

02/13/2017
Overview:
Alaska
National
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Conservation
Act

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National Interest Lands Conservation
Act</SUBJECT><COMM>SRES30</COMM></TARGET>

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA)

*Senate Resources Committee Hearing
February 13, 2017*

Presented by:

**Sue Magee, State ANILCA Coordinator, Alaska
Department of Natural Resources**

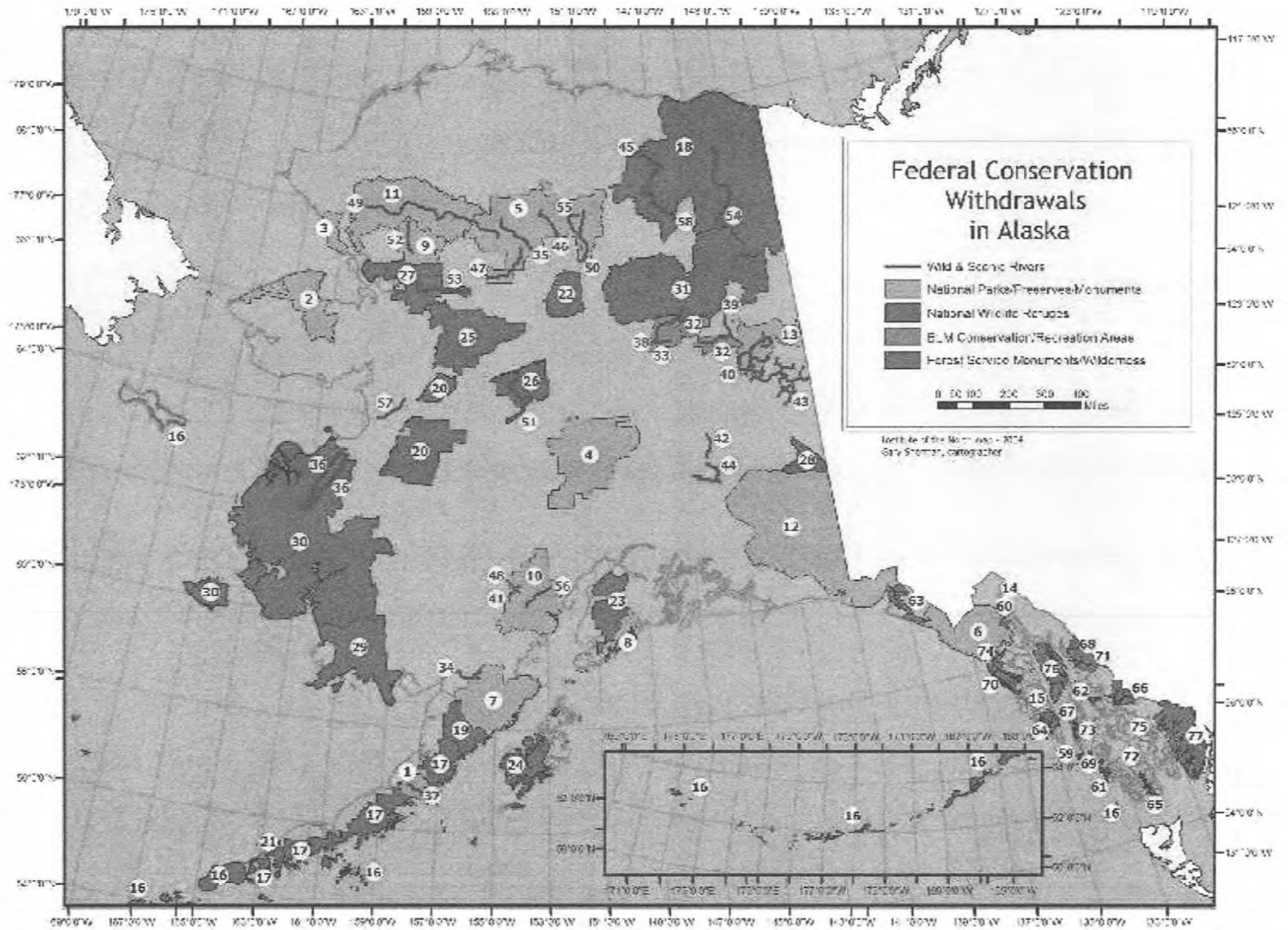
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Context Leading Up to the Passage of ANILCA

- 1958 Alaska Statehood Act
- 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act
- 1978 President Carter Invokes Antiquities Act
- 1979 State of Alaska 7 Consensus Points
- 1980 Passage of ANILCA

ANILCA - The Great Compromise

- Congressional Intent – balance the national interests with the social and economic needs of Alaska and its citizens
 - Designated over 100 million acres of new conservation system units at an unprecedented scale
 - Authorized unprecedented management provisions to account for unique conditions in Alaska
- Managed by the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, USDA Forest Service and Bureau of Land Management



Selected Key ANILCA Provisions

- “No more” Clauses
- Access Provisions
 - Methods of access for subsistence activities
 - “Open until closed” access for traditional activities
 - Guaranteed inholder access for economic and other purposes
 - Transportation and utility system process across CSUs
- Confirms State management of fish and wildlife on all lands
- Federal-State Cooperation; requires consultation with the State
- Many ANILCA Amendments, e.g. Tongass Timber Reform Act, Submerged Lands Act

Implementation Challenges

Protect Alaska's interests embodied in the unique provisions to avoid incremental erosion of the ANILCA balance:

- Pursue “meaningful” consultation – effective coordination during decision-making process reduces conflicts and litigation.
- Monitor national policies and regulations to assure recognition of ANILCA's statutory guidance and Alaska's unique context.
- Address Federal and State agencies' knowledge of ANILCA affected by continual turnover impacting multiple state agencies' and communities' interests.

State of Alaska
CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FEDERAL AREAS
3700 Airport Way
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TO: Senate State Affairs Committee
House State Affairs Committee

FROM: Staff - Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas

DATE: February 26, 2013

RE: **Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act - No-More Clauses"**

One of the most contentious and continuous debates since passage of ANILCA surrounds the issue of the so-called "No-More Clauses." The essence of the debate can be summed up fairly briefly. This Commission, the State of Alaska and many other organizations and individuals have consistently maintained that "no-more" simply means what it says. No additional wilderness reviews, no additional wild and scenic river suitability reviews and no additional administrative withdrawals without further authorization from Congress.

The Federal land management agencies have been somewhat less consistent in their interpretation of the term – swinging from a literal interpretation during the first 12 or so years following the passage of the act to the current interpretation which is found in an appendix to the draft Comprehensive Conservation Plan for the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge at the end of this memo. To summarize the delightfully creative explanation in the plan, it explains that the "no-more" clauses found in ANILCA do not apply primarily because the agency has decided that to be the case.

In commenting on the Arctic Refuge plan, the Commission was not persuaded by the flawed explanation given by the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to support its claim that the wilderness and wild and scenic river reviews in the plan did not violate the provisions in sections 101(d), 1326(a) and 1326(b) of ANILCA. The Commission refused to accept the claim that the reviews did not violate the "no more" clauses in ANILCA simply because they are bundled into a bigger planning package and are "required" by a questionable Service policy with no statutory foundation.

The "no more clauses" were key pieces in the final Alaska Lands bill and were critical to its passage. Had these and other compromise provisions not been included, it is quite possible passage of an Alaska lands bill would have been delayed well into the next Congress and new administration. Alaska's Congressional delegation insisted that these provisions be included.

It is important to point out that ANILCA Section 1317 required the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service to conduct wilderness reviews of all non-wilderness lands within national park and refuge units and make recommendations for additional designations within five years of the passage of ANILCA. Those reviews were completed more than 25 years ago. In addition to designating 26 wild and scenic rivers under Title VI of ANILCA Congress also directed the study of 12 additional rivers for possible designation. Those studies were completed as well.

ANILCA Section 101(d) provides the general statement that Congress believed no further legislation designating new conservation system units, national recreation areas or national conservation areas was necessary because ANILCA struck a proper balance between protection of the national interest in the public lands in Alaska and the future economic and social needs of the State of Alaska and its citizens.

Section 101(d)- This Act provides sufficient protection for the national interest in the scenic, natural, cultural and environmental values on the public lands in Alaska, and at the same time provides adequate opportunity for satisfaction of the economic and social needs of the State of Alaska and its people; accordingly, the designation and disposition of the public lands in Alaska pursuant to this Act are found to represent a proper balance between the reservation of national conservation system units and those public lands necessary and appropriate for more intensive use and disposition, and thus Congress believes that the need for future legislation designating new conservation system units, new national conservation areas, or new national recreation areas, has been obviated thereby.

Congress provides confirmation of this by taking additional steps in Section 1326 to limit the power of the Executive Branch to use its authority to upset that “proper” balance. Section 1326 provides clear and unambiguous restrictions on future executive branch actions with respect to future withdrawals and further studies or reviews without Congressional approval:

Sec. 1326 (a) No further executive branch action which withdraws more than five thousand acres, in the aggregate, of public lands within the State of Alaska shall be effective except by compliance with this subsection. To the extent authorized by existing law, the President or the Secretary may withdraw public lands in the State of Alaska exceeding five thousand acres in the aggregate, which withdrawal shall not become effective until notice is provided in the Federal Register and to both Houses of Congress. Such withdrawal shall terminate unless Congress passes a joint resolution of approval within one year after notice of such withdrawal has been submitted to Congress.

(b) No further studies of the Federal lands in the State of Alaska for the single purpose¹ of considering the establishment of a conservation system unit, national recreation area, national conservation area, or for related or similar purposes

¹ The qualifying term, “single purpose” has been the key to the Federal agencies’ successful circumvention of the “no-more” clauses. By including the reviews and studies in a larger planning effort, the agencies have maintained the studies are not for the “single purpose” of considering the establishment of a conservation system unit.

shall be conducted unless authorized by this Act or further Act of Congress”
(emphasis added)

Inclusion of this section was not unintentional, nor was it done without considerable effort. At least one early versions of the “D-2” legislation contained language curbing the authority of the executive branch. However, most of the bills introduced during the time of the “D-2” deliberations did not address this issue. Following the December 1978 Presidential Proclamations designating 17 national monuments under the *Antiquities Act of 1906* by President Carter, the Alaska delegation and other members of Congress noted this deficiency and moved to correct it. At the invitation of Senator Jackson, chairman of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, Senator Gravel submitted a letter to the committee expressing his views on H.R. 39, the bill which is the primary foundation for the final ANILCA. One section of Senator Gravel’s letter addressed the “no more” issue directly:

Title XII – Administrative Provisions - “No More”

The Committee bill contains two provisions which I think are absolutely necessary to reassert Congress' authorities in the matter of land designations: (1) the revocation of the monuments and the other FLPMA withdrawals which were made last year by the Administration to put pressure on the legislative process, and (2) the exemption of Alaska from the wilderness study provisions of FLPLMA in the just belief that with passage of this bill "enough is enough".

However, one further critical provision is lacking. With the designation of over 100 million acres by this bill, coupled with the 50 million acres of units already existing in Alaska, nearly 40 percent of the land mass of the State would be within conservation systems. Surely that sufficiently meets even the most generous allocation of land for this specific purpose to the exclusion of most other land uses. Should this bill become law, we in Alaska must have some assurance that this represents a final settlement of the nation's conservation interests. We cannot continue to be exposed to the threats and intimidation of a zealous Executive which may feel in the future that the Congress did not meet the Administrations desires for land designations in Alaska.

Thus, absent from this bill is a provision barring further conservation system designations through administration action such as the Antiquities Act. Obviously, the Congress could act again in the future if it were so inclined, but the arbitrary permanent removal of federal lands from the public domain can no longer be left to the Executive in Alaska. Deletion of such a provision in this bill is a serious deficiency which must be corrected prior to any final action.” (Senate Report No. 96-413, pg. 446)²

A later version of the Alaska lands legislation, the so-called Tsongas Substitute for H.R. 39, was amended to include the language now found in ANILCA Section 1326. During the August 18, 1980 Senate floor debate on the Tsongas Substitute, Senator Stevens

² While the legislative history of ANILCA is extensive, given the number of bills introduced by both the House and Senate, *Senate Report 96-413* from the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is acknowledged as one of 2 committee reports that constitute the most relevant legislative history for the Act. It was cited at the end of the original slip law under *Legislative History*.

explained that the Alaska State Legislature had asked the Alaska delegation to address seven consensus points not originally found in the bill:

"I have uniformly responded to questions in those areas [Alaska communities] concerning the revised Tsongas substitute. This substitute now is a version of the Senate Energy Committee bill, but it does not satisfy the seven points that our State legislature asked us to address in connections with this legislation.

I have told Alaskans that while I cannot vote for the Tsongas substitute, I think it has to be judged as being a compromise that is better than the existing situation under the national monuments and certainly better than those the President has indicated he will impose if a bill does not pass.

Our State legislature asked us to address seven points. We call them the consensus points.....

The fifth injunction of the legislature was to be sure that there is what we call a no-more provision. This was a provision I insisted on in 1978. It was in the so-called Huckaby bill. It was in the bill that almost was approved in 1978. That clause is not in the committee bill. It is in the revised Tsongas substitute because the agreement we had in committee that when the bill had reached its final version on the floor of the Senate, the committee would agree to the no more clause. Realizing that the Tsongas revised substitute may be final version, the Senator from Massachusetts, at my request, has included that." (Congressional Record – Senate August 18, 1980, pg. S11047)

Senator Stevens later in the floor debate formally introduced Amendment No. 1967 to H.R. 39 for the following purpose:

"To provide congressional oversight for major modifications of areas established or expanded by this Act and to require congressional approval for future major executive withdrawals of certain public lands in Alaska."

The amendment containing the essential wording of Section 1326 was adopted and became part of the Tsongas substitute³. That bill was approved by the Senate on August 19, 1980 and by the House on November 12, 1980.

We provide the Committees this look at the legislative history of this section to emphasize its importance in securing the final passage of the legislation. We are convinced it demonstrates Congress clearly intended that no future studies or reviews for the purpose of creating additional conservation system units in Alaska be conducted without additional authorization .

³ Subsection 1324(a) of Amendment 1967 is identical to the language found in Section 1326(a), however subsection (b) of the amendment was more inclusive than the final language of Section 1326(b): "No further studies of Federal lands for the single purpose of considering the establishment of a conservation system unit, special management area, national recreation area, national conservation area, or for related or similar purposes shall be conducted unless authorized by this Act or further Act of Congress."

From Appendix D: *Arctic Refuge Draft Revised Comprehensive Conservation Plan*

Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act “No More” Clauses

ANILCA contains several provisions that are collectively referred to by some as “no more” clauses. These provisions include sections 101(d), 1326(a), and 1326(b).

ANILCA Section 101(d) states the designation and disposition of public lands in Alaska represent a proper balance between national conservation system units and those public lands necessary and appropriate for more intensive use. Section 101(d) goes on to say that Congress believes there should be no future legislation designating new conservation system units, national conservation areas, or national recreation areas.

ANILCA Section 1326(a) limits new withdrawals of public lands in Alaska to 5,000 acres in aggregate. If a withdrawal(s) exceeds 5,000 acres, it would not become effective unless approved by Congress within one year. Section 1326(b) disallows further studies of Federal lands in the State of Alaska for the single purpose of establishing a conservation system unit, national recreation area, national conservation area, or other similar purpose unless authorized by Congress.

ANILCA defines “conservation system units” as national parks, refuges, national forest monuments, and trails, in Alaska, and Alaska units in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and National Wilderness Preservation System. Included are units in existence prior to ANILCA; units established, designated, or expanded by or under the provisions of ANILCA; additions to existing and ANILCA-established units; and any unit established, designated, or expanded after ANILCA.

Several commenters stated that these “no more” clauses effectively prohibit the Service from conducting a wilderness review and a wild and scenic river review. People commented that these reviews constitute studies and should not be conducted per ANILCA.

Service policy (601 FW 3 and 610 FW 4), and a recent director’s memorandum (Hamilton 2010), directs refuges to conduct wilderness reviews during comprehensive conservation planning, including refuges in Alaska. For Arctic Refuge, a wilderness review is a tool we can use to evaluate whether we are effectively managing the Refuge according to the Refuge’s purposes and other legal requirements, including ANILCA Section 1004, which requires the Refuge to maintain the wilderness character of the Coastal Plain and its suitability for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System. Section 5(d) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act and Service planning policy (602 FW 3.4 C (1)) require the Service to conduct a review of rivers for their potential inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System as part of their comprehensive conservation plans. These reviews are administrative actions and a means by which the Refuge can assess the efficacy of its management in meeting Refuge purposes and other legal requirements.

These wilderness and wild and scenic river reviews do not violate the “no more” clauses of ANILCA because they are not a withdrawal and they are not being conducted for the sole purpose of establishing a conservation system unit.