

**OVERVIEW-  
STATUS  
OF  
STATE'S  
LAND  
SELECTIONS**

**STATE SELECTIONS**

March 2, 1990

I. History

A. Where we are today

**ENTITLEMENT: 105.3 MILLION ACRES**

Statehood grants

General grant: 102,550,000 acres  
Community grant: 400,000 acres  
National Forest Grant: 400,000 acres\*

Territorial grants

Mental Health: 1,000,000 acres\*  
University: 100,000 acres\*  
\*\* School (rounded): 104,000 acres\*  
\*\* University-Tanana (rounded) 11,000 acres\*

Other grants

ANILCA school lands: 75,000 acres  
Cook Inlet Land  
Exchange (net, rounded): 691,000 acres\*  
Other (rounded): 1,000 acres\*

\*these grants are largely filled

\*\*in place grants

**CONVEYED: 84.9 MILLION ACRES**

\*patented: 35.1 million acres  
\*ta'd: 49.8 million acres  
\*also received by right at statehood: all tidelands,  
submerged lands and shorelands

**REMAINING ENTITLEMENT: 20.7 MILLION ACRES**

**ALLOWED TO SELECT: 25.8 MILLION ACRES**

1. Allowed to select 125% of remaining entitlement.
2. Deadline for filing selections: January 3, 1994.

**PENDING SELECTIONS: 24.7 MILLION ACRES**

1. Includes general and community grant only; we have made no selections under ANILCA school lands and

have essentially completed the selections under the other programs.

2. Approximately 10 million of this is selected by both the state and the ANCSA corporations; we estimate that about 5 million acres of these lands will be conveyed to the state; these 10 million acres are often near communities or have high mineral or recreation values.
3. Includes several million acres of federal withdrawals, including military bases and areas such as the withdrawal for Rampart Dam; we estimate that about 2 to 5 million acres of withdrawn land may never be conveyed to the State.

**NEED TO SELECT: APPROXIMATELY 8.1 MILLION ACRES**

1. 5 million to replace the 5 million dual selected acres that will probably be conveyed to ANCSA corporations.
2. 2 million to replace the federal withdrawals that are not likely to be conveyed to us.
3. 1.1 million to reach our allowed selection total.

**AVAILABLE FEDERAL LAND: APPROXIMATELY 38.4 MILLION ACRES**

1. This is unreserved federal land managed by BLM (yellow areas on map).
2. Of that, 19.6 million acres has been reviewed through our area plans and relinquishment project and determined to be of low value and not worthy of state ownership.
3. That leaves 18.8 million acres of available lands from which to select 8.1 million acres. Most of this 18.8 million acres may also be low value (e.g. at least 1.3 million acres are covered by glaciers).

**B. How we got here: history of state selections**

**1959 - 1966 EARLY SELECTIONS**

1. Selected 17.4 million acres, an average of a little over 2 million acres/year.
2. Small and carefully calculated; directed toward land that had immediate resource value or was surveyed.

3. Included land around Fairbanks, Chena Hot Springs, Delta Junction, the Susitna and Matanuska Valleys, McCarthy, the Kenai Peninsula, Haines, and the North Slope (including Prudhoe Bay).

#### 1966 - 1971 LAND FREEZE

1. Dec. 1966 Udall initiated a "freeze" on transfer of federal lands to allow time to sort out Native claims and protests of state selections.
2. Selected about 8.5 million acres.
3. Concentrated on areas believed to have oil and gas potential and areas lying outside areas of Native claims: more North Slope; Copper River Basin, and Alaska Peninsula.

#### 1972 -1980 AFTER ANCSA

1. The Native claim issue was resolved with the passage of ANCSA Dec. 18, 1971.
2. Section 17(d)(2) of ANCSA directed the Secretary of Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres suitable for additions to federal conservation system units.
3. The State immediately selected 77.1 million acres in an attempt to preempt federal land withdrawals (early 1972); State and Interior later negotiated an agreement that validated 41 million acres of these selections and dropped the other 36 million (September, 1972).
4. Native corporations' selection period expired in Sept 1976. Within next 6 months State selected 3.6 million acres of land from the pool that had been set aside for Native selections.
5. State selected another 41 million acres in 1978; these lands became known as the "May 15" list and were conveyed to the state via ANILCA (subject to existing withdrawals) in December, 1980; this list included 1.6 million acres of land withdrawn for federal reserves and military bases.

1981 - PRESENT            AFTER ANILCA

1. 1982: State selected 10.3 million acres from previously withdrawn federal land that became available throughout interior Alaska and on the North Slope.
2. 1986: State selected 2.8 million acres in the Pipeline Utility Corridor north of the Yukon River and along the Denali Highway.
3. 1989: State selected about 600,000 acres in the Utility Corridor within the North Slope Borough. Also completed the National Forest Community Grant Selections.
4. 1984 to present: State asked BLM to focus on quality rather than quantity of conveyances; up to that point BLM had been conveying large acreages without conflict which were the more remote areas and glaciers; focusing on quality conveyances ensures that the state gets higher quality land but slows down the rate of conveyance because it takes time to resolve the conflicts.
5. Area plans completed for over half the state; most reviewed federal lands and made recommendations for selections that have since been selected: Susitna, Copper River, Bristol Bay, Kuskokwim, and Northwest (plus several that addressed NFCG lands).
6. 1985: DNR adopted the following criteria for state selections in Department Order 101:
  - a. Public benefits (economic, recreation, etc).
  - b. Land management efficiency (logical land management patterns).
  - c. Consistency with statewide goals and objectives.
  - d. Land quality: select land with multiple rather than single resource values.
  - e. Accessibility: land that ensures access to and between state land and major transportation and service centers.

## II. Significant issues in the Land Transfer Program

### A. General ANCSA Problems

In 1969, to preserve the status quo until the question of Native rights to land could be settled, the Department of Interior ("Interior") withdrew, in effect, the entire state from state selection and ceased all action on existing selections. ANCSA passed in December 1971, and the state immediately filed selection applications for approximately 77 million acres. Interior rejected the selections and the state sued. The suit was settled in September 1972 with Interior agreeing to make about 35 million acres available for state selection.

Through most of the 1970's, much of the state was withdrawn for Native selection and/or for study for possible inclusion in conservation units. In addition, in 1974, Cook Inlet Region, Inc. ("CIRI"), sued Interior in an effort to secure better land for its and its villages' selection. In the suit, CIRI asked the court to overturn the 1972 settlement and make that land available for Native selection. The state entered negotiations with CIRI and Interior in 1975 to resolve the matter, finally reaching agreement in 1975. While the new agreement specified some areas that would be made available for state selection, continued large withdrawals, other Native corporation overselections, and the D 2 controversy continued to limit the availability of land for state selection.

### B. National Forests

The state and the U.S. Forest Service battled for some years -- all the way to the United States Supreme Court -- over community grant selection criteria in the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. This controversy in turn held up selections in interior Alaska, and forced state acquiescence in Forest Service criteria.

### C. Submerged Lands

Submerged lands are an important consideration in the state's land selections, since submerged lands should not be charged against the state's acreage entitlements. In addition to the general issue of chargeability, there are three specific issues involving submerged lands affecting the state's selections: navigability, federal reserved submerged land claims and federal surveys and conveyances that erroneously include state submerged lands.

1. Chargeability Under the BLM Manual of Surveying Instructions, the beds of all rivers at least 198 feet wide and all lakes that are 50 acres or larger are meandered and segregated on the federal survey plats and should not be charged against the state's total acreage entitlement, even if nonnavigable. For the first twenty years after statehood,

the United States refused to follow these usual rules for state selections. With very few exceptions, the state was charged for all submerged lands, including the beds of navigable waters. Following years of negotiations, the Department of the Interior in 1983 agreed to follow the BLM Survey Manual. After the state spent three years in federal court defending that decision, Congress in 1988 passed a law requiring BLM to follow the manual.

By a Memorandum of Agreement dated March 28, 1984, the DOI and the state agreed that the new policy would be routinely applied to new survey plats upon which the BLM would issue patents. In the case of approved survey plats upon which patent had not been issued, the BLM would apply the policy only in the case of water bodies shown on the plats; that is, the BLM would simply calculate the submerged land acreage of water bodies shown on the plat and report this figure on the face of the plat. The BLM would not apply the policy to lands previously patented to the state unless the state reimbursed the BLM for the cost of the recalculation. It has been estimated that there may be up to 2 million acres of submerged lands erroneously charged against our entitlement that we could recover and use elsewhere. We have estimated the cost at doing this to be \$890.0 a year for 3 years. If we are to recover title to this land we must do so by January 2, 1993

2. Navigability Although use of the BLM Survey Manual has resolved many submerged land acreage chargeability issues, the question of ownership still remains. The state has been seeking judicial clarification of the proper application of the title navigability test many years, with lots of success. Other than floatplane use as evidence of navigability, the state has won every navigability case so far. In December 1989, the state won another major victory in the Gulkana River case. The 9th Circuit court of appeals ruled that the contemporary use of the river for commercial river rafting and guided hunting and fishing trips conclusively establishes that the river was susceptible for use as a "highway of commerce" and was therefore legally navigable when Alaska became a state in 1959. A BLM attempt to convey the submerged lands under ANCSA was overturned. The time for the Native corporation to seek U.S. Supreme Court review of that decision has not yet expired, so the case may not be over.

3. Federal Reserved Submerged Land Claims and Erroneous Surveys When Alaska became a state in 1959, nearly 98% of the territory was federal land and over 25% was included in some type of federal withdrawal or reservation. The United States claims that many of these prestatehood federal reservations defeated the state's title to the submerged lands. For example, the United States claims that PLO 82, which reserved

the minerals on most of the North Slope of Alaska for use by the federal government in World War II, also reserved title to the submerged lands and defeated the state's title.

The state sued the United States in 1987 challenging the PLO 82 claim. The lawsuit also sought to require BLM to make navigability determinations and to administratively correct erroneous surveys and conveyances. For most surveys and conveyances of state selections affected by PLO 82, the United States has refused to even consider whether any waters are navigable. In November 1989, after the court ruled that it could not reach the issues raised by the state without a specific title dispute, the state amended its complaint to include a claim to quiet title to the bed of the Kukpowruk River. In addition to navigability and reserved submerged land issues, the case may determine whether BLM can administratively fix the errors it has made in past surveys and conveyances or if litigation will be required in every case.

#### D. Alaska Native Allotments

Under the federal Native Allotment Act of 1906, over 8,000 applications covering well in excess of 1 million acres of land throughout Alaska were pending adjudication with the BLM prior to ANCSA's passage. The exact nature of an Alaska Native's right to an allotment, and how the right could be established, was the subject of a number of protracted federal court disputes throughout the 1970's, until Congress approved most allotments in ANILCA in 1980. In the meantime, the uncertainty created by the lawsuits and allotment applications for many lands the state was interested in selecting delayed final state decision-making on selections.

#### E. Mining Claims

There are two dimensions to the issue of mining claims. First, the BLM may be required to recover title to mining claims which were conveyed in error to the State of Alaska and some Native corporations. Second, in many cases, the BLM is unable to patent lands to the State and some Native corporations because it is not able to locate mining claims from applicants' descriptions or in the field.

Descriptions of mining claim locations are notoriously vague. And, until after the passage of FLPMA, the BLM did not maintain a record of mining claims on federal lands. The records were maintained by the State recording districts. However, in 1979, as required by FLPMA, miners filed thousands of mining claims with the BLM.

At the present time, the BLM's automated records show that there are approximately 4,600 active claims on lands that have been tentatively approved to the State and approximately 2,000 claims located on lands that have been conveyed to Native corporations.

The BLM and the State are negotiating the criteria for reconveyances. At this time, they are considering only cases where the claimant is willing and able to go to patent (mineral patent application has been fully adjudicated and a favorable mineral examination has been conducted).

#### F. Navigable Waters on Reserved or Withdrawn Land

Historically, the Department has maintained that title to the beds of navigable waters on lands reserved or withdrawn at the time of Statehood, did not pass to the States. In 1987, the U.S. Supreme Court issued an opinion in the Utah Lake case that contradicted the Department's position. The Department has not yet issued a policy statement that takes the Court's opinion into account.

In 1959, about 90 million acres of Alaska were in Native reserves, national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and military withdrawals, including all of the oil-rich North Slope (withdrawn by Public Land Order 82). The Interior Department agencies maintain that title to the beds of navigable waters in these various reserves and withdrawals did not pass to the State in 1959 but were retained by the United States under Section 5 of the Submerged Lands Act. The State of Alaska claims that the reserves and withdrawals did not expressly include the beds of navigable waters and, if they did, the United States lacked the authority to defeat the State's title to this land.

#### G. State Priorities

The BLM has not made significant progress in recent years to satisfy the State's remaining entitlement. The State is required to prioritize its selections in the order in which it wishes to receive conveyances. Throughout Alaska, the Native corporations have selected large amounts of land also selected by the State. As the ANCSA selections are conveyed, relinquished or rejected, the State must adjust its priorities.

The BLM's future workload in processing State land applications is significant. The State has until January 4, 1994, to make its remaining land selections, that is, up to 125 percent of its remaining entitlement under each grant. This statutory deadline is rapidly approaching.

In accordance with Section 906(e) of ANILCA, the State also may file a future application on lands that are not available for selection, such as lands in federal withdrawals. These State

filings are counted against the 125 percent limitation until the BLM either denies or rejects the application. If the lands should ever become available for selection, the State's filing automatically falls into place.

#### H. Withdrawals

Lands withdrawn for federal purposes are not available for conveyance to the State of Alaska. (See map 15.) In order to make the land available for selection, the BLM is required by law to follow a complicated and time-consuming process.

Generally, the State begins the process with a petition filed with the BLM. In the case of Power Site Classifications (PSC's) and Power Site Reserves (PSR's), the BLM prepares waterpower-potential evaluations, necessary reports and recommendations. The District Office perform the cultural resource clearances and hazardous material inspections. The BLM's recommendations are then sent to the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) for review and a determination. Petitions on Power Projects are sent directly to the FERC. Where a Power Project is overlapped by a PSC or PSR, the BLM prepares a report and recommendations. Upon receiving the FERC's determination, the BLM takes the appropriate action: preparation of a PLO and Notice of Opening, or denial of petition.

Currently, the BLM has seven State petitions for PSC's and PSR's at various stages in the process. The State is presently lobbying Congress to restore lands encumbered by power withdrawals and to modify FERC rules. These lands include those the State owns and those the State has selected or has identified for selection. Regardless of the State's success in obtaining legislative relief, the BLM anticipates an additional workload in this area.

### III. What We Need To Do Before 1994

#### A. Tasks

1. Review available federal lands according to DO 101 criteria.
2. Review selected lands (that are not on May 15 list) according to criteria in DO 101.
3. Work with ANCSA corporations and BLM to reduce the corporations' overselections.
4. Determine how much of what we have selected are top filings on federal withdrawals.
5. Relinquish and select as appropriate, up to 125% of our remaining entitlement.

6. Set priorities for our remaining selections.

B. Process

1. Establish a statewide agency planning team.
2. Develop a ranking system for evaluating potential selections and relinquishments, based on the DO 101 criteria.
3. Evaluate potential and existing selections.
4. Propose new selections and relinquishments.
5. Hold public meetings around the state to review the proposal.
6. Planning team recommends final proposal.
7. Commissioner makes final decision.
8. File the selections and relinquishments before January, 1994

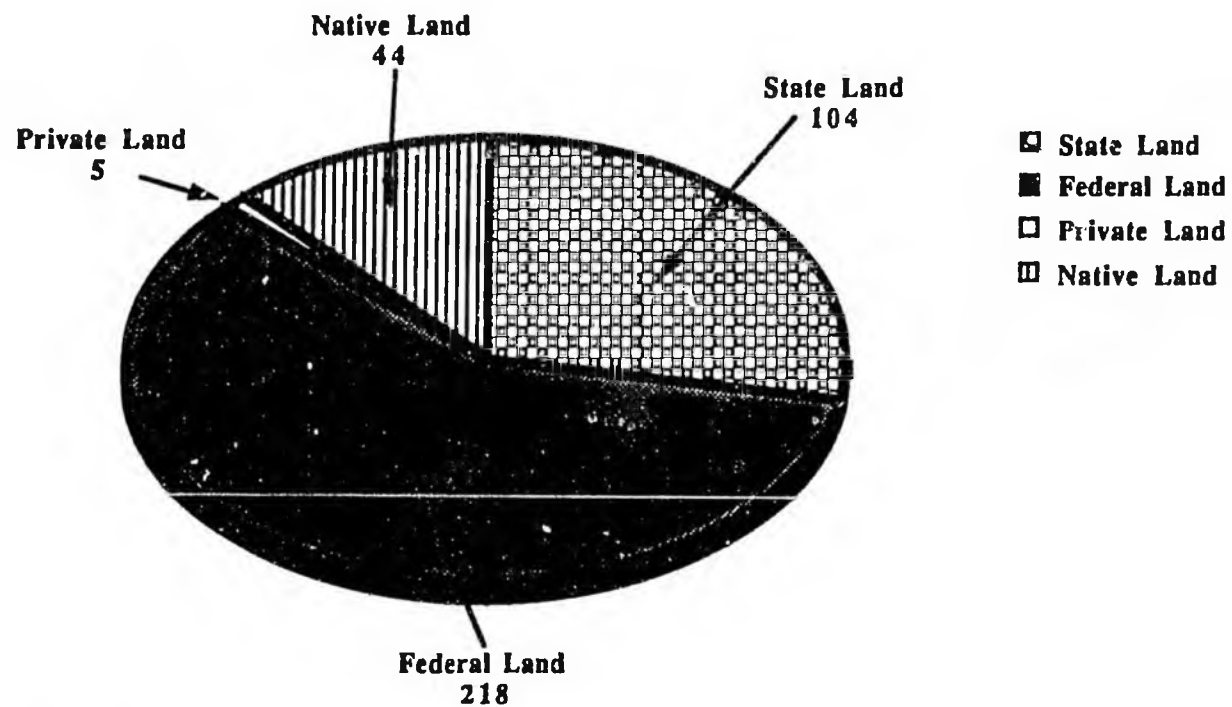
*Department of Natural Resources*



*Division of Land and Water Management*

## *Land Ownership Pattern (Overall)*

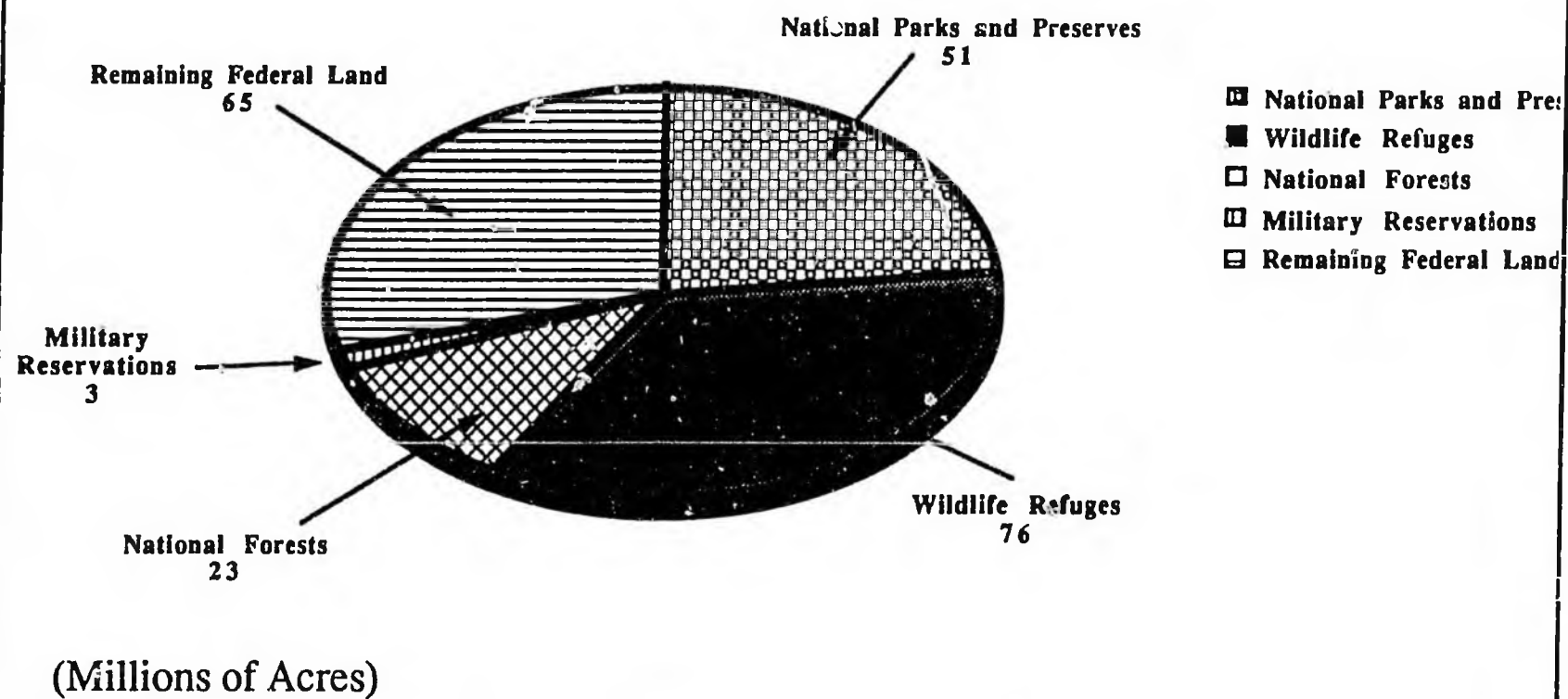
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(Millions of Acres)

## Land Ownership Pattern (Federal)

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ALASKA LAND ACREAGE SUMMARY  
DECEMBER 31, 1989

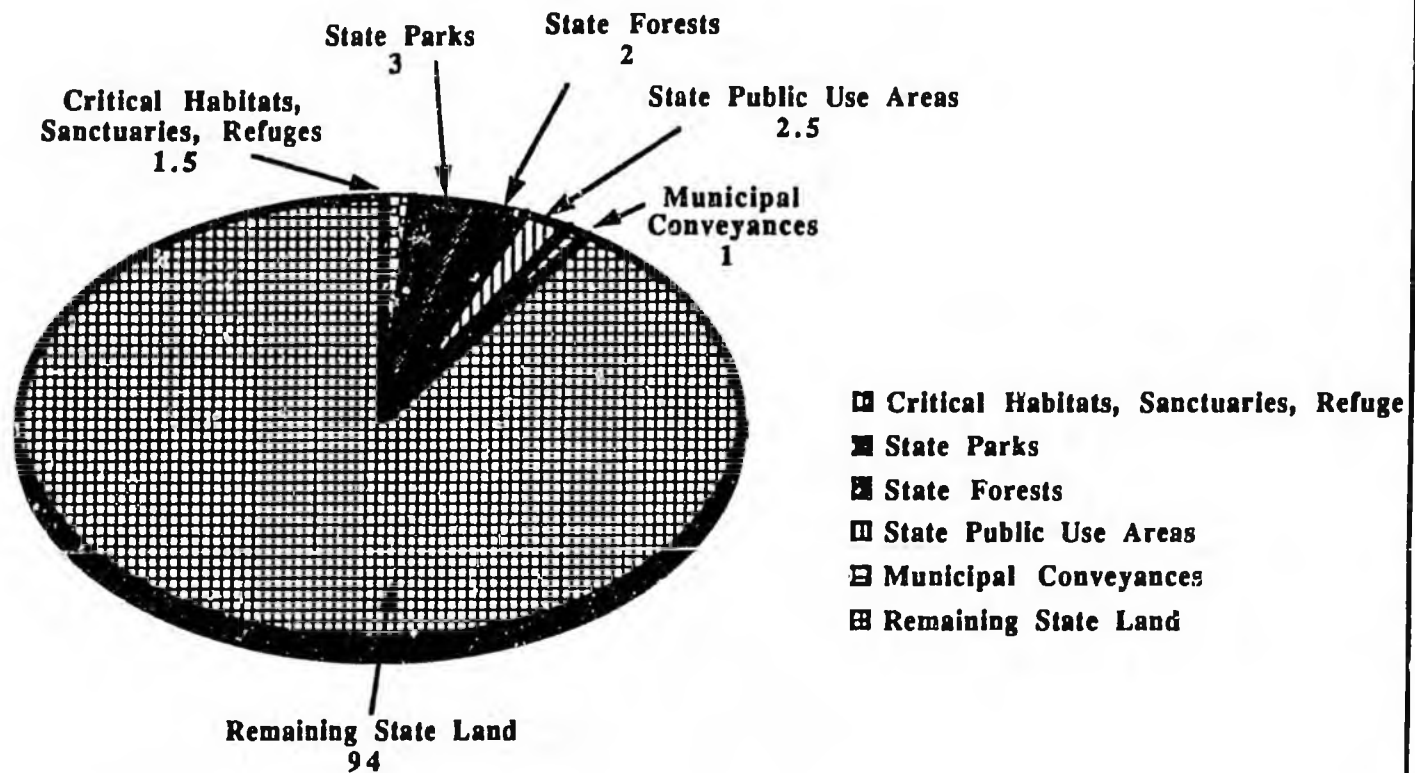
	<u>Millions of Acres</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
<u>Total Land Alaska</u> .....	367.7	100.0%
<u>State Land Entitlement</u> <sup>1</sup> .....	105.8*	28.8%
Selected Land <sup>2</sup> (includes overselection).....	25.1	
Tentatively Approved <sup>2</sup> .....	49.8	
Patented <sup>2</sup> .....	35.1	
<u>Private Land Owned by Individuals</u> <sup>3</sup> .....	5.0*	1.4%
<u>Native Corporation Land Entitlement</u> <sup>4</sup> .....	43.7*	11.9%
Selected Land (includes overselection).....	35.0	
Interim Conveyed or Patented <sup>5</sup> .....	35.8	
<u>Total Federal Land</u> .....	217.7*	59.2%
<u>National Park System</u> .....	51.0**	(13.9%)
(Parks Acreage also within the National Wilderness Preservation System: 32.4) <sup>6</sup>		
Parks/Monuments Established Prior to 1980 <sup>7</sup> ---	7.5	
Parks/Monuments Established in ANILCA <sup>6</sup> ----	24.6	
Preserves Established in ANILCA <sup>6</sup> -----	18.9	
<u>U.S. Fish and Wildlife System</u> .....	75.0**	(20.6%)
(Refuge Acreage also within the National Wilderness Preservation System: 18.6) <sup>6</sup>		
Refuges Established Prior to ANILCA <sup>8</sup> -----	22.3	
Refuges Established in ANILCA <sup>6</sup> -----	53.7	
<u>U.S. Forest System</u> .....	23.2**	(6.3%)
(Forest Acreage also within the National Wilderness Preservation System: 5.4) <sup>6</sup>		
Forests Established Prior to ANILCA <sup>9</sup> -----	19.8	
Forests Established in ANILCA <sup>6</sup> -----	3.4	
<u>Bureau of Land Management</u> .....	65.0**	(17.7%)
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska .....	22.4	
Areas Established in ANILCA <sup>6</sup>		
Conservation & Recreation Areas .....	2.2	
Nat'l Wild & Scenic Rivers System .....	1.5	
Other Alaska Land (Public Domain) .....	38.9	
<u>Military Land</u> <sup>10</sup> .....	2.5**	(0.7%)

Note: Because of unresolved overlaps between state and Native selections and various federal designations and because state entitlement land may be disposed of to private owners, the sum of subtotals exceeds the statewide total.

\*Figures add to statewide total.

\*\*Figures add to federal total.

## Land Ownership Pattern (State)



(Millions of Acres)

# State of Alaska

## Refuges, Forests and Parks

February 1990

Name	Statute	Acres
<b>Fish &amp; Game Designations (AS 16.20)</b>		
Walrus Island State Game Sanctuary	(AS 16.20.090-140)	9,700
McNeil River State Game Sanctuary	(AS 16.20.160-170)	83,800
	<b>Total sanctuary acres</b>	<b>93,500</b>
Palmer Hay Flats State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.032)	26,000
Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.034)	3,800
Susitna Flats State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.036)	300,800
Trading Bay State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.038)	160,960
Cape Newenham State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.030)	14,000
Izembek (Lagoon) State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.030)	181,440
Creamer's Field Migratory Waterfowl Refuge	(AS 16.20.039)	1,664
Goose Bay State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.030)	10,880
Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge	(AS 16.20.031)	32,500
Minto Flats State Game Refuge	(AS 16.20.037)	500,000
	<b>Total refuge acres</b>	<b>1,232,044</b>
Port Moller Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.550)	127,000
Port Heiden Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.555)	72,000
Cinder River Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.560)	26,000
Egegik Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.565)	8,000
Pilot Point Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.570)	46,000
Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.575)	3,500
Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.580)	7,100
Chilkat River Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.585)	4,800
Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.590)	222,000
Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.595)	2,500
Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.600)	597,000
Anchor River & Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.605)	19,000
Tugidak Island Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.615)	50,240
Dude Creek Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.610)	4,083
Willow Mountain Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.620)	22,720
Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area	(AS 16.20.625)	183,640
	<b>Total critical habitat area acres</b>	<b>1,395,583</b>
<b>Forestry Designations (AS 41.15-17)</b>		
Tanana Valley State Forest	(AS 41.17.400)	1,786,000
Haines State Forest Resource Mgmt. Area	(AS 41.15.300-330)	247,000
	<b>Total forestry acres</b>	<b>2,033,000</b>

### Park Units (AS 41.21-23)

Chilkat State Park	(AS 41.21.111-120)	6,045
Chugach State Park	(AS 41.21.121-125)	495,000
Kachemak Bay State Park	(AS 41.21.131-134)	165,370
Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park	(AS 41.21.140-143)	210,240
Denali State Park	(AS 41.21.151-152)	421,120
Wood/Tikchik State Park	(AS 41.21.161-167)	1,428,320
Shuyak Island State Park	(AS 41.21.172-178)	11,000
Pt. Bridget State Park	(AS 41.21.181-183)	2,800
Marine Parks:	(AS 41.21.300-306)	*14,440
Beecher Pass, Bettles Bay, Chilkat Islands, Dall Bay, Funter Bay, Horseshoe Bay, Joe Mace Island, Oliver Inlet, Saint James Bay, Sawmill Bay, Security Bay, Shelter Island, Shoup Bay, South Esther Island, Sullivan Island, Surprise Cove, Taku Harbor, Thoms Place, Zeigler Cove		
* does not include 22,510 acres of water		
Captain Cook State Recreation Area	(AS 41.21.415-425)	3,620
Caines Head State Recreation Area	(AS 41.21.435-445)	5,961
Nancy Lake State Recreation Area	(AS 41.21.455-465)	22,685
Chena River State Recreation Area	(AS 41.21.475-490)	254,080
Willow Creek State Recreation Area	(AS 41.21.491-495)	3,583
Kenai River Special Management Area	(AS 41.21.502-514)	2,693
Alaska Chilkat Bald Eagle Preserve	(AS 41.21.611-630)	49,000
	<b>Total Park Acres</b>	<b>3,095,957</b>

### Other Designations

Delta Junction Bison Range Area	(AS 16.20.300)	*72,000
Matanuska Valley Moose Range	(AS 16.20.340)	**132,500
Nelchina Public Use Area	(AS 41.23.010-040)	2,350,000
Hatcher Pass Public Use Area	(AS 41.23.100-130)	5,100
Ernie Haugen Public Use Area	(AS 41.23.050-080)	420
Recreation Rivers:	(AS 41.23.400-510)	***243,000
Alexander Creek, Kroto Creek & Moose Creek, Lake Creek, Little Susitna River, Talachulitna River, Talkeetna River		
	<b>Total other designations</b>	<b>2,803,020</b>

\* does not include additional 17,500 acres within military withdrawal

\*\* does not include selected land

\*\*\* does not include borough or private land

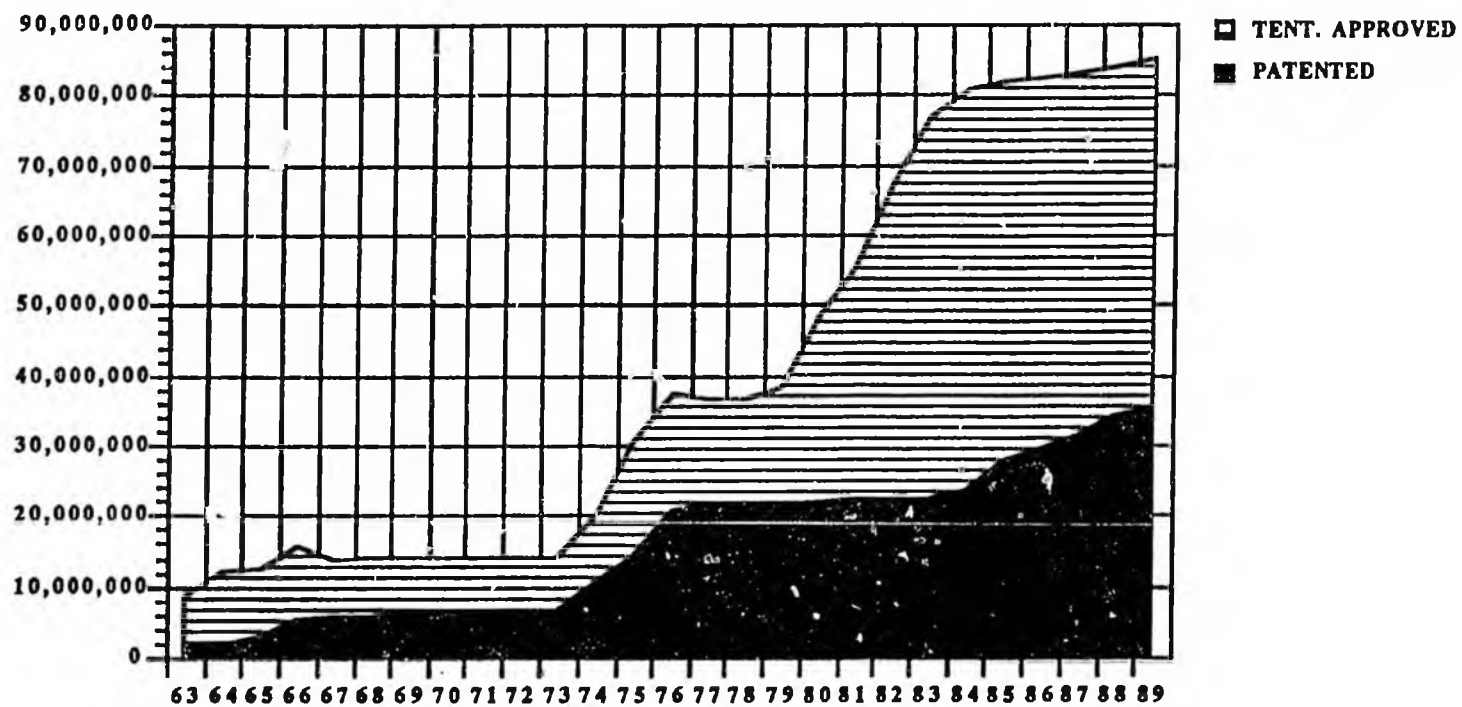
**NOTE:** Most figures are approximate and many include tide and submerged acreage. Fish & Game estimates that half of the acreage designated in Title 16 is submerged.

Fish & Game designations	2,721,127
Forestry designations	2,033,000
Park designations	3,095,957
Other designations	2,803,020
<b>Total legislative designations</b>	<b>10,653,104</b>

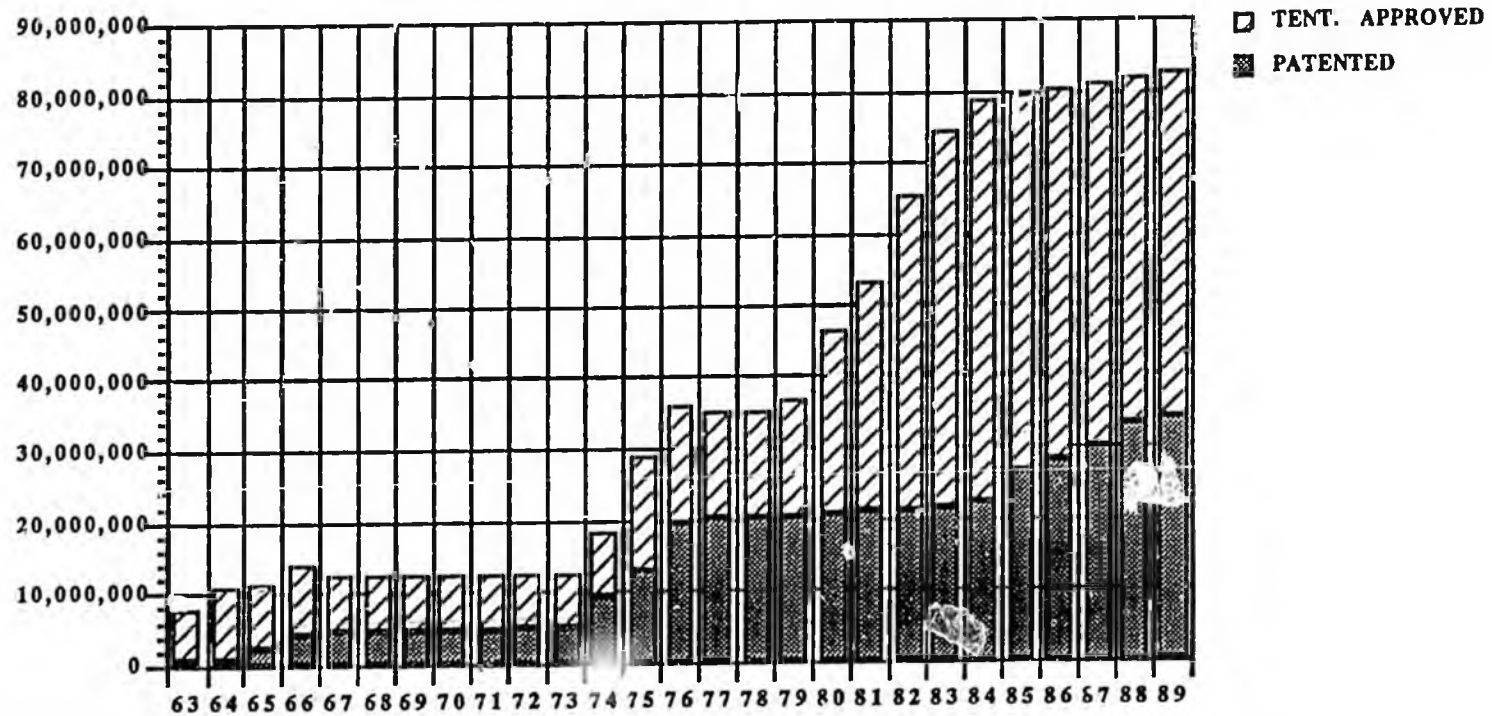


Alaska Department of  
**NATURAL  
RESOURCES**

## *Lands Conveyed to the State*



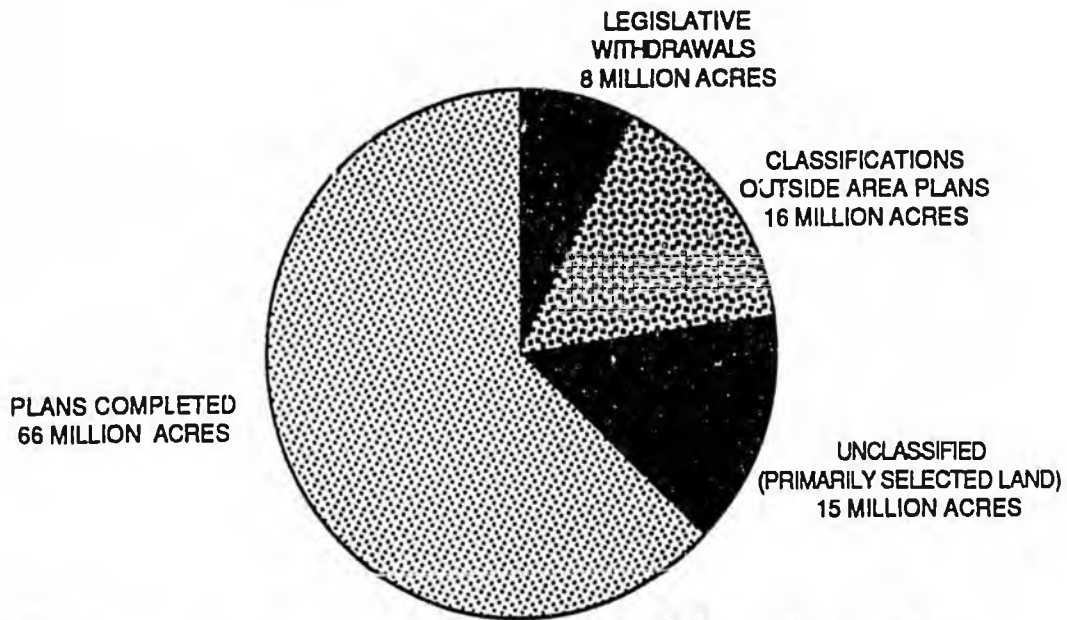
## Conveyance History - General





# PLAN STATUS

**TOTAL = 105 Million Acres Patented, Tentatively  
Approved and Selected State Land**



## ADOPTED AREA PLANS

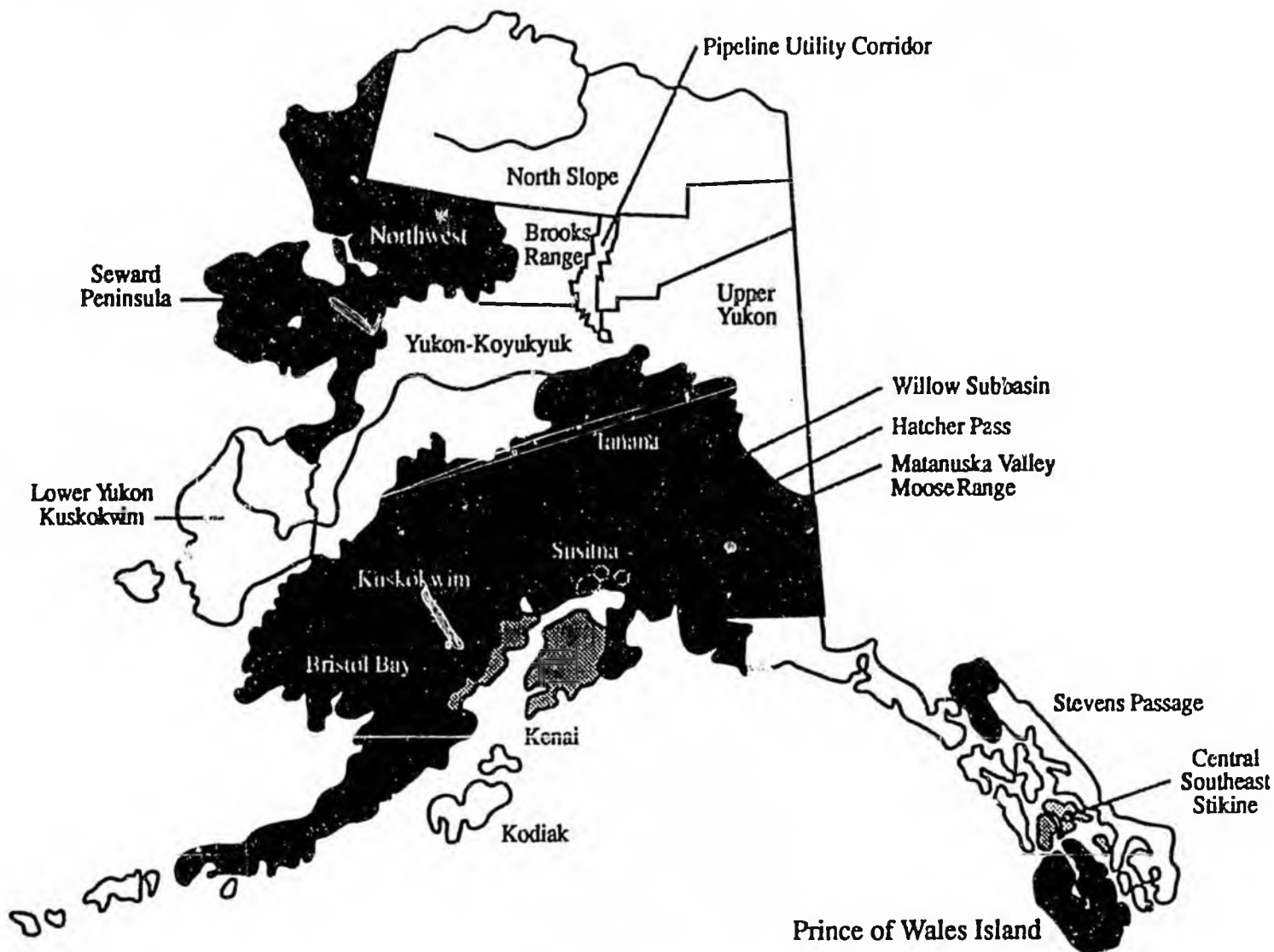
ACRES

Bristol Bay .....	13,000,000 acres
Copper River Basin .....	3,300,000 acres
Delta-Salcha .....	1,300,000 acres
Haines-Skagway .....	400,000 acres
Kuskokwim .....	16,000,000 acres
Nenana-Totchaket .....	1,000,000 acres
Northwest .....	11,000,000 acres
Prince William Sound .....	1,150,000 acres
Prince of Wales Island .....	72,000 acres
Susitna .....	9,500,000 acres
Tanana Basin .....	10,200,000 acres
Willow Sub-basin .....	460,000 acres
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>66,082,000 acres</b>

## PLANS IN PROGRESS

Tanana Basin update (Includes Delta-Salcha and Nenana-Totchaket plans)  
 Kenai Area Plan\*  
 Central Southeast Area Plan\*  
 Nushagak and Mulclatna Rivers  
 Susitna Forest Management Plan  
 Kashwitna  
 Susitna Recreation Rivers (6)  
 Shorelands within Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

# AREA PLANS



- Completed Area Plans
- ▨ Area Plans in Progress
- Not Scheduled for Area Plans at This Time