

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 2

681 SCOMM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

21 : . (9) Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument of ap-
22 proximately four million five hundred thousand acres;

19. On page 5, revise lines 21 and 22 to read as follows:

(9) Bering Land Bridge National Preserve, containing
approximately 2.34 million acres of Federal land, which

23 (10) Noatak National Preserve of approximately
24 seven million six hundred thousand acres: *Provided,*
25 *however,* That the Fish and Wildlife Service shall be

20. On page 5, lines 23 through 25, and on page 6, lines 1 and 2,
revise paragraph (10) to read as follows:

(10) Noatak National Ecological Preserve, containing
approximately 5.96 million acres of Federal lands,

6 (1) Mount McKinley National Park by the addi-
7 tion of approximately four million seven hundred thou-
8 sand acres;

21. On page 6, lines 7 and 8, change "approximately four million seven hundred thousand acres" to "an area containing approximately three million eight hundred fifty thousand acres of Federal land"; in line 8, change the semicolon to a comma and add the following:

for the purposes of protecting the entire mountain massif and additional scenic mountain peaks and formations and to protect moose, caribou, and wolves and their habitat; furthermore, (i) the park is hereby redesignated as "Denali National Park," and (ii) that portion of The Alaska Railroad right-of-way within the park shall be subject to such laws and regulations applicable to the protection of fish and wildlife and other park values as the Secretary, with the concurrence of the Secretary of Transportation, may determine;

9 (2) Katmai National Monument by the addition of
10 approximately two million six hundred thousand acres;
11 furthermore, the monument is hereby redesignated as
12 "Katmai National Park";

22. On page 6, revise line 10 to read as follows:

an area containing approximately one million
ninety-nine thousand acres of Federal land for
the purposes of protecting high concentrations
of grizzly (brown) bear and their denning areas
and habitat for other wildlife and to maintain
unimpaired the water habitat for significant salmon
populations;

13 (3) Glacier Bay National Monument by the addi-
14 tion of approximately eight hundred thousand acres;
15 furthermore, the monument is hereby redesignated as
16 "Glacier Bay National Park".

23. On page 6, revise line 14 to read as follows:

tion of an area containing approximately five
hundred eighty-eight thousand acres of Federal land
for the purposes of protecting the northwest
slope of Mount Fairweather, portions of the
Alsek River, and animal habitat and migration
routes;

24. On page 6, line 22, change the citation in parentheses to "(39 Stat. 535)" and in line 24, change "therefore" to "however."

Perfecting Amendment

TITLE II—NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

ANDRUS TESTIMONY (pages 12-20)

Mr. Chairman, certain working principles have guided our deliberations in developing these recommendations. For example, wherever possible we have tried to protect whole watersheds; resources rather than acreage have been the guide to the boundaries we have drawn. The preservation of natural and cultural diversity and habitat for fish and wildlife are primary reasons for all of our recommendations.

In order to recognize total ecosystems our boundaries include some lands selected by the State and the Natives. Land selections so included would be treated as inholdings in existing Parks and Refuges. We are hopeful that the State and the Natives will work with us in the management of these areas to the benefit of all concerned.

While we have considered other resource values, we believe the fundamental purpose of Section 17(d)(2) is to identify and preserve nationally significant cultural, historic, fish and wildlife, and their habitat, scenic,

scientific and recreational resources in Alaska for the enjoyment of all Americans. We have done everything we could to eliminate resource conflicts in the proposals by adjusting the boundaries accordingly.

In the case of National Wildlife Refuges, they may vary considerably in size, but all refuges possess land and water habitats capable of sustaining significant populations of fish and wildlife. The management of refuges generally permits a wide variety of recreational activities if compatible with the purposes for which the refuge was established.

Discretionary oil and gas leasing in refuges may be permitted under strict controls once the area is classified and it is determined such use is compatible with primary refuge purposes. New grazing or timber harvesting, generally must contribute to the enhancement of the wildlife habitat before these uses are authorized.

These general management criteria also weighed heavily in our area boundary decisions.

SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge containing approximately 2.15 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the significant migratory bird resources utilizing the lands and waters of the refuge; to maintain other fish and wildlife resources of the Selawik basin and the natural character of the habitat that supports them; to protect the habitat and its fish and wildlife resources such that they will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the Selawik basin to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Selawik basin.

H.R. 39 (page 7)

15 (3) Selawik National Wildlife Range of approxi-
16 mately two million five hundred thousand acres;

28. On page 7, revise lines 15-16 to read as follows:

(1) Selawik National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 2.15 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To protect the crossroads of the Asiatic and North American Flyways, with their significant populations of snow geese, ducks and swans, sandhill cranes, and shorebirds; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to caribou on the lands and sheefish in the waters; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of these fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities and for continued subsistence uses.

YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate as the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 8.45 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map. The Sheenjek River is recommended as a National Wild River.

The Rampart Dam withdrawal would be revoked by this action.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, internationally significant waterfowl and other migratory bird resources that utilize the lands and waters of the Yukon Flats; to protect the migration and spawning habitats of the salmon fishery and the vital areas for the resident mammal populations; to protect and manage habitat such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to provide the opportunity for residents of the villages within the boundary to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Yukon Flats area.

HR 39 (page 7)

17 (4) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range of ap-
18 proximately twelve million three hundred thousand
19 acres;

29. On page 7, revise lines 17-19 to read as follows:

(2) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 8.45 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To maintain the environmental integrity of the Yukon River within the area; to protect nationally significant fall flights of ducks and geese; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to other birds, moose, wolves, bears, furbearers, and salmon; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of these fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to these resources, and for continued subsistence uses.

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge comprising approximately 3.33 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the nationally significant waterfowl and other migratory bird resources utilizing the lands and waters of the Koyukuk area, significant furbearing and large mammal populations and the wilderness character of the supporting habitats; to protect the Igroahabara Dunes as a unique ecological feature; to protect habitats such that they will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to provide the opportunity for residents of adjacent villages to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Koyukuk area.

H.R. 39 (Page 7)

- 20 (5) Koyukuk National Wildlife Range of approxi-
- 21 mately three million seven hundred thousand acres;

30. On page 7, revise lines 20-21 to read as follows:

(3) Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 3.33 million acres of Federal lands, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To assure continued high levels of waterfowl production, including ducks, geese, and swans; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to the numerous bird species, moose and the Beaver Mountain caribou herd, beaver, and salmon; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of these fish and wildlife and their habitat, to permit hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to these resources, including continued subsistence uses.

INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 2.84 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the nationally significant waterfowl, migratory bird, furbearer and large mammal populations and the wilderness qualities of their supporting habitats; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will provide the fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to provide the opportunity for residents of villages within and adjacent to the boundary to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Innoko area.

H.R. 39 (pages 7 and 8)

- 22 (6) Inno'Lo National Wildlife Range of approxi-
23 mately two million three hundred thousand acres;
9 (11) Kaiyuh National Wildlife Refuge of approxi-
10 mately three hundred thousand acres; and

31. On page 7, revise lines 22-23 to read as follows:

(4) Innoko National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 2.84 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To assure continued high level fall flights of ducks and geese; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to moose and furbearers; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of these fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to these wildlife resources, including continued subsistence uses.

TOGIAK NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate the existing Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge and all federal lands and waters described by the accompanying map, totaling approximately 3.84 million acres, as the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. The Kanektok River is recommended as a National Wild River.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the significant marine bird and mammal, other migratory bird and fishery resources and the natural character of the mountain, river and marine habitats of the Togiak area; to enhance and restore the large mammal populations historically inhabiting the area; to protect the watershed of Bristol and Kuskokwim Bays; to protect the habitat such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to provide the opportunity for the people of the Togiak area to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interest within the area of ecological concern.

H.R. 39 (pages 8 and 9)

1 (7) Togiak National Wildlife Range of approxi-
2 mately three million five hundred thousand acres;

3 (b) Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge is hereby
4 added to, and redesignated a part of, the Togiak National
5 Wildlife Range.

32. On page 8, revise lines 1-2 to read as follows:

(5) Togiak National Fish and Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 3.84 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To protect and maintain the environmental integrity of the watershed of Bristol and Kuskokwim Bays; to perpetuate the significant marine bird and mammal and other migratory bird and fishery resources of the mountain, river and marine habitats of the Togiak area; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife resources of the area; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of these fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to these fish and wildlife resources, including continued subsistence uses.

33. On page 8, delete lines 3 and 4.

See amendment 41A - Iliamna

**ALASKA MARINE RESOURCES
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate an Alaska Marine Resources National Wildlife Refuge to include the following named features and any other islands, islets, rocks, reefs or spires not otherwise conveyed to State or private ownership pursuant to the Statehood Act or ANCSA, or otherwise reserved for purposes other than for classification.

Chukchi Sea Unit (headquartered in Kotzebue) - to include Cape Lisburne, Cape Thompson and the existing Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge.

Bering Sea Unit (headquartered on St. Paul Island) - to include the existing Bering Sea and Pribilof (Walrus & Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rocks) National Wildlife Refuges and any portions of the following not otherwise conveyed under ANCSA: Hagemeister Island, Fairway Rock, King Island, Sledge Island, Bluff Unit, Besboro Island, Egg Island, and the Punuk Islands.

Aleutian Islands Unit (headquartered on Adak) - to include the existing Aleutian Islands and Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuges and any federal lands in the Aleutian Islands not conveyed pursuant to ANCSA.

Alaska Peninsula Unit (headquartered at Cold Bay) - to include the existing Simeonof and Semidi National Wildlife Refuges, Puale Bay, Chiglingak Bay and all islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires south of the Alaska Peninsula from the 59th parallel to False Pass withdrawn under Section 17(d) of ANCSA or not conveyed under other provisions of ANCSA or the Statehood Act.

Gulf of Alaska Unit (headquartered at Seward) - to include the existing Forester Island, Hazy Islands, St. Lazaria and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, the Barren Islands, Latax Rocks, Harbor, Granite, Pye and Chiswell Islands and the Aialik and Harris Peninsulas, and any islands, islets, rocks or spires surrounding Kodiak and Afognak Islands or elsewhere in the Gulf of Alaska not conveyed pursuant to ANCSA or the Statehood act, or otherwise reserved for purposes other than for classification.

This proposal is not anticipated to exceed 430,000 acres of additional lands.

The entire proposal, less lands specifically identified as unsuitable in the Aleutian Islands unit and Hagemeister Island, are recommended for inclusion in the National Wilderness System at this time. Provision will be made for designation administrative sites.

Hagemeister Island will be studied within 3 to 7 years to determine its eligibility for inclusion in the National Wilderness System.

Objectives:

To protect, for the benefit of all people, internationally significant marine birds and mammals resources and the land, water and other marine resources on which they rely; to perpetuate the other native fish and wildlife resources of the refuge; and to initiate and maintain a program of national and international marine resources research and management as contemplated in the recently completed convention between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

H.R. 39 (page 8)

- 5 (9) Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuges of
6 approximately three hundred thousand acres;

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT (Pages 36 and 37)

34. On page 8, revise lines 5 and 6 to read as follows:

(6) Alaska Marine Resources National Wildlife Refuge,
containing approximately 430,000 acres of Federal land:
(i) which shall be managed for the purposes of protecting
internationally significant marine birds and mammals and
the land, water, and other marine resources on which
they rely, perpetuating other indigenous fish and
wildlife resources of the coastal marine environment,
and providing for national and international research
on marine resources; and (ii) which shall consist of the
following specifically described units together with all
other federally owned islands, islets, rocks, reefs,
and spires within six miles of the coast of Alaska:

3

Chukchi Sea unit--including Cape Lisburne, Cape Thompson, and the existing Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge;

Bering Sea unit--including the existing Bering Sea and Pribilof (Walrus and Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rocks) National Wildlife Refuges, Hagemester Island, Fairway Rock, King Island, Sledge Island, Bluff Unit, Besboro Island, Egg Island, and the Punuk Islands;

Aleutian Islands unit--including the existing Aleutian Islands and Bogoslof National Wildlife Refuges, and all other Federal lands in the Aleutian Islands;

Alaska Peninsula unit--including the existing Simeonof and Semidi National Wildlife Refuges, Puale Bay, Chigingak Bay, and all Federal lands south of Katmai National Park to False Pass; and

Gulf of Alaska unit--including the existing Forester Island, Hazy Islands, St. Lazaria, and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, the Barren Islands, Latax Rocks, Harbor, Pye, and Chiswell Islands, the Capes of the Aialik

and Harris Peninsulas, and islands, islets,
or rocks, spires surrounding Kodiak and
Afognak Islands and all other Federal lands
in the Gulf of Alaska reserved for purposes
of classification under section 17(d)(1) of
ANCSA.

KANUTI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 1.20 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, nationally significant migratory waterfowl and mammal populations utilizing the lands and waters of the Kanuti area; to maintain the other resident fish and wildlife resources; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to continue to provide the opportunity for residents of Allakaket, Alatna and Bettles Field to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Kanuti area.

H.R. 39 (Page 8)

(10) Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge of approximately eight hundred thousand acres;

35. On page 8, revise lines 7-8 to read as follows:

(7) Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 1.20 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To perpetuate nationally significant migratory waterfowl and mammal populations utilizing the lands and waters of the Kanuti area; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to these waterfowl, other birds, moose and furbearers, and caribou; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of the fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to the wildlife resources, including continued subsistence uses.

KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To establish the Kenai National Moose Refuge comprising the existing Range, a southern addition of approximately 117,600 acres of federal lands and water not otherwise conveyed by ANCSA and a northern addition of 86,000 acres of the Chickaloon Flats and its watershed from the existing Chugach National Forest.

Portions of the existing and all of the southern additions are recommended for designation as units of the National Wilderness System at this time.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, a nationally significant population of moose; to maintain other mammal, waterfowl and fishery resources of the Refuge; to protect the wilderness character of habitats represented on the Refuge; to provide environmental education and land management training opportunities for the public; and to provide wildlife-oriented recreation compatible with fish and wildlife resource management.

H.R. 39 (page 6) - not addressed as a refuge; addressed as part of the Kenair Fjords National Monument.

(7) Kenai Fjords National Monument of approximately six hundred thousand acres;

36. On page 8, revise lines 9-10 to read as follows:

(8) Kenai National Moose Refuge, by the addition of an area containing approximately 203,600 acres of Federal land to the existing Kenai National Moose Range (hereby redesignated as part of the refuge), which refuge shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To perpetuate a nationally significant population of moose; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to moose and other mammals and waterfowl; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of these fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for wildlife oriented recreation.

NOWITNA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 1.45 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Nowitna National Wildlife refuge.

The Nowitna River is recommended as a National Wild River.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the nationally significant waterfowl, other migratory bird and mammal populations utilizing the lands and waters of the Nowitna area; to maintain the resident fish and wildlife populations; to protect the habitat such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to provide the opportunity for residents of adjacent villages to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Nowitna area.

H.R. 39 (page 8)

- 11 (12) Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge of approxi-
12 mately one million acres.

37. On page 8, revise lines 11-12 to read as follows:

(9) Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 1.45 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To perpetuate the nationally significant waterfowl utilizing the lands and waters of the Nowitna area; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to waterfowl, other migratory birds, mammals, and migrating chum, coho, chinook, and other fish populations; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of the fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to the fish and wildlife resources, including continued subsistence uses.

BECHAROF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 1.03 million acres of federal lands and waters, as described within the boundary by the accompanying map.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, significant brown bear, other large mammal, fishery and migratory bird resources of the refuge; to protect the wilderness character of the habitat supporting these species and the unique geophysical characteristics of the area; to maintain fish, wildlife and habitat resources such that they will continue to provide opportunity for wildlife and wildland recreation; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State, private and adjacent parks lands and interests on the Alaska Peninsula.

H.R. 39 (page 6) - Not addressed as a refuge: is addressed as part of the southern addition to Katmai National Monument.

- 9 (2) Katmai National Monument by the addition of
10 approximately two million six hundred thousand acres;
11 furthermore, the monument is hereby redesignated as
12 "Katmai National Park";

38. On page 8, after line 12, insert the following paragraphs:

(10) Becharof National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 1.03 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To protect the habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to the nationally significant population of brown bear, caribou, marine mammals, waterfowl, peregrine falcons, eagles and other birds; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of the fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to the wildlife resources.

TETLIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate all of the federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map totaling approximately 765 thousand acres, as the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge. Within the boundary could be an administrative site of not more than 5 acres and an access road operated and maintained by the National Park Service in conjunction with the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park operations to the south. Both will be compatible with the purpose for which the area is established.

Objectives:

To perpetuate and provide for internationally significant migratory birds which utilize the Tetlin area as well as all other forms of fish, wildlife and their habitats; to provide a variety of opportunities for interpretive, educational, scientific and other fish and wildlife-wildlands oriented recreational uses; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms with the Tetlin Native Corporation and the State regarding fish and wildlife management activities on the refuge and the adjacent lands.

H.R. 39 -- not addressed as a refuge: is addressed in part as Wrangell-Kluane International Park (page 9).

- 7 (5) Wrangells-Kluane International Park of ap-
- 8 proximately fourteen million acres and an associate
- 9 Chisana National Preserve of one million eight hundred
- 10 thousand acres:

38. cont. (11) Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge, containing approximately 0.765 million acres of Federal land, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To perpetuate the fall flight of ducks; to assure maximum opportunities for successful nesting of canvasback ducks; to protect the habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to the Fortymile and Metasta caribou herds and the calving ground of the Chisana caribou herd, waterfowl, and other birds, large mammals, and furbearers; to provide a variety of opportunities for interpretive, educational, and scientific fish and wildlife oriented recreational uses; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of such fish and wildlife and their habitat, to provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to fish and wildlife, including continued subsistence uses. The Secretary may, regardless of any requirement that a study be conducted of areas within the Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge in accordance with subsections 3(c) and (d) of the Wilderness Act, authorize and grant rights-of-way for pipelines and other facilities that may be required pursuant to section 9 of the Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Act of 1976.

YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate the existing Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge and all other federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map, totaling approximately 10.59 million acres, as the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the internationally significant migratory bird, fish and marine mammal resources utilizing the lands and waters of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta and the wilderness character of the habitat supporting these species; to maintain the resident fish and wildlife resources of the Delta; to protect the various fish and wildlife habitats such that they continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance as to continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State, and private lands and interests in the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta.

HR 39 (page 8)

16 (1) Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range by
17 the addition of approximately six million three hundred
18 thousand acres; furthermore, the Clarence Rhode Na-
19 tional Wildlife Range is hereby redesignated as Yukon
20 Delta National Wildlife Range;

39. On page 8, revise lines 16-20 to read as follows:

(1) Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge by the addition of an area containing approximately 10.59 million acres of Federal lands; furthermore, the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge are hereby redesignated as the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, which shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To perpetuate the significant fall flights of ducks, swans, and geese, including large numbers of emperor geese, cackling geese, and large numbers of black brant; to perpetuate significant numbers of shorebirds and waterbirds, including the bristle-thighed curlew; to protect habitat for and populations of fish and wildlife, including but not limited to the internationally significant migratory bird, fish, and marine mammal resources; to maintain the environmental integrity of the Andreafsky River and other rivers and lakes; and in a manner consistent with the conservation and protection of the fish and wildlife and their habitat, to

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT (cont.)

provide opportunities for hunting, fishing, and other activities with respect to these resources, including continued subsistence uses.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range and all other federal lands and waters totaling approximately 8.85 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Wind, Ivishak and Porcupine Rivers are recommended as National Wild Rivers. Also included within the boundary is an existing energy transportation corridor withdrawal which would be revoked by this action.

The existing Arctic National Wildlife Range Unit, less Native inholdings and designated administrative sites, is proposed as a unit of the National Wilderness System at this time.

Objectives:

To protect, for the benefit of all people, internationally significant populations of caribou and migratory birds; to perpetuate other migratory and resident fish and wildlife populations; to protect representative Arctic life zones and the wilderness character of these habitats; to maintain habitat and fish and wildlife resource levels such that they will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of Kaktovik and Arctic Village to continue their traditional subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in this Arctic area.

H.R. 39 (Page 8)

21 (2) Arctic National Wildlife Range by the addi-
22 tion of approximately eight million four hundred thou-
23 sand acres: *Provided, however,* That the Secretary, with
24 the concurrence of the Secretary of State, shall endeavor
25 to enter into cooperative agreements with Canada to
1 coordinate the management of this unit with any com-
2 parable adjoining units which may be established.

40. Revise the paragraph beginning on line 21 on page 8 through line 2 on page 9 to read as follows:

(2) Arctic National Wildlife Range by the addition of an area containing approximately 8.85 million acres of Federal land for the purposes, among others, of protecting internationally significant populations of caribou and migratory birds, perpetuating other migratory and resident fish and wildlife populations, protecting representative Arctic life zones and the wilderness character of these habitats, and in a manner consistent with the foregoing to provide continued opportunity for subsistence uses.

ALASKA PENINSULA SPECIAL STUDY AREA

ANDRUS TESTIMONY (page 11)

A special study area is being proposed on the Alaska Peninsula, which contains some of the highest wildlife resources in the State. Because of mixed land ownership patterns on the Peninsula, we did not propose immediate establishment of a refuge there. However, the federal lands would be protected during the study period to assure that wildlife values are maintained, while efforts are made to consolidate land ownership patterns. Upon completion of the study in June of 1983, a specific proposal would be made on how we can best provide long-term protection of wildlife resources, possibly including establishment of one or more Refuges.

ANDRUS TESTIMONY ATTACHMENT

To designate all federal lands on the Alaska Peninsula between the western and southern boundaries of the proposed Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and False Pass, excluding the Izembek National Wildlife Range and the Aniakchak National Monument proposal for a joint study with the Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, the State of Alaska and Native Corporations on the Peninsula to determine the best future pattern of land use and ownership.

By June 1983 a final report will be made to the Congress requesting establishment of any new or additions to existing National Wildlife Refuges to be established within the study area. Interim reports will be made to Congress on a biannual basis outlining the status and current findings of the study.

I would like to comment specifically on one area, Iliamna. We considered including it in the National Wildlife Refuge System, but I have decided it is not appropriate for inclusion. Although the fish and wildlife values of the Iliamna area are tremendous, I did not propose a refuge because of the land ownership patterns in this area. The Natives have made large selections and the State intends to make selections.

I chose not to propose an Iliamna refuge in light of the importance which the State placed on the State regulation of fishery resources and because of assurance by the State that it will sensitively manage this area for its fish and wildlife values.

We are depending upon the State to protect the fish and wildlife in the Iliamna area. Our amendment to H.R. 39 would provide sufficient authority to protect this important resource if the State has not established a management scheme prior to conveyance which is consistent with such protection. After conveyance, if the Secretary determines that State management is inconsistent with protection of this resource he may, by appropriate order establish one or more units of the National Wildlife Refuge System within the area.

Objectives:

To simplify and consolidate land ownership and land use patterns on the Alaska Peninsula for effective long term resource conservation and utilization.

To assure the long range maintenance of the high quality fish and wildlife habitat existing within the study area today.

HR 39 (page7)

- 11 (1) Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range of
12 approximately one million two hundred thousand acres;

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT (page 46)

41. cont.

(c) The Secretary, in consultation with the Governor of Alaska and affected Native corporations, shall conduct a study of the lands and resources on the Alaska Peninsula between the southern boundary of the Becharof National Wildlife Refuge and the northeastern boundary of the Izembek National Wildlife Range, excluding Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve, within the area generally depicted on the map entitled "Alaska Peninsula Study Area" numbered FWS-71-00-0201 and dated September 1977, which shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Director, Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of the Interior. The Secretary shall, not later than June 30, 1983, submit a report of the study, together

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS

41A. In title II, insert the following new section:

SEC. 203. With respect to the area of the Iliamna watershed described as those lands and waters generally depicted on the map numbered FWS 71-00-1601 and dated September 1977, which map shall be on file and available for public inspection in like manner as the boundary maps referred to in section 2 of this Act, it is the express intention of the Congress that the lands and waters be protected and managed for the primary purposes of watershed protection and fishery production. The Secretary is authorized to enter into a cooperative agreement with the State of Alaska in order that the United States and the State shall each manage its lands in this area for such purposes. Within such area, except pursuant to the Act of January 2, 1976 (P.L. 94-204), the Secretary shall permit no selection of lands by, nor shall he make any conveyance of lands to, the State unless and until he determines that the State, by appropriate legislation has authorized, and is ready, willing, and able to implement, a plan for protection and management of the watershed and the fishery resources consistent with the intention expressed above. The Secretary may, if he finds that the management and use of the area is inconsistent with the foregoing express intention, and following notice in writing to the Governor and a 90-day period thereafter in which to correct such management and use, establish by appropriate order one or more units of the National Wildlife Refuge System within the area referred to on such map.

Departmental Comments:

The Iliamna lake and watershed system has long been recognized as having great national and international significance. Over 16% of the world's red salmon catch originate in the waters of this great system. Because of the selections by Native corporations of key areas within this system and because of the existing and potential State ownership and interests in the area, the Department has attempted to find a mechanism for insuring both the necessary protection for the area and a recognition of the State's interests, responsibilities and desires regarding the fisheries. Thus, we believe this proposal will accomplish these goals.

Secretary Andrus' September 15 Statement--page 9 third paragraph lines 3-6.

~~45.1 million acres in National Wildlife Refuges.~~ We are also recommending 33 rivers for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System totalling some 2.45 million acres and nine rivers for study, and additions of some.

pages 29-31

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

We propose the designation of 33 rivers or segments of rivers as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and the designation of 9 rivers for study as potential components of the national system. Twenty-three of the rivers would be within the boundaries of other areas. Approximately 2.45 million acres of land would be involved in the ten rivers outside of the other d-2 proposed areas.

H.R. 39 designates 20 wild rivers and 3 scenic rivers--all outside parks and refuges--for addition to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and it provides for management of the rivers by the National Park Service. H.R. 39 also designates the 23 rivers and their corridors as wilderness, subject to the provisions of the Wilderness Act of 1964. No rivers are designated for future study in H.R. 39.

Alaska's wild and scenic rivers represent some of the finest water-related recreation opportunities in the country. We recommend that the bill designate all qualified rivers as units of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, regardless of whether they occur within or outside of parks and refuges. Those rivers designated outside of parks and refuges should be managed by the Federal agency managing the adjacent lands. It would be inefficient and confusing to the public if one agency had management authority over the river corridor and another was responsible for adjacent lands and resource uses.

We recognize that designation of a large number of rivers in Alaska as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System will affect their use as potential sites for the development of hydroelectric power. However, with the exception of the Susitna, which we recommend for study designation only, we believe that the need for hydroelectric power in Alaska is far too speculative to justify withholding wild and scenic river designation at this time.

We are not recommending that wild and scenic rivers be designated as wilderness. The protection afforded designated rivers under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act is adequate. Moreover, wilderness designation would conflict with future needs for access across these rivers for such facilities as pipelines.

6 TITLE III—NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC
7 RIVERS SYSTEM

8 PART A—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RIVERS

9 SEC. 301. (a) The following rivers are hereby estab-
10 lished as Wild Rivers and shall be administered by the Na-
11 tional Park Service under the provisions of the Wild and
12 Scenic Rivers Act (92 Stat. 907) as amended:

13 (1) Anaktuvuk River of approximately four hun-
14 dred thousand acres;

15 (2) Birch Creek of approximately two hundred
16 thousand acres;

17 (3) Nowitna of approximately eighty thousand
18 acres;

19 (4) Unalakleet of approximately fifty thousand
20 acres;

21 (5) Melozitna of approximately two hundred thou-
22 sand acres;

23 (6) Holitna-Hoholitna system of approximately
24 two hundred and thirty thousand acres;

1 (7) Susitna of approximately two hundred thou-
2 sand acres;

3 (8) Nelchina-Tazlina system of approximately
4 eighty thousand acres, comprised of those lands not se-
5 lected by Native village corporations;

6 (9) Nuyakuk of approximately sixty thousand
7 acres;

8 (10) Utukok of approximately three hundred thou-
9 sand acres;

10 (11) Situk of approximately twenty thousand
11 acres;

12 (12) Koyuk of approximately two hundred thou-
13 sand acres;

14 (13) Ikpikpuk of approximately three hundred
15 thousand acres;

16 (14) Kisarilik of approximately two hundred thou-
17 sand acres;

18 (15) Coleville of approximately five hundred thou-
19 sand acres;

20 (16) Kuk-Ketik of approximately one hundred
21 thousand acres;

22 (17) Yukon (Ramparts section) of approximately
23 three hundred thousand acres;

24 (18) Kuskokwim (middle) of approximately one
25 hundred thousand acres;

11

1 (19) Stikine of approximately fifty thousand acres;

2 and

3 (20) Copper (Iliamna) of approximately twenty
4 thousand acres.

5 (b) The following rivers are hereby designated and shall
6 be administered as scenic rivers and shall be administered
7 by the National Park Service under the provisions of the
8 Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (92 Stat. 907), as amended:

9 (1) Fortymile of approximately three hundred and
10 twenty thousand acres;

11 (2) Delta of approximately thirty thousand acres;

12 and

13 (3) Gulkana of approximately one hundred and
14 thirty thousand acres.

15 PART B—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

16 SEC. 302. (a) Notwithstanding any provisions to the
17 contrary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the boundaries
18 of the rivers referred to in section 301 (a) and (b) shall
19 include the river and an area which averages not less than
20 two miles on either side of each river, from the median line:
21 *Provided, however,* That lands selected by Native Village
22 corporations within the boundaries designated by section
23 301 (a) (1), (5), (7), and (15) and section 301 (b) (3)
24 of this Act are not part of such units: *And provided further,*
25 That the Secretary may seek cooperative agreements with

1 the owners of non-Federal land adjoining the wild and scenic
2 rivers established by this title to assure that the purpose of
3 such reservations are served to the greatest extent feasible.

4 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3 (b) of
5 the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Secretary shall estab-
6 lish boundaries for the rivers referred to in section 301 (a)
7 and (b) within three years after the date of enactment of
8 this Act.

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Proposed Amendments:

42. Revise Title III, beginning on page 9, line 6 through line 8 on page 12 to read as follows:

TITLE III--NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

PART A - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS WITHIN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 301. Designation. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), is further amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

_____. ALAGNAK, ALASKA--the major tributary to the Alagnak, the Nonvianuk River, within Katmai National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. ALATNA, ALASKA--the main stem within the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. ANIAKCHAK, ALASKA--that portion of the river, including its major tributaries, Hidden Creek, Mystery Creek, Albert Johnson Creek, and North Fork Aniakchak River, within the Aniakchak National Monument and National Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. BRENNER, ALASKA--the main stem, and the North, South, and Middle Forks within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. CHARLEY, ALASKA--the entire river, including its major tributaries, Copper Creek, Bonanza Creek, Hosford Creek, Derwent Creek, Flat-Orthmer Creek, Crescent Creek, and Moraine Creek, within the Yukon-Charley National Rivers; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. CHILIKADROTNA, ALASKA--that portion of the river within the Lake Clark National Park/Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. CHITINA, ALASKA--that portion of the river within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. COPPER, ALASKA--that portion of the river within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. JOHN, ALASKA--that portion of the river within the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. KILLIK, ALASKA--that portion of the river, including its major tributary, Easter Creek, within the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. KOBUK, ALASKA--that portion within the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. MULCHATNA, ALASKA--that portion within the Lake Clark National Park/Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. NOATAK, ALASKA--the river from its source in the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park to its confluence with the Kelly River in the Noatak National Ecological Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. NORTH FORK of the KOYUKUK, ALASKA--that portion within the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. SALMON, ALASKA--that portion within the Kobuk Valley National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. TINAYGUK, ALASKA--that portion within the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. TLIKAKILA, ALASKA--that portion within the Lake Clark National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

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SEC. 302. Administrative Provisions. (a) The river segments designated in section 301 of this title are hereby classified and designated, and shall be administered, as wild river areas pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(b) The provisions of subsection 3(b) and section 6 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act shall not apply to the river segments listed in section 301. The provisions of sections 701 and 702 of this Act shall supercede those of section 13(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, concerning fish and wildlife.

PART B - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS WITHIN
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

SEC. 303. Designation. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), is further amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

_____. ANDREAFSKY, ALASKA--that portion from its source, including all headwaters, and the East Fork, within the boundary of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. IVISHAK, ALASKA--that portion from its source, including all headwaters and an unnamed tributary to Porcupine Lake within the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. KANEKTOK, ALASKA--that portion within the boundary of Togiak National Fish and Wildlife Refuge from Kagati Lake to a point sixteen miles above the mouth; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. NOWITNA, ALASKA--the segment within the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge downstream to its confluence with the Yukon River; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. PORCUPINE, ALASKA--the segments within the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. SHEENJEK, ALASKA--the segments within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. WIND, ALASKA--that portion from its source, including all headwaters and one unnamed tributary in Township 13S, within the boundaries of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 304. Administrative Provisions. (a) The river segments designated in section 303 of this title are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas.

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(b) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907; 17 U.S.C. 1271), the boundaries of the river segments referred to in section 303 of this title may include an area extending up to two miles from the mean high water level on either side of the river segments. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3(b) of such Act, the Secretary shall establish boundaries of the river segments referred to in section 303 of this title within three years after the date of enactment of this title.

(c) The provisions of section 6 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act shall not apply to the river segments referred to in section 303 of this title.

PART C - ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC
RIVERS SYSTEM LOCATED OUTSIDE NATIONAL PARKS AND
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

SEC. 305. Designation. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is further amended by adding the following paragraphs:

_____. ALAGNAK, ALASKA--the portion beginning at the source and running to the west boundary of Township 13S, R43W; the segment not to exceed 120,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. BEAVER CREEK, ALASKA--the segment of the main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of Bear and

Champion Creeks downstream to the southern boundary of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the segment not to exceed 200,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. BIRCH CREEK, ALASKA--the segment of the main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of North Fork downstream to the southern boundary of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the segment not to exceed 200,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. COLVILLE, ALASKA--the segment of the main stem from the headwaters to Umiat, the segment not to exceed 500,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

_____. COPPER, ALASKA--the segment from the confluence with the Chitina River to the boundary of the Chugach National Forest, not to exceed 50,000 acres, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

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____. DELTA, ALASKA--the segment from the headwaters to Black Rapids Glacier, the segment not to exceed 66,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. FORTYNILE, ALASKA--the main stem within the State of Alaska; O'Brien Creek; South Fork; Napoleon Creek; Franklin Creek; Uhler Creek; Walker Fork downstream from the confluence of Liberty Creek; Wade Creek; Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechumstuk; West Fork Dennison Fork downstream from the confluence of Logging Cabin Creek; Dennison Fork downstream from the confluence of West Fork Dennison Fork; Logging Cabin Creek; North Fork; Hutchison Creek; Champion Creek; the Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph Creek; and Joseph Creek, the segments not to exceed 320,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. GULKANA, ALASKA--the mainstem from Paxton Lake to Sourdough and the entire West and Middle Forks; the segments not to exceed 165,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. KILLIK, ALASKA--from the point where it exits the northern boundaries of the Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park to its confluence with the Colville River, the segment not to exceed 152,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. KISARALIK, ALASKA--from the headwaters to where the river leaves Federal lands in T8N, R64W, the segment not to exceed 92,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. NOWITNA, ALASKA--the segment from the point where the river crosses the west boundary of section 6, township 17 south, range 22 east, Fairbanks Principal Meridian, downstream to the southern boundary of the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge, the segment not to exceed 230,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. UNALAKLEET, ALASKA--the segment of the main stem beginning at 159° 21'06.156" west longitude approximately six miles from the headwaters extending downstream 60 miles to 160° 19'15.031" west longitude in the vicinity of the confluence of the Chirokey River, the segment not to exceed

104,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

____. UTUKOK, ALASKA--from the headwaters to where an unnamed tributary flows from the south into the river in T5N, R36W, the segment not to exceed 254,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

SEC. 306. Designation for study. Section 5(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 906; 16 U.S.C. 1271), as amended, is further amended as follows:

(a) After paragraph () insert the following new paragraphs:

- () Copper (Iliamna), Alaska
- () Holitna-Hoholitna, Alaska
- () Koyuk, Alaska
- () Melozitna, Alaska
- () Nelchina-Tazlina, Alaska
- () Nuyakuk, Alaska
- () Situk, Alaska
- () Stikine, Alaska
- () Susitna, Alaska

(b) The studies of the rivers in paragraphs ()-() shall be completed and reports transmitted thereon not later than five full fiscal years from date of enactment of this paragraph.

SEC. 307. Administrative Provisions. (a) The Alagnak, Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, Colville, Killik, Gulkana, Kisaralik, Nowitna, Utokok, and Unalakleet components as well as the segment of the Delta component from the lower lakes area to a point opposite milepost 212 on the Richardson Highway; the Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechumstuk to Ingle Creek, North Fork, Champion Creek, Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph Creek, and Joseph Creek segments of the Fortymile component, and the segment of the Copper (Wrangells) component from its source to the north boundary of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Preserve and from the north end of Wood Canyon to the Tasnuna River, designated in section 305 of this title, are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Wade Creek unit of the Fortymile component is classified and designated and shall be administered as a recreational river area, pursuant to such Act. The remaining segments of the Delta, Fortymile, and Copper (Wrangells) components are classified and designated and shall be administered as scenic river areas, pursuant to such Act. The classification as wild river areas of certain segments of the Fortymile by this subsection shall not preclude such access across those river segments as the Secretary determines to be necessary to permit commercial development of asbestos deposits in the North Fork drainage. The Secretary shall issue regulations to restrict use of those portions of the Colville under his jurisdiction during the peregrine falcon nesting season.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as is provided for under section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to establish detailed boundaries and formulate detailed development and management plans within one year after the date of enactment of this title with respect to the Delta, Fortymile, and Gulkana components; within two years with respect to the Beaver Creek and Birch Creek components; within three years with respect to the Alagnak, Colville, Killik, Nowitna, and Utukok components; and within four years with respect to the Kisaralik, the entire Copper (Wrangells), and Unalakleet components, except that the boundaries for the Copper (Wrangells) component shall not include lands within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park/Preserve. The detailed plan for each river shall include the identification of a line based essentially on line-of-sight from the river within which mining will be controlled as provided in subsection (c). In no event will the line-of-sight line extend beyond the corridor provided in subsection (c).

(c) Notwithstanding any provisions of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907; 16 U.S.C. 1271) to the contrary, an area extending two miles from the mean high water level on either side of the river segments referred to in section 305 of this title is hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws, including in both cases amendments thereto, pending establishment of the detailed boundaries provided for in subsection (c).

(d) The provisions of section 305 of this title specifying maximum permissible acreages for individual components shall supercede any provisions to the contrary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(e) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(a)(iii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the minerals in all Federal lands within the line-of-sight line established in subsection (b) included in any component or part of a component designated by this section as a wild river area are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto. The Secretary is authorized to open the remainder of the river corridor to mining subject to such regulations as he may prescribe.

(f) The Secretary may seek cooperative agreements with the owners of non-Federal lands adjoining the wild and scenic rivers established by this title to assure that the purpose of such reservations are served to the greatest extent feasible.

(g) Notwithstanding any other provision of law or of this Act to the contrary, with respect to components of rivers herein designated and administered by the Secretary outside the boundaries of units of the National Park and Wildlife Refuge Systems, the Secretary may grant access for oil and gas pipelines in accordance

with the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920, and he may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as he deems necessary, access for roads across, through, or over such river components.

Rationale

This amendment:

- (1) specifically adds the rivers to be designated to Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, i.e., the Section which identifies the National System;
- (2) identifies those rivers or portions thereof proposed for designation in H.R. 39 for which we believe there is sufficient information available to support designation;
- (3) adds those rivers which the Department proposed for designation in 1973 and a limited number of rivers within the boundaries of other areas which have been studied since the 1973 proposed withdrawals;
- (4) designates for study those rivers identified in H.R. 39 which we believe qualify for inclusion in the National System but for which we have insufficient data to support designation or have identified potential conflicts which must be analyzed so that we will be able to furnish Congress data identifying the values of the river and the values which would be foregone if the river were to be added to the National System;
- (5) provides for administration of the rivers by the agency managing the adjacent lands rather than having all rivers managed by the National Park Service;
- (6) identifies more specifically the portions of the rivers we believe should be added to the National System;
- (7) proposes classification of the segments in accord with the Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
- (8) recognizes the workload which would be generated in developing the management plans for these units and establishes a schedule for completion of the management plans over the next four years for those rivers outside of the boundaries of other four System areas rather than the three years provided in H.R. 39;

- (9) attempts to more clearly define how the two-mile corridor provided for in H.R. 39 would be established. It is frequently difficult to establish the median line of the river particularly where it meanders. Therefore, we suggest using the mean high water level line on either side of the river as the measuring point;
- (10) provides that as part of the management plan the responsible agency will establish within the corridor a line of sight line within which mining activity, subject to valid existing claims, would be prohibited. The Secretary would be authorized to open the remainder of the river corridor ^{to} mining activity under such conditions as he might prescribe.

In summary, of the 23 rivers proposed for designation in H.R. 39, our amendment would add nine rivers to the National System: Birch Creek, Colville, Delta, Fortymile, Gulkana, Kisaralik, Nowitna, Unalakleet, and Utukok, and designate nine rivers for study: Copper(Iliamna), Holitna-Moholitna, Koyuk, Melozitna, Nelchina-Tazlina, Nuyakuk, Situk, Stikine, and Susitna. We are not supporting designation or study of the Anaktuvuk, Ikpikpuk, Kuk-Ketik, Kuskokwim (middle) and Yukon (Ramparts Section).

ANDRUS TESTIMONY (page 10)

Parcels of isolated public land remain in southeast Alaska. These are all in areas where there is dominant management by the Forest Service and have not been identified as having national significance for Park or Refuge designation. Land management patterns and management efficiencies could be achieved by adding these parcels to the National Forest System (approximately 1.6 million acres). In addition, an area of .9 million acres in the Copper River delta will be transferred to the Forest Service to consolidate ownership with the understanding that it will be managed to protect its significant wildlife resources.

HR 39 (page 7)

- 13 (2) Copper River Delta National Wildlife Refuges
- 14 of approximately nine hundred thousand acres;

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT (page 29)

27. On page 7, delete lines 13-14.

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENT (page 63)

43. On page 12, line 10, insert "(a)" at the beginning of the line and add a new subsection (b) as follows:

(b) There are hereby transferred to the Chugach National Forest some 900,000 acres of public lands adjacent to the present boundary extending northward along the Copper River to the mouth of the Bremner River as depicted on a map entitled "Copper River Additions to the Chugach National Forest" dated _____, which shall be on file in accordance with the provisions of subsection 2(c) of this Act.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall manage the Copper River additions and adjacent lands in the Copper River Delta in accordance with the Forest and Rangelands Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974, as amended, under land management plans which provide for adequate protection of significant wildlife values and utilization of other resource values which do not substantially interfere with such wildlife values.

NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

ANDRUS TESTIMONY - NOT SPECIFICALLY ADDRESSED

H.R. 39 (pages 12 and 13)

19 TITLE V—NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN
20 ALASKA

21 Notwithstanding any contrary provision of Public Law
22 94-253, during the review of land dedications pursuant to
23 section 105(c) of Public Law 94-253 and until Congress
24 has determined otherwise, the Secretary shall manage the
25 National Petroleum Reserve in Alaska through the United
1 States Fish and Wildlife Service in such a manner as to
2 preserve subsistence lands for natives, and scenic, historical,
3 archaeological, recreational, fish and wildlife, wilderness,
4 and other surface values.

ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS (pages 63 and 64)

43A. On page 12, line 22, change "dedications" to "uses;" and on
page 12, line 25, and page 13, line 1, delete "through the United States
Fish and Wildlife Service."

44. On page 13, line 2, delete "preserve subsistence lands for
natives, and" and insert "recognize subsistence use, and preserve".

Secretary Andrus' Statement

WILDERNESS

Studies have now been completed as to the suitability for designation as wilderness on three existing National Park System areas and on thirteen existing national wildlife refuges in Alaska as required by the Wilderness Act. Due to the pending d-2 additions, and due to the Native selections within existing refuges, wilderness recommendations on existing areas with four exceptions, have not previously been submitted to the Congress.

We propose wilderness in three existing units of the National Park System in Alaska, totalling 6.7 million acres, and in four existing refuges totalling 12.5 million acres for a total of 19.2 million acres of wilderness in existing areas.

Our studies indicate that selective immediate wilderness designation is highly desirable for some of the new d-2 areas which we propose. Therefore, we recommend designation of wilderness in four new park

system areas, totalling 23.6 million acres, and designation in two new refuge additions, totalling 0.51 million acres. The total for existing and new areas is 43.31 million acres.

All remaining new park and refuge system additions and remaining reviews of existing wildlife refuges will be formally studied under the Wilderness Act and recommendations made in 3 to 7 years as to wilderness suitability. We will attempt to use the resources of the Department in such a prioritized manner that some of these studies will be completed within 3 years and others will be scheduled for completion within 3 to 7 years. Due to weather limitations, manpower limitations, and the need for surveys of other resources, we could not complete all of these studies within 3 years. Further legislative action by the Congress would be required to designate these studied areas as wilderness. We recommend no wilderness designation for wild and scenic rivers outside national interest areas.

The Wilderness Act permits the established use of motorboats and the landing of aircraft in wilderness areas by regulation. Our proposals will, of course, allow for continued use of navigational aids and access to them for administrative purposes in wilderness areas.

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Aircraft, motorboats, and snowmachines are the principal means of motorized access in remote parts of Alaska, and the use of snowmachines is widespread for subsistence purposes. We propose that the use of motorboats and the landing of aircraft be permitted in wilderness areas under certain necessary regulations to protect the area. Further, we propose that the use of snowmachines in wilderness areas be strictly limited to subsistence use, emergencies, and management.

5 TITLE VI—DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS
6 AREAS

7 SEC. 601. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilder-
8 ness Act (78 Stat. 890), the lands added to the National
9 Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, and
10 the National Wild and Scenic River System by this Act,
11 and the additions made by this Act to existing units of those
12 systems, are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby desig-
13 nated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of the
14 National Wilderness Preservation System.

15 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN UNITS OF
16 THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

17 SEC. 602. In accordance with subsection 3 (c) of the
18 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the following lands are here-
19 by designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components
20 of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

21 (a) certain lands in the Glacier Bay National
22 Park which comprise approximately two million eight
23 hundred thousand acres, which are depicted on a map
24 entitled "Glacier Bay Wilderness—Proposed", dated

1 March 1975, and which shall be known as Glacier Bay
2 Wilderness;

3 (b) certain lands in Katmai National Park, which
4 comprise approximately two million six hundred and
5 fifteen thousand eight hundred and twenty-six acres,
6 which are depicted on a map entitled "Katmai Wilder-
7 ness—Proposed", dated March 1975, and which shall
8 be known as Katmai Wilderness; and

9 (c) certain lands in Mount McKinley National
10 Park, which comprise approximately one million nine
11 hundred thousand acres which are depicted on a map
12 entitled "Mount McKinley Wilderness—Proposed",
13 dated March 1975, and which shall be known as Denali
14 Wilderness.

15 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN UNITS OF
16 THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

17 SEC. 603. In accordance with subsection 3 (c) of the
18 Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the following lands are
19 hereby designated as wilderness and, therefore, as compo-
20 nents of the National Wilderness Preservation System:

21 (a) certain lands in the Aleutian Islands National
22 Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately one
23 million three hundred and ninety-five thousand three
24 hundred and fifty-seven acres, which are depicted on a
25 map entitled "Aleutian Islands Wilderness Proposal",

1 dated March 1974, and which shall be known as Aleu-
2 tian Islands Wilderness;

3 (b) certain lands in the Aleutian Islands National
4 Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately nine
5 hundred and seventy-three thousand acres, which are
6 depicted on a map entitled "Unimak Wilderness Pro-
7 posal", dated February 1972, and which shall be known
8 as Unimak Wilderness;

9 (c) certain lands in the Arctic National Wildlife
10 Range, which comprise approximately eight million
11 nine hundred and fifty thousand acres, which are de-
12 picted on a map entitled "Arctic National Wildlife
13 Range and Proposed Additions—Wilderness", dated
14 September 1976, and shall be known as Arctic
15 Wilderness;

16 (d) certain lands in the Cape Newenham National
17 Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately two
18 hundred forty-seven thousand seven hundred acres,
19 which are depicted on a map, entitled "Togiak Wilder-
20 ness—Proposed", dated September 1976, and shall be
21 known as Togiak Wilderness;

22 (e) certain lands in the Clarence Rhode National
23 Wildlife Range, which comprise approximately two mil-
24 lion eight hundred thousand acres, which are depicted
25 on a map, entitled "Clarence Rhode National Wildlife

- (b) Lands designated as wilderness by this section shall be administered by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of the Wilderness Act governing areas designated by that Act as wilderness areas, except that any reference in such provisions to the effective date of the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to be a reference to the effective date of this section, and any reference to the Secretary of Agriculture shall be deemed to be a reference to the Secretary.
- (c) Within seven years from the effective date of this section, the Secretary shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3() of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)) his recommendations as to the suitability or nonsuitability of any area within the units of the National Park System and National Wildlife Refuge System, other than the units referred to in subsection (a) of this section, established or to which lands are added by Titles I and II of this Act, for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such area as a wilderness shall be in accordance with the Wilderness Act. Pending the designation by the Congress of any such area as wilderness, the Secretary is authorized to develop, on not more than 1,000 acres within each unit, facilities needed for the administration and management of each unit.

1 preserve wilderness values in the subsistence management
2 zone: *Provided, however,* That in the absence of an emer-
3 gency, the Secretary shall first consult with the regulatory
4 subsistence boards and publish his proposals and seek public
5 comment.

6 (c) People who exercise and who continue to exercise
7 customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence re-
8 sources in the national interest lands established by this Act,
9 as of December 18, 1971, and their direct descendants, shall
10 be permitted to continue subsistence activities on these na-
11 tional interest lands if they are primarily and directly de-
12 pendent for the mainstay of their livelihood upon local natu-
13 ral resources for either food, shelter, materials, firewood,
14 clothing, tools, transportation, or handicrafts and so long as
15 such use is consistent with the sound management of these
16 resources.

17 (d) The Secretary, who is responsible for the admin-
18 istration of units established by titles I, II, III, and IV
19 of this Act, shall undertake research on the use of subsist-
20 ence resources and shall seek data from subsistence users
21 and consult such users frequently, and shall make findings
22 of such research available to such users, the subsistence
23 boards, and the public.

24 (e) Not later than ten years from the date of enact-
25 ment of this Act, and continuing at intervals of not more

1 Range and Proposed Additions—Wilderness", dated
2 September 1976, and shall be known as Yukon Delta
3 Wilderness;

4 (f) certain lands in the Hazen Bay National Wild-
5 life Refuge, which comprise approximately six thousand
6 eight hundred acres, which are depicted on a map, en-
7 titled "Hazen Bay Wilderness Proposal", dated Sep-
8 tember 1976, and shall be known as Hazen Bay Wil-
9 derness;

10 (g) certain lands in the Izembek National Wildlife
11 Range, which comprise approximately three hundred
12 thousand acres, and certain lands in the Aleutian Islands
13 National Wildlife Refuge, which comprise approximately
14 one thousand four hundred and fifty-one acres, which
15 are depicted on a map, entitled "Izembek Wilderness
16 Proposal", dated May 1970, and which shall be known
17 as Izembek Wilderness;

18 (h) certain lands in the Kenai National Moose
19 Range, which comprise approximately one million two
20 hundred and sixty-seven thousand two hundred and
21 forty acres, which are depicted on a map entitled "Kenai
22 Wilderness Proposal", dated March 1975, and which
23 shall be known as Kenai Wilderness;

24 (i) certain lands in the Nunivak National Wildlife
25 Refuge, which comprise approximately three million five

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1 hundred thousand acres, which are depicted on a map
2 entitled "Nunivak Wilderness Proposal", dated March
3 1975, and which shall be known as Nunivak Wilderness;
4 and

5 (j) certain lands in the Semidi National Wildlife
6 Refuge, which comprise approximately two hundred and
7 fifty-six thousand acres, which are depicted on a map
8 entitled "Semidi Wilderness Proposal", dated October
9 1972, and which shall be known as Semidi Wilderness.

10 DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS WITHIN UNITS OF
11 THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

12 SEC. 604. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilder-
13 ness Act (78 Stat. 890), the following lands are hereby
14 designated as wilderness and, therefore, as components of
15 the National Wilderness Preservation System:

16 (a) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest,
17 which comprise about one million thirty thousand acres
18 (excluding the lands of the Kootsnawoo Native Village
19 Corporation and the Village of Angoon), are generally
20 depicted on a map entitled "Admiralty Island Wilder-
21 ness Area—Proposed", and shall be known as the Ad-
22 miralty Island Wilderness;

23 (b) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest,
24 which comprise about three hundred thousand acres,
25 (excluding the lands of Yak-Tat-Kwan Native Village

1 Corporation and the Village of Yakutat), are generally
2 depicted on a map entitled "Yakutat Forelands Wilder-
3 ness Area—Proposed", and shall be known as the Yak-
4 utat Forelands Wilderness;

5 (c) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest,
6 which comprise about two million four hundred thousand
7 acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Misty
8 Fjords Wilderness Area—Proposed", and shall be
9 known as the Misty Fjords Wilderness;

10 (d) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest,
11 which comprise about three hundred and five thousand
12 acres, are generally depicted on a map entitled "Stikine-
13 Le Conte Wilderness Area—Proposed", and shall be
14 known as the Stikine-Le Conte Wilderness;

15 (e) certain lands in the Tongass National Forest,
16 which comprise four hundred and five thousand acres,
17 are generally depicted on a map entitled "West Chi-
18 chagof-Yakobi Wilderness Area—Proposed", and shall
19 be known as the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness;
20 and

21 (f) certain lands in the Chugach National Forest,
22 which comprise six hundred thousand acres, are gener-
23 ally depicted on a map entitled "Nellie Juan Wilder-
24 ness Area—Proposed", and shall be known as the Nellie
25 Juan Wilderness.

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ADMINISTRATION AMENDMENTS

45. On page 13, line 7, through page 17, line 9, revise sections 601, 602, and 603 to read as follows:

SEC. 601. (a) In accordance with subsection 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundaries depicted as "Proposed Wilderness" on the maps referred to in section 2 of this Act are hereby designated as wilderness, with the nomenclature and approximate acreage as indicated below:

National Park System

- (1) Denali Wilderness of approximately 5.49 million acres;
- (2) Gates of the Arctic Wilderness of approximately 8.10 million acres;
- (3) Glacier Bay Wilderness of approximately 2.25 million acres;
- (4) Katmai Wilderness of approximately 2.69 million acres;
- (5) Kenai Fjords Wilderness of approximately 0.33 million acres;
- (6) Lake Clark Wilderness of approximately 2.55 million acres;
and
- (7) Wrangell-St. Elias Wilderness of approximately 8.85 million acres.

National Wildlife Refuge System

- (1) Arctic Wilderness of approximately 8.8 million acres;
- (2) Kenai Wilderness of approximately 1.3 million acres; and
- (3) Alaska Marine Resources Wilderness of approximately 2.6 million acres.

46. On page 17, line 12 to page 18, line 25, delete section 604 and insert in lieu thereof the following new section:

SEC. 602. In furtherance of the purposes of the Wilderness Act (78 stat. 890), there are hereby designated as a unit of the National Wilderness Preservation System certain lands in the Tongass National Forest which comprise approximately 1.0 million acres which are depicted on a map entitled "Admiralty Island Wilderness - Proposed (FS/USDA, _____, 1977)" and on file in the office of the Chief of the Forest Service, Washington, D.C., and which shall be known as the Admiralty Island Wilderness.

46A. On page 19, line 2, change "SEC. 605" to "SEC. 603" and change "This Act" to "SEC. 602"; and change the comma in line 7 to a period and delete the remainder of the sentence.

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Secretary Andrus' Statement
on Subsistence

SUBSISTENCE

Although hunting activities have traditionally been allowed on certain Federal lands, they have generally been prohibited in areas of the National Park System. However, there is a need to recognize legitimate subsistence uses in Alaska which occur in some of the proposed park system areas.

This legislative proposal would authorize the Secretary within areas authorized or added to the Four Systems to designate certain subsistence use zones, which recognize the traditional subsistence uses at the 1971 level. The land manager would be authorized to close all or part of these subsistence zones for various reasons associated with management, administration, and fish and wildlife protection. This closure authority is necessary to assure that the areas are managed for the purposes for which they are established and to preserve the total ecology of the area. To the extent that consumptive uses of the fish, wildlife and plant resources are authorized on a given area, however, a preference would be given to subsistence uses.

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In areas added to the National Wildlife Refuge System, a similar provision recognizing subsistence uses would apply as in the park system. Additionally, the refuges would be open to sport hunting within the framework of Federal and State law.

Refuge areas could also be closed in whole or part to hunting, both sport and subsistence, if necessary to protect the resources of the area.

This proposal is based upon the concept that subsistence hunting, as with resident wildlife management generally, should be a State responsibility and managed under State authority consistent with existing Federal law.

10 **TITLE VII—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE**
11 **PROVISIONS**

12 **SEC. 701. (a)** Except as otherwise prohibited by Fed-
13 eral or State law, the Secretary shall permit the continuation
14 of such subsistence uses of the fish, wildlife, and plant re-
15 sources within the areas added to existing units or established
16 by titles I, II, III, and IV of this Act. The Secretary may
17 publish regulations prescribing conditions under which sub-
18 sistence uses may be conducted, including, but not limited to,
19 the establishment of limits on the number and type of wild-
20 life species to be utilized and the length of the season during
21 which subsistence activities may be engaged in within any
22 such unit. After consultation with local residents and State
23 agencies exercising jurisdiction affecting subsistence re-
24 sources, the Secretary may designate "subsistence manage-
25 ment zones" to include various geographical areas where

1 subsistence activities have customarily occurred in and ad-
2 jacent to national interest lands, without regard to boundaries
3 established for such lands by this Act. The Secretary shall
4 establish "regulatory subsistence boards" consisting of ten
5 persons who are subsistence users of such areas. Each Board
6 shall be required to review and approve each subsistence per-
7 mit application within each subsistence management zone in
8 accordance with criteria and management procedure as
9 promulgated by the Secretary after public hearings. Regula-
10 tory subsistence boards shall also advise the Secretary or his
11 designee on matters of concern to subsistence permittees and
12 other residents within specific subsistence management zones
13 and shall cooperate with the Secretary in the development of
14 studies on subsistence resources.

15 The Secretary or his designee shall retain the responsi-
16 bility to enforce, review, and where necessary under sub-
17 section (b) of this section, overrule decisions and recom-
18 mendations of the regulatory subsistence boards.

19 (b) Subsistence uses of national interest lands will in all
20 cases be given preference over any competing consumptive
21 use in a subsistence management zone. When a specific re-
22 source cannot support all demands upon it, the Secretary
23 shall curtail subsistence uses of that resource to the extent
24 necessary to protect the viability and well-being of fish,
25 wildlife, and plant species affected or otherwise restore and

1 than five years after the submission of the first such report,
2 the Secretary shall report to the Congress on the effect of
3 all hunting and fishing including subsistence uses, on the
4 flora and fauna within the lands included in this Act, and
5 shall recommend, after consultation with the fish and game
6 agency of the State of Alaska and the Regulatory Subsist-
7 ence Boards authorized under subsection (a) of this section,
8 whether changes in any or all of such uses may be necessary.

Administration's Amendments for Subsistence

47. On page 19, line 12, through page 22, line 20, revise section 701 to read as follows and delete section 702.

SEC. 701. (a) Except as otherwise provided by Federal law, the State of Alaska is authorized to permit subsistence uses of fish, wildlife, and plant resources within designated subsistence management zones by:

(1) Defining "subsistence uses" to include the taking and use of customary or traditional wild foods and other renewable biological resources from lands and waters for personal or family consumption; provided that such taking is not accomplished in a wasteful manner. Such uses may also involve the customary trade or barter among qualified subsistence users for personal or family consumption;

(2) prescribing conditions under which subsistence uses may be permitted, including but not limited to, the establishment of limits on season length, take, and number and type of fish, wildlife, or plant species to be utilized; provided, however, that the level of subsistence uses may not be significantly expanded beyond those in existence as of December 18, 1971;

(3) determining, without regard to race or ethnic origins, who is qualified for subsistence uses within subsistence management zones based upon: customary and direct dependency