

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 867283

683 SCOM122: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

Kobuk Valley National Park 1.67 million acres.
Salmon National Wild River.

Subsistence uses would be allowed within the area; the entire area would be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the area.

Objectives:

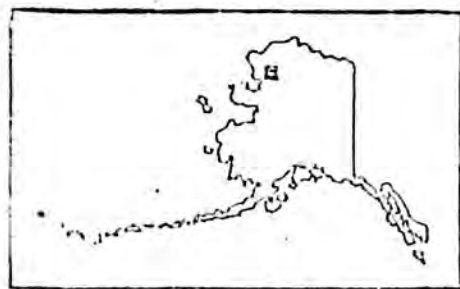
The purposes of this national park should be the perpetuation for public benefit of the dynamics of the boreal woodland/arctic tundra biome found within this basin along the Kobuk River; the opportunity for the continuation of the Arctic woodland subsistence lifestyle which for millennia has been interrelated with the park's natural values, provided that subsistence activities do not materially damage the long-term health of the natural systems; and for the protection and interpretation of the many archeological resources of the park, including Onion Portage.

Comparison with other proposals:

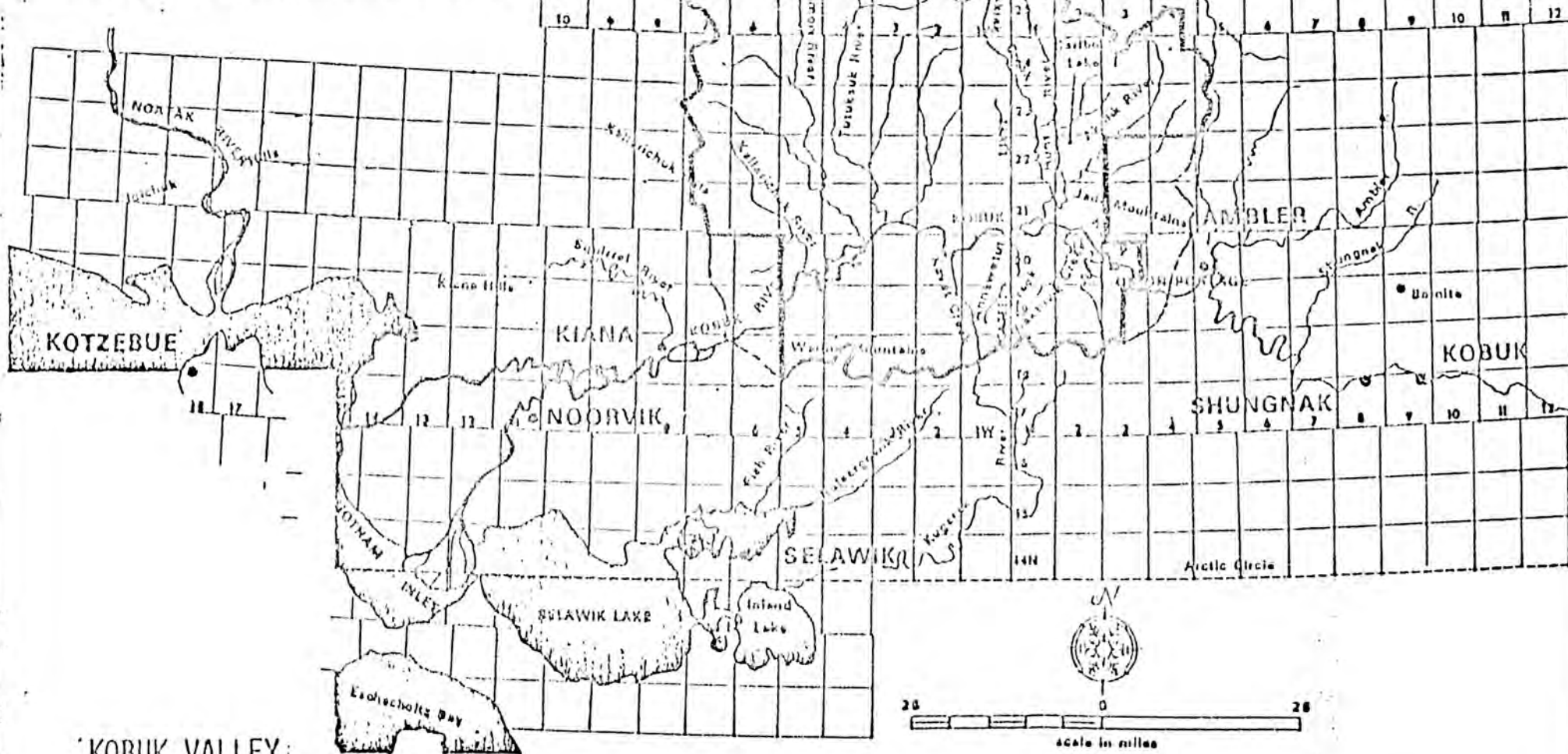
- Morton: Would have established a Kobuk Valley National Monument of 1.8 million acres.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Kobuk Valley National Monument of 1.9 million acres.
- LUPC: Would establish a Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument of .1 million acres, with the rest of the area being administered as part of the Noatak Fifth System Alaska National Lands.
- Stevens: Would establish a Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument of .1 million acres, with the rest of the area being administered as part of the Fifth System Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands.

Decision Rationale

- a) Approximately 1 township of Native lands selected by the village of Ambler is included, however no objection has been expressed toward including these lands.
- b) Mineral potential is low. There are two mineral claim groups totalling 400 acres within the area, appraised at no market value.



National Park
 Area of Environmental Concern



KOBUK VALLEY
 NATIONAL PARK

LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

Lake Clark National Park 2.43 million acres.
 Lake Clark National Preserve .71 million acres.
 Tlikakila National Wild River.
 Chilikadrotna National Wild River.
 Mulchatna National Wild River.

Subsistence uses and sport hunting would be allowed within the preserve; wilderness is proposed for most of the park; all lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses within the park are minimal, such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

Objectives:

The purposes of the park and the preserve are to protect and interpret for public benefit an exceptionally scenic, diverse array of natural features at the head of the Alaska Peninsula, including pristine lakes, waterfalls, rugged mountain and valley systems; and associated flora and fauna; to preserve as free-flowing the headwaters of the Kivichak River drainage, whose protection is essential to the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay red salmon fishery; and to make available high quality, diversified recreation within the preserve, and wilderness-type recreation within the park.

Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Recommended a national park, with sport hunting, of 2.6 million acres. The Cook Inlet Land Exchange of 1976, endorsed by the Secretary, provided for additions to Lake Clark of some .8 million acres.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a national park of twice the size (7.5 million acres), with major additions to the proposal in the west and north.
- LUPC: Would establish a Fifth System area, or national land reserve of some 3.5 million acres, to be administered by the National Park Service.
- Stevens: Basically the same as the LUPC, calls the area Federal cooperative lands, under National Park Service administration.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Approximately 40 townships of State selected land are within the preserve. The lands were originally selected by the State for their wildlife and recreation values, and will be considered for exchange at a later date.
- b) The Cook Inlet Land Exchange provided for some Native land inclusion, which the Natives support.
- c) Minerals - There are 19 existing mineral claim groups totalling some 4,000 acres within the park/preserve. Some potential for copper exists in the southern fringe of this proposal; however, due to its location in high scenic recreational setting is included within the proposal. No marketable mineral deposits are known.

NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

Noatak National Ecological Preserve 5.96 million acres.
Noatak National Wild River.

Subsistence uses and sport hunting would be allowed within the area; the entire area will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; a scientific advisory board would be established for the purpose of encouraging and guiding a comprehensive, interdisciplinary scientific research program within the area; the Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the area.

Objectives:

The purposes for which this area is established are the preservation for the encouragement of interdisciplinary scientific study and environmental education of undisturbed resources within the largest complete river system in the United States still essentially free of the intrusion of western man; the preservation of flora and fauna (particularly caribou habitat and migration routes) of the Noatak watershed; the preservation of the integrity of enormous, undisturbed vistas of this mountain-ringed valley; the opportunity for low density wilderness recreation; for the protection for study and interpretation of extensive archeological sites.

Comparison with other proposals:

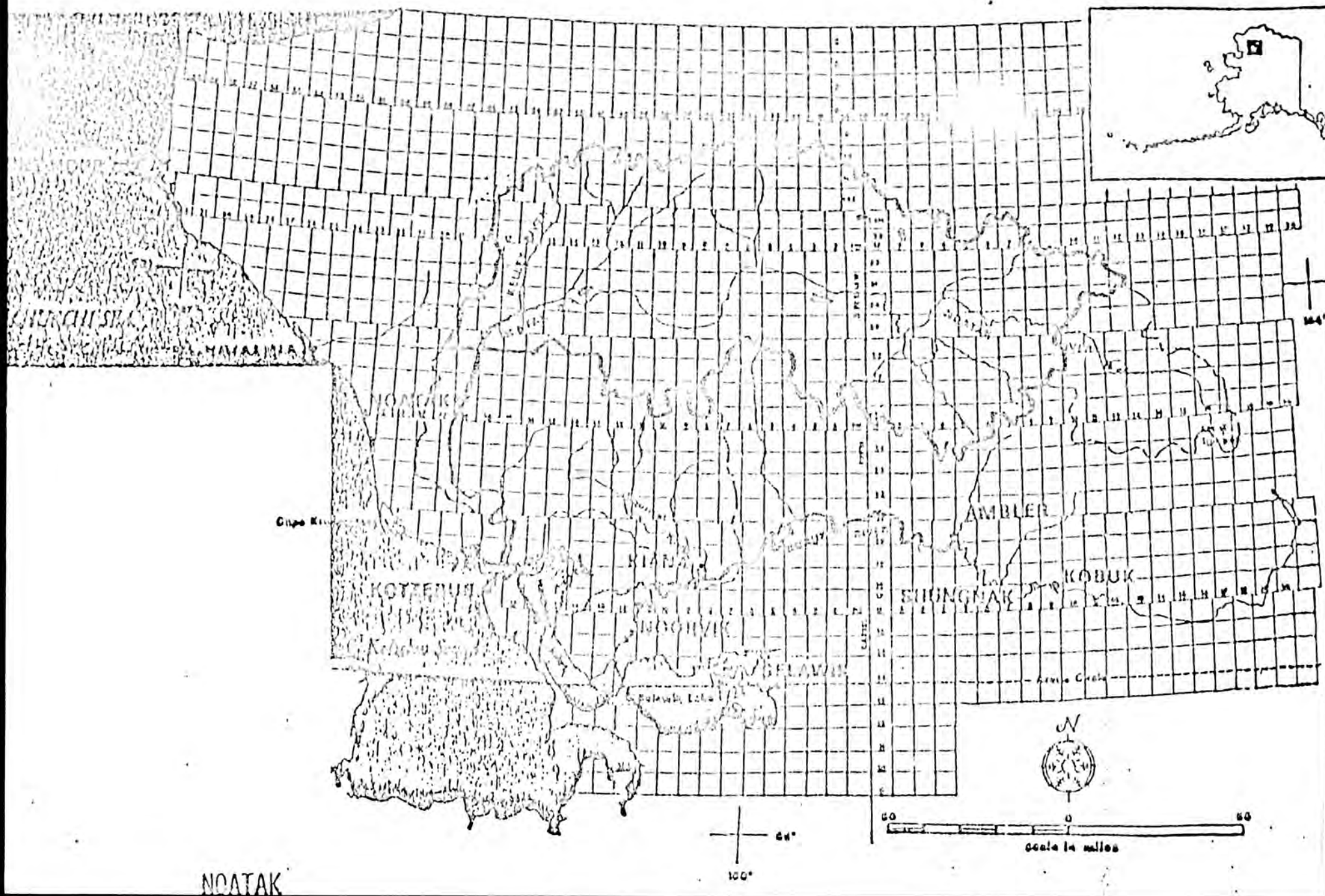
- Morton: Would have established a Noatak National Arctic Range of 7.6 million acres to be cooperatively managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management, with consultation by the National Park Service.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Noatak National Preserve of 7.6 million acres to be managed by the National Park Service.
- LUPC: Would establish a Fifth System Noatak Alaska National Lands of 11.87 million acres to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Stevens: Would establish a Fifth System Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands of 11.47 million acres, to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Decision Rationale:

- a) The area has low potential for minerals. Only a few gold claims exist in the proposal. The Squirrel River drainage has several claim groups but was excluded from the proposal.
- b) This area will be managed at a low-cost, low usage level with protection of unaltered ecological values a paramount objective.

- Ecological Preserve
 --- Area of Environmental Concern



WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVERecommended Proposal:

Wrangell-St. Elias National Park 9.56 million acres.
 Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve 2.49 million acres.
 Bremner National Wild River.
 Chitina National Wild and Scenic River.
 Copper National Wild, Scenic, and Recreation River.

Wilderness designation is proposed for most of the national park; all lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; hunting would be allowed within the national preserve; within 3 years after establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses of the area are minimal, such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

Objectives:

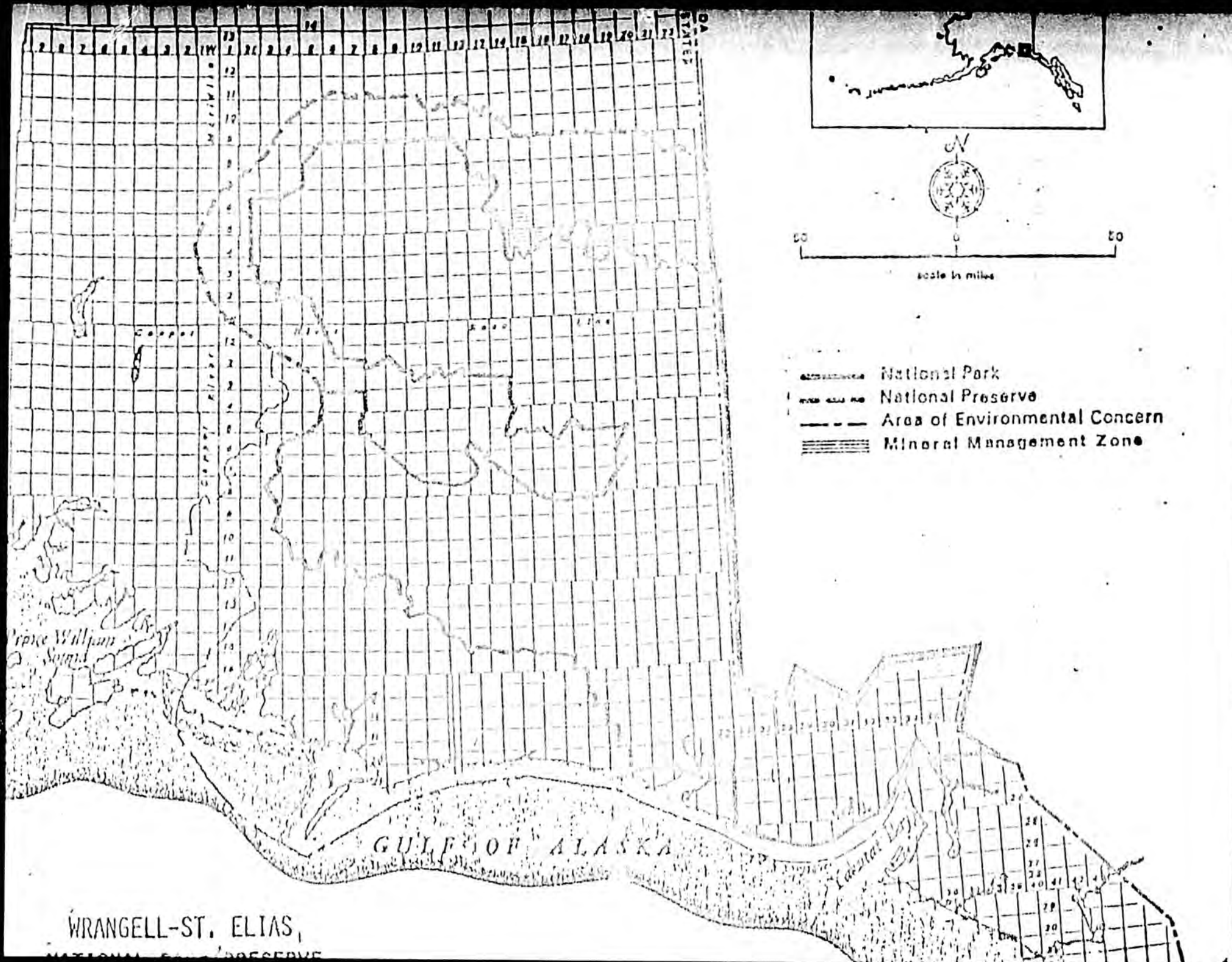
The purpose of this park and preserve is to protect and interpret a region of Alaska for public benefit which includes portions of the largest mountain and glacier systems in North America, their associated forelands, wildlife values, and wilderness/backcountry recreation resources. Among the wildlife values, the protection of Dall sheep, and also trumpeter swans and their habitat in the Bremner River area, is of particular significance.

Comparison with other proposals:

- Mortou: Would have established a 8.6-million-acre national park and a two-unit national forest of 5.5 million acres.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a national park of 14.0 million acres and a single national preserve in the northernmost portion of the area of 1.8 million acres.
- LUPC: Would establish a national park of 9.7 million acres, and Fifth System national land reserves in the Chitina Valley and Nabesna areas of 1.1 million acres and 2.87 million acres, respectively. Both land reserves would be administered by the National Park Service.
- Stevens: Would establish a Wrangell-St. Elias National Park of 4.9 million acres and a Fifth System Federal cooperative lands of 8.74 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Native lands: There are substantial lands selected by the Ahtna Native Corporation within the proposal, however many are expected to be overselections. The approximately 10 townships of land selected by the Chugach Natives are proposed for inclusion within the park. The Native corporation has indicated their strong desire to trade these lands for others, especially for lands within the Chugach National Forest.
- b) There are some subsistence hunters who use lands within the preserve, and in the southernmost portion of the park. It is felt that these few individuals can be accommodated through granting of special use permits where needed for continued subsistence.
- c) The major concern has been sport hunting, as much of the area is hunted for Dall sheep by trophy hunters. The heaviest concentrations of hunting have been included within the preserve unit, where hunting may continue. H.R. 39 would close nearly all sheep hunting areas.
- d) Minerals - within the preserve unit there are some concentrations of minerals that may be considered to have high potential, especially for copper. There are 71 mineral claim groups totalling some 45,000 acres within the park/preserve. Two special mineral management zones will be established to permit continued mineral exploration under permit.
- e) A major portion of the Gulf of Alaska petroleum province-- in the Bering Glacier area--has been excluded from the proposal.



YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS

Recommended Proposal:

Yukon-Charley National Rivers 1.69 million acres.
Charley National Wild River.

All lands within the area will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; sport hunting will be allowed within the area, except for a corridor on the Charley River where hunting will be prohibited to provide an opportunity for visitors to view wildlife along the river; subsistence uses will be allowed within the area.

Objectives:

The purposes of the area are to preserve for public benefit the Charley River basin and its associated fauna and flora as a pristine system, to protect and interpret the area's internationally significant geological and paleontological resources, to protect the large concentration of nesting peregrine falcons and to protect and interpret the historic resources of the gold rush found throughout the area.

Comparison with other proposals:

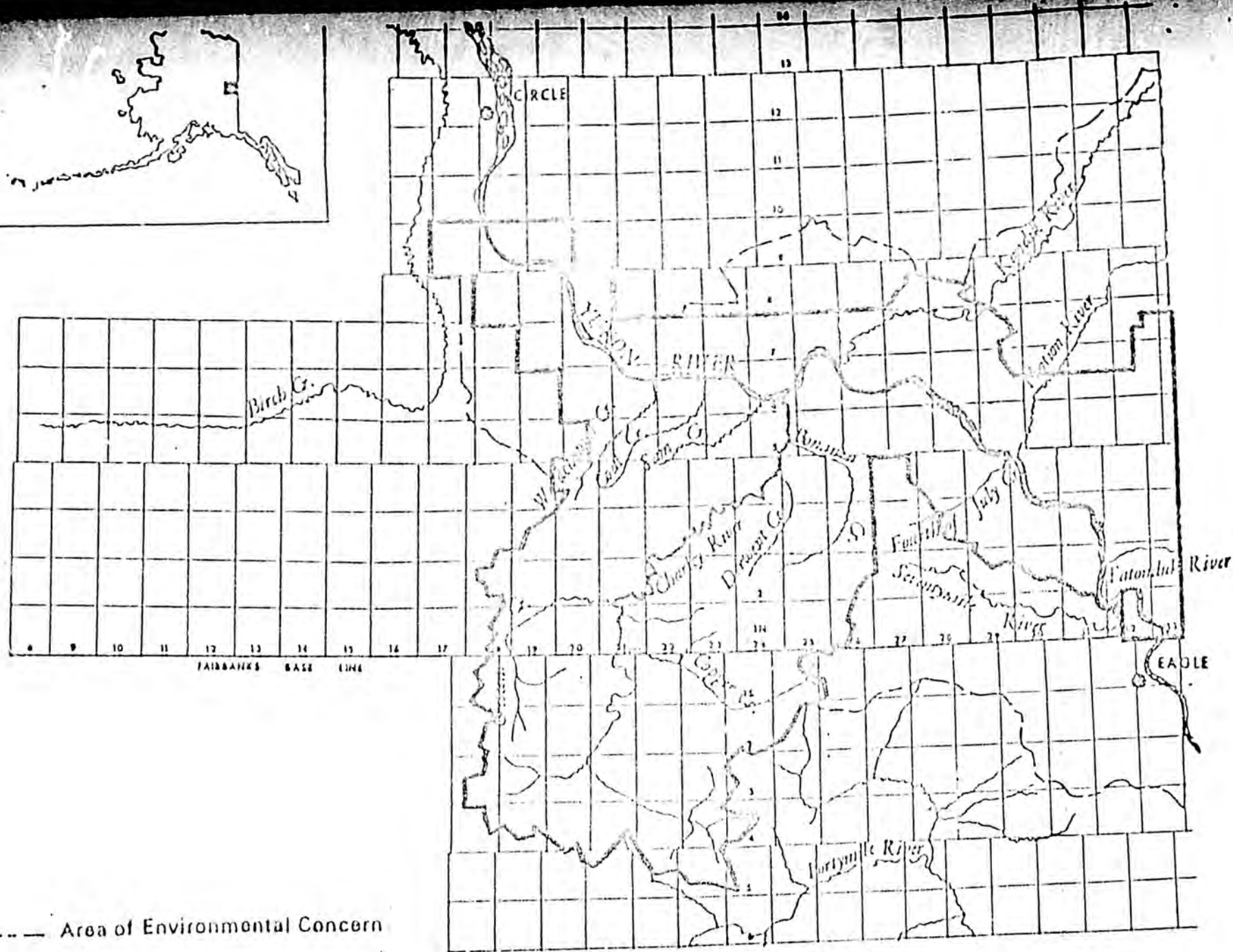
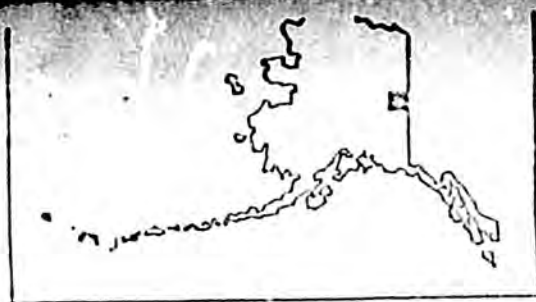
- Morton: Would have established a national rivers of 2.0 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Yukon-Charley National Preserve of 3.2 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.
- LUPC: Would establish a Yukon River National River of .54 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service; it further recommends the Charley River basin be considered a high priority for wilderness study, though it does not recommend its designation within the Four Systems.
- Stevens: Would establish a Yukon River unit of .54 million acres within the National Forest System.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Minerals: There is some potential for gold within the proposal, especially within the Yukon corridor; there are a number of small operators working claims at this time and 23 mineral

claim groups exist, totalling some 4,500 acres. These have been appraised at a market value of \$250,000. Working of claims is considered a part of the historical scene in this area.

- b) The northern part of the proposal is on the fringe of the Kandik Basin petroleum province. However, wells drilled north of the Yukon River have all been "dry".



—..— Area of Environmental Concern

YUKON-CHARLEY



WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Proposal:

To designate 33 rivers or segments of rivers as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System and to designate nine rivers for study as potential components of the National System. Twenty-four of the rivers would be within the boundaries of other areas. The rivers would be administered by the adjacent land managing agency. The rivers outside of other areas would be proposed for management by the Bureau of Land Management. Rivers would be classified in accord with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (P.L. 90-542 as amended). There would be no overriding wilderness on rivers outside of other areas unless the Bureau of Land Management determines that adjacent lands qualify and should be designated as wilderness. Approximately 2 million acres of land would be involved in the nine rivers outside of other areas.

Objectives:

To preserve and manage some of the best of the unparalleled rivers in Alaska as components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These rivers reflect Alaska's history, magnificent scenery, and fish and game resources as well as a variety of the river resources available in Alaska.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Recommended 20 of the rivers (2753 miles) for addition to the National System, four of which are essentially the same as proposals in H.R. 39. Sixteen (2043 miles) of the twenty were within the boundaries of other proposals. Classified rivers in accord with Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Had no proposal for overriding wilderness designation. Administration by adjacent land manager.

H.R. 39: Recommended 20 rivers for wild classification and three for scenic (over 4,000,000 acres). All would have an overriding wilderness classification. All are proposed for National Park Service Administration. No rivers would be designated within other areas.

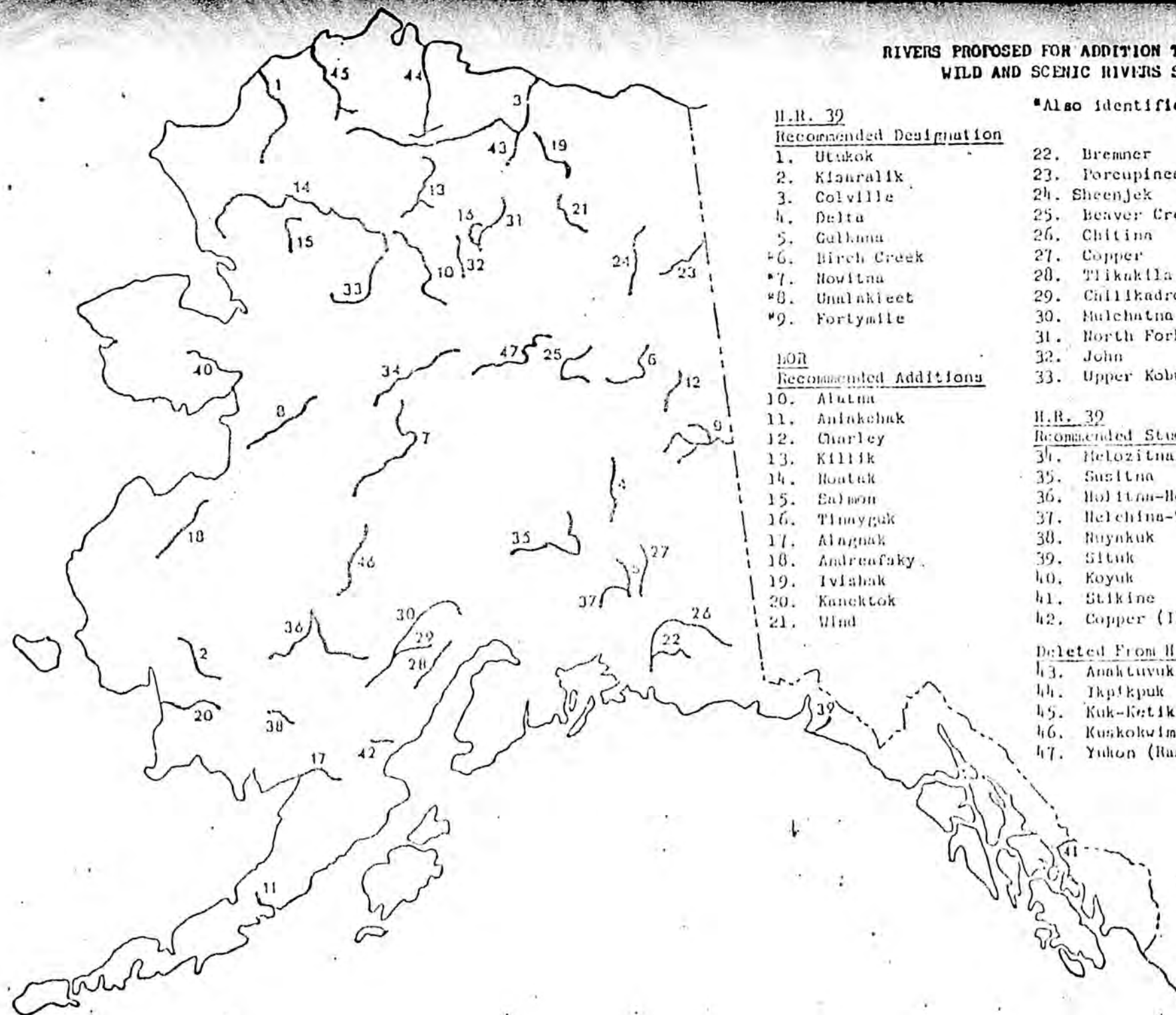
Stevens: Would designate three rivers, Birch Creek, Charley, and Noatak as wild rivers to be administered by the Secretary under applicable laws.

LUPC: Recommends seven rivers (.69 million acres) for immediate designation, two of which would be within other areas. Recommended 47 additional rivers for study. Approximately 3.0 million acres of land would be involved with the 47 outside of other areas.

Conflicts: Corridors: The need for corridors across some of these rivers may arise. The Secretary has the authority to provide rights-of-way compatible with classification.

Minerals: The legislation would require the administering agency to identify, within a specified period, a line of sight from the river line within the overall corridor. Within the sight line mineral exploration would be prohibited except for existing valid claims.

RIVERS PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM



H.R. 39

Recommended Designation

1. Utukok
2. Kisaralik
3. Colville
4. Delta
5. Gulkana
- *6. Birch Creek
- *7. Novitna
- *8. Unalakleet
- *9. Forty mile

HOR

Recommended Additions

10. Alutna
11. Aniakchak
12. Charley
13. Killik
14. Houtak
15. Salmon
16. Timmyuk
17. Alagnak
18. Andreafsky
19. Ivishak
20. Kanektok
21. Wind

*Also identified in '73 a

22. Bremner
23. Porcupine
24. Sheenjek
25. Beaver Creek
26. Chitina
27. Copper
28. Tlikukila
29. Chilikadrotna
30. Mulchatna
31. North Fork Koyukuk
32. John
33. Upper Kobuk

H.R. 39

Recommended Study

34. Helozitna
35. Susitna
36. Holitna-Hoholita
37. Helchima-Tazlina
38. Nuyukuk
39. Situk
40. Koyuk
41. Stikine
42. Copper (Iliamna)

Deleted From H.R. 39

43. Anaktuvuk
44. Ikpikpak
45. Kuk-Ketik
46. Kuskokwim (middle)
47. Yukon (Ramparts Sect)

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

AREA	FEDERAL	NATIVE* SELECTIONS	STATE SELECTIONS	TOTAL
✓ Admiralty Island	<u>803,000</u>	20,000	-	823,000
Aniakchak				
Monument	338,000	14,000	12,000	364,000
Preserve	<u>157,000</u>	<u>92,000</u>	-	<u>249,000</u>
Total	<u>495,000</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>613,000</u>
Bering Land Bridge	<u>2,340,000</u>	204,000	44,000	2,588,000
Cape Krusenstern	<u>360,000</u>	-	-	360,000
Denali	<u>3,853,000</u>	11,000	225,000	4,089,000
Gates of the Arctic	<u>3,190,000</u>	855,000	707,000	9,752,000
✓ Glacier Bay	<u>588,000</u>	-	-	588,000
Katmai	<u>1,099,000</u>	6,000	88,000	1,193,000
Kenai Fjords	<u>412,000</u>	250,000	14,000	686,000
Kobuk Valley	<u>1,667,000</u>	25,000	13,000	1,706,000
Lake Clark				
Park	2,429,000	290,000	139,000	2,858,000
Preserve	<u>711,000</u>	-	<u>932,000</u>	<u>1,643,000</u>
Total	<u>3,140,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>1,071,000</u>	<u>4,501,000</u>
Noatak	<u>5,958,000</u>	-	-	5,958,000
Wrangell-St. Elias				
Park	9,560,000	265,000	-	9,825,000
Preserve	<u>2,491,000</u>	<u>632,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	<u>3,226,000</u>
Total	<u>12,051,000</u>	<u>897,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	<u>13,051,000</u>
Yukon-Charley	<u>1,686,000</u>	<u>381,000</u>	<u>395,000</u>	<u>2,462,000</u>
GRAND TOTALS	<u>42,642,000</u>	3,056,000	2,672,000	48,370,000

*Estimate of valid Native selections after overselections taken into consideration.

RIVERS PROPOSED FOR ADDITION TO NATIONAL
WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

H.R. 39

Recommended Designation

1. Utukok
2. Kisaralik
3. Colville
4. Delta
5. Gulkana
- *6. Birch Creek
- *7. Nowitna
- *8. Unalakleet
- *9. Fortymile

BOR

Recommended Additions

10. Alatna
11. Aniakchak
12. Charley
13. Killik
14. Noatak
15. Salmon
16. Tinayguk
17. Alagnak
18. Andreafsky
19. Ivishak
20. Kanektok
21. Wind

*Also identified in '73 study

22. Bremner
23. Forcupines
24. Sheenjek
25. Beaver Creek
26. Chitina
27. Copper
28. Tlikakila
29. Chilikadrotna
30. Mulchatna
31. North Fork Koyukuk
32. John
33. Upper Kobuk

H.R. 39

Recommended Study

34. Melozitna
35. Susitna
36. Holitna-Hoholitna
37. Nelchina-Taalina
38. Nuyakuk
39. Situk
40. Koyuk
41. Stikine
42. Copper (Iliamna)

Deleted From H.R. 39

43. Anaktuvuk
44. Ixpikpuk
45. Kuk-Ketik
46. Kuskokwim (middle)
47. Yukon (Ramparts Section)

River	Recommended Mileage	Location	Acreage	Administration
Alagnak	47	Katmai National Park Iliamna National Wildlife Refuge		NPS FWS
Alatna	75	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park		NPS
Andreafsky	240	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Aniakchak	40	Aniakchak National Monument		NPS
Beaver Creek	135	Outside of other areas	200,000	*
Birch Creek	135	Outside of other areas	200,000	*
Bremner	93	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park		NPS
Charley	191	Yukon-Charley National Rivers		NPS
Chilikadrotna	60	Lake Clark National Park/Preserve		NPS
Chitina	77	Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve		NPS
Colville	312	Outside of other areas	500,000	*
Copper	82	Wrangell-St. Elias National Preserve		NPS
Delta	51	Outside of other areas	66,000	*
Fortymile	375	Outside of other areas	320,000	*
Gulkana	127	Outside of other areas	165,000	*
Ivishak	65	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge		FWS

*To be administered by adjacent land manager.

River	Recommended Mileage	Location	Acreage	Administration
John	131	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park		NPS
Kanektok	60	Togiak National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Killik	171	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park/Preserve		NPS
Kisaralik	72	Outside of other areas	92,000	*
Kobuk	96	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park		NPS
Mulchatna	130	Lake Clark National Park/Preserve		NPS
Noatak	330	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park and Noatak National Ecological Preserve		NPS
North Fork Koyukuk	151	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park		NPS
Nowitna	200	Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Porcupine	114	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Salmon	60	Kobuk Valley National Park		NPS
Sheenjek	102	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Tinayguk	44	Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park		NPS
Tlikakila	50	Lake Clark National Park		NPS

*To be administered by the adjacent land manager.

Rivers -	Recommended Mileage	Location	Acreage	Adminlstration
Unalakleet	60	Outside of other areas	104,000	*
Utukok	198	Outside of other areas	254,000	*
Wind	65	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Total	<u>4089</u>		<u>1,901,000</u>	

*To be administered by the adjacent land manager

PLEASE NOTE: THE PRECEDING PAGES WERE TREATED
AS A UNIT IN THE ORIGINAL DOCUMENT.

**NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES
STATE AND NATIVE SELECTIONS
WITHIN D-2 PROPOSALS**

NWR	Currently Available Federal Acreage	Native Selection	Estimated Future Refuge Acreage	State Selection	Navigable Waters
Alaska Marine Resources	430,000	Unknown	430,000	Unknown	Unknown
Arctic	8,354,566	16,125	8,354,566	1,182,500	0
Becharof	1,031,480	1,330	1,031,480	0	20,000
Copper River	1,335,814	404,000	1,537,814	61,100	49,500
Innoko	2,839,765	319,000	2,839,765	0	0
Kanutai	1,052,000	297,000	1,200,000	10,000	0
Kanai	183,556	30,550	214,106	24,444	0
Koyukuk	3,244,275	640,000	3,326,775	44,000	40,000
Nowitna	1,450,000	170,500	1,450,000	66,000	17,700
Selawik	1,727,000	1,120,450	2,091,550	0	682,000
Tetlin	765,096	99,377	765,096	100,000	0
Togiak	3,447,863	793,000	3,844,863	0	0
Yukon Delta	10,803,000	8,000,000	11,107,000	0	932,000
Yukon Flats	7,310,222	3,715,421	8,449,792	4,000	214,400
TOTALS	44,034,372	8,407,253	46,642,807	1,502,044	1,955,000

ALASKA PENINSULA SPECIAL STUDY AREA

Recommended Proposal:

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 December 18, 1985 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 finding of the study.

Objectives:

To simplify and consolidate land ownership and land use patterns on the Alaska Peninsula.

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

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes part of the area as a refuge.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes part of the area as a refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes part of the area as a refuge.

LUPC: Proposes part of the area as the subject of a special study to determine optimum uses, land classifications and land allocation patterns.

Decision Rationale:

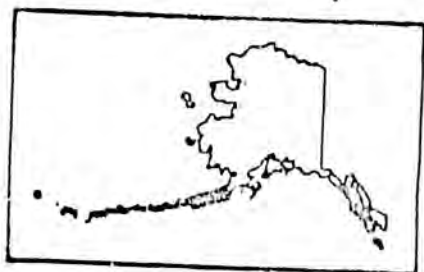
We fully recognize the complexity of land selection patterns on the Alaska Peninsula. The proposal is for a study to determine how best to consolidate land ownership to perpetuate or make available the major resource values of the Peninsula.

The Land Use Planning Commission and others have recognized the outstanding resource values and interests to fish and wildlife, including both the perpetuation of their habitats and opportunities for hunting,

and fish and wildlife conservation. It would be desirable to have input from Geological Survey to the proposed study to identify more specifically the natural mineral deposits and their relative significance in the study area.



B R I S T O L
B A Y



S

Arak 10

Unimak Island

Unga I

Nagai I

Adak I

Chukchi I

Admiral I

6
BIRCH ISLANDS

Chukchi Island

SHELKOF

Cape Bath
Apelak

Taglik I
TRIF

Proposed Refuge Boundary

ALASKA PENINSULA

STUDY AREA

**ALASKA MARINE RESOURCES
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

Recommended Proposal:

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.

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, Chigingak Bay and all islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires south of the Alaska Peninsula from the south boundary of Katmai National Park to False Pass withdrawn under 17(d)(2) 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. Lazarus and Tuxedni National Wildlife Refuges, the Barren Islands, Latax Rocks, Harbor 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.

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 designated 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 as contemplated in the recently completed convention between the United States and the U.S.S.R.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes 5 refuges of 50,000 acres.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge comprising 300,000 acres in 4 parcels.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes 8 refuges of 67,200 acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a refuge of 150,000 acres.

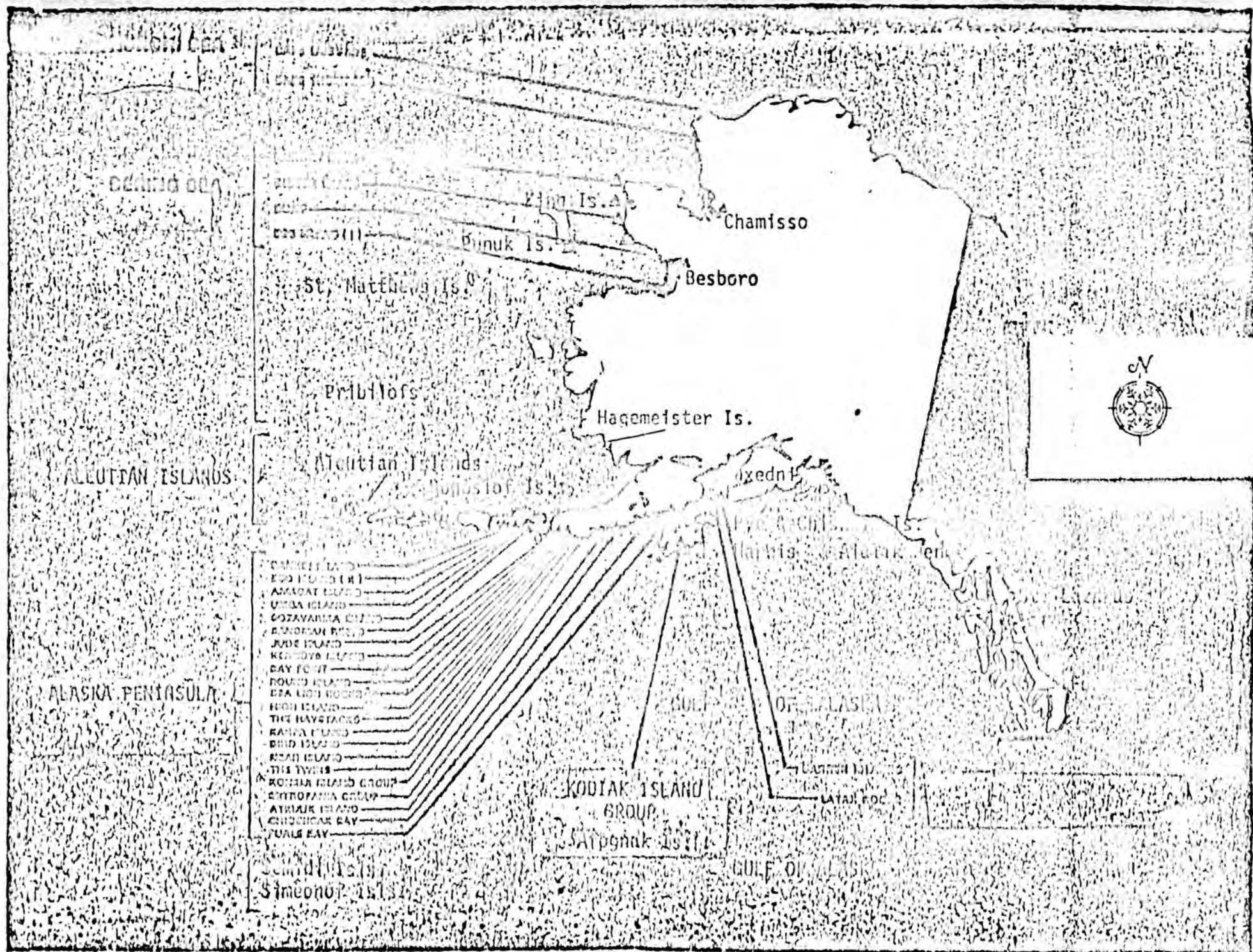
LUPC: Proposes 5 refuges of 180,000 acres.

Decision Rationale:

The proposal would consolidate several existing National Wildlife Refuges and certain additional islands, including Hagemeister Island in Bristol Bay, to facilitate more effective management guidance and funding needs. In the Pribilofs, the proposal includes only Walrus and Otter Islands and Sea Lion Rocks, all designated as National Wildlife Refuges in 1909. The Department of Commerce intends to retain jurisdiction over fur seal hauling grounds. Exchange negotiations with the Aleuts are proposed to include the bird cliffs on St. Paul and St. George Islands in the refuge.

The character and wildlife use of the islands and waters proposed for this refuge lend themselves readily to Wilderness status. In fact, St. Matthew, the main island of the current Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, is already a designated unit of the National Wilderness System, as are several other of the existing refuge units which are being encompassed with this proposal.

The primary potential problem in all of the units is the threat of oil pollution. It is unlikely that petroleum exploration will occur on any of the proposal areas but any major pollution from off-shore areas would seriously threaten birds which forage in the open sea, and the marine mammals using the refuges and nearby waters.



ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

To designate the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range and all other federal lands and waters totaling approximately 8.35 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 corridor withdrawal which would be revoked by this action.

The existing National Arctic 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 current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in this Arctic area.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes additions of 3.76 million acres to the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes additions of 8.4 million acres to the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a 15.7 million acre refuge, including the existing 8.9 million acre Arctic National Wildlife Range, plus marine environment to a point 5 miles beyond mean high tide and including lands withdrawn as a transportation corridor.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes 8.270 million acres, not including the existing Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to be designated as the Chandalar Federal Cooperative Lands.

LUPC: Proposes additions of 1.89 million acres to the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range.

Decision Rationale:

Part of the existing Range lies within a high potential petroleum province. Designation as a unit of the Wilderness System would require subsequent Congressional action to open the area to mineral exploitation. The potential for copper, lead, and zinc is only present in a small area of the proposal north of and between Chandalar Lake and Big Lake near the area known as Horace Mountain. These mineralized areas including placer deposits were excluded from the proposal by drawing the southwest corner essentially on hydrologic features, in such a way as to preserve within the Refuge the last undisturbed western migration corridor for the Porcupine caribou herd.

Wilderness studies have been conducted on the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service pursuant to the Wilderness Act of 1964. Much testimony has been received relevant to the wilderness qualities of the area during hearings conducted by CEQ, hearings on the Arctic Gasline proposal, and hearings recently conducted on the d(2) land proposals. In addition the wilderness qualities have been supported in studies conducted on the resource values of the area by the State of Alaska, University of Alaska, and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Designation of the existing Refuge area as wilderness do preempt about 176 miles (or less than 12 percent) of the 1,496-mile Alaska-Canadian border from possible transportation access. However, not using this area a transportation corridor also is supported by the report of Mr. Justice Thomas R. Berger to the House of Commons for the Government of Canada which states:

"Thus, I have concluded that there are sound environmental reasons for not building a pipeline or establishing an energy corridor along the Coastal Route. There are also sound environmental reasons for not building a pipeline or establishing an energy corridor along the Interior Route, although they are not as compelling as for the Coastal Route. A pipeline and corridor along the Interior Route would have a devastating impact on Old Crow, the only community in the Northern Yukon. All the people in the village told me they are opposed to the pipeline. They fear it will destroy their village, their way of life and their land."

Wilderness would not preclude preexisting navigation or impede access as guaranteed by International Treaty.

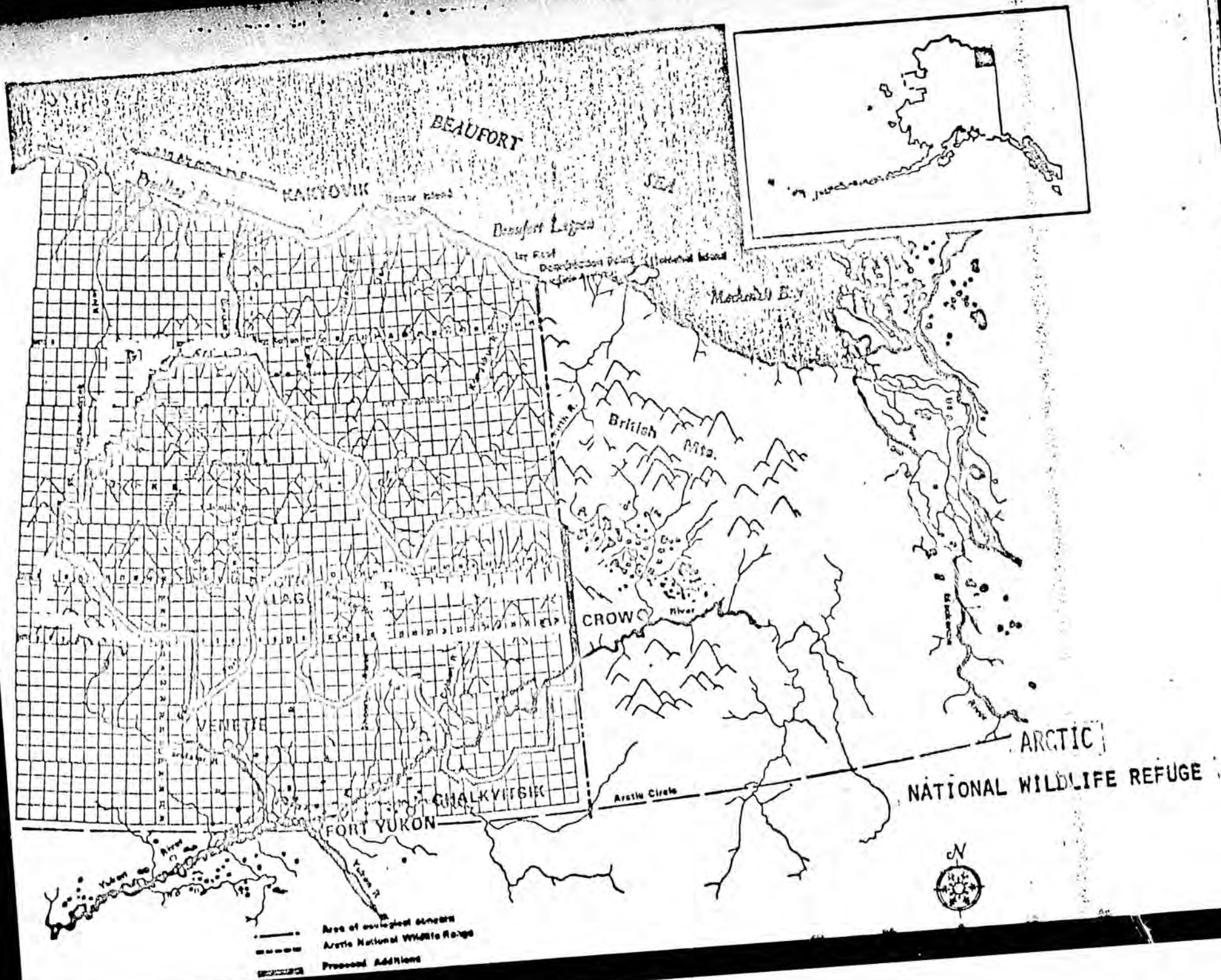
The Secretary of the Interior should be encouraged to enter into discussions with the State of Alaska concerning land trades for the state-selected lands within the proposal.

September 1, 1977

ARTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Watershed boundaries were used when possible, recognizing also State and private land holdings and honoring the 1972 out-of-court agreements with the State.

Additions to the existing Range are justified on the basis of the habitat requirements of the internationally recognized Porcupine Caribou herd. Because of the nomadic nature of the caribou, a given tract of land may not be used in a given year, but if forced use were imposed on an area year after year, the carrying capacity of the lichen habitat would be diminished and thus endanger the herd. In addition to caribou other wildlife values are present such as moose, fox, the endangered peregrine falcon, furbearers, waterfowl, and fish resources.



BECHAROF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, significant brown bear, other large mammal, fishery and waterfowl resources of the refuge; to protect the wilderness character of the habitat supporting these species and the unique geophysical characteristics of the area; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State, private and adjacent park lands and interests on the Alaska Peninsula.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes part of the area as the south extension to Katmai National Park.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes part of the area as the south extension to Katmai National Park, and part as the northern portion of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes part of the area as part of the Bristol Bay National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Morton): Proposes part of the area as part of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildland including 3 miles offshore along the Gulf of Alaska and 5 miles offshore along Bristol Bay.

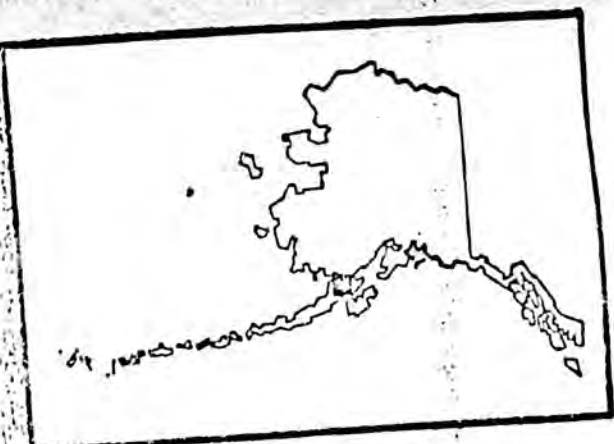
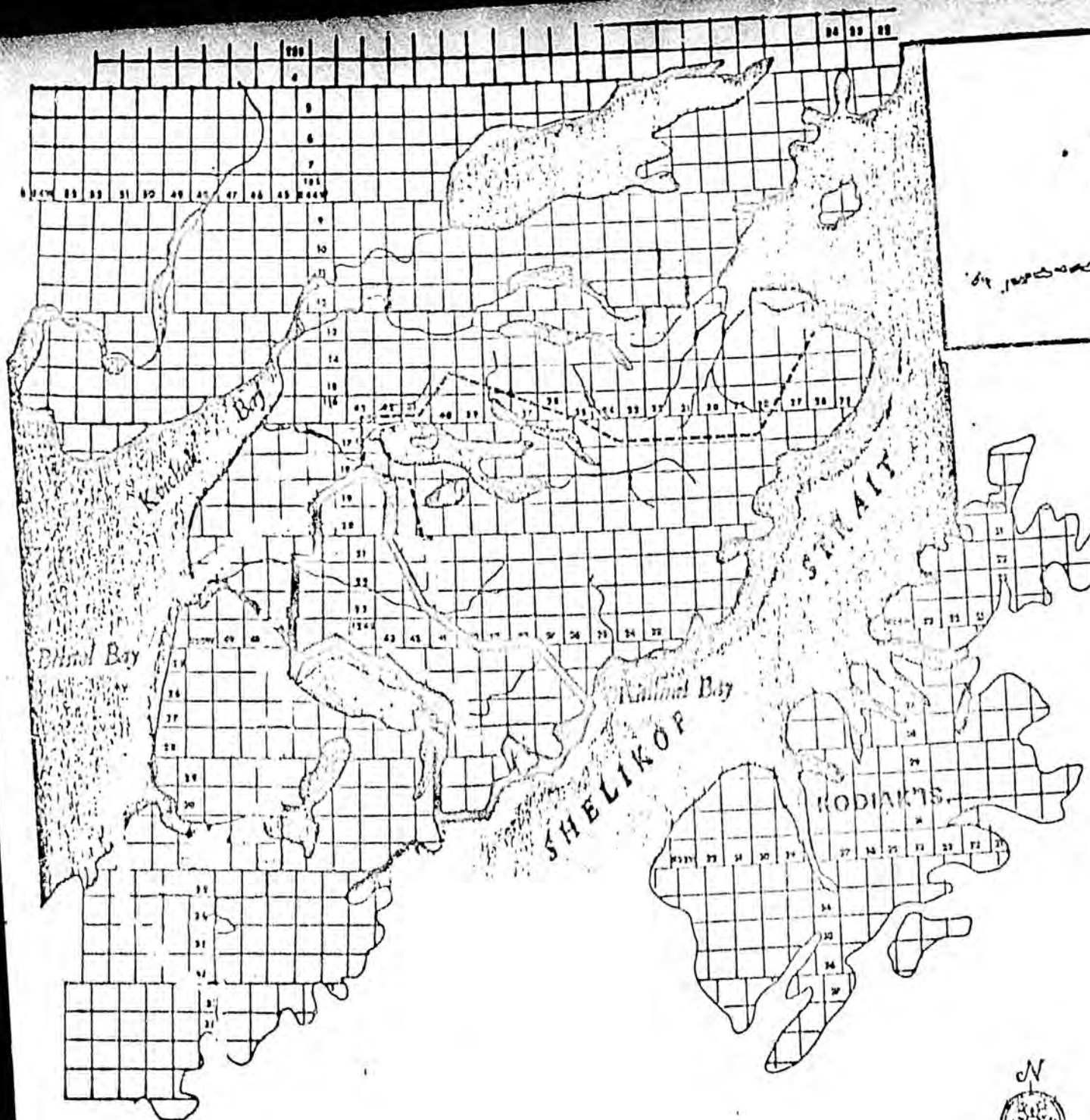
S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes part of the area as one unit of the Katmai Federal Cooperative Lands to be managed by NPS.

LUPC: Proposes an FWS managed cooperative area of 880,000 acres.

Decision Rationale:

Establishment of the refuge will assure some protection for the known extremely valuable fish and wildlife resources of the area. Of primary significance within the refuge proposal are large concentrations of brown bear denning sites in the vicinity of Becharof Lake. However, these bears and the northern peninsula caribou herd range south into the Alaska Peninsula Study Area lands to feed, thus making these lands part of the management system for these species. These other lands also maintain waterfowl and fisheries of concern to this ecosystem and FWS interests Statewide, and we will be looking to acquire them in the future. As for management of the area, consideration will be given to installing a system similar to that on Kodiak N.W.R. regarding bear hunting and guiding to ensure fairness to existing commercial guiding.

A small portion of a petroleum province is included within the proposed refuge, although LUPC maps (profiles and proposals) noted only a broad potential mineral province without specific information on any known locations. Refuge designation would preclude mineral development to the extent that the 1872 mining law would not apply. Otherwise, exploration and development for oil and gas would be subject to Secretarial decision and classification and permit requirements.



BECHAROF LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- Proposed boundary
- Area of ecological concern
- Existing monument boundary



COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

To designate as the Copper River National Wildlife Refuge approximately 1.54 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map. ^{part of} The area will be transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service from the Chugach National Forest, and the entire Refuge unit will be studied for inclusion in the National Wilderness System. As with other proposals, the boundary also would intend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

Objectives:

To protect and enhance the diversity of habitats supporting internationally significant migratory bird resources, notably major populations of trumpeter swans and dusky Canada geese; and to perpetuate the other diverse fish, marine bird and mammal and other wildlife resources of the area.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes the northern section of the unit as part of a National Forest proposal.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes 900,000 acre refuge.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes area as part of a 5 million acre Gulf of Alaska Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a 1.3 million acre refuge extending 5 miles seaward.

LUPC: Proposes a 350,000 acre refuge in the lower Delta and a 1.3 million acre addition to the existing Chugach Forest in the upper drainage.

Decision Rationale:

Currently part of a National Forest.

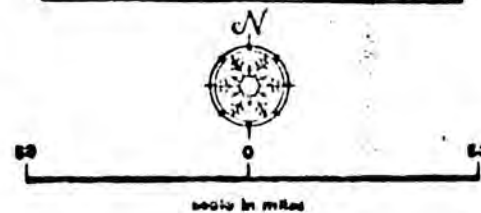
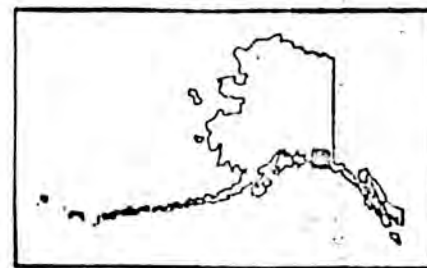
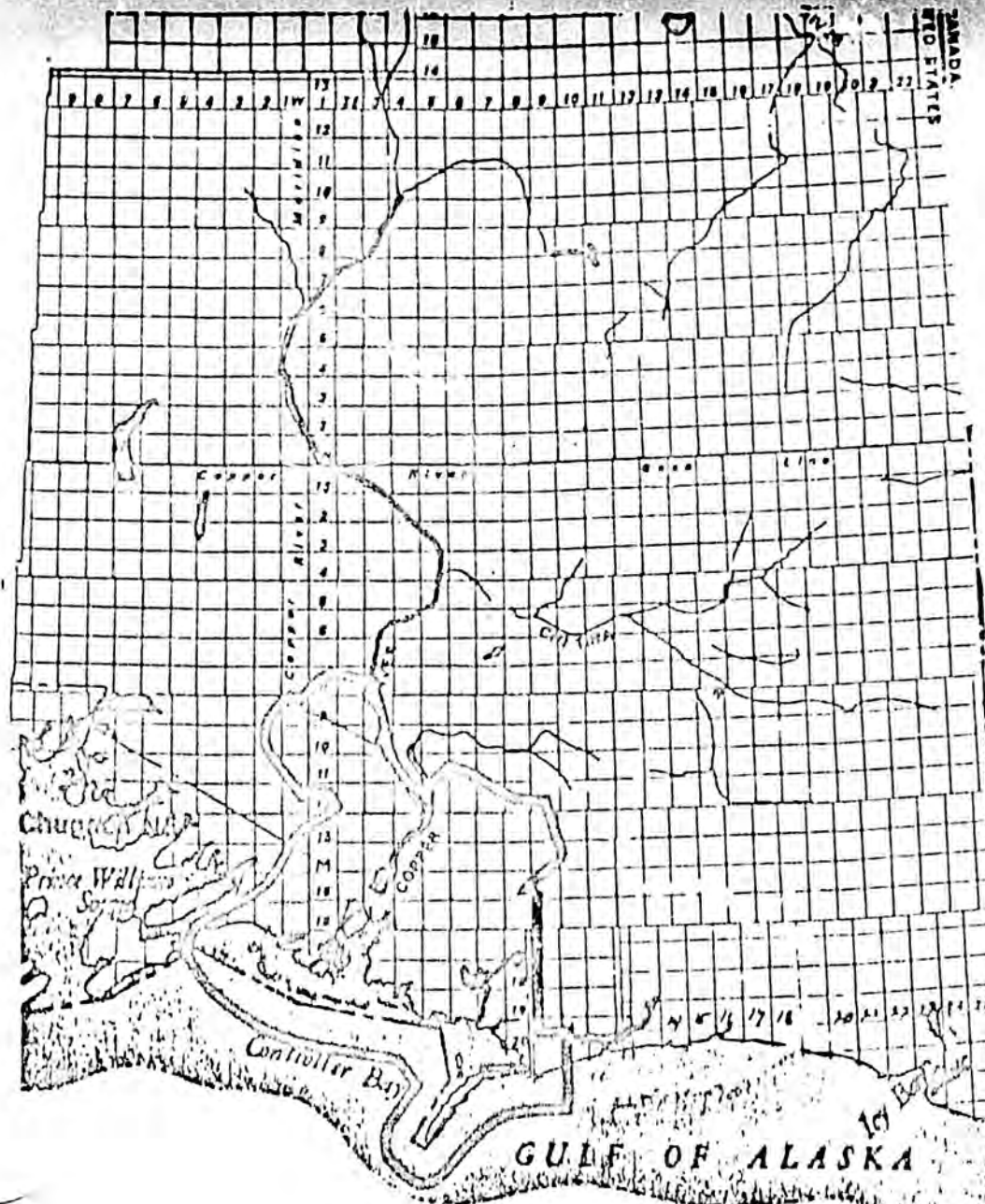
The Fish and Wildlife Service respects the village selection within the proposed Copper River Delta area. The lands which have been overselected will be automatically absorbed into the refuge. The state does not foresee selections in this area.

COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

The Bremner River Valley is a major waterfowl nesting and production area which includes a significant trumpeter swan population. The Bremner watershed is part of the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park proposal and is valuable to the integrity ecosystem. The high waterfowl resources have been recognized and the Fish and Wildlife Service will be the wildlife consultant.

There will be no instant Wilderness designated but the area will be studied for possible inclusion into the National Wilderness System in 3 years.

Potential provinces for oil, gas, and geothermal energy exist in coastal areas. Any exploration or extraction would be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification under strict permit requirements.



COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

GULF OF ALASKA

Glacier Bay NP

INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

To designate all federal lands and waters comprising approximately 2.69 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Innoko National Wildlife Refuge. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes as part of the 4.3 million acre Koyuk National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes as two refuges totaling 1.1 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes as part of Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2032 (Leggett): Proposes as a refuge of 3.4 million acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes as a refuge of 0.60 million acres.

LUPC: Proposes as a refuge of 1.99 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

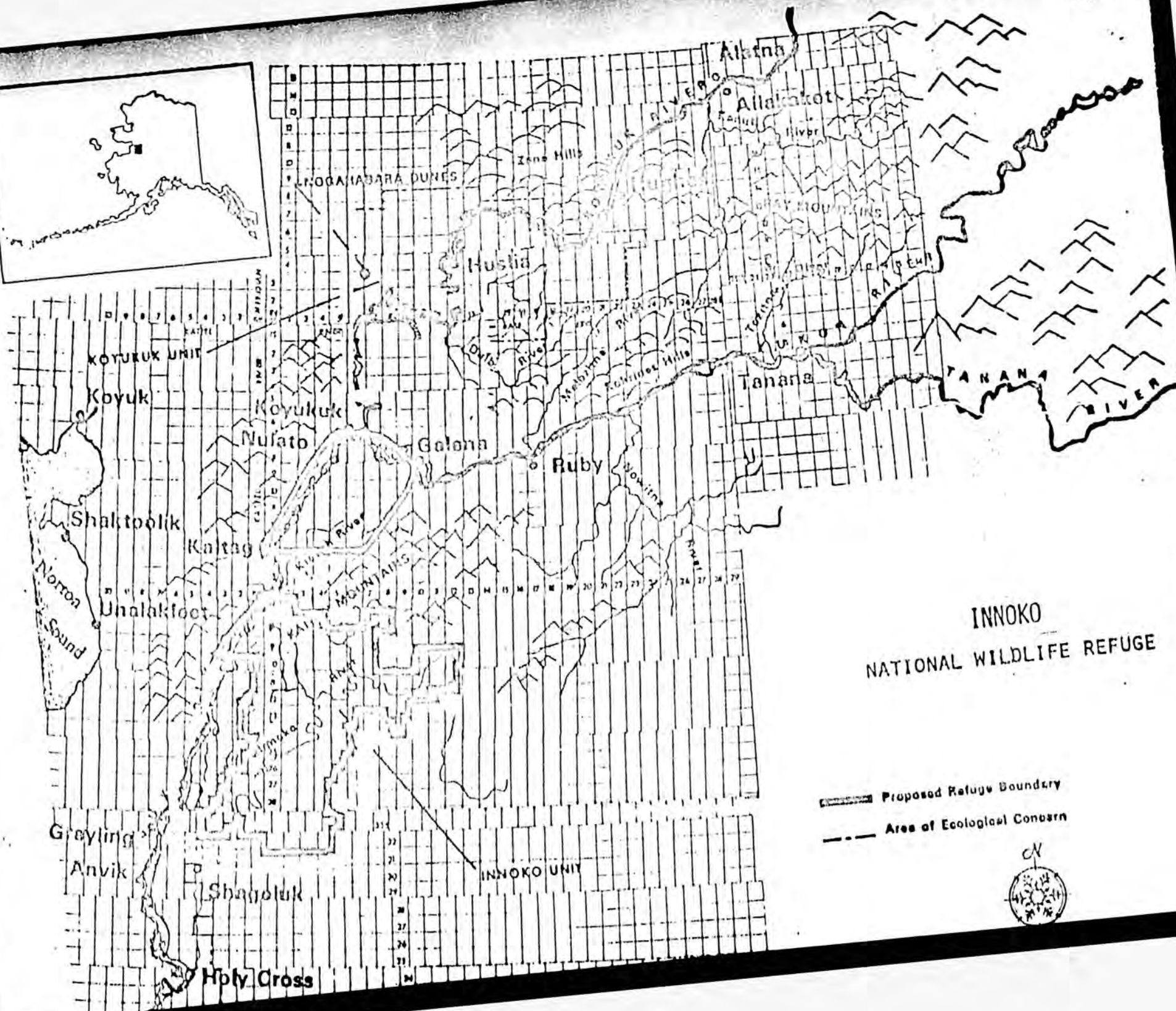
LUPC identifies a narrow ribbon of land next to the Yukon River as potential agricultural lands. These are restricted to the immediate floodplain and even there are of marginal quality according to the LUPC. Nevertheless, the western boundary was established back from the Yukon River in order to accommodate possible future development of those potential agricultural lands, although this necessitated excluding large mammal habitat.

INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Merchantable timber is limited to the immediate vicinity of the Innoko River. Refuge designation is not anticipated to have either short- or long-range impact on current timber harvest in the area. East-west transportation corridor options are not necessarily precluded, but are merely limited on refuges to the extent of compatibility with resource management objectives and sound environmental safeguards.

The proposal avoids several mineral deposit designations of unknown nature and significance. Portions of the proposal cover a low potential oil and gas province. (LJPC)

The Kaiyuh area will be retained because of its exceptionally high values for waterfowl and good habitat for furbearers as well; it will be managed as part of Innoko National Wildlife Refuge.



INNOKO
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Proposed Refuge Boundary

Area of Ecological Concern



KANUTI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

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 that will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of Allakaket, Alatna and Bettles Field to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Kanuti area.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 0.8 million acres.

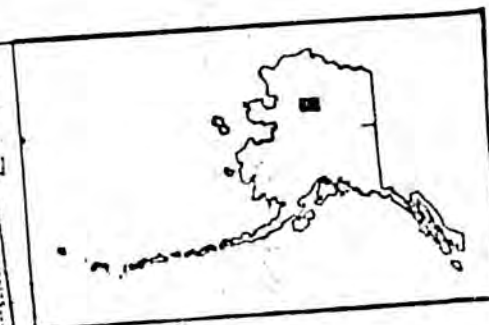
H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 0.8 million acres.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a refuge of 0.43 million acres.

IWPC: Proposes a refuge of .43 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

No significant mineral deposits are known and petroleum potential is considered low. Oil and gas exploration or extraction will be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict permit requirements.



KANUTI
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Proposed Boundary



KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

To establish the Kenai National Moose Refuge comprising the existing Range, a southern addition of approximately 97,500 acres of federal lands and waters not otherwise conveyed by ANCSA and a northern addition of 86,000 acres of Chickaloon Flats and its watershed from the existing Chugach National Forest.

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

Objectives:

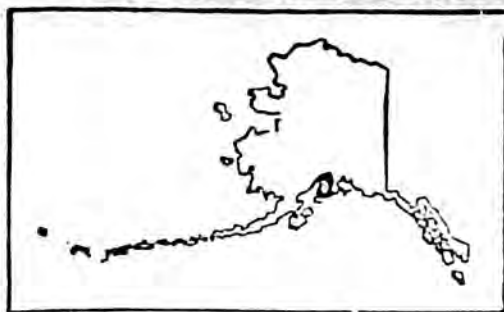
To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, a nationally significant population of moose; to maintain other mammal, waterfowl and fishery resources of the Refuge; to protect the wilderness character of habitats represented on the Refuge; to provide environmental education and land management training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

Comparison with other bills:

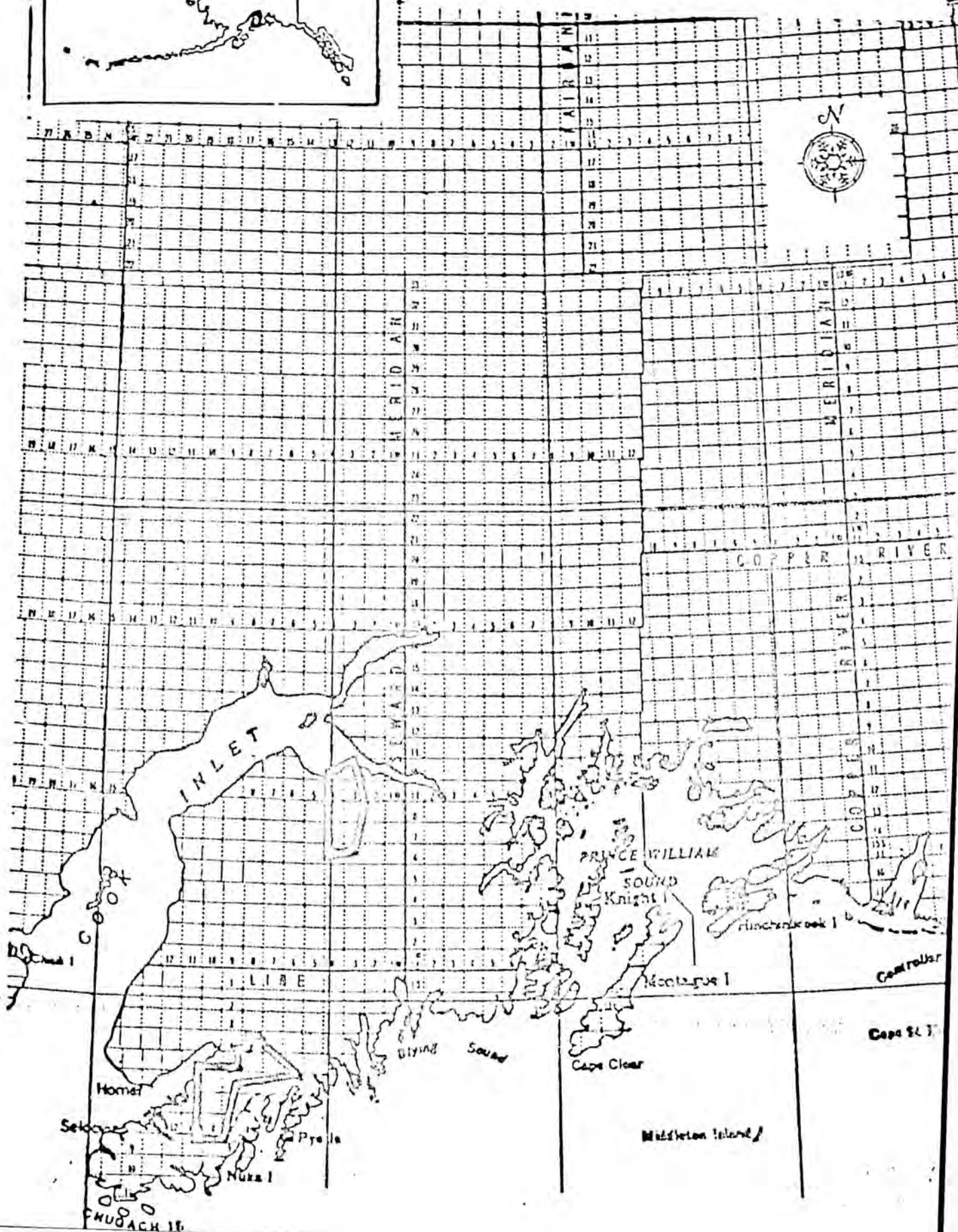
LUPC: Recommends addition of part of proposed southern addition to the existing Refuge.

Decision Rationale:

These additions will enhance the already well-established Kenai National Moose Range, and are supported in principle by the LUPC. There are no known conflicts and no objections to this proposal. The State has no interest in selecting lands within this area.



ADDITIONS TO THE KENAI NATIONAL MOOSE REFUGE



KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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. The boundary would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

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; to maintain significant furbearing and large mammal populations; to protect the habitat utilized by these many species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance to provide the opportunity for residents of adjacent villages to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Koyukuk area.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes area as one unit of the 4.3 million acre Koyukuk proposal.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 3.7 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a refuge of 6.272 million acres.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 3 million acres within the Koyukuk River Basin.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Refuge of 1.580 million acres.

LUPC: Refuge of 2.53 million acres.

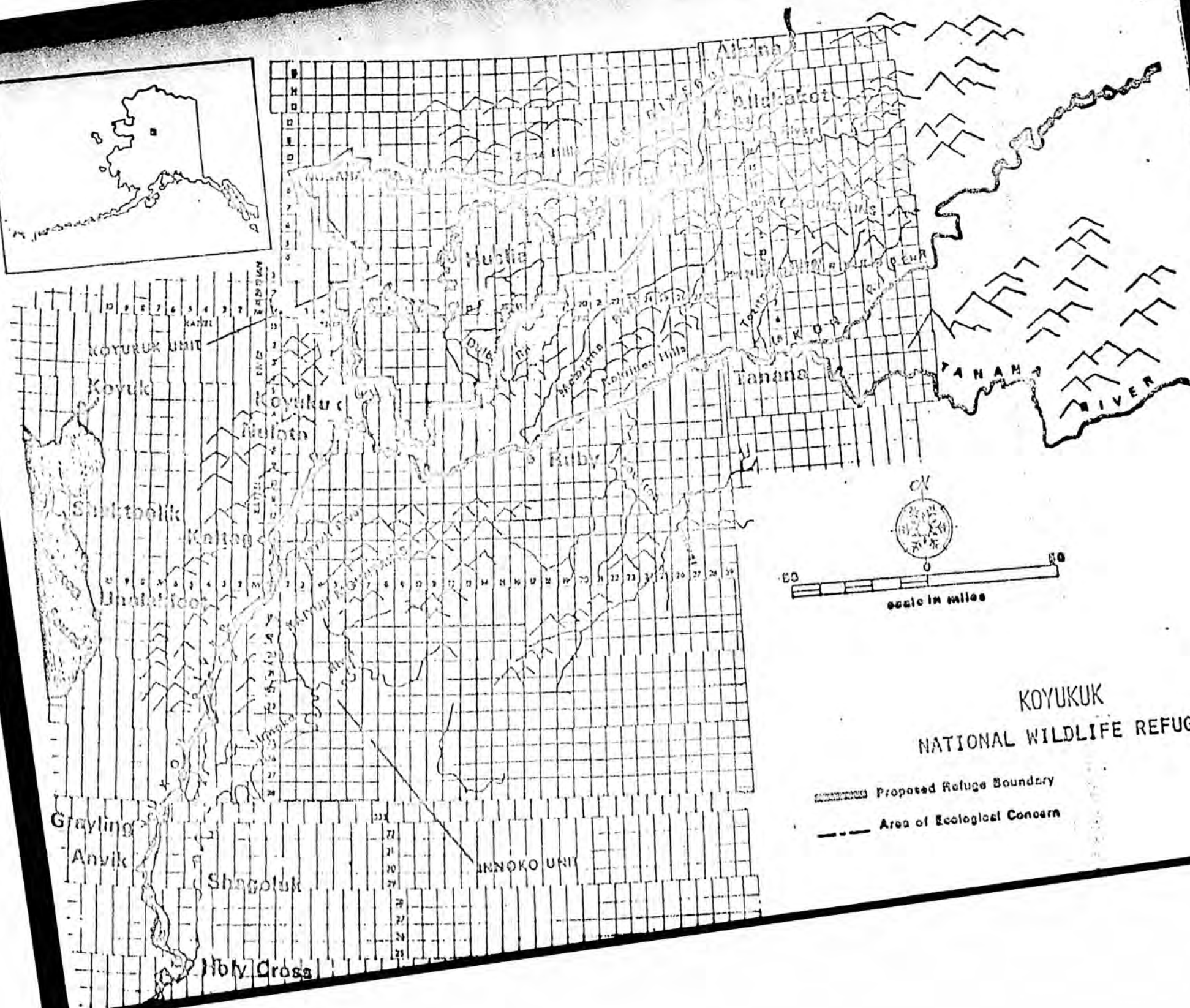
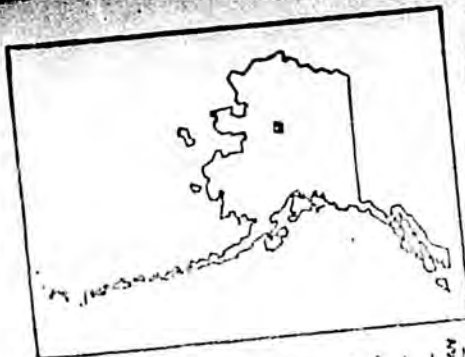
Decision Rationale:

Establishment of the refuge would assure perpetuation of the known fish and wildlife resources of the area.

Refuge designation would preclude new mining. The boundary has been withdrawn in the northwest to avoid almost completely a mineralized province containing several hardrock and placer prospects included within Native regional selections. Oil potential is considered low. Because refuge proposal boundary falls outside the equivalent H.R. 39

(Udall) proposal, the State of Alaska is not prepared at this time to indicate its interests in selection within this area. The State plans to make such interests known by late November 1977. Oil and gas exploration and development would be subject to Secretarial decision and classification and permit requirements.

Merchantable timber resources in this area are speculative at present with an estimated total harvestable resource of 6 million board feet, enough to build 400 homes. Most of this is adjacent to the rivers or on islands--areas which are normally not logged because of the threats to water quality and soil erosion. Local subsistence use in the area harvests nearly the annual sustainable yield.



KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

----- Proposed Refuge Boundary
 ——— Area of Ecological Concern

NOWITNA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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 boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the proposal.

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 utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that continues to provide the opportunity for residents of adjacent villages to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Nowitna area.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes the area as the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 1 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes as part of the 6.2 million acre Kuskokwim National Wildlife Refuge.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 1.0 million acres.

LUPC: Proposes as a 3.52 million Alaska National Lands with Forest Service as the manager.

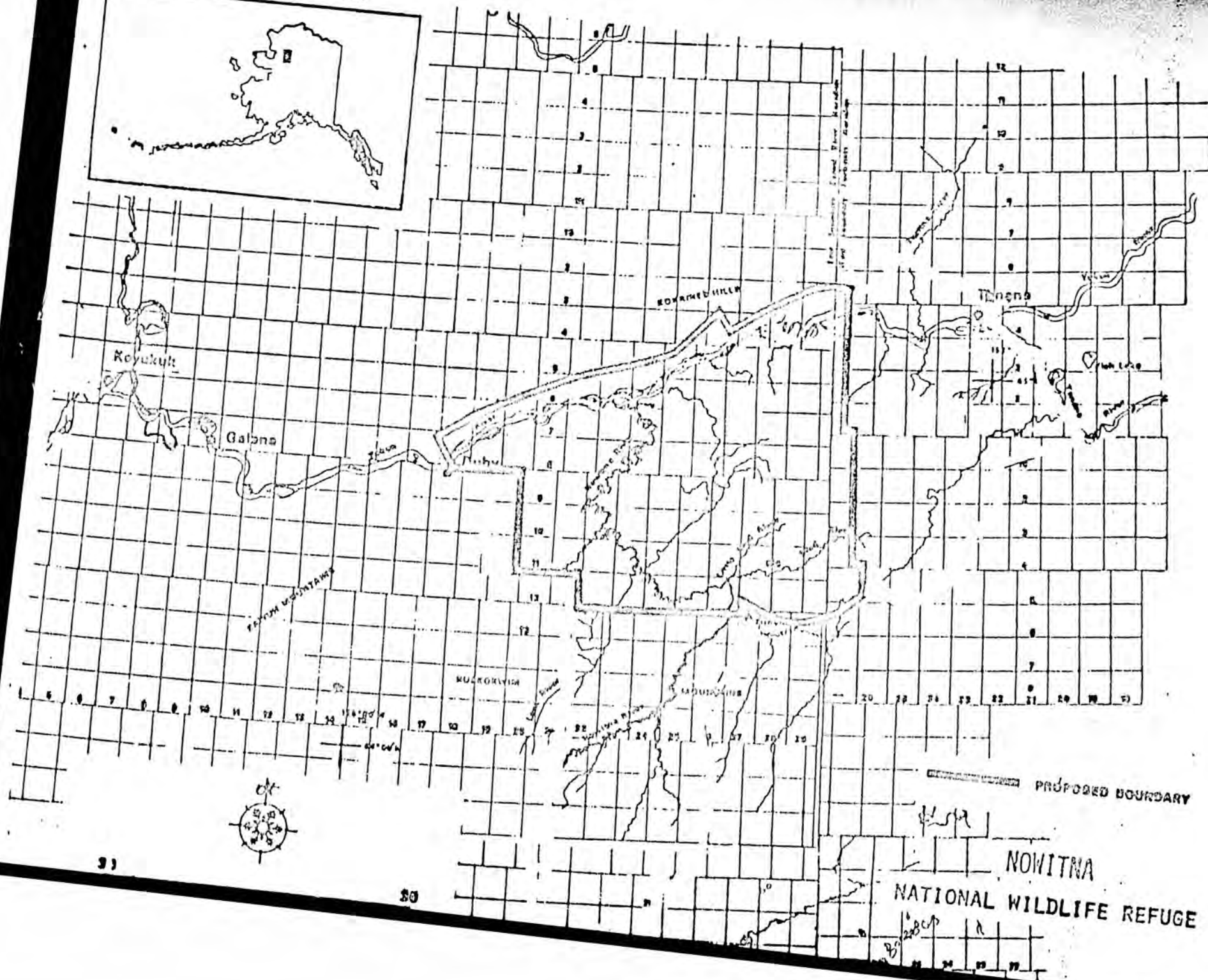
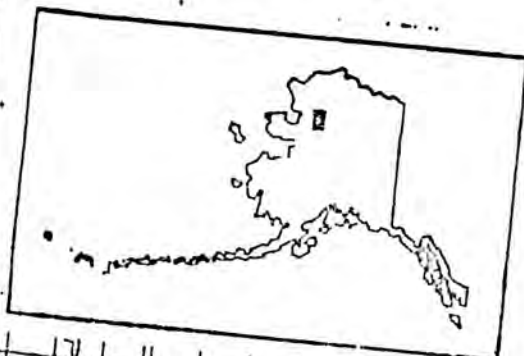
Decision Rationale:

The Nowitna River Drainage, from its upper reaches to the floodplain lowlands near the Yukon River is primarily important for significant breeding populations of waterfowl--whitefronted geese utilize nearly all of the riverine flats for nesting and brooding sites. Within the lower flats where over 75 percent of the surface area is water, hundreds of thousands of ducks along with trumpeter swans nest annually. The Nowitna River floodplains are of high importance for moose, providing the essential winter range for a wide ranging population. Trapping of furbearing

animals has always been an important activity in the proposal area both for subsistence and for commercial purposes. Salmon spawning, sheefish, and northern pike contribute to the high fishery values of the drainage basin. Complete ecosystem management, essential to the Nowitna area in order to preserve and perpetuate the high fish and wildlife values, will be achieved by Wild river designation for the Nowitna which will help protect goose habitat along that river.

The northern portion of the Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge proposal is a low lying flat consisting of lakes, ponds, potholes, sloughs, and streams. The area is a typical interior floodplain habitat community with a mixed vegetative community of willow, birch, cottonwoods, and scattered spruce. Small areas within the proposal have been identified as having potential commercial timber values adjacent to the river. However, these are within areas which are not normally logged because of the potential negative impacts on water quality and soil erosion.

Refuge designation would permit no new mining claims. Oil and gas exploration and development would be subject to Secretarial decision and classification and permit requirements. However, the boundary has been withdrawn in the northwest from around State selections in a hardrock mineral province, and no other mineral conflicts occur within the proposal area.



SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

To designate the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge containing approximately 2.09 million acres of federal lands and waters within the boundary described by the accompanying map. The boundary also would extend administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters within the proposal, including bays and sounds as indicated.

Objectives:

To perpetuate, for the benefit of all people, the significant migratory bird resources utilizing the lands and waters of the refuge; to help maintain fish and wildlife resources of the Selawik basin; to protect the habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the Selawik basin to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Selawik basin.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes a refuge of 1.4 million acres with addition of Chamisso NWR.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 2.5 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a part of a 7.7 million acre refuge in the Kotzebue Sound area.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a part of an 8.3 million acre refuge in the Noatak-Selawik area.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a 730,000 acre refuge.

LWPC: Proposes a refuge of 1.5 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

National and international migratory bird as well as fish and wildlife resources are widely known today and warrant refuge protection to ensure perpetuation of these resources and our treaty obligations. (See LWPC d(2) recomb., 1974 USDI EIS, HR 39, HR 1652, HR 2082, S 1787.)

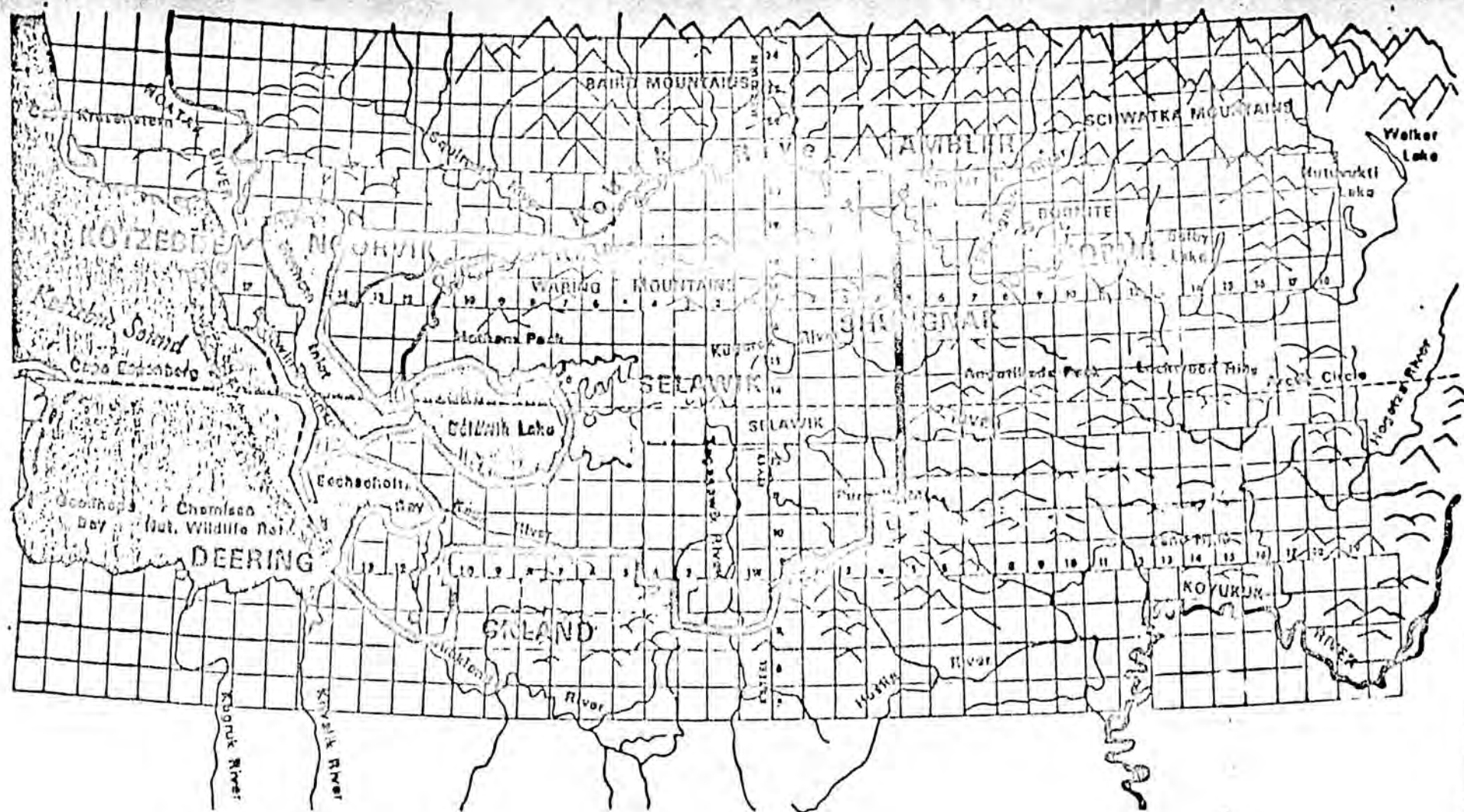
SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Selawik lowlands have a low metallic mineral potential, although the possible occurrence of buried alkaline complexes with associated rare earth deposits cannot be dismissed. The area has a low to moderate petroleum potential. Hydroelectric power potential is known to exist in the area. Boundaries have been drawn to avoid mineral values in the south and southeast and geothermal values in the west, although This eliminated significant migratory bird nesting habitat and caribou in the east. Oil and gas exploration or development of nationally significant deposits could be permitted according to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict permit requirements.

Administrative jurisdiction will protect the bays and sounds included within the refuge boundaries.

The State of Alaska has identified possible surface transportation routes crossing the proposed area for which feasibility, demand and socioeconomic studies have not been made. Designation of the area as wildlife refuge does not necessarily preclude the establishment of transportation corridors where such activity is not inconsistent with refuge purposes.

Reindeer grazing must be strictly regulated to control the size of the herds, areas to be grazed, seasonal patterns of grazing, and methods and extent of predator control in the vicinity.



SELAWIK
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



Proposed refuge boundary

Area of ecological concern



TETLIN NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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. In addition, a cooperative management agreement will be sought with the Tetlin Native Corporation regarding fish and wildlife management activities on the refuge and their reservation.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Porton): Proposed inclusion as a unit of the Wrangell Mountain National Forest.

H.R. 39 (Udall): A portion of the area proposed for national park.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposed 320,000 acre Snag Creek National Wildlife Refuge.

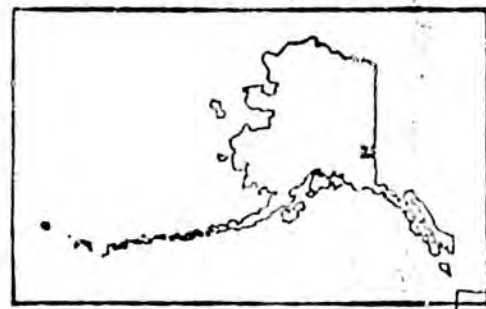
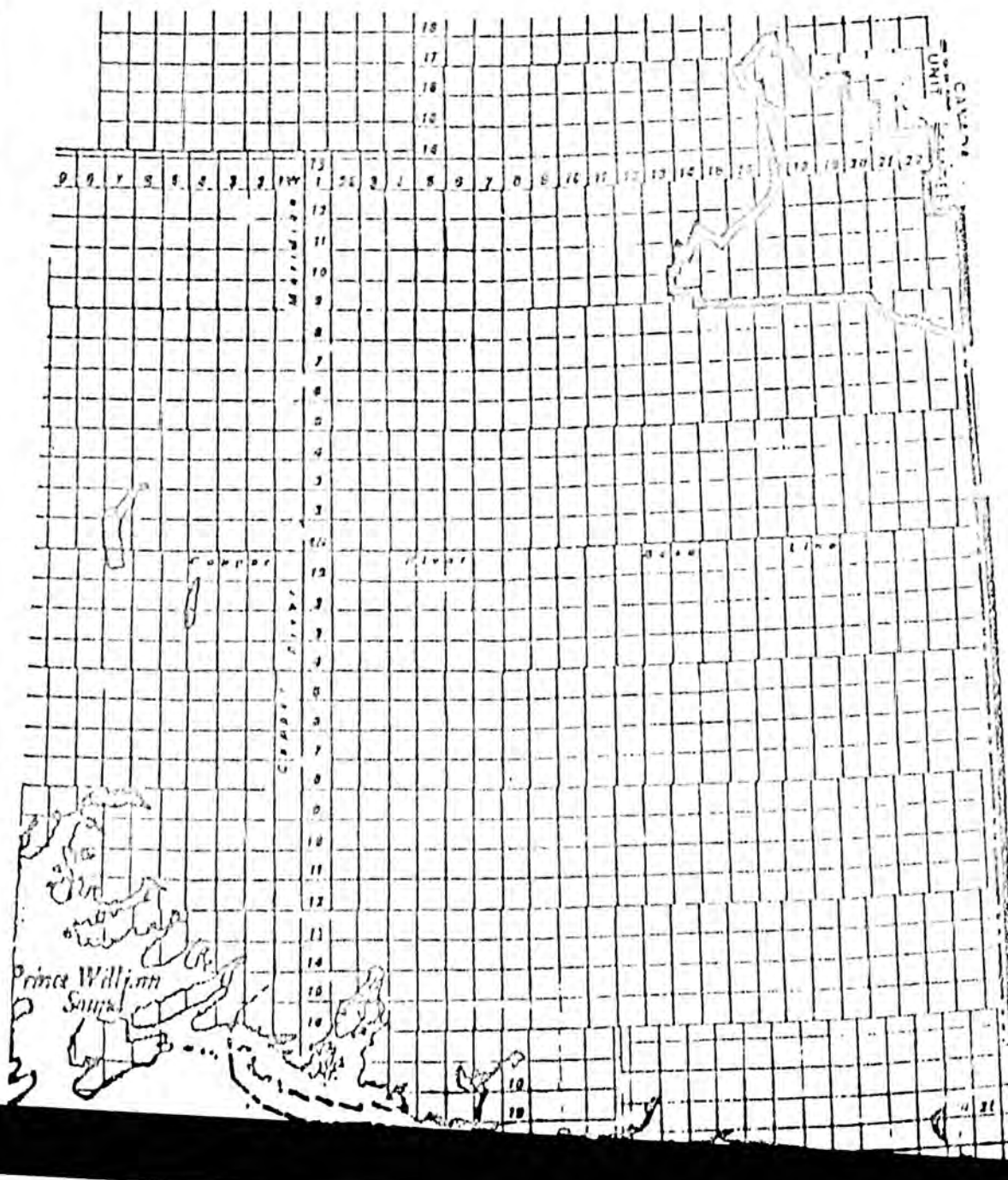
H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposed 3.1 million acres Tetlin National Wildlands (FWS management).

H.R. 1787 (Stevens): Proposed inclusion on Wrangell-St. Elias Federal Cooperative Lands.

LUPC: Portions proposed on 2.9 million acre Alaska National Lands Classification (NPS management).

Decision Rationale:

This area has been proposed as a unit of the National Forest System. On the other hand, mineral potential is minimal and oil and gas potential is low.



TETLIN
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

TOGIAK NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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 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 habitats utilized by these fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the Togiak area to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interest within the area of ecological concern.

Comparison with Other Proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes a refuge of 2.74 million acres and adds Cape Newenham NWR.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 3.5 million acres and adds Cape Newenham NWR.

H.R. 2032 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 4.2 million acres; the addition of Cape Newenham NWR and 3 miles offshore including Hagemeister Island.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a FWS managed cooperative area of 240,000 acres.

Decision Rationale:

The potential for reindeer grazing also denotes a capacity for the habitat to sustain caribou--a species being considered for reintroduction in the proposal. These two activities are not compatible, but discussions with Native groups generally reveal a greater desire to hunt caribou than to herd reindeer.

September 1, 1977

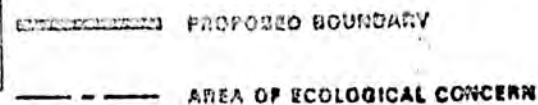
TOGLAK NATIONAL FISH AND WILDLIFE REFUGE

The proposed refuge is located adjacent to a major hard rock mineral province containing known and potential deposits of mercury, antimony, gold, platinum, palladium, zinc, copper, and silver. These mineral hot spots were accomodated by removing them from the proposed refuge area.

The boundary also excludes State selected lands in the northeast part of the ecosystem.



TOGIAC
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE



YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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 11.11 million acres, as the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge. As with all other proposals, the boundary would confer administrative jurisdiction over the navigable waters included within the 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 YukonKuskokwim Delta; to maintain the resident fish and wildlife resources of the Delta; to protect the habitat utilized by the many species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for the people of the YukonKuskokwim Delta to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to initiate cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State, and private lands and interests in the YukonKuskokwim Delta.

Comparison with other proposals:

H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes a refuge of 5.16 million acres.

H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 6.3 million acres.

H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a refuge of 19 million acres.

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 6.4 million acres with 3 mile offshore jurisdiction.

S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a core refuge of 3.6 million acres and two FWS managed cooperative areas of 5.0 million acres.

LUPC: Proposes a core refuge of 5.7 million acres with an FWS managed cooperative area of 3.5 million acres.

Delta Natives: The 56 village member Association of Village Council Presidents (AVCP) has adopted a resolution to include all federal lands west of 151 degrees longitude in the refuge (approximately 20 million acres); the

YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Decision Rationale:

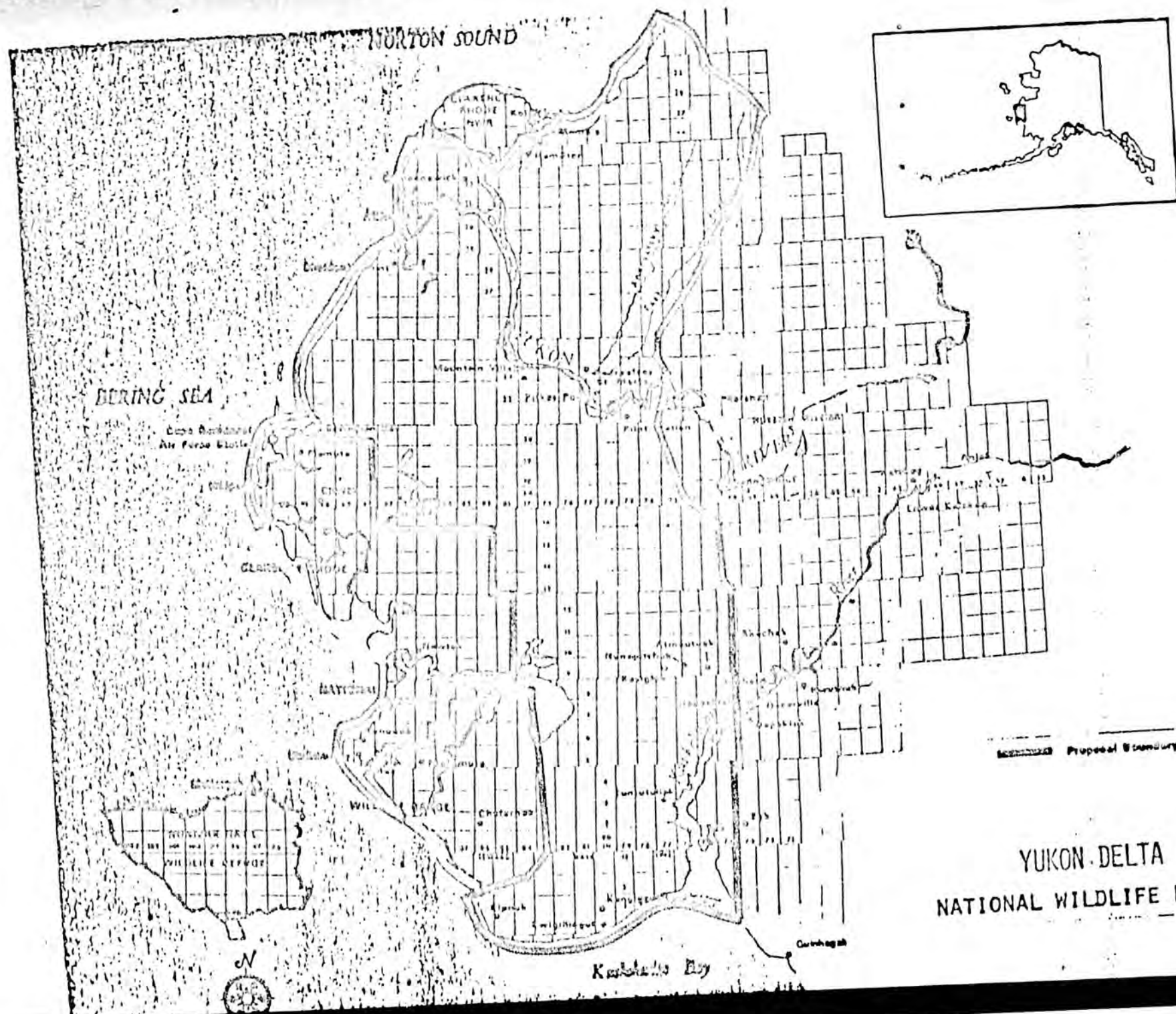
The entire Delta area lies in a potential petroleum province. The highest oil and gas potential within the proposal lie within the existing units of the Clarence Rhode N.W.R. and are subject to Secretarial classification and permitting for exploration or extraction, provided that there is a National need, NEPA requirements are complied with, and it can be done compatibly with refuge objectives.

The State of Alaska has identified possible surface transportation routes crossing the proposed area for which feasibility, demand, and socioeconomic studies have not been made. The Yukon and Kuskokwim Rivers are major navigation routes, the use of which is guaranteed by treaty with Canada. This use, at current levels, would not conflict with objectives. Results of actions to increase navigation, such as the proposed Yukon-Kuskokwim connecting channel, could create some conflict, particularly if dredging of new channels is requested.

Reindeer grazing would be reviewed during the 3 year management planning process with recommendations developed at that time.

The Andreafsky River area and the East Fork area are the primary nesting ground for 90 percent of this country's bristle-thighed curlew, are qualified for wild and scenic river designation and provide habitat to a local caribou herd. Other migratory bird values are notable in this portion of the proposal.

Hagemeister Island will not, as previously contemplated, be included within this refuge, but will be included in the Alaska Marine Control NWR.



YUKON DELTA
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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; to protect the resident mammal population; to protect and manage habitat utilized by these species such that it will continue to provide fish and wildlife resources in such abundance that will continue to provide the opportunity for residents of the villages within the boundary to continue their current subsistence lifestyle; and to provide cooperative management mechanisms for refuge, State and private lands and interests in the Yukon Flats area.

Comparison with other proposals:

- H.R. 6564 (Morton): Proposes 3.59 million acres as a Refuge and 5.50 million acres as a National Forest.
- H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes a refuge of 12.3 million acres.
- H.R. 1652 (Dingell): Proposes a refuge of 3.6 million acres.
- H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes a refuge of 16.8 million acres.
- S. 1787 (Stevens): Proposes a 2.59 million acre National Forest and a 3.94 million acre USFS-managed cooperative area.
- LUPC: Proposes two refuge units totaling 2.3 million acres with 5.5 million acres to be managed by USFS as National Lands.

Decision Rationale:

Commercial timber harvest along streams and in wetland areas would be detrimental to wildlife habitat if not conducted under strict controls.

and would conflict with existing subsistence use of timber resources.

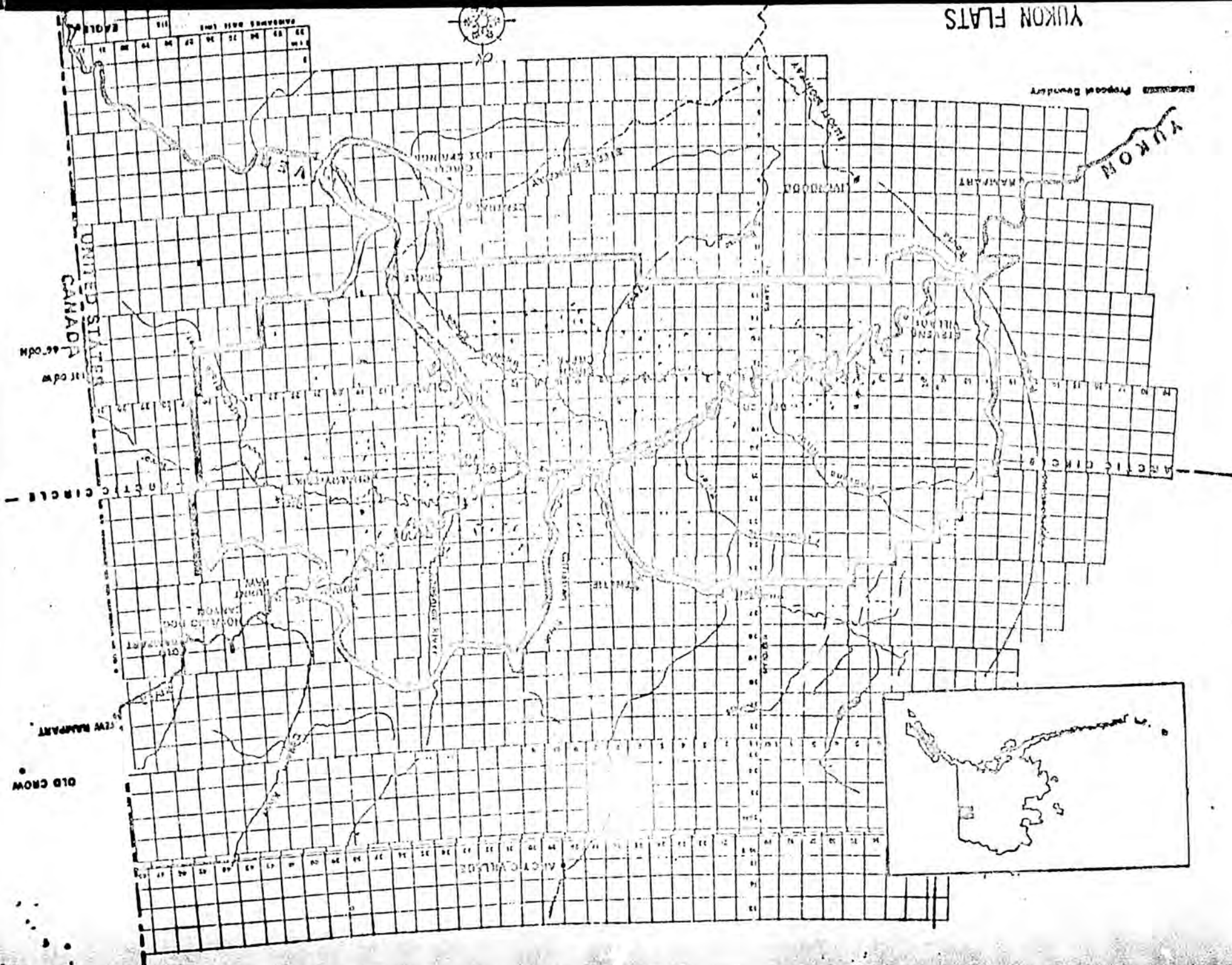
The Krutilla-Brubaker report commissioned by the LUPC discusses the favorable opportunity costs of d(2) designation in areas containing some timber values but lacking reasonable rotation capability, transportation, markets, etc. The 1974 Final EIS's for Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and Porcupine National Forest also contain excellent discussions on the relative resource values of this area. Refuge designation does not preclude house logging or timber harvest for wildlife management purposes. Conflict is therefore judged to be minor.

Parts of the Yukon Flats have been suggested as agricultural lands, development of which would be inimical to wildlife habitat protection. The feasibility and cost effectiveness of agriculture in this area has yet to be demonstrated. Currently, investment costs including clearing, leveling, draining, etc., would appear to present matters requiring careful analyses prior to full acceptance as "high" agricultural potential. Much of the agricultural land will be within Native (private) land areas where the above matters could be thoroughly tested. These corporations have financial capability to develop if found feasible. Due to impacts such development would have on a high portion of the most important wetland habitats, particularly the use of fertilizers and pesticides, the need for refuge status on adjacent lands and waters is greatly increased. Management programs to permit refuge lands to harbor large numbers of displaced wildlife, should extensive agricultural development occur, will be essential.

The refuge lies within potential oil and gas and uranium provinces. Any exploration or extraction for oil and gas would be permitted only pursuant to Secretarial decision and classification and under strict permit requirements. No new mining claims would be allowed.

The proposed Ramparts Dam hydroelectric project withdrawal would be revoked as it would destroy the subsistence, and fish and wildlife values of Yukon Flats and is not considered a viable project at this time.

Proposed Boundary



NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES
STATE AND NATIVE SELECTIONS
WITHIN D-2 PROPOSALS

NWR	Currently Available Federal Acreage	Native Selection	Estimated Future Refuge Acreage	State Selection	Navigable Waters
Alaska Marine Resources	430,000	Unknown	430,000	Unknown	Unknown
Arctic	8,354,566	16,125	8,354,566	1,182,500	0
Becharof	1,031,480	1,830	1,031,480	0	20,000
Copper River	1,335,814	404,000	1,537,814	61,100	49,500
Innoko	2,839,765	319,000	2,839,765	0	0
Kanuti	1,052,000	297,000	1,200,000	10,000	0
Kenai	183,556	30,550	214,106	24,444	0
Koyukuk	3,244,275	640,000	3,326,775	44,000	40,000
Novitna	1,450,000	170,500	1,450,000	66,000	17,700
Selawik	1,727,000	1,120,450	2,091,550	0	682,000
Tetlin	765,096	99,377	765,096	100,000	0
Togiak	3,447,863	793,000	3,344,863	0	0
Yukon Delta	10,863,000	8,000,000	11,107,000	0	932,000
Yukon Flats	7,310,222	3,715,421	8,449,792	4,000	214,400
TOTALS	44,034,372	8,407,253	46,642,807	1,502,044	1,955,000

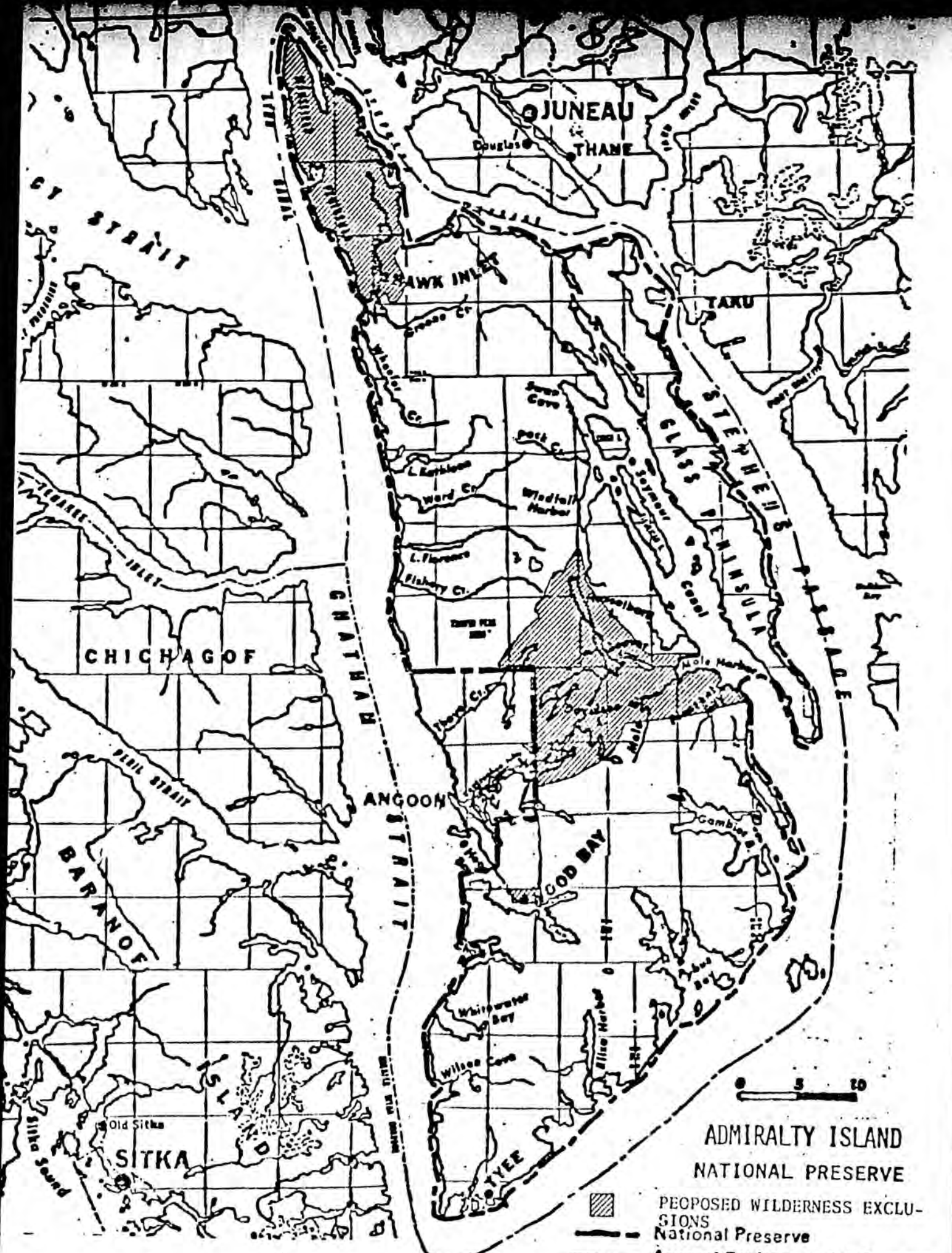
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

AREA	FEDERAL	NATIVE* SELECTIONS	STATE SELECTIONS	TOTAL
Admiralty Island	<u>803,000</u>	20,000	-	823,000
Aniakchak				
Monument	338,000	14,000	12,000	364,000
Preserve	<u>157,000</u>	<u>92,000</u>	-	<u>249,000</u>
Total	<u>495,000</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>613,000</u>
Bering Land Bridge	<u>2,340,000</u>	204,000	44,000	2,588,000
Cape Krusenstern	<u>360,000</u>	-	-	360,000
Denali	<u>3,853,000</u>	11,000	225,000	4,089,000
Gates of the Arctic	<u>8,190,000</u>	855,000	707,000	9,752,000
Glacier Bay	<u>588,000</u>	-	-	588,000
Katmai	<u>1,099,000</u>	6,000	88,000	1,193,000
Kenai Fjords	<u>412,000</u>	260,000	14,000	686,000
Kobuk Valley	<u>1,667,000</u>	26,000	13,000	1,706,000
Lake Clark				
Park	2,429,000	290,000	139,000	2,858,000
Preserve	<u>711,000</u>	-	<u>932,000</u>	<u>1,643,000</u>
Total	<u>3,140,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>1,071,000</u>	<u>4,501,000</u>
Noatak	<u>5,958,000</u>	-	-	5,958,000
Wrangell-St. Elias				
Park	9,560,000	265,000	-	9,825,000
Preserve	<u>2,491,000</u>	<u>632,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	<u>3,226,000</u>
Total	<u>12,051,000</u>	<u>897,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	<u>13,051,000</u>
Yukon-Charley	<u>1,686,000</u>	<u>381,000</u>	<u>395,000</u>	<u>2,462,000</u>
GRAND TOTALS	<u>42,642,000</u>	3,056,000	2,572,000	48,370,000

*Estimate of valid Native selections after overselections taken into consideration.

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE
WILDERNESS

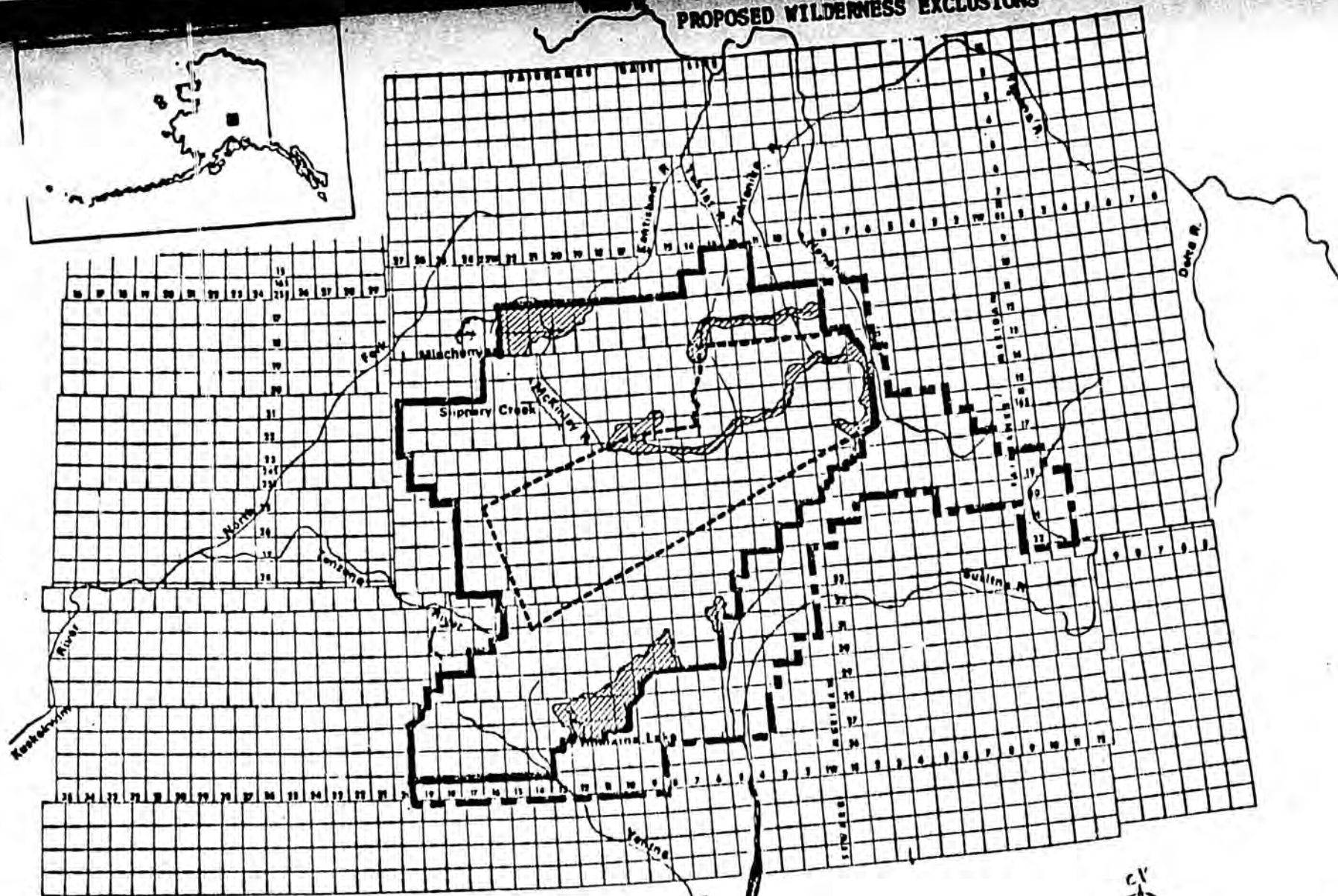
AREA	PROPOSED INSTANT WILDERNESS (EXISTING PARK)	PROPOSED INSTANT WILDERNESS D-2 PROPOSAL	TOTAL PROPOSED INSTANT WILDERNESS PER PARK UNIT
Admiralty Island		628,000	628,000
Denali	1,848,000	3,651,000	5,499,000
Gates of the Arctic		8,440,000	8,440,000
Glacier Bay	2,225,000	26,000	2,251,000
Katmai	2,603,000	89,000	2,692,000
Kenai Fjords		606,000	606,000
Lake Clark Park Preserve		2,549,000 0	2,549,000 0
Wrangell-St. Elias Park Preserve		12,337,000 0	12,337,000 0
TOTALS	6,676,000	28,326,000	35,002,000



ADMIRALTY ISLAND
NATIONAL PRESERVE

- PROPOSED WILDERNESS EXCLUSIONS
- National Preserve
- Area of Environmental Concern

PROPOSED WILDERNESS EXCLUSIONS

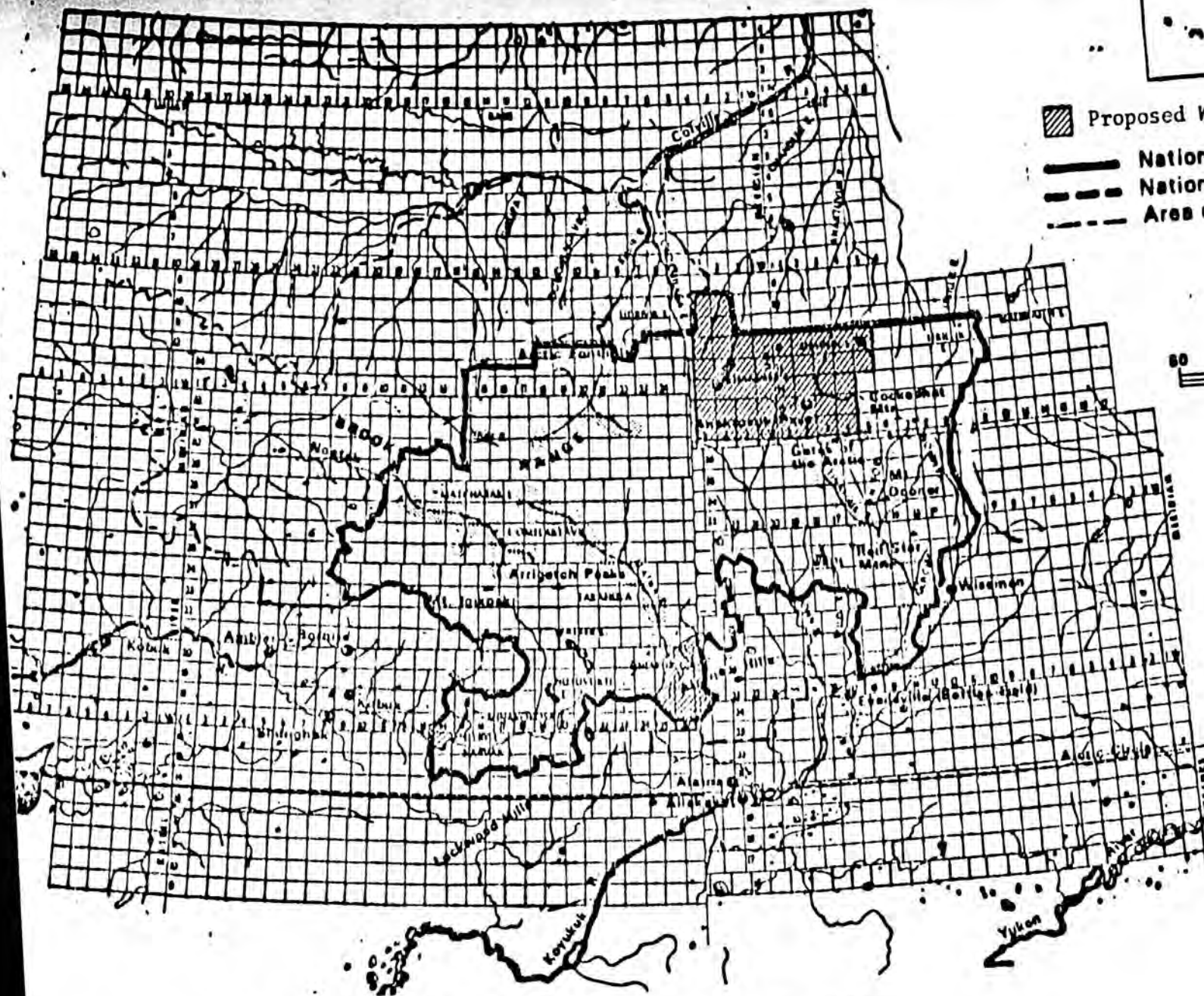


 Proposed Wilderness Exclusions

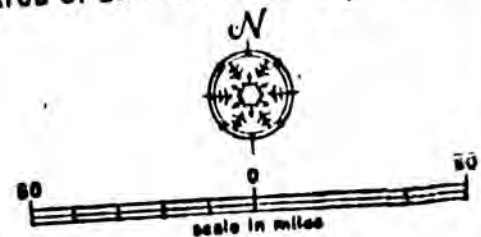


-  EXISTING PARK BOUNDARY
-  Area of Environmental Concern
-  COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ZONE
-  National Park

DENALI
NATIONAL PARK



-  Proposed Wilderness Exclusions
-  National Park
-  National Preserve
-  Area of Environmental Concern



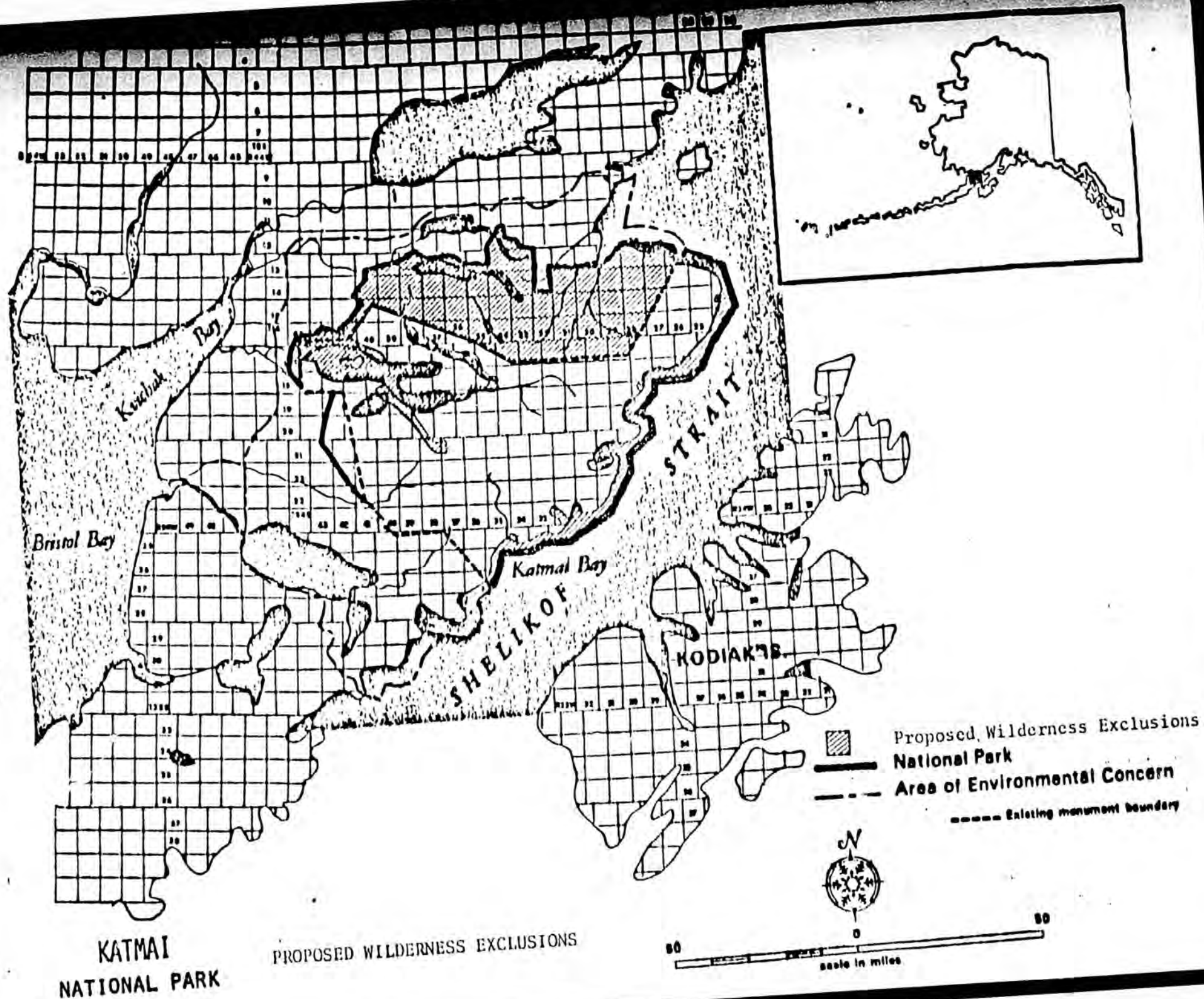
GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS NATIONAL PARK;

PROPOSED WILDERNESS EXCLUSIONS

PROPOSED WILDLIFE EXCLUSIONS

(And all lands below mean
high tide)







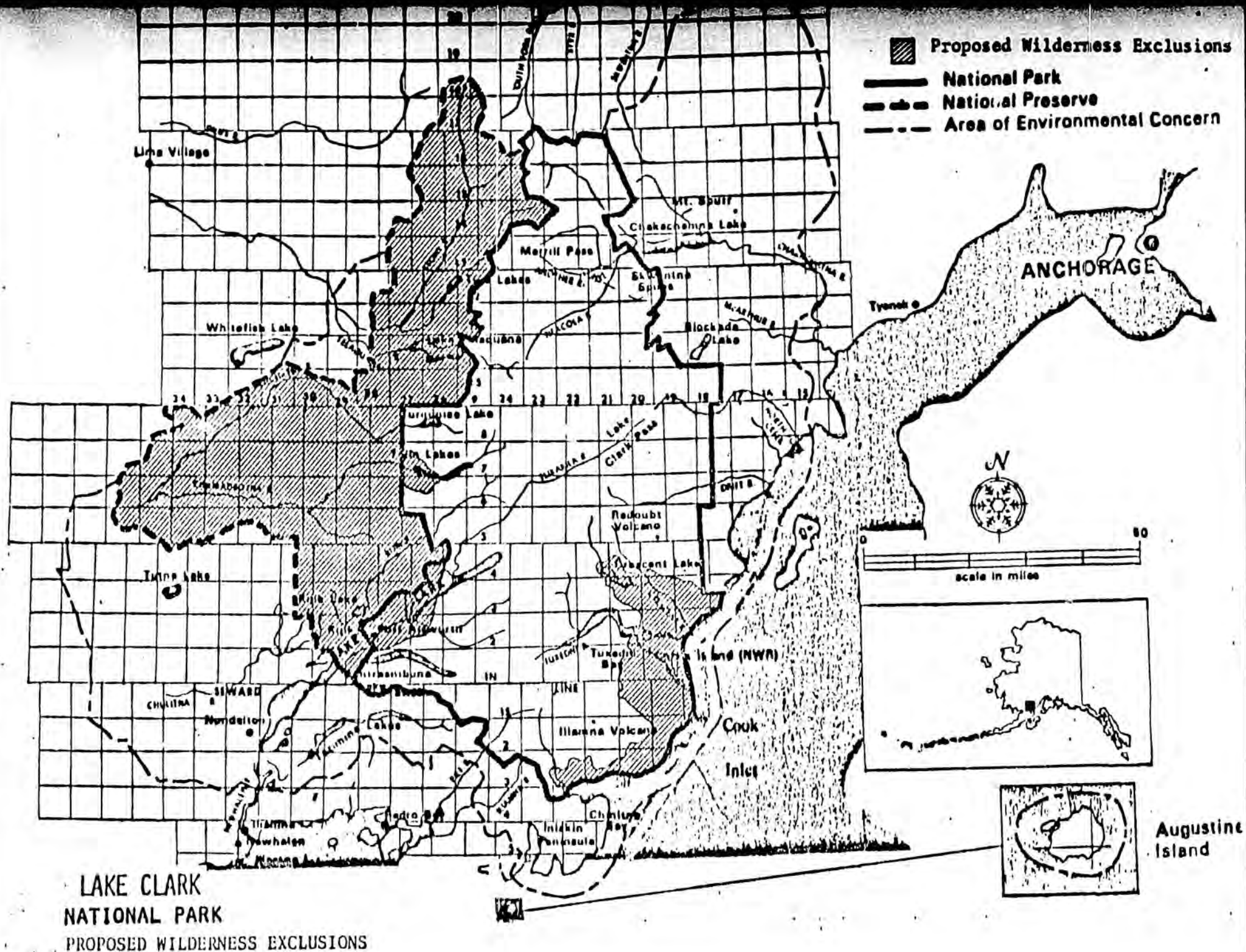
— National Park
- - - Wildlife Refuge

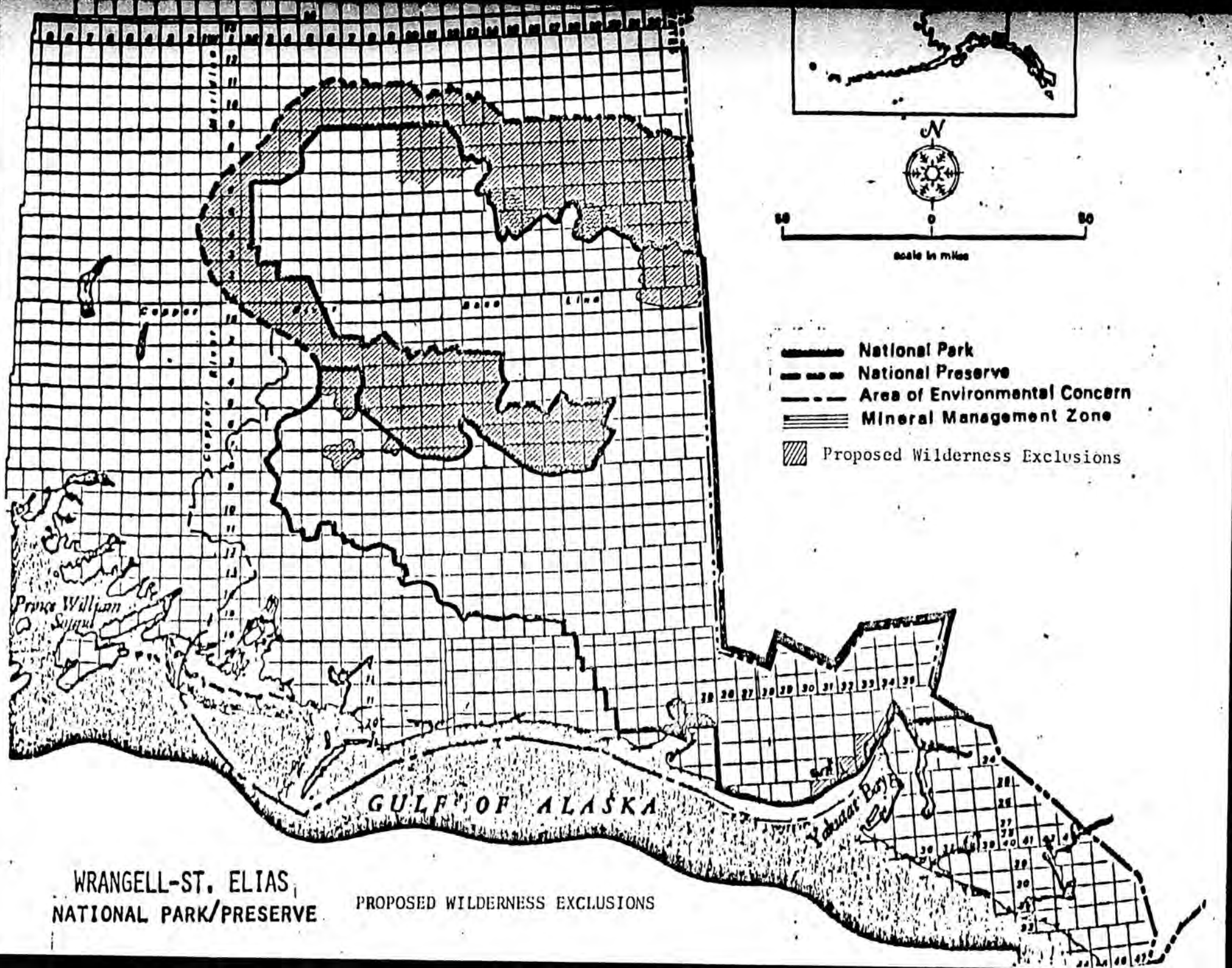


**KENAI FJORDS
NATIONAL PARK**

▨ PROPOSED WILDERNESS EXCLUSIONS







WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS
NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE

PROPOSED WILDERNESS EXCLUSIONS

WILDERNESS PROPOSALS

U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

ACRES

Refuge	Existing Wilderness Existing Refuges	Instant Wilderness Existing Refuges	Instant Wilderness Proposed Refuges	TOTAL
Arctic		8,829,191		8,829,191
Road		1,204,000	97,000	1,301,000
Alaska Marine Resources				
Aleutian Islands		1,395,357		1,395,357
Gulf of Alaska		973,000		973,000
Kodiak		256,000		256,000
Remainder of Proposed	1,100,000		300,000	1,400,000
TOTAL	<u>13,897,000</u>	<u>12,657,548</u>	<u>457,000</u>	<u>13,129,048</u>

Wagmeister Island not included--
to be studied.

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service

ARCTIC WILDERNESS PROPOSAL

WILDERNESS EXCLUSION

ARCTIC OCEAN

BEAUFORT SEA

WILDERNESS EXCLUSION

REFUGE BOUNDARY

N

UMIAT MERIDIAN

Scale 0 5 10 15 20 25 30 35 40 MILES

