

HB

652

COMMITTEE REPORT

SENATE

2/2/76

FURTHER: FINANCE

Date: _____

Mr. President:

The Committee on RESOURCES has had CSHB 652 am (eff. date am)

(copy and aff. to be filed in the office of the Secretary of State and the Council for the State of Ohio)
under consideration and (a majority of the committee) (the committee reports it back as follows)

recommends it do pass recommends it do not pass

recommends it do pass with attached amendment(s)

recommends it be replaced with CS for _____

and _____ new title same title

AND attaches a Letter of Intent New Fiscal Note

reports it back without recommendation

and recommends it be referred to the _____ Committee

MEMBERS SIGNING DO PASS:

OTHER RECOMMENDATIONS:

3 *William*

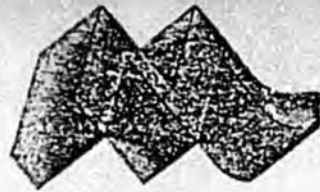
to be referred

R. Poland

Chairman

NATIONAL D-2 INFLUENCE PROGRAM

	<u>Alternative I (Radio plus nat'l newspapers)</u>	<u>Alternative II (Local plus nat'l newspapers)</u>	<u>Alternative III (Combination of I and II)</u>
Planning & Budgeting	3,500	3,500	3,500
Benchmark Survey	15,000	15,000	15,000
Plan Implementation	750,000	727,000	1,353,100
Follow-up Survey	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>	<u>15,000</u>
Subtotal	773,500	761,100	1,386,600
CSHB 652 am Reduction	<u>(81,000)</u>	<u>(81,000)</u>	<u>(81,000)</u>
TOTAL	692,500	680,100	1,305,600



murray, kraft & rockey, inc.
advertising & public relations

3925 Reka Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99504, (907) 279-3516

AN OUTLINE FOR
THE STATE OF ALASKA
FOR A
NATIONAL d-2 INFLUENCE PROGRAM

Prepared for
Senator Joseph L. Orsini

by
Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc.
3925 Reka Drive
Anchorage, Alaska 99504

February 27, 1978

At the request of Senator Joe Orsini, Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc. has prepared the following prospectus, detailing estimated reach and frequency which might be achieved by the State of Alaska, should it desire to go to the American public with messages urging reasonable assignment of d-2 lands.

Obviously, close coordination with our congressional delegation would be required, since rather than "shot-gunning" advertising, our messages should be concentrated in those congressional districts wherein influence is required. However, for purposes of this outline, the agency has selected the 128 leading United States markets, and for purposes of budgeting have assigned market values to the total, based on two different media proposals, and the combination of both.

In order to produce a detailed plan, to include budget allocation by market and medium, with frequency and penetration figures, and specific costs, Murray, Kraft & Rockey, Inc. would require approximately two weeks' time and a preliminary budget of \$3,500.

II THE SITUATION

Sometime this summer or fall, the Congress of the United States will consider one or more bills providing for assignment and disposition of the d-2 lands of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Within Alaska, it is generally conceded that a bill such as the Udall bill could work extreme hardship on Alaskans and our economy. On the other hand, recent events would seem to indicate that the environmental groups opposing a limited d-2 settlement have begun to lose some of their momentum. Obviously, in an election year politicians are inclined to vote "on the right side" on matters which either effect their constituency, or about which their constituents have strong feelings. To this point, most Americans (with the exception of Alaskans) have very little knowledge of, or interest in, the d-2 assignments. Therefore, their elected officials may cast their vote in Congress with relative impunity. As has been shown by the Panama Canal controversy, however, an involved constituency can drastically effect political outcomes. It would be our hope that the attached program could help Alaskans to achieve their goal of an equitable d-2 land settlement.

III OBJECTIVES

- A. To reach a substantial portion of the constituents of those United States Senators and Representatives most subject to influence, with sufficient explanatory information, and enough frequency, to win them to Alaska's position.

- B. To measure results, both before and after, in order to provide proof positive to these members of Congress that a vote favorable to Alaska's position will not harm them politically with their constituents, and in fact may be of positive benefit.

IV STRATEGY

- A. Selection of Target. Immediate meetings with our Congressional Delegates and their staffs, and other resource persons in our nation's capitol, in order to ascertain which congressional districts should be reached. In general, we would tend to concentrate major effort on those votes most subject to influence. Secondary emphasis would be placed on those already supporting Alaska's cause, since these officials also require our assistance with their constituents. Final targets would be those adamant adversaries who are facing strong opposition in their bids for reelection.
- B. Survey. As soon as target markets are selected, we would arrange for a survey which essentially would seek to determine what people now know about the d-2 lands issue, how important they consider it to be, and how they feel about it. This would be a bench-mark survey, and would precede the media program.
- C. Creation of Program. Working with resource people from the State of Alaska, the agency would seek to create communications material which would educate,

inform and influence the general public. In all instances, materials would give every appearance of factuality and all information would be footnoted where necessary. Should radio be utilized, we would seek to find responsible, nationally-known spokesmen to help promote Alaska's views.

- D. Media Placement. The agency would contract with a nationally reputable media buying service, in order to ensure that materials are delivered to the media in a timely fashion, yet not so far in advance as to alert the opposition. Incidentally, it would be our contention that the Fairness Doctrine may not be invoked against radio stations carrying our messages should this media be selected. This is because of the "local controversy" aspect of past rulings. However, please bear in mind that each station must bear the responsibility for making determination as to whether provisions of the Fairness Doctrine should be afforded, if requested by the opposition. Naturally, fairness provisions apply only to broadcast--not print media.

- A. The following list of 128 markets constitutes a total population of 117,745,000 American citizens.

Alabama - Birmingham Metro, Mobile, Montgomery,
Huntsville

Arizona - Phoenix Metro, Tucson

Arkansas - Little Rock, Fort Smith, Texarkana

California - Los Angeles, Oakland, San Francisco,
San Diego

Colorado - Denver-Boulder, Colorado Springs, Pueblo

Connecticut - Hartford, Stamford-Norwalk

Delaware - New Castle, Wilmington

Florida - Dade County Metro, Orlando, Tampa,
Tallahassee

Georgia - Atlanta Metro, Augusta, Columbus,
Savannah

Hawaii - Honolulu

Idaho - Boise City, Pocatello-Idaho Falls

Illinois - Chicago, Arlington, Madison, Rock Island

Indiana - South Bend, Evansville, Indianapolis

Iowa - Davenport, Des Moines, Cedar Rapids

Kentucky - Louisville, Ashland, Lexington

Louisiana - New Orleans, Baton Rouge, Jefferson,
Shreveport

Maine - Portland, Augusta

Massachusetts - Boston, Springfield, New Bedford

Michigan - Lansing, Detroit, Grand Rapids, Flint

Minnesota - Minneapolis-St. Paul, Duluth
Mississippi - Jackson, Biloxi, Columbus, Greenville
Nebraska - Omaha, Grand Island, North Platte, Lincoln
Nevada - Las Vegas, Reno
New Hampshire - Manchester, Portsmouth-Exeter
New Jersey - Newark, Trenton, Camden, Patterson
New Mexico - Albuquerque Metro, Las Cruces
New York - New York, Buffalo, Albany
North Carolina - Raleigh-Durham, Charlotte,
Greensboro
North Dakota - Fargo-Moorhead, Grand Forks, Minot
Ohio - Cleveland, Columbus, Cincinnati
Oklahoma - Oklahoma City, Tulsa
Oregon - Portland, Salem
Rhode Island - Warwick, Pawtucket
South Carolina - Spartanburg, Greenville, Charleston
Tennessee - Memphis, Nashville, Knoxville, Chattanooga
Texas - Dallas, Fort Worth, Houston, El Paso,
San Antonio
Utah - Ogden, Salt Lake
Virginia - Newport News-Norfolk-Portsmouth, Richmond
Washington - Seattle-Tacoma, Olympia, Spokane
Washington, D. C.
West Virginia - Charleston, Huntington, Wheeling
Wyoming - Cheyenne, Casper

1. Plan No. 1 - Basic Radio, Supported by National Newspapers.

The agency would purchase an average of three adult stations per market, with a frequency of four spots per day per station for a period of three weeks. The number of stations per city would vary from one (in the smaller communities) to six (in Los Angeles and New York). This type of selection should deliver an estimated penetration of 60% of the total population, with a frequency per listener of 4.5 times. This amounts to total impressions of 317,915,000 generated in a 21-day period. In addition, radio would be supported by National newspaper schedules.

National Newspapers

<u>Publication</u>	<u>Circulation</u>
New York Times	1,479,862
Washington Post	762,825
Wall Street Journal	1,484,667
Christian Science Monitor	<u>170,087</u>
Total Circulation	3,897,441*

*for total readership of 7,210,266, at an average pass-along factor of approximately 1.85%.

Summary. In one three-week period, Americans receive 323,623,288 impressions urging their support of a reasonable d-2 legislation, under Plan No. 1.

2. Plan No. 2 - Local Newspaper Program.

Newspaper advertising generally tends to reach community thought leaders. We do not wish to appear to be the "blue-eyed Arabs" some of the eastern establishment is calling us. Therefore we feel that advertising should be less than full-page size, contain fairly detailed information, and although all advertising would follow a specific format, we would recommend that each succeeding ad would cover different aspects of the d-2 controversy. Frequency would be one ad per week, in the 128 foregoing markets. Ads would be approximately three-quarters of a page in size, and would appear in 217 newspapers, both morning and evening. Along with the New York Times and the Washington Post, we would once again recommend inclusion of the Wall Street Journal and the Christian Science Monitor--two of the nation's leading national newspapers.

Total combined circulation of all 217 newspapers is approximately 29,203,000. Applying the 1.85 pass-along factor, each ad would have theoretical exposure to 54,025,550 readers.

Multiplying this factor by three--the number of insertions--we would be exposed to a potential 162,076,650 readers. However, the nature of the subject and the ad would dictate against high readership. Therefore, if we assume that one-fourth of all readers actually see the ad, we would have a "noted" factor of 40,519,163. If, of this number, one-fourth read all or most of the ad--a fair average based on national readership surveys--we will have reached with our message a total of 10,129,791 Americans.

VI BUDGET

Plan I - Radio plus national newspapers. \$750,000.

Plan II - Local newspaper advertising program. \$727,600.

Obviously, the most effective program would combine these two, although not necessarily simultaneously.

Rather, we would recommend a six-week program, initiated by radio, and culminating with the newspaper advertising.

The total price for carrying out both newspaper and radio in 128 of the leading population centers of the United States would be \$1,353,100.

In addition, we estimate the two national surveys at approximately \$15,000 each, or a total of \$30,000. It is imperative, in our opinion, that the surveys be taken, because we believe that this actual data will provide the basic vehicle for using our advertising effort to influence legislation.

VII CONCLUSION

The foregoing programs are estimated only, but in the agency's experience, should be reasonably accurate, and are inclusive enough to include such factors as creativity, production, and direct expense incurred in formulating and carrying out the program. As an item of general philosophy, we would urge that advertising messages concentrate on people--both the people of Alaska, and the people of the United States who will benefit from Alaskan resources which might otherwise be lost if an unduly restrictive d-2 act is passed. Again, because of the drastic fact of d-2 legislation on Alaskans in all walks of life, we would urge that primary consideration be given to working with Alaskan professional firms and suppliers. Finally, it is our contention that the media themselves will respond more favorably to advertising which is generated-in, and from, Alaska--perhaps even to the extent of supplying favorable editorial support.

Wildlife management

Daily News Miner

3/9/78

By SEN. TED STEVENS

Of the many land use management issues involved in the congressional d-2 lands decision, perhaps the most misunderstood is that of wildlife management. There are a number of proposals now before Congress to change the present system of management on federal lands in Alaska.

Under existing law, the regulation of hunting, trapping or fishing of resident fish and wildlife is the responsibility of each individual state. This law, commonly known as the Sikes Act, applies uniformly throughout the country, and under its provision the State of Alaska is responsible for the enforcement of fish and game laws on federal lands in Alaska.

The original authority for the state to oversee fish and game management is found in the Alaska Statehood Act. Under that act, the secretary of interior certified that the state had "made adequate provision for the administration, management, and conservation" of fish and game to serve the national interest.

During the 20 years since statehood, the state has compiled a good record of managing Alaska's fish and game and has developed a number of sophisticated management techniques to deal with wildlife problems unique to Alaska.

Nevertheless, legislation has been introduced in Congress to change this system, but only in Alaska. A number of proposals would involve the federal government in the daily management of fish and game. These proposals ignore the fact that the federal government is already involved in fish and game management through numerous cooperative agreements between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and various federal agencies in Alaska.

These agreements authorized under existing law provide the federal government with ample authority to protect the habitat—the actual land and water—and leave daily management to the more experienced state agency. This system applies nationwide and has proven itself to be a workable one.

The specific provisions proposed for d-2 legislation that would change this system would affect only Alaska. I will firmly oppose such provisions. I will not support any legislation dealing with wildlife management which treats Alaska differently from the other 49 states.

Regulation of fish and game resources is one which concerns all states, and Alaska was granted full rights of statehood under the Alaska Statehood Act. Any change in the system of fish and game management that applies solely to Alaska is a repudiation of the principles under which the State of Alaska was founded.

The governor and the Alaska State Legislature are presently considering changes in fish and game management. The right of the state to enact such changes is fully guaranteed under its constitution and the Statehood Act. This is the way changes in fish and game management policy should be made—not through unilateral federal legislation. Alaska deserves to be treated as one of the 50 states in all matters, and not as a territory.

A number of d-2 lands provisions currently before Congress would change the present system of wildlife management on federal lands in Alaska. These provisions ignore the fact that the Alaska Department of Fish and Game has been properly and successfully managing the state's wildlife under constitutional authority for the past 20 years.

Certain provisions provide for complete federal takeover of fish and game management on federal lands. Other provisions would require only "federal oversight" over state management activities.

The rationale for these proposals is that the state without federal assistance cannot be expected to protect fish and game and at the same time ensure subsistence and sport hunters are able to use the game. I am opposed to any change in fish and game management which would provide for federal management or oversight. In the long run, such a provision would only serve to hasten the restriction and potential elimination of hunting on

certain federal lands.

My experience during the recent bowhead whale controversy convinced me that there is tremendous anti-hunting pressure in Washington.

During the weeks which the administration was considering its position on the taking of bowhead whale by Alaskan Eskimos, certain environmental pressure groups spent thousands of dollars in a campaign against any taking of bowhead whales.

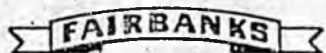
Full-page ads were placed in major East Coast newspapers, including the New York Times, the Washington Post, the Baltimore Sun, and the Boston Globe, urging the president to support a complete ban on the taking of the bowhead whales. The fact that the whale was taken only by residents of the North Slope of Alaska for subsistence did not matter to those who supported the ban.

These ads went so far as to state that the culture of the Eskimos was not dependent at all upon hunting the whale, even though at the time a number of Alaskans were in Washington to speak personally on the importance of bowhead whale hunting to the Eskimo culture.

Proponents of federal involvement in fish and game management argue that only the federal government can provide for subsistence needs of rural Alaskans. I reject that argument categorically. In the long run, the state is in a far better position to insure the needs of subsistence as well as sport hunting. To involve the federal government in the daily management of fish and game resources would be a great mistake, and I will oppose any such provision.

Instead, I have proposed in my d-2 legislation continuation of the state management of fish and game with a priority for subsistence uses when there is not enough game to go around. The subsistence preference would not be made on a racial or ethnic basis. With continued good management of the state's wildlife by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, a scarcity of wildlife that would require the subsistence preference should not occur very often.

Editorial Opinion and Comment of



Daily News - Miner

"Independent in All Things . . . Neutral in None"

Other opinions expressed on this page do not necessarily reflect those of the Daily News-Miner.

Small improvements

When the first committee print of H.R. 39 came out a few months back we observed that it had been amended to insure the elimination of sport hunting on all federal lands in Alaska in the next few years. The final committee print to come out of the Alaska Lands Subcommittee was changed quite a bit, but it's still totally unacceptable.

The subsistence section of the first committee print was the product of heavy lobbying in Washington by Alaskan Native leaders and lobbyist Stuart Udall, the former Interior Secretary and first brother of the House Interior Committee. It was aimed directly at the non-Native hunter in Alaska.

It took away Alaska's fish and game management on federal land and said the state could keep those rights only if it quickly adopted the kinds of fish and game regulations the Secretary of Interior demanded. Local councils were established to watch over hunting on these federal lands and advise the secretary how things were going. Only Natives could be on the councils and if the council advised the secretary that there was too much competition for game in an area the state had to give local Native subsistence hunters priority over local non-Native subsistence hunters and all sport hunters.

Committee Print 1 went through the usual amendment process in the Alaska Lands Subcommittee and the subsistence section, Title VII, was a prime target for amendments pushed by Alaska Congressman Don Young. Ron Sommerville of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game also contributed greatly to the amendment effort with his many weeks in Washington D.C. The result is a much-amended Title VII in Committee Print 3 of H.R. 39, which is the version now being considered by the full Interior Committee.

Congressman Young's biggest success is getting the racial preferences out of the bill. There's no constitutional reason in the world why a Native living in the Alaskan bush should have greater hunting rights than a non-Native living in the next cabin down the river. This is especially true since the Alaskan Natives are getting millions of acres of private land turned over to village and regional corporations which will surely become private hunting reserves for their members.

The bill still retains the federal assumption of fish and game management, however. It only takes a quick reading of the 16-page Title VII to see that the state is forced to jump through all too many hoops and is bound too tightly between the federal government on one hand and the local councils on the other.

Our earlier words on this subject, for instance, pointed out that Title VII requires the state to give priority for subsistence uses over other consumptive uses of fish and game. This remains, and it's unfair in cases where a game management problem is caused by the subsistence hunters and not sport hunters.

The local councils can recommend regulations to the state and the state must adopt them unless it can prove to the secretary of Interior that the regulations are not supported by substantial evidence, violate recognized fish and game management principles or would be detrimental to subsistence needs. With the federal government's record on Alaskan game management it's easy to see who's side the secretary will take in any conflict between a local council against the state.

Congressman Young deserves a hearty pat on the back for his efforts on Title VII to date. Despite these small victories, however, the H.R. 39 is still completely unacceptable in its approach to fish and game management.

Wednesday we lost the fifth major try by Alaskans to get the d-2 bill on a more reasonable tract. Maybe now more Alaskans will realize that the whole philosophy and intent of H.R. 39 is defective and it's time to give up trying to improve it and renew our efforts to kill off the whole thing.

Interior Wildlife Association of Alaska

Conservation: Wise USE of Resources

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

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

Dr. P. B. Haggland, Chairman
H. C. "Bud" Wiese, Treas.
William G. Straecker
Richard A. Burley
William I. Waugaman
Charles L. Gray

March 9, 1978

Mrs. Kay Poland, Chairman
Senate Resources Committee
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Dear Mrs. Poland,

Our group would like to speak against CSHB 652 in it's present form .

This legislation would appropriate monies for the Steering Committee to use to lobby on the d-2 issue.

We believe CSHB 652 should be more specific in the way this money will be used. There is no State position on most major points of the d-2 problem.

For instance, it would be our desire that any representative from the State tell others that Governor Hammond did not speak for the average Alaskan last August 12th when he testified before the House Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife and the Environment, when he said "I would hope that this Congress establishes the priority of subsistence uses where there is a conflict. I believe that this is a legitimate subject for legislation, and hope that this principle, which has been State policy for some time, might be enacted into federal law." (Page 17 of his speech).

This is exactly what HR-39 does in Title VII, consisting of 16 pages of bureaucratic garbage. Doesn't Governor Hammond know there is already a conflict for every critter that moves?

We don't believe the average Alaskan wants a subsistence provision dictated in the d-2 legislation, especially if they have ever stopped to realize what a can of worms is being opened. It means federal strings tied to wildlife management, expensive over-sight of the State's programs (tying up State employees and tax money) and a breach of the State's Constitution which says game will be managed for the common use.

Probably worst of all, they would be attempting to regulate something that no one has yet been able to define, for "subsistence" means different things to different people under different conditions. For instance, is a subsistence user one who spends all his time in a village or on a trapline? If so, how small of a village? Does the use of modern firearms and snow machines constitute subsistence hunting? How about the native that works at a high paying oil-field job; does he maintain subsistence hunting rights? How about the average trapper that spends three months on a trapline and nine months in Fairbanks, where he works three or four months at construction? How about the village resident who accompanies his urban relative afield to cover

"Concerned Sportsmen"

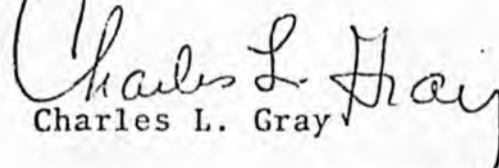
for the game taken? How about the inevitable destruction of our game if left to regionalized regulation?

We would like to point out that this subsistence monster would be in court more than it would be out. It is an intolerable monstrosity concocted by bureaucrats and we don't think that those who foster it realize the ramifications or else they have ulterior motives that are not in the State's nor the resource's best interests. We believe the needs of bush residents and the wildlife can best be handled as they have been in the past--without any half-baked over-sight plan hatched in Washington.

We have two suggestions we would like to make before our tax money is squandered on any nebulous d-2 lobbying effort:

1. A State position be formulated on major points of the d-2 legislation, including a stand against federal subsistence legislation.
2. Part of the money be ear-marked to bring Congressmen (particularly Senators) to Alaska to talk with the people who will be most affected by their actions.

Sincerely,
INTERIOR WILDLIFE ASSOCIATION

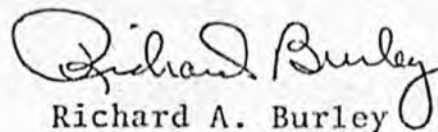

Charles L. Gray

CG/ht

Dr. P. B. Haggland

H. C. "Bud" Wiese

William G. Stroecker


Richard A. Burley

William I. Waugaman

STEERING COUNCIL FOR ALASKA LANDS

Rep. Steve Cowper, Chairman
(907) 465-3706

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Subject: D-2 Legislation

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands has and will continue to present the balanced viewpoint of Alaskans on the D-2 issue. In many of these positions, we are in agreement with H.R. 39. Despite our efforts, the Alaska Coalition has persistently criticized our activities and distorted our position. Until today, we have chosen not to counter their allegations.

Unfortunately, a March 3, 1978, press release issued by the Coalition goes beyond the bounds of accuracy and propriety. We believe the record must be corrected so that this ill-conceived release does not influence the deliberations of the House Interior Committee at this critical juncture.

In our efforts to accurately represent the D-2 sentiment of Alaskans, the Steering Council commissioned a 42-question statewide survey on the issue. The preliminary results have just been received by the Council. The poll at no time asked Alaskans whether they favor or oppose H.R. 39. In fact, H.R. 39 is never mentioned in any of the questions.

The poll does indicate that the majority of Alaskans:

- favor giving permanent protection as parks and wildlife refuges to certain public lands in Alaska (61%)
- favor building surface transportation access to some or all parks in Alaska (78%)
- believe that Alaska's resources can be developed without destroying its wilderness, scenic and wildlife values (61%)

-find that some parks and refuges in the State are inaccessible because of the cost of getting there (62%).

We believe that the Council's poll reflects the diversity and complexity of the issues facing Alaskans and Congress in the D-2 legislation. The Council is appalled by the fallacious and irresponsible claim that the survey demonstrates majority support for the Alaska Coalition and H.R. 39.

The Council will soon provide the full 42-question survey to all members of the House of Representatives, so that the members can determine the facts for themselves.

Two recent statewide polls of Alaskans conducted by groups unaffiliated with the Council have been published in the Alaskan press. Both surveys ask State citizens what their feelings are toward H.R. 39. We report their published findings:

-a survey conducted for the State of Alaska's Commerce Department found 67% of Alaskans opposed to H.R. 39.

-a poll conducted for an Alaskan citizen's group found 64.7% opposed to H.R. 39.

We hope this memorandum sets the record straight.

620 C Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003



ALASKA COALITION *'To Preserve Alaska's National Interest Wildlands'*

CONTACT: Rita Molyneaux
(202) 293-2732

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 3, 1978

ALASKANS FAVOR H.R. 39

The Alaska Coalition today claimed the support of the majority of Alaskans in the debate over protection of federal lands in Alaska.

Citing a survey conducted by the Steering Council for Alaskan Lands, a Coalition spokesperson reported, "Despite questions in the survey obviously slanted to elicit negative responses, Alaskans have endorsed the concept of H.R. 39."

The survey asked:

"Do you feel certain public lands in Alaska deserve receiving protection as national parks or wildlife refuges even though you may not be able to visit all of them?" Responses were:

- 61.0% Yes, deserve permanent protection
- 20.8 No
- 7.7 No opinion/unsure
- 10.5 Yes, though not in amounts reported

According to the Coalition the lively debate over the issue in Alaska has been an educational experience for Alaskans. Understanding of the complexities of the questions has built public support for the legislation protecting important wilderness and wildlife areas.

Territorial Sportsmen, Inc.

P. O. Box 761

Juneau, Alaska 99801

MATTERS RELATING TO COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 652

Madam Chairman and Members of the Committee:

My name is A. W. "Bud" Boddy. I am representing the Alaska Wildlife Federation, a statewide organization dedicated to the principles of wise use and proper management of our resources. We appreciate the opportunity of commenting on Committee Substitute for House Bill No. 652.

We are opposed to Committee Substitute HR652 in its present form and I hope to give the committee some of the reasons in the background as to our opposition. During the many hearings held by Mr. Seiberling and his committee on HR39, members of our organization testified as to their concern and opposition as to including the section on subsistence use in any Federal legislation. We believe this is a State problem and a State responsibility. It should be resolved at the State level. Our State Constitution specifies that the fish and game resources of Alaska belong to all of the people of the State. To our knowledge none of the proposed money would be used to assure the deletion and defeat of the subsistence section from HR39. We feel that this is another example of where the State rights are being eroded. Very briefly the legislation proposes to establish Regional Fish and Game Boards and would give priority to rural user groups. We note also that if the State does not adopt legislation following the guidelines established by the Secretary of Interior within a certain specified time, the Secretary of



Interior will have the authority to impose Federal regulations on public domain lands. We believe that it is impossible for anyone to identify a subsistence hunter or fisherman or a sports hunter or fishermen, both take game and fish for food and family consumption. We would hope that this committee would endorse the following points for consideration prior to finalizing action on Committee Substitute 652.

1. We will work together and utilize our individual resources for the mutual benefit of all of our members on those matters which are of mutual concern.

2. We will support any forthcoming D-2 legislation ONLY to the extent that it will provide the maximum opportunity for Alaskan sportsmen to continue to participate in the wise management and utilization of fish and game resources within the State through a broad based concept of multiple land use.

3. We will only support legislation which does not discriminate between residents of the State of Alaska with regards to their Constitutional rights to share equitably in the utilization and enjoyment of the Fish and Game resources of the State.

4. We will vigorously oppose any legislation which threatens to take away from the State of Alaska the right to manage its own fish and game resources as provided for and guaranteed by the Alaska Statehood Act and the Constitution of the State.

We would again emphasize that if State funds are to be used, they be used in a manner which would include and

assure that the above points are included in any Federal legislation.

Again, we would emphasize support of the present fish and game management concept in the State of Alaska and believe that it should be retained and improved upon. We appreciate the opportunity of presenting our views to you today. If there are any questions, I would be most happy to try and answer them.

A. W. "Bud" Boddy, Representative of the
Alaska Wildlife Federation



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

July 9, 1975

Mr. Clark Engle
Vice President
International Professional
Hunters Association
4129 Lana Center
Anchorage, Alaska 99502

Dear Mr. Engle:

With only three votes in opposition, it is clearly evident that the Legislature desires to split the Board of Fish and Game. While I personally do not believe that such a move would significantly improve management of those resources, I am well aware that a veto is not likely to be sustained.

Quite probably little legislative attention will be given to other designs to improve Fish and Game Board performance, such as that sponsored by myself, until such time as the Legislature concludes that simply splitting the Board does not remedy the situation. While it remains untried, in all probability it will be viewed by many as a prime solution.

The bill presents significant problems which, hopefully, can be remedied through amendment next session. Many of these have been discussed with some advocates, and with the assurance that these will be addressed during the next session, I am permitting the bill to become law.

A chief concern with FCCSSB131 is that the final version of the bill incorporates (an amendment providing what could be a sorely abused power to local advisory committees to arbitrarily close seasons.) Unlike existing law, such closures could not be overridden by any other authority even if the public interest and welfare required it.) If not unconstitutional, this provision is at least very dangerous and should be amended at the first opportunity. Should a local advisory committee, for example, choose to close a fishing season in order to exert economic leverage to improve prices, they would find to their dismay that the bill provides no mechanism by which the season could be reopened by either themselves or the Commissioner. Furthermore, should local advisory committees choose, they could severely inhibit the sport hunting and fishing capabilities of those who live elsewhere by simply closing the season.) It has been rumored that local advisory committees may well close the season on those

animals and fish which might be deemed trophy or recreational species and instead confine all activities to local subsistence efforts. While this may or may not be warranted, it is not likely to be viewed with enthusiasm by those who live in metropolitan areas.)

This legislation establishes separate regulatory authorities for Fish and Game management on the premise that each is unique and mutually exclusive in many ways. However, there are many common qualities which are biological, social, economic and administrative in nature. These qualities necessitate close and harmonious working relationships between the two boards. Unfortunately, the legislation fails to provide procedures to guide boards in dealing with shared responsibilities. Rules governing joint meetings and the transaction of official business are either missing or ambiguous. For example, there is not even a mechanism for dealing with tie votes. While exercise of goodwill might temporarily forestall serious problems, the act must be amended to give the boards the tools required.

While the legislation is intended to enlarge the roles of advisory committees and resource management, it actually introduces such ambiguity and vagueness as to render their operation difficult at best. The law fails to specify whether each board must establish and improve its own advisory committees or whether a single system of advisory committees serves both boards. In view of the problems already existing in relation to conduct of official business at joint board meetings, the successful operation of the advisory committee system is certain to be further hindered.

The splitting of regulatory authority between a fisheries board and a game board means that proper interest in geographical representation on these new boards cannot possibly be obtained by merely reappointing all of the former members of the Board of Fish and Game. While such members have served with devotion and distinction, it will be necessary to realign board membership with several appointments of Alaskans who have not formerly served. Moreover, it will be necessary to make some of these appointments very quickly in order to be able to deal with issues requiring immediate attention.

Since there are only seven members on each board, it is obvious that many areas of the State which previously had representation on the board dealing with both Fish and Game matters now have a member on one board only. Other areas will be denied any representation whatsoever. The new bill actually reduces the area of representation rather than expands it. I fear that once the public realizes such to be the case, there will be ongoing efforts

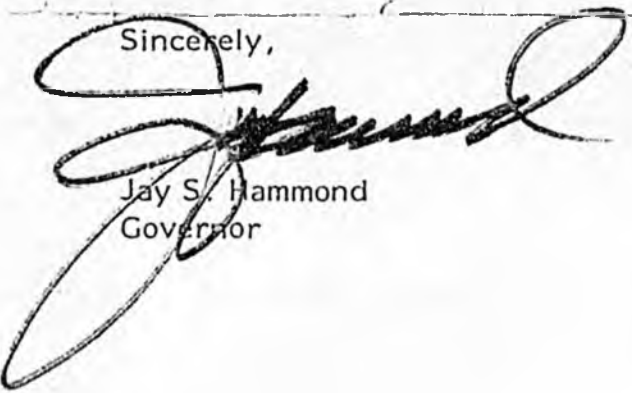
Mr. Clark Engle

- 3 -

July 9, 1975

to constantly expand both boards in order to assure every area and every special interest adequate representation. This, of course, is one of the basic faults with the current board system, as it poses an absolute impossibility. Under such philosophy, adequate representation cannot be acquired without appointing everybody in the State to the Board of Fish and Game. Since the board members will now receive a hundred dollars a day while in session, the inclination to expand the board further should be resisted by the Legislature as it will be by this Administration. I have been assured by the proponents of the bill that they share this concern and will, as well, resist further enlargement.

Sincerely,



Jay S. Hammond
Governor

WE

ALPHA

ARE OPPOSED

TO THE PASSAGE OF H. B. 652, which would appropriate money for legislators to lobby on the D-2 land question.

WE BELIEVE THAT THERE ARE ONLY A SELECT FEW PEOPLE WHO UNDERSTAND THE MANY FACETS OF THE D-2 PROBLEM AND CAN ADEQUATELY TALK INTELLIGENTLY ABOUT THEM TO CONGRESSMEN. TO TALK ABOUT THE D-2 LANDS IN A GENERAL WAY WE BELIEVE ACCOMPLISHES VERY LITTLE. TO SPEND STATE MONEY WHICH REPRESENTS ALL THE TAXPAYERS^{IN} THE STATE SHOULD BE DONE SO THAT ALL THE SPECIAL INTERESTS GET FAIR TREATMENT. TO OUR KNOWLEDGE NO LEGISLATOR HAS ADDRESSED HIMSELF TO LOBBYING AGAINST THE SUBSISTENCE SECTION IN HR 39. THIS SECTION ALONE CARRIES ABOUT 15 PAGES OF THE BILL AND HAS MANY RAMIFICATIONS.

BRIEFLY, IT SETS OFF THE SPORTS HUNTER FROM THE SUBSISTENCE HUNTER IN THE MATTER OF WHO SHOULD HARVEST FISH AND GAME SUPPLIES WHEN THERE IS A LIMITED SUPPLY. FURTHERMORE, IT ALLOWS THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR TO IMPOSE FEDERAL CONTROL OF OUR FISH AND WILDLIFE ON FEDERAL DOMAIN, UNLESS THE STATE SUBMITS TO THEIR CRITERIA AND DOES EXACTLY WHAT THEY WANT. YESTERDAY SOME OF YOU MEMBERS^{UNDERSTAND} LISTENED TO THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ANDRUS'S PROPOSAL OF RESTRICTED PUBLIC USE ON THE HAUL ROAD. EACH DAY ~~SEEM TO~~ BRING FORTH MORE FEDERAL LEGISLATION ERODING STATE'S RIGHTS. WE THINK IT IS TIME THAT ALL ALASKANS CALL A HALT TO THE EROSION OF STATE RIGHTS AND MAKE A STRONG STAND TO SOLVE OUR OWN PROBLEMS ON THE STATE LEVEL.

THE TERM SUBSISTENCE IS DIFFICULT TO DEFINE BUT H.R. 39 SPELLS IT OUT, AND WE QUOTE FROM THE BILL: "DEFINITION SEC. 703. AS USED IN THIS ACT, THE TERM "SUBSISTENCE USES" MEANS CUSTOMARY AND TRADITIONAL USES IN ALASKA OF WILD, RENEWABLE RESOURCES FOR DIRECT PERSONAL OR FAMILY CONSUMPTION AS FOOD, SHELTER, FUEL, CLOTHING, TOOLS, OR TRANSPORTATION, FOR THE MAKING AND SELLING OF HANDICRAFT ARTICLES INCLUDING CLOTHING, OR FOR THE CUSTOMARY TRADE OR BARTER AMONG SUBSISTENCE USERS FOR PERSONAL OR FAMILY CONSUMPTION."

EVEN WITH THIS DEFINITION WE THINK IT IS GOING TO BE DIFFICULT FOR ANY ONE MAN OR AGENCY TO SEPARATE THE SPORTS HUNTER, WHO HAS CONSISTENTLY HELPED HIS FAMILY BUDGET BY HUNTING FOR AVAILABLE MEAT ANIMALS.

IF ANY STATE MONEYS ARE GOING TO BE APPROPRIATED WE WOULD SUGGEST THAT SOME SPECIFIC AMOUNT BE EARMARKED TO LOBBY IN WASHINGTON FOR THE DELETION OF ^{SUBSISTENCE SECTION} ~~THE~~ SUBSISTENCE SECTION. ~~WE DO NOT UNDERSTAND WHY THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT CAN'T SEE THAT THE SECTION IS UNWORKABLE AND WILL CAUSE NOTHING BUT STRIFE.~~

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE ARE DOUBLY CONCERNED BECAUSE OF THE GOVERNOR'S POSITION ON THIS ISSUE, AND HIS INVOLVEMENT IN ENCOURAGING THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO PUT THIS SECTION INTO HR.39. I WOULD LIKE TO QUOTE FROM ONE OF HIS SPEECHES TO THE ^{AVG 12th} ~~SENATE~~ HOUSE MERCHANT MARINE AND FISHERIES COMMITTEE: ^{quote..} "SECOND, WE MUST ASSURE THAT SUBSISTENCE USERS HAVE PRIORITY ~~WHEN~~ WHEN RESOURCES ARE INADEQUATE TO ACCOMMODATE OTHER USERS, MOREOVER, LOCAL SUBSISTENCE USERS MUST BE ASSURED SOME DIRECT SAY IN THE MANAGEMENT OF FISH AND WILDLIFE." and further, he says "I WOULD HOPE THAT THIS CONGRESS ESTABLISHES THE PRIORITY OF SUBSISTENCE USES WHERE THERE IS A CONFLICT, I BELIEVE THAT THIS IS A LEGITIMATE SUBJECT FOR LEGISLATION, AND HOPE THAT THIS PRINCIPLE, WHICH HAS BEEN STATE POLICY FOR SOME TIME, MIGHT BE ENACTED INTO FEDERAL LAW." *Go To LETTER.*

MR. CHAIRMAN, WE WOULD HOPE THAT THE ADMINISTRATION WOULD RE-EVALUATE THEIR POSITION AND TAKE INTO ACCOUNT THAT THE FISH AND WILDLIFE RESOURCES OF THE STATE BELONGS TO ALL OF THE PEOPLE. THIS COMES DIRECTLY FROM OUR STATE CONSTITUTION. WE BELIEVE THAT BETTER MANAGEMENT POLICIES ARE THE ANSWER TO THE SUBSISTENCE QUESTION. WE THINK IT IS TIME THAT THE LEGISLATURE ADDRESSES ITSELF TO IDENTIFYING FOR THE PUBLIC SOME OF THESE SPECIFIC THINGS THAT ARE IN HR.39. WE FEEL THIS SHOULD BE DONE BY THE EXPENDITURE OF STATE MONEYS BY LARGE ADS IN THE NEWSPAPERS.

10/1
PRES. SCF
OK PER
PHONE

Approved
R. H. Hanger
Approved
B. H. Hanger
Approved
Frank
Approved
R. H. Hanger
Approved
Bill
Approved
Ellis

A meeting was held ~~Monday~~ December 6, 1977 which was headed by those present as being a historic step towards establishing a unified voice to speak for all Alaskan Sportsmen on the vital issues confronting them today.

At this meeting the combined Boards of Directors of the Alaska Professional Hunters Association and the Alaska Chapter of the Safari Club International along with Mr. Bud Boddy representing the Alaska Chapter of the Nat'l Wildlife Federation joined hands in reaching the following agreements:

I - It is agreed that we will work together ^{AND UTILIZE OUR INDIVIDUAL RESOURCES} for the mutual benefit of all our members on those matters which are of mutual concern.

II - It is agreed that we feel ~~pending~~ ^{the proposed} D2 legislation is premature and out of context in the orderly transfer of land management in the both State of Alaska with regards to the Alaska Statehood Act and also with regards to the Land Conveyance portions of the Native Land Claims Settlement Act.!!

III - It is agreed that we ^{will} ~~can~~ support any forthcoming D2 legislation only to the extent that it will provide the maximum opportunity for Alaskan Sportsmen to continue to participate in the wise management and utilization of Fish and Game resources within the State through a broad based concept of multiple land use.

IV - It is agreed that we will ^{only} support legislation which ^{does} ~~will~~ not discriminate between residents of the State of Alaska with regards to their Constitutional Rights to share ~~it~~ equitably in the utilization and enjoyment of the Fish and Game resources of the State.

VI - It is agreed that we will vigorously oppose any legislation which threatens to take away from the State of Alaska the right to manage its own Fish and Game resources as provided for and guaranteed by the Alaska Statehood Act and the Constitution of the State.

We invite other concerned and interested groups to contact us at 279-7837

MEMORANDUM

To: STEVE COWPER
Chairman
Finance Committee

From: SHARON LONG
Administrative Assistant
(d) (2) Steering Council Budget

Date: February 22, 1978

Re: (d) (2) STEERING COUNCIL BUDGET

\$ 85,722.00 STAFF AND OPERATIONS

-Rent and furnishings for offices at
1016 West 6th Avenue, Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

-Plus salaries for staff

\$ 12,000.00 PLANNING AND COUNCILING

-Media advice, national and regional

\$102,500.00 TRAVEL/SPEAKERS BUREAU

-Includes \$70,000.00 for "Speakers Bureau"
which would cover Alaska representatives
personally contacting every other State
Legislature. And, Council members and
staff travel for \$32,500.00

\$ 40,000.00 COMMUNICATIONS INTERNAL

-Telephone, telegraph, telex

\$200,000.00 LEGAL REPRESENTATION

-Includes firms with Washington offices with
entree to both minority and majority.

\$ 15,000.00 SEMINAR/WORK SESSION

-on cooperative management of lands

\$ 11,500.00

MATERIALS REPRODUCTION

-Copying of slides, maps, film segments, xeroxing of briefing books, legal opinions, memoranda, and legislation.

\$ 13,000.00

PRINTING

-Brochures and other mail out materials.

\$ 4,000.00

GRAPHICS DESIGN

-Brochure and report work

\$ 6,000.00

RADIO PRODUCTION

-For productions of radio pieces for use in Congressional communications and key congressional districts in the lower 48.

\$140,000.00

TV and for FILM PRODUCTION & BROADCAST TIME PURCHASE

-TV: Studio production time for information programs.

--FILM PRODUCTION: Possible expansion of existing film piece or production of new piece depending on conditions in Congress and the U.S.

-BROADCAST TIME PURCHASE: Radio or TV time purchase to air materials.

\$ 50,000.00

SPACE PURCHASE

-For purchase of newspaper space in key regions.

\$ 10,000.00

DIRECT MAIL

-Information dissemination to Congress, other legislatures, Alaska public.

\$ 25,000.00

SURVEY RESEARCH

-For survey of Congressional attitudes and buying a couple questions in an existing Gallup or Harris type poll.

\$ 13,000.00

SPECIAL CONSULTANTS

-Hire of individuals on short term basis with special knowledge or areas of influence in a specific issue area.

\$ 12,500.00

EVALUATIONS AND REPORTS

-Reports concerning regionalized knowledge and evaluations such as in "Coalition of Western States" type programs.

\$ 12,000.00

MISCELLANEOUS EXPENSES

-Such as Projector or video tape machine rentals, messenger service, publicatic subscriptions, transcriptions, paper, pencils, paper clips, push pins, typewriter ribbons, 3 ring binders, scotch tape, rubber bands, map pins, dictionary, phone message pads, etc.

\$ 70,000.00

USA NEWS MEDIA CAMPAIGN

-An individual with nation wide entree to major editors and newspaper to conduct a 5 month nationwide newspaper visiting program.

\$ 75,000.00

USA NEWS FEED OPERATION

-To set up and execute a system of feeding (d) (2) related News into the various states and regions. This would require relating "our" news to the pertinent issues of a specific state or region.

\$831,222.00

TOTAL



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 knowledgeable 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.

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 concerning 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,



Walter B. Parker
State Co-Chairman

THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA
TENTH LEGISLATURE

FISCAL NOTE

I. REQUEST

Bill/Resolution No. HB 652
Title Special Appropriation-d-2 Steering Council
Requested by House Finance Date February 6, 1978

II. FISCAL DETAIL

Agency Affected Department of Natural Resources
Program Category Affected NRMEC
Budget Request Unit(s) Affected Administration

EXPENDITURES (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY 78	FY 79	FY 80	FY 81	FY 82	FY 83
100 PERSONAL SERVICES						
200 TRAVEL						
300 CONTRACTUAL						
400 COMMODITIES						
500 EQUIPMENT						
600 LAND & STRUCTURES						
700 GRANTS, CLAIMS, ETC.						
TOTAL		-0-				

FUNDING (Thousands of Dollars)

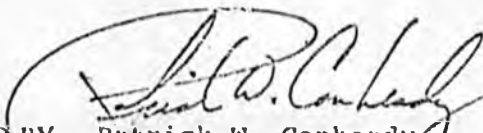
GENERAL FUND						
FEDERAL FUNDS						
OTHER (Specify)						

POSITIONS

FULL TIME						
PART TIME						
TEMPORARY						

III. ANALYSIS (See Fiscal Note Preparation Instructions, Section III)

There is no cost in administrating this appropriation as the funding is passed through Natural Resources to the Legislative Affairs Agency which provides the appropriate administrative support.

IV. DATE Feb. 6, 1978 PREPARED BY 
AGENCY Department of Natural Resources
PHONE 465-2400
Original: Legislative Finance
cc: Budget and Management
Prime Sponsor (First Legislator Named)

STEERING COUNCIL FOR ALASKA LANDS

Rep. Steve Cowper, Chairman
(907) 465-3706

MEMORANDUM TO MEMBERS OF THE
HOUSE INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS COMMITTEE

Subject: D-2 Legislation

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands has and will continue to present the balanced viewpoint of Alaskans on the D-2 issue. In many of these positions, we are in agreement with H.R. 39. Despite our efforts, the Alaska Coalition has persistently criticized our activities and distorted our position. Until today, we have chosen not to counter their allegations.

Unfortunately, a March 3, 1978, press release issued by the Coalition goes beyond the bounds of accuracy and propriety. We believe the record must be corrected so that this ill-conceived release does not influence the deliberations of the House Interior Committee at this critical juncture.

In our efforts to accurately represent the D-2 sentiment of Alaskans, the Steering Council commissioned a 42-question statewide survey on the issue. The preliminary results have just been received by the Council. The poll at no time asked Alaskans whether they favor or oppose H.R. 39. In fact, H.R. 39 is never mentioned in any of the questions.

The poll does indicate that the majority of Alaskans:

- favor giving permanent protection as parks and wildlife refuges to certain public lands in Alaska (61%)
- favor building surface transportation access to some or all parks in Alaska (78%)
- believe that Alaska's resources can be developed without destroying its wilderness, scenic and wildlife values (61%)

-find that some parks and refuges in the State are inaccessible because of the cost of getting there (62%).

We believe that the Council's poll reflects the diversity and complexity of the issues facing Alaskans and Congress in the D-2 legislation. The Council is appalled by the fallacious and irresponsible claim that the survey demonstrates majority support for the Alaska Coalition and H.R. 39.

The Council will soon provide the full 42-question survey to all members of the House of Representatives, so that the members can determine the facts for themselves.

Two recent statewide polls of Alaskans conducted by groups unaffiliated with the Council have been published in the Alaskan press. Both surveys ask State citizens what their feelings are toward H.R. 39. We report their published findings:

-a survey conducted for the State of Alaska's Commerce Department found 67% of Alaskans opposed to H.R. 39.

-a poll conducted for an Alaskan citizen's group found 64.7% opposed to H.R. 39.

We hope this memorandum sets the record straight.

620 C Street, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003



ALASKA COALITION *'To Preserve Alaska's National Interest Wildlands'*

CONTACT: Rita Molyneaux
(202) 293-2732

IMMEDIATE RELEASE
March 3, 1978

ALASKANS FAVOR H.R. 39

The Alaska Coalition today claimed the support of the majority of Alaskans in the debate over protection of federal lands in Alaska.

Citing a survey conducted by the Steering Council for Alaskan Lands, a Coalition spokesperson reported, "Despite questions in the survey obviously slanted to elicit negative responses, Alaskans have endorsed the concept of H.R. 39."

The survey asked:

"Do you feel certain public lands in Alaska deserve receiving protection as national parks or wildlife refuges even though you may not be able to visit all of them?" Responses were:

- 61.0% Yes, deserve permanent protection
- 20.8 No
- 7.7 No opinion/unsure
- 10.5 Yes, though not in amounts reported.

According to the Coalition the lively debate over the issue in Alaska has been an educational experience for Alaskans. Understanding of the complexities of the questions has built public support for the legislation protecting important wilderness and wildlife areas.