position adopted by the Alaskan public. This refutes your notions that "no attempts were made to identify how Alaskans really feel about the d-2 issues," and that "the Congressional hearings conducted throughout the state last year presented an accurate picture of what people think."

How you can say: "We had Mike Rowan conduct a poll at considerable expense that does not represent the total views of Alaskans," is beyond me. I suppose you may have seen the results in a vision and can therefore comment upon them. As far as professional researchers are concerned, David, I followed every research procedure in a professional way, and I do not appreciate offhand, uninformed comments to the contrary. You have done damage to my reputation among people who know and believe you and who do not know me, in a state where my company does about 40% of its work. For what reason?

I suppose you believe that I have the same "pro-development bias" which you attribute to the Steering Council, or, like Celia Hunter, you consider me "a tool of developers." The truth is that I am a conservationist, and my work and life prove it, and it is not something for you to judge, as if your righteous statement makes me a "developer" by fiat. Environmentalism is not a religion, and it has no gurus. My work for the Council is balanced, as I see it. So is the Council itself. The film you criticize now you would be praising to the heavens

RECEIVED

FEB 24 1978

STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA LANDS

if the Congress were actively considering a bill to make all d-2 lands d-1 lands -- because the film makes a very positive endorsement of protectionist values. But when you start with HR 39, the amendment process for subsistence, for recreation, for access, for State and Native selections -- all can be turned against those who propose the amendment as anti-environmental. This is total nonsense, David, and we really ought to get a little more intellectual about this discussion.

By the way, I don't want to single you out for criticism, alone, based upon that article. I talked to Lois Romano, too, but she still printed as fact that the film was produced by Rowan Group Inc., and it was not; she refers to my company as a San Francisco advertising firm, and it is an Alaska-incorporated survey research firm. She reports that the Alaska survey was conducted by direct mail and it is not, and that the hypothesis of the study is that Alaskans "want to see and experience the state, 'but have not to date because of the time and money required'", also an inaccuracy. I never made the quote although it appears attributable to me in the context of the story. Maybe you know how it got in print, but I don't.

Sincerely,

Michael Rowan

Michael Rowan
1007 Melaleuca
Mill Valley, California 94941

MEMORANDUM

April 17, 1978

TO: Joe Weber

FROM: Martie

You should be receiving a copy in the mail of the minutes you requested of the Steering Council for Alaska Lands meetings. When I spoke to the Anchorage office, however, I was informed that there had been so many requests for material that they are charging a 15¢ per page fee.

If you do not wish a complete set of minutes, please call Sharon Long, Steering Council for Alaska Lands, 1016 West 6th Avenue, Suite B, Anchorage, Alaska 99501 (907 - 277-2415).

cc: Sharon Long

Anchorage, Ak. 99507
March 7, 1978

Dear Senator Colletta,

I write this as an individual concerned citizen with dual citizenship in both the United States and the state of Alaska. I generally favor the approach of Congressman Udall in the revised H.R. 39 and strongly oppose the efforts of the Alaskan Congressional delegation to dilute that approach.

Because of events and conditions here in Alaska, Anchorage more particularly, I fear the voices of my friends and acquaintances have often gone unheard during the power struggles of the past two years. Indeed, many of their voices have been stilled by confusion created by the rabid, pro-development power structure so apparent in our state. Here in Alaska the vast majority of the media, the legislature and those who purchase impressive, opinion-forming advertising are apparently motivated solely by selfish, economic interests. Their efforts to mold public opinion have been massive and misleading. Many who proclaim themselves so opposed to Udall's approach to the D-2 lands issue do so on the basis of ignorance and misinformation, primarily caused by the "economic growth" messages from Alaska's power structure.

I am an eight year resident of Alaska and have survived the past two years of media propaganda. After considerable effort, I have formed some (hopefully) reasonably intelligent opinions. I prefer to have Wilderness areas designated, with a procedure for getting to resources required by some "pressing national need" or a "national emergency." Many Alaskans prefer this to National Parks. National Parks, even those existing in a true wilderness, have a way of attracting many elements I consider undesirable. Such things as hotel and restaurent concessions, modern airstrips and terminals, roads and shuttle busses and visitors who "collect" National Parks do nothing but disrupt the already natural wilderness in areas being considered here in Alaska. The only way to preserve the wilderness characteristics of these areas is to so designate them.

This conflict between these two groups; the developers vs. conservationists, the Alaska Coalition vs. Citizens for the Management of Alaska Lands, seems to present clear choices. I urge the Alaskan Congressional delegation to moderate their frantic and unseemly rhetoric in opposition to the creation of vast federal Wilderness areas in Alaska. I urge the other legislators to take the claims and arguments of CMAL, OMAR and the Alaskan delegation with that proverbial "grain of salt."

Sincerely,

Tom Nelson

Tom Nelson

P.S. - I sent this to a number of Congressmen in D.C. I oppose spending public money on a controversial issue when no public stand has been taken!

Federal-State
Land Use Planning Commission
For Alaska

February 24, 1978

Honorable Steve Cowper
Chairman
D-2 Steering Council
Alaska House of Representatives
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Steve:

As per our conversation, we have developed a preliminary outline for a work session/seminar on cooperative management of lands in Alaska. This seminar is needed to refine the present legislation proposed for the establishment of a Federal/State land use commission or other mechanisms for Federal/State cooperative and coordination of land management.

The intent is to bring to Alaska, five to seven people knowledgable and recognized in the fields of intergovernmental cooperation and land planning and management.

We are compiling a list of people which will include experts in land management systems, intergovernmental agencies, coastal zone management, etc. The list will be forwarded to you upon completion.

The estimated cost of bringing these people to Alaska for a week should not exceed $17,000. What we will obtain from the conference is:

1. Objective review of the present State and Federal relationships.

2. Evaluation of existing bills and preparation of proposed legislation for cooperative management stressing coordinated interagency, intergovernmental land management activities.

We regard this as an absolute priority for achievement of a successful (d)(2) solution. The Steering Council budget should receive the $17,000 because the Commission budget would require a Federal matching sum.

733 W. FOURTH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501

The following are what appears to me to be the appropriate steps to follow in organizing the seminar:

1. **Selection of consultant panel (5 - 7 members).**

2. **Preparation of assignment and support materials by Commission staff for review by panel members prior to work session.**

3. **Five day work session in Anchorage with submission of advisory report.**

4. **Incorporation of recommendation from consultant report into legislative language.**

Because of the pressure of time, it will be necessary to reach an early decision concering funding and selection of the consultant panel because of the lead time necessary to organize the panel, develop the assignment and support materials, and provide preparatory time by panel members prior to the initial work session.

We hope to be able to develop the conference for the week of March 27-31, 1978, dependent upon the availability of the consultant panel participants. This is the week that Senator Mike Gravel will be available to participate, and we hope that Governor Hammond will be able to attend as well as yourself and other Steering Council members.

John Katz of the Commission staff and Lidia Selkregg of the University of Alaska are coordinating the conference.

Sincerely,

Walt

Walter B. Parker
State Co-Chairman

733 W 4th Suite 400
Anch. Ak 99501

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(907) 586-2660

MEMORANDUM

To: Members of D-2 Steering Council Date: March 16, 1978

The House Interior Committee has finished mark-up on H.R. 39, and the report is now being drafted by staff. We will participate in that process to the extent we can be useful in clearing up any ambiguity in the language.

On the afternoon of March 16, 1978, Buff Bohlen will brief various Committee and Congressional staff members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee. As presently scheduled, the bill will reach Merchant Marine and Fisheries on April 3, 1978. There are rumors circulating to the effect that Merchant Marine and Fisheries consideration will be truncated by rule, but these rumors have not borne truth as yet.

The Senate is tenatively considering commencing hearings on April 4, 1978. We have requested permission to testify at those hearings, and hope that the Chairman and/or other members of the Council can be present for that testimony. Because of the deadlock in the Energy Bill Conference, those hearings may be pushed back. We will have a clearer report next week.

In conjunction with Senator Moss's firm, we are trying to impress upon the House leadership the need for a full exposition of this bill in Merchant Marine and Fisheries. Additionally, we are preparing for the Council a brief impression sketch of those members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee with whom we have had contact.

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER & MONROE

Ronald G. Birch

LA11 2076 12.58 JA01 0015 13.02 03/20/78

CINDY JN U
FR CHARITY ANCH

FOR: COWPER HAYES & OSTERBACK
COLLETTA, ORSINI, & CROFT

FR: STERRING COUNCIL FR AK LANDS

RE: COUNCIL MEETING TIME & PLACE

OUR NEXT COUNCIL MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR MARCH 30, AT 1:30 PM TO BE HELD IN COURTROOM A, JNU.

I UNDERSTAND THERE WILL BE A F.S.L.U.P.C. CO-OPERATIVE MANAGEMENT MEETING SCHEDULED FOR THE SAME WEEK, SO IF YOU PLAN TO ATTEND THEM PLEASE LET ME KNOW A.S.A.P/

EOM

CBK EOM

Interior Official On D2

By BETTY MILLS
Times Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — Interior Department officials came under close, sometimes hostile, questioning today by members of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee as the D2 battle progressed to its second legislative front.

Robert L. Herbst, assistant Interior secretary for fish, wildlife and parks, told the committee that the Carter administration regards the D2 bill approved last month by the House Interior Committee as "a monumental effort for conservation."

But Herbst then proceeded to tick off substantial changes that the administration wants made in the bill which withdraws about 99 million acres in Alaska as part of the national parks, wildlife refuges, forest and wild rivers systems.

Among the changes sought by the administration are restoration of acreage cut from the Arctic National Wildlife Range and four other refuges, and deletion of the entire section in the bill which sets up a process of "unlocking" D2 areas for mineral access.

Herbst came under heavy fire from several Merchant Marine Committee members for his position that there should be no agricultural development on wildlife refuges.

Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, plans to try again with the amendment that he failed to win in the House Interior Committee to put portions of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge under the jurisdiction of the National Forest Service to allow agricultural development. The Yukon Flats area, which includes the communities of Circle and Young's hometown of Fort Yukon, is regarded by the state as a prime prospect for future agricultural development.

"The native selections in the Yukon Flats area total over three million acres and will be ample to sustain whatever agriculture they deem necessary to complement village life," Herbst said. "We urge the committee to restore the full integrity of the Yukon Flats area as a wildlife refuge and to strike the language in the bill permitting the state to obtain and then dispose of public lands for agribusiness."

Rep. Robert L. Leggett, D-Calif., chairman of the subcommittee on fisheries and wildlife conservation and the environment, said he expects no more than 30,000 acres to be developed for agricultural purposes in the next 25 years.

"I don't think the noise of agriculture will have much effect on the ducks and geese up there," Leggett said. "I don't think we need to worry about Tenneco coming up there with a huge business. The probability of that happening is rather lean."

Rep. Les Aucoin, D-Ore., also questioned Herbst repeatedly about the fact that lands will be available to the natives for agricultural development in the Yukon Flats, but not to the state.

"Is there something unfragile about the lands the natives will use? Aren't the lands adjacent and similar?" Aucoin asked.

In another point picked up by Young and Rep. John Dingell, D-Mich., the Interior Department conceded that the bill approved by the Interior Committee would affect the present mineral entry authority of the agency on all national wildlife refuges.

"When we passed the refuge act, refuges were regarded as a flexible management tool, but now were going to change the refuge act through this bill. This is a left-handed monkey wrench in H.R. 39 as approved by the Interior Committee," Young said.

Under pressure from Dingell, Herbst agreed to supply for the committee record an analysis on how H.R. 39 would affect mineral entry under the Refuge Administration Act, and which refuges in the Lower 48 states would be opened and which would be closed.

SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

Senate

SENATE FLOOR LEADER

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 1978

TO: ALL MEMBERS
STEERING COUNCIL FOR ALASKA LANDS

FROM: SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

The attached article "Alaska: the biggest land game of all" is apparently being distributed by the United States Department of the Interior.

bcc: Sharon Long

xerox copies to: Cowper, Osterback, Hayes
Croft, Orsini, LeResche, Parker,
Cline, Hawley & Jack

P.O. BOX 3188, ANCHORAGE 99501 • POUCH V JUNEAU 99811

Alaska: the biggest land game of all

by JANET HORNE

Awesome mountain ranges that have been encased in ice as long as man has known them. Miles and miles of untouched tundra, flowering for a bright, fragile moment, then subsiding for another year.

Dazzling glaciers, sparkling unnamed lakes, dark forests that seem to stretch forever. Wolves that howl in the night, whales that whistle and blow, and flocks of waterfowl that darken the sky.

Alaska is all of this, and more.

It is Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan . . . typical American cities in many ways, yet still only isolated pockets of civilization on the edge of a vast frontier.

Many Americans want to keep things that way.

Others do not.

THE BATTLE OF Alaska has become a giant game of Monopoly, pitting high-rolling conservationists against the nation's powerful mining giants, timber barons, labor unions and other prodevelopment forces who argue that Alaska, with its wealth of untapped resources, offers an irresistible solution to a growing nation's needs.

Earlier this month, in a crowded House subcommittee room, mark-up hearings began on landmark legislation that will determine Alaska's future — and, in a larger sense, will show just how serious this nation has become about protecting its environment.

Congress, in its role as master planner, has just 11 months remaining to determine who will win the great Alaska land contest.

When Alaska became a state in 1959, Congress gave it the right to select 104 million acres of public land to establish its economic base.

Non-native residents of the new state were pleased with the California-sized birthday present. Alaska's natives were not: The Statehood Act had given them nothing.

Long frustrated by the federal government's failure to deal with their native claims dating back to the 19th Century, Alaska's Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians put together a strong case for themselves.

In the face of a powerful lobby and a growing national consciousness over neglected native rights, Stewart Udall — then secretary of the Department of the Interior — slapped a freeze on Alaska's lands in 1966. No one would lay claim to another square foot of the state until the natives' claims were resolved, he ordered.

The freeze did not hamper the enthusiasm of American oil companies, who previously had acquired exploration rights on Alaska's North Slope. In 1968, drills struck the Prudhoe Bay bonanza.

DISCOVERING OIL was one thing. Building a pipeline across public lands, frozen both by nature and the secretary of the interior, was another.

Alaska's natives suddenly found their claims being swept along by a swifter current. Spurred by oil-industry lobbyists, Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act within three years of the Prudhoe Bay discovery.

The act gave natives the right to select 44 million acres as their own and awarded them nearly $1 billion for relinquishing further claims and aboriginal hunting and fishing rights.

Influential environmental groups lobbied for the natives' cause, and at the 11th hour they succeeded in amending the Native Claims Act. The amendment called for a study of federal lands in Alaska and selection of parts to be set aside, in the national interest, as permanently protected forests, parks, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers.

The amendment, Section 17 (d) (2), gave Congress until December 18, 1978, to make final judgment on the "D-2" lands.

As the deadline draws near, three major proposals have emerged as front-runners among many. The three are:

1. The UDALL BILL. Introduced last year by Representative Morris Udall, Arizona Democrat, as House Resolution 39, this measure calls for a radical new "ecosystem" approach to land-use planning.

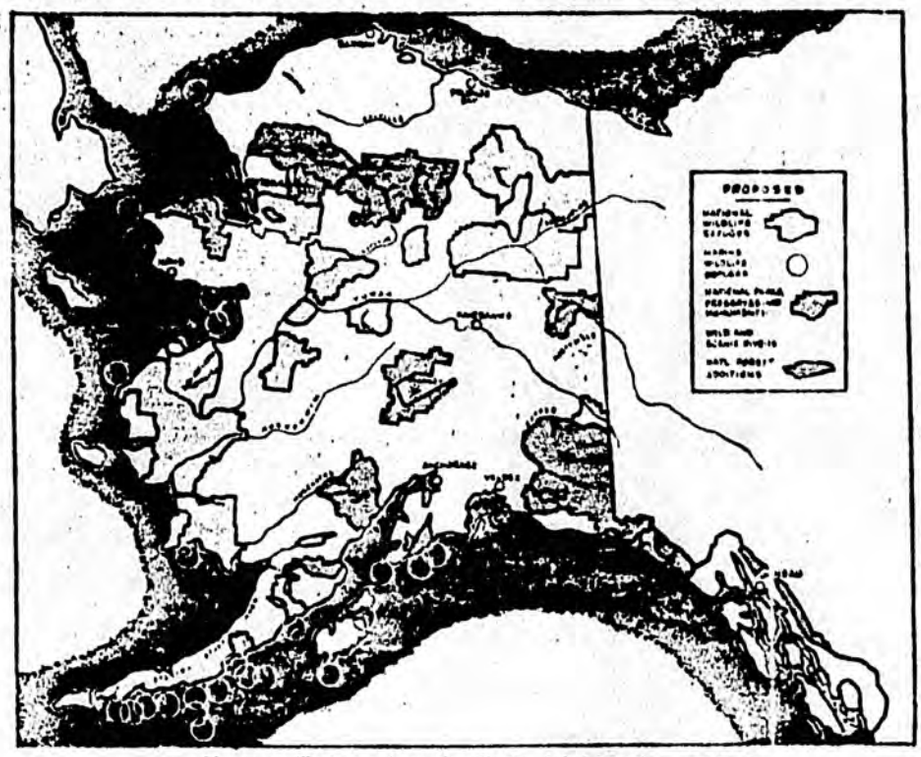
Instead of setting aside an isolated valley here or a lone river there, the bill recommends that entire mountain ranges, watershed systems and animal-migration routes be given permanent protection.

The bill, in its original form, would have placed slightly more than 110 million acres under protected classification. Udall further proposed combining these lands with Alaska's existing parks and refuges and wrapping the entire gigantic package in a supplementary classification of "wilderness."

But the House subcommittee on Alaska lands has sliced about 18 million acres from the H.R. 39 proposal and pared its wilderness provisions to 32 million acres. Udall has backed the changes.

Even with the trims, the bill remains impressive. Washington State has three national parks comprising a total of less than 1.7 million acres. H.R. 39 would create or expand 13 national parks, preserves or monuments in Alaska that would include 28 times as much land. Examples:

— A new 9.7 million-acre park in the rugged Wrangell Mountains east of Anchorage.



The map illustrates how the Carter Administration wants to stake out Alaska's "D-2" lands. The proposal is one of several competing bills and recommendations before Congress. — Staff map by Alan Pratt.

— An 8.2 million-acre park near the Gates of the Arctic, in the desolate high country and steep-walled valleys of the Brooks Range.

— A 2.4 million-acre park around Lake Clark, bordering on Cook Inlet.

2. THE CARTER PROPOSAL. In his environmental message last year, President Carter told Congress it "now has an opportunity of historic dimension to conserve large, unspoiled sections of the American wilderness in Alaska." No conservation action that Congress could take, he said, "would have more lasting value than this."

Cecil Andrus, interior secretary, has come up with a proposal that is strikingly similar to the Udall bill.

Andrus recommends that 97 million acres — an area more than twice the size of Washington State — be protected under various classifications, with slightly less than half of that to be designated as wilderness.

Although some of the boundaries would be smaller than those specified in H.R. 39, Andrus has proposed creating or expanding 13 national parks and 14 wildlife refuges.

Thirty-three rivers would be protected from development, and national forests would be expanded by 2.5 million acres under the administration proposal.

Like H.R. 39, the proposal would protect entire ecosystems and watersheds. Andrus has emphasized that this is the only way to safeguard what he calls the "crown jewels" of Alaska. "If we err by conserving too much, this can always be changed in the future," he said.

3. THE STEVENS BILL. Alaska's Senator Ted Stevens, Gov. Jay Hammond and Representative Don Young want the state to retain control over as much land as possible. Stevens has proposed a bill that would protect only 23 million acres under conservation systems.

That is less than one third of the acreage once proposed for protection by the Nixon and Ford administrations — and one fifth of the 25 million acres would be in multiple-use national forests.

Stevens proposes that 37 million more acres, which he considers "resource-conflict" areas, be under a new federal-state "cooperative-management" commission, which would have authority to open them up to a number of uses, such as logging and mining.

Under this plan, the secretary of interior could veto future decisions concerning federal lands, and Alaska's governor would have veto powers over state lands in the cooperative program.

Backing the Stevens bill is a long list of pro-development forces eager to tap the oil, minerals and timber located in areas they say would be "locked up" by the Udall bill or the administration proposal.

Those interests include a committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which has budgeted $63,400 this year to lobby for legislation that would preserve a minimum of Alaska lands.

The giant Kennecott Copper Corporation also has expressed "whole-hearted" support for the Stevens bill.

"The spectre of Appalachia and our past misuse of the land should not be allowed to permeate our decisions" about Alaska, a company official testified last year before a congressional subcommittee. America, he said, "must leave all her options open . . . to explore for minerals."

ALASKANS ARE sharply divided. Some say they would be proud to have the Great Land serve as a great nation's environmental conscience. Others argue that Alaska is a state, not a deep freeze, and that Alaskans should not be denied the right to control their own land.

An Alaska-backed group called the Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands is among those promoting a "multiple-use" concept for the D-2 lands.

Among other things, it contends that many of the proposed wilderness areas are so remote that only backpackers would have the opportunity to see them.

Conservationists say history has disproved this argument. They point out that when Yellowstone National Park was established more than 100 years ago, many people complained that the huge new park was so far from civilization that only the rich and the hearty would ever get to see it.

But last year, Yellowstone drew nearly 2.5 million visitors.

CONSERVATIONISTS FACE heavy odds in the financial firepower and lobbying forces that pro-development interests can marshal against them. But they see Alaska as a deceptively fragile giant that must be handled with extreme care.

They argue that piecemeal preservation will not work in a land so harsh that a spruce tree in the far north may struggle 50 years to reach a height or 4 or 5 feet, where a wolf must roam for 60 miles in search of a meal.

The D-2 controversy is an issue "that's sure to appeal to the greediest . . . the greediest are just licking their chops," said Doug Scott, Northwest representative of the Sierra Club.

Scott calls the Stevens bill the "miners' and gougers' bill" and says it is based on fallacious arguments.

One such argument, he said, is the contention that countless Americans will be deprived of jobs if environmentalists win the battle over Alaska.

"What they're talking about are possible jobs — not real jobs," Scott said. "They are no more real than the jobs I could create by slicing up the Statue of Liberty and selling it, in little pieces, as souvenirs for the mantel piece.

"And Bozeman, Montana, would surely become a boom town if we capped off the geysers and turned Yellowstone into a giant energy farm," he added. "But that doesn't make it right."

Competing proposals for protecting areas of Alaska have prompted a lot of rumors. What's the truth?

Here's a true-or-false quiz:

1. Congress is considering legislation that would post a giant "no trespassing" sign on 147 million acres of land in Alaska.

Answer: False.

2. There would be a blanket ban on hunting and fishing in all Alaska "D-2" lands that are given permanent protection.

Answer: False.

3. Float planes, snowmobiles and other established methods of transportation would be outlawed in any area of Alaska that is designated as wilderness.

Answer: False again.

IT IS TRUE that to some degree, at least, all the proposals before Congress would place definite limits on what will be allowed in Alaska. But the controversy that has developed over the race to stake out the last frontier has led to some inaccurate generalizations.

One has to do with numbers.

Conservationists originally backed a bill that would have designated as "instant wilderness" a whopping 147 million acres of existing or proposed parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers in Alaska.

That figure now is obsolete, but it continues to be tossed about — generally by those who do not favor establishing huge new wilderness areas.

In fact, nobody really knows yet just how much land Congress will be asked to designate as wilderness because the figures keep changing.

The House subcommittee on Alaska lands, which is working on the "D-2" legislation, says it may be weeks yet before it comes up with a final figure. As of last week, the subcommittee had pared its wilderness recommendation to 82 million acres.

One reason for some of the confusion is that the 49th state is unique, and guidelines which may work well elsewhere in the country may not address some important distinctions in Alaska.

For example, it is safe to say that hunting is allowed in wildlife refuges, national forests and national preserves (companions to national parks). But it is forbidden in the parks themselves. Fishing, on the other hand, is not prohibited in any conservation system.

Those same guidelines would hold true in Alaska, with certain important modifications.

In Alaska, many residents, particularly natives, still follow a traditional "subsistence" life-style of hunting, fishing and supplying all their basic needs from the land.

THE PROPOSALS before Congress recognize this. Generally, they would give subsistence users priority over sport and commerical hunters, in the event of limited wildlife resources. But none of the proposals would place a complete ban on nonsubsistence hunting and fishing.

Another issue: Some parts of Alaska are so remote and inaccessible that residents must rely on snowmobiles, float planes and similar methods of transportation to get around.

Many of these isolated areas are being proposed as additions to the wilderness system, and there has been confusion as to what is and is not allowed in a wilderness.

The revised Udall bill spells out the answer this way: "Customary use of aircraft, motorboats and snowmobiles, where such use has already become established, shall be permitted to continue in areas designated as wilderness . . ."

The administration proposal makes similar provisions. It would permit the continued use of float planes and motor boats in wilderness areas where they are the customary method of transportation.

Persons who use snowmobiles for subsistence purposes also could continue to use them in areas designated as wilderness.

Alaska-park, preserve plans compared

Who wants what in Alaska?

Measures proposed by Arizona Representative Morris Udall, the Carter administration and Alaska Senator Ted Stevens each contain differing plans for parks, wildlife refuges and other conservation units, each providing a different degree of protection for the land.

New mining claims, grazing, commercial logging and hunting are not allowed in parks. In national preserves, hunting is allowed but logging is not. Sport hunting and fishing also generally are allowed in wildlife refuges, but grazing and logging must contribute to the wildlife habitat before they are allowed.

Here is a summary of some of the highlights of the three major proposals (figures given for the Udall bill, H.R. 39, reflect changes made last year by the House subcommittee on Alaska lands; areas designated by the Stevens bill as "federal cooperative lands" could be opened to a variety of uses, including logging and mining):

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park:

The Udall bill calls for a 9.7 million-acre park, plus a 2.3 million-acre preserve.

The administration proposal calls for a 9.6 million-acre park, plus a 2.5 million-acre preserve.

The Stevens bill would establish a 4.9 million-acre park.

The area is east of Anchorage and includes the Wrangell Mountains in the north and the Chugach Range in the south, which contain the nation's largest collection of peaks over 16,000 feet and the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers.

Gates of the Arctic National Park:

Udall: 8.2 million-acre park, plus 1.1 million-acre preserve.

Administration: 8.1 million-acre park.

Stevens: 3.6 million-acre park.

The park, about 210 air miles northwest of Fairbanks, would span the north and south slopes of the Brooks Range. The rugged, remote area is laced with rivers said to be among the best in the nation for white-water rafting and canoeing.

Noatak National Preserve:

Udall: 7.4 million acres.

Administration: 8 million acres.

Stevens: No preserve, but would designate 11.5 million acres as federal-cooperative lands.

The area is mountainous country northwest of the Seward Peninsula. It includes the largest river system in the country, still essentially untouched by man.

Denali (Mount McKinley) National Park:

Udall: Would add 3.9 million acres to the existing park.

Administration: Would add 3.8 million acres.

Stevens: Would add 1.1 million acres.

Both Udall and the administration propose renaming the park in recognition of the ancient Alaska native name for North America's highest peak. The existing park, 210 miles north of Anchorage, drew more than half a million visitors in 1976.

Lake Clark National Park:

Udall: 2.4 million-acre park, plus 710,000-acre preserve.

Administration: Same.

Stevens: No park, but would designate 4.5 million acres in the area as federal cooperative lands.

The Lake Clark area is about 100 miles west of Anchorage, between the Aleutian and Alaska mountain ranges. Scores of lakes dot the area, and glaciers and volcanoes border its scenic hiking trails.

Kobuk Valley National Park:

Udall: 1.7 million-acre park.

Administration: Same.

Stevens: 188,000-acre Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument.

The proposed park, in Northwestern Alaska, includes the 25-square-mile area known as the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes. A gentle valley, boreal forest and clear, slow-moving rivers also characterize the area. The proposed park would include archeological sites believed to date back 8,500 years.

Katmai National Park:

Udall: Expand existing Katmai National Monument by 1.3 million acres and designate it a park.

Andrus: Expand by 1.1 million acres and designate it a park.

Stevens: Expand by 400,000 acres and designate it a park.

The existing monument, 300 miles southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula, was created in 1918 to preserve the site of the 1912 volcanic eruption that formed the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Lakes, streams and waterfalls abound in the area, and its forests, grasslands, swamps, salt marshes, beaches and islands support a wide variety of wildlife.

Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge:

Udall: 10.3 million acres.

Administration: 8.5 million acres.

Stevens: 2.1 million acres of national forest.

Long Arctic summer days and the insulating effect of nearby mountains make these Northeast Alaska wetlands among the most spectacular waterfowl-breeding areas in North America. The flats also are home to several dozen mammal species, including bear, moose, caribou, mink, muskrats and river otters.

Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge:

Udall: 1.5 million acres.

Administration: Same.

Stevens: No recommendation.

The proposed refuge in Central Alaska is an important nesting area for waterfowl and [illegible] to caribou, bear and moose. The Nowitna River is a [illegible] spawning ground.

Innoko National Wildlife Refuge:

Udall: 3.5 million acres.

Administration: 2.8 million acres.

Stevens: 600,000 acres.

This proposed refuge, between the tundra of Western Alaska and the boreal forest of the state's interior valleys, is a spongy wetland inhabited by beavers, moose and black bear. It also is a major nesting area for ducks, geese and other waterfowl.

Colville River:

Udall: Would establish a 700,000-acre wild-river area.

Administration: 500,000-acre wild river.

Stevens: No recommendation.

The Colville rises in the Brooks Range, flows east and north and empties into the Beaufort Sea west of Prudhoe Bay.

Utukok River:

Udall: 270,000-acre wild river area.

Administration: 254,000 acres.

Stevens: No recommendation.

The Utukok rises in the far-western Brooks Range and flows into the Chukchi Sea off the northwest coast of Alaska.

Alaska land showdown

* * * * * * * * *

Who will get which for what?

by JANET HORNE

Some of the finest real estate in the world is up for grabs in Alaska, and the battle over who gets what is headed for a showdown.

This year Congress must decide whether vast chunks of rich and wild federal land in Alaska should be opened to development or preserved for future generations.

The stakes are immense. With 373 million acres, Alaska boasts this nation's highest mountain peaks and longest scenic rivers. It is a last retreat for many species of wildlife, including the caribou, grizzly bear and wolf.

But the Great Land also is a storehouse for other kinds of vanishing resources. Beneath its panoramic splendor are undetermined reservoirs of oil, natural gas, hardrock minerals and other raw materials.

Almost everyone agrees that some areas should be preserved as national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers. But how much?

Section 17 (d) (2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, passed by Congress in 1971, authorized the secretary of the interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of undesignated federal land in Alaska for study as possible additions to the nation's protected parks, forests, wildlife refuges and rivers.

Studies have been going on ever since. Now Congress is trying to come up with a final plan based on numerous proposals. It must act by December 18, when temporary protection of these so-called "D-2" lands will expire, opening the door to logging, mining, grazing and oil exploration.

The gap that must be bridged is great. At one end of the scale is House Resolution 39, introduced by Representative Morris Udall, Arizona Democrat. It proposes preservation of nearly 100 million acres (down from an earlier figure of 116 million) and has the strong backing of almost every environmental group in the nation — from the Garden Clubs of America to the Sierra Club.

At the other extreme is a bill introduced by Alaska Senator Ted Stevens, which would give permanent protection to only 25 million acres. Anything more than that, Stevens argues, would "lock up" badly needed resources and "negate Alaska's great potential for creating new jobs."

Members of Alaska's congressional delegation also contend that putting a "federal padlock" on much of the state would infringe on the rights of the state and its native people to control the share of federal land promised them by Congress.

But conservationists argue that Congress is obliged, by law, to consider the interests of ALL Americans. Alaska, they say, is America's last chance to make up for 200 years of ecological carelessness.

(Related articles, A 18, 19.)

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April 27, 1978

Senator Mike Collett
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

I thought you would be interested in the enclosed Congressional Record delineation of the competing D-2 proposals before the Senate.

Yours very truly,

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER & MONROE

Ronald G. Birch

RGB:lra
encl.

United States of America

Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 95th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 124 WASHINGTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 19, 1978 No. 55

Senate

(Legislative day of Monday, February 6, 1978)

The Senate met at 11:30 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, in executive session, and was called to order by Hon. MURIEL HUMPHREY, a Senator from the State of Minnesota.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

O God, our Father, the searcher of men's hearts, help us to draw near to Thee in sincerity and truth. Make us to rejoice in Thy providential care over this Nation in prosperity and adversity, in success and in failure. Help us to live lives worthy of our vocation as the people's representatives. Give us grace to choose the harder right against the easier wrong and never to be content with a half truth when the whole can be won. Guard us against cynicism, flippancy, or irreverence in the sacred things of life. Strengthen and guide us all in the service of this Government and bring us at last to Thy higher kingdom.

We pray in the Redeemer's name. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. EASTLAND).

The assistant legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., April 19, 1978.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3 of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable MURIEL HUMPHREY, a Senator from the State of Minnesota, to perform the duties of the Chair.

JAMES O. EASTLAND,
President pro tempore.

Mrs. HUMPHREY thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

LEGISLATIVE SESSION

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Senate return to legislative session.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

COMMITTEE MEETING

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the Armed Services Committee be authorized to meet during the sessions of the Senate today, April 19; Thursday, April 20; and Friday, April 21, 1978, to continue consideration of authorization bills pending with the committee, which must be reported to the Senate by May 15, 1978, under the Budget Act.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

RECOGNITION OF LEADERSHIP

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from West Virginia.

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Madam President, under the time normally allotted to the majority leader, I would like to yield. I believe Mr. MORGAN has an order for 15 minutes. If he needs additional time, I shall yield to him the time normally allotted to me to use as he wishes.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The Senator from Alaska.

ALASKA'S D-2

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, one of the most important issues facing Alaska during the 95th Congress is the final disposition of Alaska's d-2 lands. This legislation will have a profound effect on future generations of Americans as well as Alaskans. Congressman DON YOUNG and I believe that it is important that all Americans, particularly those who are to be most greatly affected by this decision, be aware of the various proposals pending before Congress. For this reason, I ask unanimous consent that a brief summary of the proposals be printed in the RECORD at this point.

There being no objection, the summary was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

INDIVIDUAL PROPOSALS PENDING BEFORE CONGRESS

S. 1787, the "Alaska National Interest Lands Act", introduced by Senator Stevens on behalf of Governor Hammond and Congressman Young, was referred to the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. This legislation proposes the addition of approximately 85 million acres of national parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, and national forests in Alaska. Additionally, approximately 57 million acres of federal cooperative lands to be managed under the Cooperative Management system is proposed. The national park system would be increased by approximately 10½ million acres, approximately 8 million acres of wildlife refuges would be added. Nearly 6 million acres of new national forests would be created as well as 1 million acres of wild rivers. Upon the enactment of this legislation, the eight largest wildlife refuges would be located in Alaska, as well as eight of ten of the largest national parks in the country.

Senator Stevens' bill provides for the traditional four systems of management on the 25 million acres and for classification by the Federal-State Land Classification Commission of federal cooperative lands. Additionally, provision is made for dedication of state and private cooperative lands to be managed along with federal lands should the state and private land owners wish to be part of a cooperative management program. The Land Classification Commission would decide which lands would be open for mineral and other development activities. Agricultural development would be permitted under a long-term leasing plan to be developed by the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture.

No "instant wilderness" is included in S. 1787, but all new conservation lands would be studied for wilderness potential over a five-year period. S. 1787 maintains the traditional role of the State of Alaska as manager of fish and game resources. In the event of limited resources, the subsistence activities of local residents would be granted priority over other competing consumptive uses. Additionally, S. 1787 guarantees "necessary public access" across d-2 lands, and provides that the Land Classification Com-

Statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor will be identified by the use of a "bullet" symbol, i.e., ●

mission shall determine the location and means of that access.

[illegible] In early 1977, Congressman Morris Udall of Arizona introduced a d-2 lands bill which would create approximately 115 million acres of new parks and wildlife refuges in Alaska. This bill, which was drafted by an organization of environmental groups, was also introduced by request by Senator Jackson and by the late Senator Metcalf of Montana, in the Senate. In addition to the new parks, refuges, and wild rivers to be created, approximately 1.6 million acres of national forests would also be established by the legislation, and the new parks, refuges, and rivers along with the existing parks and refuges in Alaska would be declared "instant wilderness."

In the House of Representatives, H.R. 39 has undergone some changes during hearings and mark-up sessions. The House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs has produced a revised version of H.R. 39 which would establish approximately 95 million acres of parks, refuges, and wild rivers along with approximately 2 million acres of national forests. "Instant wilderness" would be created on approximately 75 million acres with about 50 million acres placed in wilderness study.

Exploration and development of minerals would not be permitted in national parks, national monuments, national preserves, wildlife refuges, wildlife ranges, wild and scenic rivers, and wilderness areas in both versions. The revised version of H.R. 39 proposes a special process to allow the opening of some non-wilderness lands for mineral development following a recommendation by the Secretary of the Interior based on national need for a strategic mineral and its lack of availability from other sources. This recommendation would be sent to Congress for its approval prior to any opening for mining.

The Carter administration proposal. On September 15, 1977, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus announced the Carter Administration proposal which increased the "Morton bill" approximately 10 million acres and greatly reduced the number of acres allocated to forest lands. The Carter Administration proposes approximately 42 million acres as new national parks and 45 million acres as wildlife refuges, the remainder being allocated between forests and wild rivers. The proposal provides a subsistence priority including the definition of subsistence and a change in the traditional management roles of federal and state governments. Under the Carter Administration proposal, many of the state's traditional decisions would be delegated to the federal government with the state as the implementing agency once the policy decisions have been made.

The Administration bill proposes the designation of approximately 46 million acres of instant wilderness and provides that the remainder will be studied for wilderness potential. Except for two small minerals zones in the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the parks and refuges would be closed to mining although national preserve areas of parks and refuges would be open to sport hunting. The secretary's proposal addresses cooperative management by recommending the establishment of an advisory commission primarily made up of state and federal agency heads.

S. 400 In 1973, Secretary of the Interior Rogers C. B. Morton transmitted his recommendation for d-2 lands to the Congress. These recommendations, commonly known as the "Morton bill", proposed approximately 83 million acres to be added to the existing 4 systems, including 32 million acres of new national parks, 31 million acres of wildlife refuges, 19 million acres of national forests, and nearly 1 million acres of wild and scenic rivers. The "Morton bill" proposed that existing law would control most activities, including sport hunting, mineral exploration and development, and access. All d-2 lands would be placed in wilderness study for 3 years, and subsistence uses would be allowed up to the level in effect the date that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act was enacted.

H.R. 1950 and H.R. 2088 Congressman John Dingell of Michigan and Congressman Robert Leggett of California have each introduced legislation involving d-2 lands that would establish only wildlife refuges. The bills, entitled the Alaska Refuges Act and the National Wildlife Refuge System Organic Act, respectively, have been referred to the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries. The Alaska Refuges Act would place about 68 million acres in new refuges in Alaska. The National Wildlife Refuge System Organic Act would create approximately 86 million acres of refuges. For the most part, existing law would prevail on those refuges established by these bills, although sport hunting on refuges created by the Refuge System Organic Act would be allowed only by express provision of law or pursuant to regulation developed by the Secretary of the Interior.

The Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska, an advisory body to Congress and the State of Alaska, was created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The commission has transmitted a series of d-2 recommendations to Congress. These recommendations have not been introduced as legislation. The Commission proposal would create approximately 50 million acres of national parks, wildlife refuges, wild and scenic rivers, and forests in Alaska. An additional 40 million acres of land would be allocated to the Alaska National Land System which would be managed by designated federal agencies under the direction of the Alaska Land Classification Commission. The Commission would decide what lands would be available for specific uses and the agencies would manage the lands for those purposes.

Additionally, the Commission proposal provides for subsistence preference with management of fish and game species on a daily basis resting with the State of Alaska. All areas under the commission bill would be placed in a wilderness study category for a period of five to seven years.

SOLAR ENERGY IN ALASKA

Mr. STEVENS. Madam President, the pages of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD have reflected the accelerating interest in solar energy over the past couple of years, and especially in the past few months. Even in Alaska, which is far from the Sunbelt, attention is focusing on solar energy.

The March 12, 1978, issue of the Anchorage Times reported a study made by the University of Alaska into the economics of solar energy in Alaska. The study finds that solar water and space heating is now competitive with oil and electricity in some areas of the State. As fuel prices rise in the future, which is the only way they can go, solar energy will become competitive in other regions as well.

Often people in the south 48 States are surprised to learn that Alaska, with its vast oil and gas resources, is interested in solar energy. But petroleum products are as costly in Alaska as any place in the south 48. We are driven as much as anybody else to keep our energy bill down and to protect ourselves from higher energy prices in the future. Alaskans have been, by necessity, leaders in weatherization and insulation. Now we are looking to solar energy for the energy our homes and businesses need.

Madam President, I ask unanimous consent that the above-mentioned article be printed in the RECORD.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the RECORD, as follows:

[From the Anchorage Times, Mar. 12, 1978]

OUTLOOK FOR SOLAR ENERGY IS BRIGHT IN ALASKA

The northern latitudes receive more possible sunlight in a year than do the tropics—about 230 more hours of sunlight than at the equator.

A study of the economics of solar energy in Alaska by John Zarling of the University of Alaska shows that solar power in some cases is more economical than electricity or oil for heating water and homes.

Zarling's study says that a few citizens in the state have already begun building solar collectors, and others are designing or building solar homes and greenhouses.

Theoretically, a solar collector 1/500th the area of the United States, an area slightly smaller than Massachusetts, receives an amount of solar energy that, if converted at 20 percent efficiency, would provide all of this nation's present electrical requirements. However, technical and economic barriers stand in the way of immediate and widespread use of solar electricity.

Similarly, in total, the state of solar energy developments in Alaska is not significant to make any impact on energy use or public energy policy to date, a draft of Zarling's report said.

Technical barriers stem from two facts. First, the rays of the sun are spread diffusely over the surface of the earth so they must be collected from large areas to yield useful amounts of energy. Second, the rays are intermittent, which requires a means of storing the energy for use at night or on cloudy days.

The economic barriers involve the high initial costs of building solar energy facilities and developing a solar energy industry.

The federal Energy Research and Development Administration estimates that it may be the 1990s before solar electricity makes a substantial contribution to meeting the nation's energy needs.

Zarling's study shows that solar energy has potential in Alaska and he includes several analyses of various potential applications of solar energy including domestic water heating and active space heating systems.

The analysis was accomplished with the aid of computer simulations of solar energy systems using data available from five Alaska sites.

From his study, the following conclusions were made:

On Annette Island, one of the southernmost islands of the Alexander Archipelago in Southeast Alaska, solar energy is not currently competitive with low-cost, oil-fired hot water systems. Oil costs in the range of 43 to 52 cents per gallon are the rule in this area, however.

In Barrow where the highest electric cost of the study were found, solar energy was less expensive for heating water than electricity, however the North Slope Borough also has very inexpensive natural gas which could offset the advantage gained if solar energy were used.

In Bethel electricity costs are very high and oil is relatively inexpensive. Solar is not competitive with oil-fired hot water systems, but is quite competitive with electricity to heat water.

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

From Jeff Knaebel, 4 May 1978

EXCERPTS FROM THE BLM ORGANIC ACT

(PL 94-579 Federal Land Policy
and Management Act of 1976)

From Section 202(c)(3)

> "In the development of land use plans, the Secretary shall - (3) give priority to the designation and protection of areas of critical environmental concern;" - - -

(Is it too presumptuous to ask by what standards of measurement and in whose judgement these decisions will be made?)

From Section 202(e)(3)

> "Provided, That nothing in this section shall prevent a wholly owned Government corporation from acquiring and holding rights as a citizen under the Mining Law of 1872."

Is this the precursor of a government mining company in competition with free enterprise, or of the nationalization of the mining industry?

From Section 204(c)

> "On and after the dates of approval of this Act a withdrawal aggregating five thousand acres or more may be made (or such a withdrawal or any other withdrawal involving in the aggregate five thousand acres or more which terminates after such date of approval may be extended) only for a period of not more than twenty years by the Secretary on his own motion or upon request by a department or agency head. The Secretary shall notify both Houses of Congress of such a withdrawal no later than its effective date and the withdrawal shall terminate and become ineffective at the end of ninety days (not counting days on which the Senate or the House of Representatives has adjourned for more than three consecutive days) beginning on the day notice of such withdrawal has been submitted to the Senate and the House of Representatives, if the Congress has adopted a concurrent resolution stating that such House does not approve the withdrawal."

This means the Secretary in effect can withdraw anything he wants. What are the odds that the Congress will unlock a Secretarial withdrawal within the 90 day deadline?

"A withdrawal aggregating less than five thousand acres may be made under this subsection by the Secretary on his own motion or upon request by a department or an agency head—

(1) for such period of time as he deems desirable for a resource use; or

(2) for a period of not more than twenty years for any other use, including but not limited to use for administrative sites, location of facilities, and other proprietary purposes; or

(3) for a period of not more than five years to preserve such tract for a specific use then under consideration by the Congress."

From Section 204(e)

"When the Secretary determines, or when the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs of either the House of Representatives or the Senate notifies the Secretary, that an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures must be taken to preserve values that would otherwise be lost, the Secretary notwithstanding the provisions of subsections (c)(1) and (d) of this section, shall immediately make a withdrawal and file notice of such emergency withdrawal with the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representatives."

This means in effect that the Secretary can withdraw any amount of land any place he wants, anytime he wants, on his own motion, because the government can create an "emergency" for almost any situation.

From Section 303(c)

"In the performance of their duties - - - - - - such officials and their agents are authorized to carry firearms; - - - - - make arrests without warrant or process - - - - -; search without warrant or process any person, place, or conveyance - - - - -; and seize without warrant or process - - - - -"

This in effect nullifies the Bill of Rights and the U.S. Constitution.

Section 603

Roadless areas of 5000 acres or more are to be managed as wilderness under the Wilderness Act of 1964.

May 8, 1978

Jeff Knaebel
Resource Associates of Alaska
P. O. Box 80006
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Jeff,

Thank you for your telegram regarding the current difficulties with Section 603 of the BLM Organic Act of 1976. It is my understanding that the State has received assurances from the Secretary of the Interior that this problem will be taken care of. I recommend, however, that you contact C. C. "Chuck" Hawley, SOA Box 78-D, Anchorage, Alaska 99507 (O - 344-6114, H - 344-3450), as he has been working on this issue and has more detailed information.

This is indeed, a matter of critical importance to Alaska, and I support the effort to reach a reasonable and workable solution to the problem. If you have any questions or conerns that I, or my staff, can help you with, please do not hesitate to contact me.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Floor Leader

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[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]
[redacted]

[redacted]

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1-[redacted] 05/04/76

TLX BAA FBK

43 FAIRBANKS ALASKA 5-3-76

PMS MIKE COLLETTA

ALASKA STATE SENATE

POUCH V MAIL STOP 3100

JUNEAU ALASKA 99811

TO THE STATE LEGISLATURE AND ALL LEVELS OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT IN THE STATE OF ALASKA.

IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 603 OF THE BLM ORGANIC ACT OF 1976 MEANS THAT ALL ROADLESS AREAS OF 5000 ACRES OR GREATER ON FEDERAL LAND ARE SUBJECT TO MANAGEMENT AS WILDERNESS UNDER THE WILDERNESS ACT OF 1964. THIS MEANS NO MECHANIZED EQUIPMENT OF ANY KIND IS ALLOWED THEREON. THIS MEANS THAT ALL ECONOMIC OR PRODUCTIVE ACTIVITY EXCEPT BY HAND METHODS IS PROHIBITED ON THESE LANDS, INCLUDING PROHIBITION OF RECREATIONAL EQUIPMENT SUCH AS SNOW MACHINES, BOATS, AIRCRAFT.

SECTION 603 IS CURRENTLY BEING ENFORCED IN ALASKA AS CAN BE SUBSTANTIATED BY AT LEAST THREE MINERS WHOSE OPERATIONS HAVE BEEN DIRECTLY AFFECTED THEREBY. [redacted] AT 479-6231 FOR [redacted]

BEAR IN MIND THAT CURRENT BLM POLICY APPARENTLY DEFINES ROADS AS ONLY THOSE THAT ARE PUBLICLY MAINTAINED YEAR-ROUND. THIS MEANS SEASONAL ROADS IN ALASKA FAIL TO EXEMPT AN AREA FROM WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT.

7 # #. PROPOSED RESOLUTION

WHEREAS, THIS RESOLUTION IS BASED ON THE STATE OF ALASKA'S LONG STANDING UNDERSTANDING AND APPRECIATION OF THE IMPORTANT PART MINING, OIL, AGRICULTURE, TIMBERING, HUNTING, FISHING, AND GUIDING HAVE CONTRIBUTED TO THE BASIC ECONOMY OF THE STATE OF ALASKA AND THE NATION AND TO THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF ALL THE CITIZENS OF THE U.S.

WHEREAS, IT IS THE APPARENT INTENTION OF THE DEPARTMENT OF INTERIOR TO CONDUCT A WILDERNESS REVIEW PROGRAM UNDER SECTION 603 OF BLM ORGANIC ACT THAT WILL EFFECTIVELY PROHIBIT MINING AND OIL EXPLORATION OR DEVELOPMENT AND WILL FURTHER INTERFERE WITH OR PROHIBIT TIMBERING, AGRICULTURE, AND RECREATIONAL OPERATIONS

WHEREAS, THIS PROPOSED WILDERNESS POLICY AS OUTLINED DEPENDS TO A GREAT MEASURE ON THE DEFINITION OF WHAT CONSTITUTES A "ROAD" OR "ROADWAY" AND BECAUSE ROADS AND ROADWAYS INSIDE THE STATE OF ALASKA ARE VITAL TO THE CONDUCT OF COMMERCE, HEALTH, WELFARE, SECURITY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS OF ITS CITIZENS

[redacted] REVENUES FOR THE STATE, THUS INCREASING THE EXISTING INDIVIDUAL TAX BURDEN AND INCREASING THE LOSS OF PERSONAL INCOME TO THE CITIZENS OF THE STATE OF ALASKA BY REMOVING VAST AREAS FROM ANY PRODUCTIVE USE

WHEREAS, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THIS POLICY WOULD TEND TO ENCROACH ON STATES RIGHTS, REDUCE OR SERIOUSLY LIMIT DOMESTIC EXPLORATION FOR AND PRODUCTION OF VITALLY NEEDED MINERALS, OIL, FOOD AND FIBRE AND OTHER RAW MATERIALS, THUS FORCING INCREASED DEPENDENCE ON UNRELIABLE AND EXPENSIVE FOREIGN SOURCES WITH THE ATTENDANT PROBLEMS OF INSECURITY OF SUPPLIES AND ADDED DEFICITS IN THE BALANCE OF PAYMENTS THUS REDUCING THE TRUE VALUE OF U. S. CURRENCY AND BY SO DOING SERIOUSLY HARM ALL U. S. CITIZENS

WHEREAS, IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 603 MAY BE USED AS A THREAT TO FORCE ALASKANS TO QUIT THEIR RESISTANCE AGAINST HR-39 WHICH IS CLEARLY NOT IN THE BEST INTEREST OF MOST ALASKANS AS EXPRESSED IN CITIZEN POLLS

WHEREAS, THROUGH A MOUNTAINOUS MAZE OF BUREAUCRACY AND REGULATION, THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT ALREADY MAINTAINS EFFECTIVE CONTROL OVER THE MEANS OF PRODUCTION OF U.S. INDUSTRY, AND EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES IN PARTICULAR

WHEREAS, THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 603 TOGETHER WITH RARE II AND HR-39 EFFECTIVELY REMOVES ALL FEDERAL LANDS IN ALASKA FROM ANY PRODUCTIVE USE TO SUPPORT THE LIVELIHOODS OF ITS CITIZENS

NOW THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, WE MEMBERS OF THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE HEREBY WISH TO GO ON RECORD AS OBJECTING TO THE PROPOSED WILDERNESS POLICY PROGRAM AND REVIEW AND FURTHER WISH TO URGE THE ADMINISTRATION, INCLUDING THE DEPARTMENTS OF INTERIOR AND AGRICULTURE, TO CONSIDJIR

LZNB TO P M

SOLICIT THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE TO PASS ON THE NEED OF FUTURE DESIGNATED WILDERNESS AREAS ON THE PUBLIC LANDS WITHIN THE STATE OF ALASKA

AND BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED THAT BE URGE THE U. S. CONGRESS TO GRANT IMMEDIATE LEGISLATIVE RELIEF TO ALASKA FROM THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SECTION 603 OF THE BLM ORGANIC ACT.

RESPECTFULLY SUBMITTED,

JEFF KNAEBEL

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IPMAFUB ANC

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

REP. STEVE COWPER
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REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
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SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
SEN. JOE ORSINI
WALTER PARKER
COMM. ROBERT LERESCHE
JAMES HOFFMAN
C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE

1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2418/19
[POUCH V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS

FROM: SHARON LONG

RE: STEVENS & GRAVEL DELAY ACTION & JUSTIFICATION

DATE: MAY 15, 1978

Enclosed is a copy of Senator Stevens and Senator Gravel's letter asking Congressman Young to convey their sentiments and intentions regarding HR 39 to the House Rules Committee.

In addition, enclosed is a copy of a Mike Gravel letter stating the rational behind those intentions expressed in the May 3, letter to Congressman Young.

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 9, 1978

Sharon Long
D-2 Steering Council
1016 West 6th Avenue, Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sharon:

Today Senator Ted Stevens and I sent the attached letter to Congressman Don Young making known our intentions to conduct "an open-ended period of extended debate" (filibuster) in the Senate unless substantial changes are made in the "D-2" legislation. It is our intent that Don will advise members of the House Rules Committee of our position on this legislation. The Rules Committee is preparing to take up the D-2 bill, H.R. 39, to clear it for final floor debate and action in the House of Representatives.

I am very reluctant to take this kind of action on the D-2 bill, because it's a negative way to deal with the issue. However, at this point, I feel that it is the only real tool we Alaskans have left to protect the State's vital economic and social needs.

Thus far, the action in the House has resulted in what I feel is a totally unacceptable, one-sided version of an extremely complex land issue. Although both Ted Stevens and I have each introduced our own D-2 bills which we feel provide more of a balanced, middle-ground position, the concepts and provisions in these bills have been largely ignored to date. I would hope that Senate action on this legislation would be much more sympathetic and responsive to the needs of Alaskans. However, even favorable action in the Senate would not ensure a reasonable final bill in light of the extreme legislation anticipated to emerge from the House of Representatives. The usual compromises which take place in conference committees to resolve differences between Senate and House versions of legislation cannot be expected to protect Alaska sufficiently.

I think a delay in the consideration of this legislation would allow greater opportunity for the

United States Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

May 3, 1978

The Honorable Don Young
U.S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

Dear Don:

It is our understanding that the House Rules Committee will soon consider a rule for floor consideration of H.R.39, the Alaska (d)(2) lands bill. The House version of this legislation is important to us because it is under consideration as a potential markup vehicle in the Senate.

We would appreciate your informing the Committee on our behalf that H.R.39, as reported by the House Interior or Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committees, is totally unacceptable to the citizens of Alaska. Consequently, if the bill in its current form is passed by the House of Representatives, we will have no alternative but to completely change the nature and provisions of the legislation through an open-ended period of extended debate.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

Ted Stevens

Mike Gravel

Ted Stevens
United States Senator

Mike Gravel
United States Senator

---

expression of opinion by Alaskans and opportunity for the provision of more resource information in the decision-making process. At the same time, a delay would certainly not mean immediate destruction of the many special natural areas in Alaska. The Secretary of the Interior, for good or for bad, has the authority under existing law to regulate uses of the lands to insure that activities occur in an environmentally sound manner. Thus, I think we have everything to gain and little to lose by putting off consideration of this bill for another year.

With kind regards.

Sincerely,

Mike Gravel

MG/pp

rec'd May 15, 197

RONALD G. BIRCH
HAL R. HORTON
WILLIAM H. BITTNER
SUZANNE CHEROT PESTINGER
LLOYD V. ANDERSON
BRUCE MONROE
GREGORY C. TAYLOR
ROD CARMAN
MICHAEL R. SPAAN
RITA T. ALLEE
GORDON F. SCHADT
HARVEY A. LEVIN*
JOSEPH M. CHOMSKI
CAROL A. JOHNSON
MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN
GERALD D. STOLTZ*
RONALD E. NOEL
PETER A. GALBRAITH
JOSEPH W. EVANS
WINSTON S. BURBANK
DIANNE H. PIERSON
E. BUDD SIMPSON
JAN SAMUEL OSTROVSKY
CONSTANCE E. BROOKS*
JACK D. CLARK
WALLER TAYLOR III

LAW OFFICES
BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND MONROE
733 WEST FOURTH AVENUE-SUITE 206
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 279-9403
TELEX 25-356

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FAIRBANKS ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-1666
130 SEWARD STREET
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 586-2890
4400 JENIFER ST., N.W., SUITE 300
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015
(202) 244-4250
TELEX 9-89-2591

* NOT ADMITTED IN ALASKA

April 10, 1978

Sharon Long, Executive Director
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
1016 W. 6th Avenue, Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sharon:

Enclosed, please find a memorandum prepared regarding the obligation of the Steering Council for Alaska's Lands to disclose information to the Trustees For Alaska. In conclusion, the memorandum shows there is at least an arguable case to be made saying that the disclosure statute set out in A.S. 09.25.110 does not apply to the D-2 Steering Council as it is a quasi-legislative body.

It also appears that if the Council for political or other reasons decides to make certain records available, it does have the right to designate the means and the time frame in which the records will be made available and not allow interested persons to rummage through every file. There have been no regulations promulgated pursuant to the disclosure statute in Alaska, however, other states and the federal government allow reasonable rules as to time, place and manner.

A final point would be that strong argument could be made that certain items, including draft

proposals and work product can be kept confidential and not turned over to a citizen's groups. I have enclosed this memorandum for your information and would appreciate hearing your comments on it.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER & MONROE

Mike

Michael R. Spaan

MRS/kpo
Enclosure
cc: Steve Cowper
cc: Mike Colletta

C.C. Hawley
Executive Director
SRA Box 780
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 344-5354

ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

questionaire returned 5/30/78

May 25, 1978

James A. Hamilton
President

Carl Heflinger
Vice President

Irene Ryan
Secretary Treasurer

Branch Chairmen

Anchorage
Howard Grey
715 L Street No. 8
Anchorage, AK 99501

Sitka
Gordon Whitcomb
P.O. Box 990
Sitka, AK 99835

Juneau
J.P. Tangen
Box 1684
Juneau, AK 99802

Fairbanks
Ernest Wolff
P.O. Box 80989
Fairbanks, AK 99701

Ketchikan
Keldon Adams
Box A 28
Ward Cove, AK 99928

The Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Senator Colletta:

We get many questionnaires from our congressional and legislative leaders. Here is one for you from the Political Action Committee of the Alaska Miners Association.

The (d)(2) issue is important to all Alaskans, but it is critical to miners, as most of the prime hard rock mineral terrain is on the federal domain, and the mineral estate on state and native lands is limited by access provisions.

We would appreciate your prompt response--and any comments that may be helpful to us on the (d)(2) issue.

Sincerely,

C. C. Hawley

ams
Enclosure: Questionnaire

TO THE ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE: **May, 1978**

The Alaska Miners Association is taking a survey on the attitude of our Legislature toward the various (d)(2) Proposals now before Congress.

Which of the following bills do you favor?

		Check one
1.	The Administration Proposal. . . . . (S-1787 Stevens, Hammond, Young bill)	( )
2.	The Udall Proposal (HR-39)	( )
3.	The Gravel Bill	( )
4.	None of the above	(✓)

Comments: _____

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act indicated in Sec 17 (d)(2) that up to 80 million acres could be withdrawn for study for suitability for four-system designation. Should Alaskans

		Yes	No
(1)	Try to make the case that this was a commitment from Congress--effectively a maximum acreage?	( )	( )
(2)	Push for extensive multiple-use land-- (i.e. Forest Service land in the four-systems)	(✓)	( )
(3)	Accept Wilderness override for		
	a) Parks	( )	( )
	b) Wild and Scenic Rivers	( )	( )
	c) Wildlife refuges	( )	( )
	d) U.S. Forest Service on BLM lands	( )	( )

Should the state of Alaska take any of the following actions?

		Yes	No
A.	Invite members of Congress to the state to study the (d)(2) lands?	( )	( )
B.	Send the State Legislators to Washington, DC?	( )	( )
C.	Continue with the (d)(2) Steering Council?	(✓)	( )
D.	Send a Blue Ribbon Group of Alaskans to Washington, DC to present the Alaskan facts to Congress?	( )	( )
E.	Sue the federal government on the grounds of state entitlement before (d)(2) settlement?	(✓)	( )

Tink Everett
Signed

POLITICAL ACTION COMMITTEE OF THE AMA
Star Route A - Box 78D
Anchorage, AK 99507

Sen. Colletta

Copies to Steve Branson 4/9

Mike –

Received this in the mail Friday. Don't know whether it is the result of my efforts (I did talk to a reporter in Columbus) or whether Red Boucher has been there. Think it's pretty good for Seibeling territory –

LSR

LISA RUDD



Ki

By WILLIAM S
Scripps-Howard Staff

WASHINGTON — Th
ernment is about to
experiment in Massac
could lead to forcing
nation's taxpayers to pay
the cost now paid by
maintain their elderly,
ents in nursing homes.

Under the Massachu
Responsibility Plan, st
would be able to inspect
tax returns, despite a spe
sional ban on such inspec
purpose of dunning chil





Columbus Citizen-Journal

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER
RICHARD R. CAMPBELL, Editor • GREGORY A. DEMBSKI, Business Manager
34 South Third Street, 43216
Telephone: 461-5000

Give Light And The People Will Find Their Own Way

Page 4 Tuesday, May 30, 1978

Locking up Alaska?

By the overwhelming vote of 277 to 31, the House of Representatives passed the bitterly disputed Alaska land bill last week, giving conservationists a great victory.

The bill would designate 102 million acres of federal land in Alaska, the size of the entire state of California, as national parks, wilderness areas, wildlife refuges, national forests and scenic rivers.

At one stroke the bill would double the size of this country's national parks by creating 10 new ones and enlarging three. As a conservation measure it ranks in importance with the establishment of the first national park — Yellowstone — in 1872 and the founding of the national forest system under Theodore Roosevelt.

At the same time there is something quite disturbing about the bill: It is opposed by Alaska's governor, two senators, lone congressman, all of the state's legislators and most businessmen and Indian and Eskimo leaders.

In other words, the people who know Alaska best feel they are the victims of an environmentalist "land-grab" orchestrated by Washington.

Most of their fire is against the 66 million acres that would be preserved as wilderness. No structure could be built on this land, no commerce conducted, no roads laid out. Motor vehicles and airplanes would be barred. In practice the lands would be open only to the most rugged backpackers and canoeists.

Moreover, no one knows whether those lands contain oil, natural gas or valuable minerals, and no one would find out because prospecting would be forbidden.

Among the off-limits land is the Arctic Wildlife Range, which is near Prudhoe Bay, site of the vast oilfield that is sending a million barrels of crude a day to the lower 48 states.

The wildlife range is thought to contain more oil than Prudhoe Bay. But again, if the bill passes in its present form, we may never know. That could be a disaster for a nation that now is sending its wealth abroad for imported oil.

Also, much of the wilderness land surrounds or is adjacent to the 44 million acres that Congress gave to Alaska's native peoples. Thus Eskimos and Indians would be prevented from developing their own land and raising their standard of living.

While the goal of protecting natural beauty for future generations is a noble one, the House bill seems to be environmental overkill. Fortunately, it is unlikely to pass as now written.

Alaska's senators, Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel, are angry enough to filibuster the measure, and Majority Leader Robert Byrd won't try to shut off debate as long as they feel that way.

This should give the Senate time to take a long look at the details. With luck and good will, the end result will balance conservation with the nation's needs for new energy supplies and jobs.

OSHA gets a rap on the knuckles

Proving once again Mr. Dooley's famous dictum that the Supreme Court is sensitive to public opinion, the justices have rapped the knuckles of OSHA (Occupational Safety and Health Administration), the Labor Department agency that everyone loves to hate.

In a decision that is likely more symbolic than substantive, the high court ruled that OSHA no longer may inspect a place of business at will. It must first obtain a warrant by showing probable cause to believe the law is being violated, or that a violation exists there, simply by stating that a place is to be inspected merely as a matter of routine. No allegation of health or safety violations need be made, thus discarding — so far as OSHA is concerned — the "probable cause" protection of the Fourth Amendment.

This may turn out to be the sort of toe in the door that overzealous bureaucrats love, for if OSHA can obtain a warrant without showing

June Eighth
1978

The Honorable Don Stewart
Arizona House of Representatives
Phoenix, AZ 85007

Dear Don,

I appreciated receiving a copy of House Memorial 2008. It is very gratifying to see other states supporting Alaska's effort to maintain her sovereignty. I have taken the liberty of copying the House Memorial to several people in Alaska whom I believe will be interested. I have listed their names below.

I, too, hope that Congress will allow Alaska to use her natural resources in a fair and sensible way. I find it difficult to understand how so many intellegent people can not see the detrimental affects a land shut-down would have on the Nation's economy as well as Alaska's.

If you ever get the urge to come to Alaska again, please stop in to see me either here in Juneau during our legislative session, or in Anchorage during the rest of the year. I know you would enjoy seeing how many things have changed and yet how some things have remained the same. Thank you, again, for sending me a copy of the House Memorial. Thank you, also, for your courtesy to Senators Rodey and Hohman during their visit to your state.

Best Wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Floor Leader

MC/das

cc: Senator John Rader (President of the Senate)
Representative Hugh Malone (Speaker of the House)
Representative Steve Cowper (Chairman, Steering Council on (d)(2) Lands)
All other members of the Steering Council on (d)(2) Lands

DON STEWART
4002 WEST KEIM DRIVE
PHOENIX, ARIZONA 85019

COMMITTEES:
AGRICULTURE, CHAIRMAN
HUMAN RESOURCES
NATURAL RESOURCES & ENERGY
TRANSPORTATION

Arizona House of Representatives

Phoenix, Arizona 85007

THIRTY-THIRD LEGISLATURE

1977 - 1978

May 23, 1978

The Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senator
Box 3188
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Colletta:

Enclosed is a copy of a House Memorial which I had introduced on May 10. It merely urges Congress to give consideration to the desires and needs of Alaska citizens in enacting an Alaska National Interests Lands Act. I carried it on the Committee of the Whole, and it passed out of the House on third reading with a substantial margin. It was then forwarded to our Secretary of State to be transmitted to those mentioned on page 2, lines 11 through 15 of the bill.

I have a personal interest in Alaska, as I have lived in the area as a small boy - on Dominion Creek near Dawson, and again in the twenties, when I was prospecting for silver with my dad, in the Mayo area.

It is my hope that Congress will use common sense in letting Alaska inventory its natural resources before being choked off by wilderness areas and other land grabs.

I wish you all success in your endeavor.

Sincerely yours,

Don Stewart

DON STEWART
State Representative

DS:jm
Enclosure

STATE OF ARIZONA

33rd LEGISLATURE

2nd REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE

H. M. 2003

Introduced

May 10, 1978

REFERENCE TITLE: Alaska national interest lands act

Referred on May 10, 1978

Rules

Introduced by Representatives Stewart, Akers, Barr, Bradford, Carlson, Cooper, Corpstein, P. Dunn, Elliott, English, Everett, Flynn, Goodwin, Harelson, Hartdegen, Hawke, Hays, Holman, Humphreys, Jeffers, Jones, Jordan, Kay, Kelley, Kenney, Kunasek, Lewis, McCarthy, McConnell, Ratliff, Rigel, Rockwell, Rosenbaum, Skelly, Sossaman, Steiner, Vukcevich, West, Wettaw, Woodward, Wright; Senators Camping, Hayes, Pritzlaff (with permission of Committee on Rules)

A MEMORIAL

URGING CONGRESS TO CONSIDER THE DESIRES AND NEEDS OF ALASKAN CITIZENS IN ENACTING AN ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT.

To the Congress of the United States:

Your memorialist respectfully represents:

Whereas, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, Section 19 (d)(2), specified that the Secretary of the Interior may withdraw up to, but not to exceed, eighty million acres of unreserved public land in the State of Alaska for possible addition to the national park, forest, wildlife refuge, and wild and scenic river systems; and

Whereas, the U.S. Congress is addressing this issue during the current session; and

Whereas, a careful inventory of the mineral potential of the land that may be included in a management category, which would foreclose mineral exploration and development, should be undertaken and completed before its designation into a management category; and

Whereas, large blocks of land with identifiable agricultural potential should be included in management systems which would allow for future agricultural development; and

Whereas, cooperative federal-state procedures or institutions should be established to make future recommendations or designations on policy, planning and management of Alaska's federal and state land; and

Whereas, municipalities in the state oppose any legislation that would create instant land-use classifications severely restricting land and resources without consideration for other land-use potential; and

Whereas, passage of this bill without a careful mineral inventory and guaranteed access provisions, traditional environmental and economic impact studies, provisions for future agricultural development, creation

COMMITTEES:
INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES

Congress of the United States
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

DISTRICT OFFICES
115 U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
TELEPHONE 907/279-1957
202 U.S. FEDERAL BUILDING
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

January 20, 1978

Senator Mike Colletta
Puoch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

This is the type of advertisements our foes are using and which I've been telling you about.

We need to combat this with a good state supported campaign.

Sincerely,

Don Young
Congressman for Alaska

DY:aka

PLEASE NOTE

THE ORGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

Description: THE WASHINGTON POST, Friday, January 20, 1978
ALASKA, THE CHALLENGE OF '78. fullpage, page A7

PLEASE NOTE

THE ORGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA STATE ARCHIVES TO VIEW THE ORIGINAL.

MEMORANDUM

TO: Representative Steve Cowper, Chairman
Steering Council for Alaska Lands

FROM: Senator Mike Colletta

A Mr. Bob Sawer, 337-3213 of Anchorage called to make several suggestions regarding the D-2 issue.

I suggest that you contact him regarding his feeling that the general citizen in the states has not been appealed to by the Alaskans as effectively as is possible. Mr. Sawer suggested that individuals such as himself be sent outside to appear at various county and state fairs. He further suggested that a fur parka (donated) be given away as a prize to a non-supporter of the all America Gas line. The winner would need it to keep warm this winter.

Mr. Sawer also questions whether the activities of the Alaska section of the Alaska Coalition, by drafting and seeking congressional sponsorship of what is now the Udall Bill, constitutes lobbying?

M E M O R A N D U M

TO: Sharon Long, Executive Director
Steering Council on (d)(2) Lands

FROM: Senator Mike Colletta
Senate Floor Leader

DATE: February 1, 1978

This is to respond to your note left by Becky on Jan. 26th, when she was in Juneau. I do think that we should take advantage of the hearings that were discussed in the letter you enclosed. I would be happy to present this idea at the Council meeting on February 16th.

Thank you for your expression of concern, but I am fit and doing well. I hope your trip to Washington, DC was successful.

MC/das

SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

SENATE FLOOR LEADER

Senate

January 26, 1978

Left by Becky from the (d)(2) Steering Council Office.

Enclosed for your information and consideration is a letter from the Chairman of Nevada's Selection Committee on Public Lands.

Seems like something we should take advantage of. (Yes?) No?

Let me know if you want to present this at the February 16, Council meeting in Juneau. Yes

Take care of yourself -- we're all very concerned! — Thank you

Sharon Long.

Send back to Sharon

P.O. BOX 3168, ANCHORAGE 99501 • POUCH V JUNEAU 99811

LEGISLATIVE BUILDING
CAPITOL COMPLEX
CARSON CITY, NEVADA 89710

SENATOR NORMAN D. HEBRECHT
ASSEMBLYMAN KAREN W. HAYES
ASSEMBLYMAN WILLIAM A. KISSAM
ASSEMBLYMAN DON A. MOODY

STAFF DIRECTOR: (702) 885-5637

Sent to Steve Cowper for Steering Council consideration - copy to Sherman Long

January 6, 1978

Representative Clark Gruening
Western Conference Committee
on Energy & Resources
The Council of State Governments
940 Tyonek
Anchorage, AK 99501

Dear Representative Gruening:

At the September 1977 meeting of the Western Conference of the Council of State Governments, a popular topic of conversation and official action was the concept of a western states' coalition that would seek to bring about policy changes on issues of concern to some or all western states. The resolution adopted avoided any formal, institutionalized approach. Instead, states with the most pressing interests in an issue were to take the lead in putting together a regional effort on that issue. It is in the context of this policy resolution that we're writing to you.

It was clear at the Santa Fe meeting that Nevada has the most severe public lands problems of all the lower 48 states. Nevada has also taken the first steps toward policy changes, in May of 1977, when our Select Committee on Public Lands carried out an extensive lobbying effort in Washington. As you know from the Santa Fe meeting, we think that our initial, single state, approach must now be followed by a regional effort. Indeed, this is what we were told in Washington. Senators Laxalt of Nevada and De Concini of Arizona, cochairmen of the western coalition in the U.S. Senate, in their talks to the Western Conference meeting, also endorsed the concept of a coalition of the western states at the legislative level. With these actions and suggestions in mind, Nevada is now initiating a western states' public lands coalition. We are contacting all members of the Energy and Natural Resources and Agriculture committees of the Western Conference who attended the Santa Fe meeting as well as several other interested legislators.

Representative Teno Roncalio (D), Wyoming, will hold hearings of his Public Lands Subcommittee in late March, early April 1978, on the Organic Act, federal land policy in general, an increased role for the states in federal land management and an easing of the procedures for transferring public domain land to private ownership. Subsequent to these hearings, it is likely that Representative James Santini (D), Nevada, and other western congressmen will introduce legislation designed to bring about greater equity and productivity in the management and disposal of federally controlled lands. At the time scheduled for hearings, we propose that a broadly based, representative group of western states' legislators attend the hearings, make presentations concerning possible legislation and build support in each western state's congressional delegation for such legislation. We would hope that such a group could be bipartisan, rural and urban, liberal and conservative, because we feel that the public lands problem in the West transcends all of these distinctions.

The State of Nevada, through its legislative staff, will take responsibility for all arrangements, resource materials and scheduling for a western coalition effort on public lands. Assistance from the Western Office of The Council of State Governments is also anticipated. Interested legislators from other states would be asked to arrange for their travel and per diem in accordance with each state's procedures. All other details will be handled by the State of Nevada.

Could you please take a minute or two to fill out the enclosed form and return in the prepaid, addressed envelope?

Thank you very much. We look forward to working with you in a joint effort to improve the public lands situation for all our western states.

Sincerely,

Richard E. Blakemore

Senator Richard E. Blakemore
Chairman, Select Committee
on Public Lands

APG/REB/jd
Encl.

Representative
CLARK GRUENING
940 Tyonek Drive
Anchorage, Alaska
99501

Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Ms. Sharon Long
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
1016 W. 6th Avenue
Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

MEMORANDUM

August 5, 1977

TO: Steve Cowper, Chairman
Steering Council for Alaska Lands

FROM: Senator Mike Colletta

Mr. Dale Tubbs of Moening and Grey Associates, Inc., 715 L Street, Suite 8, Anchorage, 274-2314 called to inquire if the committee would be contracting work on the BLM processing of State land selections, and the impact of D-2 on the state selections.

I would appreciate it if you could contact Mr. Tubbs on this matter.

PRESS RELEASE February 2, 1978

"It is an effort which will make history in one way, and we certainly hope that it will have an effe[illegible]n history in many others." That was the evaluation of a resolution and a bill introduced today by all members of the minority in the House of Representatives, from its author, Minority Leader Rick Urion (R..-Anchorage). SEVEN Members of the majority also signed the bill.

The first of the two measures would resolve that the Legislature adjourn for the period April 15-19, since a recess of more than three days requires formal action by the body. The second, a special appropriation bill, would provide $31,500 from the general fund for the entire Legis[illegible]e. of 60 members to travel to Washington, D.C. during the recess to present its views before members of Congress on the D-2 lands issue.

According to Urion, no State Legislature has ever appeared en-masse before the U.S. Congress, which would certainly be a history-making demonstration. Secondly, he points out, "The long range history of Alaska will inevitably be shaped in great measure by resolution of the D-2 lands issue. If it goes to an extreme in one direction, it could seriously retard development of the state and opportunities available to its people. If it goes in the general direction favored by the great majority of Alaskans, it will help promote a healthy climate of development, coupled with protection of vast areas of virgin land, in concert with the interests of Alaskans and all the American people."

Urion views the proposed trip to the national Capital as making use of the obvious impact of face-to-face contact with the people who will make the decision soon to affect Alaska so profoundly. He said that while there is "No single position among Alaskans or even among every one of the Legislators on the issue, we certainly share, in the vast majority, the conviction that we are entitled to a principal voice in the making of this decision, and that we have vested rights as a state, guaranteed in the Statehood Act."

Continued

a lot of these areas. On top of that, "Urion continues," the Udall bill would restrict access to already-selected state and native land in some cases and make it all but impossible in others."

"Mr. Udall said he didn't think the Anchorage Chamber of Commerce and the business groups spoke for the whole state, and of course he's right. If he meets sixty legislators who do speak for the whole state, perhaps he'll listen."

"He said that Don Young 'has won a few points, not many' and that's a very good reason for us to make him and the rest of the Congress understand that Don oesn't speak for just a few Alaskans either."

"A headline in the local paper yesterday had Mr. Udall 'Holding Alaska's Future' and that's exactly what he -- one man -- is doing. He's got to understand that Alaskans are conservationists, and that's one reason they are Alaskans, but they've chosen to live with this land and they've got to make it productive for themselves and their children of endless generations. A large part of our income base will be extractive industry for a long time. Our long-term renewable resources are tied up in a lot of the land he wants to lock up, too. We don't have the kind of industrial base that his Arizona and most of the other states have."

"I think it's time for Mr. Udall and the rest of the Congress and a lot of other people in the country to realize that by tying up so much of the essential part of Alaska, they're cheating not only Alaskans, but all Americans. The resource base of Alaska -- in both extractive and renewable resources -- is becoming more and more important to the entire nation. It's time to make more noise about that."

"Mr. Udall and his writers and backers seem to lack a sense of history.

Continued

"I am certain,: Urion, said, "that our Alaskans in Congress are doing everything humanly possible -- and doing a fine job -- to be certain that Alaskans are not cheated in this matter; but there is only so much three men can do. Sixty of us, with a unified purpose and goal, cannot fail to have an impact on the thinking of the 537 members of Congress who will make important decisions affecting what to most of them is a remote land."

He pointed out that the delegation would anticipate personal contact with each of the 100 U.S. Senators and with as many House Members as they could reach.

The cost of the operation, Urion said, is minor. "The per-diem which each member will receive would be being paid anyway; the pace of legislative activity is hardly brisk at this point in the session, and the cost of the air fares is in no way significant, when we consider the possible impact of the D-2 decision."

Commenting on remarks made yesterday before the Washington Press Club by Representative Morris Udall of Arizona, author and backer of the bill which would isolate 115 million acres of land from development by state or private interests, Urion said; "Udall compares the Arizona grant of 10 million acres with Alaska's 104 million and calls ours generous. Obviously, he's never contemplated raising sugar beets on the mountaintops and tundra which could be most of what's left after the new federal selections. He seems to forget entirely that the State was entitled to pick its acreage first. We're not quibbling with Mr. Udall about the comparison in size between 10 million acres in his state and 104 million in Alaska. I can do that without a calculator. What we're vitally concerned about is <u>which</u> 104 million acres. Beautiful as I think Alaska is, there is a lot of acreage pretty useless to the everyday lives and incomes of Alaskans. Much of that <u>every</u> same acreage is exactly what the preservationists say they want, 'spectacular scenery, critical wildlife habitat', and the works. But you can't put farms or communities or resource developments in

Continued

They seem to miss the fact that Alaska has more to bring to the Union than any other state. In terms of the economic strength of the nation, we have more to offer. In terms of scenic grandeur and wild, virgin land to be preserved, we offer more. But we're not trying to trade one off against the other. We're just trying to be sensible about which is which."

"It's certainly time to correct a lot of the fallacies about this whole issue which have been fed to the American people."

"Our problem and our mission in Washington are pretty plain. We've got to get accurate information into the hands and the minds of the decision makers. We've got to make it possible for them to make an informed decision, and that doesn't seem to be their direction right now."

"I can only conclude that the cartographers working for Mr. Udall have just scattered selections around the state, mindless of their value in many cases. We are not opposed to the eternal protection of vast areas of Alaska, and we don't believe in a necessary conflict between development and conservation. Mr. Udall needs to know a lot more about Alaska and Alaskans."

Concluding, Urion said, "My job here in the Legislature is spokesman for the House Minority. I think in this matter I can fairly say that I am spokesman for the majority of Alaskans."

-30-

GENERAL CRUDE OIL COMPANY
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

KENNETH E. MONTAGUE
PRESIDENT

P.O. BOX 2252

April 6, 1978

The Honorable Mike Colletta
Minority Leader
The Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Sir:

A group of concerned companies have underwritten a study of the potential impact of the proposed federal D-2 legislation on the future of a mining industry in Alaska. The study reviews the impact on the United States' balance of payments, the economy, and employment levels of Alaska and the rest of the Nation. It was conducted on an independent basis by the Stanford Research Institute, Menlo Park, California.

The results of this study will be presented by representatives of the Stanford Research Institute at a meeting to be held in the Kenai-Aleutian Room at the Westward Hilton Hotel in Anchorage at 5:30 p. m. Friday, April 14, 1978. These results are critical to the formation of responsible policies and should be carefully considered by those who are concerned about the future of Alaska and who are in a position to influence the course of pending federal legislation. We invite you or a designated representative to attend this presentation and the discussion period to follow.

Very truly yours,

K. E. Montague

K. E. Montague

pb

MEMORANDUM

April 18, 1978

TO: ALL MEMBERS
STEERING COUNCIL FOR ALASKA LANDS

FROM: SENATOR MIKE COLLETTA

The attached article "Alaska: the biggest land game of all" is apparently being distributed by the United States Department of the Interior.

bcc: Sharon Long

xerox copies to: Cowper, Osterback, Hayes
Croft, Orsini, LeResche, Parker,
Cline, Hawley & Jack

Alaska: the biggest land game of all

by JANET HORNE

Awesome mountain ranges that have been encased in ice as long as man has known them. Miles and miles of untouched tundra, flowering for a bright, fragile moment, then subsiding for another year.

Dazzling glaciers, sparkling unnamed lakes, dark forests that seem to stretch forever. Wolves that howl in the night, whales that whistle and blow, and flocks of waterfowl that darken the sky.

Alaska is all of this, and more.

It is Anchorage, Fairbanks, Juneau, Ketchikan . . . typical American cities in many ways, yet still only isolated pockets of civilization on the edge of a vast frontier.

Many Americans want to keep things that way.

Others do not.

THE BATTLE OF Alaska has become a giant game of Monopoly, pitting high-rolling conservationists against the nation's powerful mining giants, timber barons, labor unions and other pro-development forces who argue that Alaska, with its wealth of untapped resources, offers an irresistible solution to a growing nation's needs.

Earlier this month, in a crowded House subcommittee room, start-up hearings began on landmark legislation that will determine Alaska's future — and, in a larger sense, will show just how serious this nation has become about protecting its environment.

Congress, in its role as master planner, has just 11 months remaining to determine who will win the great Alaska land contest.

When Alaska became a state in 1959, Congress gave it the right to select 104 million acres of public land to establish its economic base.

Non-native residents of the new state were pleased with the California-sized birthday present. Alaska's natives were not: The Statehood Act had given them nothing.

Long frustrated by the federal government's failure to deal with their native claims dating back to the 19th Century, Alaska's Eskimos, Aleuts and Indians put together a strong case for themselves.

In the face of a powerful lobby and a growing national consciousness over neglected native rights, Stewart Udall — then secretary of the Department of the Interior — slapped a freeze on Alaska's lands in 1966. No one would lay claim to another square foot of the state until the natives' claims were resolved, he ordered.

The freeze did not hamper the enthusiasm of American oil companies, who previously had acquired exploration rights on Alaska's North Slope. In 1968, drills struck the Prudhoe Bay bonanza.

DISCOVERING OIL was one thing. Building a pipeline across public lands, frozen both by nature and the secretary of the interior, was another.

Alaska's natives suddenly found their claims being swept along by a swifter current, spurred by oil-industry lobbyists. Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act within three years of the Prudhoe Bay discovery.

The act gave natives the right to select 44 million acres as their own and awarded them nearly $1 billion for relinquishing further claims and aboriginal hunting and fishing rights.

Influential environmental groups lobbied for the natives' cause, and at the 11th hour they succeeded in amending the Native Claims Act. The amendment called for a study of federal lands in Alaska and selection of parts to be set aside, in the national interest, as permanently protected forests, parks, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers.

The amendment, Section 17 (d) (2), gave Congress until December 18, 1978, to make final judgment on the "D-2" lands.

As the deadline draws near, three major proposals have emerged as front-runners among many. The three are:

1. The UDALL BILL. Introduced last year by Representative Morris Udall, Arizona Democrat, as House Resolution 39, this measure calls for a radical new "ecosystem" approach to land-use planning.

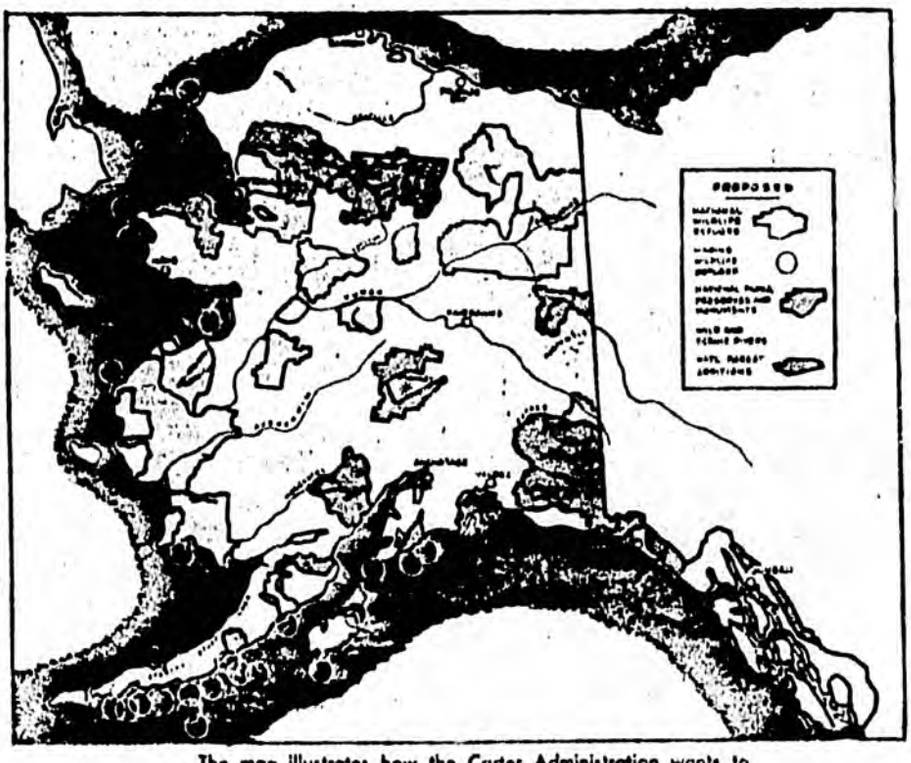
Instead of setting aside an isolated valley here or a lone river there, the bill recommends that entire mountain ranges, watershed systems and animal-migration routes be given permanent protection.

The bill, in its original form, would have placed slightly more than 110 million acres under protected classification. Udall further proposed combining these lands with Alaska's existing parks and refuges and wrapping the entire gigantic package in a supplementary classification of "wilderness."

But the House subcommittee on Alaska lands has sliced about 10 million acres from the H.R. 39 proposal and pared its wilderness provisions to 82 million acres. Udall has backed the changes.

Even with the trims, the bill remains impressive. Washington State has three national parks comprising a total of less than 1.7 million acres. H.R. 39 would create or expand 13 national parks, preserves or monuments in Alaska that would include 28 times as much land. Example:

— A new 9.7 million-acre park in the rugged Wrangell Mountains east of Anchorage.



The map illustrates how the Carter Administration wants to stake out Alaska's "D-2" lands. The proposal is one of several competing bills and recommendations before Congress. — Staff map by Alan Pratt.

— An 8.2 million-acre park near the Gates of the Arctic, in the desolate high country and steep-walled valleys of the Brooks Range.

— A 2.4 million-acre park around Lake Clark, bordering on Cook Inlet.

2. THE CARTER PROPOSAL. In his environmental message last year, President Carter told Congress it "now has an opportunity of historic dimension to conserve large, unspoiled sections of the American wilderness in Alaska." No conservation action that Congress could take, he said, "would have more lasting value than this."

Cecil Andrus, interior secretary, has come up with a proposal that is strikingly similar to the Udall bill.

Andrus recommends that 92 million acres — an area more than twice the size of Washington State — be protected under various classifications, with slightly less than half of that to be designated as wilderness.

Although some of the boundaries would be smaller than those specified in H.R. 39, Andrus has proposed creating or expanding 13 national parks and 14 wildlife refuges.

Thirty-three rivers would be protected from development, and national forests would be expanded by 2.5 million acres under the administration proposal.

Like H.R. 39, the proposal would protect entire ecosystems and watersheds. Andrus has emphasized that this is the only way to safeguard what he calls the "crown jewels" of Alaska. "If we err by conserving too much, this can always be changed in the future," he said.

3. THE STEVENS BILL. Alaska's Senator Ted Stevens, Gov. Jay Hammond and Representative Don Young want the state to retain control over as much land as possible. Stevens has proposed a bill that would protect only 25 million acres under conservation systems.

That is less than one third of the acreage once proposed for protection by the Nixon and Ford administrations — and one fifth of the 25 million acres would be in multiple-use national forests.

Stevens proposes that 57 million more acres, which he considers "resource-conflict" areas, be under a new federal-state "cooperative-management" commission, which would have authority to open them up to a number of uses, such as logging and mining.

Under this plan, the secretary of interior could veto future decisions concerning federal lands, and Alaska's governor would have veto powers over state lands in the cooperative program.

Backing the Stevens bill is a long list of pro-development forces eager to tap the oil, minerals and timber located in areas they say would be "locked up" by the Udall bill or the administration proposal.

Those interests include a committee of the Seattle Chamber of Commerce, which has budgeted $83,400 this year to lobby for legislation that would preserve a minimum of remote lands.

The giant Kennecott Copper Corporation also has expressed "whole-hearted" support for the Stevens bill.

"The spectre of Appalachia and our past misuse of the land should not be allowed to permeate our decisions" about Alaska, a company official testified last year before a congressional subcommittee. America, he said, "must leave all her options open . . . to explore for minerals."

ALASKANS ARE sharply divided. Some say they would be proud to have the Great Land serve as a great nation's environmental conscience. Others argue that Alaska is a state, not a deep freeze, and that Alaskans should not be denied the right to control their own land.

An Alaska-backed group called the Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands is among those promoting a "multiple-use" concept for the D-2 lands.

Among other things, it contends that many of the proposed wilderness areas are so remote that only backpackers would have the opportunity to see them.

Conservationists say history has disproved this argument. They point out that when Yellowstone National Park was established more than 100 years ago, many people complained that the huge new park was so far from civilization that only the rich and the hearty would ever get to see it.

But last year, Yellowstone drew nearly 2.5 million visitors.

CONSERVATIONISTS FACE heavy odds in the financial firepower and lobbying forces that pro-development interests can marshal against them. But they see Alaska as a deceptively fragile giant that must be handled with extreme care.

They argue that piecemeal preservation will not work in a land so harsh that a spruce tree in the far north may struggle 50 years to reach a height of 4 or 5 feet, where a wolf must roam for 60 miles in search of a meal.

The D-2 controversy is an issue "that's sure to appeal to the greediest . . . the greediest are just licking their chops," said Doug Scott, Northwest representative of the Sierra Club.

Scott calls the Stevens bill the "miners' and gougers' bill" and says it is based on fallacious arguments.

One such argument, he said, is the contention that countless Americans will be deprived of jobs if environmentalists win the battle over Alaska.

"What they're talking about are possible jobs — not real jobs," Scott said. "They are no more real than the jobs I could create by slicing up the Statue of Liberty and selling it, in little pieces, as souvenirs for the mantel piece.

"And Bozeman, Montana, would surely become a boom town if we capped off the geysers and turned Yellowstone into a giant energy farm," he added. "But that doesn't make it right."

Competing proposals for protecting areas of Alaska have prompted a lot of rumors. What's the truth?

Here's a true-or-false quiz:

1. Congress is considering legislation that would post a giant "no trespassing" sign on 147 million acres of land in Alaska.

Answer: False.

2. There would be a blanket ban on hunting and fishing in all Alaska "D-2" lands that are given permanent protection.

Answer: False.

3. Float planes, snowmobiles and other established methods of transportation would be outlawed in any area of Alaska that is designated as wilderness.

Answer: False again.

IT IS TRUE that to some degree, at least, all the proposals before Congress would place definite limits on what will be allowed in Alaska. But the controversy that has developed over the race to stake out the last frontier has led to some inaccurate generalizations.

One has to do with numbers.

Conservationists originally backed a bill that would have designated as "instant wilderness" a whopping 147 million acres of existing or proposed parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers in Alaska.

That figure now is obsolete, but it continues to be tossed about — generally by those who do not favor establishing huge new wilderness areas.

In fact, nobody really knows yet just how much land Congress will be asked to designate as wilderness because the figures keep changing.

The House subcommittee on Alaska lands, which is working on the "D-2" legislation, says it may be weeks yet before it comes up with a final figure. As of last week, the subcommittee had pared its wilderness recommendation to 82 million acres.

One reason for some of the confusion is that the 49th state is unique, and guidelines which may work well elsewhere in the country may not address some important distinctions in Alaska.

For example, it is safe to say that hunting is allowed in wildlife refuges, national forests and national preserves (companions to national parks). But it is forbidden in the parks themselves. Fishing, on the other hand, is not prohibited in any conservation system.

Those same guidelines would hold true in Alaska, with certain important modifications.

In Alaska, many residents, particularly natives, still follow a traditional "subsistence" life-style of hunting, fishing and supplying all their basic needs from the land.

THE PROPOSALS before Congress recognize this. Generally, they would give subsistence users priority over sport and commerical hunters, in the event of limited wildlife resources. But none of the proposals would place a complete ban on nonsubsistence hunting and fishing.

Another issue: Some parts of Alaska are so remote and inaccessible that residents must rely on snowmobiles, float planes and similar methods of transportation to get around.

Many of these isolated areas are being proposed as additions to the wilderness system, and there has been confusion as to what is and is not allowed in a wilderness.

The revised Udall bill spells out the answer this way: "Customary use of aircraft, motorboats and snowmobiles, where such use has already become established, shall be permitted to continue in areas designated as wilderness . . ."

The administration proposal makes similar provisions. It would permit the continued use of float planes and motor boats in wilderness areas where they are the customary method of transportation.

Persons who use snowmobiles for subsistence purposes also could continue to use them in areas designated as wilderness.

Alaska-park, preserve plans compared

Who wants what in Alaska?

Measures proposed by Arizona Representative Morris Udall, the Carter administration and Alaska Senator Ted Stevens each contain differing plans for parks, wildlife refuges and other conservation units, each providing a different degree of protection for the land.

New mining claims, grazing, commercial logging and hunting are not allowed in parks. In national preserves, hunting is allowed but logging is not. Sport hunting and fishing also generally are allowed in wildlife refuges, but grazing and logging must contribute to the wildlife habitat before they are allowed.

Here is a summary of some of the highlights of the three major proposals (figures given for the Udall bill, H.R. 39, reflect changes made last year by the House subcommittee on Alaska lands; areas designated by the Stevens bill as "federal cooperative lands" could be opened to a variety of uses, including logging and mining):

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park:

The Udall bill calls for a 9.7 million-acre park, plus a 2.3 million-acre preserve.

The administration proposal calls for a 9.6 million-acre park, plus a 2.5 million-acre preserve.

The Stevens bill would establish a 4.9 million-acre park.

The area is east of Anchorage and includes the Wrangell Mountains in the north and the Chugach Range in the south, which contain the nation's largest collection of peaks over 16,000 feet and the continent's largest assemblage of glaciers.

Gates of the Arctic National Park:

Udall: 8.2 million-acre park, plus 1.1 million-acre preserve.

Administration: 8.1 million-acre park.

Stevens: 3.6 million-acre park.

The park, about 200 air miles northwest of Fairbanks, would span the north and south slopes of the Brooks Range. The rugged, remote area is laced with rivers said to be among the best in the nation for whitewater rafting and canoeing.

Noatak National Preserve:

Udall: 7.4 million acres.

Administration: 8 million acres.

Stevens: No preserve, but would designate 11.5 million acres as federal cooperative lands.

The area is mountainous country northeast of the Seward Peninsula. It includes the largest river system in the country, still essentially untouched by man.

Denali (Mount McKinley) National Park:

Udall: Would add 3.9 million acres to the existing park.

Administration: Would add 3.8 million acres.

Stevens: Would add 1.1 million acres.

Both Udall and the administration propose renaming the park in recognition of the ancient Alaska native name for North America's highest peak. The existing park, 240 miles north of Anchorage, drew more than half a million visitors in 1976.

Lake Clark National Park:

Udall: 2.4 million-acre park, plus 1 million-acre preserve.

Administration: Same.

Stevens: No park, but would designate 4.5 million acres in the area as federal cooperative lands.

The Lake Clark area is about 100 miles west of Anchorage, between the Aleutian and Alaska mountain ranges. Scores of lakes dot the area, and glaciers and volcanoes border its scenic hiking trails.

Kobuk Valley National Park:

Udall: 1.7 million-acre park.

Administration: Same.

Stevens: 100,000-acre Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument.

The proposed park, in Northwestern Alaska, includes the 25-square-mile area known as the Great Kobuk Sand Dunes. A gentle valley, boreal forest and clear, slow-moving rivers also characterize the area. The proposed park would include archeological sites believed to date back 8,500 years.

Katmai National Park:

Udall: Expand existing Katmai National Monument by 1.3 million acres and designate it a park.

Andrus: Expand by 1.1 million acres and designate it a park.

Stevens: Expand by 600,000 acres and designate it a park.

The existing monument, 300 miles southwest of Anchorage on the Alaska Peninsula, was created in 1918 to preserve the site of the 1912 volcanic eruption that formed the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes. Lakes, streams and waterfalls abound in the area, and its forests, grasslands, swamps, salt marshes, beaches and islands support a wide variety of wildlife.

Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge:

Udall: 10.3 million acres.

Administration: 8.5 million acres.

Stevens: 2.1 million acres of national forest.

Long Arctic summer days and the insulating effect of nearby mountains make these Northeast Alaska wetlands among the most spectacular waterfowl-breeding areas in North America. The flats also are home to several dozen mammal species, including bear, moose, caribou, mink, muskrats and river otters.

Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge:

Udall: 1.5 million acres.

Administration: Same.

Stevens: No recommendation.

The proposed refuge in Central Alaska is an important nesting area for waterfowl and home to caribou, bear and moose. The Nowitna River is a valuable spawning ground.

Innoko National Wildlife Refuge:

Udall: 3.5 million acres.

Administration: 2.8 million acres.

Stevens: 800,000 acres.

This proposed refuge, between the tundra of Western Alaska and the boreal forest of the state's interior valleys, is a spongy wetland inhabited by beavers, moose and black bear. It also is a major nesting area for ducks, geese and other waterfowl.

Colville River:

Udall: Would establish a 700,000-acre wild-river area.

Administration: 300,000-acre wild river.

Stevens: No recommendation.

The Colville rises in the Brooks Range, flows east and north and empties into the Beaufort Sea west of Prudhoe Bay.

Utukok River:

Udall: 270,000-acre wild river area.

Administration: 254,000 acres.

Stevens: No recommendation.

The Utukok rises in the far-western Brooks Range and flows into the Chukchi Sea off the northwest coast of Alaska.

Alaska land showdown

* * * * * * * * *

Who will get which for what?

by JANET HORNE

Some of the finest real estate in the world is up for grabs in Alaska, and the battle over who gets what is headed for a showdown.

This year Congress must decide whether vast chunks of rich and wild federal land in Alaska should be opened to development or preserved for future generations.

The stakes are immense. With 375 million acres, Alaska boasts this nation's highest mountain peaks and longest scenic rivers. It is a last retreat for many species of wildlife, including the caribou, grizzly bear and wolf.

But the Great Land also is a storehouse for other kinds of vanishing resources. Beneath its panoramic splendor are undetermined reservoirs of oil, natural gas, hardrock minerals and other raw materials.

Almost everyone agrees that some areas should be preserved as national parks, forests, wildlife refuges and wild and scenic rivers. But how much?

Section 17 (d) (2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, passed by Congress in 1971, authorized the secretary of the interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of undesignated federal land in Alaska for study as possible additions to the nation's protected parks, forests, wildlife refuges and rivers.

Studies have been going on ever since. Now Congress is trying to come up with a final plan based on numerous proposals. It must act by December 18, when temporary protection of these so-called "D-2" lands will expire, opening the door to logging, mining, grazing and oil exploration.

The gap that must be bridged is great. At one end of the scale is House Resolution 39, introduced by Representative Morris Udall, Arizona Democrat. It proposes preservation of nearly 100 million acres (down from an earlier figure of 116 million) and has the strong backing of almost every environmental group in the nation — from the Garden Clubs of America to the Sierra Club.

At the other extreme is a bill introduced by Alaska Senator Ted Stevens, which would give permanent protection to only 25 million acres. Anything more than that, Stevens argues, would "lock up" badly needed resources and "negate Alaska's great potential for creating new jobs."

Members of Alaska's congressional delegation also contend that putting a "federal padlock" on much of the state would infringe on the rights of the state and its native people to control the share of federal land promised them by Congress.

But conservationists argue that Congress is obliged, by law, to consider the interests of ALL Americans. Alaska, they say, is America's last chance to make up for 200 years of ecological sacrilege.

(Related articles, A 15, 19.)

ORM

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RESOURCE
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INC.

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Seattle, Washington 98121
Suite 415

206/682-4260

May 5, 1978

Senator Mike Colletta
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Senator Colletta:

I am sorry that I did not have the opportunity to talk with you after the council meeting.

I want to take this opportunity, however, to thank you for your support, direction and suggestions over the last six weeks.

If there is anything I personally or our firm could do to assist you in any project which you have in the future, please do not hesitate to contact me.

If you find that you will be in Seattle in the future, please let me know. I would enjoy having the opportunity to chat with you without the pressure of Juneau.

Sincerely yours,

Joseph A. Weber

JAW/jh

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May 8, 1978

Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Legislature
Pouch V
Juneau, AK 99811

Dear Mike:

Thank you very much for permitting Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc. to appear before your legislative committee to discuss a national public information program for d-2. Like most Alaskans, I feel the outcome of d-2 legislation is of vital importance to the State of Alaska--and I am most pleased that you have solicited input from Alaskan agencies.

While I am sorry we did not win the account, I am pleased to have been invited to try for it.

Very truly yours,

Connel Murray
President

CLM:hcm