

HJR

24

<TARGET><BILL>HJR 24</BILL><SUBJECT>HJR
24</SUBJECT><COMM>SRES29</COMM></TARGET>

SENATE COMMITTEE REPORT

DATE: 4/14/15

FURTHER: Rules

DATE TURNED
IN TO OFFICE: 4/16/15

Resources Committee considered HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

HJR 24 LIFT FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS

Urging the federal government to honor its commitments to transfer land to the state; and urging the United States Secretary of the Interior and the United States Congress to adhere to the recommendations of the United States Department of the Interior in its 2006 report under the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act, including lifting withdrawals.

and recommends:

- be replaced with SCS _____ (_____) Same Title Technical Title Change
 New Title/SCR No. _____
- adopt previous SCS _____ (_____) Same Title Technical Title Change
 New Title/SCR No. _____
- attached amendment(s)
- adopt _____ Letter of Intent
- further referral to _____ Committee

Dept Abbr.	
ADM	LWF
CED	LAW
COR	LEG
EED	MVA
DEC	DNR
DFG	DPS
GOV	REV
DHS	DOT
AJS	UA

NEW FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #

PREVIOUS FISCAL NOTE(S)				
Dept.	Fiscal	Indet.	Zero	FN #
LEO				

APPROPRIATION - no fiscal note

SIGNATURES AND RECOMMENDATIONS:	PRINTED LAST NAME	Do PASS	Do NOT PASS	No REC	AMEND
	Costello	✓			
	Coshill	✓			
	Micciche	✓			
	Stedman	✓			
	Stoltz	✓			
CHAIR:	Giesel	✓			

(LIMITED RUN SHOWING ALL ADDITIONAL SPONSORSHIPS)

HOUSE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 24

IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

TWENTY-NINTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

BY REPRESENTATIVES KELLER, Hughes, Josephson, Johnson, Millett, Colver, Tilton

Introduced: 4/7/15

Referred: Resources

A RESOLUTION

1 **Urging the federal government to honor its commitments to transfer land to the state;**
 2 **and urging the United States Secretary of the Interior and the United States Congress to**
 3 **adhere to the recommendations of the United States Department of the Interior in its**
 4 **2006 report under the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act, including lifting**
 5 **withdrawals.**

6 **BE IT RESOLVED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:**

7 **WHEREAS**, in a series of Public Land Orders issued from 1972 to 1975, the United
 8 States Secretary of the Interior, under the authority of sec. 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native
 9 Claims Settlement Act, withdrew and reserved land for study and classification; and

10 **WHEREAS** the affected land was generally closed to disposal and appropriation; and

11 **WHEREAS** the intent of withdrawing and reserving land was to limit appropriations
 12 of land in order to complete inventories of resources and assessment of values, which would
 13 allow for orderly development of land use and management objectives for present and future
 14 public needs; and

15 **WHEREAS** the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act gave the state the

1 right to make top-filings on parcels of land; and

2 **WHEREAS** a "top-filing" is a contingent selection wherein the underlying land is
3 subject to a federal restriction or withdrawal that prevents the adjudication of the land as an
4 entitlement selection, but, in the event that the restriction is lifted, the state selection
5 automatically attaches to the land; and

6 **WHEREAS** a top-filing is thus a future interest in a selection for the state, but is not
7 considered an actual selection until the relevant withdrawal is lifted; and

8 **WHEREAS** the land entitlements created by the Alaska Statehood Act, the Alaska
9 Native Claims Settlement Act, and the Alaska Native Allotment Act have resulted in a tangled
10 web of interests vying for a finite amount of land; and

11 **WHEREAS** the Public Land Orders under sec. 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims
12 Settlement Act affect 158,958,000 acres of land in the state; and

13 **WHEREAS** the continued withdrawal of the land has prevented the state from
14 seeking adjudication of its top-filings, thereby substantially interfering with completion of the
15 land selection process by the state; and

16 **WHEREAS**, under the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act, the United States
17 Secretary of the Interior was required to prepare a report and make recommendations on
18 which Public Land Orders under sec. 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
19 could be lifted "consistent with protection of the public interest in these lands"; and

20 **WHEREAS** the report was completed and submitted to the United States Congress in
21 June 2006; and

22 **WHEREAS** the report concluded that many of the land withdrawals "have outlived
23 their original purpose"; and

24 **WHEREAS** the report recommended that 152,181,400 acres or 95 percent of the land
25 withdrawals "could be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest"; and

26 **WHEREAS**, despite the recommendations of the 2006 report and the unreasonable
27 effect of the land withdrawals on the completion of the land selection process, the United
28 States Secretary of the Interior has refused to act;

29 **BE IT RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the federal government to
30 honor the commitments made to the state and its people under the Alaska Statehood Act, the
31 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Cook Inlet Land Exchange, the Alaska National

1 Interest Lands Conservation Act, and the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act; and be it

2 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States
3 Secretary of the Interior to honor the recommendations made in the 2006 report to the United
4 States Congress and lift the 152,181,400 acres of land withdrawals specified in the report; and
5 be it

6 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States
7 Congress to use its considerable influence to encourage strongly the United States Secretary
8 of the Interior to follow through with the recommendations made in the 2006 report; and be it

9 **FURTHER RESOLVED** that, if the United States Secretary of the Interior does not
10 lift the identified 152,181,400 acres of land withdrawals before January 1, 2017, the Alaska
11 State Legislature urges the Alaska Attorney General to pursue all legal recourse concerning
12 the federal government's breach of its commitments to the state.

13 **COPIES** of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Joseph R. Biden, Jr., Vice-
14 President of the United States and President of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable John Boehner,
15 Speaker of the U.S. House of Representatives; the Honorable Mitch McConnell, Majority
16 Leader of the U.S. Senate; the Honorable Eric H. Holder, Jr., Attorney General of the United
17 States; the Honorable Sally Jewell, United States Secretary of the Interior; the Honorable
18 Shaun L. S. Donovan, Director of the U.S. Office of Management and Budget; the Honorable
19 Hilary Tompkins, Solicitor, U.S. Department of the Interior; the Honorable Daniel M. Ashe,
20 Director of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; Robert Dreher, acting Assistant Attorney
21 General for the Environment and Natural Resources Division; and the Honorable Lisa
22 Murkowski and the Honorable Dan Sullivan, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young,
23 U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

ALASKA STATE LEGISLATURE

Interim:

600 East Railroad Avenue
Wasilla, Alaska 99654
Phone (907) 373-1842
Fax: (907) 373-4729



Session:

State Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska 99801-1182
Phone: (907) 465-2186
Fax: (907) 465-3818

REPRESENTATIVE WES KELLER DISTRICT 10

SPONSOR STATEMENT

HJR 24

Urging the federal government to honor its commitments to transfer land to the state; and urging the United States Secretary of the Interior and the United States Congress to adhere to the recommendations of the United States Department of the Interior in its 2006 report under the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act, including lifting withdrawals.

The time for studies needs to come to an end. Since the 70's the federal government has been studying land in Alaska for classification. This "study hall" so to speak means Alaska's lands are restricted. We thought relief was coming with the introduction and passage of ANILCA, specifically Sections 101(d) and 1326(a) & (b) it didn't.

ANILCA permitted "top-filing" to indicate Alaska's future interests in land withdrawn for potential transfer to the state. Those interests cannot be final until the withdrawals are released. To date that has not happened.

HJR 24 unfortunately is similar to other language asking the federal government to abide by decisions that were made at statehood and repeatedly reaffirmed by congressional language. The Secretary of Interior has an obligation to end this moratorium. It reaffirms reports that more than 150 million acres of land no longer needs to be studied.

HJR 24 demands for Alaska what was promised without further interference. It makes it clear that we understand what is right within our sovereign borders. It sends a clear message to Washington that this 50 year old chapter needs to be closed so we can move forward.

HJR 24 addresses the issue with straight language to resolve a complicated bureaucratic issue. It politely asks for resolution without the need for litigation.

E-Mail: Representative.Wes.Keller@akleg.gov
Call Juneau Toll free: (800) 468-2186
Website: www.housemajority.org/keller/

Fiscal Note

State of Alaska
2015 Legislative Session

Bill Version: HJR 24
Fiscal Note Number: _____
() Publish Date: _____

Identifier: HJR24-LEG-SESS-04-09-15
Title: LIFT FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS
Sponsor: KELLER
Requester: House Resources

Department:
Appropriation:
Allocation:
OMB Component Number: 0

Expenditures/Revenues

Note: Amounts do not include inflation unless otherwise noted below. (Thousands of Dollars)

	FY2016 Appropriation Requested	Included in Governor's FY2016 Request	Out-Year Cost Estimates				
			FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
OPERATING EXPENDITURES	FY 2016	FY 2016	FY 2017	FY 2018	FY 2019	FY 2020	FY 2021
Personal Services							
Travel							
Services							
Commodities							
Capital Outlay							
Grants & Benefits							
Miscellaneous							
Total Operating	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Fund Source (Operating Only)

None							
Total	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0

Positions

Full-time							
Part-time							
Temporary							

Change in Revenues							
---------------------------	--	--	--	--	--	--	--

Estimated SUPPLEMENTAL (FY2015) cost: 0.0 *(separate supplemental appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

Estimated CAPITAL (FY2016) cost: 0.0 *(separate capital appropriation required)*
(discuss reasons and fund source(s) in analysis section)

ASSOCIATED REGULATIONS

Does the bill direct, or will the bill result in, regulation changes adopted by your agency?
If yes, by what date are the regulations to be adopted, amended or repealed?

Why this fiscal note differs from previous version:

Initial version. One Page. Zero Note.

Prepared By: Jessica Geary, Finance Manager
Division: Legislative Affairs Agency
Approved By: Pam Varni, Executive Director
Agency: Legislative Affairs Agency

Phone: (907)465-6626
Date: 04/09/2015 11:02 AM
Date: 04/09/2015

STATE OF ALASKA

CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FEDERAL AREAS

SARAH PALIN, Governor

*3700 AIRPORT WAY
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99709
PHONE: (907) 373-3737
FAX: (907) 451-2751*

August 8, 2008

Senator Ted Stevens
United States Senate
522 Hart Senate Office Building
Washington, DC 20510

Senator Lisa Murkowski
United States Senate
709 Hart Senate Building
Washington, DC 20510

Congressman Don Young
U.S. House of Representatives
2111 Rayburn HOB
Washington, DC 20515

Dear Senator Stevens, Senator Murkowski and Congressman Young:

The Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas was re-established by the State of Alaska in 2007 and resumed formal operations this year. The commission's enabling legislation directs it to "consider, research, and hold hearings on the consistency with federal law and congressional intent on management, operation, planning, development, and additions to federal management areas in the state."

In keeping with our legislative mandate, we have examined S. 3213, the "Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2008" which proposes, among other things, to establish in statute the current administrative structure of the Bureau of Land Management's National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). We have also reviewed H.R. 2016 and S. 1139, which also propose to establish the NLCS. The Commission has serious concerns with these proposals to grant statutory recognition to a duplicative and unnecessary program.

Creation of the NLCS in 2000 did not grow out of the absence of statutory and regulatory tools available to the BLM to protect and manage the areas for which it is responsible.- Rather, the system was created primarily to give the agency greater public recognition and a more visible

management presence. The intent was to create a high profile program that would represent a new BLM, that, in order to avoid becoming a relic or historical artifact, "must have at its core a system of specially protected and managed conservation units".¹ The NLCS began as primarily a public relations effort designed to bolster the agency's image.

The stated purpose of the NLCS (S. 3213, Section 202) is to "conserve, protect and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological and scientific values." The existing NLCS currently includes national monuments, national conservation areas, a national recreation area, wilderness study areas, scenic or historic trails designated as part of the National Trails System, components of the Wild and Scenic River System, components of the National Wilderness Preservation System and any area designated by Congress to be administered for conservation purposes. Advocates of the NLCS conveniently ignore the fact that each of the areas is already adequately managed and protected under one or more statutes and their implementing regulations such as the Wilderness Act, the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Federal Land Policy Management Act, the Antiquities Act, the National Trails System Act and the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

Advocates of the NLCS also maintain that inclusion of an area in the system will not change management. This Commission is unconvinced. In Alaska, the administratively created NLCS includes the Steese National Conservation Area, the White Mountains National Recreation Area, 6 designated wild and scenic rivers, 418 miles of the Iditarod Trail and a 784,000 acre wilderness study area. The Steese NCA and the White Mountains NRA, and the six wild and scenic rivers were designated by ANILCA. ANILCA contains specific purposes and management direction for each of these areas. Not only did ANILCA designate these areas, it incorporated and amended relevant provisions of the above referenced statutes. By creating another layer of purposes, policies and guidelines for management, NLCS designation will create conflicts between the ANILCA mandates and those of the NLCS.

H.R. 2016, the "National Landscape Conservation Act," which passed the House of Representatives on April 9, 2008, at least attempts to minimize potential management conflicts between the NLCS program and existing laws and uses. Section 4 states that nothing in the act would "enhance, diminish or modify any law or proclamation" under which a component of the system was established or managed. More importantly, it states that nothing in the act creates a federal cause of action based on inclusion of an area in the NLCS. Finally, it clarifies that nothing in the act is intended to additionally restrict energy development within the system, affect current grazing rights or operations or affect a State's authority, jurisdiction or responsibility to manage fish and wildlife under state law or regulation. S. 3213 contains no similar clarifying language, only a general statement that the NLCS will be managed in accordance with applicable law.

The Commission has serious concerns regarding the effect of NLCS designation on upcoming revisions to the Resource Management Plans for the Steese National Conservation Area and the White Mountains National Recreation Area. Consistent with ANILCA, the existing plans for

¹ Remarks by Secretary Bruce Babbitt, BLM Interactive Town Hall Meeting, 3/24/2000, Phoenix, Arizona.

both areas allow a wide range of multiple use, including hunting, fishing, motorized and non-motorized recreation and access. The plans also allow limited mineral entry and leasing and oil and gas leasing. When implemented, the stated purposes of the NLCS are highly unlikely to support a multiple use approach to management of these and other areas. Consequently, designation of these area will significantly affect the planning process and will further restrict or eliminate many of the currently allowed uses.

The present NLCS budget is approximately \$50 million a year. The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) prepared cost estimates for H.R. 2016 and S. 1139, the Senate version of the National Landscape Conservation Act. The CBO estimated that neither bill would have an effect on the BLM budget because BLM already has permanent authority to manage lands in the system, subject to annual appropriations. However, at a February 27, 2008 hearing on the agency's FY 2009 budget, BLM Deputy Director Henri Bisson told the House Natural Resources Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, that approximately \$19.3 million in base funding would be permanently redirected from other programs that currently fund the NLCS units. It is not clear if the \$19 million is in addition to the \$50 million the agency is already spending on this program or a shift in existing funds. Regardless, these funds could better be spent for local management of BLM areas, rather than wasting agency resources on an office of policy makers in Washington, D.C.

The Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas respectfully requests your help in ensuring that the National Landscape Conservation System is not established in statute. This program will contribute nothing to the effective management of BLM lands in Alaska. It will however, make it more difficult for the Alaskan public to continue to engage in a wide range of uses on these federal public lands in our state, create additional conflicts and remove funds and agency resources from where they are needed most.

We appreciate your consideration of our concerns. If we can provide additional information please contact our Commission staff in Fairbanks.

With Regards,



Rick Schikora, Chairman
Citizens' Advisory Commission
On Federal Areas

CC: President George Bush
Gov. Sarah Palin
Secretary of the Interior Dirk Kempthorne
Director, BLM, Jim Caswell

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**
Alaska

d-1 Withdrawals

Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw and reserve lands for study and classification. These withdrawals closed the lands to disposal and appropriation under public land laws, including mining and mineral leasing laws.

The Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of 2004 required the Secretary of the Interior to complete a report to Congress by June 2006 which would identify "d-1" lands that might be opened to appropriation under public land laws. This report, prepared with public notice and comment, contains recommendations and is advisory only. The BLM's land use planning process currently serves as the means to assess resource values and make recommendations for opening "d-1" lands to public land laws.

A copy of the report can be viewed at these BLM offices:

- **Alaska State Office**
Public Information Center
222 W. 7th Ave
Anchorage, Alaska
tele. 907-271-5960
- **Fairbanks District Office**
Public Information Center
1150 University Ave
Fairbanks, Alaska
tele. 907-474-2251
- **Glennallen Field Office**
Mile 186.5 Glenn Highway
Glennallen, Alaska
tele. 907-822-3217

Section 207 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act A Review of d-1 Withdrawals Congressional Report

Introduction (787 KB)

- Congressional Transmittal Letters
- Memorandum
- Table of Contents
- Introduction and Credits

Ch 1: Executive Summary (988 KB)

- Background
- Scope
- Effects
- Report Organization
- Summary of 12 Areas
- Map of d-1 withdrawals to be maintained

Ch 2: Analysis & Recommendations (639 KB)

- Scope
- Summary of Analysis
- Statewide Summary Table
- Statewide Maps (2)
- 12 Area Matrices with maps and public comments

Ch 3: Public Involvement (19.21 MB)

- Scope
- Summary of Comments
- Press Release
- Stakeholders Letter
- Fact Sheet
- Mailing List
- Public Comments

Ch 4: BLM Land & Resource Review (682 KB)

- Scope
- Summary of Review
- Factors Used in Analysis Table
- Map of Planning Areas
- Planning Schedule
- Map of State Ownership Priority List (OPL)
- Map of Locatable Mineral Potential
- Map of Leaseable Mineral Potential
- Acronym List

MAPS

Chapter I: Executive Summary

Background

The series of Public Land Orders (PLOs) issued from 1972 to 1975, signed by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) withdrew and reserved lands for study and classification. These d-1 PLOs closed the lands to disposal and appropriation under the public land laws (including mining and mineral leasing laws) except for PLO No. 5180, which did allow for location of metalliferous minerals. The intent was to limit appropriations of the land in order to complete inventories of resources and assessment of values which would allow for orderly development of land use and management objectives for present and future public needs.

In the 1980's pursuant to Section 1008 of Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), some limited studies and environmental assessments were done and about 10 million acres of the land withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs were opened to entry. No further openings have been offered since that time. The BLM's land use planning (LUP) process now serves as the means to assess resource values and make recommendations for opening lands withdrawn by these PLOs. However, the time-frame requirements and priorities of the LUP process frustrate stakeholders and industry who view the PLOs as obsolete and no longer appropriate. As land ownership patterns become more stable, pressure on BLM has been increasing from the State of Alaska, local governments, Native corporations, and development interest groups to expedite the opening of lands affected by these PLOs. In response, a section was included in the proposed legislation for the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act that would give the Secretary authority (with some limitations) to open lands without environmental review. This proposed authority met opposition and the final negotiated version of this section requires the Secretary to complete a report to Congress by June of 2006 which will determine and identify withdrawn lands that can be opened to appropriation. The report is to be prepared with public notice and recommendations are to be "consistent with the protection of the public interest in these lands."

Scope

This report contains only recommendations. There is no action pending by the BLM and therefore no environmental analysis was conducted pursuant to the National Environmental Protection Act (NEPA).

There are approximately 158,958,000 acres of land affected by d-1 PLO's in Alaska. This BLM review identifies all d-1 withdrawals in Alaska regardless of the surface managing agency. However, the BLM formulated recommendations only on lands administered by the BLM. Where d-1 withdrawals overlap Conservation System Units (CSU), the managing agency was afforded an opportunity to make recommendations. In instances where no recommendations were received, this report defers to the agency's administrative process for future recommendations.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Roughly 56,870,900 acres of BLM-managed lands are withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs. Some of the d-1 PLOs affect lands which include overlapping withdrawal orders (PLO 5150 Utility Corridor withdrawal), ANILCA designations (BLM-managed CSU, WSR,) or State and ANCSA selections.

Selected lands will remain segregated regardless of the status of the d-1 withdrawal or until the selections are fully adjudicated or relinquished. It is anticipated that 20,000,000 acres will be conveyed out of federal ownership by 2009.

The report considers the segregation of overlapping withdrawals that would remain on the lands if a d-1 withdrawal is lifted, but no recommendations are made to the disposition of the remaining withdrawals.

Some of these lands are undergoing land use planning by the BLM. The recommendation on the disposition of the d-1 withdrawals have been adopted from the plans and incorporated into this report. *See page 120-121, Planning Schedule.*

Effects

Lifting a d-1 withdrawal will primarily open the lands to leaseable and locatable minerals. It could also open lands to other disposal actions such as land sales which are discretionary. However, in many instances lifting the withdrawal will have no immediate effect. For example, selected land will remain segregated from leaseable or locatable entry. Or an overlapping withdrawal may require additional action by the managing agency. Regarding mineral leasing, the BLM is required to consider environmental consequences and conduct sufficient NEPA analysis prior to selling any leases. An Application for Permit to Drill must also be approved prior to ground disturbance on BLM-administered lands. Any mining activity for locatables requires an approved plan of operations and NEPA analysis.

Report Organization

The d-1 withdrawals are widely distributed across Alaska. For that reason the analysis is divided into 12 geographic areas. There is no political or resource significance to the boundaries of the 12 areas other than compactness. A geographic area may have one or more PLO. Each PLO within the area was reviewed and analyzed for the effect of lifting the withdrawal, and a recommendation was made. The analysis and recommendations were then compiled into a single matrix for each of the 12 areas. A statewide summary was then compiled.

All acreages are approximate based on the best information available. Some discrepancies with computer records were discovered during the development of the maps but were insignificant accounting for less than .01 % of the lands involved. After the public comment period some acreages were adjusted based on updated records.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

The BLM developed a communication plan which included the public, the State of Alaska and other federal agencies. There was a 90 day comment period to review and comment on the existing d-1 withdrawals. The input received was incorporated into this report. All comments received are contained in Chapter III, along with analysis and summary. Comments were generally categorized as in favor of lifting the d-1 withdrawals, opposed to lifting the d-1 withdrawals, or outside the scope of this report.

Summary

The BLM is responsible for determining what is in the public interest and has discretion to balance factors in making a public interest determination. To determine if the d-1 withdrawals were needed to protect the public interest in the lands, BLM gave full consideration to the opportunity to achieve better management of federal lands, and to meet the needs of state and local residents and their economies through a public involvement process and resource analysis.

The ANCSA withdrawals were intended to protect resources, to prevent encumbrances that could interfere with State or Native entitlements, and to study lands for further inclusion into conservation units. In the early 1970s when the lands were withdrawn under Section 17(d)(1) and (d)(2) of the ANCSA, there were few regulations to oversee the development of the public lands and protect important natural resources. Since then Congress has passed significant legislation for the orderly development of the public lands and to protect the environment from adverse impacts. The BLM has 1) developed extensive oil and gas lease stipulations, required operating procedures (ROPs), and surface management regulations for miners, which are now in place and sufficient to assess and protect the resources in most situations, 2) the selection period is over and the BLM is completing conveyance of State and Native entitlements, and 3) more than 102,097,900 acres have been withdrawn by ANILCA and incorporated into CSUs sufficient to protect those lands.

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Immediately Opened to Entry
TOTALS	158958	102097.9	56870.9	9876	28584.4	4849.3	6776.6	152181.4	21459.7

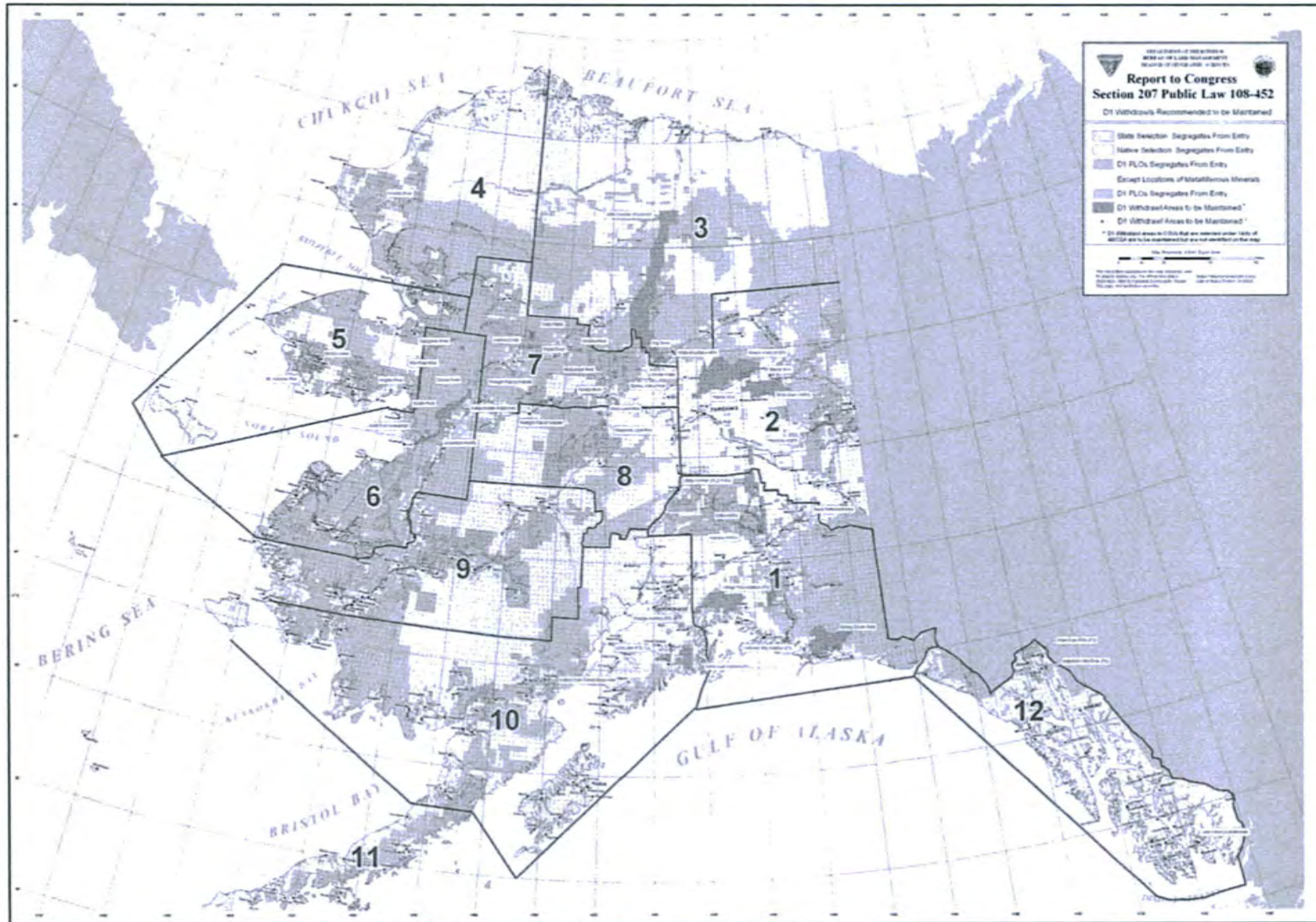
In summary, there are more than 158,958,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Alaska. Many of these d-1 withdrawals have outlived their original purpose. It may be appropriate to lift many of d-1 withdrawals and the most effective and preferred means in managing this process is through BLM's land use planning process. Approximately 152,181,400 acres or 95% of these withdrawals could be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Many of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Because remaining segregations overlap the d-1 withdrawals, lifting these withdrawals would provide immediate entry on only 21,459,700 acres or 14% of the d-1s recommended to be lifted. A majority of these lands have

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

low to medium locatable mineral potential with a few scattered areas of high potential. Very few of these lands have any known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with medium to high locatable mineral potential, or known leaseable mineral potential, were previously opened, or selected by the State of Alaska or Native corporations. This and more stringent requirements for managing development, means the original protections from the d-1 withdrawals are no longer critical for the protection of the public's interest. The d-1 withdrawals are an unnecessary encumbrance on the public land records complicating interpretation of the title records by the public. In contrast, it is apparent that the retention of approximately 6,776,600 acres of d-1 withdrawals is warranted to provide temporary protection on specific sensitive areas. Maintenance of these withdrawals is appropriate until another withdrawal is put into place.

Report to Congress June 2006

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act



Chapter II: Statewide Analysis and Recommendations

Scope

Factors used to analyze the 12 designated areas were: public comments, administering agency comments, BLM land use plans, BLM internal resource reviews and proposed designations, BLM overlapping withdrawals, lands previously opened to mineral entry, leaseable mineral potential, locatable mineral potential, land status, and statewide conveyance priorities. *See page 118, Factors Used in Analysis Table.*

Summary

Alaska contains approximately 102,097,900 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units/National Forest lands (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service, or the National Forest Service. Public comments favor the maintenance of the withdrawals until addressed in a land use planning process. In general, the CSU withdrawals except on Forest Service lands are more restrictive or provide an equal or greater level of protection than the original d-1 withdrawals. The respective federal agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA section 14(h) selections by Native corporations, and ANILCA addition to the Chugach National Forest (CNF), the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on their respective CSUs.

Statewide there are approximately 50,000 acres of 14(h)(1) selections within CSUs overlapped by d-1 withdrawals. Due to uncertainties in the size and location of these selections, the acreage was not included in the area matrix analysis. Overlapping d-1 withdrawals which were recommended and included in a CSU are an important factor in the adjudication of 14(h)(1) selection, but it is not the only factor considered in determining the validity of a selection in a CSU. Maintaining or lifting the d-1 withdrawal would not affect the adjudication of the 14(h)(1) selection. The recommendation to maintain these d-1 withdrawals overlapping 14(h)(1) selections are incorporated into the report because they were submitted by the administering agency.

If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted the effects vary on public lands. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands, outside of designated wilderness areas, would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges. Forest Service lands would be open to leaseable and locatable entry like the rest of the forest with some exceptions. The Forest Service recommends maintaining approximately 832,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals on the following areas, to provide temporary protection on sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Warm Pass RNA
Katzehein Wild River
Nellie Juan Addition to CNF (includes proposed RNAs, WSR, wilderness study area)
College Fjord Addition to CNF (includes proposed wilderness study area)
Controller Bay Addition to CNF
Portage Area Addition to CNF
Lost Lake Area

There are a total of 56,870,900 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 9,876,000 acres have already been open to some combination of entry for leasable or locatable minerals. Subsequently, 63% of these lands already opened have been selected by the State of Alaska or Native corporations. Altogether, approximately 28,584,400 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected, with portions overlapping lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are rejected or relinquished. State or Native conveyance entitlements indicate that 20,000,000 acres of these lands will likely be conveyed.

There are 4,849,300 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlapping withdrawals for the Unakaleet, Beaver, Birch, 40-Mile, Gulkana, and Delta Wild and Scenic Rivers (WSR), Steese National Conservation Area, White Mountains National Recreation Area, and the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis, including draft resource management plans (RMP), and comments from the public indicate these withdrawals are less restrictive than d-1 withdrawals, and may not sufficiently protect important sensitive or critical resources. Approximately 2,955,200 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which overlap the Unakaleet, Beaver, Birch, 40-Mile, Gulkana and Delta WSR, and the Utility Corridor, as well as approximately 1,095,300 acres which overlap the following recommendations and RMP proposed designations, should be maintained to provide temporary protection on these sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process.

EARMP Bering Glacier RNA
EARMP Slana Settlement Area
KSRMP 300' Setback Kivalina River
KSRMP 300' Setback Boston Creek
KSRMP Mt Osborne RNA
KSRMP 300' Setback Ungalik River
CYRMP 300' Setback North Fork Unakaleet River
CRRMP 300' Setback Togawik River
CYRMP 300' Setback Gisasa River
CYRMP 300' Setback Nulato River
CYRMP Box River RNA
CYRMP Kaltag Nulato Watershed Area
CYRMP Ishalitna RNA

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

CYRMP McQuesten RNA
CYRMP Spooky Valley RNA
CYRMP Peregrine Falcon Habitat Area
CYRMP 300' Setback Indian River
CYRMP 300' Setback Tozitna River
CYRMP 300' Setback Clear Creek
CYRMP 300' Setback Caribou Creek
CYRMP 300' Setback Ray Creek
CYRMP 300' Setback Squaw Creek
CYRMP Arms Lake RNA
CYRMP Redlands Lake RNA
RFRMP Halibut Cove Forest Study Area
RFRMP Lake Carlanna Municipal Watershed Area

The White Mountains and Steese Areas have RMPs completed in the early 1980s. The Steese RMP recommended opening the lands to locatable entry, but the decision was never implemented. There has since been an extensive increase in public use in both Areas and approximately 1,894,100 acres of d-1 withdrawals should be maintained until the RMPs are reviewed and updated to reflect current management objectives. The White Mountains and Steese RMPs are currently scheduled for review in 2007. A total of approximately 6,776,600 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which include BLM and other agency managed lands, should be maintained at this time.

In summary, there are a total of 158,958,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Alaska. Approximately 152,181,400 acres or 95% of these withdrawals could be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 21,459,700 acres or 14% of these lands. However, the majority of these lands have only low to medium locatable mineral potential with a few scattered areas of high potential. Very few lands have any known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with medium to high locatable mineral potential, or known leaseable mineral potential, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

State Wide Summary

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Immediately Opened to Entry
Area 1	20734.1	14175.9	6569	1665	4146	396	1293.5	19440.6	2976.6
Area 2	14743	8165	6578	0	3154.5	2532.8	2532.8	12210.2	890.7
Area 3	25622	21343.5	4278.5	0	1644.5	1840	2012.5	23609.5	621.5
Area 4	12903	8843.5	4059.5	713	2694.5	0	5	12898	1003.5
Area 5	8141.9	3806.5	4335.4	1782.5	3549.9	0	89	8052.9	108.2
Area 6	18348.5	8613.5	9735	2392	1573	80.5	428.2	17920.3	6059.4
Area 7	12880	5244	7636	552	4082.5	0	40	12840	3016.7
Area 8	9930	6256	3674	931.5	3099	0	24.2	9905.8	476
Area 9	13834.5	7015	6819.5	1840	3018	0	0	13834.5	3341.5
Area 10	16738.5	13806.5	2932	0	1368.5	0	303.6	16434.9	1563.4
Area 11	2725.5	2701.5	24	0	24	0	0	2725.5	0
Area 12	2357	2127	230	0	230	0	47.8	2309.2	1402.2
TOTAL	158958	102097.9	56870.9	9876	28584.4	4849.3	6776.6	152181.4	21459.7

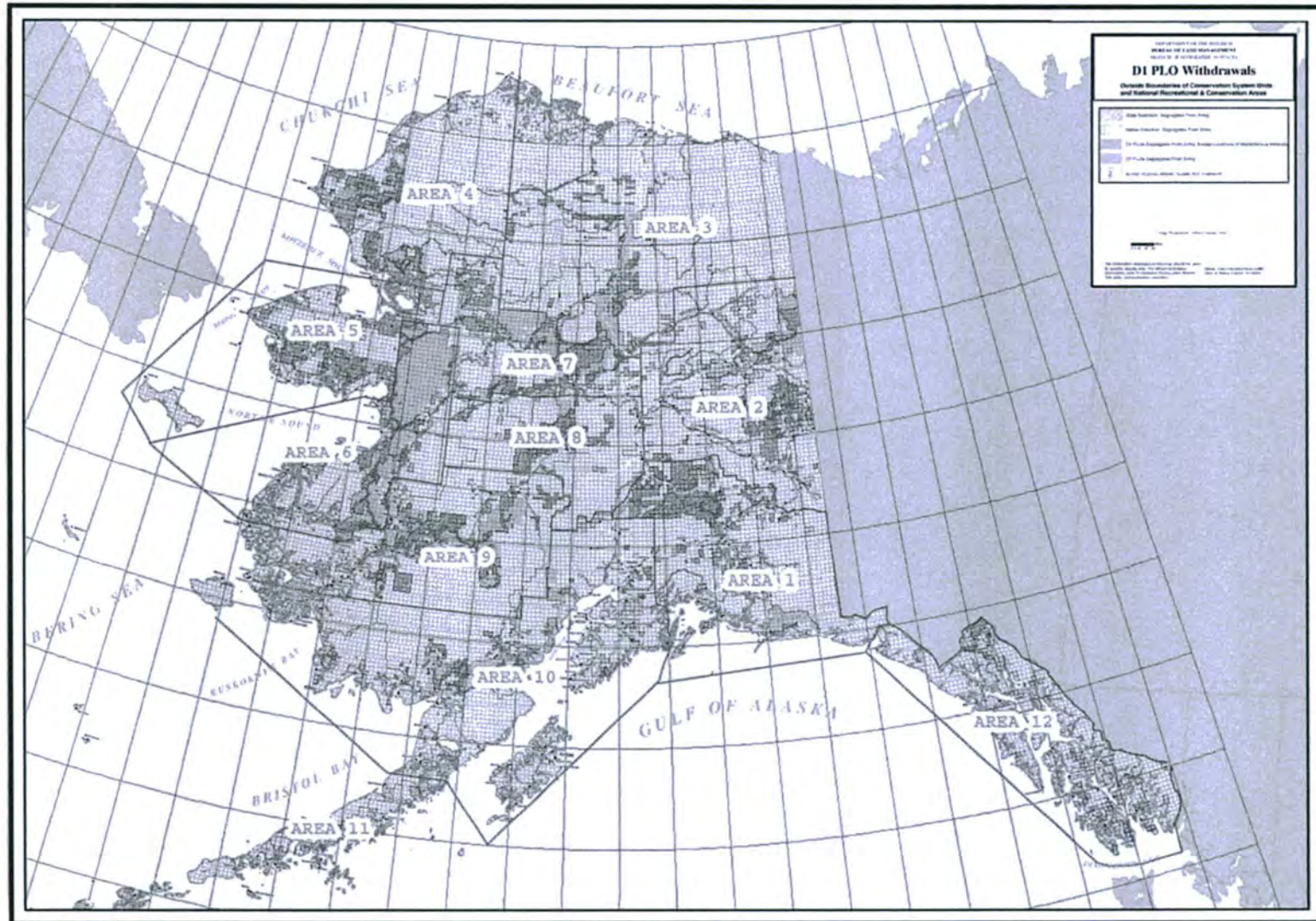
Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click Here to view larger version of this map](#)



Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click Here to view larger version of this map](#)



AREA 1 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6329	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 1									
PLO 5174	808.0	0	808.0	0	0	0	0	808.0	
PLO 5176	1220.0	846.8	374.0	0	0	0	60.0	1160	BLM 49 W2/3 Bering Glacier RNA NFS 11 Controller Bay
PLO 5178	2687.8	921.8	1766.0	162.0	1689.3	96.0	222.5	2465.3	BLM 89 Gulkana and 7 Delta WSR. NFS 126.5 College Fjord
PLO 5179	10503.6	9764.6	739.0	90.0	99.5	0	563.0	9940.6	BLM 356 W 2/3 Bering Glacier RNA, 115 segregated by selection. NFS 207 College Fjord
PLO 5180	4069.6	1898.6	2171.0	1324.0	1647.2	300.0	426.5	3643.1	BLM 41 WSR and 259 Utility PLO(5150) NFS 126.5 College Fjord
PLO 5184	1445.1	744.1	711.0	89.0	710.0	0	21.5	1423.6	BLM 10 Slana Settlement Area PLO 6456 NFS 11.5 College Fjord
TOTALS	20734.1	14175.9	6569	1665	4146	396	1293.5	19440.6	

Area #1 contains approximately 14,175,900 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units/National Forest Service lands (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Forest Service. These agencies recommend, with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections and the ANILCA additions to Forest Service lands, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry (12,318,000 acres). In general, Forest Service lands would be opened to leaseable and locatable entry like the rest of the forest. However, the Forest Service recommends maintaining 482,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals overlapping the Controller Bay and College Fjord areas, to provide temporary protection on sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process.

There are a total of 6,569,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 1,665,000 acres have already been open to some combination of entry for leaseable or locatable minerals. However, 100% of those lands already opened are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 4,146,000 acres of BLM administered lands are selected, including those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, entitlements are met, or selections are relinquished or rejected. State and Native conveyance priorities indicate 80% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

There are 396,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM which overlap withdrawals for the Gulkana and Delta WSR (CSUs) and the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis, including the draft East Alaska Resource Management Plan (ERMP) and public comments, indicate these withdrawals are generally less restrictive than the d-1 withdrawals, and do not sufficiently protect important sensitive or critical resources. All together there are approximately 811,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which overlap the Gulkana and Delta WSR, the Utility Corridor, the Slana Settlement Area, and the proposed Bering Glacier RNA. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained to provide temporary protection on these sensitive or critical areas until a more appropriate withdrawal is put into place through the land use planning process. A total of 1,293,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which include BLM and other agency managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 1.

In summary, there are a total of 20,734,100 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 1. Approximately 19,440,600 acres or 93% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 2,976,600 acres or 15% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted - NPS lands - BLM selected lands or 19440.6 - 12318 - 4146 = 2976.6). The majority of these lands are roughly divided between a medium to high locatable mineral potential. None of these lands have any known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, or known leaseable mineral potential in Area 1, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Report to Congress June 2006

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 1 Map](#)

AREA 2 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 2									
PLO 5173	3772	92	3680	0	2185	0	0	3772	
PLO 5178	46	34.5	11.5	0	11.5	0	0	46	
PLO 5179	6129.5	5807.5	322	0	92	604.2	604.2	5525.3	BLM 63.5 Beaver WSR inside and 12.5 outside White Mt NCA BLM 45 Birch WSR inside and 23 outside Steese NRA BLM 246.7 40 Mile WSR BLM 120.5 adj to Beaver WSR and 93 adj to Birch WSR
PLO 5180	3036	1161.5	1874.5	0	276	1928.6	1928.6	1107.4	BLM 819.5 White Mt NCA and 1074.6 Steese NRA BLM 34.5 PLO 5150
PLO 5184	1759.5	1069.5	690	0	590	0	0	1759.5	
TOTALS	14743	8165	6578	0	3154.5	2532.8	2532.8	12210.2	

Area #2 contains approximately 8,165,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend, with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 6,578,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM, none of which were previously open to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Altogether, approximately 3,154,500 acres of BLM administered lands are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, entitlements are met, or selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 45% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

There are 2,532,800 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM which overlap withdrawals for the Beaver, Birch, 40 Mile WSRs, White Mountains National Conservation Area, the Steese National Recreation Area and the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis and public comments indicate these withdrawals are generally less restrictive than the d-1 withdrawals, and do not sufficiently protect important sensitive or critical resources. The d-1 withdrawals on the Beaver, Birch, and 40 Mile WSRs should be maintained to provide temporary protection on these sensitive or critical areas until a more appropriate withdrawal is put into place through the land use planning process. The d-1 withdrawals on the White Mountains and Steese Areas should be maintained until their existing RMPs are reviewed and updated to reflect current management objectives. These RMPs are currently scheduled for review in 2007. A total of 2,532,800 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 2.

In summary, there are a total of 14,743,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 2. Approximately 12,210,200 acres or 82% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 890,700 acres or 7% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands – BLM selected lands or 12210.2-8165-3154.5= 890.7). The majority of these lands primarily have a low to medium locatable mineral potential. Essentially all of these lands have a known potential for oil and gas only. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, and some of the lands with known leaseable potential in Area 2, were previously selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 2 Map](#)

AREA 3 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 3									
PLO 5169	816.5	23	793.5	0	793.5	0	34.5	782	BLM CAMA Wilderness
PLO 5173	759	322	437	0	437	0	0	759	
PLO 5179	15053.5	14340	713.5	0	322	0	69	14984.5	BLM CAMA Wilderness
PLO 5180	6451.5	4117	2334.5	0	92	1840	1840	4611.5	BLM Utility Corridor PLO 5150 includes 80.5 CAMA Wilderness and 149.5 Jim River
PLO 5181	126.5	126.5	0	0	0	0	0	126.5	
PLO 5184	1161.5	1161.5	0	0	0	0	69	1092.5	BLM CAMA Wilderness
PLO 5186	1253.5	1253.5	0	0	0	0	0	1253.5	
TOTALS	25622	21343.5	4278.5	0	1644.5	1840	2012.5	23609.5	

Area #3 contains approximately 21,343,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend, with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 4,278,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM, none of which were previously open to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Altogether, approximately 1,644,500 acres of BLM administered lands are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 75% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

There are 1,840,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM which overlap the withdrawal for the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis and public comments indicate these withdrawals are generally less restrictive than the d-1 withdrawals, and do not sufficiently protect important sensitive or critical resources. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained to provide temporary protection on these sensitive or critical areas until a more appropriate withdrawal is put into place through the land use planning process. A total of 1,840,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 3.

In summary, there are a total of 25,622,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 3. Approximately 23,609,500 acres or 92% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 621,500 acres or 2% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted - NPS & FWS lands - BLM selected lands or $23609.5 - 21343.5 - 1644.5 = 621.5$). The majority of these lands primarily have a medium locatable mineral potential. Essentially none of these lands have a known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, and some of the lands with known leaseable potential in Area 3, were previously selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 3 Map](#)

AREA 4 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6477	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	
Area 4									Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
PLO 5169	1506.5	0	1506.5	0	1406.5	0	0	1506.5	
PLO 5171	310.5	115	195.5	0	195.5	0	0	310.5	
PLO 5179	9280.5	8452.5	828	713	322	0	0	9280.5	
PLO 5180	816.5	0	816.5	0	57.5	0	5	811.5	BLM 300' setback Kivalina River
PLO 5184	989	276	713	0	713	0	0	989	
TOTALS	12903	8843.5	4059.5	713	2694.5	0	5	12898	

Area #4 contains approximately 8,843,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service, and Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend, with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 4,059,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 713,000 acres have already been open to some combination of entry for leaseable or locatable minerals. However, 50% of those lands already opened are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 2,694,500 acres of BLM administered lands are selected, including portions of those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 70% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis including the draft Kobuk-Seward Resource Management Plan (KSRMP), and public comments indicate there are only 5,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals which overlap the proposed Kivalina River setback area. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained to provide temporary protection on these sensitive or critical areas until a more appropriate withdrawal is put into place through the land use planning process. A total of 5,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 4.

In summary, there are a total of 12,903,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 4. Approximately 12,898,000 acres or 99% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 1,003,500 acres or 7% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted - NPS& FWS lands - BLM previously opened/not selected - BLM selected lands or $12898 - 8843.5 - (713 \times .50) - 2694.5 = 1003.5$). The majority of these lands primarily have an unidentified or low locatable mineral potential, with some scattered medium to high potential areas. Essentially none of these lands have a known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, or lands with known leaseable potential in Area 4, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 4 Map](#)

AREA 5 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6477	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 5									
PLO 5170	63.2	23	40.2	0	40.2	0	0	63.2	
PLO 5171	132.2	23	109.2	0	109.2	0	0	132.2	
PLO 5179	3749	3254.5	494.5	494.5	330.5	0	0	3749	
PLO 5180	1794	80.5	1713.5	1058	1230	0	51	1743	BLM 5 300' Setback Boston Creek BLM 46 Mt Osborne RNA
PLO 5186	23	0	23	0	23	0	0	23	
PLO 5184	2380.5	425.5	1955	230	1817	0	38	2342.5	BLM 38 Mt Osborne RNA
TOTALS	8141.9	3806.5	4335.4	1782.5	3549.9	0	89	8052.9	

Area #5 contains approximately 3,806,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 4,335,400 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 1,782,500 acres have already been open to some combination of entry for leaseable or locatable minerals. However, 67% of those lands already open are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 3,549,900 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected, including portions of those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 35% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap other BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis including the draft Kobuk-Seward Resource Management Plan (KSRMP), and public comments indicate there are only 89,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals which overlap the proposed Mt Osborne RNA and Boston Creek setback area. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained to provide temporary protection on these sensitive or critical areas until a more appropriate withdrawal is put into place through the land use planning process. A total of 89,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 5.

In summary, there are a total of 8,141,900 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 5. Approximately 8,052,900 acres or 98% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 108,200 acres or 1% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands – BLM previously opened/not selected - BLM selected lands or $8052.9 - 3806.5 - (1782.5 \times .33) - 3549.9 = 108.2$). The majority of these lands are roughly divided between a medium to high locatable mineral potential. Essentially none of these lands have a known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, or lands with known leaseable potential in Area 5, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 5 Map](#)

AREA 6 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6477	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 6									
PLO 5170	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	92	
PLO 5172	1150	897	253	0	86	0	0	1150	
PLO 5179	5117.5	4784	333.5	0	46	80.5	80.5	5037	BLM Unakaleet WSR
PLO 5180	9142.5	966	8176.5	2346	1161.5	0	301.7	8840.8	BLM 16.6 (6) 300' Setbacks, 11.2 Box River RNA, 273.9 Kaltag Nulato Watershed
PLO 5181	201.5	201.5	0	0	0	0	0	201.5	
PLO 5184	2645	1673	972	46	279.5	0	46	2599	BLM 46 Kaltag Nulato Watershed
TOTALS	18348.5	8613.5	9735	2392	1573	80.5	428.2	17920.3	

Area #6 contains approximately 8,613,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the Fish & Wildlife Service. The agency recommends with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 9,735,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 2,392,000 acres have already been open to some combination of entry to leaseable or locatable minerals. However, 30% of those lands already open are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 1,573,000 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected, including portions of those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 29% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

There are 80,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM which overlap the withdrawal for the Unakaleet WSR (CSU). The BLM analysis, including the Central Yukon and Kobuk-Seward Resource Management Plan (CYRMP & KSRMP), and public comments indicate these withdrawals are generally less restrictive than the d-1 withdrawals, and do not sufficiently protect important sensitive or critical resources. All together there are approximately 428,200 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which overlap the Unakaleet WSR, as well as (6) 300' setback areas, the Box River RNA, and the Kaltag Nulato Watershed Areas identified primarily in the CYRMP. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained until the CYRMP is reviewed and updated to reflect current management objectives. The CYRMP is currently scheduled for review in 2009. A total of 428,200 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 6.

In summary, there are a total of 18,348,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 6. Approximately 17,920,300 acres or 97% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 6,059,400 acres or 33% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – FWS lands – BLM previously opened/not selected - BLM selected lands or 17920.3-8613.5-(2392 x .70)-1573= 6059.4). The majority of these lands are roughly divided between a low to medium locatable mineral potential with a few scattered high potential areas. Essentially none of these lands have any known potential for coal and very few of these lands have a known potential for oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, or lands with known leaseable potential in Area 6, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 6 Map](#)

AREA 7 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6477	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 7									
PLO 5173	1748	517.5	1230.5	0	1000.5	0	.3	1747.7	BLM 300' Setback
PLO 5179	4197.5	4013.5	184	0	46	0	0	4197.5	
PLO 5180	4715	310.5	4404.5	552	1472	0	37.8	4677.2	BLM 15.2 (3) RNAs, 12.7 Peregrine Falcon Habitat 9.9 (4) 300' Setbacks
PLO 5184	2173.5	402.5	1771	0	1518	0	1.9	2171.6	BLM 1.9 (3) 300' Setbacks
PLO 5186	46	0	46	0	46	0	0	46	
TOTALS	12880	5244	7636	552	4082.5	0	40	12840	

Area #7 contains approximately 5,244,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 7,636,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 552,000 acres have already been open to some combination of entry to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. However, 10% of those lands already open are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 4,082,500 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected, including portions of those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 42% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap other BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis including the Central Yukon Resource Management Plan (CYRMP), and public comments indicate there are only 40,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals which overlap the Ishalitna, McQuestion, Spooky Valley RNAs, the Peregrine Falcon Habitat Area, the Indian River, Tozitna River, Clear Creek, Caribou Creek, Ray Creek and Squaw Creek setbacks. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained until the CYRMP is reviewed and updated to reflect current management objectives. The CYRMP is currently scheduled for review in 2009. A total of 40,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 7.

In summary, there are a total of 12,880,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 7. Approximately 12,840,000 acres or 99% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 3,016,700 acres or 23% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands – BLM previously opened/not selected - BLM selected lands or 12840-5244-(552 x .90)-4082.5= 3016.7). The majority of these lands are roughly divided between low to medium locatable mineral potential, with some scattered high potential areas. Essentially none of these lands have known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with medium to high locatable mineral potential, or lands with known leaseable potential in Area 7, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 7 Map](#)

AREA 8 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6098	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 8									
PLO 5173	1224.5	138	1086.5	230	1063.5	0	0	1224.5	
PLO 5179	4807	4761	46	0	46	0	9.6	4797.4	BLM Peregrine Falcon Habitat
PLO 5180	3047.5	1138.5	1909	517.5	1437.5	0	14.6	3032.9	BLM (2) RNAs
PLO 5184	759	218.5	540.5	184	460	0	0	759	
PLO 5186	92	0	92	0	92	0	0	92	
TOTALS	9930	6256	3674	931.5	3099	0	24.2	9905.8	

Area #8 contains approximately 6,256,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 3,674,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 931,500 acres have already been open to some combination of entry for leaseable or locatable minerals. However, 92% of those lands already open are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 3,099,000 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected, including portions of those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 30% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap other BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis including the Central Yukon Resource Management Plan (CYRMP), and public comments indicate there are only 24,200 acres of d-1 withdrawals which overlap the Arms Lake and Redlands Lake RNAs, and the Peregrine Falcon Habitat Area. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained until the CYRMP is reviewed and updated to reflect current management objectives. The CYRMP is currently scheduled for review in 2009. A total of 24,200 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM-managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 8.

In summary, there are a total of 9,930,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 8. Approximately 9,905,800 acres or 99% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 476,300 acres or 4% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands – BLM previously opened/not selected – BLM selected lands or $9905.8 - 6256 - (931.5 \times .08) - 3099 = 476.3$). The majority of these lands are roughly divided between a low, medium and high locatable mineral potential. Essentially none of these lands have a known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential were already selected. Most lands with low to medium locatable mineral potential, or lands with known oil and gas potential in Area 8, were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 8 Map](#)

AREA 9 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO 6787	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	
Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals									
Area 9									
PLO 5172	1437.5	1207.5	230	0	92	0	0	1437.5	
PLO 5173	747.5	0	747.5	230	701	0	0	747.5	
PLO 5174	138	138	0	0	0	0	0	138	
PLO 5179	3266	3266	0	0	0	0	0	3266	
PLO 5180	4473.5	678.5	3795	1587	1391.5	0	0	4473.5	
PLO 5184	3622.5	1702	1920.5	23	724.5	0	0	3622.5	
PLO 5186	149.5	23	126.5	0	109	0	0	149.5	
TOTALS	13834.5	7015	6819.5	1840	3018	0	0	13834.5	

Area #9 contains approximately 7,015,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 6,819,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM. Approximately 1,840,000 acres have already been open to some combination of entry for leaseable or locatable minerals. However, 75% of those lands already open are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. Altogether, approximately 3,018,000 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected, including portions of those lands already opened. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 57% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap other BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis indicates there are no d-1 withdrawals which should be maintained. A total of 0 acres of d-1 withdrawals should be maintained at this time in Area 9.

In summary, there are a total of 13,834,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 9. Approximately 13,834,500 acres or 100% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 3,341,500 acres or 24% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands – BLM previously opened/not selected - BLM selected lands or $13834.5 - 7015 - (1840 \times .25) - 3018 = 3341.5$). The majority of these lands have a low to medium locatable mineral potential, with some scattered high potential areas. Essentially 1/3 of these lands have a known potential for primarily oil and gas, with some scattered coal potential. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential or lands with known oil and gas potential in Area 9 were previously opened, and or selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 9 Map](#)

AREA 10 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 10									
PLO 5172	667	667	0	0	0	0	0	667	
PLO 5174	1322	701.5	620.5	0	253	0	0	1322	
PLO 5176	386	386	0	0	0	0	46.1	339.9	BLM .120 Halibut Cove Forest Study Area NFS 46 Nellie Juan
PLO 5177	770.5	770.5	0	0	0	0	0	770.5	
PLO 5179	6704.5	6348	356.5	0	299	0	248.5	6456	NFS 207 Nellie Juan, 41.5 Lost Lake
PLO 5180	2564.5	2081.5	483	0	46	0	9	2555.5	NFS Portage
PLO 5181	1069.5	1069.5	0	0	0	0	0	1069.5	
PLO 5184	3254.5	1782.5	1472	0	770.5	0	0	3254.5	
TOTALS	16738.5	13806.5	2932	0	1368.5	0	303.6	16434.9	

Area #10 contains approximately 13,806,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units/National Forest Service lands (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service, Fish & Wildlife Service or the Forest Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections and the ANILCA additions to Forest Service lands, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges (NPS and F&WS totals 13,503,000 acres). In general, Forest Service lands would be open to leaseable and locatable entry like the rest of the forest. However, the Forest Service recommends maintaining 303,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals overlapping the Nellie Juan, Lost Lake, and Portage areas, to provide temporary protection on sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process.

There are a total of 2,932,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM, none of which were previously open to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Altogether, approximately 1,368,500 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 90% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap other BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis including the draft Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan (RFRMP), and public comments indicate there are only 120 acres of d-1 withdrawals which overlap the proposed Halibut Cove Forest Study Area. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained to provide temporary protection on sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process. A total of 303,620 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes both BLM and other agency managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 10.

In summary, there are a total of 16,738,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 10. Approximately 16,434,900 acres or 98% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 1,563,400 acres or 9% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands – BLM selected lands or 16434.9 – 13503 – 1368.5 = 1563.4). The majority of these lands have a medium locatable mineral potential, with very few scattered high potential areas. Essentially none of these lands have a known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential, or lands with known leaseable potential in Area 10, were previously selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Report to Congress June 2006

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 10 Map](#)

AREA 11 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 11									
PLO 5175	575	552	23	0	23	0	0	575	
PLO 5177	368	368	0	0	0	0	0	368	
PLO 5179	655.5	655.5	0	0	0	0	0	655.5	
PLO 5180	46	46	0	0	0	0	0	46	
PLO 5184	989	988	1	0	1	0	0	989	
PLO 5390	92	92	0	0	0	0	0	92	
TOTALS	2725.5	2701.5	24	0	24	0	0	2725.5	

Area #11 contains approximately 2,701,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Fish & Wildlife Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Fish & Wildlife Service lands would be open to only leaseable entry upon a future determination of compatibility with individual refuges.

There are a total of 24,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM, none of which were previously open to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Altogether, approximately 24,000 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 100% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap other BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis indicates no d-1 withdrawals should be maintained. A total of 0 acres of d-1 withdrawals should be maintained at this time in Area 11.

In summary, there are a total of 2,725,500 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 11. Approximately 2,725,500 acres or 100% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on none of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS & FWS lands - BLM selected lands or 2725.5-2701.5-24 = 0). There is no known potential for coal, oil or gas in Area 11. Those lands with any known locatable mineral potential in Area 11 were previously selected by the State of Alaska, or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 11 Map](#)

AREA 12 SUMMARY MATRIX

Approximate Acreage in 1,000s

	Total Lands Withdrawn	Other Fed Agencies Administered Lands	BLM Administered Lands	BLM Lands Previously Opened	BLM Lands Selected	BLM Overlapping Withdrawals	Recommend Maintaining	Recommend Lifting	Rationale for maintaining d-1 withdrawals
Area 12									
PLO 5179	885	885	0	0	0	0	0	885	
PLO 5180	1391.5	1161.5	230	0	230	0	0	1391.5	
PLO 5186	80.5	80.5	0	0	0	0	47.8	32.7	BLM 1.8 Lake Carlana Muni Watershed NFS 23 Warm Pass NRA, 23 Katezehein WSR
TOTALS	2357	2127	230	0	230	0	47.8	2309.2	

Area #12 contains approximately 2,127,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals within Conservation System Units/National Forest Service lands (CSUs) administered by the National Park Service or Forest Service. These agencies recommend with the exception of ANCSA 14(h) selections, and the ANILCA additions to Forest Service lands, the d-1 withdrawals can be lifted without adverse effects on these CSUs. National Park Service lands would not be opened to leaseable or locatable mineral entry (677,000 acres). In general, Forest Service lands would be open to leaseable and locatable entry like the rest of the forest. However, the Forest Service recommends maintaining 46,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals overlapping the Warm Pass RNA and proposed Katezehein WSR, to provide temporary protection on sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process.

There are a total of 230,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM none of which were previously open to leaseable or locatable mineral entry. Altogether, approximately 230,000 acres of BLM-administered lands are selected. If the d-1 withdrawals are lifted selected lands will remain segregated to entry until the lands are conveyed, the entitlements are met, or the selections are relinquished or rejected. State or Native conveyance priorities indicate 40% of these lands will likely be conveyed.

None of the d-1 withdrawals administered by the BLM overlap BLM CSU withdrawals or the Utility Corridor (PLO 5150). The BLM analysis including the draft Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan (RFRMP), and public comments indicate there are only 1,800 acres of d-1 withdrawals which overlap the proposed Lake Carlanna Municipal Watershed Area. These d-1 withdrawals should be maintained to provide temporary protection on sensitive areas until a more appropriate withdrawal or land management prescription is put into place through the land use planning process. A total of 47,800 acres of d-1 withdrawals, which includes BLM and other agency managed lands, should be maintained at this time in Area 12.

In summary, there are a total of 2,357,000 acres of d-1 withdrawals in Area 12. Approximately 2,309,200 acres or 97% of these withdrawals can be lifted consistent with the protection of the public's interest. Much of these lands would remain segregated or require additional administrative procedures (NEPA/decisional) before any development can take place. Lifting these withdrawals would likely provide immediate entry on only 1,402,200 acres or 60% of these lands (lands immediately opened to entry = total lifted – NPS lands – BLM selected lands or 2309.2 - 677 - 230 = 1402.2). The majority of these lands have no known locatable mineral potential, with very few scattered high potential areas. Essentially none of these lands have known potential for coal, oil or gas. Most lands with high locatable mineral potential in Area 12, were previously selected by the State of Alaska or a Native corporation.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

[Click here: Area 12 Map](#)

Chapter III: Public Involvement

Scope

The BLM developed a communication plan to involve the public in the review process through newspaper ads, press releases, direct mailings, and briefings. The communication plan initially called for a public website, but internet access to BLM's website was interrupted due to the *Cobell vs Norton* litigation. A site was eventually developed and placed on the BLM National website late in the public comment period. Advertisements were placed in the 3 major newspapers, 3 regional papers and the BLM's external newsletter *BLM Alaska Frontiers*, which reaches more than 3,500 individuals and groups interested in BLM resource management issues. The comments from the public and other agencies were incorporated into the area matrix analysis in Chapter II. See pages 14-37, *Area Matrices*.

Newspaper distribution consisted of 4-6 inch ads publishing the week before the public comment period.

Major publications once on Sunday, Wednesday, Friday:
Anchorage Daily News
Fairbanks Daily News Miner
Juneau Empire

Regional publications once only:
Copper Valley Bi-Weekly
Mukluk News
Nome Nugget

BLM Publication once only:
Alaska Frontiers Winter 04-05
Alaska Frontiers Summer 05



BLM reviewing withdrawn lands

The Bureau of Land Management is seeking public comment on withdrawn federal lands which could be lifted to allow mining and mineral leasing. The "d-1 withdrawals," authorized under section 17 (d) (1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, closed millions of acres of federal land in Alaska. The BLM will make recommendations in a Congressional Report due in 2006. The public is invited to view maps and obtain more information at BLM offices in:

ANCHORAGE - Alaska State Office
Public Information Center
222 W. Seventh Ave. • 907-271-5960

FAIRBANKS - Northern Field Office
Public Information Center
1150 University Ave. • 907-474-2251 or 907-474-2252

GLENNALLEN - Glennallen Field Office
Mile 186.5 Glenn Highway • 907-822-3217

KOTZEBUE - Kotzebue Field Station
207 Third St. • 907-442-3430

NOME - Nome Field Station
Federal Building, 240 Front St.
• 907-443-2177

JUNEAU - John Rishel Juneau Mineral Information Center
100 Savikko Rd. • 907-364-1554

Send written comments by **Sept. 15, 2005** to:
BLM Alaska State Office
Attn: Sec. 207 Congressional Report
AK-932
222 W. 7th Ave. #13
Anchorage AK 99513-7599

Questions? Call BLM realty specialist
Dave Mushovic at 907-2713293.

BLM
Alaska



The mailing included State and local government agencies, federal agencies, Native organizations, industry associations, and environmental groups. An initial 707 stakeholder letters, 84 packets consisting of a fact sheet, the 2 statewide maps, and 12 area maps were mailed. See pages 45-58, *Mailing List*.

No public meetings were held, but briefings were provided upon request. The BLM briefed affected federal agencies, the Alaska Congressional delegation, the Special Assistant to the Secretary for Alaska, the State of Alaska, Lake Peninsula Borough, Yakutat Borough, Eyak

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Tribal Council, Alaska Coalition, and the Alaska Miners Association. In addition the BLM regularly briefed the BLM Resource Advisory Council (RAC), who also reviewed the report at critical junctures.

Summary

The BLM's public outreach generated approximately 102 inquiries or requests for information packets and maps. Seven news organizations including radio and newspapers conducted interviews with BLM staff which resulted in additional statewide coverage. *See pages 45-58, Mailing List.*

The BLM received only 10 written comments from government agencies, or the public, including one which was a compilation from 10 major environmental groups (Alaska Coalition). In general, the comments were split with 5 supporting lifting all d-1 withdrawals, and 5 supporting maintaining all d-1 withdrawals. All comments included some specific qualifications or concerns for certain geographic areas. Specific concerns are addressed in the individual area analysis where applicable. *See pages 60-114, Public Comments.*

Although a strong advocate of the original Section 207 proposed legislation, the Alaska Miners Association (AMA) did not submit any comments during the comment period. In briefings with the AMA, their preference was to expedite the report process to coincide with the current federal budget cycle and they stated that a 90 day public comment period was too long.

The AMA originally surmised a great deal more public lands were actually affected by d-1 withdrawals. The AMA acknowledged that lifting d-1 withdrawals in national parks or refuges would not open the lands to locatable mineral entry. The AMA was primarily focused on BLM-administered lands, particularly the Steese National Recreation Area and Forest Service-administered lands. The AMA is most interested in areas with known mineral potential. The majority of these lands are already opened to entry or selected by the State of Alaska or Native corporations, and the selections segregate the land to entry independent of the d-1 withdrawals.

The commonality in many of the comments received is the preference for the land use planning process as the appropriate mechanism for reviewing withdrawals. Some comments from environmental groups concern recommendations developed during current RMP efforts. The RMP efforts that have progressed sufficiently to address d-1 withdrawals have been incorporated in the analysis portion of this report. Other comments from the environmental groups challenge the legality of the report process and the need for additional review of a draft report. These comments are outside the scope of the report and are not addressed.



News

Bureau of Land Management, Alaska State Office, External Affairs
222 W. 7th Avenue #13, Anchorage AK 99513-7599
Tel: 907-271-5555 Fax: 907-271-5421

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

**Contact: Dave Mushovic, 907. 271.3293
Or Susan Lavin, 907.271.3826**

News Release No. 05-16

Date: 6/22/05

Public Has Opportunity to Comment on Opening of BLM Withdrawn Lands

Anchorage-Until September 15, the Bureau of Land Management will accept comments from the public on whether withdrawn public land in Alaska should be open to entry under public land laws which includes mining and mineral leasing. Currently millions of acres of federal land are withdrawn under public land orders for study and classification purposes. Although these lands are reviewed for opening under the current BLM planning process, its timeframes and schedules can be lengthy and many stakeholders want a more expeditious process. In response, BLM has been asked to submit a report due to Congress in 2006 recommending whether withdrawn lands can be open to entry.

Many of these withdrawn lands, referred to as d-1 withdrawals because the public land orders withdrawing these lands were authorized under Section 17(d) (1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, are selected by the State of Alaska or Native corporations and are included in other administrative or Congressional withdrawals. Even if withdrawals are lifted, selected lands will remain segregated until the land is conveyed or selections are relinquished. Some lands under study include national wildlife refuge, park and forest systems and conservation units which may have more restrictive or additional administrative procedures to follow before mining or leasing can occur.

The public can review maps depicting withdrawn lands at BLM offices in Anchorage, Fairbanks, Kotzebue, Nome and Juneau. A 90-day comment period ends September 15 and people are encouraged to visit those BLM offices to view maps of the withdrawn areas. Additional information and copies of the maps can be obtained by calling Dave Mushovic at 271-3293 or Susan Lavin at 271-3826.

The report BLM is preparing is advisory in nature and no environmental analysis is required under the National Environmental Policy Act. The BLM will focus its recommendations on BLM managed lands, but will incorporate recommendations from other federal land management agencies into the report.



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Alaska State Office
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599
<http://www.ak.blm.gov>



Dear Stakeholders:

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is preparing a report for the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress. The report will review certain Public Land Orders (PLOs) that withdrew millions of acres of Federal land in Alaska for study and classification purposes. The report will consider whether any of these withdrawn lands should be opened to entry under the public land laws, including mining or mineral leasing. Through this letter and other public notice, BLM is requesting comments regarding opening the withdrawn lands during a 90-day comment period ending Sept. 15, 2005.

The PLOs under review are a series of orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior in the 1970's under the authority of Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and are referred to as "d-1" PLOs or withdrawals. Most of the original d-1 withdrawals closed or segregated the lands from entry under all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws. One exception was PLO No. 5180 which allowed location for metalliferous minerals. The purpose of these orders was to maintain the status quo of the lands in order to complete inventories and assess resources for consideration in land management objectives. The BLM's current land use planning process serves as the means to review the d-1 withdrawals and make determinations regarding opening lands. However, schedules, time-frame requirements, and priorities for this process are a frustration for many stakeholders. In response to this concern, Congress, through the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of Dec. 10, 2004, directed the Secretary to submit a report that determines if any lands withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs can be opened to entry.

In many instances, the lands withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs are included in other administrative or Congressional withdrawals or are selected by the State of Alaska or ANCSA Native corporations. Each additional withdrawal or selection has its own independent authority and closes or segregates the lands to certain uses based on its own terms. Many d-1 withdrawals include lands that have now been added to the National Wildlife Refuge, Park and Forest systems or other conservation system units. The federal managing agency for these units will be asked to review and submit comments.

The BLM will make recommendations for d-1 lands managed by BLM and is responsible for preparing the overall report. Preparation and submission of the report is advisory only and not an action requiring environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Maps showing the d-1 withdrawal lands are available for review at the following BLM offices:

- Alaska State Office, Public Information Center, 222 W. 7th Ave, Anchorage, tele. 907.271.5960
- Northern Field Office, Public Information Center, 1150 University Ave, Fairbanks, tele. 907.474.2251 or 907.474.2252
- Glennallen Field Office, Mile 186.5 Glenn Highway, Glennallen, tele. 907.822.3217
- Kotzebue Field Station, 207 Third Street, Kotzebue, tele. 907. 442.3430
- Nome Field Station, Federal Building, 240 Front Street, Nome, Alaska, tele. 907.443.2177
- Juneau Mineral Information Center, 100 Savikko Road, Douglas, tele. 907.364.1554

A set of maps can be provided upon written request at the address listed below.

Send written comments and maps requests to:

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK-932)
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599

Direct questions to Dave Mushovic, 907-271-3293 or Susan Lavin, 907-271-3826.

Sincerely yours,

Henri Bisson
Alaska State Director

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Fact Sheet

What is the action?

The Bureau of Land Management (BLM) is preparing a report for the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress in accordance with Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of Dec. 10, 2004, Public Law 108-452. This law requires:

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act the Secretary shall:

- Review withdrawals made pursuant to Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) hereafter “d-1” to determine if any portion of the withdrawn lands can be opened to entry under the public land laws
- Provide for public notice and comment
- Submit to House and Senate committees a report that makes recommendations as to lands that can be opened

What are “d-1” withdrawals?

The d-1 withdrawals are a series of Public Land Orders (PLOs) issued by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of Section 17(d)(1) of ANCSA that withdrew and reserved Federal lands in Alaska for study and classification. These d-1 withdrawals closed or segregated the lands from entry and disposal under all the public land laws (including mining and mineral leasing laws) except for PLO No. 5180, which allowed location for metalliferous minerals. The purpose of these orders was to maintain the status quo of the lands in order to complete inventories and assess resources for consideration in land management objectives for present and future public needs. Although the Secretary of the Interior has the authority to modify or revoke these withdrawals, such action usually occurs following the completion of land use plans. It will be many years before BLM can complete land use plans on all of the d-1 lands it currently manages.

What will happen?

There are millions of acres of Federal lands withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs. The BLM will review and map the d-1 PLOs and identify the specific closures authorized by each order. The BLM will assess each BLM-managed area to determine the extent of available information regarding resource values, prior planning decisions, and land ownership patterns. Based on available data and known management objectives, BLM will make recommendations to Congress on lands that can be opened to entry, primarily for mining and mineral leasing.

Other Federal agencies also manage lands subject to d-1 withdrawals. Many of the additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Park System, and the National Forest System created by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) were previously included in d-1 withdrawals. These Federal agencies will be asked to make recommendations on whether to lift or maintain the d-1 withdrawals on lands under their jurisdiction.

The report to Congress will contain recommendations as required by Section 207. This report is advisory only and does not require environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

Many d-1 lands are also included in other administrative withdrawals or Congressional withdrawals established under independent authorities other than d-1. Also many d-1 lands are segregated from appropriation under the public land laws by State of Alaska or ANCSA Native corporation selections.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Overlapping withdrawals independent of d-1 PLOs and selection applications will continue to keep lands closed under their own terms regardless of any recommendation or action on the d-1 withdrawals.

How is the public involved?

The law requires the Secretary to provide an opportunity for public notice and comment. Public notice of the report is being done through direct mailing, newspaper ads, agency publications, and press releases. The BLM is providing a 90 day public comment period.

What information is displayed on the maps?

The two statewide maps display lands that are affected by the d-1 withdrawals, the location of existing federally recorded mining claims, and pending selections filed by the State of Alaska and ANCSA Native corporations. One map shows BLM-managed lands located outside of conservation system units and special areas designated by ANILCA. The other map shows d-1 lands located within conservation system units (refuges, parks, wild and scenic rivers), national conservation and recreation areas, and national forests. Please note on the legends for both statewide maps that the green and purple colors indicate the two general categories of the segregation of the land created by the d-1 withdrawals.

Both statewide maps are divided into 12 geographic areas. For each of these 12 areas, there is a map that identifies individual d-1 withdrawals, conservation system units, and pending State and Native selections. For the area maps, the lands previously denoted in purple are further broken down and each d-1 withdrawal is individually identified by color. The map legend identifies the PLO number and the extent of the segregation created by the individual d-1 withdrawal.

How do I make comments?

We suggest you use the two statewide maps to locate areas of interest and importance to you to determine whether these areas are affected by d-1 withdrawals. Then review the specific area map for those locations to obtain more detailed information.

Please submit your comments and supporting rationale as to which lands withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs can be opened to entry or if the d-1 withdrawal should be maintained. To help assess the comments please include:

- Area map number(s) 1 through 12 as well as other geographic references that would help identify specific lands that concern you. *For example: Area Map 2, twelve miles due north of Chicken.*
- Reference to PLO number for the specific d-1 withdrawal
- Specific information or knowledge of the area or its resources that concerns you

Send written comments to:

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK-932)
222 W. Seventh Ave., #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599

BLM Alaska Section 207 Congressional Report Mailing List 06/10/05 (707 total/84 letters & maps/623 letters only)

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
RESOURCE ADVISORY COUNCIL														
1	GREGORY	BEISCHER		BRISTOL ENV & ENG SERVICES CORP	2000 W INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT RD #C1		ANCHORAGE	AK	99502	AKRAC	X			
2	CHARLIE	BODDY		USIBELLI COAL MINE INC	100 CUSHMAN ST STE 210		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	AKRAC	X			
3	TOM	CRAFFORD		ALASKA DNR	9501 NETTLETON DRIVE		ANCHORAGE	AK	99507	AKRAC	X			
4	PHILIP	DRIVER		MIDNIGHT SUN ADVENTURES	1306 E 26TH AVE		ANCHORAGE	AK	99508	AKRAC	X			
5	RANDALL	FRANK		SOURDOUGH FUEL	PO BOX 81109		FAIRBANKS	AK	99708-1109	AKRAC	X			
6	TERESA	IMM		ARCTIC SLOPE REG CORP	3900 C ST STE 801		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5963	AKRAC	X			
7	SANDRA	KEY			PO BOX 790		COOPER LANDING	AK	99572	AKRAC	X			
8	JUNE	MCATEE		CALISTA CORP	301 CALISTA CT # A		ANCHORAGE	AK	99518-3028	AKRAC	X			
9	SUZANNE	MCCARTHY		RIVER WRANGELLERS	PO BOX 146		GLENNALLEN	AK	99586	AKRAC	X			
10	SUSAN	OLSEN		AK QUIET RIGHTS COALITION	8601 SULTANA DR		ANCHORAGE	AK	99516	AKRAC	X			
11	JIM	POSEY		MUNICIPAL LIGHT POWER	1200 E FIRST AVE		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	AKRAC	X			
12	LARRY AND JUNE	TAYLOR		FORTY MILE RIVERBOAT TOURS	PO BOX 101		EAGLE	AK	99738	AKRAC	X			
13	KEITH	TRYCK		TRYCK CONSULTING	3050 ADMIRALTY BAY DR		ANCHORAGE	AK	99515	AKRAC	X			
14	DAVID	VAN DEN BERG		ARCTICWILD	PO BOX 80562		FAIRBANKS	AK	99708	AKRAC	X			
STATE OF ALASKA														
15				AK COASTAL MGMT PROGRAM	302 GOLD ST STE 202		JUNEAU	AK	99801	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
16				AK COASTAL MGMT PROGRAM	550 W 7TH AVE STE 1660		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
17				OFC OF THE GOVERNOR	550 W 7TH AVE STE 1700		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
18				OFC OF THE GOVERNOR	PO BOX 110001		JUNEAU	AK	99811-0001	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
19	BOB	LOEFFLER		DNR DIV OF MINING LAND & WATER	550 7TH AVE STE 1070		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	STATE OF ALASKA	X	X	X	
20	RICHARD	HUGHES		AK MINERALS COMMISSION	211 CUSHMAN ST		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
21				COMMISSIONERS OFC DNR	400 WILLOUGHBY AVE 5TH FL		JUNEAU	AK	99801-1724	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
22				COMMISSIONERS OFC DNR	550 W 7TH AVE STE 1400		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	STATE OF ALASKA	X			
BOROUGH & CITIES														
23				ALEUTIANS EAST BOROUGH	PO BOX 349		SAND POINT	AK	99661	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
24				BRISTOL BAY BOROUGH	PO BOX 189		NAKNEK	AK	99633	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
25				CITY AND BOROUGH OF JUNEAU	155 S SEWARD ST		JUNEAU	AK	99801	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
26				CITY AND BOROUGH OF SITKA	100 LINCOLN ST		SITKA	AK	99835	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
27	SKIP	RYMAN		CITY AND BOROUGH OF YAKUTAT	BOX 160		YAKUTAT	AK	99689	BOROUGH/CITIES	X		X	
28				DENALI BOROUGH	PO BOX 480		HEALY	AK	99743	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
29				FAIRBANKS NORTH STAR BOROUGH	PO BOX 71267		FAIRBANKS	AK	99707	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
30				HAINES BOROUGH	PO BOX 1049		HAINES	AK	99827	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
31				KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH	144 N BINKLEY ST		SOLDOTNA	AK	99669	BOROUGH/CITIES	X	X		
32				KETCHIKAN GATEWAY BOROUGH	344 FRONT ST		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
33				KODIAK ISLAND BOROUGH	710 MILL BAY RD		KODIAK	AK	99615	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
34	MARRE	SMITH		LAKE PENINSULA BOROUGH	PO BOX 595		KING SALMON	AK	99613	BOROUGH/CITIES	X	X		
35				MUNICIPALITY OF ANCHORAGE	PO BOX 196650		ANCHORAGE	AK	99519-6650	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
36				NORTH SLOPE BOROUGH	PO BOX 69		BARROW	AK	99723	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
37				NW ARCTIC BOROUGH	PO BOX 1110		KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
38				MATANUSKA SUSITNA BOROUGH	350 E DAHLIA AVE		PALMER	AK	99645	BOROUGH/CITIES	X			
39				CITY OF ADAK	PO BOX 2011		ADAK	AK	99546	BOROUGH/CITIES				
40				CITY OF AKHIOK	PO BOX 5050		AKHIOK	AK	99615	BOROUGH/CITIES				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
41				CITY OF AKIAK	PO BOX 187		AKIAK	AK	99552	BOROUGHSCITIES				
42				CITY OF AKUTAN	PO BOX 109		AKUTAN	AK	99553	BOROUGHSCITIES				
43				CITY OF ALAKANUK	PO BOX 167		ALAKANUK	AK	99554	BOROUGHSCITIES				
44				CITY OF ALEKNAGIK	PO BOX 33		ALEKNAGIK	AK	99555	BOROUGHSCITIES				
45				CITY OF ALLAKAKET	PO BOX 30		ALLAKAKET	AK	99720	BOROUGHSCITIES				
46				CITY OF AMBLER	PO BOX 9		AMBLER	AK	99786	BOROUGHSCITIES				
47	DOROTHY	HOPSON		CITY OF ANAKTUVUK PASS	P O BOX 21030		ANAKTUVUK PASS	AK	99721	BOROUGHSCITIES				
48				CITY OF ANDERSON	PO BOX 3100		ANDERSON	AK	99744	BOROUGHSCITIES				
49				CITY OF ANGOON	PO BOX 189		ANGOON	AK	99820	BOROUGHSCITIES				
50				CITY OF ANIAK	PO BOX 189		ANIAK	AK	99557	BOROUGHSCITIES				
51				CITY OF ANVIK	PO BOX 50		ANVIK	AK	99558	BOROUGHSCITIES				
52				CITY OF ATKA	PO BOX 47070		ATKA	AK	99547	BOROUGHSCITIES				
53	HERMAN	KIGNAK	SR	CITY OF ATQASUK	PO BOX 91119		ATQASUK	AK	99791	BOROUGHSCITIES				
54	JIM	VORDERSTRASSE		CITY OF BARROW	PO BOX 629		BARROW	AK	99723	BOROUGHSCITIES				
55				CITY OF BETHEL	PO BOX 1388		BETHEL	AK	99559	BOROUGHSCITIES				
56				CITY OF BETTLES	PO BOX 26023		BETTLES FIELD	AK	99726	BOROUGHSCITIES				
57	BRIAN	CROCKETT		CITY OF BREVIG MISSION	PO BOX 85021		BREVIG MISSION	AK	99785	BOROUGHSCITIES				
58				CITY OF BUCKLAND	PO BOX 49		BUCKLAND	AK	99727	BOROUGHSCITIES				
59				CITY OF CHEFORNAK	PO BOX 29		CHEFORNAK	AK	99561	BOROUGHSCITIES				
60				CITY OF CHEVAK	PO BOX 136		CHEVAK	AK	99563	BOROUGHSCITIES				
61				CITY OF CHIGNIK	PO BOX 110		CHIGNIK	AK	99564	BOROUGHSCITIES				
62				CITY OF CHUATHBALUK	PO BOX CHU		CHUATHBALUK	AK	99557	BOROUGHSCITIES				
63				CITY OF CLARKS POINT	P O BOX 110		CLARKS POINT	AK	99569	BOROUGHSCITIES				
64				CITY OF COFFMAN COVE	PO BOX 18135		COFFMAN COVE	AK	99918	BOROUGHSCITIES				
65				CITY OF COLD BAY	PO BOX 10		COLD BAY	AK	99571	BOROUGHSCITIES				
66				CITY OF CORDOVA	PO BOX 1210		CORDOVA	AK	99574	BOROUGHSCITIES				
67				CITY OF CRAIG	PO BOX 725		CRAIG	AK	99921	BOROUGHSCITIES		X		
68	RONALD	MOTO	SR	CITY OF DEERING	PO BOX 36049		DEERING	AK	99736	BOROUGHSCITIES				
69	DAVID	ZIMMERMAN		CITY OF DELTA JUNCTION	PO BOX 229		DELTA JUNCTION	AK	99737	BOROUGHSCITIES		X		
70				CITY OF DILLINGHAM	P O BOX 889		DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	BOROUGHSCITIES				
71				CITY OF DIOMEDE	PO BOX 7039		LITTLE DIOMEDE	AK	99762	BOROUGHSCITIES				
72				CITY OF EAGLE	PO BOX 1901		EAGLE	AK	99738	BOROUGHSCITIES				
73				CITY OF EEK	PO BOX 09		EEK	AK	99578	BOROUGHSCITIES				
74				CITY OF EGEKIK	PO BOX 189		EGEKIK	AK	99579	BOROUGHSCITIES				
75				CITY OF EKWOK	P O BOX 49		EKWOK	AK	99580	BOROUGHSCITIES				
76	PAUL	NAGARUK		CITY OF ELIM	PO BOX 39009		ELIM	AK	99739	BOROUGHSCITIES				
77				CITY OF EMMONAK	PO BOX 9		EMMONAK	AK	99581	BOROUGHSCITIES				
78				CITY OF FAIRBANKS	800 CUSHMAN ST		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	BOROUGHSCITIES				
79				CITY OF FALSE PASS	PO BOX 50		FALSE PASS	AK	99583	BOROUGHSCITIES				
80				CITY OF FORT YUKON	PO BOX 269		FORT YUKON	AK	99740	BOROUGHSCITIES				
81				CITY OF GALENA	PO BOX 149		GALENA	AK	99741	BOROUGHSCITIES				
82				CITY OF GAMBELL	PO BOX 189		GAMBELL	AK	99742	BOROUGHSCITIES				
83				CITY OF GOLOVIN	PO BOX 62059		GOLOVIN	AK	99762	BOROUGHSCITIES				
84				CITY OF GOODNEWS BAY	P O BOX 139		GOODNEWS BAY	AK	99589	BOROUGHSCITIES				
85				CITY OF GRAYLING	PO BOX 89		GRAYLING	AK	99590	BOROUGHSCITIES				
86				CITY OF HOLY CROSS	PO BOX 203		HOLY CROSS	AK	99602	BOROUGHSCITIES				
87				CITY OF HOMER	491 E PIONEER AVE		HOMER	AK	99603	BOROUGHSCITIES				
88				CITY OF HOONAH	PO BOX 360		HOONAH	AK	99829	BOROUGHSCITIES				
89				CITY OF HOOPER BAY	PO BOX 29		HOOPER BAY	AK	99604	BOROUGHSCITIES				
90				CITY OF HOUSTON	PO BOX 940027		HOUSTON	AK	99694	BOROUGHSCITIES				
91				CITY OF HUGHES	PO BOX 45010		HUGHES	AK	99745	BOROUGHSCITIES				
92				CITY OF HUSLIA	PO BOX 10		HUSLIA	AK	99746	BOROUGHSCITIES				
93				CITY OF HYDABURG	PO BOX 49		HYDABURG	AK	99922	BOROUGHSCITIES				
94				CITY OF KACHEMAK	PO BOX 958		HOMER	AK	99603	BOROUGHSCITIES				
95				CITY OF KAKE	PO BOX 500		KAKE	AK	99830	BOROUGHSCITIES				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
96	LON	SONSALLA		CITY OF KAKTOVIK	PO BOX 27		KAKTOVIK	AK	99747	BOROUGHSCITIES				
97				CITY OF KALTAG	PO BOX 9		KALTAG	AK	99748	BOROUGHSCITIES				
98				CITY OF KASAAN	PO BOX KXA		KASAAN	AK	99950	BOROUGHSCITIES				
99				CITY OF KENAI	210 FIDALGO AVE STE 200		KENAI	AK	99611	BOROUGHSCITIES				
100				CITY OF KETCHIKAN	334 FRONT ST		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	BOROUGHSCITIES				
101				CITY OF KIANA	PO BOX 150		KIANA	AK	99749	BOROUGHSCITIES				
102				CITY OF KING COVE	PO BOX 37		KING COVE	AK	99612	BOROUGHSCITIES				
103				CITY OF KIVALINA	PO BOX 50079		KIVALINA	AK	99750	BOROUGHSCITIES				
104				CITY OF KLAWOCK	PO BOX 469		KLAWOCK	AK	99925	BOROUGHSCITIES				
105				CITY OF KOBUK	PO BOX 20		KOBUK	AK	99751	BOROUGHSCITIES				
106				CITY OF KODIAK	710 MILLBAY RD RM 220		KODIAK	AK	99615	BOROUGHSCITIES				
107				CITY OF KOTLIK	PO BOX 20268		KOTLIK	AK	99620	BOROUGHSCITIES				
108				CITY OF KOTZEBUE	PO BOX 46		KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	BOROUGHSCITIES				
109				CITY OF KOYUK	PO BOX 53029		KOYUK	AK	99753	BOROUGHSCITIES				
110				CITY OF KOYUKUK	PO BOX 49		KOYUKUK	AK	99754	BOROUGHSCITIES				
111				CITY OF KUPREANOF	PO BOX 50		PETERSBURG	AK	99833	BOROUGHSCITIES				
112				CITY OF LARSEN BAY	PO BOX 8		LARSEN BAY	AK	99624	BOROUGHSCITIES				
113				CITY OF LOWER KALSKAG	PO BOX 69		LOWER KALSKAG	AK	99626	BOROUGHSCITIES				
114				CITY OF MANOKOTAK	PO BOX 170		MANOKOTAK	AK	99628-0170	BOROUGHSCITIES				
115				CITY OF MARSHALL	PO BOS 9		MARSHALL	AK	99585	BOROUGHSCITIES				
116				CITY OF MCGRATH	PO BOX 30		MCGRATH	AK	99627	BOROUGHSCITIES				
117				CITY OF MEKORYUK	PO BOX 29		MEKORYUK	AK	99630	BOROUGHSCITIES				
118				CITY OF MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	PO BOX 32085		MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	AK	99632	BOROUGHSCITIES				
119				CITY OF NAPAKIAK	PO BOX 34009		NAPAKIAK	AK	99634	BOROUGHSCITIES				
120				CITY OF NAPASKIAK	PO BOX 6109		NAPASKIAK	AK	99559	BOROUGHSCITIES				
121				CITY OF NENANA	PO BOX 70		NENANA	AK	99760	BOROUGHSCITIES				
122				CITY OF NEW STUYAHOK	PO BOX 10		NEW STUYAHOK	AK	99636	BOROUGHSCITIES				
123				CITY OF NEWHALEN	PO BOX 165		NEWHALEN	AK	99606	BOROUGHSCITIES				
124				CITY OF NIGHTMUTE	PO BOX 90010		NIGHTMUTE	AK	99690	BOROUGHSCITIES				
125				CITY OF NIKOLAI	PO BOX 9145		NIKOLAI	AK	99691	BOROUGHSCITIES				
126				CITY OF NOME	PO BOX 281		NOME	AK	99762	BOROUGHSCITIES				
127				CITY OF NONDALTON	PO BOX 089		NONDALTON	AK	99640	BOROUGHSCITIES				
128				CITY OF NOORVIK	PO BOX 146		NOORVIK	AK	99763	BOROUGHSCITIES				
129				CITY OF NORTH POLE	125 SNOWMAN LANE		NORTH POLE	AK	99705	BOROUGHSCITIES				
130				CITY OF NUIQSUT	PO BOX 148		NUIQSUT	AK	99789	BOROUGHSCITIES				
131				CITY OF NULATO	PO BOX 65009		NULATO	AK	99765	BOROUGHSCITIES				
132				CITY OF NUNAM IQUA	PO BOX 26		NUNAM IQUA	AK	99666	BOROUGHSCITIES				
133				CITY OF NUNAPITCHUK	PO BOX 190		NUNAPITCHUK	AK	99641	BOROUGHSCITIES				
134				CITY OF OLD HARBOR	PO BOX 109		OLD HARBOR	AK	99643	BOROUGHSCITIES				
135				CITY OF OUZINKIE	PO BOX 109		OZINKIE	AK	99644	BOROUGHSCITIES				
136	TOM	HEALY		CITY OF PALMER	231 W EVERGREEN AVE		PALMER	AK	99645	BOROUGHSCITIES				
137				CITY OF PELICAN	BOX 737		PELICAN	AK	99832	BOROUGHSCITIES				
138				CITY OF PETERSBURG	PO BOX 329		PETERSBURG	AK	99833	BOROUGHSCITIES				
139				CITY OF PILOT POINT	PO BOX 430		PILOT POINT	AK	99649	BOROUGHSCITIES				
140				CITY OF PILOT STATION	PO BOX 5040		PILOT STATION	AK	99650	BOROUGHSCITIES				
141				CITY OF PLATINUM	PO BOX 47		PLATINUM	AK	99651-0047	BOROUGHSCITIES				
142	DAROLD	FRANKSON		CITY OF POINT HOPE	PO BOX 169		POINT HOPE	AK	99766	BOROUGHSCITIES				
143				CITY OF PORT ALEXANDER	PO BOX 8068		PORT ALEXANDER	AK	99836	BOROUGHSCITIES		X		
144				CITY OF PORT HEIDEN	PO BOX 49050		PORT HEIDEN	AK	99549	BOROUGHSCITIES				
145				CITY OF PORT LIONS	PO BOX 110		PORT LIONS	AK	99550	BOROUGHSCITIES				
146				CITY OF QUINHAGAK	PO BOX 90		QUINHAGAK	AK	99655	BOROUGHSCITIES				
147				CITY OF RUBY	PO BOX 90		RUBY	AK	99768	BOROUGHSCITIES				
148				CITY OF RUSSIAN MISSION	PO BOX 49		RUSSIAN MISSION	AK	99657	BOROUGHSCITIES				
149				CITY OF SAINT GEORGE	PO BOX 929		SAINT GEORGE	AK	99591	BOROUGHSCITIES				
150				CITY OF SAINT MARYS	PO BOX 209		SAINT MARYS	AK	99658	BOROUGHSCITIES				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
151				CITY OF SAINT MICHAEL	PO BOX 59070		SAINT MICHAEL	AK	99659	BOROUGHSCITIES				
152				CITY OF SAINT PAUL	PO BOX 901		SAINT PAUL ISLAND	AK	99660	BOROUGHSCITIES				
153				CITY OF SAND POINT	PO BOX 249		SAND POINT	AK	99661	BOROUGHSCITIES				
154				CITY OF SAVOONGA	PO BOX 40		SAVOONGA	AK	99769	BOROUGHSCITIES				
155				CITY OF SAXMAN	RT 2 BOX 1 SAXMAN		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	BOROUGHSCITIES				
156				CITY OF SCAMMON BAY	PO BOX 90		SCAMMON BAY	AK	99662	BOROUGHSCITIES				
157				CITY OF SELAWIK	PO BOX 99		SELAWIK	AK	99770	BOROUGHSCITIES				
158				CITY OF SELDOVIA	DRAWER B		SELDOVIA	AK	99663	BOROUGHSCITIES				
159				CITY OF SEWARD	PO BOX 167		SEWARD	AK	99664	BOROUGHSCITIES				
160				CITY OF SHAGELUK	PO BOX 110		SHAGELUK	AK	99665	BOROUGHSCITIES				
161				CITY OF SHAKTOOLIK	PO BOX 10		SHAKTOOLIK	AK	99771	BOROUGHSCITIES				
162				CITY OF SHISHMAREF	PO BOX 72083		SHISHMAREF	AK	99772	BOROUGHSCITIES				
163				CITY OF SHUNGNAK	PO BOX 59		SHUNGNAK	AK	99773	BOROUGHSCITIES				
164				CITY OF SKAGWAY	PO BOX 415		SKAGWAY	AK	99840	BOROUGHSCITIES				
165				CITY OF SOLDOTNA	177 N BIRCH ST		SOLDOTNA	AK	99671	BOROUGHSCITIES				
166				CITY OF STEBBINS	PO BOX 22		STEBBINS	AK	99671	BOROUGHSCITIES				
167				CITY OF TANANA	PO BOX 77249		TANANA	AK	99777	BOROUGHSCITIES				
168				CITY OF TELLER	PO BOX 548		TELLER	AK	99778	BOROUGHSCITIES				
169				CITY OF TENAKEE SPRINGS	PO BOX 52		TENAKEE SPRINGS	AK	99778	BOROUGHSCITIES				
170				CITY OF THORNE BAY	PO BOX 19110		THORNE BAY	AK	99919	BOROUGHSCITIES				
171				CITY OF TOGIAK	PO BOX 190		TOGIAK	AK	99678	BOROUGHSCITIES				
172				CITY OF TOOKSOK BAY	PO BOX 37008		TOOKSOK BAY	AK	99637	BOROUGHSCITIES				
173				CITY OF UNALAKLEET	PO BOX 28		UNALAKLEET	AK	99684	BOROUGHSCITIES				
174				CITY OF UNALASKA	PO BOX 610		UNALASKA	AK	99685	BOROUGHSCITIES				
175				CITY OF UPPER KALSKAG	PO BOX 80		UPPER KALSKAG	AK	99607	BOROUGHSCITIES				
176				CITY OF VALDEZ	PO BOX 307		VALDEZ	AK	99686	BOROUGHSCITIES				
177				CITY OF WAINWRIGHT	PO BOX 9		WAINWRIGHT	AK	99782	BOROUGHSCITIES				
178				CITY OF WALES	PO BOX 489		WALES	AK	99783	BOROUGHSCITIES				
179				CITY OF WASILLA	290 E HERNING AVE		WASILLA	AK	99654	BOROUGHSCITIES				
180				CITY OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	PO BOX 130		WHITE MOUNTAIN	AK	99784	BOROUGHSCITIES				
181				CITY OF WHITTIER	PO BOX 608		WHITTIER	AK	99693	BOROUGHSCITIES				
182				CITY OF WRANGELL	PO BOX 531		WRANGELL	AK	99929	BOROUGHSCITIES				
183				METLAKATLA INDIAN COMMUNITY	PO BOX 8		METLAKATLA	AK	99926	BOROUGHSCITIES				
NATIVE ORGANIZATIONS														
184				AHTNA INC	PO BOX 649		GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSA REGCORPS	X		X	
185				ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORP	PO BOX 129	1230 AGVIK ST	BARROW	AK	99723-0129	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
186				BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 1008		NOME	AK	99762-1008	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
187				BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORP	800 CORDOVA ST STE 200		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501-6299	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
188	ATTN LAND DEPT			CALISTA CORP	301 CALISTA COURT STE A		ANCHORAGE	AK	99518-3028	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
189	ATTN LAND DEPT			COOK INLET REGION INC	PO BOX 93330		ANCHORAGE	AK	99509-3330	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
190	ATTN LANDS AND NAT RES DEPT			DOYON LTD	1 DOYON PL STE 300		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701-2941	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
191				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	PO BOX 49		KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
192	ATTN JEFF NELSON			NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	1001 E BENSON BLVD		ANCHORAGE	AK	99508	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
193				SEALASKA CORP	ONE SEALASKA PLAZA STE 400		JUNEAU	AK	99801-1276	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
194				ALEUT CORP	ONE ALEUT PLAZA	4000 OLD SEWARD HWY #300	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-6079	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
195				KONIAG INC	ANGLO ENERGY BLDG	4300 B ST STE 407	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
196				CHUGACH ALASKA CORP	560 E 34TH AVE STE 300		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSA REGCORPS	X			
197				AFOGNAK NATIVE CORP	215 MISSION RD STE 212		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSA/VILLAGECORPS				
198				AHTNA INC	CHEESHA NA INC	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSA/VILLAGECORPS				
199				AHTNA INC	GAKONA CORP	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSA/VILLAGECORPS				
200				AHTNA INC	KLUTI KAAH CORP	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSA/VILLAGECORPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
201				AHTNA INC	CANTWELL YEDATENENA CORP	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
202				AHTNA INC	MENTASTA INC	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
203				AHTNA INC	TAZLINA INC	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
204				AHTNA INC	STA KEH CORP	PO BOX 649	GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0649	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
205				AKHIOK-KAGUYAK INC	1400 W BENSON BLVD STE 350		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
206				AKIACHAK LTD	PO BOX 51010		AKIACHAK	AK	99551	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
207				AKUTAN CORP	PO BOX 8		AKUTAN	AK	99553	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
208				ALAKANUK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 89		ALAKANUK	AK	99554	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
209				ALASKA PENINSULA CORP	MESHIK INC	800 CORDOVA ST STE 103	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
210				ALASKA PENINSULA CORP	KOKHANOK NATIVE CORP	800 CORDOVA ST STE 103	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
211				ALASKA PENINSULA CORP	NEUHALEN NATIVE CORP	800 CORDOVA ST STE 103	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
212				ALASKA PENINSULA CORP	UGASHIK NATIVE CORP	800 CORDOVA ST STE 103	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
213				ALASKA PENINSULA CORP	QINUYANG LTD	800 CORDOVA ST STE 103	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
214				ALEKNAGIK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 1630		DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
215				ALEXANDER CREEK INC	8126 WMSTERIA		ANCHORAGE	AK	99502	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
216				ANTON LARSEN INC	PO BOX 1366		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
217				ARVIQ INC	PO BOX 9		PLATINUM	AK	99651	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
218				ASKINUK CORP	PO BOX 89		SCAMMON BAY	AK	99662	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
219	MOSES A.	PAVILA	SR	ATMAUTLUAK LTD (Traditional council)	PO BOX 6568		ATMAUTLUAK	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS		X		
220	JIMMY	NAYUKOK		ATQASUK CORP	PO BOX 91021		ATQASUK	AK	99791	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
221				ATXAM CORP	PO BOX 47001		ATKA	AK	99547	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
222				AYAKULIK INC	PO BOX 8801		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
223				AZACHOROK INC	PO BOX 32213		MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	AK	99632	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
224				BAAN O YEEL KON CORP	PO BOX 74558		FAIRBANKS	AK	99707	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
225				BAY VIEW INC	4651 CASCADE CIR		ANCHORAGE	AK	99502	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
226				BAY VIEW INC	PO BOX 233407		ANCHORAGE	AK	99523-3407	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
227	DIXIE	DAYO		BEAN RIDGE CORP	PO BOX 862062		FAIRBANKS	AK	99708	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
228				BEAVER KWITCHIN CORP	PO BOX 24090		BEAVER	AK	99724	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
229				BECHAROF CORP	1225 E INTL AIRPORT RD STE 135		ANCHORAGE	AK	99518	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
230				BELKOFSKI CORP	PO BOX 46		KING COVE	AK	99612	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
231				BELLS FLATS NATIVES GROUP INC	PO BOX 54		SOLDOTNA	AK	99669	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
232				BETHEL NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 719		BETHEL	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
233				BREVIG MISSION NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 85024		BREVIG MISSION	AK	99785	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
234				CAPE FOX CORP	PO BOX 8558		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
235				CASWELL NATIVE CORP	HC 89 BOX 83		WILLOW	AK	99688	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
236				CHALKYITSIK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 53		CHALKYITSIK	AK	99788	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
237				CHALUKA CORP	8630 ANGE ST		ANCHORAGE	AK	99515	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
238				CHEFARNRMUTE INC	PO BOX 70		CHEFORNAK	AK	99561	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
239				CHENEGA CORP	PO BOX 60		CHENEGA BAY	AK	99674	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
240				CHEVAK CORP	PO BOX 179		CHEVAK	AK	99563	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
241				CHICKALOON-MOOSE CREEK NATIVE ASSOC INC	PO BOX 1105		CHICKALOON	AK	99674	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
242				CHIGNIK LAGOON NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 169		CHIGNIK LAGOON	AK	99565	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
243				CHIGNIK RIVER LTD	PO BOX 33		CHIGNIK LAKE	AK	99548	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
244				CHINURUK INC	NGTA INC	PO BOX NME	NIHGTMUTE	AK	99690	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
245				CHINURUK INC	UMKUMUTE LTD	PO BOX NME	NIGHTMUTE	AK	99690	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
246				CHITNA NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 3		CHITNA	AK	99566	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
247				CHOGGIUNG LTD	OHGSENAKALE CORP	PO BOX 330	DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
248				CHOGGIUNG LTD	EKUK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 330	DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
249				CHOGGIUNG LTD	PO BOX 330		DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
250				CHULONAWICK CORP	2635 DRAPER DR		ANCHORAGE	AK	99517	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
251				COUNCIL NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 1183		NOME	AK	99762	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
252				CULLY CORP	GENERAL DELIVERY		POINT LAY	AK	99790	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
253				DANZHIT HANLAI CORP	PO BOX 16		CIRCLE	AK	99733	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
254				DELOY GES INC	PO BOX 150		ANVIK	AK	99558	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
255				DELOYCHEET INC	PO BOX 206		HOLY CROSS	AK	99602	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
256	DONALD	HONEA	SR	DINEEGA CORP	PO BOX 28		RUBY	AK	99768	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
257				DINEEA CORP	PO BOX 71372		FAIRBANKS	AK	99707	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
258				DOT LAKE NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 275		DOT LAKE	AK	99737	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
259				EKLUTNA INC	16515 CENTERFIELD DR STE 201		EAGLE RIVER	AK	99577-7719	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
260				EKWOK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 42		EKWOK	AK	99580	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
261				ELIM NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 39010		ELIM	AK	99739	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
262				EMMONAK CORP	PO BOX 49		EMMONAK	AK	99581-0049	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
263				ENGLISH BAY CORP	1637 STANTON AVE		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
264				ENGLISH BAY CORP	PO BOX 8058		NANWALEK	AK	99603-6658	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
265				EVANSVILLE INC	122 1ST AVE STE 600		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
266				EYAK CORP	PO BOX 340		CORDOVA	AK	99574-0340	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
267				FAR WEST INC	PO BOX 124		HOMER	AK	99603	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
268				GANAA YOO LTD	MINEELGHAADZA LTD	3000 A ST STE 417	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
269				GANAA YOO LTD	KIKAGHAM LTD	3000 A ST STE 417	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
270				GANAA YOO LTD	NOTAAGHLEEDIN LTD	3000 A ST STE 417	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
271				GANAA YOO LTD	TAKATHLEE TADIN INC	3000 A ST STE 417	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
272				GOLD CREEK SUSITNA NATIVE ASSOC	PO BOX 847	C/O HAROLD LARSON	TALKEETNA	AK	99676	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
273				GOLDBELT INC	9097 GLACIER HWY STE 200		JUNEAU	AK	99801	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
274				GOLVIN NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 62099		GOLVIN	AK	99762	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
275				GWITCHYAA ZHEE CORP	PO BOX 329		FORT YUKON	AK	99740	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
276				HAIDA CORP	PO BOX 89		HYDABURG	AK	99922	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
277				HEEYALINDGE CORPORATION	BOX 9		GRAYLING	AK	99590	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
278				HUNA TOTEM CORP	9301 GLACIER HWY		JUNEAU	AK	99801	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
279				HUNGWITCHIN CORP	PO BOX 81927	APT 208	FAIRBANKS	AK	99708	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
280				IGIUGIG NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 4009		IGIUGIG	AK	99613-4009	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
281				INALIK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 7040		LITTLE DIOMEDE	AK	99762	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
282				IQFIJOUAQ CORP	PO BOX 49		EEK	AK	99578	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
283				ISANOTSKI CORP	101 ISANOTSKI DR		FALSE PASS	AK	99583	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
284				KAKE TRIBAL CORP	3017 CLINTON DR STE 100		JUNEAU	AK	99801	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
285				KAKTOVIK INUPIAT CORP	PO BOX 73		KAKTOVIK	AK	99747	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
286				KASIGLUK INCORPORATED	PO BOX 39		KASIGLUK	AK	99609	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
287				KAVILCO INC	PO BOX KXA		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
288				KENAI NATIVES ASSOC	215 FIDALGO ST STE 203		KENAI	AK	99611	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
289				KIAN TREE CORP	CANYON VILLAGE	PO BOX 111	FORT YUKON	AK	99740	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
290				KJIK CORP	4155 TUDOR CENTER DR STE 104		ANCHORAGE	AK	99508	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
291				KIKITAGRUK INUPIAT CORP	PO BOX 1050		KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
292				KING COVE CORP	PO BOX 38		KING COVE	AK	99612	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
293				KING ISLAND NATIVE CORP	BOX 992		NOME	AK	99762	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
294				KLAWOCK HEENYA CORP	PO BOX 129		KLAWOCK	AK	99925	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
295				KLUKWAN FOREST PRODUCTS INC	PO BOX 34659		JUNEAU	AK	99803	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
296				KLUKWAN INC	PO BOX 32077		JUNEAU	AK	99803-2077	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
297	KIM	MORRIS		KNIKATNU INC	PO BOX 872130		WASILLA	AK	99687-2130	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS	X			
298				KOKARMUIT CORP	PO BOX 195		AKIAK	AK	99552	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
299				KOLIGANEK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 5023		KOLIGANEK	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
300				KONGNIGKILNOMIUT YUITA CORP	PO BOX 20037		KOTLIK	AK	99620	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
301				KONIAG INC	KARLUK NATIVE CORP	ANGLO ENERGY BLDG 4300 B ST ST	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
302				KONIAG INC	NU NACHK PIT INC	ANGLO ENERGY BLDG 4300 B ST ST	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
303				KOOTZNOOWOO INC	8585 OLD DAIRY RD STE 201		JUNEAU	AK	99801	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
304				KOTLIK YUPIK CORP	PO BOX 20207		KOTLIK	AK	99620-0207	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
305				KOYITLOTSINA LTD	AALA KAA KA INC	1603 COLLEGE RD	FAIRBANKS	AK	99709-4175	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
306				KOYITLOTSINA LTD	ALATNA ENDEAVORS INC	1603 COLLEGE RD	FAIRBANKS	AK	99709-4175	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suffix	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
307				KOYITLOTSINA LTD	HADOHDLEEKAGA INC	1603 COLLEGE RD	FAIRBANKS	AK	99709-4175	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
308				KOYITLOTSINA LTD	BIN GOOGA INC	1603 COLLEGE RD	FAIRBANKS	AK	99709	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
309				KOYUK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 50		KOYUK	AK	99753	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
310				KUGKAKTUK LTD	PO BOX 36		KIPNUK	AK	99614	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
311				KUITSARAK INC	PO BOX 10		GOODNEWS BAY	AK	99589	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
312				KUSKOKWIM CORP	GEORGETOWN INC	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
313				KUSKOKWIM CORP	KIPCHAUGHPUK LTD	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
314				KUSKOKWIM CORP	LOWER KALSAG INC	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
315				KUSKOKWIM CORP	NAPAIMUTE LTD	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5951	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
316				KUSKOKWIM CORP	PO BOX 227		ANIAK	AK	99557	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
317				KUSKOKWIM CORP	4300 B ST STE 207		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
318				KUSKOKWIM CORP	RED DEVIL INC	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5951	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
319				KUSKOKWIM CORP	UPPER KALSAG INC	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
320				KUSKOKWIM CORP	SLEETMUTE LTD	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5951	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
321				KUSKOKWIM CORP	STONY RIVER VILLAGE	4300 B ST STE 207	ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
322	JOE	NUKAPIGAK		KUUKPIK CORP	PO BOX 187		NUQSUT	AK	99789-0187	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
323				KWETHLUK INC	PO BOX 109		KWETHLUK	AK	99621	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
324				KWIK INC	PO BOX 50		KWIGILLINGOK	AK	99622	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
325				LEISNOI INC	711 H ST		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
326				LEVELOCK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 109		LEVELOCK	AK	99625	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
327				LIME VILLAGE CO	PO BOX 92813		ANCHORAGE	AK	99509	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
328				LITNIK INC	PO BOX 1962		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
329				MANOKOTAK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 65		MANOKOTAK	AK	99628	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
330				MARYS IGLOO NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 590		TELLER	AK	99778	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
331				MASERCULIQ INC	PO BOX 90		MARSHALL	AK	99585	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
332				MENDAS CHAAG NATIVE CORP	457 CINDY DR		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
333				MINCHUMINA NATIVES INC	GENERAL DELIVERY		LAKE MINCHUMINA	AK	99575	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
334				MONTANA CREEK NATIVE ASSOC	HC 89 BOX 520		WILLOW	AK	99688	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
335				MTNT LIMITED	SESEUI INC	PO BOX 309	MCGRATH	AK	99627	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
336				MTNT LIMITED	CHAMAI INC	PO BOX 309	MCGRATH	AK	99627	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
337				MTNT LIMITED	DONLEE CORP	PO BOX 309	MCGRATH	AK	99627	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
338				MTNT LIMITED	GOLD CREEK	PO BOX 309	MCGRATH	AK	99627	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
339				NAGAMUT LTD	PO BOX 2105		BETHEL	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
340				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	DEERING IPNATCHIAK INC	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
341				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	KATYAK CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
342				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	KIVALINA SINAIKMEUT CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
343				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	KOOVUKMEUT INC	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
344				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	NAPAAKTUKMEUT CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
345				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	NUNACIAK CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
346				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	PUTOO CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
347				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	ISINGNAKMEUT INC	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
348				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	AKULIUK CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
349				NANA REGIONAL CORP INC	IVISAAPAAGMIT CORP	PO BOX 49	KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
350				NAPAKIAK CORP	PO BOX 34030		NAPAKIAK	AK	99634	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
351				NAPASKIAK INC	PO BOX 5069		NAPASKIAK	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
352				NATIVES OF KODIAK INC	215 MISSION DR #201		KODIAK	AK	99615-8999	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
353				NELSON LAGOON CORP	GENERAL DELIVERY		NELSON LAGOON	AK	99571-9999	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
354				NERKLIKIMATE NATIVE CORP	GENERAL DELIVERY		ST MARYS	AK	99658	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
355				NEWTOK CORP	PO BOX 5528		NEWTOK	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
356				NIMA CORP	PO BOX 52		MEKORYUK	AK	99630	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
357				NINILCHIK NATIVES ASSN INC	701 W 41ST AVE STE 201		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-6604	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
358				NORTHWAY NATIVES INC	PO BOX 476		NORTHWAY	AK	99764	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
359				NUNAKAJIAK YUPIK CORP	PO BOX 37068		TOKSOOK BAY	AK	99637	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suffix	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
360				NUNAMIUT CORP	PO BOX 21009		ANAKTUVIK PASS	AK	99721	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
361				NUNAPIGLLURAQ CORP	PO BOX 20187		KOTLIK	AK	99620	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
362				NUNAPITCHUK LTD	PO BOX 129		NUNAPITCHUK	AK	99641	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
363				OCEANSIDE CORP	2101 W 47TH AVE		ANCHORAGE	AK	99517	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
364				OCEANSIDE CORP	PO BOX 84		PERRYVILLE	AK	99648	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
365				OHOG INC	PO BOX 28		LOWER KALSAG	AK	99626	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
366				OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 71		OLD HARBOR	AK	99643	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
367				OLD HARBOR NATIVE CORP	323 CAROLYN ST		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
368				OLGOONIK CORP INC	PO BOX 27		WAINWRIGHT	AK	99782	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
369				OLSONVILLE INC	PO BOX 571		DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
370				OSCARVILLE NATIVE CORP	GENERAL DELIVERY		OSCARVILLE	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
371				OUNALASHKA CORP	PO BOX 149		UNALASKA	AK	99685	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
372				OUZINKIE NATIVE CORP	333 DENALI STE 220J		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
373				OUZINKIE NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 89		OUZINKIE	AK	99644	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
374				PAIMUIT CORP	GENERAL DELIVERY		HOOPER BAY	AK	99604	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
375				PAUGVIK INCORPORATED LTD	BOX 61		NAKNEK	AK	99633	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
376	DEBI	WILSONJACKO		PEDRO BAY CORP	PO BOX 47015		PEDRO BAY	AK	99647	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
377				PILOT POINT NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 487		PILOT POINT	AK	99649-0487	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
378				PILOT STATION INC	PO BOX 5059		PILOT STATION	AK	99650	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
379				PITKAS POINT NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 289		ST MARYS	AK	99658	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
380				POINT POSSESSION INC	1321 OXFORD DR		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
381				PORT GRAHAM CORP	PO BOX 5569		HOMER	AK	99603-5569	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
382				QANIRTUUQ INC	PO BOX 69		QUINHAGAK	AK	99655	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
383				QEMIRTALEK COAST CORP	PO BOX 5070		KONGIGANAK	AK	99559	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
384				QINARMIUT CO	GENERAL DELIVERY		TUNTUTULIAK	AK	99680	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
385				RUSSIAN MISSION NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 48		RUSSIAN MISSION	AK	99657	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
386				SAGUYAK INC	PO BOX 4		CLARKS POINT	AK	99569	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
387				SALAMATOF NATIVE ASSN INC	PO BOX 2682		KENAI	AK	99611-2682	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
388				SANAK CORP	PO BOX 194		SAND POINT	AK	99661	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
389				SAVOONGA NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 150		SAVOONGA	AK	99769	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
390				SEA LION CORP	PO BOX 87		HOOPER BAY	AK	99604	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
391				SEALASKA TIMBER CORP	400 MISSION ST		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
392				SELDOVIA NATIVE ASSN INC	PO DRAWER L		SELDOVIA	AK	99663	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
393				SETHDEYAAH CORP	PO BOX 56		MINTO	AK	99758-9999	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
394				SHAAN SEET INC	PO BOX 690		CRAIG	AK	99921	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
395				SHAKTOOLIK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 46		SHAKTOOLIK	AK	99771	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
396				SHEE ATIKA INC	201 KATLIAN ST STE 200		SITKA	AK	99835	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
397				SHISHMAREF NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 72151		SHISHMAREF	AK	99772	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
398				SHUMAGIN CORP	PO BOX 189		SAND POINT	AK	99661	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
399				SHUYAK INC	PO BOX 733		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
400				SITNASUAK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 905		NOME	AK	99762	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
401				SIVUQUA INC	PO BOX 101		GAMBELL	AK	99742	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
402				SOLOMON NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 243		NOME	AK	99762	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
403				ST GEORGE TANAQ CORP	2600 DENALI ST STE 300		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-2746	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
404				ST MARYS NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 149		ST MARYS	AK	99658	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS		X		
405				ST MICHAEL NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 59049		ST MICHAEL	AK	99659	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
406				STEBBINS NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 70110		STEBBINS	AK	99671	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
407				STUYAHOK LTD	PO BOX 50		NEW STUYAHOK	AK	99636	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
408				SWAN LAKE CORP	PO BOX 31		SHELDON POINT	AK	99666	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
409				TANACROSS INC	GENERAL DELIVERY		TANACROSS	AK	99776	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
410				TANADGUSIX CORP	BOX 88		ST PAUL ISLAND	AK	99660	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
411				TANADGUSIX CORPORATION	1500 WEST 33RD STE 220		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
412				TANALIAN INC	GENERAL DELIVERY		PORT ALSWORTH	AK	99653	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
413				TANALIAN INC	2425 MERRILL FIELD DR		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
414				TATITLEK CORP	PO BOX 650		CORDOVA	AK	99574	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
415				TELLER NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 590		TELLER	AK	99778	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
416				TIHTEETAI INC	GENERAL DELIVERY	BIRCH CREEK VILLAGE	FORT YUKON	AK	99740	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
417				TIKIGAQ CORP	PO BOX 9		POINT HOPE	AK	99766	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
418				TOGHOTTHELE CORP	PO BOX 249		NENANA	AK	99760	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
419	WILLIAM	ACTIVE		TOGIAK NATIVES LTD	PO BOX 150		TOGIAK	AK	99678	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS		X		
420				TOZITNA LTD	PO BOX 129		TANANA	AK	99777	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
421				TULKISARMUTE INC	PO BOX 65		TULUKSAK	AK	99679	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
422				TUNUNRMIUT RINIT CORP	PO BOX 89		TUNUNAK	AK	99681	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
423				TWIN HILLS NATIVE CORP	PO BOX TWA		TWN HILLS	AK	99576	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
424				TYONEK NATIVE CORP	1689 C ST STE 219		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
425				UGANIK NATIVE GROUP INC	PO BOX 241963		ANCHORAGE	AK	99524	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
426				UKPEAGVIK INUPIAT CORP	PO BOX 890		BARROW	AK	99723	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
427				UNALAKLEET NATIVE CORP	BOX 100		UNALAKLEET	AK	99684	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
428				UNGA CORP	PO BOX 130		SAND POINT	AK	99661	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
429				UNITED CROW BAND	PO BOX 131		TOK	AK	99780	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				X
430				UYAK NATIVES INC	PO BOX 2731		KODIAK	AK	99615	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
431				WALES NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 529		WALES	AK	99783	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
432				WHITE MOUNTAIN NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 81		WHITE MOUNTAIN	AK	99784	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
433				YAKTAT KWAN INC	BOX 416		YAKUTAT	AK	99689	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
434				ZHO TSE INC	PO BOX 108		SHAGELUK	AK	99665	ANCSAVILLAGECORPS				
435	ARTHUR	NEWMAN		AGDAAGUX TRIBE OF KING COVE	PO BOX 249		KING COVE	AK	99612	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
436	PHILLIP	PETER	SR	AKIACHAK NATIVE COMMUNITY	PO BOX 70		AKIACHAK	AK	99551-0070	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
437	MOSES	OWEN		AKIAK NATIVE COMMUNITY	PO BOX 52127		AKIAK	AK	99552	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
438	HARDING	SAM		ALATNA VILLAGE	PO BOX 70		ALATNA	AK	99720	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
439	GUSTY	CHYTHLOOK	SR	ALEKNAGIK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 115		ALEKNAGIK	AK	99555	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
440	RICHARD	ZACHAROF		ALEUT COMMUNITY OF ST PAUL ISLAND	PO BOX 86		ST PAUL ISLAND	AK	99660	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
441	MOSES	PAUKAN	SR	ALGAACIQ NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 48		ST MARYS	AK	99658	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
442	GILBERT	VENT		ALLAKAKET VILLAGE	PO BOX 30		ALLAKAKET	AK	99720	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
443	ED	GAMBLE		ANGOON COMMUNITY ASSOC	PO BOX 188		ANGOON	AK	99820	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
444	CARL	JERUE		ANVIK VILLAGE	PO BOX 10		ANVIK	AK	99558	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
445	EVON	PETER		ARCTIC VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 22079		ARCTIC VILLAGE	AK	99722	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
446	JAMES	LANDLORD		ASA CARSARMIUT TRIBE	PO BOX 32249		MOUNTAIN VILLAGE	AK	99632	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
447	JAMES	BROWER		ATQASUK VILLAGE	PO BOX 91108		ATQASUK	AK	99791	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
448	SELINA	PETRUSKA		BEAVER VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 24029		BEAVER	AK	99724	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
449	WINSTON	JAMES		BIRCH CREEK TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX KBC		FORT YUKON	AK	99701	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
450	EDWARD	THOMAS		CENTRAL COUNCIL TLINGIT & HAIDA INDIAN TRIBES	320 W WILLOUGHBY AVE STE 300		JUNEAU	AK	99801	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
451	PAUL	EDWIN		CHALKYITSIK VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 57		CHALKYITSIK	AK	99788	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
452	LARRY	SINYON		CHEESH-NA TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 241		CHISTOCHINA	AK	99586	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
453	PETER	TULUK		CHEVAK NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 140		CHEVAK	AK	99563	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
454				CHIGNIK LAGOON VILLAGE CNCL	PO BOX 09		CHIGNIK LAGOON	AK	99565	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
455				CHIGNIK LAKE TRADITIONAL	PO BOX 33		CHIGNIK LAKE	AK	99548	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
456	KIMBERLY	STRONG		CHILKAT INDIAN VILLAGE KLUKWAN	PO BOX 210		HAINES	AK	99827	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
457				CHILKOOT INDIAN ASSOCIATION	PO BOX 490		HAINES	AK	99827	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
458				CHINIK ESKIMO COMMUNITY	PO BOX 62020		GOLOVIN	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
459	DIANE	KOCHENDORFER		CHITINA TRADITIONAL INDIAN VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 31		CHITINA	AK	99566	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
460	PIUS	HOOVER		CHULONAWICK NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 245		EMMONAK	AK	99581-0245	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
461	LARRY	NATHANIEL		CIRCLE NATIVE COMMUNITY	PO BOX 89		CIRCLE	AK	99733	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
462				CRAIG COMMUNITY ASSOC IRA	PO BOX 828		CRAIG	AK	99921	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
463	TOM	TILDEN		CURYUNG NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 216		DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
464				DOUGLAS INDIAN ASSOC IRA	PO BOX 240541		JUNEAU	AK	99824	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
465				EGEGIK VILLAGE	PO BOX 29		EGEGIK	AK	99579	TRIBES/BIA REPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
466	LUKI	AKELKOK		EKWOK VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 70		EKWOK	AK	99580	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
467	STAN	JIMMY		EMMONAK VILLAGE	PO BOX 126		EMMONAK	AK	99581	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
468				ENGLISH BAY CORP	1637 STANTON AVE		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
469	RHODA	MUSSER		EVANSVILLE TRIBAL COUNCIL	BOX 26087		BETTLES FIELD	AK	99726	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
470	EDMOND	APASSIGNOK		GAMBELL IRA COUNCIL	PO BOX 90		GAMBELL	AK	99742	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
471	EILEEN	EWAN		GULKANA VILLAGE	PO BOX 254		GULKANA	AK	99586	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
472	FRED	KIRSTEATLER		HEALY LAKE VILLAGE	PO BOX 60300		FAIRBANKS	AK	99706-0300	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
473	EUGENE	PAUL		HOLY CROSS VILLAGE	PO BOX 89		HOLY CROSS	AK	99602	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
474	FRANK	WRIGHT	JR	HOONAH INDIAN ASSOCIATION	PO BOX 602		HOONAH	AK	99829	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
475	ELLA	SAM		HUGHES VILLAGE	PO BOX 45029		HUGHES	AK	99745	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
476	WILLIAM	DERENDOFF		HUSLIA VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 70		HUSLIA	AK	99746	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
477				HYDABURG COOPERATIVE ASSOC	PO BOX 349		HYDABURG	AK	99922	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
478				ILIAMNA VILLAGE COUNCIL	P O BOX 286		ILIAMNA	AK	99606	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
479				INUPIAT COMMUNITY OF THE ARCTIC SLOPE	PO BOX 934		BARROW	AK	99723	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
480	OLGA	CHANGSAK		IQRMIUT TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 9		RUSSIAN MISSION	AK	99657	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
481				IVANOFF BAY VILLAGE CNCL	PO BOX 500		PERRYVILLE	AK	99648	TRIBES/BIA REPS				X
482				JOHNNIE JOHN SR SCHL	GENERAL DELIVERY		CROOKED CREEK	AK	99575	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
483	LUBA	ELUSKA		KAGUYAK VILLAGE	PO BOX 5078		AKHIOK	AK	99615	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
484	ISAAC	AKOOTCHOOK		KAKTOVIK VILLAGE	PO BOX 130		KAKTOVIK	AK	99747	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
485	JOHN	MADROS	SR	KALTAG TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 129		KALTAG	AK	99748	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
486				KENAITZE INDIAN TRIBE IRA	PO BOX 988		KENAI	AK	99611-0988	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
487				KETCHIKAN INDIAN CORP IRA	2960 TONGASS AVE		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
488	CHARLIE	CURTIS		KIANA TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 69		KIANA	AK	99749	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
489				KING ISLAND NATIVE COMMUNITY	PO BOX 992		NOME	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
490				KING ISLAND NATIVE CORP	BOX 992		NOME	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
491				KING SALMON VILLAGE COUNCIL	P O BOX 68		KING SALMON	AK	99613-0068	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
492				KLAWOCK COOPERATIVE ASSN IRA	PO BOX 430		KLAWOCK	AK	99925-0430	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
493				KNIK TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 871565		WASILLA	AK	99687-1565	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
494	ROY	ANDREWS		KOKHANOK VILLAGE	PO BOX 1007		KOKHANOK	AK	99606	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
495	TOMMY	PHILLIP	SR	KONGIGANAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 5069		KONGIGANAK	AK	99559-5069	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
496	PERCY	LOLNITZ		KOYUKUK NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 109		KOYUKUK	AK	99754	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
497				LARSEN BAY TRIBAL CNCL	PO BOX 35		LARSEN BAY	AK	99624	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
498				LESNOI VILLAGE	PO BOX 9009		KODIAK	AK	99615	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
499				LEVELOCK VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 70		LEVELOCK	AK	99625	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
500				LIME VILLAGE SCHOOL	BOX LVD		LIME VILLAGEMCGRATH	AK	99627	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
501	PETER	CAPTAIN	SR	LOUDEN TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 244		GALENA	AK	99741	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
502	FRANK	GUTHER		MANLEY HOT SPRINGS VILLAGE	BOX 105		MANLEY HOT SPRINGS	AK	99756	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
503	MICHAEL	GLOKA		MANOKOTAK VILLAGE	PO BOX 169		MANOKOTAK	AK	99628	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
504	NORMAN	MENADELOOK		MARYS IGLOO TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 629		TELLER	AK	99778	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
505	MICHAEL	FLEAGLE		MCGRATH NATIVE VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 134		MCGRATH	AK	99627	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
506	LISA	WOLF		MENTASTA LAKE TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 6019		MENTASTA LAKE	AK	99780-6019	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
507	PATRICK	PATTERSON	JR	NAKNEK NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 58026		NAKNEK	AK	99633	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
508	ROGER	MALLUTIN		NATIVE VILLAGE OF AFOGNAK	204 E REZANOF DR STE 100		KODIAK	AK	99615	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
509	SPERIDON	SIMEONOFF	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKHIOK	PO BOX 5030		AKHIOK	AK	99615	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
510	JACOB	STEPETIN		NATIVE VILLAGE OF AKUTAN	PO BOX 89		AKUTAN	AK	99553-0089	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
511	TRUMAN	CLEVELAND	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF AMBLER	PO BOX 47		AMBLER	AK	99786	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
512	MARK	SPIGAROFF		NATIVE VILLAGE OF ATKA	PO BOX 47030		ATKA	AK	99547	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
513	PERCY	NUSUNGINYA		NATIVE VILLAGE OF BARROW INUPIAT TRAD GOV	PO BOX 1130		BARROW	AK	99723	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
514				NATIVE VILLAGE OF BELKOFSKI	PO BOX 57		KING COVE	AK	99612	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
515	EMMANUEL	KEYES		NATIVE VILLAGE OF BILL MOORES SLOUGH	PO BOX 20288		KOTLIK	AK	99620	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
516				NATIVE VILLAGE OF BREVIG MISSION	PO BOX 85039		BREVIG MISSION	AK	99785	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
517	PERCY	BALLOT	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF BUCKLAND	PO BOX 67		BUCKLAND	AK	99727	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
518				NATIVE VILLAGE OF CANTWELL	PO BOX 94		CANTWELL	AK	99729	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
519	LARRY	EVANOFF		NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHENEGA	PO BOX 8079		CHENEGA BAY	AK	99574-8079	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
520				NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHIGNIK	PO BOX 50		CHIGNIK	AK	99564	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
521	WILLIAM	NESBIT		NATIVE VILLAGE OF CHUATHBALUK	PO BOX CHU		CHUATHBALUK	AK	99557-8999	TRIBES/BIA REPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
522				NATIVE VILLAGE OF DEERING	PO BOX 36089		DEERING	AK	99736	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
523				NATIVE VILLAGE OF DIOMEDE	PO BOX 240541		DIOMEDE	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
524	JOANNE	BECK		NATIVE VILLAGE OF EAGLE	PO BOX 19		EAGLE	AK	99738	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
525	NICK	CARTER		NATIVE VILLAGE OF EEK	PO BOX 89		EEK	AK	99578	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
526				NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKLUTNA	26339 EKLUTNA VILLAGE RD		CHUGIAK	AK	99567-6339	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
527	ROBERT	HEYANO		NATIVE VILLAGE OF EKUK	PO BOX 530		DILLINGHAM	AK	99576	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
528				NATIVE VILLAGE OF ELIM	PO BOX 39070		ELIM	AK	99739	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
529	ROBERT	HENRICH		NATIVE VILLAGE OF EYAK	PO BOX 1388		CORDOVA	AK	99574	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
530	GILDA	SHELLKOFF		NATIVE VILLAGE OF FALSE PASS	PO BOX 29		FALSE PASS	AK	99583	TRIBES/BIA REPS		X		
531	ADLAI	ALEXANDER		NATIVE VILLAGE OF FORT YUKON	PO BOX 286		FORT YUKON	AK	99740	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
532	DARIN	GENE		NATIVE VILLAGE OF GAKONA	PO BOX 102		GAKONA	AK	99586	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
533	GLENN	FREDERICKS		NATIVE VILLAGE OF GEORGETOWN	1400 VIRGINIA COURT		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
534	JAMES	SMITH		NATIVE VILLAGE OF GOODNEWS BAY	PO BOX 03		GOODNEWS BAY	AK	99589	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
535	GEORGE	WILLIAMS		NATIVE VILLAGE OF HAMILTON	PO BOX 20248		KOTLIK	AK	99620	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
536	PATRICK	LAKE		NATIVE VILLAGE OF HOOPER BAY	PO BOX 69		HOOPER BAY	AK	99604	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
537				NATIVE VILLAGE OF KANATAK IRA	490 N MAIN ST BOX 139		WASILLA	AK	99654	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
538	ALICIA	REFT		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KARLUK	PO BOX 22		KARLUK	AK	99608	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
539	HOWARD	TINKER		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KASIGLUK	PO BOX 19		KASIGLUK	AK	99609	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
540	CHARLIE	PAUL		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIPNUK	PO BOX 57		KIPNUK	AK	99614	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
541				NATIVE VILLAGE OF KIVALINA	PO BOX 50051		KIVALINA	AK	99750	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
542	KATHERINE	MCCONKEY		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KLUTI KAAH	PO BOX 68		COPPER CENTER	AK	99573-0068	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
543		KOBUK		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KOBUK	PO BOX 51039		KOBUK	AK	99751	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
544	IAN	ERLUCH		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KOTZEBUE	PO BOX 296		KOTZEBUE	AK	99752	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
545				NATIVE VILLAGE OF KOYUK	PO BOX 53030		KOYUK	AK	99753	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
546	MARY ANN	WILKINSON		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWIGLINGOK	PO BOX 49		KWIGLINGOK	AK	99622	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
547	WASSILLIE	BAVILLA		NATIVE VILLAGE OF KWINHAGAK	PO BOX 149		QUINHAGAK	AK	99655	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
548	BENJAMIN	FRANCIS		NATIVE VILLAGE OF MARSHALL	PO BOX 110		MARSHALL	AK	99585	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
549	TOM	AMOS		NATIVE VILLAGE OF MEKORYUK	PO BOX 66		MEKORYUK	AK	99630	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
550	ROY	CHARLES		NATIVE VILLAGE OF MINTO	PO BOX 58026		MINTO	AK	99758-0026	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
551				NATIVE VILLAGE OF NANWALEK	PO BOX 8028		NANWALEK	AK	99603	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
552	MARCIE	SHERER		NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAIMUTE	PO BOX 1301		BETHEL	AK	99559	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
553	CARL	MOTGIN		NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPAKIA	PO BOX 34069		NAPAKIAK	AK	99634	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
554	CHRIS	LARSON		NATIVE VILLAGE OF NAPASKIAK	PO BOX 6009		NAPASKIAK	AK	99559	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
555				NATIVE VILLAGE OF NIKOLSKI IRA	PO BOX 105		NIKOLSKI	AK	99638	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
556				NATIVE VILLAGE OF NOATAK	PO BOX 89		NOATAK	AK	99761	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
557	LEONARD	LAMPLE	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF NUIQSUT	PO BOX 169		NUIQSUT	AK	99789	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
558	JIMMY	STEVENS	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF NUNAPITCHUK	PO BOX 130		NUNAPITCHUK	AK	99641	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
559				NATIVE VILLAGE OF OUZINKIE	PO BOX 130		OUZINKIE	AK	99644	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
560	FRANKLIN	NAPOLEON		NATIVE VILLAGE OF PAIMIUT	PO BOX 100193		ANCHORAGE	AK	99510	TRIBES/BIA REPS				X
561	FRANKLIN	NAPOLEON		NATIVE VILLAGE OF PAIMIUT	PO BOX 230		HOOPER BAY	AK	99604	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
562	GERALD	KOSBRUK		NATIVE VILLAGE OF PERRYVILLE TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 89		PERRYVILLE	AK	99648	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
563	RUTH	RILEY		NATIVE VILLAGE OF PITKAS POINT	PO BOX 127		ST MARYS	AK	99658	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
564	REX	TUZROYLUK	JR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF POINT HOPE	P O BOX 109		POINT HOPE	AK	99766	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
565	WILLARD	NEAKOK		NATIVE VILLAGE OF POINT LAY	PO BOX 101		POINT LAY	AK	99759	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
566				NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT HEIDEN	PO BOX 49007		PORT HEIDEN	AK	99549	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
567				NATIVE VILLAGE OF PORT LIONS	PO BOX 69		PORT LIONS	AK	99550	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
568	FRITZ	WAGHIYI		NATIVE VILLAGE OF SAVOONGA	PO BOX 120		SAVOONGA	AK	99769	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
569				NATIVE VILLAGE OF SELAWIK	PO BOX 59		SELAWIK	AK	99770	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
570	GABRIEL	TAKAK	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHAKTOOLIK	PO BOX 100		SHAKTOOLIK	AK	99771	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
571	EDWARD	ADAMS	SR	NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHELDON POINT	PO BOX 27		SHELDONS POINT	AK	99666-0027	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
572				NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHISHMAREF	PO BOX 72110		SHISHMAREF	AK	99772	TRIBES/BIA REPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
573				NATIVE VILLAGE OF SHUNGNAK	PO BOX 64		SHUNGNAK	AK	99773	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
574	DONALD	NIELSEN		NATIVE VILLAGE OF SOUTH NAKNEK	PO BOX 70029		SOUTH NAKNEK	AK	99670	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
575	MILTON	CHEEMUK		NATIVE VILLAGE OF ST MICHAEL	PO BOX 59050		SAINT MICHAEL	AK	99659	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
576	RANDY	MAYO FIRST CHIEF		NATIVE VILLAGE OF STEVENS	PO BOX 74012		STEVENS VILLAGE	AK	99774	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
577	CURTIS	SOMMER		NATIVE VILLAGE OF TANANA	PO BOX 130		TANANA	AK	99777	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
578	GARY	KOMPKOFF		NATIVE VILLAGE OF TATITLEK	PO BOX 171		TATITLEK	AK	99677	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
579	JULIE	BATOR		NATIVE VILLAGE OF TAZLINA	PO BOX 87		GLENNALLEN	AK	99588-0067	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
580				NATIVE VILLAGE OF TELLER	PO BOX 567		TELLER	AK	99778	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
581	DONALD	ADAMS		NATIVE VILLAGE OF TETLIN	PO BOX TTL		TETLIN	AK	99779	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
582				NATIVE VILLAGE OF TYONEK IRA	PO BOX 82009		TYONEK	AK	99682-0009	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
583	WILLIAM	JOHNSON		NATIVE VILLAGE OF UNALAKLEET	PO BOX 270		UNALAKLEET	AK	99684	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
584	MARY	GAMBOA		NATIVE VILLAGE OF VENETIE TRIBAL GOV.	PO BOX 81080		VENETIE	AK	99781-0080	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
585				NATIVE VILLAGE OF WALES	PO BOX 549		WALES	AK	99783	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
586				NATIVE VILLAGE OF WHITE MOUNTAIN	PO BOX 84082		WHITE MOUNTAIN	AK	99784	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
587				NELSON LAGOON TRIBAL CNCL	PO BOX 13 - NLC		NELSON LAGOON	AK	99571	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
588	MITCH	DEMIENTIEFF		NENANA NATIVE ASSOCIATION	PO BOX 356		NENANA	AK	99760	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
589	HERMAN	NELSON	SR	NEW KOLIGANEK VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 5057		KOLIGANEK	AK	99576	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
590	DENNIS	ANDREW		NEW STUYAHOK VILLAGE	PO BOX 49		NEW STUYAHOK	AK	99636	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
591	GLADYS	ASKOAK		NEWHALEN TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 207		NEWHALEN	AK	99606	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
592	MOSES	CARL		NEWTOK TRADIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 5545		NEWTOK	AK	99559	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
593	JOSEPH	POST		NIGHTMUTE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 90021		NIGHTMUTE	AK	99690	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
594	IGNATI	PETRUSKA		NIKOLAI VILLAGE	PO BOX 9105		NIKOLAI	AK	99691	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
595				NINILCHIK TRADITIONAL CNCL	PO BOX 39070		NINIKCHIK	AK	99639	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
596				NOME ESKIMO COMMUNITY	PO BOX 1090		NOME	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
597	JACK	HOBSON		NONDALTON TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 49		NONDALTON	AK	99640	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
598				NOORVIK NATIVE COMMUNITY	PO BOX 209		NOORVIK	AK	99763	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
599	LORRAINE	TITUS		NORTHWAY VILLAGE	PO BOX 516		NORTHWAY	AK	99764	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
600	MICHAEL	STICKMAN		NULATO TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 65049		NULATO	AK	99765	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
601	DAVID	TIM		NUNAKALYARMUIT TRIBE	PO BOX 37048		TOKSOOK BAY	AK	99637-7048	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
602	NICHOLAS	BOOTS		OHAGAMUIT TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 49		MARSHALL	AK	99585	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
603	HENRY	DEACON		ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF GRAYLING	GENERAL DELIVERY		GRAYLING	AK	99590	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
604				ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KAKE IRA	PO BOX 316		KAKE	AK	99830-0316	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
605	RICHARD	PETERSON		ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KASAAN	PO BOX 26 KASAAN		KASAAN	AK	99950-0340	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
606	MARTIN	ANDREW		ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF KWETHLUK	PO BOX 130		KWETHLUK	AK	99621-0130	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
607				ORGANIZED VILLAGE OF SAXMAN IRA	ROUTE 2 BOX 2 - SAXMAN		KETCHIKAN	AK	99901	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
608	HENRY	HUNTER		ORUTSARARMUIT NATIVE COUNCIL	PO BOX 927		BETHEL	AK	99559	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
609	IGNATI	JACOB		OSCARVILLE TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 6129		NAPASKIAK	AK	99559	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
610	PAUL	GUNDERSEN	JR	PAULOFF HARBOR VILLAGE	PO BOX 97		SAND POINT	AK	99661	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
611	KEITH	JENSEN		PEDRO BAY VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 47020		PEDRO BAY	AK	99647	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
612				PETERSBURG INDIAN ASSOC	PO BOX 1418		PETERSBURG	AK	99833	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
613	SUZANNE	EVANOFF		PILOT POINT TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 449		PILOT POINT	AK	99649	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
614	WASSILLIE	MYERS		PILOT STATION TRADIONAL VILLAGE	PO BOX 5119		PILOT STATION	AK	99650	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
615	HENRY	WILLIAMS		PLATINUM TRADITIONAL VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 8		PLATINUM	AK	99651	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
616				PORT GRAHAM VILLAGE CNCL	PO BOX 5510		PORT GRAHAM	AK	99603-5510	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
617				PORTAGE CREEK VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX PCA		PORTAGE CREEK	AK	99576	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
618				QAGAN YAVAGUNGIN TRIBE	PO BOX 447		SAND POINT	AK	99661	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
619				QAWALANGIN TRIBE OF UNALASKA	PO BOX 334		UNALASKA	AK	99685	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
620	JAMES	ARRISON		RAMPART VILLAGE	PO BOX 29		RAMPART	AK	99767	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
621	KATHERINE	DOZEETE		RUBY TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 210		RUBY	AK	99768	TRIBES/BIA REPS		X		
622	ALOYSIUS	AGUCHAK	SR	SCAMMON BAY TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 110		SCAMMON BAY	AK	99662	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
623				SELDOVIA VILLAGE TRIBE IRA	328 MAIN STREET	DRAWER L	SELDOVIA	AK	99663	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
624	CLARENCE	PAINTER		SHAGELUK NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 109		SHAGELUK	AK	99665	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
625	ROBERT	POLASKY		SHOONAQ TRIBE OF KODIAK	312 WEST MARINE WAY		KODIAK	AK	99615	TRIBES/BIA REPS				

	First Name	LastName	Suff.	Organization	Address1	Address2	City	ST	Zip	GroupName	Received Maps	Requested Info or Maps	Submitted Comments	Undeliverable
626	LAWRENCE	WIDMARK		SITKA TRIBE OF ALASKA	456 KATLIAN STREET		SITKA	AK	99835-7505	TRIBES/BIA REPS		X		
627				SITNASUAK NATIVE CORP	PO BOX 905		NOME	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
628	LANCE	TWITCHELL		SKAGWAY VILLAGE	PO BOX 1157		SKAGWAY	AK	99840	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
629	PETE	MELLYCK		SLEETMUTE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 109		SLEETMUTE	AK	99668	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
630	CYNTHIA	GRAY		SOLOMON TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 2053		NOME	AK	99762	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
631	ANTHONY	MERCULIEF		ST GEORGE TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 940		ST GEORGE ISLAND	AK	99591-0940	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
632	CAROL	ABRHAM		TAKOTNA VILLAGE	PO TYC		TAKOTNA	AK	99675	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
633	JERRY	ISAAC		TANACROSS VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 76009		TANACROSS	AK	99776	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
634	MIKE	FEALGE		TELIDA VILLAGE	PO BOX 32		MCGRATH	AK	99627	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
635				TOGIAC TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 310		TOGIAC	AK	99678	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
636	JOHN	NAPOKA	JR	TULUKSAK NATIVE COMMUNITY	PO BOX 95		TULUKSAK	AK	99679	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
637	ELSIE	SMITH		TUNTUTULIAK TRADITIONAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 8086		TUNTUTULIAK	AK	99680	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
638	GEORGE	HOOPER	SR	TUNUNAK IRA COUNCIL	PO BOX 77		TUNUNAK	AK	99681	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
639				UGASHIK TRADITIONAL VILLAGE CNCL	206 E FIREWEED LN STE 204		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
640	JAY	DULL	JR	UMKUMIUT NATIVE VILLAGE	PO BOX 90062		NIGHTMUTE	AK	99690	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
641				UNGA TRIBAL COUNCIL	PO BOX 508		SAND POINT	AK	99661	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
642	ERNEST	ERICK		VENETIE VILLAGE COUNCIL	PO BOX 81119		VENETIE	AK	99781	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
643	MAX	AGAYAR		VILLAGE OF ALAKANUK	PO BOX 149		ALAKANUK	AK	99554-0149	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
644	THOMAS	RULLAND		VILLAGE OF ANAKTUVUK PASS	PO BOX 21065		ANAKTUVUK PASS	AK	99721	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
645	RUTH	BIRKY		VILLAGE OF ANIAK	PO BOX 176		ANIAK	AK	99557	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
646	MOSES A	PAVILLA	SR	VILLAGE OF ATMAUTLUAK	PO BOX 6568		ATMAUTLUAK	AK	99559	TRIBES/BIA REPS		X		
647	DAVID	JIMMY	SR	VILLAGE OF CHEFORNAK	PO BOX 110		CHESFORNAK	AK	99561-0110	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
648				VILLAGE OF IGIUGIG	P O BOX 4008		IGIUGIG	AK	99613	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
649	JULIA	DORRIS		VILLAGE OF KALSKAG	PO BOX 50		KALSKAG	AK	99607	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
650	JOSEPH	MIKE		VILLAGE OF KOTLIK	PO BOX 20210		KOTLIK	AK	99620	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
651	PHYLLIS	EVAN		VILLAGE OF LOWER KALSKAG	PO BOX 27		LOWER KALSKAG	AK	99626	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
652				VILLAGE OF OLD HARBOR	PO BOX 62		OLD HARBOR	AK	99643	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
653	MARY	WILLIS		VILLAGE OF RED DEVIL	PO BOX 61		RED DEVIL	AK	99656	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
654	THOMAS	WILLIS		VILLAGE OF STONY RIVER	PO BOX SRV		STONY RIVER	AK	99557	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
655	GEORGE	AGNASSAGE		VILLAGE OF WAINWRIGHT	PO BOX 184		WAINWRIGHT	AK	99782	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
656				YAKUTAT TLINGIT TRIBE	PO BOX 418		YAKUTAT	AK	99689	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
657	GAIL	ALSTROM		YUPIIT OF ANDREAFSKI	PO BOX 88		ST MARYS	AK	99658-0088	TRIBES/BIA REPS				
FEDERAL GOVT														
658				BUREAU OF INDIAN AFFAIRS	3601 C ST STE 1100		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503-5947	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
659	CHUCK	GILBERT		NATIONAL PARK SERVICE	240 W 5TH AVE RM 114		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501-2327	FEDERAL GOVT	X		X	
660	CAM	TOOHEY		OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR	1689 C ST #100		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
661	DON	YOUNG		US CONGRESS	PO BOX 21247 FED BLDG RM 971		JUNEAU	AK	99802	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
662	DON	YOUNG		US CONGRESS	2111 RAYBURN HOB		WASHINGTON	DC	20515-0201	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
663	DON	YOUNG		US CONGRESS	101 12TH AVE RM 10		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701-6275	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
664	DON	YOUNG		US CONGRESS	510 L STREET SUITE 580	PETERSON TOWER BLDG	ANCHORAGE	AK	99501-1964	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
665	SHARON	JANICE		US FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE AK REGION	1011 E TUDOR RD		ANCHORAGE	AK	99503	FEDERAL GOVT	X		X	
666	LISA	MURKOWSKI		US SENATE	709 HART SENATE BLDG		WASHINGTON	DC	20510	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
667	LISA	MURKOWSKI		US SENATE	101 12TH AVE RM 216		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
668	LISA	MURKOWSKI		US SENATE	510 L ST STE 350		ANCHORAGE	AK	99501	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
669	LISA	MURKOWSKI		US SENATE	PO BOX 21247	709 W 9TH ST RM 971	JUNEAU	AK	99802	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
670	TED	STEVENS		US SENATE	PO BOX 21247	FED BLDG RM 971	JUNEAU	AK	99802-0149	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
671	TED	STEVENS		US SENATE	101 12TH AVE RM 206		FAIRBANKS	AK	99701	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
672	TED	STEVENS		US SENATE	522 HART SENATE BLDG		WASHINGTON	DC	20510-0201	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
673	TED	STEVENS		US SENATE	222 W 7TH AVE # 2		ANCHORAGE	AK	99513-7569	FEDERAL GOVT	X			
674	MARIA	LISOWSKI		USDA FOREST SERVICE AK REGION	PO BOX 21628	709 W 9TH ST	JUNEAU	AK	99802-1628	FEDERAL GOVT	X		X	

Public Comments

Pages 60-114

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

FRANK H. MURKOWSKI, GOVERNOR

550 WEST 7TH AVENUE, SUITE 1400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501-3650
PHONE: (907) 269-8431
FAX: (907) 269-8918

September 14, 2005

Henri Bisson
Alaska State Director
Bureau of Land Management
Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK0932)
222 West Seventh Ave., #13
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599

Dear Mr. Bisson;

The State of Alaska appreciates the opportunity to offer comments and suggestions relative to the Public Land Orders (PLOs) that withdrew millions of acres of Federal land in Alaska for study and classification purposes. The State is pleased to see BLM taking steps to evaluate the need for continued withdrawals particularly if the purpose for which they were established has been fulfilled.

Furthermore, during the scoping process for the various RMPs currently being developed for large regions of BLM managed lands within the State of Alaska, the State has consistently requested that BLM review all existing withdrawals and evaluate the purpose for which they were created relative to current needs. The current planning process provides BLM with an excellent opportunity for study and classification of these lands as envisioned in the (d)(1) Public Land Orders. Appropriate land management strategies designed to protect the resource values of lands retained in long-term BLM management can be developed with public and other agency input through the RMP process. The State is pleased to see BLM planning teams conducting reviews of existing withdrawals within the scope of these RMPs. In general the State is pleased with the planning teams' efforts and the results of these reviews, although there are instances in which the State will disagree with BLM's decision to retain some withdrawals. We suggest that appropriate management strategies or program specific withdrawals should replace existing (d)(1) withdrawals so that the appropriate management tools are used to manage BLM resources.

We appreciate that the RMP process has provided, and BLM has taken advantage of, the opportunity for study and classification of the withdrawn lands as envisioned in the (d)(1) withdrawals, thereby eliminating the need for continued (d)(1) withdrawals. The (d)(1) withdrawals unnecessarily complicate land management by placing duplicative broad restrictions on large tracts of land. The development and implementation of site-specific land management strategies is preferable to simplify land status and management and provide clear location specific direction to managers and the public. The following comments and more specific information and priorities may assist BLM in addressing those withdrawals that are not being addressed within a current RMP planning area.

General Comments:

PLOs 5169 through 5178 were all made to provide for ANCSA Village and Regional Deficiency selections. These selections are all in place and no new selections can be filed. Therefore, all of these PLOs should be revoked. These withdrawals are scattered geographically throughout the state and have no relationship to any meaningful contemporary land management strategies.

PLO 5179 was an 80 million acre withdrawal for ANCSA (d)(2) which was settled by ANILCA. Congress has already determined the fate of the lands affected by this withdrawal. If Congress has already acted by designating a conservation system unit (CSU) such as a national park or national wildlife refuge, the remaining withdrawal is meaningless and should be lifted to clarify federal land records. If Congress did not establish the withdrawn area as a CSU, then Congress already made the decision that the land should not be permanently withdrawn and the withdrawal should be revoked. In the event that BLM does not recommend revocation of PLO 5179 in its entirety, in our specific comment section of this letter the state has identified areas within National Wildlife Refuges where we request this withdrawal be revoked.

"Develop, Conserve, and Enhance Natural Resources for Present and Future Alaskans."

PLO 5180 withdrew 47 million acres, some of which overlaps with PLO 5150, a more restrictive withdrawal. Where 5150 overlaps PLO 5180, there is no need to keep PLO 5180. Other portions overlap areas that Congress placed in CSUs through ANILCA, therefore, as was the case with PLO 5179, these withdrawals are no longer relevant and should be revoked. If areas withdrawn under PLO 5180 were not put into CSUs and do not overlap PLO 5150, they should be revoked because as stated previously, Congress has already acted not to permanently withdraw these areas. In addition, the development of Resource Management Plans (RMPs) should provide BLM with sufficient opportunity to ascertain the resource values of lands that need protection and involve the public in the development of appropriate classification and management strategies.

PLO 5181 appears to overlap areas set aside as national wildlife refuges. Congress has already acted upon these areas making the withdrawals no longer necessary.

PLO 5184 contains very scattered, isolated tracts withdrawn for ANCSA villages and should be revoked for the same reasons described for PLOs 5169-5178 above.

Portions of **PLO 5186** conflict with many state selections, and the PLO does not appear to preclude conveyance to the state. Congress set aside other portions of PLO 5186 as ANWR. Again, since Congress has already acted on these lands, the withdrawals should be revoked.

While both PLO 5180 and 5186 provided for location for metalliferous minerals and are not as restrictive as other withdrawals the orders themselves create an unnecessary layer of management that should be removed to clarify federal land records.

Specific Comments and Prioritization Requests:

The state prefers that the Department of Interior revoke all (d)(1) withdrawals that overlap with areas that are designated as CSUs because Congress, through ANILCA, has determined how these lands will be managed. If the Department of Interior is not willing to revoke these PLOs in their entirety, we request that where (d)(1) withdrawals overlap non-Wilderness national wildlife refuges with oil and gas development potential, that the (d)(1) withdrawals in these areas be lifted. ANILCA and other federal laws specifically provide a process for possible oil and gas exploration and development on non Wilderness Refuge lands. Refuge comprehensive conservation plans would need to separately authorize oil and gas development in these areas, but there is nothing in ANILCA that precludes such development. Hence, these Public Land Orders could prohibit uses of the refuges that are not prohibited under ANILCA. This situation does not apply to designated refuge Wilderness areas nor to national parks since they are already statutorily closed to oil and gas development with the exception of valid existing rights.

The Alaska Peninsula and in the Yukon Flats refuges are a higher priority for revocation of (d)(1) withdrawals due to higher potential for oil and gas development. We realize of course that removal of the (d)(1) does not mean that oil and gas development would necessarily be proposed or would be appropriate in these refuges.

Please consider the following for revocation of withdrawals:

(Map 1, attached)

Alaska Maritime Refuge. BLM's (d)(1) withdrawal map appears to indicate a series of very small withdrawals along the coast near Cape Thompson, south of Point Hope, that are either in or near two large potential oil and gas basins.

Alaska Peninsula Refuge. Several stair-step corners of the northwestern edge of this refuge extend into the oil and gas basin that lies on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula and extends out into Bristol Bay. The state has scheduled an oil and gas lease sale on adjacent state lands for October 2005.

(Map 3, attached)

Koyukuk Refuge. The southwest portion of the refuge, south of the designated wilderness area, overlaps a potential oil and gas basin.

Selawik Refuge. Outside designated Wilderness, over half of the refuge to the north and west overlaps a potential oil and gas basin.

(Map 4, attached)

Kanuti Refuge. The eastern half of this refuge overlaps a potential oil and gas basin.

Yukon Flats Refuge. A substantial portion of this large refuge overlaps a potential oil and gas basin. In light of the possible land exchange between the refuge and Doyon, we request the corresponding d-1 withdrawals between the O&G basin and the southern boundary of the refuge also be lifted.

Thank you for the opportunity to offer comments on the ANCSA Section 17(d)(1) Public Land Orders. We appreciate BLM's efforts to address this issue. Should you have any questions, please don't hesitate to contact me at your earliest convenience.

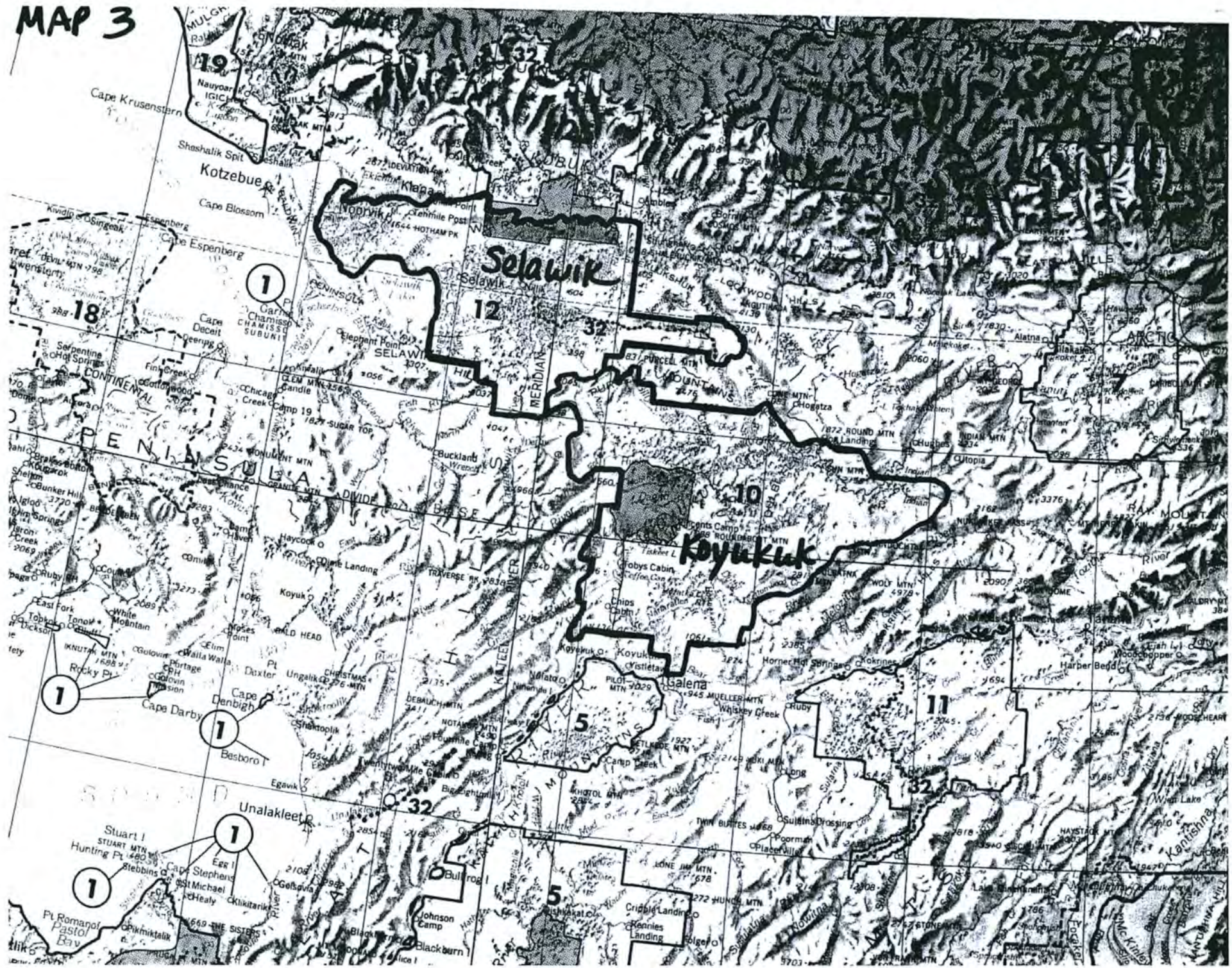
Sincerely,

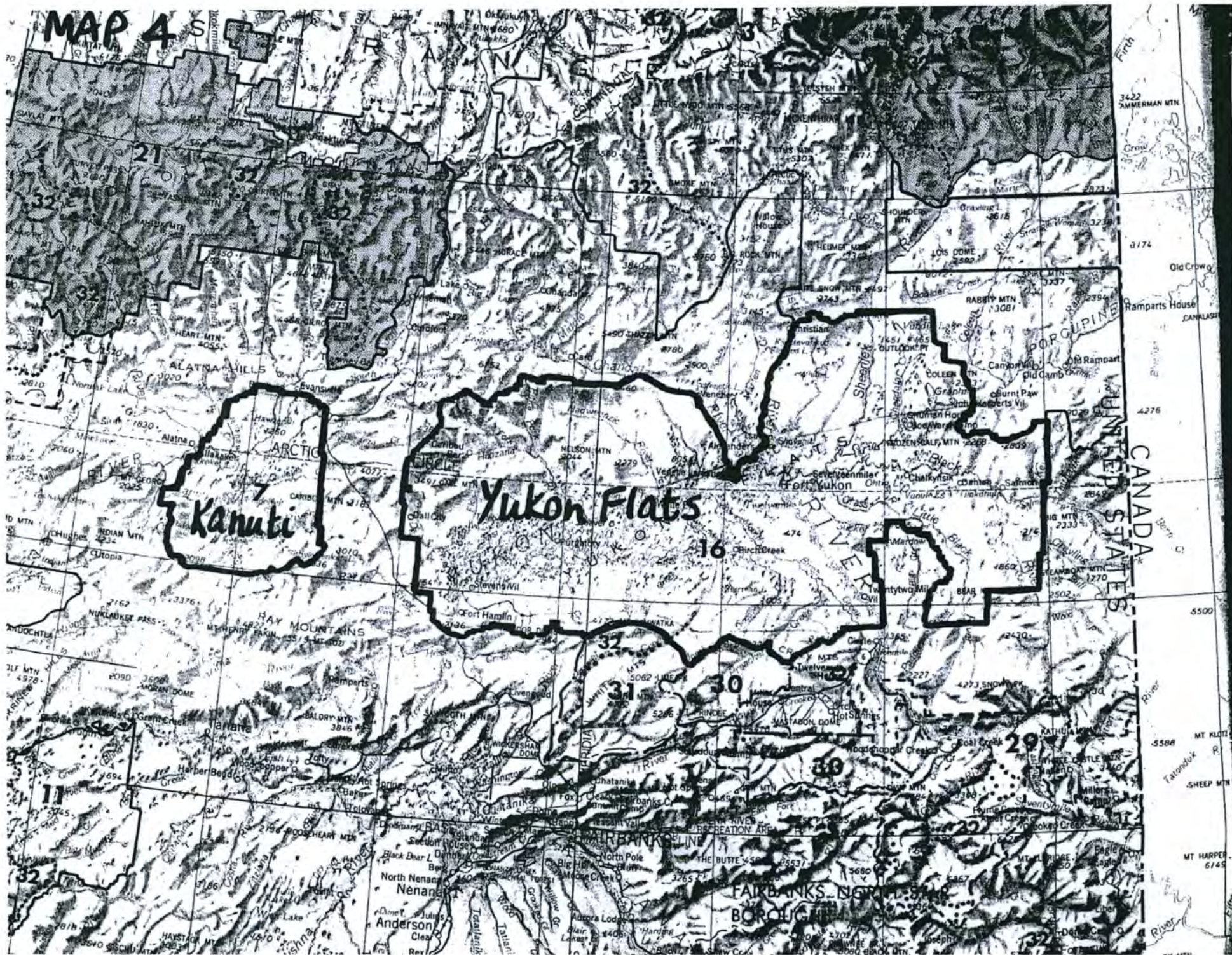


Richard LeFebvre
Deputy Commissioner

Attachments: Maps 1, 3, and 4.

MAP 3





MAP 4 S

Kanuti

Yukon Flats

16

CANADA
UNITED STATES

FAIRBANKS NORTH
BOROUGH

3422
HAMMERMAN MTN

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588

3422

3174

Old Crow

Ramparts House

ZANAKASHI

4276

5500

5588

5500

5588

5588

5588

5588

5588



United States Department of the Interior

FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE
1011 E. Tudor Rd.
Anchorage, Alaska 99503-6199

IN REPLY REFER TO:

RE/6169.SJ

SEP 14 2005

Memorandum

To: State Director - Bureau of Land Management

From: *Actis* Regional Director - Region 7 *John Edwards*

Subject: Report to Congress Regarding Revocation of Section 17(d)(1) Withdrawals

Your memorandum of June 5, 2005, provides information regarding a report to Congress that the Bureau of Land Management is preparing in accordance with direction provided in the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of December 10, 2004. The report concerns the review and revocation of withdrawals made pursuant to Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Maps of areas affected by the various (d)(1) withdrawals were furnished and an opportunity to comment has been provided.

Your memorandum states that BLM will make recommendations for public lands managed by the BLM **and** that BLM is responsible for preparing the overall report, however, it is unclear as to what information goes into the overall report in regards to Conservation System Units managed by other agencies.

We agree that certain provisions of the Alaska National Interests Lands Conservation Act close Alaskan Units of the National Wildlife Refuge System to operation of public land laws and the Mining Law of 1872 as amended, therefore, consideration of opening these areas by revocation of the (d)(1) withdrawals is moot.

We are concerned, however, with any proposed revocation of the (d)(1) withdrawals on Conservation System Units until final adjudication and conveyance of all Regional selections under Section 14(h)(1) of ANCSA has been completed. We have recently completed an inventory of Section 14(h)(1) applications filed on Refuge System Lands. This inventory found that there are approximately 1,213 pending 14(h)(1) selections, of which 537 selections comprising 33,184 acres, are located within (d)(1) withdrawal areas. A breakdown of these applications by refuge and other related information is attached for your information.

The BLM has not completed adjudication of the validity of these 537 applications as to whether they were filed on available land that was unappropriated and unreserved at the time of filing, consistent with the statutory selection criteria for selections filed under Section 14(h) of ANCSA. Therefore, we believe the (d)(1) withdrawals on Conservation System Units should not be

revoked until this adjudication takes place. Retaining the status quo of (d)(1) withdrawals and notation of the public land records will facilitate this adjudication. We understand from BLM staff that the goal established by the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act is to sunset the ANCSA conveyance program by 2009.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide comments on the draft report to congress on (d)(1) withdrawals. As Conservation System Unit managers, we would like the opportunity to review the report when it is forwarded. For additional information on the inventory provided, contact John G. Brewer, Chief, Branch of Mapping Sciences, Division of Realty, at 786-3462.

Attachment

Region 7 14(h)1 Summary

Refuge	Total # of 14(h)1	Total # w/i D1 Area	Total acres w/i D1 Area
AK Maritime	304	31	20401.2
AK Peninsula	18	16	1194.75
Arctic	30	5	815.18
Becharof	21	21	365.37
Innoko	0	0	0
Izembek	13	0	0
Kanuti	1	1	1591.01
Kenai	6	0	0
Kodiak	6	0	0
Koyukuk	0	0	0
Nowitna	2	2	178.5
Selawik	6	6	2.71
Tetlin	1	1	236.08
Togiak	44	25	303.08
Yukon Delta	760	428	8060.07
Yukon Flats	1	1	36
Total	1213	537	33183.95

Region 7 14(h)1 Summary

Refuge	Total # of 14(h)1 listed on SO 3220	Total # w/ D1 Area
AK Maritime	20	3
AK Peninsula	0	0
Arctic	13	11
Becharof	0	0
Innoko	2	2
Izembek	0	0
Kanuti	1	1
Kenai	3	0
Kodiak	2	1
Koyukuk	1	1
Nowitna	1	1
Selawik	1	1
Tetlin	2	2
Togiak	6	6
Yukon Delta	35	29
Yukon Flats	0	0
Total	87	58



United States
Department of
Agriculture

Forest
Service

Alaska Region

P.O. Box 21628
Juneau, AK 99802-1628

File Code: 2760

Date:

SEP 07 2005

SD: _____

ASC: _____

930
Dore Muelovic

Mr. Henri Bisson
Alaska State Director
Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599

Dear Mr. Bisson:

This is in response to your June 15 letter requesting comments regarding opening certain Public Land Orders (PLOs) that withdrew millions of acres of Federal land in Alaska for study and classification purposes. The PLOs under review are a series of orders issued under the authority of Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and are referred to as d-1 withdrawals. Our following comments are based on comparison of the d-1 withdrawal areas to the management intent for these areas as outlined in the Tongass National Forest Land Management Plan (TLMP) and the Chugach National Forest Revised Land and Resource Management Plan (Forest Plan).

Tongass National Forest

We find that the d-1 withdrawals can be removed from most areas of the Tongass National Forest, with two exceptions. We recommend that the PLO 5186 withdrawal remain in effect on lands north and south of Skagway within the Warm Pass Research Natural Area (RNA) and within that portion of the Katzehein River corridor that is recommended for designation as a Wild River by the Forest Plan (Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP)).

Portions of the Warm Pass RNA are included in the PLO 5186 withdrawal and are therefore, at present, closed to mineral entry. If the withdrawal were lifted, these lands would become available for mineral entry and development; this might be incompatible with the RNA management objectives. Therefore, we recommend that the withdrawal not be lifted for this area. Specifically, we request that the withdrawal be retained for T. 26 S., R. 60 E, CRM and also for T. 27 S., R. 60 E, CRM.

The other area of concern is the Katzehein River. The upper nine miles of this river are recommended for Wild River designation in TLMP. We recommend that the withdrawal be retained on the lands within the Katzehein corridor. Specifically, we request that the withdrawal be retained for these townships: T. 30 S., R. 60 E., CRM and T. 31 S., R. 60 E., CRM. The withdrawal may be lifted on the other lands in the vicinity of the Katzehein.

Chugach National Forest

Forest Plan management direction for areas added by ANILCA Section 501(a) indicates that maintaining the status quo of the lands is appropriate and desirable (Nellie Juan, College Fjord, Copper/Rude River, and Controller Bay). The management direction for these areas is primarily



to maintain and protect the natural character of the areas, allowing natural processes to continue with minimum human intervention. Retaining the withdrawal in the Nellie Juan, College Fjord, and Controller Bay areas would facilitate implementing this direction. Section 502 of ANILCA specifically withdraws the Copper River addition, so the d-1 withdrawal could be relinquished for that addition (the Controller Bay Addition does not appear to be included in the ANILCA 502 withdrawal).

Within the ANILCA Section 501(a) lands, the areas we request the d-1 withdrawal be retained are described in the Forest Plan as Management Area Prescriptions and are named and mapped as:

1. Proposed Research Natural Area (141), specifically the Nellie Juan RNA in T. 4 N., R. 3 E., Seward Meridian.
2. Wild River Management Area (132), specifically the lower Nellie Juan River in T. 4 N., R. 4 E., Seward Meridian.
3. Nellie Juan-College Fjord Wilderness Study Area (131), specifically those areas included in the d-1 withdrawals that overlap with two of the areas added to the Chugach National Forest in the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act (ANILCA), Section 501(a)(1). These areas are Nellie Juan and College Fjord.
4. Controller Bay (135), part of the 501(b)-1 Management Area.

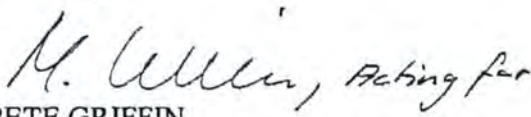
Outside of the ANILCA Section 501(a) lands, we also request retaining the d-1 withdrawals for the Portage Area and the Lost Lake Area. Part of the Portage Area and all of the Lost Lake Area are in the Backcountry Prescription (210) with management direction to limit, as much as possible, direct human influence on ecological processes. These areas provide opportunities for solitude and isolation and are managed to enhance and protect the character of the area for future generations. The Portage Area also has portions in the Scenic River Management Area (231), with direction to maintain its outstandingly remarkable values and classification eligibility for Scenic River designation. Retaining the withdrawals will facilitate meeting this management direction.

We request these d-1 withdrawals remain in effect until we can complete the process through the BLM to have these areas formally withdrawn from entry under the public land laws, including the general mining laws.

If in the future you need maps showing locations of the areas we have identified, please contact Jackie Swanson at (907) 586-7870.

Thank you for the opportunity to provide these comments.

Sincerely,


PETE GRIFFIN
Acting Director, Recreation, Lands & Minerals

cc: Andrew J Schmidt, Barbara Stanley



IN REPLY REFER TO:

L14 (AKRO-L)

United States Department of the Interior

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
Alaska Region
240 West 5th Avenue, Room 114
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

SD: _____
ASD: _____

930 _____

SEP 14 2005

Memorandum

To: Alaska State Director, Bureau of Land Management

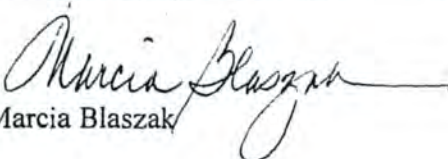
From: Regional Director, Alaska Region

Subject: Section 17 (d)(1) Withdrawal Study

It is the understanding of the National Park Service (NPS) that revocation of land withdrawals made pursuant to Section d(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) will have no effect upon land ownership or management within units of the National Park System in Alaska. This matter has been discussed with Bureau of Land Management (BLM) staff working on the study of the possible revocations, and with BLM withdrawal staff, and there is general agreement that such revocation will have no effect on NPS units, and specifically that there would be no effect on any land selections made under Section 14(h) of ANCSA. However, it was recommended that the BLM conveyance staff review the 14(h) selections in relation to the d(1) withdrawals to confirm that revocation of the d(1) withdrawals will have no effect on conveyance of any 14(h) selections.

If the above-mentioned review is performed before the report is finalized, and it is confirmed that revocation of the d(1) withdrawals will have no effect on conveyance of any 14(h) selections within NPS units, the NPS has no objection to the revocation of the d(1) withdrawals in or around NPS units in Alaska. If, on the contrary, the revocations would allow the conveyance of 14(h) selections in NPS units that would not otherwise be conveyed, the NPS opposes the revocation of the d(1) withdrawals.

Thank you for the opportunity to comment. If you have any questions, please contact Charles Gilbert, Chief of our Lands office, at 907-644-3426.


Marcia Blaszak

THE
DOE RUN
COMPANY
SOUTHEAST MISSOURI
MINING AND MILLING DIVISION
VIBURNUM, MO 65566
TELEPHONE 573-244-8622
FAX 573-244-8624

September 14, 2005

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK-932)
222 W. 7th Ave., #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599

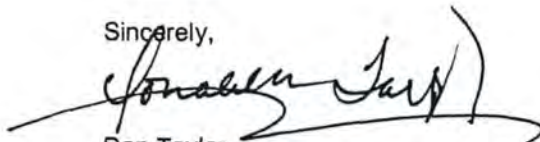
We appreciate the opportunity to comment on the lands that have been withdrawn by a series of Public Land Orders by the Secretary of the Interior under the authority of Section 17 (d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Comments have been requested on which withdrawn lands may be opened up to entry and disposal under the public land laws. The Bureau of Land Management is preparing a report for the Secretary of the Interior to submit to Congress in accordance with Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act to identify the withdrawn lands that will be opened to entry.

The Secretary issued 15 Public Land Orders that impacted all areas of the State. The Statewide maps provided by the BLM divided the State into 12 geographic areas. All of these 12 areas are significantly affected by the PLOs. The decision on what lands will be part of the Native corporations land base, which will become land segregated from appropriation under the public land laws by selection of the State of Alaska, needs to be completed. It is incumbent on the BLM and Secretary of the Interior to release as much land as possible from segregation after many years of administration under the withdrawal by the Public Land Orders.

All lands outside of the conservation areas should be released, as part of the Report to Congress required is Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act. These lands have been reviewed by the State and Native Corporations and were not selected by either as lands to be removed from segregation of the public land laws. These non-selected lands should all be opened to entry.

Some parts of the Conservation Areas within the State do allow the location of metalliferous minerals under Public Land Order 5180. However, the vast majority of PLOs issued in the Conservation Areas allow no entry, and none allow energy production. It is our view that things have changed since the issuance of the Public Land Orders and that all orders should be reviewed to be consistent with current public needs. This is particularly true with oil, gas and mineral production. We recommend that the Public land Orders for all 12 areas be reviewed for the need to continue the Orders or to a need to modify the Orders. It does appear that the Orders have served their purpose and could be discontinued. We appreciate the opportunity to comment.

Sincerely,



Don Taylor
Vice President Exploration

**Alaska Coalition ~ Deborah Lee Williams and Associates ~ Earthworks
Alaska Conservation Voters ~ Alaska Conservation Alliance ~ Sierra Club
Campaign for America's Wilderness ~ Natural Resources Defense Council
Northern Alaska Environmental Center ~ The Wilderness Society**

September 15, 2005

Dave Mushovic
Bureau of Land Management - Alaska State Office
Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK-932)
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599

Dear Mr. Mushovic:

Thank you for the opportunity to comment on the BLM's report to review the ANCSA § 17(d)(1) withdrawals pursuant to section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (ALTAA). On behalf of the Alaska Coalition, Alaska Conservation Alliance, Alaska Conservation Voters, Campaign for America's Wilderness, Deborah Lee Williams and Associates, Earthworks – Mineral Policy Center, Natural Resources Defense Council, Northern Alaska Environmental Center, Sierra Club, and The Wilderness Society we would like to submit the following comments and included maps for consideration.

In summary, we strongly oppose lifting the Public Land Order's (PLO's) from BLM, National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and U.S. Forest Service lands. Thus, we suggest that BLM recommend Congress take no action on the (d)(1) report that would lift the Public Land Orders (PLOs) on any federal lands in Alaska. We believe that the appropriate procedure for reviewing the (d)(1) withdrawals on BLM-managed lands is through the Resource Management Planning process. We also believe that BLM should refrain from making recommendations regarding withdrawals on lands under National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, or U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service jurisdictions. We believe the (d)(1) withdrawals should be left in place on these

agencies' lands and, in any event, we believe the proper time to review the (d)(1) withdrawals on these lands is in the context of the agencies' regular planning processes.

Legislative History

In Section § 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA), Congress withdrew millions of acres of unreserved public lands from “all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including mining (except locations for metalliferous minerals) and the mineral leasing laws” for a period of 90 days. 43 U.S.C. § 1616(d)(1). Congress ordered the Secretary of Interior to “review the public lands in Alaska and determine whether any portion of these lands should be withdrawn . . . to insure that the public interest in these lands is properly protected.” *Id.* Congress also provided that any further withdrawal after the 90-day period would be pursuant to the Secretary's existing authority, and authorized the Secretary to classify or reclassify such withdrawn lands and to open lands to appropriation according to these classifications. *Id.*

Following the passage of ANCSA, the Interior Secretary issued a series of public land orders (PLOs) that withdrew from appropriation millions of acres of public lands managed by BLM. *See* BLM Public Notice, June 15, 2005. In the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), Congress subsequently included some of these lands in “conservation system units” (CSUs). Many others have never been reviewed or classified as mandated by ANCSA § 17(d)(1).

In 2004, Congress passed ALTAA, which required, among other provisions, that BLM review the withdrawals made pursuant to ANCSA § 17(d)(1) to “determine if any portion of the lands withdrawn pursuant to that provision can be opened to appropriation under the public land laws or if their withdrawal is still needed to protect the public interest in those lands.” ALTAA, P.L. 108-452, § 207(1), 118 Stat. 3575, 3585-86 (2004). ALTAA further required BLM to submit to Congress a report that “identifies any portion of the lands so withdrawn that can be opened to appropriation under the public land laws consistent with the protection of the public interest in these lands.” ALTAA § 207(3).

We believe that the regular planning processes of Federal land-management agencies are more appropriate venues for reviewing the (d)(1) withdrawals and making appropriate classifications of these vast acreages of lands. Thus, we urge BLM to recommend to Congress that it take no action on the report at this time, but instead allow the (d)(1) withdrawal issues to be resolved in the course of the agencies' regular, legally required planning processes.

Federal Agencies Should Conduct the d-1 Reviews Pursuant to Their Land-Use Management Planning Processes

BLM manages nearly 87 million acres of land in Alaska. It also manages 245 million acres of subsurface mineral estate underlying Federal surface land in Alaska. In the Federal Land Policy and Management Act (FLPMA), Congress directed that BLM "shall, with public involvement and consistent with the terms and conditions of this Act, develop, maintain, and, when appropriate, revise land use plans which provide by tracts or areas for the use of the public lands." 43 U.S.C. § 1712(a). In the policy section of FLPMA, Congress declared that "the national interest will be best realized if the public lands and their resources are periodically and systematically inventoried and their present and future use is projected through a land use planning process coordinated with other Federal and State planning efforts." 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(2). FLPMA also requires BLM to provide opportunity for public participation in this planning process. 43 U.S.C. § 1701(a)(5).

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service and National Park Service have similar planning responsibilities, each of which provides for public participation in the process.

ANILCA requires the Fish and Wildlife Service to prepare, and from time to time revise, a comprehensive conservation plan (CCP) for each National Wildlife Refuge in Alaska. ANILCA § 304(g)(1). Among other requirements, the Fish and Wildlife Service must designate areas within each refuge according to their respective resources and values and specify the uses within each such area that may be compatible with the major purposes of the refuge. ANILCA § 304(g)(3)(A). In preparing each CCP, the agency

must publish a notice in the Federal Register, hold public hearings, and provide opportunities for public comment. ANILCA § 304(g)(4)-(5).

In the National Forest Management Act, 16 U.S.C. § 1600 *et seq.*, Congress required the U.S. Forest Service to develop, maintain, and, as appropriate, revise land and resource management plans for units of the National Forest System at least every 15 years. 16 U.S.C. § 1604. The Forest Service must provide for public participation in the development, review, and revision of its land management plans. 16 U.S.C. § 1604(d).

For each unit of the National Park System, Congress mandated that the Park Service prepare and regularly revise management plans that include, *inter alia*, measures for the preservation of resources and indications of the types and general intensities of development. 16 U.S.C. § 1a-7. Park Service internal management policies require the agency to review, revise, or amend every 10 to 15 years its management plans for each unit of each National Park in Alaska. NPS Management Policies, ch. 2. The agency considers these reviews major federal actions that trigger the mandates of the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA), which requires it to prepare environmental impact statements (EIS) and allow public participation in the process.

BLM Resource Management Planning Processes

BLM is currently revising its Resource Management Plans (RMPs) for many of the lands and mineral estates it administers in Alaska. It is in the process of preparing draft or final environmental impact statements for four such RMPs. These RMPs address the long-term management strategies for BLM-managed lands throughout the state, which include: East Alaska, about 7.1 million acres; Ring of Fire, about 1.3 million acres; Kobuk-Seward Peninsula, 13 million acres; and Bay Area, 3.6 million acres in the Bristol Bay and Goodnews Bay areas.

The draft East Alaska RMP, released for public review in April 2005, addressed the lifting of (d)(1) withdrawals. Alternative D, the “preferred alternative” proposed lifting the (d)(1) withdrawals on over 6 million acres of the 7.1 million-acre planning area. This constitutes a 78 percent increase in the amount of land open to locatable mineral entry. BLM also proposed to open 79 percent of the lands to oil and gas leasing.

In all, BLM statewide RMP revisions may open millions of acres to resource extraction and may significantly impact wildlife habitat, recreational uses of the lands, and subsistence resources. Therefore, BLM is proceeding under its mandates pursuant to FLPMA and NEPA by preparing environmental impact statements and allowing for participation and comment by interested parties.

Federal land-use planning processes are designed to provide for meaningful reviews and impact analyses of multiple land uses, utilize each agency's expertise in managing a broad spectrum of lands and resources, and allow for public participation. This comprehensive approach incorporates rational decisionmaking and provides the public an opportunity to actively participate in an agency's land-use planning, thereby assisting the agencies to consider the interests of all users of the public lands in Alaska. Given that all the aforementioned Federal agencies conduct their land management planning by geographic region or specific CSU, these planning processes are the appropriate forum for considering whether the (d)(1) withdrawals that still exist within these regions or CSUs are still warranted.

BLM Provided Inadequate Public Process for (d)(1) Report

Although BLM provided the public an opportunity to comment generally on the (d)(1) review, this comment period is limited to commenting in the abstract before the agency issues its draft report and recommendations. Thus, in the (d)(1) review, BLM provided less meaningful opportunities for public participation than are provided in the RMP process. Yet public involvement in this report is critical given that the report could lead to dramatic land management decisions regarding mineral resource management. Moreover, BLM is making these decisions without the analytical benefits of the NEPA process. Lifting the (d)(1) withdrawals, which would greatly increase exploration and development of leasable and locatable minerals in the affected areas, may destroy important wildlife habitat, despoil pristine areas, eliminate recreation opportunities, and dramatically restrict or alter subsistence uses and resources.

For these reasons, Congress should allow the BLM, Fish and Wildlife Service, Forest Service, and National Park Service to review the status of the (d)(1) withdrawals on their respective lands, with opportunities for public comment, as part of their normal

planning processes. We believe the (d)(1) withdrawals should be left in place on many of these lands and, in any event, we believe the proper time to review the (d)(1) withdrawals on these lands is in the context of the agencies' regular planning processes. We strongly believe that BLM should recommend that Congress take no action on the (d)(1) withdrawals.

A Legislative EIS May Be Required

BLM should prepare an EIS for the report on (d)(1) lands, as NEPA requires. Federal agencies must include an EIS "in every recommendation or report on proposals for legislation and other major Federal actions significantly affecting the quality of the human environment." 42 U.S.C. § 4332(2)(C). In the NEPA context, Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) regulations define environmental effects as:

- (a) Direct effects, which are caused by the action and occur at the same time and place.
- (b) Indirect effects, which are caused by the action and are later in time or farther removed in distance, but are still reasonable foreseeable. Indirect effects may include growth inducing effects and other effects related to induced changes in the pattern of land use, population density or growth rate, and related effects on air and water and other natural systems, including ecosystems.

40 CFR § 1508.8. The CEQ regulations also define legislation as "a bill or legislative proposal to Congress developed by or with the significant cooperation and support of a Federal agency." 40 CFR § 1508.17. The test for significant cooperation is whether the proposal is predominantly that of the agency rather than another source. *Id.*

In this instance, BLM is predominantly responsible for the d-1 report to Congress and the accompanying recommendations. Moreover, the agency's recommendations regarding whether Congress should lift the (d)(1) withdrawals may significantly affect the quality of the human environment by inducing land-use changes in the affected areas. If Congress lifts most or all of the (d)(1) withdrawals as a result of BLM's recommendations, millions of acres of public lands would be opened to exploration and development of leasable and locatable minerals. This action may have serious environmental consequences. Thus, NEPA requires BLM to prepare an EIS before submitting the (d)(1) recommendations to Congress. *See, e.g., Trustees for Alaska v. Hodel*, 806 F.2d 1378, 1381 (9th Cir. 1986) (holding that Department of Interior report

mandated by Congress constituted “proposal for legislation” requiring EIS because it contained specific recommendations on future land use, i.e., whether to allow further oil and gas development in Arctic Refuge coastal plain or designate it for wilderness preservation).

Analysis of (d)(1) withdrawals in BLM Conservation System Units

We request that BLM carefully review the protective authority that the following PLOs have upon the governing authority of the BLM Conservation System Units (CSUs) within which the PLOs exist. Primarily, BLM should examine the consequences of lifting the (d)(1) withdrawals in CSUs.

CSU	Map Areas	PLO's
Beaver Creek Wild & Scenic River	2	5179, 5180
Birch Creek Wild & Scenic River	2	5179, 5180
Delta Wild & Scenic River	1,2	5174, 5178, 5180, 5184
Fortymile Wild & Scenic	2	5173, 5180, 5184
Gulkana Wild & Scenic River	1,2,8	5178, 5180, 5184, 5186
Steese National Conservation Area	2,3	5180
Unalakleet Wild River	5,6,9	5173, 5179, 5180, 5184
White Mountains National Recreation Area	2	5173, 5184

We request that BLM withdraw all portions of all designated and eligible Wild & Scenic Rivers in Alaska from locatable and leasable mineral entry. Similarly, the agency should withdraw all lands within Steese National Conservation Area and White Mountains National Recreation Area from mineral development. If preserving the (d)(1) withdrawals is not an appropriate method of permanently withdrawing these CSUs from locatable or leasable mineral entry, we request that BLM adopt appropriate withdrawals.

Current demands of multiple user groups on public resources threaten to overwhelm BLM Alaska’s management workload. The impacts of off-highway vehicles on backcountry lands and streams, the demands of the tourism and recreation industries, and the needs for access and protection for subsistence resources are just a few of the myriad challenges BLM faces. Should Congress lift the (d)(1) withdrawals within CSUs or any of the BLM planning regions, the agency would be deluged with the additional pressures of managing commercial leasable or locatable mineral development activities in pristine areas.

For example, should Congress lift the (d)(1) withdrawals, BLM would receive a flood of applications for mineral exploration, development, and other mining activities across millions of acres of federally managed lands. We are concerned that BLM Alaska may not have adequate financial support and staff, including resource specialists, permit administrators, and law enforcement, to handle the additional workload that would accompany such a significant change in mineral management policy. Thus, Congress should not lift the (d)(1) withdrawals until it provides BLM additional permanent funding and personnel resources.

Also, BLM should analyze the long-term potential economic benefits of lifting (d)(1) withdrawals on BLM lands and include its finding in its report to Congress. Representatives of the mining, oil, and gas industries, and BLM staff, have indicated that there is little commercial interest in the leasable and locatable mineral potential of most unencumbered BLM lands. It is widely accepted that the State of Alaska and Native Corporations already have selected most of the Federal land with leasable and locatable mineral potential. These interests consider unencumbered BLM lands to be of only *marginal* mineral value. Thus, we are concerned about the integrity of any entity that would be interested in pursuing exploration and development activities on such marginal-value lands. We also are concerned about the environmental impacts of mining activities on these lands, considering that the financial viability of such activities appears to be questionable. We believe it would be inappropriate for BLM to allow these activities unless it is prepared to cover the costs of remediating hazardous or unsightly mining operations and reclaiming the land if the claimant fails to perform these functions.

We strongly suggest that BLM include in its report to Congress a discussion of the low leasable and locatable mineral value potential of unencumbered (d)(1) lands and the likelihood that any future developments would be financially unsound. On the other hand, there is tremendous potential for conserving natural resource values on these lands. Thus, BLM should recommend that Congress refrain from acting on the (d)(1) report and that it maintain the (d)(1) withdrawals until BLM can systematically analyze the conservation values of these lands through its RMP and NEPA processes. BLM also must inventory multiple-use opportunities, mitigate potential impacts, and assign appropriate land classifications and protective allocations for these lands.

Thank you again for the opportunity to participate in this review of ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals. We hope that our comments have provided useful recommendations that BLM will incorporate into the report to Congress as per Section 207 of ALTAA. We look forward to continue working with BLM through the Resource Management Planning processes to identify specific areas where (d)(1) withdrawals should be maintained or lifted as appropriate for long-term resource sustainability and multiple uses of the lands.

Sincerely,

Alaska Coalition
Dan Ritzman
Executive Director
750 West 2nd Avenue #205
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Alaska Conservation Voters
Alaska Conservation Alliance
Tom Atkinson
Executive Director
PO Box 100660
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Campaign for America's Wilderness
Ken Rait
Campaigns Director
4035 N.E. Sandy Blvd., Ste. 242
Portland, OR 97212

Deborah Lee Williams and Associates
Deborah Williams
Executive Director
308 G Street, Suite 219
Anchorage, AK 99501

Earthworks ~ Mineral Policy Center
Bonnie Gestring
Northwest Regional Staff
114 W. Pine St.
Missoula, Montana 59802

Natural Resources Defense Council
Charles Clusen
Director, Alaska Project
1200 New York Ave., NW, Suite 400,
Washington, DC 20005

Northern Alaska Environmental Center
David van den Berg
Executive Director
830 College Road
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Sierra Club
Betsy Goll
Alaska Representative
333 W. 4th Ave, Suite 307
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

The Wilderness Society
Eleanor Huffines
Alaska Regional Director
430 West 7th Avenue, Suite 210
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Cc: Becca Bernard, Trustees for Alaska
Frances Raskin, Trustees for Alaska
Demian Schane, Earthjustice

Attachments: Table 1.; Supplement to Table 1; Area Maps 1,2,5,10,12

Alaska Coalition et al Recommendations for Retaining Public Land Orders Under ANCSA 17 (d)(1)
Supplement to Table 1.
Lands that should have ANCSA (d)(1) withdrawals maintained.
September 15, 2005

East Alaska RMP Planning Area

The following lands and rivers were determined eligible for Wild and Scenic River designation in the Draft East Alaska RMP/EIS. Any additional rivers determined in planning documents to be eligible or suitable for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act should also have ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals maintained to help preserve the current resource condition of their outstandingly remarkable river values until land conveyances are completed or a protective management strategy is established.

Bering Region

- Nearly one million acres of BLM lands qualify for protection in the Bering region. The glaciated and high alpine landscape, outstanding biodiversity, and rare plants and animals is unique to BLM managed lands across the nation. Biodiversity includes migratory birds that stage in the Bering region, harbor seals, mountain goats, bears, rare plant species, and the largest and longest glacier in North America, the Bering Glacier. The Alaska Coalition and several other organizations submitted a written nomination specifically for the Bering Region Research Natural Area to the BLM in July 2003.

West Fork Gulkana River

- A large percentage of the world's known population of trumpeter swans, a BLM –Alaska designated Sensitive Status Species, is the focus of this proposed ACEC. A large number of other waterfowl utilize the amazing wetlands of the West Fork for breeding grounds. The ACEC would cover nearly one-half million acres. Trophy-size bull moose inhabit the watershed and would benefit from the ACEC; the moose habitat in the West Fork of the Gulkana is impacted by encroaching off-road vehicle use. Sockeye and king salmon stocks spawn in the tributaries of the West Fork of the Gulkana. The ACEC would compliment the management scheme for the lower portions of the Gulkana, which was designated by ANILCA as a Wild and Scenic River corridor in 1980.

Nelchina Caribou Herd Calving Grounds

- The Nelchina Caribou Herd is an integral part of the functioning ecosystem in Eastern Alaska. Subsistence hunters, wildlife photographers, recreationists, and tourists benefit from a thriving, healthy herd in the region. The northern third of the caribou herd calving grounds are on BLM administered lands. This ACEC of nearly one-half million acres, would protect the calving grounds, which are located in the tundra-covered foothills region of the Talkeetna Mountains. Caribou habitat is shrinking and under pressure from rapidly increasing OHV use and a flood of mining projects in the region.

Delta Bison Habitat

- This ACEC would be created to protect the Delta bison herd in Eastern Alaska. Quality habitat for the Delta Bison becoming scarce as more lands in the Delta Junction region are developed for crop and livestock production. The ACEC would be located in the riparian zone between the Black Rapids and Delta River would protect Delta Bison habitat and the traditional calving range for the herd. The ACEC would compliment the management scheme of the upper portions of the Delta River which was designated by ANILCA as a Wild and Scenic River corridor.

Maclaren River

50 miles, including the East and West Forks

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Views of the Alaska Range; habitat for moose and waterfowl
- Lower Maclaren has recreational value as it connects with Tyone River trail system.

Tangle Lakes trail system

12 miles, Tangle Lakes to Maclaren River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Visual qualities; fish, wildlife and recreational values.

Monsoon Creek/Lake

13 miles, Tributary to West Fork Gulkana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic and fisheries values
- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River

Victor Creek

20 miles, Tributary to West Fork Gulkana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic values
- Major anadromous fish spawning area
- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River

South Branch of the West Fork of the Gulkana River

9 miles, tributary to the West Fork of the Gulkana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic, fish, and wildlife values
- Recreational opportunities
- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River
- * This river system was determined *suitable* for Wild and Scenic River designation if retained in long-term federal ownership. Draft East Alaska RMP, April 2005

Hungry Hollow Creek

12 miles, Tributary to Middle Fork Gulkana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Northernmost population of steelhead trout
- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River

12-mile Creek,

13 miles, Tributary to main stem of Gulkana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River. *It is presumed that BLM intended to recognize that 12-mile creek also possesses the same outstandingly remarkable values which the Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River was designated to protect.*

Tyone River

25 miles, Tributary to Maclaren River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Historic and cultural values

Ewan Lake

In Gulkana River watershed

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Historic and cultural values

Fish Lake system

In Gulkana River watershed

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic, wildlife, and fisheries values
- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River

Chistochina River

25 miles, East Fork

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Wildlife and fisheries values

Sourdough Creek

21 miles, Tributary to main stem Gulkana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River. *It is presumed that BLM intended to recognize that 12-mile creek also possesses the same outstandingly remarkable values which the Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River was designated to protect.*

Haggard Creek

13 miles, Tributary to Sourdough Creek

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Extension of Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River. *It is presumed that BLM intended to recognize that 12-mile creek also possesses the same outstandingly remarkable values which the Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River was designated to protect.*

Susitna River

152 miles, Portion above Devil's Canyon

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic values
- Floatboating opportunities
- Fish and wildlife values

Suslota Creek

24 miles, Slana area

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic, recreation, and wildlife values

Tonsina River

55 miles, Tributary to the Copper River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Recreational and wildlife values

Greyling Creek

15 miles, Tributary to Tonsina River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic values (Chugach Mountains)
- Wildlife and fisheries values

Tiekel River

40 miles, Tributary to Copper River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic values, hanging glaciers

Bernard Creek

20 miles, Tributary to Tonsina River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic and recreational values

Liberty Creek

14 miles, Tributary to Copper River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic and recreational values

Kaliakh River

40 miles, Bering Glacier area, flows into Gulf of Alaska

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic, recreational, and wildlife values

Clearwater Creek

22 miles, Tributary to Susitna River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Unique clearwater stream
- Recreation, fish, and wildlife values

Brushkana Creek

12 miles, Tributary to Nenana River

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic, recreation, historical, fish, and wildlife values

Nenana River

40 miles, Upper portion above Parks Highway

Outstandingly Remarkable Values

- Scenic, recreation, and wildlife values

Ring of Fire RMP Planning Area

The Draft Ring of Fire RMP/EIS has not been released for public review. The following river systems and lands were nominated by the public during the scoping process for consideration as potential Wild and Scenic Rivers and Areas of Critical Environmental Concern. Any additional rivers determined in planning documents to be eligible or suitable for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act should also have ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals maintained to help preserve the current resource condition of their outstandingly remarkable river values until land conveyances are completed or a protective management strategy is established.

Iniskin River, Western Cook Inlet

- Wildlife habitat, especially brown bears
- Fisheries, excellent spawning and rearing habitat for salmon
- Scenery within the Iniskin valley is stunning, as well as the views of Cook Inlet, adjacent mountains and nearby St. Augustine volcano.
- Recreational hunting and subsistence values

Kirschner Lake, Western Cook Inlet

- Unique scenic values, including a stunning waterfall that drops over sheer coastal cliffs into Cook Inlet.

Ursus Cove River System, Western Cook Inlet, Bruin Bay

- Wildlife and fisheries values
- Scenic values

McArthur River and Blockade Glacier and Lake, Western Cook Inlet

- Remarkable visual and recreation values
- Wildlife habitat for moose and bears

Harriet Creek, Western Cook Inlet

- Wildlife habitat and fisheries values

Chilligan River, Western Cook Inlet, Tributary of Chakachamna Lake

- Outstanding scenery and recreation resources

Barbara Creek, Port Heiden area

- Critical shorebird habitat for many species, including the Stellar's Eider and Beringian marbled godwit

Reindeer Creek, Port Heiden area

- Critical shorebird habitat for many species, including the Stellar's Eider and Beringian marbled godwit

Tsirku River, Haines area

- Scenery and recreation resources
- Critical wildlife habitat, especially for mountain goats
- Cultural resources

Takhin River, Haines area

- Scenery and recreation resources
- Critical wildlife habitat, especially for mountain goats
- Cultural resources

Ferebee Glacier & River, Haines area

- Scenery and recreation resources

Chilkat River, Haines area

- Scenery and recreation resources
- Critical wildlife habitat, especially for mountain goats
- Cultural resources
- Geologic values

Knik River, Southcentral Alaska

- Outstanding scenic values and recreation opportunities
- Cultural values

Friday Creek, Tributary of Knik River

- Scenery and recreation resources

Hunter Creek, Tributary to Knik River

- Scenery and recreation resources

Neacola Mountains and Blockade Lake

- Remarkable visual and recreation resources on unselected BLM administered lands encompassing the Neacola Icefield and Blockade Glacier and Lake are well-deserving of ACEC designation. The extreme visual beauty of the seemingly endless blue and white glacial expanses, surrounded by the Neacola's jagged mountain peaks is a majestic and awe-inspiring. This scenery embodies the immense spirit of Alaska's vast wildlands. Nearly all the surrounding lands are managed for conservation; the unit is bordered on the south by Lake Clark National Park Wilderness and is located close to Redoubt Bay State Critical Habitat Area and Trading Bay State Game Refuge to the east. The BLM would be consistent with federal, state, and borough land planning in recognizing the outstanding qualities of the area and the need

for conservation-minded management practices through the designation of the Neacola-Blockade Lake ACEC.

- Terrestrial wildlife habitat of high value includes concentrated moose winter areas and post-rutting habitat. The DNR Kenai Area Plan mentions several species in the Neacola Mountain region. Black bear habitat may warrant special designation. A notable Trumpeter swan nesting area is located at the snout of Blockade Lake. There are genetically isolated small mammal species in the vegetated high country on the east side of the block as well.

Ursus Cove-Bruin Bay, Kirschner Lake Complex

- The lands administered by the BLM in the Ursus Cove, Kirschner Lake and Bruin Bay Complex are ecologically diverse; coastal estuary habitats, shellfish concentrations, and marine mammals as well as world-class brown bear habitat make these lands unique. The area has been recognized for its outstanding habitat values; the National Park Service manages lands to the north as Lake Clark National Park Wilderness and the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary lies to the south.
- The terrestrial habitat in the Ursus Cove-Bruin Bay complex is outstanding. The Nature Conservancy has identified the Ursus Cove-Bruin Bay complex as a core area of biological significance. Coastal waters, drainages and streams provide spawning and rearing habitat for salmon. This stretch of southwestern Cook Inlet, including Kamishak Bay, contains some of the most important and biologically productive ecological systems in the Gulf of Alaska. Marine resources are also significant in the Ursus Cove-Bruin Bay complex; the cove provides habitat for a high concentration of spawning Pacific herring.

Port Heiden Units

- The two small parcels of BLM administered land near Port Heiden, which include a segment of Barbara Creek and the upper delta of Reindeer Creek, exist within a region of the Alaska Peninsula noted by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources as critical waterfowl and shorebird habitat. The area is critical habitat for Steller's eider, a threatened species of international significance. In the spring, the majority of the world's population of Steller's Eider migrates to the Bristol Bay coast of the Alaska Peninsula. In winter, nearly 80% of the Pacific population winters along the Alaska Peninsula, southern Cook Inlet, as well as other areas in Southwest Alaska. The Port Heiden area is known to host the Beringian marbled godwit, which does not occur elsewhere on the globe—giving it special status bird on the list of Migratory Bird Act. Tens of thousands of dunlin, western sandpiper, bar-tailed godwit and rock sandpiper use this locale as a staging area.

Port Moller Units

- Two parcels of BLM administered lands south of Port Moller contain important bird, mammal, and marine habitat with more than local significance. The Port Moller region is noted for critical waterfowl and shorebird habitat, as well as important habitat for the Southern Alaska Peninsula Caribou Herd, fulfilling the BLM relevance criteria for ACEC designation. Notable bird species are known to inhabit the Port Moller area throughout the year. The area is important habitat for the Steller's Eider, a threatened species, as well as King Eider. The nearby Nelson Lagoon is critical habitat for Steller's Eider during molting season. The parcels of BLM are known to have Tundra Swan nesting and brooding concentrations identified by the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Waterfowl are abundant at lakes, ponds and wetlands along the Bering Sea coast south of Port Moller-Herenden Bay.
- Mammal species known to inhabit the uplands of the Port Moller area include Brown bear, wolverine, caribou, and in riparian zones, moose. In 2003 Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay Basin Ecoregional Assessment, The Nature Conservancy identified the Port Moller area, located to the north of the BLM administered lands, as a "core area" of biological significance.

Palmer Hay Flats, Knik River Valley and Other Southcentral Lands

- The BLM is the only land-managing agency that has not identified and recognized areas with conservation value in the Cook Inlet Ecoregion.

Haines Area BLM Lands

- The BLM lands in the Haines region represent a unique diversity and assemblages of plants and animals in the where coastal and interior communities mix. The diversity in this area is some of the greatest in Alaska, in terms of bird, animal, and plant communities. Lodgepole pine fire relationships are an example of some of the unique ecosystem functions that are represented in this area of ecological transition. Alaska Coalition supports ACEC or RNA status for the complex of lands managed by BLM in the Haines region. In our management comments, we recommended management objectives must be established for the ACEC/RNA to protect local mountain goat populations.
- The goal of the Alaska Coalition is to effectively protect the local mountain goat populations threatened by commercial helicopter activities, preserve the pristine riverine habitat preferred by Bald Eagles and other waterfowl. In addition, the ACEC/RNA mitigation guidelines would mitigate the effects of any proposed or permitted surface disturbing activities from disrupting the natural scenic beauty of these wild lands and any potentially devastating impacts on the primarily tourism based economies of the local communities.

Southeast Temperate Rainforest Parcels

- Intact temperate rainforests, such as those found in the lower elevations on some parcels of BLM lands are rare in Southeast Alaska, the United States, and globally. Forested lands in Southeast Alaska are subject to potential severe deforestation and ecosystem destruction due to conflicting management practices among their fragmented owners, including the BLM, the US Forest Service, the State of Alaska and various Native Corporations. These lands are at risk of being cleared of all commercially important forests in the near future. Alaska Coalition has requested that BLM use the Ring of Fire planning process to inventory and prioritize for the protection of small parcels of these incredibly ecologically valuable lands. BLM lands in Southeast Alaska include brown bear habitat, fish spawning streams, and small wetlands that are home unique species of amphibians. Each of these small parcels may qualify for ACEC or RNA status.

Bristol Bay RMP Planning Area

The Draft Bay RMP/EIS has not been released for public review. The following river systems were nominated by the public during the scoping process for consideration as potential Wild and Scenic Rivers. Any additional rivers determined in planning documents to be eligible or suitable for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act should also have ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals maintained to help preserve the current resource condition of their outstandingly remarkable river values until land conveyances are completed or a protective management strategy is established.

Alagnak National Wild River

The Southwest Alaska Conservation Council has identified the Alagnak River as a *Priority Salmon Conservation Watershed* for five Pacific species, which include 259,000 sockeye salmon and 137,000 pink and coho salmon.¹ Parcels of BLM-administered uplands adjacent to the designated Alagnak National Wild River should be evaluated for their recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources. Management of these parcels for ORV use, mineral development, and commercial and non-commercial recreation activities should be consistent with the NPS management directives for the Alagnak NWR.

Kvichak River Tributaries

Kvichak Bay Area

Kvichak Bay has been identified by Audubon Alaska as an *Important Bird Area in the Bering Sea* for waterfowl and shorebirds (2002). A portion of Kvichak Bay is included in the Bristol Bay

¹ Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay Basin Ecoregional Assessment, The Nature Conservancy, 2004.

Fisheries Reserve, which prohibits surface entry permits to develop oil or gas leases on submerged or shore lands on state-owned or controlled land until the legislature specifically finds that the entry will not constitute danger to the fishery.² BLM managed lands and streams adjacent to the Native-patent shore lands of Kvichak Bay should be evaluated for fisheries resources and ecological function. Any proposals for mineral development activities on these lands should be closely analyzed and, if permitted, required to operate under stringent mitigation measures to ensure environmentally sound operating procedures.

Kaskanak Creek

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species, especially the world class trophy rainbow trout population. Kaskanak Flats is a critical rainbow trout spawning area.³
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Wildlife habitat for moose, caribou and brown bears.
- Subsistence resources.
- Recreational opportunities.
- Likelihood of cultural and archaeological resources.

Ben Courtney Creek

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Wildlife habitat for moose and caribou.
- Subsistence resources.
- Recreational opportunities.

Ole Creek

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Wildlife habitat for moose and caribou.
- Recreational opportunities.

Nushagak River Tributaries

The Nushagak River watershed provides important habitat to moose, especially in lowland forests near lakes and rivers. Caribou from the Mulchatna herd migrate and calve through the area where tundra and open boreal forest is found. The area also provides habitat for brown and black bears, wolverine, wolves and fox. The Nushagak area provides staging, nesting, molting or year round habitat for some 150 species of birds. These include 32 species of waterfowl, 22 species of shore birds, 55 species of passerine, 17 species of raptors, 5 species of upland birds and 10 species of sea birds. Audubon Alaska considers Nushagak Bay an *Important Bird Area in the Bering Sea* for waterfowl and shorebirds. The rich biological resources of the Nushagak River have also been identified by the State of Alaska. The state has identified the Nushagak Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Area as an Area which Merits Special Attention (BBCRSAB 1990), and the Bristol Bay Plan for State Lands (ADNR 1984) identified the Nushagak River drainage as a priority for conservation. Part of Nushagak Bay is in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve, which prohibits surface entry permits to develop oil or gas leases on submerged lands or shorelands on state owned or controlled land until the legislature specifically finds that the entry will not constitute danger to the fisheries.⁴

Koggiling Creek

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Wildlife habitat for moose and caribou.

² Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay Basin Ecoregional Assessment, The Nature Conservancy, 2004.

³ Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay Basin Ecoregional Assessment, The Nature Conservancy, 2004.

⁴ Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay Basin Ecoregional Assessment, The Nature Conservancy, 2004.

- Recreational opportunities.

Klutuk River

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Wildlife habitat for moose and caribou.
- Recreational opportunities.

Lake Iliamna Tributaries

Upper Talarik Creek

In 1984, the Alaska DNR Bristol Bay Area Plan closed the anadromous portions of Upper Talarik Creek and any state owned uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water mark to new mineral entry for the protection of fisheries and recreational resources in accordance with AS 38.05.185.⁵

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species, especially the world class trophy rainbow trout population.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Wildlife habitat for moose, caribou and bears.
- Subsistence resources.
- Recreational opportunities.
- Likelihood of cultural and archaeological resources.

Iliamna River

In 1984, the Alaska DNR Bristol Bay Area Plan closed the anadromous portions of Iliamna River and any state owned uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water mark to new mineral entry for the protection of fisheries and recreational resources in accordance with AS 38.05.185.⁶

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Remarkable visual resources.
- Wildlife habitat for moose, caribou and bears.
- Recreational opportunities.
- Likelihood of cultural and archaeological resources.

Goodnews River and Tributaries

The Southwest Alaska Conservation Council identified the Goodnews River as a *Priority Salmon Conservation Watershed* for five Pacific salmon species in 2002. The US Fish & Wildlife Service has also identified the Goodnews River drainage as a *Special Value Area* in their 1986 Togiak National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The upper part of the Goodnews River is included within the Refuge's designated Wilderness Area.⁷

South fork of Goodnews River

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Subsistence resources.
- Potential for current or future ORV use.
- Commercial recreation opportunities.

Middle fork of Goodnews River

⁵ Accessed on-line at http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol.pdf/ch2_minerals.pdf, March 2005.

⁶ Accessed on-line at http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/areaplans/bristol.pdf/ch2_minerals.pdf, March 2005.

⁷ Alaska Peninsula and Bristol Bay Basin Ecoregional Assessment, The Nature Conservancy, 2004.

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Subsistence resources.
- Potential for current or future ORV use.
- Commercial recreation opportunities.

Main Fork of Goodnews River

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Subsistence resources.
- Potential for current or future ORV use.
- Commercial recreation opportunities.

Barnum Creek – tributary of the main fork of Goodnews River.

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Subsistence resources.
- Commercial recreation and sportfishing activities occur downstream at the stream's confluence with Goodnews River.

Tivyagak Creek – tributary of the South Fork of Goodnews River.

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Subsistence resources.
- Commercial recreation opportunities.

Puyulik Creek – tributary of the Goodnews River.

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bristol Bay fisheries.
- Subsistence resources.
- Commercial recreation opportunities.

Bering Sea Coastal Streams

Jacksmith Creek

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bering Sea fisheries.
- Potential for recreational opportunities.

Cripple Creek

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bering Sea fisheries.
- Critical migratory bird habitat in association with Carter Spit.

Indian River

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bering Sea fisheries.
- Critical migratory bird habitat in association with Carter Spit.

Arolik River and Tributaries

South Fork of Arolik River

- Critical habitat for salmon spawning and resident fish species.
- Essential to proper ecological function of the Bering Sea fisheries.

-
- Extensive fly-in commercial recreation and sport fishing operations currently occur downstream of the BLM-managed parcels and there is potential for recreation activities to occur on the public lands.

Faro Creek

- Potential for significant cultural and archaeological resources due to the presence of archaeological ruins on neighboring downstream Native patent lands.
- An old mining trail system encompasses these public lands and may provide access routes to off road vehicles.

Kobuk-Seward RMP Planning Area

The Draft Kobuk-Seward RMP/EIS has not been released for public review. The below river systems were nominated by the public during the scoping process for consideration as potential Wild and Scenic Rivers. Any additional rivers determined in planning documents to be eligible or suitable for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act should also have ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals maintained to help preserve the current resource condition of their outstandingly remarkable river values until land conveyances are completed or a protective management strategy is established.

Coastal streams on the Seward Peninsula are significant salmon spawning streams that support the needs of local subsistence users, as well as the activities of sport and commercial fishermen. Large populations of resident fish species, particularly Dolly Varden and Arctic Grayling are also present. Considering the historic human use of lands within the planning area over the past 10,000 years, there is a high likelihood that undiscovered cultural or archaeological remains may be present along these river systems. The following streams have been identified through scoping and recommended for evaluation as potential Wild & Scenic Rivers:

Tubutulik River
Inglutalik River
Shaktoolik River
Ungalik River
Koyuk River
Agiapuk River
Fish River
Kivalina River
Wulik River

Lands include:

Western Arctic Caribou Herd Habitat

- Alaska's largest caribou herd, the 450,000-member Western Arctic caribou herd (WACH), relies upon the public lands within the Kobuk-Seward Peninsula planning area for critical habitat. The Lisburne Peninsula represents a large portion of the WACH's summer range and is also an important Insect Relief area for the herd. The BLM managed lands in the Nulato Hills consist of essential WACH winter range. Both of these areas play a critical role in supporting the local subsistence lifestyle. The Western Arctic Caribou Working Group, a collaborative working group of 20 village representatives from Northwest Alaska, has nominated BLM lands throughout the planning area for ACEC status. The Alaska Coalition supports the nomination and will provide support, where necessary, to ensure that the nominations are included in the draft RMP for the Kobuk-Seward.

Kigluaik Mountains

- Within the Kigluaik Mountains, approximately 50 glacially formed cirque lakes support populations of reproductively isolated fish species. These genetically unique Arctic char populations have been identified by BLM as a sensitive species. Spectacular vistas of mountain passes and glacial valleys are available within this area. The Kigluaik Mountains offer a wide variety of road accessible recreational opportunities, including fishing, hiking, backpacking, mountaineering, backcountry skiing, snowmachining, dog mushing, and photographing wildlife. Historic gold mining activity is also known to have occurred within the area.

Windy Cove

- Features of interest include the Kigluaik fault, coastal tundra wetland plant communities, and habitat for migratory Eurasian birds with limited North American distribution. This area is one of the last segments of tidewater shoreline of the northern Seward Peninsula remaining in BLM management. The Kigluaik fault line cliff is the most active and most-recently active of the Seward Peninsula faults.

Mt. Osborne

- Unique geology provides habitat for rare plant species, small mountain glaciers and moraines, highly metamorphosed rocks, and habitat for gyrfalcon and snow bunting populations.

Camp Haven Gap

- Primary features of interest included exposed limestone near the western range extent of white spruce. Rare plant species are supported on the carbonate rock exposures.

Clear Creek Hot Springs

- Unique geologic features and the relatively pristine hot springs provide excellent habitat to support specialized plant species and various vegetation range extensions.

Designated National Wild & Scenic Rivers

Mineral withdrawals should be maintained within all designated Wild and Scenic River corridors and along their tributary streams. These withdrawals will provide additional management tools and authority to ensure that the outstandingly remarkable resource values for which the rivers were designated will be protected from impacts of mineral leasing, entry, and development. BLM Alaska currently manages the following six designated National Wild and Scenic Rivers:

Delta National Wild & Scenic River

Gulkana National Wild & Scenic River

Unalakleet National Wild River

Birch Creek National Wild & Scenic River

Beaver Creek National Wild & Scenic River

40-Mile National Wild River

**Table 1. Alaska Coalition et al ANCSA 17 (d)(1)
Recommendations for
Retaining Public Land Orders
15-Sep-05**

This table recommends specific BLM-managed lands that should have ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals maintained.

The majority of these lands have been identified through the public scoping processes of ongoing Resource Management Plans (RMPs).

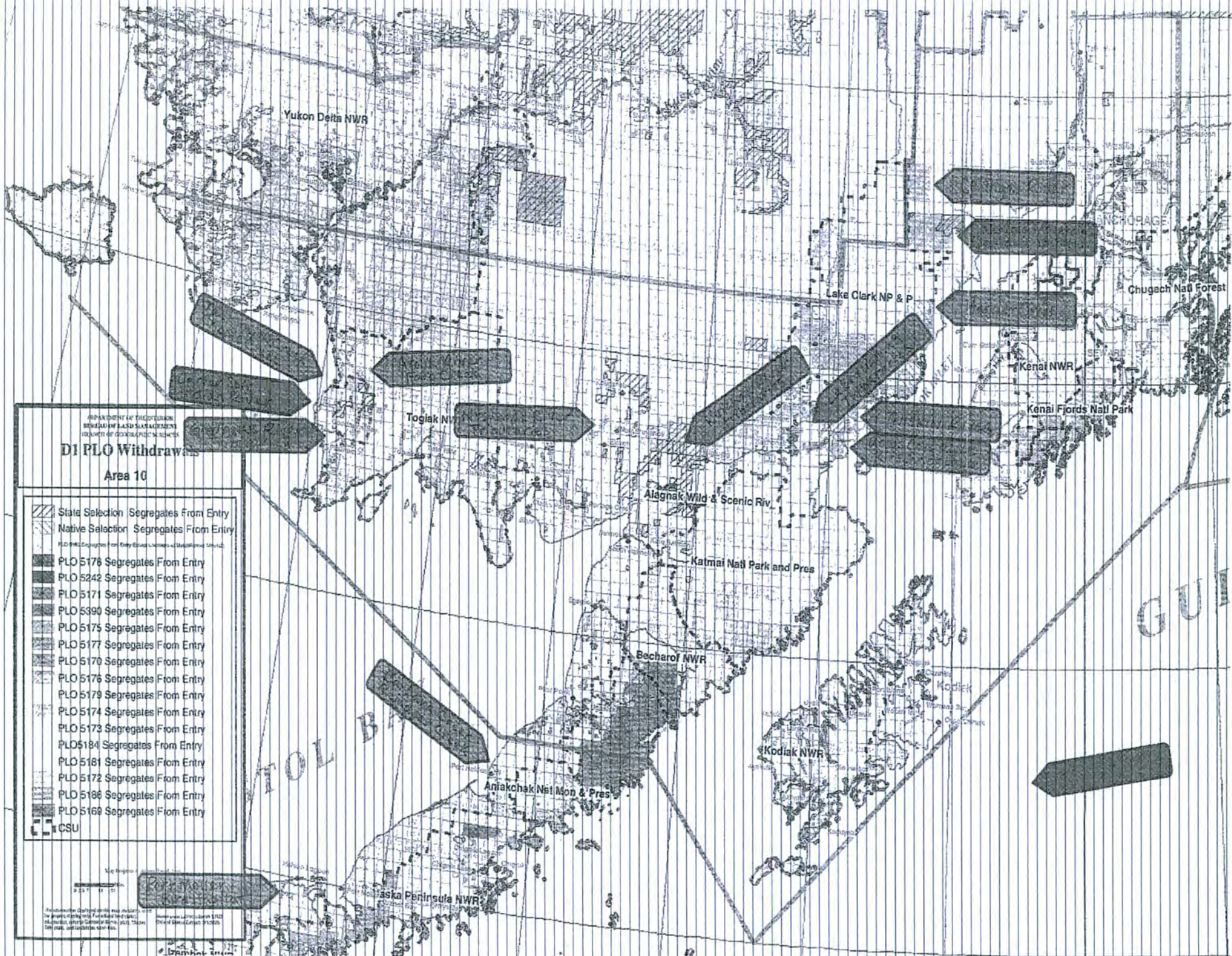
These lands contain significant resource values that are being evaluated for conservation potential and/or multiple use allocation.

We believe that the appropriate procedure for reviewing ANCSA 17 (d)(1) withdrawals on BLM-managed lands is through the RMP process.

Map Area	Planning Area	Geographic Description	PLO	Resource Values	Existing or Potential Protective Allocation
2	White Mountains	White Mountains National Recreation Area	5173, 5184	Scenic beauty, primitive recreation opportunities	Designated NRA, several RAs
2,3	Steese	Steese National Conservation Area	5180	Scenic beauty of national interest, primitive recreation opportunities, caribou calving grounds, large and small mammal habitat	Designated NCA contains Birch Wild and Scenic River
5,6,9	Central	Unalakleet National Wild and Scenic River	5173, 5179, 5180, 5184	Outstanding salmon fisheries, recreation opportunities, and cultural/historic resources	Designated Wild and Scenic River
2	Fortymile	Beaver Creek National Wild and Scenic River	5179, 5180	Outstanding recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources	Designated Wild and Scenic River
2	Fortymile	Fortymile National Wild and Scenic River	5173, 5180, 5184	Outstanding recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources	Designated Wild and Scenic River
2	Fortymile	Birch Creek National Wild and Scenic River	5179, 5180	Outstanding recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources	Designated Wild and Scenic River
1,2	East Alaska	Delta National Wild and Scenic River	5174, 5178, 5184	Outstanding recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources	Designated Wild and Scenic River
1,2,8	East Alaska	Gulkana National Wild and Scenic River	5178, 5180, 5184, 5188	Outstanding recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources	Designated Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Bering Glacier	5176, 5179	Migratory birds, harbor seal haulouts, large mammal habitat, paleontological resources, glacier research and primitive recreational opportunities	Resource Natural Area
1	East Alaska	West Fork of Gulkana River	5178	Trumpeter Swan habitat (BLM sensitive species), migratory waterfowl, large mammal habitat, salmon spawning, primitive recreational opportunities	Suitable Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Nelchina Caribou Herd Calving Grounds	5173, 5180	Nelchina Herd Caribou calving grounds, primitive recreational opportunities, large mammal habitat	ACEC
1	East Alaska	Delta Bison Habitat	5180	Delta Bison calving grounds, large mammal habitat	ACEC
1,2	East Alaska	MacLaren River	5178	Views of the Alaska Range, habitat for moose and waterfowl, recreation values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1,2	East Alaska	Tangle Lakes	5180	Visual qualities, fish, wildlife and recreational values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Monsoon Creek near West Fork of Gulkana	5178	Scenic values, major anadromous spawning, extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Victor Creek	5178	Scenic values, major anadromous spawning, extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	South Branch of the West Fork of the Gulkana River	5178	Scenic values, major anadromous spawning, extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Hungry Hollow Creek	5178	Northernmost population of steelhead trout, extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	12 mile Creek	5178	Extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Tyone River	5178	Historic and cultural values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Ewan Lake	5178	Historic and cultural values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Fish Lake System	5178	Scenic values, major anadromous spawning, extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
2	East Alaska	Chislochina River	5184	Wildlife and fisheries values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Scourdough Creek	5178	Extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Haggard Creek	5178	Extension of Gulkana Wild and Scenic River	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Susitna River	5180	Salmon spawning, recreational opportunities, water quality	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Tonsina River	5184	Recreational and wildlife values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Greyling Creek	5184	Scenic (Chugach Mountains), wildlife and fisheries values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Tiekel River	5184, 5179	Scenic, hanging glaciers	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Bernard Creek	5184	Scenic and recreational values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Liberty Creek	5184	Scenic and recreational values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Kalakh River	5176	Scenic and recreational values, wildlife values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
1	East Alaska	Clearwater Creek	5180	Unique clearwater stream, recreation, fish, and wildlife values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
2	East Alaska	Brushkana Creek	5180, 5184	Scenic, recreation, historical, and wildlife values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
2	East Alaska	Nanana River	5180	Scenic and recreational values, wildlife values	Eligible Wild and Scenic River
10	Ring of Fire	Iniskin River	5174	Wildlife habitat, especially brown bears, salmon spawning, outstanding scenery, recreational hunting and subsistence values	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic
10	Ring of Fire	Kirschner Lake	5174	Scenic values, primitive recreational opportunities, brown bear habitat, unique cliff waterfall	ACEC/RNA
10	Ring of Fire	Ursus Cove River System	5174	Coastal estuaries, brown bear habitat, primitive recreational opportunities, high concentration of herring spawn in adjacent waters	ACEC/RNA
10	Ring of Fire	McArthur River	5174	Wildlife habitat, important subsistence use area, black bear denning, salmon and Dolly Varden spawning, trumpeter swans, visual values	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic
10	Ring of Fire	Harriet Creek	5174	Important fish spawning habitat, large mammal habitat, primitive recreational opportunities, harbor seal haulouts, migratory waterfowl	ACEC/RNA
10	Ring of Fire	Chilligan River	5174	Important large mammal habitat salmon spawning, habitat for Mulchina Caribou Herd, primitive recreational opportunities, visual values	Wild and Scenic River
10	Ring of Fire	Barbara Creek	5184	Critical waterfowl and shorebird habitat, including Stellar's Eider habitat	ACEC/RNA
10	Ring of Fire	Reindeer Creek	5184	Critical waterfowl and shorebird habitat, including Stellar's Eider habitat	ACEC/RNA
12	Ring of Fire	Tairku River	n/a	Scenery, recreation resources, critical wildlife habitat for mountain goats, cultural resources	Wild and Scenic River
12	Ring of Fire	Takhin River	n/a	Scenery, recreation resources, critical wildlife habitat for mountain goats, cultural resources	Wild and Scenic River
12	Ring of Fire	Ferebee Glacier and River	5180	Scenery and recreation resources	Wild and Scenic River
12	Ring of Fire	Chikot River	5180	Scenery, recreation resources, critical wildlife habitat for mountain goats, cultural resources, geological values	Wild and Scenic River
1	Ring of Fire	Knik River	5174, 5184	Outstanding scenic values, recreation opportunities, cultural values	Wild and Scenic River
1	Ring of Fire	Friday Creek	5174	Primitive recreational opportunity, large mammal habitat, scenery	ACEC/RNA
1	Ring of Fire	Hunter Creek	5174	Primitive recreational opportunity, large mammal habitat, scenery	ACEC/RNA

10	Ring of Fire	Neocota Mountains	5174	Scenic values, primitive recreational opportunities, small mammal habitat	ACEC/RNA	
10	Ring of Fire	Blockade Glacier and Lake	5174	Scenic values, primitive recreational opportunities	ACEC/RNA	
10	Ring of Fire	Bruin Bay	5174	Scenic values, primitive recreational opportunities, brown bear habitat	ACEC/RNA	
10	Ring of Fire	Port Heiden Units	5184	Migratory bird habitat including Beringian marbled godwit (special status bird)	ACEC/RNA	
10	II	Port Moller Units	5172	Migratory bird habitat including King Eider Tundra Swans, caribou habitat, and large mammal habitat	ACEC/RNA	
1	Ring of Fire	Palmer Hay Flats	n/a	Migratory bird habitat including Tundra Swans, lesser Canada, Great White-Fronted, and Snow Geese, large mammal habitat	ACEC/RNA	
12	Ring of Fire	Haines Area BLM Lands	5180	Mountain goat habitat, diversity of plant and animal communities (ie Ledgedpole pine), recreational opportunities, scenic beauty	RNA	
12	Ring of Fire	Southeast Temperate Rainforest Parcels	n/a	Intact temperate rainforests, unique geology, brown bear and large mammal habitat, important salmon spawning streams, wetlands	RNA/ACEC	
10	Bay	Alagnak National Wild River	5184	Outstanding recreational, fisheries, visual, wildlife, and subsistence resources	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Kivichuk Bay	5184	Important subsistence and sport fishery, salmon spawning	ACEC/RNA	
10	Bay	Kaskanak Creek	5184, 5179	Salmon and rainbow trout spawning habitat, important wildlife habitat & subsistence hunting, cultural and archeological resources	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Ben Courtney Creek	5184, 5179	Important subsistence and sport fishery, salmon spawning, large mammal habitat	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Ole Creek	5184	Salmon, rainbow trout spawning habitat, wildlife habitat & subsistence hunting, recreational, cultural and archeological resources	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Kogging Creek	5184	Salmon, rainbow trout spawning habitat, wildlife habitat & subsistence hunting, recreational, cultural and archeological resources	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Klutuk River	5184	Salmon, rainbow trout spawning habitat, wildlife habitat & subsistence hunting, recreational, cultural and archeological resources	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Upper Tataluk Creek	5180	Salmon, rainbow trout spawning habitat, wildlife habitat & subsistence hunting, recreational, cultural and archeological resources	ACEC/RNA/Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Ilamuna River	5184, 5174	Salmon, rainbow trout spawning habitat, wildlife habitat & subsistence hunting, recreational, cultural and archeological resources	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Goodnews River	5184, 5179, 5181	Important salmon spawning watershed for five Pacific salmon species	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Barnum Creek	5179	Important salmon spawning watershed for five Pacific salmon species, commercial recreation and sportfishing activities	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Tivyagak Creek	5181, 5184	Important salmon spawning watershed for five Pacific salmon species	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Puyuk Creek	5184	Important salmon spawning watershed for five Pacific salmon species	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Jacksmith Creek	5181, 5184	Critical salmon spawning habitat, important fishery for the Bering Sea, migratory bird habitat, recreational opportunities	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Crippa Creek	5181	Critical salmon spawning habitat, important fishery for the Bering Sea, migratory bird habitat near Carter Spit, recreational opportunities	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Indian River	5184, 5181	Critical salmon spawning habitat, important fishery for the Bering Sea, migratory bird habitat near Carter Spit, recreational opportunities	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	South Fork of the Arolik River	5179	Critical salmon spawning habitat, important fishery for the Bering Sea, migratory bird habitat, recreational opportunities	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Faro Creek	5179	Critical salmon spawning habitat, important fishery for the Bering Sea, migratory bird habitat, recreational opportunities	Wild and Scenic River	
10	Bay	Carter Spit		Migratory waterfowl habitat, recreational opportunities	ACEC/RNA	
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Tubutalik River	5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Ingiutalik River	5180, 5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Shakloolik River	5180, 5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Ungalik River	5180, 5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Koyuk River	5180, 5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Agitpak River	5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Fish River	5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	4	Kobuk-Seward	Kivalpa River	5180, 5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	4	Kobuk-Seward	Wulik River	5180, 5184	Coastal salmon spawning streams, subsistence use areas, sport and commercial fishing use area, potential for archeological sites	Wild and Scenic River
5	6	Kobuk-Seward	Western Arctic Caribou Herd Habitat	5180	Western Arctic Caribou Herd calving grounds, insect relief area, summer range, and winter range	ACEC/RNA
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Kigluak Mountains	5180, 5176, 5184	Genetically isolated Char populations, primitive recreational opportunities	ACEC/RNA
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Windy Cove		Coastal tundra wetland plant communities, migratory bird habitat, tidewater shoreline	ACEC/RNA
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Mount Osborne	5184	Unique geology, rare plant species, gyrfalcon habitat, primitive recreational opportunities	ACEC/RNA
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Camp Haven Gap	5180, 5184	Rare plant species, unique geology	ACEC/RNA
5	5	Kobuk-Seward	Clear Creek Hot Springs		Pristine hot spring, specialized plant communities	ACEC/RNA
3	Utility Corridor	Galbraith Lake	5180	Cultural, rare/sensitive plants, scenic values, lambing areas	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Ivishak River	5180	Fishery, cultural resources	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Jim River	5180	Fishery, cultural resources	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Kanuti Hot Springs	5180	Hot spring	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Nigu-Ierlak	5189	Geology, cultural resources	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Nuggat Creek	5180	Lambing areas, mineral lick	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Poss Mountain	5180	Lambing areas, mineral lick	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Sagwon Bluffs	5180	Peregrine falcons	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Slope Mountain	5180	Lambing areas, mineral lick, cultural	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Snowden Mountain	5180	Lambing areas, mineral lick	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Sukzapik Mountain	5180	Scenic, geology	ACEC	
3	Utility Corridor	Tootik Lake Research Natural Area	5180	Research activities, cultural	RNA	
3	Utility Corridor	West Fork Aliqun River	5180	Lambing areas, mineral lick	ACEC	
6	Yukon	Box River TreeLine	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
7	Yukon	Redlands Lake	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
7	Yukon	Arns Lake	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
7	Yukon	Ihtalaina Creek Hot Springs	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
7	Yukon	McQueen Creek	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
7	Yukon	Spooky Valley	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
7	Yukon	Lake Todatonten Pingos/South Summit	5180	See Fairbanks District Office Management Situation Analysis, Yukon Final RMP/EIS on Research Natural Areas	RNA	
6	Yukon	Tegagawik/Buckland River Watersheds	5180	Important wildlife habitat and subsistence use area	ACEC	




















6	Yukon	Kateel River	5180	Salmon spawning	ACEC
6	Yukon	Inglutalik River	5180	Important watershed	ACEC
6	Yukon	Unqalik River	5180	Important watershed	ACEC
6	Yukon	Gisasa River	5180	Salmon spawning	ACEC
6	Yukon	Nulato River	5180	Salmon spawning, important subsistence use area	ACEC
6	Yukon	North River	5180	Important watershed	ACEC
7	Yukon	Dubi-Kaiyuh Mountain Subunit	5180, 5184	Salmon spawning, important subsistence use area, threatened and endangered species habitat	These specific ACEC areas are defined on
7.8	Yukon	Kuskokwin Subunit	5180	Salmon spawning, important subsistence use area, threatened and endangered species habitat	This specific RNA is identified on
8	Yukon	Sulukana River Watershed	5173, 5180	Only known sheefish spawning habitat within planning area	ACEC
7	Yukon	Tozintan River Watershed	5173, 5180, 5184	Caribou calving, salmon spawning	ACEC
7	Yukon	Ray River	5173, 5180, 5184	Identified as important for management constraints /setback zones	n/a
7	Yukon	Squaw Creek	5180, 5184	Identified as important for management constraints /setback zones	n/a
7	Yukon	Clear, Bear, Caribou Creek Watersheds	5173, 5180	Salmon spawning	ACEC



DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
DIVISION OF GEOGRAPHIC SERVICES

D1 PLO Withdrawals

Area 1C

-  State Selection Segregates From Entry
-  Native Selection Segregates From Entry
- PLOs Excluded From Entry Based on Unavailable Status:
-  PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5242 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5171 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5390 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5175 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5177 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5170 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5179 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5174 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5173 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5184 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5181 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5172 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5186 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5169 Segregates From Entry
-  CSU


















Map prepared by:
2/25/11

Production of this map was funded by the project of entry into the public land system. The project was funded by the State of Alaska, Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, Division of Geographic Services.

Map scale: 1:500,000
Map projection: UTM
Map datum: NAD 83

D1 PLO Withdrawals

Area 12

-  State Selection Segregates From Entry
-  Native Selection Segregates From Entry
- WTO Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5178 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5242 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5171 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5360 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5175 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5177 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5170 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5179 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5174 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5173 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5184 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5181 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5172 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5186 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5169 Segregates From Entry
-  CSU

Map Number: 2008-12-01

1:50,000




















This map is a derivative of the original map and is not to be used for any other purpose. It is provided for informational purposes only. The Department of Land Management is not responsible for any errors or omissions on this map. The Department of Land Management is not responsible for any damages or losses resulting from the use of this map.

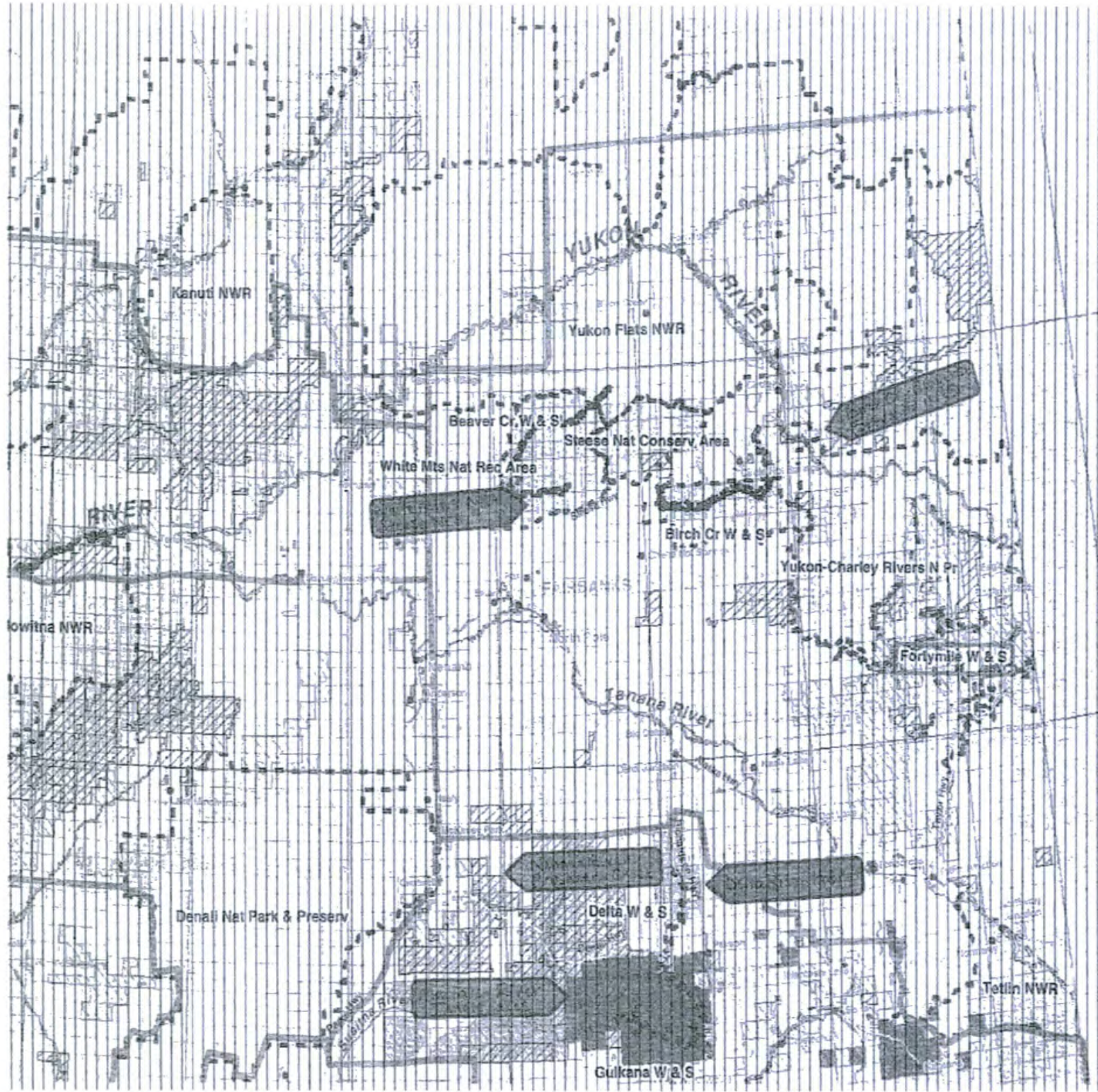


U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
PROJECT: 11-10-00-0000-0000

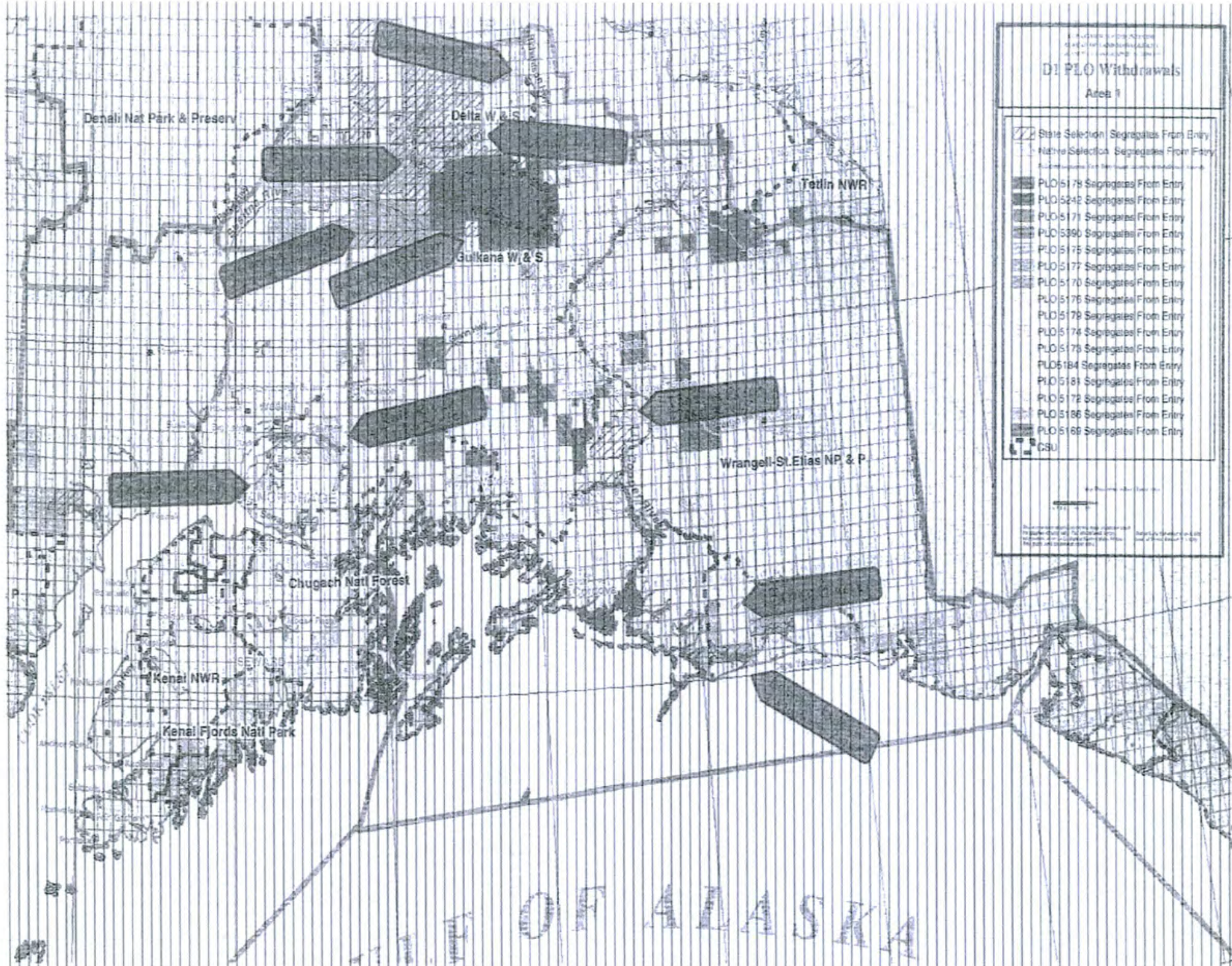
DI PLO Withdrawals

Area 2

-  State Selection: Segregates From Entry
-  Native Selection: Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5242 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5171 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5290 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5175 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5177 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5170 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5178 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5179 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5174 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5173 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5184 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5181 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5172 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5186 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5189 Segregates From Entry
-  CSU



Scale: 1:50,000
 U.S. GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
 BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
 PROJECT: 11-10-00-0000-0000



U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
 5160 Loring Drive, Anchorage, Alaska 99503
 (907) 257-2000

D1 PLO Withdrawals

Area 1




















- State Selection Segregates From Entry
- Native Selection Segregates From Entry
- Public Lands Withdrawals From Entry
- PLO 5178 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5242 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5171 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5390 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5175 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5177 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5170 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5179 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5174 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5173 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5184 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5181 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5172 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5186 Segregates From Entry
- PLO 5169 Segregates From Entry
- CSU

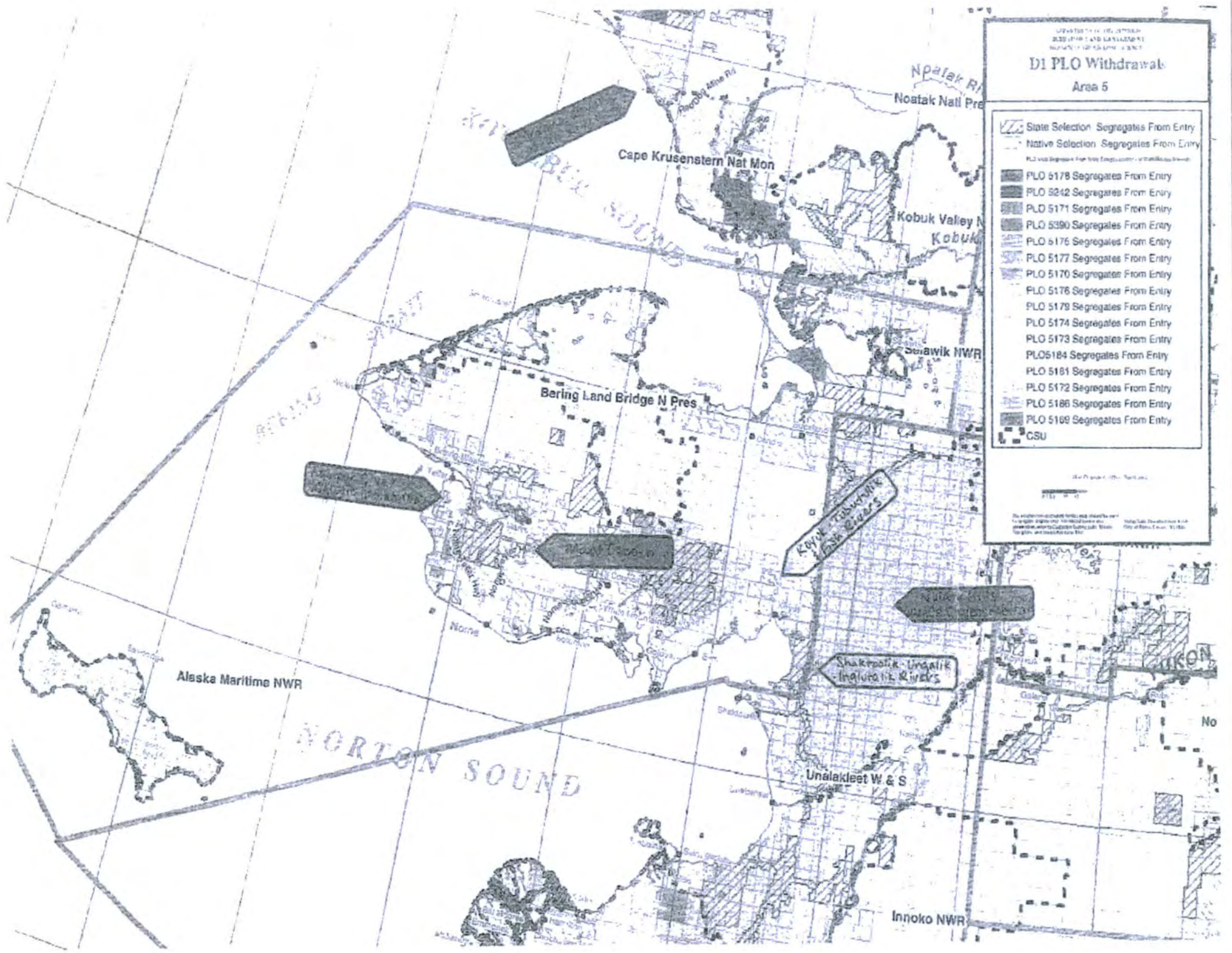
0 10 20 Miles
 0 10 20 Kilometers

This map was prepared by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Division of Wildlife Conservation, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Region.

OF ALASKA

**D1 PLO Withdrawal
Area 5**

-  State Selection Segregates From Entry
-  Native Selection Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5168 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5242 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5171 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5390 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5177 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5170 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5176 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5179 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5174 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5173 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5184 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5181 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5172 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5186 Segregates From Entry
-  PLO 5169 Segregates From Entry
-  CSU



Scale 1:50,000
1:50,000

This information is provided for informational purposes only. It is not intended to be used as a legal document. For more information, contact the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1225 West Northern Blvd., Anchorage, Alaska 99501.



September 12, 2005

Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office
Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK-932)
222 W. Seventh Ave., #13
Anchorage, AK 99513-7599


Dear Mr. Bisson:

Ahtna is hereby submitting written comments on D-1 Withdrawals.

1. Ahtna Inc. supports retention of all D1 Withdrawals. This would provide the greatest protection for natural resources and wildlife habitat.
2. Ahtna Inc. proposes the maintenance of D (1) withdrawals in areas where there are known and potential cultural sites. Tangle Lake Archaeological District is an important historical place to the Ahtna People, and we would like this area protected from mineral development.
3. Ahtna Inc. does not support the modification of Public Land Order 6329 that is included in Alternative D to allow for mineral entry in the Alphabet Hills area which has traditionally been used for hunting and is part of the migration corridor for the Nelchina Caribou Herd. Ahtna Inc. does not support the availability of the Alphabet Hills area to mineral leasing and it should be closed to such development activities.
4. Ahtna, Inc does not support D-1 lands being revoked and opened for minerals and oil & gas entry, since this will greatly affect our ability to sustain a subsistence lifestyle.

Please read our comments and take them into consideration, when you review D-1 Withdrawals.

Sincerely,


Linda Tyone, Chair


COPPER COUNTRY ALLIANCE

HC 60 Box 306T
 Copper Center, Alaska 99573
 Phone (907) 822-3644 Fax (907) 822-3644
 e-mail cca@coppervalleyak.net

*"Protecting the rural and wild natural environment of the
 Wrangell Mountains/Copper Basin region."*

September 15, 2005

Bureau of Land Management
 Alaska State Office
 Attn: Section 207 Congressional Report (AK-932)
 222 West Seventh Avenue #13
 Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599

Dear BLM Staff:

Thank you for providing an opportunity to comment on d-1 withdrawals.

Copper Country Alliance is a 501(c)(3) conservation organization based in Alaska's Copper River Basin. Our members are concerned with the long-term maintenance of healthy ecosystems and rural lifestyles in the region. We have provided suggestions and comments at every step of the public process for the East Alaska Resource Management Plan (EARMP), which is nearing completion.

SUMMARY:

We believe that no d-1 withdrawals should be lifted...

1. until the 1876 Mining Law is updated;
2. until the United States government does its best to promote recycling and conservation, but still finds that a given mineral or petroleum resource is needed for the country's benefit;
3. as long as so many state lands are open to mining and oil and gas leasing;
4. until the BLM finishes its RMP process.

Some lands in the Glennallen BLM District (**d-1 Area Map # 1**) are so rich in other resources that they should **never** be opened to mineral or oil and gas entry. These include the following units being studied under the East Alaska RMP:

1. Delta Bison Calving Area of Critical Environmental Concern (ACEC)
2. Nelchina Caribou Calving ACEC
3. West Fork of the Gulkana River ACEC
4. Bering Glacier Resource Natural Area (RNA)
5. Delta River Special Recreation Management Area (SRMA)
6. Gulkana River SRMA
7. Delta Range SRMA
8. Denali Highway SRMA
9. Tielke SRMA

Other special areas in **d-1 Area Map #1** which should **never** be opened to mineral or oil and gas entry are:

1. Willow Mountain and Stuck Mountain
2. Eureka Summit/Gunsight Mt./Belanger Pass
3. Tonsina River Bluffs

DISCUSSION:

1876 Mining Law:

The Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (ALTAA) requires BLM to determine if each d-1 withdrawal "...is still needed to protect the public interest in those lands." In the 129 years since the 1876 Mining Law was passed, the concept of "public interest" has changed considerably. Today, we recognize that public lands provide important services such as clean water, flood prevention (by wetlands), habitats for fish and wildlife, recreational opportunities, scenic beauty and wilderness. Large-scale mining, as currently practiced, generally impairs the ability of public lands to provide those services. It is not at all uncommon for mining companies to declare bankruptcy, leaving the cost of clean-up and restoration to the public. A number of "Superfund Sites" are abandoned mines. Furthermore, federal mining claims do not return back to the public a share of the public wealth that is removed from the ground. The only funds the U.S. government receives from hardrock mines is the annual claim maintenance fee of \$125 per claim, totaling about \$25 million per year. It is clear to us that the old law does not meet modern needs and conditions, and that it is detrimental to public lands and the public good for lands to be opened to mining under this archaic system.

Mineral and Petroleum Resources should be Extracted only When Necessary: A large share of the market for precious metals, such as gold and platinum, is for jewelry. Should landscapes be destroyed, should air and water be polluted, so that we can wear more ornaments? We think not. Our government also needs to do a better job of promoting and encouraging metal recycling and oil and gas conservation. It should require greater fuel efficiency and do more to promote public transit. Until then, resources are like "money in the bank". We will have them in times of true need rather than wasting them as we so often do at present.

Availability of State Lands:

Within the approximately 31-million-acre East Alaska planning area, only about 1.6 million acres are "unencumbered" BLM lands, meaning that they have not been selected by the State or by Native corporations. By contrast, 7 million acres have been conveyed to the State, and another 5.5 million acres have been State-selected. (Of those 5.5 million acres, 2.1 million acres have been dual selected by Native corporations, and another .006 million acres are on National Park Service-administered, rather than BLM-administered, lands.) After conveyances are completed--in only four years, if conveyances occur at the pace mandated by ALTAA--the State will control ample acreage for mineral and petroleum development, which the state government is encouraging. By and large, State selections were made for their mineral and oil and gas potential.

Federal lands, if they remain withdrawn, can provide a needed balance in land use, so that there will be wildlife habitats, subsistence opportunities and recreational opportunities, without the constant threat of those uses being lost to mineral and petroleum development.

Resource Management Plan Process:

The BLM is currently working on several in-depth resource management plans (RMPs). The East Alaska Resource Management Plan (EARMP) is nearing completion. Over the course of a couple years, public meetings have been held all over the planning area and beyond, to encourage public input. Copper Country Alliance took advantage of the opportunities to provide such input. A 1 1/2 -inch-thick Plan and EIS is the latest product, and it analyzes four management alternatives. Copper Country Alliance favors Alternative C, the "Conservation Alternative", because we sincerely believe it comes

closer to the middle of a conservation/development scale, and will provide better long-term stewardship than Alternative D, the preferred alternative. Even though we take a different viewpoint than the BLM directorship on which alternative is best, we believe that the RMP process is the proper place for addressing the future of d-1 lands.

Areas which should never be opened to mining or oil and gas leasing:

We will confine our remarks to **d-1 Area Map # 1**. The following EARMP study areas are defined by BLM, so you will be able to determine which PLOs pertain to them. We request that d-1 withdrawals remain in place, with the recommendation that permanent closures to entry be made.

1. Delta Bison Calving ACEC: This area is proposed in order to encourage bison to remain for the longest period of time on public lands, rather than invading private agricultural lands. Being undisturbed by resource development on these lands would further that goal.
2. Nelchina Caribou Calving ACEC: Perhaps no biological resource in the EARMP is valued more by the public than the Nelchina Caribou Herd. Alaskans from Anchorage, Fairbanks, and other areas join Copper Basin residents (our members among them) in applying for permits to hunt these caribou. Other Alaskans and visitors enjoy viewing them. They are also an important part of the natural food chain. Protecting this herd on its calving grounds is essential to maintaining a healthy herd.
3. West Fork of the Gulkana River ACEC: This is an important breeding area for trumpeter swans and other waterfowl, and an important salmon spawning area.
4. Bering Glacier RNA: If adopted, this will be the only Research Natural Area in the region. To quote from the EARMP, "the entire Bering Glacier system is considered a national treasure and unique laboratory by researchers and scientists."
5. Delta River SRMA: This area includes the Delta Wild and Scenic River Corridor, comprised of the Tangle Lakes, Tangle River and much of the Delta River. The water bodies are clean and ideally-suited to float trips. The corridor lands are some of the region's most scenic. Tangle Lakes, in particular, is a favorite and long-used destination for many of our members.
6. Gulkana River SRMA: This area includes the Gulkana National Wild River. With its clear water, abundant salmon and scenic corridor, it is a popular float trip for many Alaskans and visitors.
7. Delta Range SRMA: This area is proposed for its scenic beauty and its long-standing popularity among hikers and skiers.
8. Denali Highway SRMA: This is a scenic treasure. Alaskans return here year after year for subsistence hunting, fishing, berry-picking, and many forms of recreation.
9. Tielke SRMA: In addition to containing important wildlife habitat, this area is proposed because it can provide a great diversity of recreational experiences.

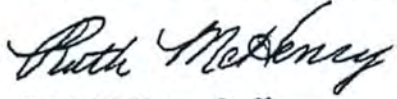
Additionally, we request that d-1 withdrawals (all in **d-1 Area Map #1**) remain in place in the following areas, and that permanent closures to entry eventually be made:

4. Willow Mountain and Stuck Mountain, west of about mile 88 of the Richardson Highway (PLO 5184): These are accessed by an existing hiking trail, and provide great panoramic views.
5. Eureka Summit/Gunsight Mt./Belanger Pass area of the Glenn Highway (PLO 5178): Caribou range here, and recreationists use this area extensively. Because the area is above treeline, mining or petroleum development would be highly visible.
6. Tonsina River Bluffs south of Edgerton Highway (PLO 5184): Hikers still use segments of an historic trail here. Not only are these segments the Kenny Lake community's "back yard", but visitors enjoy the trails, too. Additionally, commercial and non-commercial float trips occur on the Tonsina River. It is important to continue unimpaired use and views.

Again, thank you for this opportunity to comment on this important issue.

Sincerely,

COPPER COUNTRY ALLIANCE

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Ruth McHenry".

Ruth McHenry, Staff



Cascadia Wildlands Project

Alaska Field Office

907.424.3835 • POB 853 • Cordova AK 99574 • cascadia@alaska.com • www.cascwild.org

Sept. 15
~~May 27~~, 2005

Dave Mushovic
BLM Alaska State Office
222 W. Seventh Ave., #13
Anchorage AK 99513-7599

Dear Mr. Mushovic,

Please consider the following preliminary comments, submitted on behalf of Cascadia Wildlands Project and myself as an individual, regarding the report to congress under Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act.

Our primary interests in this report are conservation of public wildlands, and that an adequate public process be followed whatever decisions are made.

We urge that all d-1 withdrawals be maintained to protect the public interest, until the land in question is surveyed and classified through an adequate, public process as specified by BLM regulations and procedures.

The public has not been adequately notified of this action and the opportunity to comment on the Section 207 Report. The preparation of this report should have been noticed in the Federal Register, or some other systematic means. The current ad hoc approach may be well intentioned. But, based on our observation, it is inadequate.

Please release the draft report for public comment, prior to submitting it to Congress. Meaningful public comment is clearly impossible when the recommendations we are commenting on are not available.

Paragraph (2) of ALTAA, Section 207, requires public comment *on the review of withdrawals required in paragraph 1*. Public comment opportunity should come *after* the review and recommendations called for in paragraph 1, before the report to the Committees called for in paragraph 3. It is the review itself that is open to public comment, not the original withdrawals.

Necessary information is not available to adequately review the lands in question, for purposes of submitting comments under ALTAA Section 207(2). What are we commenting on? The only information being released is a packet of rough scale maps showing lands covered by Public Land Orders. It is monumental, given this information and the time allowed, to determine what impact withdrawals have on the land that would affect the public interest. It is very challenging to even surmise what the status of the land is. It is impossible to tell what withdrawals have any

practical impact, and which are just redundant paperwork. Most important, we are given no information at all concerning what recommendations are being prepared for congress.

The appropriate mechanism for lifting withdrawals, if the public interest demanded it, would appear to be the Resource Management Plan. To the extent that they conflict, the Resource Management Plan process that is currently underway across much of this land is undermined by the Section 207 review and report. We have commented to the BLM in the RMP process in regards to many of the d-1 withdrawals in south coastal Alaska, and expect our comments to be considered in that context. This RMP planning process would be severely undermined if any action were taken on the report. The purpose of the PLO's, which reserved these lands "for study and review by the Secretary of the Interior for the purpose of classification or reclassification..." (e.g. PLO 5176) is not met until the RMP process is complete.

The public interest would be violated by lifting any of these withdrawals outside of the orderly, inter-disciplinary, legally accountable RMP process. There is an inherent public interest in transparent, democratic decision-making, and in adequate study.

There is a great deal of confusion about the interrelation between the RMP process, and this Section 207 report, that has not been cleared up. At the recent RAC meeting here in Cordova, State Director Henri Bisson told a public commenter that commenting on the East Alaska RMP would negate any purpose in reviewing or commenting on this Section 207 report. However, the maps of (d)(1) withdrawals show additional lands segregated from entry under PLO 5176, that are within the East Alaska planning area, but that are not addressed in the East Alaska Management Plan. Included under the Section 207 report, but not EARMP, are ecologically, culturally and economic critical lands at Controller Bay, at Cape Suckling, Okalee Spit, and adjacent uplands.

d-1 withdrawals serve the public interest by conserving invaluable wildlands from irresponsible, speculative resource extraction, and by allowing orderly, wise use that is guided by an open, legally accountable and democratic public process. We support maintenance of all (d)1 withdrawals to protect the public interest.

We have attempted to identify some of the lands with outstanding wildland values that require mineral closure below. Please keep in mind this is necessarily a very partial list, which is only intended to offer a sample of the reasons why d-1 withdrawals should not be cut short.

AREA #1

- Cape Suckling/ Okalee Spit (PLO 5176)

This area has outstanding ecological values, including old growth rainforest, alpine tundra, and coastal mudflats that are a key staging area for migratory shorebirds. This is excellent moose habitat. Subsistence use area. Outstanding cultural values to indigenous Eyak and Tlingit people, including burial sites and villages. The cave where Raven was born is here. Shifting sandbars, earthquakes, and routinely furious storms make this dynamic region incredibly difficult and dangerous location for any development. Cape Suckling would be an ideal ACEC because of it's highly unique and irreplaceable cultural landscape, wildlife habitat, and extreme isolation and impracticality of development.

- Forelands and uplands of Bering Glacier, Bagley Ice Field (PLO 5176; 5186)

Most of this land is either covered in ice, or dominated by the advance and retreat of this chunk of ice which is bigger than the state of Rhode Island. This is literal Wilderness. There is no

remotely practicable mode of access for mineral exploration or development. If a method were found, it would come at immense ecological cost.

- Robinson Mountains (PLO 5176; 5186)

This is an extreme alpine and glacial landscape. Access is difficult to impossible. Even a small amount of exploration requires very extensive roadbuilding and port infrastructure. Any benefit would necessarily require a great deal of environmental damage through roads alone. Mountain goats in this area are already down 80%, reflecting extensive loss of winter habitat from logging on state and ANCSA corporation land. The Duktoth River is suitable and should be designated a Wild and Scenic River.

- Icy Bay (PLO 5176; 5186)

This is the flank of Mt. St. Elias, the highest coastal mountain in the world. Access is difficult to impossible. A budding tourism industry would be undercut by mineral exploration. Invaluable habitat for Kittlitz's murrelet, harbor seal, Orca and other marine mammals.

- Wrangell-St. Elias National Park & Preserve (PLO 5179; 5178; 5180)

We aren't at all clear what impact, if any, these PLOs have on the Park and Preserve, or inholdings. None of this area is suitable for federal mineral, oil or gas leasing. This area is part of the UN Biosphere Reserve network--the Wrangell St. Elias-Tatshenshini-Kluane..... Reserve. Included are headwaters of the Copper River Watershed, including culturally and commercially significant salmon runs.

- Gulkana River region (PLO 5178; 5184; 5172; 5180)

The Gulkana river, and the area wetlands, are invaluable habitat for swans and King salmon, among other critters. Even just recreational ATV use causes significant and lasting damage to these sensitive wetlands.

- uplands above Cordova (Power Creek-Ibeck Creek) (PLO 5176)

This area, above the small fishing town of Cordova, is a highly valued wildland and recreation area, which supports mountain goat, deer, brown and black bear, wolf, coyote, trout and salmon. This area includes old-growth spruce and hemlock rainforest, expansive wetland valleys and vast alpine areas. I went for a great hike here just the other day. This place is so important, it is the only place on the entire Chugach National Forest that was given a "Primitive" Prescription, and designated closed to motorized use. The Power Creek watershed has incredible recreation value, provides the town's power through a hydro generator, and is a critical spawning ground of Eyak salmon. Ibeck Creek is a immensely productive and popular stream for Coho salmon and trout. This creek is a substantial contributor to sport, subsistence, and commercial fisheries. These areas should be permanently closed to mineral entry.

Area 10 Cook Inlet- Bristol Bay

- Eastern Kenai Peninsula (PLO 5179; 5176)

With place names like "Paradise Valley," you can see that this area is a wildland recreation gem. Outstanding salmon spawning habitat. Kenai Brown Bear habitat. These are some of the few areas available for non-motorized recreation on the Kenai.

- Southern Kenai Peninsula (PLO 5176; 5174; 5180)

Much of this land is in Conservation, including designated Wilderness in Kenai National Wildlife Refuge, and Kenai Fjords National Park. Even the State of Alaska saw that this place is

beyond the ordinary, and designated the Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park in this region. Development of any portion of this land, would severely compromise these conservation units.

- Portage Glacier (PLO 5180)

This is one of the state's most visited recreation sites. It is also critical wildlife habitat, including as a pinchpoint of land between the Kenai Peninsula and mainland of Alaska.

- Iliamna Lake Region (PLO 5180; 5184; 5179; 5174)

This is outrageously valuable wildlife and fish habitat. Subsistence use areas. What is the meaning of the PLO withdrawing the bottom of Iliamna Lake, in combination with the recordable disclaimer of interest recently filed on this land? The Bristol Bay Watersheds are the world's richest salmon fishery. Mining and drilling are not compatible with salmon.

Thanks for considering these preliminary comments. Again, we would very much appreciate the opportunity to comment on the Section 207 report itself.

Sincerely,



Gabriel Scott
Alaska Field Representative
Cascadia Wildlands Project



CITY & BOROUGH of YAKUTAT

P.O. Box 160
Yakutat, Alaska 99689
Phone (907) 784-3323
Fax (907) 784-3281

12 September 2005

To: BLM
Re: D1 Withdrawals within the City and Borough of Yakutat

This letter is in regard to the comment period on BLM D1 land withdrawals ending on September 15, 2005. The CBY staff has the following comments:

- 1.) ***Transportation corridors to the proposed withdrawal site need to be identified.*** The likely access to the proposed withdrawals is through the existing log Transfer Facility located in Icy Bay. The logical use of this LTF would be for docking mineral barges and/or oil/gas tankers. This is an unimproved site and would require extensive infrastructure to allow efficient entry. In addition, road building to the proposed site would be substantial and would necessitate following river valleys into the mountainous terrain and crossing lands not within BLM jurisdiction. Actual access to the mountains would require heavy blasting and side sloping to keep roads to grade. The activities associated with constructing access would have many effects upon aesthetic quality and fish and wildlife resources.
- 2.) ***Identification of Cultural and Historical sites within the withdrawal area and affected areas associated with resource extraction activities.*** This section supports the concerns of the Yakutat Tlingit Tribal planner. There should be a vigorous assessment of cultural resources in the proposed area and associated transportation corridors previous to recommending withdrawal of protections. There are many undocumented sites throughout the traditional lands of the Yakutat people. When projects are initiated, it has been our experience, that investigation and monitoring are not completed as thoroughly as might be expected, due to time constraints regarding economic efficiencies associated with the project.
- 3.) ***Identification of fish, wildlife, aesthetic and water resources affected by possible future activities of road construction, mining and drilling.*** The proposed withdrawal area and associated transportation corridors are highly valuable both economically and ecologically. There are several sport fishing and guiding businesses that operate within the surrounding areas that depend on abundant fish and wildlife populations of coho salmon, mountain goat, waterfowl, moose and bear. They sell the experience on the remote beauty of the area. In addition, the Icy Bay harbor seal haulout is the largest in the state and possibly the largest in the world hosting 5000 plus animals (Jansen, National Marine Mammal Lab, 2005 pers. communication). Furthermore, the US Fish and Wildlife service has identified a large abundance of Kittlitz murrelets in the waters of Icy bay (Michelle Kissling, USFWS, 2004). This species of murrelet is known to nest in glacial scree and the proposed D1 withdrawal may be a significant nesting area for this bird which is being considered as a candidate for the endangered species act.
- 4.) ***The City and Borough of Yakutat is not opposed to responsible resource development.*** However, the CBY Comprehensive Plan identifies this section of the Borough a "Natural Area". The preferred alternative would significantly alter this designation in the event that resource extraction activities occur. The BLM did not confer with the CBY planning department or Yakutat Tlingit Tribe on this proposal until repeated efforts were made on behalf of local staff to contact the BLM. In order to have a meaningful dialogue with the public, whose land is under



CITY & BOROUGH of YAKUTAT

P.O. Box 160
Yakutat, Alaska 99689
Phone (907) 784-3323
Fax (907) 784-3281

consideration, there should be a BLM community meeting held in Yakutat with all interested parties including the Yakutat Tlingit Tribe, Yak-Tat Kwaan and the CBY Assembly. This meeting should highlight the projected value of the resources located in the withdrawal zone, access and transportation issues, social affects of large mining/drilling activities and the relationship between offshore, inshore and d1 land leases. Furthermore, the gas resources that extend from Yakutat to Cordova are a potential alternative power source for both communities. There may be more value and less impact by tapping these resources for local use. If large scale natural/methane gas extraction efforts in the northern half of the bureau are to be initiated, there should be allowances for both the communities of Yakutat and Cordova to access deposits close to their respective towns.

Thank you for your consideration,

Steve Henry
s// Steve Henry
City Manager

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SH", written over a horizontal line.

Skip Ryman
s// Skip Ryman
Borough Planner

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "SR", written over a horizontal line.

Bill Lucey
s// Bill Lucey
Staff Biologist

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to be "Bill Lucey", written over a horizontal line.

Chapter IV: BLM Land and Resource Review

Scope

The BLM conducted an internal review consisting of existing MFPs, current RMP efforts, and resource inventories, land status, known leaseable mineral potential, and known locatable mineral potential. The data from this review was incorporated into the area matrix analysis in Chapter IV. *See page 118, Factors Used in Analysis.*

Summary

Land Use Planning & Resources Review

The BLM's 10-year Land Use Planning (LUP) schedule includes approximately 14 plans on BLM-administered lands in Alaska. Only the East Alaska, Ring of Fire and Kobuk-Seward RMPs have progressed to where alternatives for withdrawals have been sufficiently developed and are incorporated into this report. *See pages 119-121, Planning Map & Schedule.*

The BLM has reviewed existing MFPs, RMPs, and resource inventories for consistency with current management objectives, and identified the areas where d-1 withdrawals are necessary to protect sensitive resources, habitats, and natural research areas. The review also included the Utility Corridor RMP for the Trans-Alaska Pipeline System. The specific recommendations are identified and referenced in each of the 12 area analysis.

Land Status Review

The Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108-452), was passed to facilitate the conveyance of State and Native entitlements by September 10, 2009. Approximately 20 million acres of the selected lands shown on the "BLM" map will be conveyed, approximately 6 million acres to ANCSA corporations and 14 million acres to the State. The report does not differentiate between State or Native selections. While many of the lands have dual selections on them, they are counted as selected only once in calculating acreage in the analysis of this report. While selections are pending, the lands are segregated from all forms of appropriation. Under the terms of Sections 403 and 404 of the Act, ANCSA corporations must have all final priorities submitted no later than June 2008, and the State must have final, irrevocable priorities on file for all but 3.25 million acres by December 2008.

The largest single unknown affecting ANCSA entitlement is Doyon Limited's 1.7 million-acre 12(c) entitlement. This entitlement must be fulfilled first from available lands within its 34 separate statutory village withdrawal areas before Doyon can prioritize lands from several ANCSA deficiency areas, which are also withdrawn under d-1.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

The State revised its Ownership Priority List (OPL) in October 2005. This information was used in each area analysis to project conveyance patterns. *See page 122, State OPL Map.*

Locatable & Salable Minerals Review

The Alaska State Office, Division of Energy and Solid Minerals, Branch of Solid Minerals prepared a draft assessment of locatable and salable mineral potential for BLM-managed lands covered by d-1 withdrawals. This report is a summary of occurrences and development potential. Mineral occurrence potential is a prediction of the likelihood of the presence of these resources while the development potential describes whether or not a mineral occurrence is likely to be explored. Locatable minerals include primarily metallic and certain non metallic industrial minerals that are generally found in lode or placer deposits. The report documents locatable minerals known to exist on BLM-managed lands and identifies areas of high potential. Areas of high locatable mineral potential were based on available data including: geological environment, inferred geological processes, reported mineral occurrences, known mines or significant deposits, favorable Mineral Terranes of Alaska (MTA) conditions, and active federal and state mining claims. *See page 123, Locatable Mineral Potential Map.*

Mineral Potential Area	Acres	% of D-1 Lands
High LMP	20,700,000	35%
Medium LMP	27,500,000	47%
Low LMP	10,600,000	18%

The mineral assessment included saleable minerals, although disposal of saleable minerals is not precluded by the d-1 withdrawals. Salable minerals include common varieties of mineral materials such as construction aggregate (sand and gravel), building stone, pumice, clay, and limestone. River bars and beach lines are an abundant source of mineral materials for construction projects in much of the state. Communities often develop local materials sources. Outside of these areas, mineral materials have no value unless they are in close proximity to a project under development, with a few exceptions confined mainly to those d-1 lands with developed road access or port facilities.

Regionally, there is a strong demand and dependence on mineral materials for structural pads, road-base, airports/airstrips, dock facilities, and general fill material. Due to low unit costs and high transportation costs for mineral materials, demand must be met locally for projects to be economically viable.

The local demand for mineral materials in the state is generally being met by producers on state or private lands who will continue to meet most of the future demands. Less demand will come from public lands in the future. No further analysis of saleable minerals was made in this report.

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Leaseable Minerals Review

The Alaska State Office, Division of Energy and Solid Minerals, Branch of Energy prepared an assessment of leaseable mineral potential for those BLM-managed lands covered by d-1 withdrawals. This report is a summary of prospective leaseable minerals (oil and gas, coal bed methane, and coal). Geothermal resources were included in the report, but not in the matrix analysis because the d-1 withdrawals did not segregate the lands from geothermal leasing.

The report shows the location of selected leaseable mineral resources currently closed to disposal and appropriation under the authority of Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Recognizing that the Generalized Land Status data set is accurate only to the section level of a township (i.e., one mile square), and that the above-listed priority status types apply; the following approximate acreage totals were derived for the leaseable mineral resources:

1	Oil and Gas	10,547,473
2	Coal	3,739,559

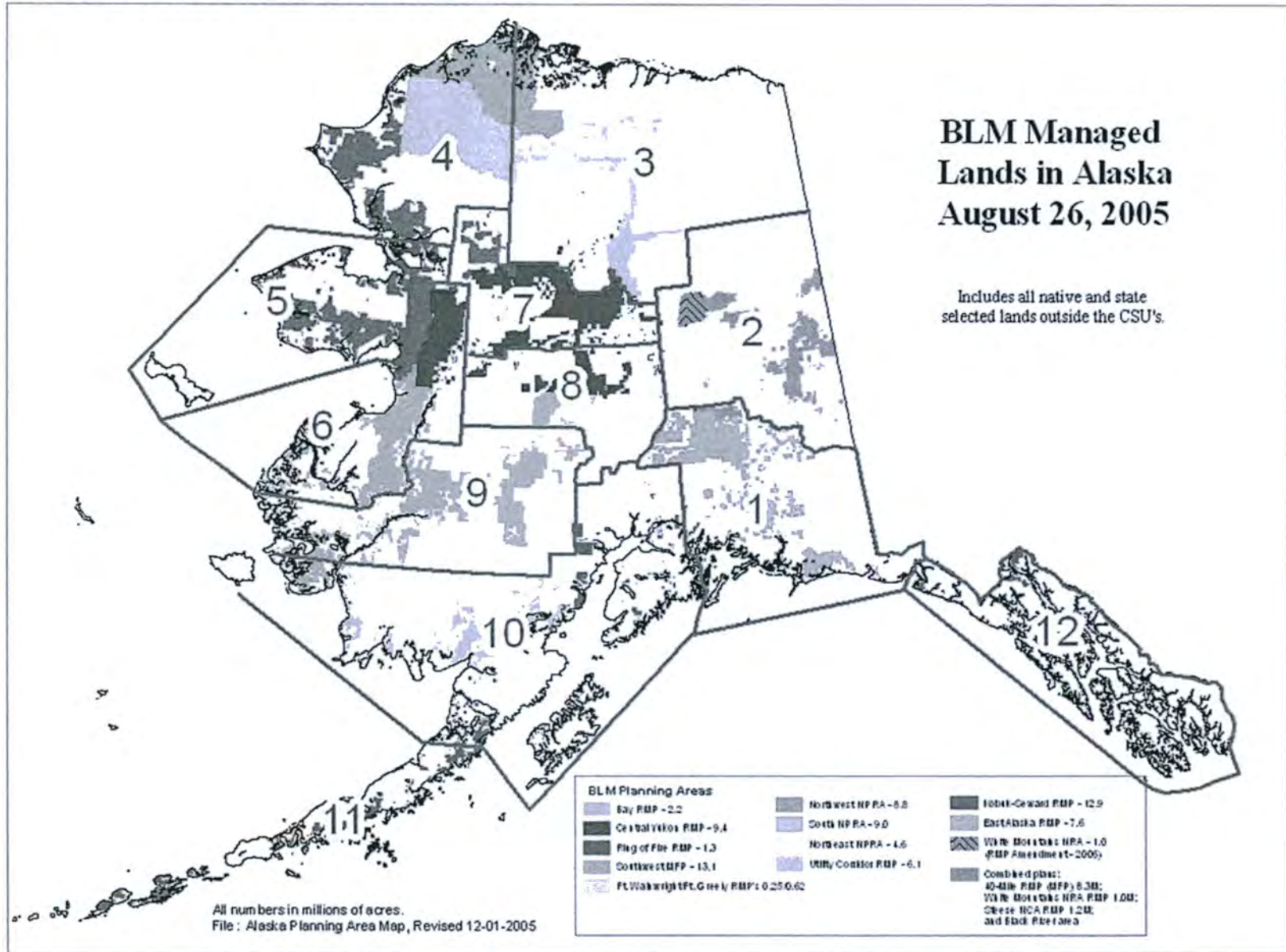
These values are for comparison purposes only and do not represent the actual acreages involved, only the maximum acreages possible using the available coverage and recognizing the limitations placed on each dataset. *See page 124, Leaseable Mineral Potential Map.*

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Factors Used in Analysis

	Specific Public Comments	Specific Fed Agencies Comments	BLM RMP	BLM Rev & Proposed Designation	BLM Overlapping Withdrawal	BLM Lands Previously Opened PLO	% Previous Opened Land Selected	% Locatable Potential on Land to be Opened	% Leaseable Potential on Land to be Opened	% BLM Admin Land Selected	% Selected Lands to be Conveyed	Key
AREA 1	AC,A CC, CW	NFS	EARMP	GFO	2 WSR 5150	6329	100	M - H 50 - 50	0	63	80	<p>Key</p> <p>A: Ahtna AC: Alaska Coalition CC: Copper Country Alliance CW: Cascadia Wildlands Project BLM: Bureau of Land Management FWS: Fish and Wildlife Service NFS: National Forest Service NPS: National Park Service State: State of Alaska CYRMP: Central Yukon Resource Management Plan EARMP: Draft East Alaska Resource Management Plan KSRMP: Draft Kobuk-Seward Resource Management Plan RFRMP: Draft Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan UCRMP: Utility Corridor Resource Management Plan AFO: BLM Anchorage Field Office GFO: BLM Glennallen Field Office FDO: BLM Fairbanks District Office WSR: BLM Wild & Scenic River (CSUs) CSU: Conservation System Unit NRA: White Mountains National Recreation Area NCA: Steese National Conservation Area PLO: Public Land Order 5150: BLM Utility Corridor L: Low Potential M: Medium Potential H: High Potential</p>
AREA 2	AC	State	0	FDO	3 WSR NRA NCA	0	0	L - M 30 - 60	100	47	45	
AREA 3	AC	State	UCRMP	FDO	5150	0	0	M 90	0	38	75	
AREA 4	AC	State	KSRMP	FDO	0	6477	50	L-M-H 75 - 25	0-1	66	70	
AREA 5	AC	0	KSRMP	FDO	0	6477	67	M - H 50 - 50	0	81	35	
AREA 6	AC	0	0	FDO AFO	1 WSR	6477	30	L - M 50 - 50	25	16	29	
AREA 7	AC	State	CYRMP	FDO	0	6477	10	L - M 50 - 50	0	53	42	
AREA 8	AC	0	CYRMP	FDO	0	6098	92	L-M-H 33-33-33	0	84	30	
AREA 9	AC	0	0	AFO	0	6787	75	L-M-H 50-30-20	30	44	57	
AREA 10	AC CW	NFS	RFRMP	0	0	0	0	M 90	0-1	46	90	
AREA 11	AC	State	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	100	
AREA 12	AC	NFS	RFRMP	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	40	

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act



Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Bureau-wide Planning and Workload Measures Schedule for Alaska

10/20/05

Field Office	Plan/Acreage	Issues	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14
Glennallen	East Alaska RMP (Southcentral MFP) 7.6M	MFP completed in 1980 (No EIS), OHV-recreation, ANCSA 17 (d)(1), PLO 5150		DP	DQ, DR					DJ			
Anchorage	Ring of Fire RMP 1.3M	No plan for large part of area, subsistence, oil & gas leasing, WSR, access, ANCSA 17(d)(1), OHV, land tenure		DP	DQ, DR					DJ			
Fairbanks District Office	NE NPR-A IAP/EIS 4.6M	Plan Revision; stipulations, mitigation, lease area review	DP	DQ	DT				DJ				
Fairbanks District Office	Kobuk/Seward Peninsula RMP (Northwest MFP) 12.9M	FDO #1 priority; oil & gas, coal leasing, minerals, ANCSA 17(d)(1), OHV, river management, Western Arctic Caribou Herd winter habitat protection	DO		DP	DQ, DR					DJ		
Fairbanks District Office	White Mountains NRA RMP 1.0M	RMP amendment; change transportation corridor, change OHV designations	DN	DO	DU								
Anchorage	Bay RMP 2.2M	No plan for large part of the area, subsistence, fisheries, minerals, ANCSA 17(d)(1)	DN	DO	DP	DQ, DR					DJ		
Fairbanks District Office	South NPR-A IAP/EIS & Colville River MUAP 9.0M	Oil & Gas leasing, Special Area designation, subsistence, wildlife, recreation, cultural, paleontological, VRM			DO		DP	DQ	DR				
Fairbanks District Office	Combined plans: 40-Mile RMP (MFP) 8.3M; White Mountains NRA RMP 1.0M; Steese NCA RMP 1.2M; and Black River area	New RMP, ANCSA 17(d)(1), river management now used as base for management, boundary changes, OHV, recreation facilities, trail access to Birch creek, increased public use, mineral entry				DN, DO	DP	DQ, DR					DJ

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

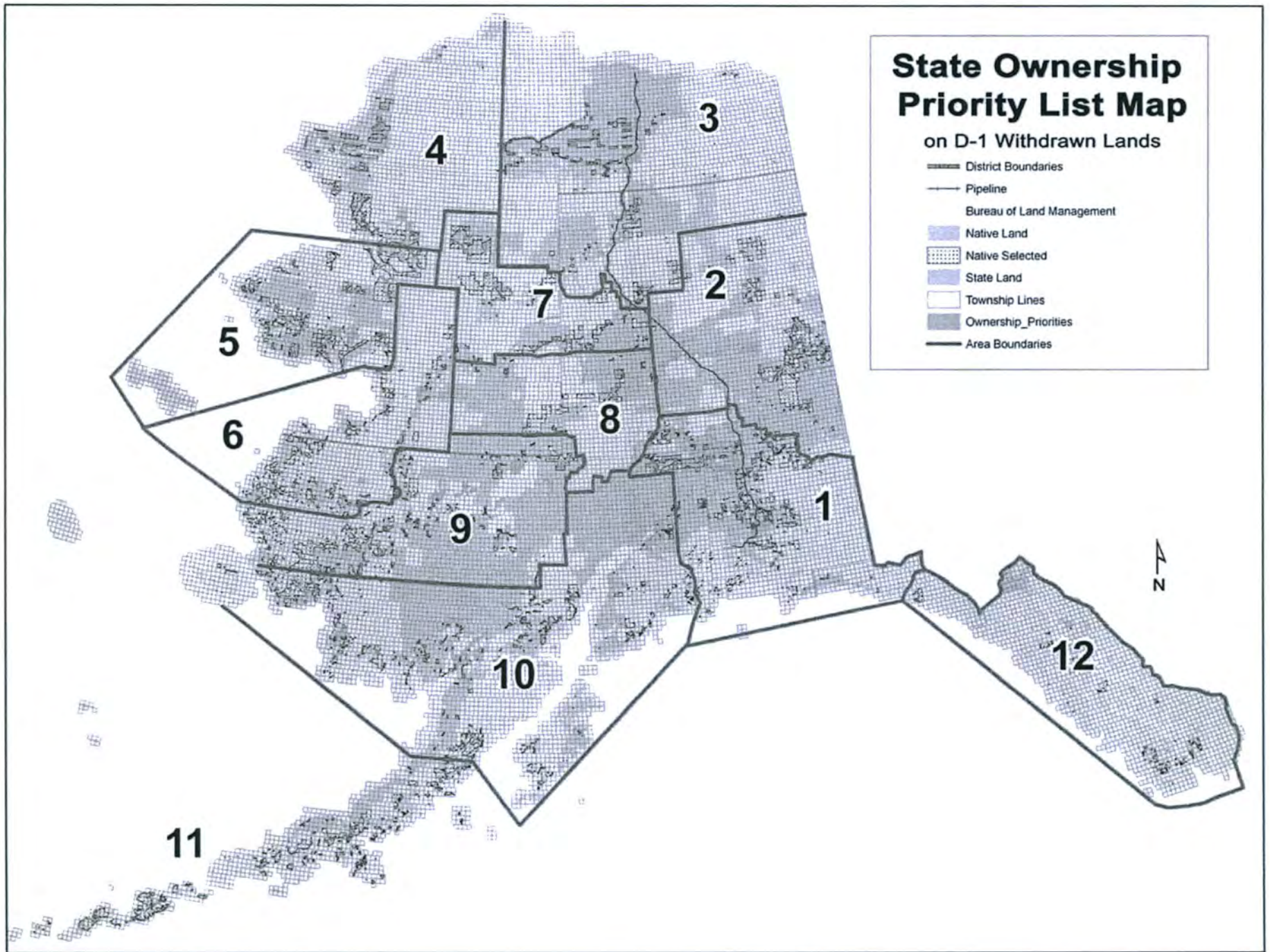
Bureau-wide Planning and Workload Measures Schedule for Alaska

10/20/05

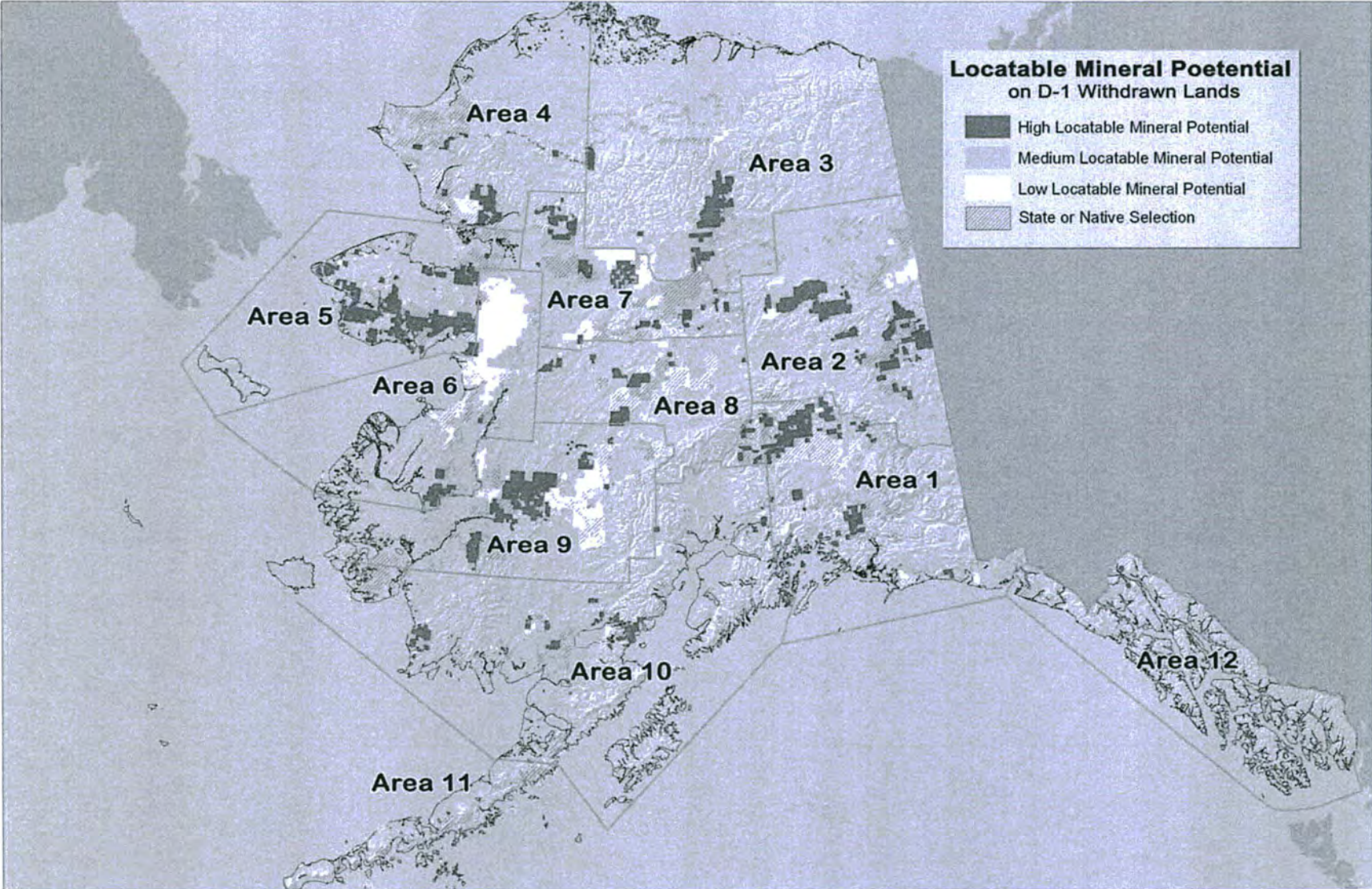
Field Office	Plan/Acreage	Issues	FY 04	FY 05	FY 06	FY 07	FY 08	FY 09	FY 10	FY 11	FY 12	FY 13	FY 14
Fairbanks District Office	Utility Corridor RMP	RMP revision; includes CAMA-wilderness study area acreage (767K) 41K recommended to Congress. Non-compliance with American Rivers settlement agreement, OHV, increased public use					DN, DO	DP	DQ, DR				
Anchorage	Southwest RMP (MFP) 13.1M	MFP completed in 1981 (no EIS), subsistence, fisheries, ANCSA 17(d)(1), land base adjustment					DN, DO	DO	DQ, DR				
Fairbanks District Office	Central Yukon RMP 9.4M	RMP revision; oil & gas, minerals, ANCSA 17(d)(1), boundary adjustments						DN, DO	DP	DQ, DR			
Fairbanks District Office	Fort Wainwright RMP 248K	RMP amendment completed in 2002; extension of military withdrawal for 30 years					DJ					DJ	
Fairbanks District Office	Fort Greely RMP	RMP amendment completed in 2002; extension of military withdrawal for 30 years					DJ					DJ	
Fairbanks District Office	NW NPR-A IAP/EIS 9.4M	Oil & gas leasing	DQ, DR					DJ					

Product or status code:

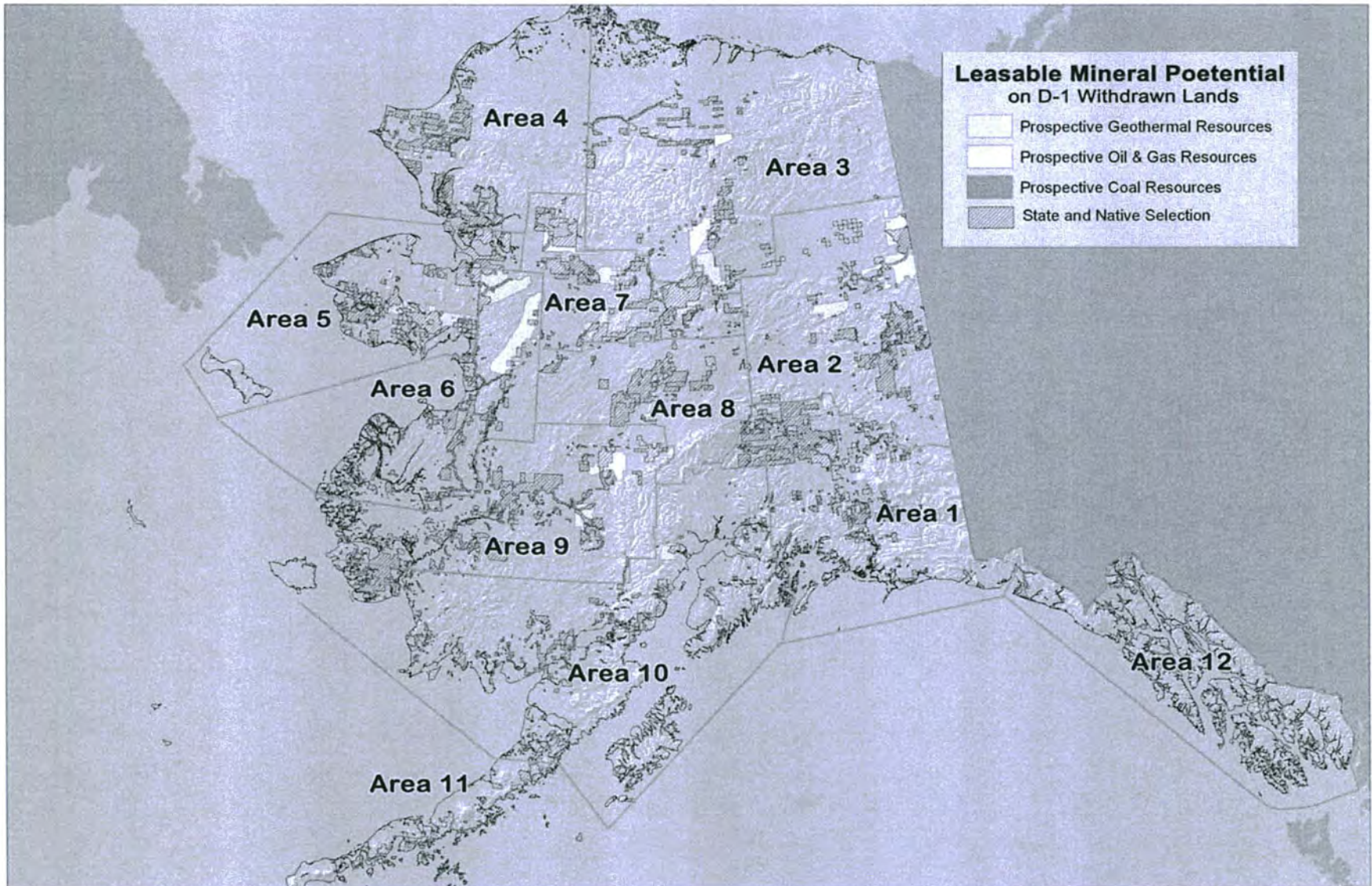
- DN** Complete Land Use Plan Pre Plan Document
- DO** Complete Land Use Plan Scoping Report/Planning Criteria
- DP** Complete Draft Land Use Plan/Draft EIS
- DQ** Complete Proposed Land Use Plan/Final EIS
- DR** Approve Land Use Plan/ROD
- DS** Complete Draft EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment
- DT** Complete Approved EIS Level Land Use Plan Amendment/ROD
- DU** Complete EA Level Land Use Plan Amendment/ROD
- DJ** Completed land use plan evaluations



Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act



Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act



Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

Acronym List

AC.....	Alaska Coalition
AMA.....	Alaska Miners Association
ANCSA.....	Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
ANILCA.....	Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act
BLM.....	Bureau of Land Management
CAMA.....	Central Arctic Management Area
CNF.....	Chugach National Forest
CSU.....	Conservation System Units
CYRMP.....	Central Yukon Resource Management Plan
D-1.....	Withdrawal under Sec 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
EARM.....	East Alaska Resource Management Plan
F&WS.....	Fish and Wildlife Service
KSRMP.....	Kobuk- Seward Resource Management Plan
LUP.....	Land Use Planning
MFP.....	Management Framework Plan
MTA.....	Mineral Terranes of Alaska
NEPA.....	National Environmental Policy Act
NFS.....	National Forest Service
NPS.....	National Park Service
OPL.....	Ownership Priority List
PL.....	Public Law
PLO.....	Public Land Order
RAC.....	Resource Advisory Council
RFRMP.....	Ring of Fire Resource Management Plan
RMP.....	Resource Management Plan
RNA.....	Research Natural Area
ROP.....	Required Operating Procedures
WSR.....	Wild and Scenic River

Fact Sheet



Division of Mining, Land & Water
March 2000

Title: Land Ownership In Alaska

Current land ownership in Alaska can be traced back to three main events in the state's history.

- ◆ Russian traders arrived in Alaska in the mid-1700's and established small, scattered trading posts and settlements. Alaska Natives (the Eskimo, Indian, and Aleut peoples) continued as the primary "landowners" during this period of Russian occupation.

On October 18, 1867, Russia sold Alaska to the United States government. As a result, the federal government owned the Alaska Territory, approximately 375 million acres (about one-fifth the size of the continental U.S.).

- ◆ Alaska became a state in 1959. The federal government granted the new state 28% ownership of its total area. Approximately 103,350,000 acres were selected under three types of grants: Community (400,000 acres), National Forest Community (400,000 acres), and General (102,550,000 acres). Additional territorial grants, for schools, university and mental health trust lands, totaling 1.2 million acres were confirmed with statehood. All grants combined gave the State of Alaska approximately 105 million acres.
- ◆ In 1971 Congress passed the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANSCA). This law granted 44 million acres and 1 billion dollars to village and native corporations created under the act. Generally, ANSCA gave Native selections priority over state land selections.

State Land

To date, the state has received patent to approximately 85% (90 million acres) of its total land selections. The state was permitted to select lands, from any federal land not already reserved for other uses, to provide:

1. Land and resources to support the state's economy for road construction, economic development, and building houses, schools, and other public and private facilities.
2. A reduction in federal control over state internal affairs by giving the state ownership and jurisdiction over its own land.

The state chose land to meet three specific needs - settlement, resources and recreation.

Settlement – The State of Alaska selected land to encourage development and settlement. Land for public facilities, road construction and other public needs were included. Once owned, the state transfers large tracts of land to local governments, and leases and disposes of land to the private sector. There are approximately 580,000 acres currently in the state's land disposal bank for eventual lease or sale.

Resources - The Alaskan economy is based on exploration for and the development of natural resources. Lands were selected for agriculture, forestry, commercial fisheries, mining potential, oil and gas development, and wildlife habitat.

Recreation – Lands for wildlife, back-country recreation, and varying degrees and types of developed recreation were chosen and reserved to provide a variety of experiences for Alaskans and the tourist industry.

Once land is selected, land planners develop state land use plans. Planners consider laws and policies set by the Governor and state legislature, the character of the land itself, recommendations made by resource experts and public input to determine the most appropriate management of currently owned or selected state land. Plans are developed for land in selected status in anticipation of its conveyance to the state.

Federal Land

The federal government is still the largest landowner in Alaska with 60% of the total area (222 million acres). This acreage includes national parks, wildlife refuges, national forests, military reservations and the North Slope National Petroleum Reserve. More than a dozen federal agencies manage federal lands in Alaska.

The majority of federally owned lands have been set aside for public use (approximately 80 million acres). These are designated as follows:

The National Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service manage about 119.3 acres (48.3 and 71.0 million acres respectively) for primary uses of resource protection and fish and wildlife conservation.

The Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management manage about 97.7 million acres (19.8 and 77.9 million acres respectively) for multiple use purposes including timber production, fish and wildlife, recreation, water and mining. Management of these lands is based on priorities and compatibility among various uses.

The remaining federal land is designated for special purposes, such as military reservations, the National Petroleum Reserve and U.S. Postal Service lands.

Native Lands

Native lands are private lands. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, passed by Congress in 1971, mandated the creation of regional and village Native corporations for the disbursement of the 44 million acres and payment of one billion dollars mandated to Native ownership.

Thirteen regional corporations were created for the distribution of ANSCA land and money. Twelve of those shared in selection of 16 million acres, the thirteenth corporation, based in Seattle, received a cash settlement only. 224 village corporations, of 25 or more residents, shared 26 million acres. The remaining acres, which include historical sites and existing native-owned lands, went into a land pool to provide land to small villages of less than 25 people.

Other Private Land

Land in private ownership (other than Native land) comprises less than one percent of the total land in Alaska. Much of the best land for development around Alaska's communities is, or will be, privately owned. Private land development meets people's needs by providing places to live, work, shop and recreate. It also provides a tax base for cities and communities to help support public services.

HJR 24 was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall HJR 24 pass the House?" The roll was taken with the following result:

HJR 24
Third Reading
Final Passage

YEAS: 37 NAYS: 1 EXCUSED: 1 ABSENT: 1

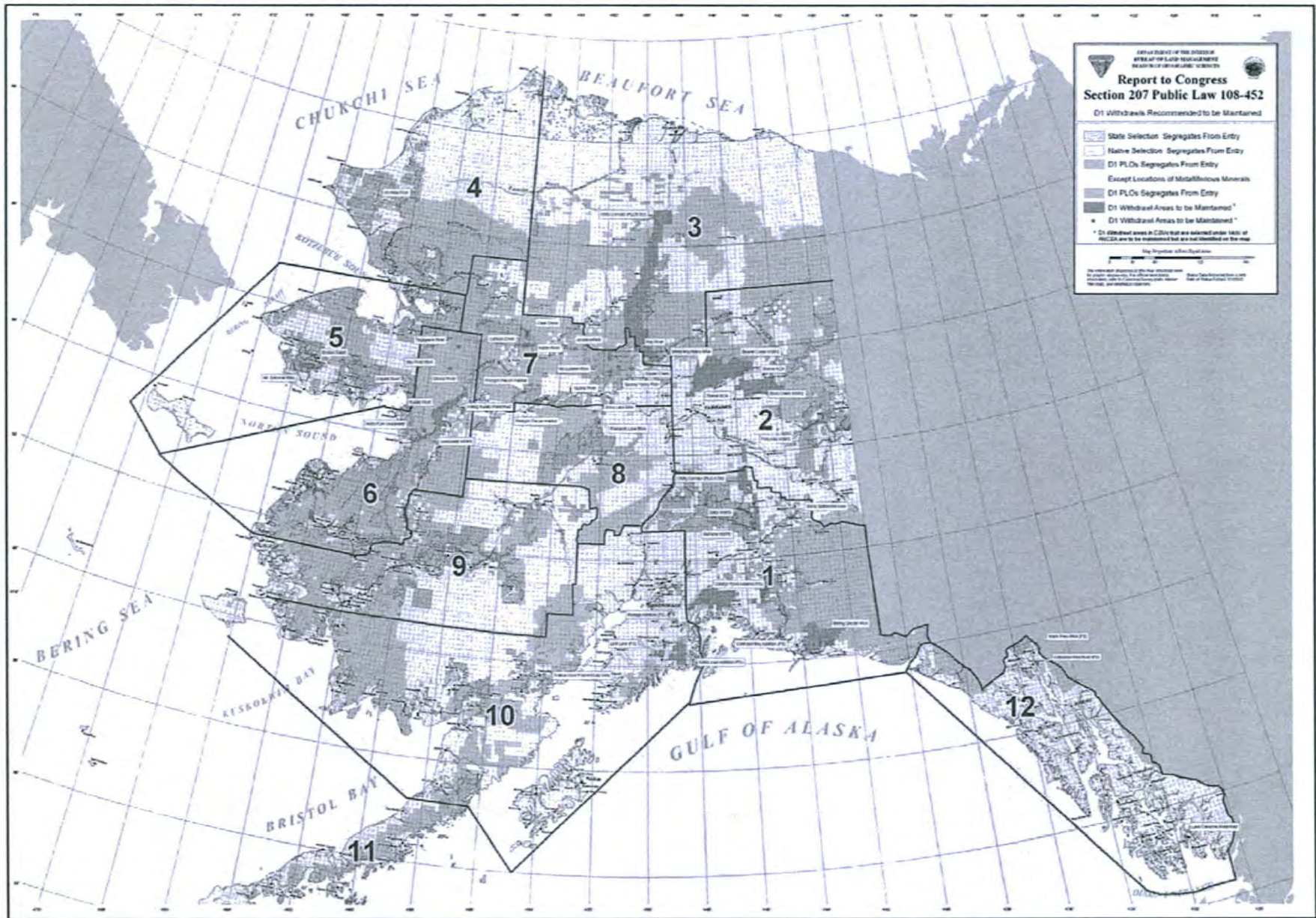
Yeas: Chenault, Colver, Drummond, Edgmon, Foster, Gara, Gattis, Gruenberg, Hawker, Herron, Hughes, Johnson, Josephson, Kawasaki, Keller, Kito, LeDoux, Lynn, Millett, Munoz, Nageak, Neuman, Olson, Ortiz, Pruitt, Reinbold, Saddler, Seaton, Stutes, Talerico, Tarr, Thompson, Tilton, Tuck, Vazquez, Wilson, Wool

Nays: Guttenberg

Excused: Kreiss-Tomkins

Absent: Claman

And so, HJR 24 passed the House and was referred to the Chief Clerk for engrossment.



U.S. Department of Interior
Bureau of Land Management

Report to Congress
June 2006

BLM

Sec. 207 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

A Review of D-1 Withdrawals



Alaska





United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240



JUN - 2 2006

Honorable Pete V. Domenici
Chairman, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108-452), we are submitting the required report on the review of withdrawal orders made pursuant to Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, commonly referred to as "d-1" withdrawals.

The "d-1" withdrawals are a series of orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior in the 1970's for the purpose of maintaining the status quo of the lands in Alaska in order to complete inventories and assess resources for consideration in land management objectives. Most of the "d-1" withdrawal orders closed or segregated the lands from entry under all the public land laws, including mining and mineral leasing laws. Section 207 of Public Law 108-452 directed the review and a report that identifies lands so withdrawn that can be opened to appropriation consistent with the protection of the public interest in these lands. The required report is enclosed.

Sincerely,

R. M. "Johnnie" Burton
Director, Minerals Management Service
Exercising the delegated authority of the
Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals
Management

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
Washington, DC 20240



JUN - 2 2006

Honorable Richard Pombo
Chairman, Committee on Resources
House of Representatives
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr. Chairman:

In accordance with Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108-452), we are submitting the required report on the review of withdrawal orders made pursuant to Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, commonly referred to as "d-1" withdrawals.

The "d-1" withdrawals are a series of orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior in the 1970's for the purpose of maintaining the status quo of the lands in Alaska in order to complete inventories and assess resources for consideration in land management objectives. Most of the "d-1" withdrawal orders closed or segregated the lands from entry under all the public land laws, including mining and mineral leasing laws. Section 207 of Public Law 108-452 directed the review and a report that identifies lands so withdrawn that can be opened to appropriation consistent with the protection of the public interest in these lands. The required report is enclosed.

Sincerely,

R. M. "Johnnie" Burton
Director, Minerals Management Service
Exercising the delegated authority of the
Assistant Secretary, Land and Minerals
Management

Enclosure



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Alaska State Office
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599
<http://www.ak.blm.gov>



2300 (AK-932)

Memorandum

To: Director

Thru: Jeff Holdren, Acting Group Manager Lands & Realty (350)

From: State Director, Alaska

Subject: Review of d-1 Withdrawals in Alaska and Report to Congress

Based on Washington Office directions received on March 30, 2006, the final report is attached pursuant to Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108-452). We have bound our transmittal Memorandums into the report for your reference, and they may easily be removed for transmittal to Congress. A draft transmittal letter and a briefing paper are also attached for your consideration.

Recommendations for d-1 lands managed by the BLM are included in the attached report which incorporated comments from other federal land managers and the public. The report contains recommendations without alternatives and has been reviewed by the Regional Solicitor for legal sufficiency. Preparation and submission of the report to Congress is advisory and requires no environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The report is to be submitted to Congress by June 10, 2006.

Questions concerning this BLM report may be directed to David Mushovic, Realty Specialist, Division of Resources, Lands and Planning (AK-930) 907-271-3293.

3 Attachments:

- 1- Final Report Sec. 207 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (125 pp)
- 2- Draft Transmittal Letter to Congress(1 p)
- 3- Briefing Paper(1 p)

932:DMushovic;jlh:03/30/06:5477:207ltr



United States Department of the Interior

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
Alaska State Office
222 West Seventh Avenue, #13
Anchorage, Alaska 99513-7599
<http://www.ak.blm.gov>



2300 (AK-932)

Memorandum

To: Director

Thru: Jeff Holdren, Acting Group Manager Lands & Realty (350)

From: State Director, Alaska

Subject: Review of d-1 Withdrawals in Alaska and Report to Congress

Pursuant to Section 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (Public Law 108-452), a draft report is forwarded for your consideration and concurrence. Congress directed a review of a series of orders issued by the Secretary of the Interior in the 1970s under the authority of Section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and are referred to as "d-1" PLOs or withdrawals. Most of the original d-1 withdrawals closed or segregated the lands from entry under all the public land laws including mining and mineral leasing laws. One exception was PLO No. 5180 which allowed location for metalliferous minerals. The purpose of these orders was to maintain the status quo of the lands in order to complete inventories and assess resources for consideration in land management objectives. The Bureau of Land Management's (BLM) current land use planning process serves as the means to review the d-1 withdrawals and make determinations regarding opening lands. However, schedules, time-frame requirements, and priorities for this process are a frustration for many stakeholders. In response to this concern, Congress, through the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of December 10, 2004, directed the Secretary to submit a report that determines if any lands withdrawn by the d-1 PLOs can be opened to entry.

Recommendations for d-1 lands managed by the BLM are included in the attached report which incorporated comments from other federal land managers and the public. The report contains recommendations without alternatives and has been reviewed by the Regional Solicitor for legal sufficiency. Preparation and submission of the report to Congress is advisory and requires no environmental analysis under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA). The report is to be submitted to Congress by June 10, 2006.

In order to meet the June 10, 2006, deadline, please have your review completed by May 1, 2006. Questions concerning this BLM report may be directed to David Mushovic, Realty Specialist, Division of Resources, Lands and Planning (AK-930) 907-271-3293.

Attachment:

Final Draft Sec. 207 Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act (125pp)

cc:

Senior Advisor for Alaskan Affairs
Office of the Solicitor, attn: Paul Kirton

932:DMushovic:jlh:02/24/05:207ltr:5477

Table of Contents

Memorandum

Table of Contents

Introduction & Credits	2
Chapter I: Executive Summary	3
Background.....	3
Scope.....	3
Effects.....	4
Report Organization.....	4
Summary of 12 areas.....	5
Map of d-1s to be maintained.....	7
Chapter II: Analysis and Recommendations	8
Scope.....	8
Summary of Analysis.....	8
Statewide Summary Table.....	11
Statewide Maps (2).....	12
12 Area Matrices with Maps and Public Comments.....	14
Rationale	
Summary	
Chapter III: Public Involvement	38
Scope.....	38
Summary of Comments.....	39
Press Release.....	40
Stakeholder Letter.....	41
Fact Sheet.....	43
Mailing List.....	45
Public Comments.....	59
Chapter IV: BLM Land and Resource Review	115
Scope.....	115
Summary of Review.....	115
Factors Used in Analysis Table.....	118
Map of Planning Areas.....	119
Planning Schedule.....	120
Map of State Ownership Priority List (OPL).....	122
Map of Locatable Mineral Potential.....	123
Map of Leasable Mineral Potential.....	124
Acronym List	125

Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act

This report responds to Sec. 207 of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act of December 10, 2004, PL 108-452, which requires:

Not later than 18 months after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall-

- (1) review the withdrawals made pursuant to section 17(d)(1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)) to determine if any portion of the lands withdrawn pursuant to that provision can be opened to appropriation under the public land laws or if their withdrawal is still needed to protect the public interest in those lands;
- (2) provide an opportunity for public notice and comment, including recommendations with regard to lands to be reviewed under paragraph (1); and
- (3) submit to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources of the Senate and the Committee on Resources of the House of Representatives a report that identifies any portion of the lands so withdrawn that can be opened to appropriation under the public land laws consistent with the protection of the public interest in these lands.



**Report Prepared by
David Mushovic & Susan Lavin
Bureau of Land Management
Alaska State Office**

BLM/AK/AD-06/007+2355+932