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acres now under the administration of the National Park Service according to the Government publication, Public Land Statistics --1976. Following passage of this legislation, approximately half the land under the administration of the National Park Service will be located in Alaska, including the 5 largest areas in the National Park System.

The 6 largest existing units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are also located in Alaska, and following the enactment of the legislation I propose today, 8 new refuges comprising nearly 8 million acres will be added to the refuge system in Alaska, resulting in the location of the Nation's 8 largest wildlife refuges in my State. According to Public Land Statistics--1976, the addition of these refuge units will increase the National Wildlife Refuge System by over 25 percent to a total of 38 million acres, 30 million, or 75 percent, of which will be located in Alaska.

The bill further proposes the establishment of approximately 5 million acres of National Forest units in Alaska, the bulk of which are located in the interior of the State which has long been noted for its agricultural and timber potential. The establishment of these areas will provide a flexible management system for the development of a yet unrealized contribution of Alaska's interior to our Nation's agricultural and timber needs. With the establishment of the Yukon Flats and Porcupine National Forests and two additions to the Chugach National Forests by this bill, a balanced system of management by the United States Forest Service will at last be established in Alaska.

Three national wild rivers are also established by this legislation, the Noatak, Charley, and Birch Creek Wild River units.

The 25 million acres of additions to the existing four management systems make this bill, to my knowledge, the single most significant piece of legislation ever introduced by an elected representative of a State regarding the establishment of units of these systems in his State. Alaskans have always been conscious of the need to protect the lands located within their State, and this bill reflects that realization. Alaskans are also conscious of the need to establish a flexible management system for the vast majority of lands designated for study under d-2 authority to insure that future generations will be able to make decisions based on information relating to the lands as it becomes available and on priorities for the use of the lands as these needs develop.

In response to this need for flexibility in management, the bill I introduce today provides the framework for a system of cooperative management among Federal, State, and private landowners. This program of cooperative management is essential to insure protection of complete ecosystems which are owned in part by Federal and State governments and private landowners. Under this program of cooperation, Federal, State, and private landowners may dedicate lands to management in coordination with one another. Management of the lands will be carried out by existing Federal and State management agencies and private landowners, respectively.

Providing direction to the land managers will be the Alaska Land Classification Commission, which will be created by this legislation upon a finding of the Secretary of the Interior that the State of Alaska has dedicated a substantial amount of State land to the cooperative management program. The commission will have the duty of classifying land dedicated to cooperative management for use or uses under a comprehensive program of land-use planning. In this way, the South 48 concept of delineating individual Federal, State and private landholdings to be managed without coordination will be replaced with a well-coordinated concept of cooperative management.

Nearly half of the Federal lands in America are located in Alaska. Therefore, it is appropriate that this unique concept of management be enacted for Alaska to provide well-reasoned land-use decisions for these Federal lands. Approximately 57 million acres of Federal lands are designated as potential cooperative management lands. These lands are the remainder of the lands withdrawn under Section 17(d)(2) for study, but which we have identified as lands not under immediate pressure for protection and inclusion in one of the four systems.

It should be emphasized that the cooperative management concept is not a fifth system. This bill does not create an additional Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or other Federal management agencies. The management of the Federal cooperative lands is left to existing line agencies as designated by Congress on a unit-by-unit basis in this bill. Management continuity by existing agencies is assured.

The State of Alaska shall designate lands for cooperative management under its own State laws. The cooperative management program will not become effective without a finding by the Secretary of the Interior that the State has designated a substantial amount of lands to the program of cooperative management. Private landowners may also participate in

cooperative management by dedicating their lands for periods of 10 years to cooperative management. Incentive for participation in cooperative management is provided to the private landowner through a tax exemption from State and local real property taxes so long as the lands dedicated are managed according to commission classifications and not developed or leased to third parties. Should the landowner remove his lands from cooperative management prior to the expiration of the 10-year period, he becomes liable for accrued local and State property taxes and assessments during the entire period.

The Alaska Land Classification Commission established to insure coordination of cooperative management by this legislation shall consist of four members appointed by the President, with the advice and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Native as defined by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, and four members appointed by the Governor of the State of Alaska. All commissioners shall serve full time and the commission shall be directed by a Federal Co-Chairman and a State Co-Chairman designated by the President and the Governor, respectively. In essence, the commission will function as a zoning and planning commission for the cooperative lands by establishing classifications for the use of those lands which shall be implemented on a daily basis by Federal and State management agencies and by the private landowners.

This coordination of land planning at such a high level will enhance the cooperation between State and Federal land managers. The key to success of cooperative management rests with the assurance that State and Federal landowners, both of whom are sovereign entities, will abide by decisions made in consultation with one another. The Alaska Land Classification Commission will insure that cooperative management will work by creating a partnership between the two governments.

A number of specific principles of management and administration are dealt with directly by the legislation. A brief description of these principles is provided below:

1. Access--Necessary public access to, from, and across d-2 lands is essential to insure the use of these lands and those State and private lands which are located adjacent to d-2 lands. To insure this access, the commission is directed to guarantee access as needed and to determine the location and mode of such access across d-2 lands.

2. Mineral Development--Alaska remains America's largest storehouse of mineral resources. According to the Bureau of Mines, 28 of 37 mineral commodities imported into the United States are found in Alaska. Eighteen of these have been mined in the past, or are known to be present in potentially minable deposits. Additionally, 16 of 18 minerals listed on the strategic commodities list by the Federal Government are found in sufficient quantities to justify commercial mineral extraction. In an age of escalating shortage and dwindling sources of supply, Alaska holds the possibility of easing America's burden for the supply of needed mineral resources.

It is recognized that d-2 lands are different from public domain lands. Consequently, this legislation proposes that the exploration and development of hard rock minerals be governed by a modified location-lease system which is currently being developed. This system is intended to apply only on the d-2 lands and is not to be confused with efforts to amend the Mining Law of 1872 for use on public domain. The exploration and extraction of leasable minerals, such as oil and gas, and mineral commodities, such as sand and gravel, will continue to be governed by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Act of July 31, 1947, often referred to as the Mineral Materials Act.

3. Wildlife Management--The bill retains the traditional relationship between State and Federal agencies in which the State of Alaska shall regulate the taking of fish and game in accordance with applicable State law and the Federal Government retains its right to insure the protection of habitat on Federal lands. Additionally, under applicable State law and consistent with the State Constitution, the taking of fish and game for subsistence purposes is identified in the legislation as the priority beneficial use of fish and game where depletion of the resource creates a conflict between consumptive uses. Specific details of determining depletion, local residency, and other matters related to the implementation of the preference are reserved for State administration.
4. Effect on State Selections--The legislation provides that land selected, under tentative approval, or patented to the State pursuant to the Alaska Statehood Act shall not be affected by the establishment

of d-2 lands. Additionally, a system to make lands available to the State of Alaska so that it may complete its selections under the Alaska Statehood Act is set up by the legislation.

5. Wilderness Review--A 5-year program of wilderness review with respect to areas of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems, which are established by this bill, is provided for in the legislation. The criteria and procedure for recommendations shall be similar to those specified in the Wilderness Act of 1964.
6. Effect on Native Selections--The legislation will not affect the Native selection process under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.
7. Agricultural Development--Alaska contains lands which have been identified as having high potential for agricultural development. Such agricultural development shall be allocated by means of a long-term leasing system to be developed jointly by the Secretary of Agriculture and Secretary of the Interior.
8. D-2 Trust Fund--To insure that the appropriate and necessary development of resources on d-2 lands is directly tied to the enhancement of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems, Federal proceeds from such development and 50 percent of the State's share of Mineral Leasing Act revenues on Federal lands in Alaska shall be placed in a trust fund to be established for the purchase of privately owned land which has been authorized to be included in the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems in States other than Alaska. There is a backlog of these lands throughout the country, and adequate Federal appropriations to purchase these lands are not anticipated in the near future. Consequently, the funds obtained from the development of these lands will directly enhance the existing management systems by providing the means to purchase these backlogged lands.

The consideration of d-2 lands is one of the most crucial resource decisions that Congress will ever make. The future of Alaska's d-2 lands is tied directly to the future of the Nation. The legislation I introduce today provides for the largest increase in National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forest, and Wild

and Scenic River Systems ever enacted in one piece of legislation. The Nation's environmental goals will be well-served by the enactment of this legislation. Additionally, a program of management to insure that Federal, State, and private lands are managed in coordination will allow the protection of complete ecosystems, which has been identified as a major environmental goal during the d-2 debate. The key to a congressional decision is striking a balance which will serve the dual goals of environmental protection and providing for flexibility in management for future decisions. My legislation does that, and I am hopeful that Congress will share my view and enact its provisions.

ted stevens

united states senator for alaska



STATEMENT BY U. S. SENATOR TED STEVENS
UNITED STATES SENATE
WASHINGTON, D.C.

June 30, 1977

Mr. President, today I introduce legislation which could well be the most important legislation introduced on behalf of my state, since Alaska's days as a territory. My bill, "The Alaska National Interest Lands Act," will establish twenty-five (25) million acres of new national parks, wildlife refuges, forests, and wild rivers within Alaska. Additionally, the legislation I introduce today provides the framework for a program of cooperative management between Federal, State, and private landowners to provide protection for complete ecosystems. Land ownership patterns in Alaska are in a process of continuous evolution, and Congress is in a unique position to involve itself as a partner with state and private landowners in a program of land management which will allow sound and rational land management to occur throughout the 49th State, which as you will recall, is one-fifth the size of the rest of the nation.

This bill which embodies the position supported by Alaska's Governor, Jay Hammond, Representative Don Young, Alaska's sole Congressman, and me, represents a true consensus of the vast majority of Alaskans who want to see a rational and well reasoned Congressional decision on what has come to be called the "d-2 Lands" issue. As you know, Section 17 (d) (2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw up to 80 million acres of vacant, unreserved, and unappropriated Federal public lands for study as potential additions to the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, Forests, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Congress authorized these withdrawals to continue through 1978, at which time they will terminate by operation of law. Thus, unless this time frame is extended, Congress has approximately 18 months to make a "final" decision on the disposition of these lands.

I use the word "final" advisedly. For only now are we realizing the immensity of the decision which we created for ourselves in the passage of Section 17 (d) (2). As we approach consideration of this decision in earnest, Members of Congress on both sides of the Hill are beginning to realize the tremendous burden that has been placed on us by an artificial deadline. While there may be a need to provide immediate protection for some d-2 Lands, it is becoming obvious that it is neither necessary nor wise to make a final decision for all time on all d-2 lands in Alaska.

This is the heart of the d-2 question. Congress is called upon to pass final judgement on an area which exceeds the combined size of the states of California and Washington and is over five times the size of the acreage presently under the administration of the National Park System which Congress has created by individual acts or legislation over the past one hundred years. The question is whether Congress, in five years, will make a well reasoned decision on five times the amount of acreage it has taken over one hundred years to deal with in the past.

At the opening of my remarks today, I stated that this legislation may be the most important for Alaska since the passage of the Alaska Statehood Act. This is true because the Congressional decision on d-2 lands will affect far more than the Federal lands which Congress deals with directly in the legislation. The indirect impacts of d-2 legislation are tremendous, and the birth-right of the State of Alaska and Alaska's Natives, as established in the Statehood and Settlement Acts, can be realized only if d-2 legislation is drafted with such impacts in mind. Therefore, we deal not only with Federal lands, but also state and private lands, and we must watch carefully to insure that our final decision properly safeguards the decisions we have made in the past.

What Congress must seek in d-2 legislation is balance which adequately achieves the dual goals of environmental protection and providing for appropriate and necessary development of Alaska's resources. Without this balance, Congress will have done a disservice to the Nation. This balance must be struck with the knowledge that Congress can never hope to have all the information it needs to make a final decision in perpetuity. What we are looking for is a system which will allow decisions to be made, yet still provide flexibility so that future generations can deal with their problems and priorities without the stigma of dismantling our most treasured systems of protection for natural, scenic, and historic areas.

Alaska is at the same time the Nation's final storehouse of wilderness and resource values. Natural wonders abound and scores of species of wildlife flourish in unparalleled numbers throughout the state. Natural resources also are found in quantities not available elsewhere in the nation. Thus, Alaska is called upon to be America's principal source of supply for natural resources, and also its primary showcase for wilderness and wildlife values. These demands cannot be met to everyone's satisfaction, but this does not mean that a reasonable balance between both goals cannot be struck. That balance can be found, and it is up to Congress to find it.

Not surprisingly, Alaskans have long realized the need for this balance. The nature of the Alaskan lifestyle is one in which utilization and protection of Alaska's land and resources go hand in hand. Consequently, the Alaska Congressional delegation and the Governor first looked to other Alaskans for guidance in the development of a balanced position on d-2 lands.

Over a six month period, members of the delegation and the Governor have met with every Alaskan group or individual who to our knowledge, has expressed a desire to be heard on the d-2 lands issue. Our initial meeting occurred late last year prior to the announcement of a tentative position by the Governor, Congressman Young and myself. In a series of meetings in Alaska, we met with virtually all Alaskan groups with an interest in d-2 lands, including representatives of Alaska's Natives, business and tourist interests, recreational groups, resource development interests, and preservation groups.

What emerged from our meetings was a broad consensus that certain d-2 lands in Alaska which are presently under pressure should be protected, but for the vast majority of Alaska's d-2 lands, a balanced system providing flexibility in management should be developed to allow future decisions to be made as further information becomes available and as circumstances not foreseeable today develop. It is this system which Governor Hammond, Congressman Young, and I present today in my introduction of this legislation.

Observers of the continuing process of this legislation's development will note significant changes from our tentative position announced three months ago. These changes were made following exhaustive analysis of comments received from Alaskans and other interested parties on the tentative position we announced in March. Let me now detail the specifics of the proposal.

THE ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT

Additions to Existing Management Systems

The legislation will establish approximately 25 million acres of new national park, wildlife refuge, forest, and wild river units in Alaska. Within the National Park System, two national parks, in the Gates of the Arctic and Wrangell-St. Elias Mountains areas will be created, each of which, is far larger than the largest areas now administered by the National Park Service. It is interesting to note that three of those five largest existing areas, Glacier Bay National Monument, Katmai National Monument, and Mt. McKinley National Park, are also located in Alaska.

The bill also creates substantial additions to Mt. McKinley National Park and Katmai National Monument, which is further designated as a National Park, in addition to creating three national monuments in nationally significant historic and natural areas: (1) Aniakchak-Caldera National Monument which protects one of the finest examples of volcanic activity located on the Alaska Peninsula; (2) Cape Krusenstern National Monument which preserves an area long recognized as a principal portion of the Bering Land Bridge over which the migration to North America of early man occurred thousands of years ago; and (3) Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument which protects a truly significant natural feature, sand dunes located, surprisingly enough, above the Arctic Circle.

Following the passage of this legislation, approximately half of the land under the administration of the National Park Service would be located in Alaska, including the five largest areas in the National Park System. While acreage figures cannot quantify the contribution of a given piece of legislation to a management system such as the National Park System, nevertheless, let it be noted that this legislation proposes a truly significant increase in the size of the National Park System.

The same can be said for the areas proposed for inclusion in the National Wildlife Refuge System. Alaska is famous for its abundance of wildlife, particularly its migratory waterfowl population. Already, the six largest units of the wildlife refuge system are located in Alaska, including the Arctic National Wildlife Range, which comprises almost nine million acres, or nearly a third of the total refuge system.

Most of these refuges were established at the suggestion or behest of Alaskans. For example, the Arctic National Wildlife Range was originally a suggestion of the Fairbanks Women's Garden Club. The Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Refuge, the refuge system's third largest unit, was named for a distinguished Alaskan most responsible for its establishment. I can address this matter with first hand knowledge because I served as Solicitor of the Department of Interior and helped draft the Executive Orders which established a number of these refuges.

Nearly three-quarters of the Nation's Wildlife Refuges are already located in Alaska. Alaska certainly does its part in the protection and propagation of America's wildlife. Still, our bill establishes eight new refuges comprising nearly eight million acres, including the Yukon Delta and Koyukuk units of 3.60 and 1.58 million acres, respectively. The addition of the two aforementioned units will result in the location of the Nation's eight largest refuge units in Alaska. Additionally, the enactment of this legislation will increase the wildlife refuge system over 25% and result in the location of nearly 80% of the Nation's wildlife refuges in Alaska. The contribution of this bill to the protection of America's wildlife is apparent.

The bill further proposes the establishment of approximately 5 million acres of national forest lands in Alaska, the bulk of which are located in the interior of the State which has long been noted for its agricultural and timber potential. The establishment of these areas will provide a flexible management system for the development of a yet unrealized contribution of Alaska's interior to our Nation's agricultural and timber needs.

Forestry and related uses under the National Forest Management and Policy Act have long played a major role in Alaska. America's largest forest unit, the Tongass National Forest, is located in Southeastern Alaska, and another of the Nation's large forests, the Chugach National Forest, is located in the South-central part of the state. With the establishment of the Yukon Flats and Porcupine National Forests and two additions to the Chugach National Forest as proposed by this bill, a balanced system of management by the United States Forest Service will at long last be established in Alaska.

The d-2 debate in this Congress has revolved primarily around the establishment of park, wildlife refuge, and wilderness units in my state. However, Section 17 (d) (2) specifically charges the Congress with the responsibility of looking at the forestry needs of Alaska as well as park and refuge needs. This bill addresses those needs and establishes necessary units of the National Forest System.

Three National wild rivers are also established by this legislation. Pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the Noatak National Wild River will be managed by the United States Fish and Wildlife Service which manages the Federal Cooperative Land unit within which the Noatak unit is located. The Charley River unit will be managed by the National Park Service, the designated manager of the Charley River Federal Cooperative Lands, and the Birch Creek National Wild River will be managed by the Bureau of Land Management.

LANDS DESIGNATED FOR COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

Federal Cooperative Lands

As stated previously, this bill provides the framework for a system of cooperative management among Federal, State, and private landowners. The history of land management in Alaska has been one of allocating lands to specific owners. In 1867, following the transfer of sovereignty over Alaska from Russia to the United States, the Federal Government owned 100% of Alaska, subject to the final adjudication of rights to land by Alaska's Natives, as provided for in the Treaty of Cession.

During the ensuing 90 years, a small amount of individual tracts of land became available to private landowners under the Public Land Laws. These lands were primarily homesteads, trade and manufacturing sites, and headquarters sites. The amount of land conveyed to private individuals under the public land laws was minimal, less than one per cent of the 375 million acres comprised by Alaska's total land mass.

In 1958, Congress passed the Alaska Statehood Act which authorized the State of Alaska to select approximately 103.5 million acres of public lands to provide an economic base for the State's future development. Following nearly a century of struggle to achieve recognition of their claims, in 1971, Alaska's Natives received an entitlement of nearly 44 million acres under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Selection of lands by the state and Alaska's Natives has been ongoing since the passage of the Statehood and Settlement Acts, respectively.

Not surprisingly, the land management pattern in Alaska is both confusing and complicated. Consequently, the establishment of d-2 lands in Alaska defies the standard South 48 orientation of delineating federal management units separate and apart from the State and Private lands which are managed on an individual basis without coordination among the different land owners. Such coordination is essential to the successful management of lands in Alaska, and the protection of complete ecosystems. This bill provides the framework for a program of cooperative management.

Approximately 58 million acres of Federal lands are designated as potential cooperative management lands. These lands are the remainder of the lands withdrawn under Section 17 (d) (2) for study, but which we have identified as lands not under immediate pressure for protection and inclusion in one of the four systems. Instead, these lands will be managed by existing Federal management agencies in conjunction with state and private lands also dedicated to the program of cooperative management.

Let me emphasize that under my bill, these are and will remain, in perpetuity Federal lands to be managed by the federal government.

What the Cooperative Management concept does is to create a program of linkage with related State and private lands to allow the protection of complete ecosystems regardless of the ownership within which the ecosystems are located. If the goal of Congress is to provide for rational management of not only d-2 lands, but land in Alaska in general, then this is the mechanism to achieve that goal. Without the establishment of this cooperative management approach, the existing land management pattern of the South 48 may well be continued in the State of Alaska.

Nearly half of the Federal lands in America are located in Alaska. Therefore, it is appropriate that this unique concept of management be enacted for Alaska to provide well reasoned land use decisions for these Federal lands. It should be emphasized that the cooperative management concept is not a fifth system. This bill does not create an additional Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, or other Federal Management Agencies. The management of the Federal Cooperative lands is left to existing line agencies as designated by Congress on a unit by unit basis in this bill. Thus, management continuity by existing agencies is assured.

Alaska Cooperative Lands

The State of Alaska is a sovereign entity under the Constitution of the United States. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the State of Alaska to designate its cooperative lands under its own state laws. The State Administration and the State Legislature have shown themselves to be well reasoned and enlightened in the area of land management and I am confident that this concept of cooperative management will appeal to Alaska State Legislators, as I hope it will appeal to Members of the Senate.

As cooperative management has been discussed in the past few months, concerns have been raised as to the specific amount of lands which the State must contribute in order to participate as a partner in cooperative management. Rather than set arbitrary figures, this bill leaves it to the Secretary of Interior to find that a substantial amount of state lands has been dedicated to cooperative management by the State of Alaska. Facts and circumstances will determine precisely what this amount will be, but the bill provides guarantees and protection to both the United States and the State of Alaska, by leaving the details of designation of Alaska Cooperative Lands to the State of Alaska and preserving the right of the Secretary of Interior to find that the State's designation is adequate to justify initiation of the program of cooperative management. In this way, the initial designation will begin the partnership that must be formed to insure that the cooperative management system will work and provide a well reasoned system of land management throughout the State of Alaska.

Private Cooperative Lands

Private cooperative lands are also provided for by this legislation. Private landowners may dedicate their lands to cooperative management for periods of not less than 10 years. These lands, will continue to be managed by private landowners, just as state and federal lands will continue to be managed by state and federal management agencies. But, the private landowner must agree to manage his lands in conjunction with federal and state lands or his lands may not be dedicated as private cooperative lands. If the private landowner dedicates his land to cooperative management, with the concurrence of the State of Alaska, the lands shall be exempt from state and local real property taxation and assessment so long as such lands are not developed or leased to third parties.

This tax exemption is the incentive for private landowner to become involved in the cooperative management system. In fact, this land bank concept was presented to us by the representative of the largest group of private landowners in Alaska, Alaska's Natives. In our meeting with the Alaska Federation of Natives, the fear that the enactment of state and local real property taxes on the tremendous acreage the Natives receive title to under the Settlement Act will require the sale of some lands to pay taxes was expressed. The AFN proposed that a system be created in which landowners, the bulk of whom would be Native Corporations, but not exclusively so, would be able to designate lands that would be tax exempt so long as they were not revenue producing. This seemed to be a reasonable idea to us, and we have incorporated it in our proposal.

In all instances, private landowners would be liable for taxes on lands that are revenue producing, but they could dedicate lands to cooperative management for periods of 10 years and receive a tax exemption. If the landowner were to withdraw his lands prior to the expiration of the 10 year period, he would become liable for accrued local and state property taxes and assessments during the entire period. This is a substantial incentive for private landowners to become involved in cooperative management, and I am confident that many landowners will do so.

The Alaska Land Classification Commission

To insure the coordination of the cooperative management concept an Alaska Land Classification Commission is created by this legislation, but only upon a finding by the Secretary of Interior that the State of Alaska has designated a substantial amount of state lands as Alaska cooperative lands. This Classification Commission shall be charged with the development of land classifications for federal, state, and private lands dedicated to cooperative management. The Commission shall consist of four members appointed by the President, with the advise and consent of the Senate, one of whom shall be a Native, as defined by the Settlement Act, and four members appointed by the Governor of the State of Alaska, one of whom, we assume, will be a Native. All Commissioners shall serve full time and the Commission shall be directed by a Federal Co-Chairman and a State Co-Chairman, designated by the President and Governor, respectively.

In essence, the Commission becomes a planning and zoning commission for the cooperative lands. Management shall continue by existing line agencies of federal and state governments and by the private landowners, but shall be pursuant to classifications for the land established by the Commission. In this way, the coordination of cooperative management is assured without the creation of a new bureaucracy to manage the lands themselves.

To some, the Alaska Land Classification Commission will seem akin to the presently existing joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. Some functions are similar, but the major difference between the two commissions is found in their authority. The present land use planning commission is purely advisory. The land classification commission contemplated by this legislation would have the power to classify lands dedicated to cooperative management for the best use or uses, subject to a veto on federal lands by the Secretary of Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture as appropriate and on State lands by the Governor. Thus, the new Commission really will decide what uses should take place on the lands.

This coordination of land planning at such a high level will enhance the cooperation between state and federal land managers. The key to success of cooperative management rests with the assurance that state and federal landowners, both of whom are sovereign entities, will abide by decisions made in consultation with one another. The Alaska Land Classification Commission will insure that cooperative management will work by creating a partnership between the two governments.

Cooperative lands dedicated under this Act shall be open to diversified uses subject to classifications of the Commission and applicable federal and state laws. The Classification Commission will have the power to decide the best use or uses for specific areas of land, pursuant to land use plans developed under this legislation. It is our judgement that the 25 million acres of d-2 lands designated as immediate additions to the four systems are those lands which shall be protected under the traditional management systems. Those other lands are under no specific pressure and should be available for diversified uses, except as determined otherwise by the Commission, pursuant to this legislation.

Management and Administration

A number of specific management principles are addressed by the legislation. It is here that the difference between this legislation and other d-2 legislation pending before Congress becomes most apparent. My discussion of the management principles provided for in this bill will also touch on certain inadequacies incumbent in that other legislation.

(1) Access - the Commission is charged with providing for necessary access. This may be the most important issue involved in d-2 lands legislation. Without a provision for access, there is no guarantee that necessary public access will be provided. Alaska is a land containing numerous mountain ranges, lakes, and rivers. Not surprisingly, key mountain passes, river crossings, and other access routes have been, and will continue to be identified as a transportation system as Alaska develops. The location of d-2 lands often overlap these all important access routes, and d-2 legislation must contain a guarantee of access through them.

The appropriate development of federal, state, and private lands in Alaska is dependent upon access. Resource development on these lands will continue if there is a way to get the resources to market. Take a look at any map of Alaska and note the location of d-2 land withdrawals. They are adjacent to and between State and Native selections. Without this guarantee of access, Congress will be taking away with the left hand what it gave with the right hand.

Congress passed the Statehood and Settlement Acts to guarantee the State of Alaska and Alaska's Native Corporations the right to develop as economically viable entities. Without access, the entitlements guaranteed by these two Acts are meaningless. We must have access or we will be landowners who are unable to use our lands.

I cannot emphasize strongly enough the importance of assuring access in d-2 legislation. It cannot be discretionary; it must be guaranteed. The future of the State of Alaska and Alaska's Natives will be determined by the access provision contained in d-2 legislation. The provision in this bill will guarantee that future.

On the other hand, the establishment of tremendous wilderness areas, as proposed by other legislation pending in the Senate, will prohibit access and destroy the entitlements of the State of Alaska and Alaska's Natives. There is no access in a wilderness area. A wilderness area is defined in the Wilderness Act of 1964 as an area in which "Man is a visitor and does not remain." Access, by its very nature, is anathema to wilderness.

I say to you that wilderness designation of d-2 lands on a massive scale will result in a de facto wilderness designation for all lands in Alaska. This was not the intent of Congress in the Section 17 (d) (2) of the Settlement Act which did not even mention wilderness. The tremendous implications of wilderness on access is brought to your attention to insure that all Members of the Senate understand the alternative to the system proposed by this legislation. The alternative, quite simply, is no access at all.

(2) Mineral development - Alaska remains America's final storehouse of mineral resources. According to the Bureau of Mines, 28 out of 37 mineral commodities imported into the United States are found in Alaska. Eighteen of these have been mined in the past, or are known to be present in potentially mineable deposits. Additionally, 16 of 18 minerals listed on the strategic commodity list by the Federal government, are found in sufficient quantities to justify commercial mineral extraction. In an age of escalating shortage and dwindling sources of supply, Alaska holds out the possibility of easing America's burden for the supply of needed mineral resources.

There are problems with mineral development in Alaska, and the major problem is lack of information. The United States Geological Survey, the federal agency charged with supplying the Federal government with information regarding mineral location on its lands, conducts a four-level study to determine the availability of minerals on federal lands. To date, some level 2 studies for d-2 land withdrawals have yet to be completed. This level of study is very basic and is designed only to develop quantitative estimates of mineral resource potential on a general basis.

It is not until level 3 studies are completed that any sense of real knowledge is available. Even then, the level 3 studies map quadrangle areas as identified by the USGS on a scale of one (1) inch to 4 miles. At that rate, a township of 36 square miles is represented by a square of 1½ inches on a side. I submit to you that this is less than the most desirable information needed to make a truly sound decision as to whether a specific area of land should be precluded from mineral development. Presently, only 50 percent of the d-2 withdrawals have been mapped at level 3. Even more distressing is the fact that only 5 percent of the USGS quadrangles have been mapped at the level 4 stage, which provides the information needed to make substantive decisions on mineral development.

The U.S. Geological Survey estimates that it will finish this mapping program, known as the Alaska Mineral Resource Assessment Program or AMRAP, for the d-2 land withdrawals in 1990. Unfortunately, this is twelve years after the statutory deadline for the Congressional decision on d-2 lands expires. It is here that a flexible management program, such as the cooperative concept proposed by my legislation, can be of assistance. The Commission can classify lands for mineral exploration and development based on USGS data as it becomes available. Additionally, private mineral exploration can continue while the USGS compiles this information.

While the exploration and extraction of leasable minerals, such as sand and gravel, will continue to be governed by the Mineral Leasing Act of 1920 and the Act of July 31, 1947, often referred to as the Mineral Materials Act, a change in the development of hard rock minerals is recommended by this legislation. Cognizant of the efforts by many to amend the mining law of 1872, we propose that within these specific Alaska lands only, the exploration and development of minerals currently subject to location under the mining law of 1872, shall be governed by a modified location-lease system which is currently being developed. This is a superior approach to burdening the Secretary with the duty to develop a permit and lease system as proposed in other d-2 legislation.

There is no desire on our part to fight the battle of amending the mining law of 1872 within the d-2 context. It is realized that d-2 lands are different from public domain land, and it is not inconsistent to establish a specific system for hard rock mineral development that differs from the mining law of 1872, so long as it is understood that this system is endorsed only for development on the lands designated by this Act.

The most important issue is to insure that mineral exploration and development can resume on d-2 lands. For almost 10 years, these lands have been closed to private exploration and development except for valid existing rights. It is time once again to allow the miners of America to develop Alaska's minerals for the good of the country. This new system, quite similar to the Alaska State laws, governing hardrock mineral development, will provide the ability for such development and still insure the protection of the land demanded by its special status as d-2 lands.

It should be noted that other proposals pending before Congress would preclude mineral development on over 145 million acres of federal lands in Alaska. These include the 80 million acres withdrawn under d-2 authority and an additional 65 million acres. It is argued that wilderness only preserves options for a later date, but I must point out that the definition of wilderness prohibits, for all practical purposes, any conclusive exploration or development of mineral resources. The Wilderness Act of 1964 does provide for mineral exploration until 1983, but practical experience shows that private mineral exploration companies will not spend money to explore an area that will be closed in a matter of years.

The exploration and development of mineral resources takes time, commitment, and money. Congress must state plainly that it desires mineral resource development to continue in Alaska. A wilderness designation states just the opposite. The establishment of large areas of parks and refuges also deals with mineral development in a prohibitive fashion. Mineral development is precluded by statute in national parks. Practical experience with wildlife refuge management has shown that refuge managers are unwilling to allow compatible mineral exploration, particularly for hardrock minerals, on refuges.

Congress must guarantee that, mineral exploration will continue on the bulk of d-2 lands which are under no immediate pressure. The system established by this bill will provide that guarantee.

(3) Wildlife Management - One of the most controversial issues involved in the consideration of d-2 lands relates to wildlife management. Under this bill, the traditional relationship between state and federal agencies is reaffirmed. The taking of fish and game would be regulated by the State of Alaska in accordance with applicable state law. The federal government would retain its right to insure the protection of habitat on federal lands and would not be involved in the day-to-day management of fish and game resources.

This dichotomy is of paramount importance and affects all 50 states. This is one area where all states agree. The right of the state to regulate the taking of fish and game must not be altered in d-2 legislation. If it is, the regulation of the taking of fish and game on other federal lands, in Alaska and the other states, is placed in jeopardy. The language in this legislation is similar to that found in the Sikes Act. This separation of federal and state responsibilities has worked well and must be retained.

Other legislation pending in the Senate would take from the state the right to manage the taking of fish and game and place this with the Secretary. Under the guise of providing for subsistence hunting in rural Alaska, the Secretary is granted the right to manage the day-to-day taking of fish and game on d-2 lands. This is a mistake, and I totally oppose such a provision. Federal land management agencies are not equipped to assume the daily management of fish and game. Shortly following the assumption of such responsibilities the agencies will be hard pressed by their constituencies to halt the taking of fish and game entirely. To those who think subsistence would be best protected by federal land managers, I say that you are making a grave mistake. Instead, you will find that subsistence hunting will be eliminated entirely.

My proposal does provide for a subsistence preference in the taking of fish and game which is consistent with the Alaska State Constitution. If there is a conflict between some consumptive uses of fish and game caused by depletion of the resource, as determined by the State of Alaska, preference shall be granted to local residents of the area affected. The specific details of determining depletion, local residency, and other matters relating to the preference are reserved for state administration. It must be emphasized that this is not any type of mandate for the federal land management agencies to become involved in taking of fish and game. The Sikes Act distinction remains and is reaffirmed by this legislation.

(4) Effect on State Selections - A result of the d-2 study process has been to delay the availability of federal lands for selection by the State of Alaska under the Alaska Statehood Act. Congress spoke to this problem by authorizing the State of Alaska to identify potential selections within d-1 withdrawal areas should those lands not be ultimately included as additions to the existing systems. D-2 lands are not the only lands which are unavailable for state selection. Other lands in Alaska, including those withdrawn under Section 17 (d) (1) of the Settlement Act and the Classification and Multiple Use Act of 1964, are also unavailable at this time for state selection.

This legislation proposes to solve the problem of lands being unavailable for state selection by requiring that within 90 days following the enactment of this legislation, the Secretary shall make available to the State of Alaska for selection all federal lands in Alaska except those established as d-2 areas, including the Federal Cooperative Lands, existing federal reserves, such as military reservations, native selections pursuant to the Settlement Act, and specific lands in the area of the Yukon-Kuskokwim Delta described in public land order 5184 which were agreed to in an out of court settlement relating to state selection by the Department of Interior and the State of Alaska. This legislation can provide great assistance in the resolution of land allocation problems in Alaska by making available sufficient lands to this state so that it can finish its entitlement.

Of even greater importance is the need to insure that existing state selections will not be jeopardized by the d-2 legislation. Incredible as it may seem, d-2 legislation pending before Congress actually revokes existing state selections. State selections are valid existing rights established by Congress for the purpose of insuring a State's economic viability. To revoke state selections is to reject the federal system itself and say that in all aspects, the federal government is paramount. Much of Alaska's lands remain unsurveyed, and tentative approval under the Settlement Act, status has been recognized by courts as the passing of equitable title pending patent following a survey. Therefore, the revocation of tentative approval is in violation of the Fifth Amendment of the Federal Constitution. The federal government cannot revoke a selection over which it has no legal title.

(5) Wilderness Review - The bill I propose requires that the Secretary of Interior and Agriculture make recommendations with respect to areas of the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems which are suitable for inclusion in the National Wilderness Preservation System within five years of the date of enactment of this Act. The criteria and procedure for recommendation, shall be similar to those specified in the Wilderness Act of 1964.

This is a reasonable approach to the designation of wilderness areas in Alaska. Section 17 (d) (2) did not deal with wilderness and was not intended as a springboard for the designation of massive amounts of wilderness in Alaska. Yet, some d-2 legislation designates over 145 million acres as "instant wilderness" without adequate study of the areas to justify the designation. The Wilderness Preservation System was established by Congress to provide a means to place special lands throughout the country in a completely protected status in which no man-made intrusion of any kind may take place. It was not the intent of the Wilderness Act to set aside as wilderness almost 1/3 of any state, much less in the state of Alaska where 1/3 of the state is as large as the combined areas of California and Washington.

Let me describe to you what the designation of wilderness in such a proposal would mean. In the Gates of the Arctic National Park proposed by other legislation, 13,600,000 acres are designated as wilderness. That means in an area twice the size of Maryland, there will be no roads, no visitor facilities, no airstrips, no means of access across, to, or from the area except by aircraft. To get to the Gates of the Arctic National Wilderness Park, you would have to fly hours in a twin engine float plane and land on a specially designated lake or river. To get anywhere within the park, you would have to walk or canoe, and you would have to have lots of time to do that. How many Americans would be able to afford the luxury of time and money it would take to visit this area?

The draft environmental impact statement for the Gates of the Arctic National Park, prepared by the Department of the Interior, dealt with only a 10-million-acre park and estimated that the park would host approximately 4,000 visitors per year. That works out to about one person per 1 million acres per day. I do not think that the impact of other uses within the 10 to 15 million acres proposed by other legislation for this park would create such adverse impact as to destroy the park's values.

What my proposal does is establish a 5-million-acre park, which would still be the largest park in the National Park System by over 1 million acres, and dedicate the remaining acreage to federal cooperative land status. In this way, the Commission would be able to make ongoing decisions as to the best uses of the surrounding lands. If it needs to protect certain lands to insure the park's values, it could. But, if other uses are more necessary, those uses would also be allowed. When you compare the different proposals, I think mine makes a lot more sense.

(6) Agricultural Development - Alaska contains lands which have been identified as having high potential for agricultural development. One of these areas is the Yukon Flats region of the upper Yukon River. It has been estimated that proper development of this region could provide wheat and related grains to feed up to 10 million people. This region has been designated as a national forest to insure that such potential can be realized. Agricultural development, including cultivation and grazing, would be allocated by means of a long-term leasing system. The ownership of federal or other lands upon which agricultural development takes place would not change. On cooperative lands, the Commission could determine what lands should be used for agricultural development.

(7) Effect on Native Selections - Quite simply, there would be no effect on Native selections. The Native selection conveyance process would continue and any lands within a specific unit which are selected by a Native corporation but not conveyed would be added to the unit upon final relinquishment.

D-2 TRUST FUND

One of the questions asked in the d. 2 process is what stake do citizens of the other 49 states have in the development of Alaska Federal lands? One answer, of course, is that to a large extent the resources developed on these lands will benefit them directly or indirectly through the manufacture and delivery of goods and services of which these resources are a part. Many believe that this in itself provides a justification for a reasonable and appropriate development of Federal lands in Alaska.

To insure that there is no question regarding the stake of the other 49 states in the appropriate development of Federal lands in Alaska, this bill proposes that a trust fund be established which will provide for the purchase of privately owned lands which have been authorized to be included in the National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems in States other than Alaska, but which cannot be purchased because of lack of Federal appropriations. There is a backlog of these lands throughout the country. The backlog is so great that it cannot be reasonably expected that these lands will soon be purchased solely through federal appropriations. Therefore, to the extent that certain environmental goods are balanced by reasonable and appropriate development on Federal lands in Alaska, the federal share of proceeds derived from such development and 50% of the State of Alaska's share of the revenues derived from mineral leasing activity on Federal lands will be placed in a special fund reserved solely for the purchase of these backlogged lands.

I say to you quite frankly, if there is an environmental loss from this development, it is regained through the purchase of lands in the other 49 States. I suspect there is no loss, and the Nation gains two ways; first, through reasonable and appropriate development of Federal lands in Alaska, and, secondly, through the purchase of backlogged lands in the other 49 States.

CONCLUDING REMARKS

The consideration of d-2 lands is one of the most crucial resource decisions that Congress will ever make. Thus far, it has been billed as a wilderness decision. But it is much more than that. It is a resource decision, with all its accompanying implications. Alaska remains America's last storehouse of natural resources. Fifteen sedimentary basins, all of which are potential oil-producing areas, have been identified in Alaska. Only one, the area in which Prudhoe Bay, America's largest proven reserve, is located, has been adequately explored. Additionally, development of timber resources, agricultural potential, hardrock mineral resources, and other appropriate development of Federal lands in Alaska must be given a chance.

The answer to the d-2 decision is not to "save all of Alaska's land now because this is our last chance." It is interesting that this clarion call is being heard so loudly throughout Washington, D.C., but not in the State of Alaska. Alaskans know that most land in Alaska is under no direct pressure. Alaskans will join with Congress in proposing protection for those lands which really do need to be preserved, but we will not rush headlong into a precipitous decision which Congress will only have to undo later.

There will come a time when resources which have been identified in Alaska will be available to the United States only in those deposits. An example is chromite, which can only be obtained from the Soviet Union, following the repeal of the Byrd Amendment. I implore you not to put the chromite discovered near Mt. McKinley Park into the Park as an addition. The day will come when we have to get to that chromite and to do so, an Act of Congress removing the deposit from the National Park will have to be passed.

The danger to the National Park System is apparent. By unwisely placing resources we will need later in a National Park now, we run the risk of dismantling the Park System, not only in Alaska, but throughout the United States at a future point in time. The National Park System is not a land and resource bank. It is a system established by Congress to protect those lands which we have determined should never be invaded for other uses. Such a statement requires that Congress exercise great responsibility in establishing units of the National Park System. The same analogy applies for the Wilderness System and other existing units of the management systems. What Congress must do now is make only those decisions which must be made in this Congress and create a framework to allow an ongoing decision-making process.

Mr. President, before I conclude my remarks, let me ask that a statement I delivered before the House Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, which describes the history of Section 17 (1) (2), be included in the RECORD as part of my statement.

In conclusion, I would point out two matters of interest to Congress. Eight years ago, my good friend, former Secretary of the Interior, Stewart Udall, proposed to President Johnson that certain lands in Alaska be added to the National Park and Wildlife Refuge Systems by Executive Order. Of the 8 million acres proposed by Secretary Udall to be created as additions to those two systems, President Johnson declined to act on all but 94,500 acres.

At that time, Secretary Udall urged the President to create a 3 1/2 million acre Gates of the Arctic National Monument and a 2.2 million acre extension of Mt. McKinley Park, because in his words, "it is the last chance to preserve the land for park purposes...." Eight years later, the same argument is used to argue for creation of not 8 million acres of park and refuge land in Alaska, but 115 million acres.

What has changed? President Johnson refused to sign these proclamations because the additions were too large. Have circumstances changed so greatly that where 8 million acres was too large, years ago, 115 million acres is now the right figure? The answer is unquestionably no! Congress must act wisely and rationally as President Johnson did and not rush to judgement on the future of these lands. My proposal includes the bulk of Secretary Udall's proposals and more. It is an environmentally sound proposal which will still provide for appropriate and reasonable development of Alaska's lands. This is the goal we all are attempting to reach.

Finally, let me comment on the attitude that Alaskans should have no say in what happens to these lands because they are federal lands. There is no argument that the lands withdrawn under Section 17 (d) (2) are federal lands. But that does not mean that Alaskans should not be listened to regarding their final disposition. I remember the statehood fight of 25 years ago and more and more the d-2 debate takes on the tenor of the statehood debate.

At that time, it was said that Alaskans should not be listened to because Alaska was only a Territory. Well, Alaska is now a State and Alaskans hope that they will be listened to regarding the future of federal lands in their State, just as Washingtonians expect to be listened to regarding the future of federal lands in Washington, as Californians expect to be listened to regarding the future of Federal lands in California, and State citizens expect to be listened to regarding the future of Federal lands in their state. It is true these are Federal lands, but we Alaskans are the ones who will be most directly affected by Congressional action. We do not say that Congress could not listen to the rest of the Nation, but we do say that Congress should also listen to us.

Please do not treat Alaska as a Territory again. We fought hard for statehood and we treasure its benefits. The most important benefit of all is to be treated on an equal basis with the other 49 States.

Mr. President, this concludes my introductory statement for the bill I introduced today. I ask unanimous consent that this statement, the proposed legislation, and attached documents relating to the legislation be printed in the RECORD.

SCOMM

#22:23

RONALD A. BIRCH
HALL M. HORTON
WILLIAM B. BITTNER
BRUCE MONROE
SUZANNE C. PESTINGER
LLOYD V. ANDERSON
GREGORY C. TAYLOR
ROD CARMAN
RITA T. ALLEE
GORDON F. SCHADT
HARVEY A. LEVIN
JOSEPH M. CHOMSKI
MICHAEL R. SPAAN
RONALD NOEL
CAROL A. JOHNSON
GERALD D. STOLTZ
MICHAEL J. O'BRIEN
JOSEPH W. EVANS
WINSTON S. BURMAN
DIANNE H. PIERSON
E. BUDD SIMPSON
CONSTANCE E. BROOKS
JAN S. OSTROVSKY
WALLER TAYLOR, III

* ADMITTED IN D.C.

LAW OFFICES
BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND MONROE

4400 JENIFER ST., N. W. - SUITE 300

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

(202) 244-4250

TELEX 9-89-2591

July 7, 1978

725 W. FOURTH AVE., SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 279-9403
TELEX 25-356

1200 AIRPORT HEIGHTS DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 270-9501

751 OLD RICHARDSON HWY., SUITE 349
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707
(907) 452-1866

130 SEWARD STREET, SUITE 314
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901
(907) 580-2800

Michael Harvey, Esq.
Chief Counsel
Committee on Energy and
Natural Resources
U.S. Senate
Washington, D. C. 20510

Dear Mike:

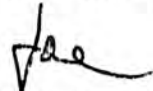
We have prepared the attached two-page summary of the Steering Council for Alaska Lands' positions on d-2, per your request at our June 29, 1978 meeting. It is organized along the lines of the "issue priority schedule" that your Committee has set up for dealing with the Alaska Lands Legislation.

Both Senator Mike Colletta and I appreciated the time you spent with us, as well as your candor. We will continue to work with you and the Committee toward enactment of balanced legislation.

I have included several extra copies of the summary in the event that you may need them.

Cordially,

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER & MONROE


Joseph M. Chomski

JMC/cjh
Enclosures

RECEIVED

JUL 13 1978

STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA LANDS

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
SEN. JOE ORSINI
WALTER PARKER
COMM. ROBERT LERESCHE
JAMES HOFFMAN
C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE



1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

July 7, 1978

Summary of d-2 Policy Positions contained in Working Draft Bill

I. STATE AND NATIVE SELECTIONS

The State of Alaska should be allowed to select its entire 104 million acre entitlement before d-2 withdrawals are made; the Native Selection provisions of H.R. 39 are satisfactory;

II. OIL AND GAS MANAGEMENT

The Arctic Range should be open to a joint federal-private industry study for oil and gas deposits, as well as a Federal-State study of wildlife and ecological values; all new National Wildlife Refuges should be subject to an expedited oil and gas exploration program; oil and gas assessments shall continue throughout all public lands in Alaska;

III. HARDROCK MINERALS

Valid existing rights must be honored, including access to such claims even if through wilderness areas; existing law shall apply to National Wildlife Refuges, Park Preserves, and Forests; Federal mineral assessment shall continue on all public lands;

IV. TRANSPORTATION ACCESS

Existing law is retained for nonwilderness areas; transportation and utility corridors access across wilderness and wilderness study areas must be provided in a workable fashion, not involving Congressional approval;

July 7, 1978

V. SUBSISTENCE/SPORT HUNTING/COMMERCIAL HUNTING

The Title adopted by the House of Representatives is satisfactory as long as the native community continues to support it and certain problems recently raised by the State of Alaska are ironed out;

VI. WILDERNESS

The Steering Council strongly opposes instant wilderness and proposes that 11 million acres be added to the Wilderness Preservation System in Alaska, all of which have already been studied; the Council also believes that wilderness study areas should be chosen selectively;

VII. COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AND OTHER SYSTEMS

The Steering Council urges the Senate to apply the management system adopted in the California Desert Conservation Act to a substantial portion of Alaskan lands; that system was created for fragile ecosystems threatened by the incursion of man, exactly the circumstance facing Alaska's ecosystems; this approach would allow intense management by the Interior Department without precluding multiple use possibilities; the Steering Council also supports the concept of cooperative management and urges passage of the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Region as included in the House bill;

VIII. ANCSA AMENDMENTS

Section 22(e) should be deleted; native corporations and villages should be given acreage compensation where native selected lands are declared navigable water and therefore under Federal control;

IX. BOUNDARIES

The Steering Council supports the general boundary designations proposed by the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, with certain limited amendments recently forwarded by the State of Alaska; the Council proposes approximately 50 million acres of d-2 conservation system unit withdrawals, and approximately 45 million acres of land to be managed by Interior under the California Desert Act management principles;

X. ALASKA LANDS ADVISORY COMMISSION

This Federal-State advisory commission would be created to exist for 10 years and to provide expertise regarding management of the Alaska's conservation system lands, lands adjacent to these areas, and would make recommendations for future cooperative management regions in Alaska;

GAME MANAGEMENT

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands endorses state management of resident game on federally owned lands within Alaska. The Council believes that the state is in a better position to manage this game and that the Statehood Act provides for state management, and the state is willing to assume full responsibility for adequate management.

W I L D E R N E S S

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands is opposed to the blanket designation of large areas of Alaska as wilderness without the traditional careful study including an environmental and economic impact study made on each wilderness proposal.

A C C E S S

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands finds that access for transportation, recreation, and utilities must be guaranteed in all preservation systems designations in Alaska.

M I N E R A L S

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands supports a careful inventory of the mineral potential of those lands which may be included in a management category which would foreclose mineral exploration and development. The Council recommends that Park and Refuge boundaries should be adjusted, where scenic or wildlife values are not preeminent, to exclude mineral provinces.

FOUR SYSTEMS DESIGNATIONS

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands recognizes that there is an existing need for certain lands in the State of Alaska to be classified in traditional preservation system categories and supports the creation in certain areas of new units of National Parks, Refuges, Forests, and Wild and Scenic Rivers in Alaska.

STATE & NATIVE SELECTIONS

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands believes any valid selections made by the state or natives under the Statehood Act or the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act should be honored.

A G R I C U L T U R E

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands finds that large blocks of land with identifiable agricultural potential should be included in management systems which would allow for future agricultural development.

CO - O P E R A T I V E M A N A G E M E N T

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands supports, in order to further sound comprehensive planning, the establishment of co-operative federal-state procedures and/or institutions to make future recommendations or designations on policy, planning, and management of Alaska's federal and state lands.

CONGRESSIONAL REVIEW AMENDMENT

As presently constituted, HR-39 over-emphasized the use of Congress as a final arbiter in Alaska land use decisions and under-emphasizes the administrative process. Clearly, it is sometimes appropriate to have Congress oversee major federal administrative actions. It is not, however, appropriate for Congress to review and approve each and every land use decision covering federal lands in Alaska.

The Steering Council therefore adopts the policy that congressional review of Alaska land decisions made via the administration process as described in the D2 Act and the Administrative Procedures Act, be excluded or at least limited to "major" administrative decisions and that "major" be defined in a restricted manner.

STEERING COUNCIL POLICY POSITION
SUBJECT USGS AND BUREAU OF MINES MINERAL
POTENTIAL MAPS AND DATA

The U.S. Geological Survey is scheduled to release its most current Alaska mineral potential maps -- known as its "Level II" survey -- in January. The United States Bureau of Mines has recently completed its information gathering and drafting of its most current mineral potential data covering Alaska.

It is imperative that the Alaska Lands Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee have before it this most current data before making decisions on acreage withdrawals and mineral exploration, extraction, and access. Therefore, the Steering Council implores the Subcommittee to consider the USGS Level II maps before making decisions in mark-up regarding withdrawals, minerals, and access. Furthermore, the Steering Council requests that the Subcommittee take all steps necessary to acquire and consider Alaska mineral potential data currently in the possession of the U.S. Bureau of Mines before marking-up the D2 proposals before it.

The Steering Council believes the decision effecting exploration and extraction of critical and strategic Alaskan minerals are of great national importance. Any conclusive actions taken without the benefit of current and readily available data must be considered hasty, ill-conceived and not in the best interest of our nation.

"ACCESS" IN HOLDINGS AMENDMENT

Every proposal protects prior existing rights although certain requirements are placed on the holders of those claims in order to keep them. The Council's position is that reasonable access must be guaranteed. Without access there is no protection of prior existing rights.

Adopted

Nov 22

Move that: The D-2 Steering Council hold that HR-39 as represented in the Committee Print of October 28 and as slated for mark-up by the subcommittee has areas which are not in the best interests of Alaska and that we urge the subcommittee to generally amend the mark-up vehicle by substituting elements which will be closer in philosophy to that developed in S1727 and the Land Use Planning Commission proposal.

Odin

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STATE OF ALASKA

THE LEGISLATURE

1978

Legislative
Resolve No.

16

Source

CSSJR 41 am



Relating to the forthcoming action by the U.S. Congress regarding (d)(2) land withdrawals.

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

WHEREAS the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, Section 17(d)(2), specified that the Secretary of the Interior may withdraw up to, but not to exceed, 80 million acres of unreserved public land in the State of Alaska for possible addition to the national park, forest, wildlife refuge, and wild and scenic river systems; and

WHEREAS the U.S. Congress is addressing this issue during the current session; and

WHEREAS a careful inventory of the mineral potential of the land that may be included in a management category, which would foreclose mineral exploration and development, should be undertaken and completed before its designation into a management category; and

WHEREAS access for transportation, recreation, and utilities should be guaranteed in and to all preservation system designations in Alaska; and

WHEREAS, before there is a blanket designation of large areas of Alaska as wilderness, the traditional procedures of the Wilderness Act of 1964 and a careful environmental and economic impact study should be made on each wilderness proposal; and

WHEREAS the 22.5 million acres of commercial forest land in the Interior of Alaska should be considered for designation as national forest, thereby providing federal multiple-use areas within the four systems in the Interior of Alaska; and

WHEREAS large blocks of land with identifiable agricultural potential should be included in management systems which would allow for future agricultural development; and

WHEREAS any valid selections made by the state or Native under the Statehood Act or the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act should be considered before designation of that area under Section 17(d)(2); and

WHEREAS state management of resident game on federally owned land in Alaska should be guaranteed, as the state is in a better position to manage this game and such management was provided for under the Statehood Act; and

WHEREAS the state should be guaranteed the right to rehabilitate, maintain and enhance its fishery resource through fish hatchery and rehabilitation programs on all land and water in the state considered appropriate for such purposes by the state; and

WHEREAS cooperative federal-state procedures or institutions should be established, in accordance with the principles embodied in Section 307(c)(1) of P.L. 92-583, AS 46.40, AS 35.10.020 and AS 35.30, to make future recommendations or designations on policy, planning, and management of Alaska's federal and state land; and

WHEREAS, while it is recognized that there is an existing need for certain land in the State of Alaska to be classified in traditional preservation system categories, the areas under consideration are too large; and

WHEREAS municipalities in the state support the multiple-use concept, which provides a professionally thorough and unbiased analysis of land-use potential and compatibility of uses, giving appropriate weight to economic, social and environmental factors; and

WHEREAS municipalities in the state oppose any legislation that would create instant land-use classifications severely restricting land and resources without consideration for other land-use potential;

BE IT RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature formally opposes the provisions of H.R. 39 as originally submitted, the recommended changes proposed by Secretary Andrus, and the committee substitute proposed by Congressman Seiberling, which will designate vast Alaska acreage in single-purpose use systems, precluding the opportunity to further evaluate these areas to satisfy national needs or the opportunity for state selections; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the passage of this bill without (1) a careful mineral inventory and guaranteed access provisions; (2) traditional environmental and economic impact studies; (3) provisions for future agricultural development; (4) creation of new national forests in the Interior of Alaska; (5) completion of the selection process of the state and Natives; (6) state game management as guaranteed under the Statehood Act; (7) a guarantee of the state's right to rehabilitate, maintain and enhance its fisheries resource through fish hatchery and rehabilitation programs on all land and water in the state con-

sidered appropriate for such purposes by the state; and (8) cooperative federal-state planning and development, would be against the best interests of the citizens of the state and nation alike; and be it

FURTHER RESOLVED that the Alaska State Legislature urges the United States Congress to adopt a version of the Alaska National Interest Lands Act which will incorporate the desires and needs of Alaskan citizens, as expressed in this resolution.

COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Jimmy Carter, President of the United States; the Honorable Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, and all members of that committee; Representative Morris K. Udall, Chairman, House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee, and all members of that committee; and to the Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U.S. Senators, and the Honorable Don Young, U.S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in Congress.

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SENATE JOURNAL

February 23, 1978

CS The question being: "Shall amendment No. 2 be adopted?"
SJR The roll was called with the following result:

41		
am	Yeas: 3	Ferguson, Hohman, Sackett
	Nays: 15	Croft, Hackney, Huber, Kerttula, Meland, Orsini, Poland, Ray, Sumner, Willis, Ziegler, Bradley, Butrovich, Colletta, Rader
	Excused: 2	Rodey, Tillion

and so, amendment No. 2 was not adopted.

Senator Colletta moved and asked unanimous consent that the Rules be suspended and COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. Without objection, it was so ordered.

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended was read the third time.

The question being: "Shall COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended (Forthcoming action by U. S. Congress regarding (d)(2) land withdrawals) pass the Senate?" The roll was called with the following result:

Yeas: 16	Hackney, Hohman, Huber, Kerttula, Meland, Orsini, Poland, Ray, Sumner, Willis, Ziegler, Bradley, Butrovich, Colletta, Croft, Rader
Nays: 2	Ferguson, Sackett
Excused: 2	Rodey, Tillion

and so, COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended passed the Senate and was referred to the Secretary for engrossment.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

SS Senator Kerttula moved and asked unanimous consent that
SB the referral on SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 107
107 (North Slope Haul Road) to the State Affairs Committee, be waived. Without objection, SPONSOR SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE BILL NO. 107 will be referred to the Finance Committee.

April 5, 1972

SCR SENATE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 90 (tenth annual Girls' State at Sitka) which had been referred to the Rules Committee for placement on the calendar (page 722 of the journal) was read the second time.

The question being: "Shall SCR 90 pass the House?"
The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 39 Akers, Anderson, Beirne, Bennett, Bradley, Brown, Buchholdt, Carpenter, Chatterton, Cotten, Cowper, Dankworth, Duncan, Eliason, Freeman, Gardiner, Gruening, Guy, Haugen, Hayes, Kelly, Lethin, Lovseth, McKinnon, Malone, Meekins, Miles, Miller, Nakak, Ose, Osterback, Parr, Phillips, Rhode, Rudd, Schaeffer, Snider, Swanson, Urion.

Nays: 0

Excused: 1 Smith.

And so, SCR 90 passed the House.

Mr. Kelly gave notice of reconsideration of his vote on SCR 90 on the next legislative day.

CS COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended (forthcoming action by the U.S. Congress regarding (d)(2) land withdrawals) was read the second time with the Resources Committee report (page 710 of the journal).

Mr. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 (same title) be adopted in lieu of CS SJR 41 am.

Mr. Urion objected.

The question being: "Shall HCS CS SJR 41 be adopted in lieu of CS SJR 41 am?" The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 9 Akers, Anderson, Duncan, Malone, Meekins, Miller, Nakak, Osterback, Schaeffer.

Nays: 30 Beirne, Bennett, Bradley, Brown, Buchholdt, Carpenter, Chatterton, Cotten, Cowper, Dankworth, Eliason, Freeman, Gardiner, Gruening, Guy, Haugen, Hayes, Kelly, Lethin, Lovseth, McKinnon, Miles, Ose, Parr, Phillips, Rhode, Rudd, Snider, Swanson, Urion.

April 5, 1972

HOUSE JOURNAL

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Excused: 1 Smith.

Mr. Guy changed his vote from yea to nay.

And so, the motion failed.

Amendment No. 1 by Snider:

Page 3, line 28: This Resolution should pass only after the Senate has passed all House bills.

Mr. Snider moved and asked unanimous consent that amendment No. 1 be withdrawn. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

Mr. Miller moved and asked unanimous consent that CS SJR 41 amended be considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed on final passage. There being no objection, it was so ordered.

CS SJR 41 am was read the third time

The question being: "Shall CS SJR 41 am pass the House?"
The roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas: 28 Bennett, Bradley, Brown, Carpenter, Chatterton, Cotten, Cowper, Dankworth, Duncan, Eliason, Freeman, Gardiner, Gruening, Haugen, Hayes, Kelly, Lethin, Lovseth, McKinnon, Meekins, Miles, Ose, Parr, Phillips, Rhode, Rudd, Swanson, Urion.

Nays: 11 Akers, Anderson, Beirne, Buchholdt, Guy, Malone, Miller, Nakak, Osterback, Schaeffer, Snider.

Excused: 1 Smith.

And so, CS SJR 41 am passed the House.

Mr. Schaeffer gave notice of reconsideration of his vote on CS SJR 41 am on the next legislative day.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

HOUSE BILL NO. 645 (supplemental appropriations to the Department of Natural Resources; effective date) and the Senate amendment, namely, SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE BILL NO. 645 (Finance) (supplemental appropriations to the Department of Natural Resources and Office of the Governor; effective date) (page 745 of the journal)

CS
SJR
41
am

118
645

February 22, 1978

February 22, 1978

SENATE JOURNAL

317

Senator Colletta moved and asked unanimous consent that the roll call on the passage of SENATE BILL NO. 460 be considered the roll call on the effective date clause. Without objection, it was so ordered.

SB
460

SENATE BILL NO. 460 was referred to the Secretary for engrossment.

SECOND READING OF SENATE RESOLUTIONS

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 (Forthcoming action by U.S. Congress regarding (d)(2) land withdrawals) was read the second time.

SJR
41

Senator Poland moved and asked unanimous consent for the adoption of the Resources Committee Substitute offered on page 301. Without objection, the Committee Substitute was adopted.

CS
SJR
41

COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 was read the second time.

Senator Orsini offered the following amendment No. 1:

Page 2, line 15: after "established" insert

" , in accordance with the principles embodied in Sec. 307(c)(1) of PL 92-583, AS 46.40, AS 35.10.020, and AS 35.30."

Senator Orsini moved for the adoption of amendment No. 1. Senator Ray objected.

The question being: "Shall amendment No. 1 be adopted?" On voice vote, the Chair was in doubt and the roll was taken with the following result:

Yeas:	11	Bradley, Colletta, Hackney, Hohman, Meland, Orsini, Poland, Rader, Sumner, Willis, Ziegler
Nays:	5	Ferguson, Huber, Ray, Rodey, Sackett
Absent:	2	Croft, Kerttula
Excused:	2	Butrovich, Tillion

and so, amendment No. 1 was adopted.

CS
SJR
41
am

February 22, 1978

February 22, 1978

CE Senator Colletta moved and asked unanimous consent that
 SJ the Rules be suspended and COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE
 43 JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended be considered engrossed,
 and advanced to third reading and placed on final passage.
 Senator Ferguson objected. Senator Colletta withdrew his
 motion.

and so, SENATE JOINT
 and was referred to

Senator Ferguson offered the following amendment No. 2.

Page 2, lines 7, 8 and 9: Delete

Senator Ferguson moved for the adoption of amendment No. 2.
 Senator Orsini objected.

Senator Colletta moved
 the Citation - Cong.
 Senator Ferguson, by
 the Citation was ap-
 for transmittal to

Senator Kerttula called the Senate, then withdrew the call.

The President stated that without objection, COMMITTEE
 SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended
 and pending amendment No. 2 would be held until February 23.
 Senator Orsini objected, then withdrew his objection.
 There being no further objection, COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR
 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 41 amended will appear on the
 February 23 calendar in second reading.

Senator Colletta moved
 the Citation - The 1
 Championships by Rep
 approved. On unanim
 approved and referre
 the House.

SJE SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45 (Proposed Internal Revenue
 45 Service regulations relating to state deferred compensation
 plans and supporting H.R. 10746) was read the second time.

The President stated
 indefinitely as speci

Senator Colletta moved and asked unanimous consent that the
 Rules be suspended and SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45 be
 considered engrossed, advanced to third reading and placed
 on final passage. Without objection, it was so ordered.

Special Committee

Senator Hoh
 Senator Rod
 Senator Rad
 Senator Sac
 Senator Sum

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45 was read the third time.

Special Committee Opportunities

Senator Sum
 Senator Ferg
 Senator Pola
 Senator Sack
 Senator Zieg

The question being: "Shall SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45
 Proposed Internal Revenue Service regulations relating to
 state deferred compensation plans and supporting H.R. 10746)
 pass the Senate?" The roll was taken with the following
 result:

Yeas: 17 Bradley, Colletta, Ferguson,
 Hackney, Hohman, Huber, Kerttula,
 Meland, Orsini, Poland, Rader,
 Ray, Rodey, Sackett, Summer,
 Willis, Ziegler

Nays: 0

Absent: 1 Croft

Excused: 2 Butrovich, Tillion

Special Committee

Senator Ray,
 Senator Kert
 Senator Coll

scomm

#22:25

11/18/79
 12/15/79
 copies
 of everything from
 11/20 info affect full
 computer to see Bremer
 in New York this week.
 Steve DC (112) 244-0139

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
SEN. JOE ORSINI
WALTER PARKER
COMM. ROBERT LERESCHE
CARL JACK
C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE



1018 WEST 8TH AVENUE, SUITE 425
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUGH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Sharon Long
FROM: Marcie Sharrock
DATE: January 7, 1979
RE: Lou Harris Contract

Letter of agreement signed May 12, 1978. Work completed and Billings received as follows:

May 23, 1978	\$14,750.00
June 8, 1978	<u>14,750.00</u>
	\$29,500.00.

Cowper letter to Harris regarding non-payment and to suit dated July 12, 1978.

Current status unknown, but Council voted to allow Cowper to make arrangements with Dick Dresner of National Center for Telephone Research (signer of 5/12/78 letter of agreement) to settle payment of bill.

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

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C. C. HAWLEY
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1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 435
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUGH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: SHARON LONG
FROM: MARCIE *ml*
DATE: NOVEMBER 1, 1978
RE: HARRIS POLL CONTRACT

MYRTE CHARNEY HAS INFORMED ME THAT NO AGENCY OF THE STATE, BY LAW, MAY PLACE APPROPRIATED FUNDS IN SAVINGS OR ESCROW IN ORDER TO EARN INTEREST. THE STATE EARNS INTEREST ON GENERAL FUND AND PERMANENT FUND MONIES.

THE \$29,500.00 HARRIS BILLING WILL REMAIN AS A PERMANENT ENCUMBERANCE ON THE BOOKS UNTIL THE ISSUE IS SETTLED.

IF A SUIT IS FILED, BOTH PARTIES COULD AGREE TO COURT ACTION TO PLACE FUNDS IN ESCROW.

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
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SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
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1018 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 435
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

FROM: Sharon Long *SL*
TO: Pat Costello
DATE: January 11, 1979
RE: Lou Harris Poll --
Payment consideration

Attached please find the applicable portion of the transcribed minutes of the meeting of the Steering Council for Alaska Lands held in Juneau, December 5, 1978. Page three (3) treats payment for work performed under the contract and Chairman Cowper's authorization by the Council for negotiation of partial payment directly to Richard Dresner.

1 MR. COWPER: He's the one that actually did the
2 work.

3 MR. LeRESCHÉ: You mean the phone calls?

4 MR. COWPER: Yeah, he's the one that actually
5 conducted the poll and put the thing together and sent it to
6 us. And then after the Secretary's office telephoned Harris,
7 Harris then went in and changed -- changed the.....

8 MR. LeRESCHÉ: This guy wrote the first
9 interpretation, though?

10 MR. COWPER: Yeah, the interpretation of the
11 poll, yeah.

12 MR. LeRESCHÉ: I agree.

13 MR. COWPER: So, I mean, he didn't -- he didn't
14 do any wrong. I mean, he got (INDISCERNIBLE) by Harris, as
15 well as -- as we did.

16 Has anybody -- okay, are -- are there further
17 comments on that? ~~Okay, if there are no further comments, I'd~~
18 ~~like to move to ask unanimous consent that I be authorized --~~
19 ~~I say, me, because I'm on the East Coast more than most people~~
20 ~~in the group -- that I be authorized to negotiate a settlement~~
21 ~~as to Mr. Gresner, (phon.) up to an amount which is up to whatever~~
22 ~~he would've gotten from Mr. Harris. Is there objection to~~
23 ~~that course of action? Okay, hearing no objection, I will~~
24 ~~pursue that settlement.~~

25 There is a packet on everybody's desk and it

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN L. YERBACK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
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C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE



1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 425
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/18

[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: PAT COSTELLO
FROM: MARCIE SHARROCK *ML*
DATE: SEPTEMBER 25, 1978
RE: HARRIS POLL

PER OUR CONVERSATION ON FRIDAY, I AM SENDING YOU
A COPY OF THE BIRCH MEMORANDUM ON THE REVISED HARRIS
SURVEY, THAT IS REFERRED TO IN REPRESENTATIVE COWPER'S
LETTER OF ^{July}~~MAY~~ 12, 1978 TO LOU HARRIS.

ENCLOSURE

LAW OFFICES

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND MONROE

4400 JENIFER ST., N. W. - SUITE 300

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

(202) 244-4250

TELEX 9-89-2591

733 W. FIFTH AVE., SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 279-6403
TELEX 25-358

1200 AIRPORT HEIGHTS DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 279-9301

721 OLD HIGHWAY 96 HWY. SUITE 201
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-1008

130 SEWARD STREET, SUITE 214
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 244-2400

MEMORANDUM

To: Sharon Long

Date: June 28, 1978

Revised Harris Survey

This evening we received the attached revised Harris poll analysis. We believe that it is so flawed with errors, both analytical and mathematical, that Harris will again have to revise it. We will be in contact with his organization shortly and will, of course, provide you with any changes made subsequent to the survey version below.

We have also completed a memorandum that points out the gross errors of commission and omission in this "amended" Harris poll. That memorandum is attached.


Joseph M. Chomski

LAW OFFICES

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND MONROE

4400 JENIFER ST., N. W. - SUITE 300

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

(202) 244-4250

TELEX 9-89-2591

733 W. FOURTH AVE., SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 279-1403
TELEX 26-350

1210 AIRPORT HEIGHTS DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 279-9501

751 OLD BIRCHMOUNT HWY., SUITE 2411
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701
(907) 452-1096

130 SEWARD STREET, SUITE 214
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801
(907) 246-2850

MEMORANDUM

To:

Date: June 28, 1978

Changes in Analysis
"A Study of National Opinions of Alaska Park Lands"
Louis Harris & Associates, Inc.

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands commissioned Louis Harris and Associates, Inc. to conduct a national survey to determine the American public's opinion on the Alaska parklands legislation. On June 20, the Steering Council sponsored a press conference at which Mr. Richard Dresner, Vice President of the Louis Harris organization, explained the "final" results of the poll and distributed 300 copies of the survey and analysis.

Sometime the next day, Louis Harris informed the Alaskan press that the results of the poll announced the day before would be revised and described certain changes in his analysis. At no time did Harris inform his client, the Steering Council, of the proposed changes.

June 28, 1978

Page 2

Harris Poll - Changes in Analysis

The following analysis quotes the changes and shows how each change misrepresents the data collected by the Harris organization. The only conclusion is that the original analysis was fairly accurate and that the changes are generally unwarranted. Some of the changes are absolutely unsupported by the data.

The first revision occurs on page 1 of the Introduction. After the first sentence, the remainder of the analysis is deleted and the following is inserted:

"But a majority (67%) of the public is generally unaware of the legislation currently pending in Congress. Among the 32% who had heard, there was overwhelming support for it, (67% favor, 16% oppose). In addition, after being read the following statement, 'In Washington, the Congress is now writing legislation which would create national parks and refuges on Federal lands in Alaska totaling over 100 million acres. Do you think that this is a good idea?' The remainder of our sample thought that such legislation would be a good idea by 57% to 16%. Overall, then, it is clear that the American public supports the general type of legislation currently before Congress. When asked why they favor such legislation, (57%) volunteered that the preservation of Alaska ecology is top priority."

The revised analysis concluding that the American public overwhelmingly supports the Alaska National Interest Lands legislation misrepresents the data. Of those questioned, 67% had not even heard of the legislation. When they were given the description quoted above, 51% thought it was a "good idea", but a sizeable minority (32%) were not certain and 16.9% were opposed. Moreover, the 33% of the population who had "heard" of Alaska Lands legislation were not queried as to whether they knew of the particulars of any of the bills. From such figures, it is unfair to conclude that there is "overwhelming support" for any bill.

Harris Poll - Changes in Analysis

The last sentence in the introductory analysis is totally dishonest. Nowhere in the poll are the respondents given the opportunity to set priorities. Nowhere in a question or response were the words "top priority" ever used. Secondly, the last sentence stating that a majority (57%) volunteered that preservation of Alaska ecology is of top priority, misrepresents the data. The ecological reasons given to favor such legislation show that 45% of the whole sample rather than 57% favor the general concept for ecological reasons. This question included respondents favoring either the bill or the concept, which was roughly 1/2 of those polled. Not all the responses explaining why they favored the concept were ecological. By no stretch of the imagination can one conclude that more than 1/2 of the respondents believed that the ecological reasons are of top priority. Thirdly, no question in the poll gave a summary of the legislation pending before Congress. The only description of Alaska land legislation is contained in the question quoted above. The statement that the public supports such legislation extracts conclusions which are not in the poll.

The revised analysis has been slanted in favor of the Administration position by asking questions about the concept of creating parks and wildlife refuges and then transferring the data to H.R. 39. Note that the revised analysis refers to "the general type of legislation pending before Congress" (page 1), "the type of legislation" before Congress" (page 2), and "the bill passed by the House" (page 3). This is a dishonest use of data which is derived from one question in the poll. That question (question #2) refers only to legislation "Congress is now writing".

On pages 2, 7, and 8, Harris deletes the following phrase dealing with cost-effectiveness:

"and the pipeline route is the only cost-effective way of getting the oil and gas to the market",

on the grounds that the question of cost-effectiveness was never part of the poll.

June 20, 1978

Page 4

Harris Poll - Changes in Analysis

This is untrue. Question 10 of the poll reads as follows:

"If oil or gas is discovered in an area which is adjacent to a national park or wildlife refuge, and a pipeline across the national park or refuge is the only cost-effective way of delivering the oil or gas to market, which statement most accurately reflects your views of pipeline construction?"

The above sentence was deleted from three pages and should have been kept, because it was one of the qualifications to the responses.

On page 3 Harris adds another sentence at the end of the last paragraph which reads as follows:

"Despite the majority who favor the bill passed by the House, the public would like to see a broadening of legislation, in particular allowing access to the park areas."

No question in the poll ever refers to "the bill passed by the House". This first clause of this sentence is an outright falsehood. It also ignores the responses regarding access for oil and gas, mining, as well as several other values referred to in the poll, all of which run counter to the policies embodied in H.R. 39.

The most blatant error in the revised analysis occurs on page 11. Under the category 3.7 Parklands Services, Harris rewrites the analysis to read as follows:

"The Federal government is planning to spend little or no funds to provide for new trails, way stations, rough vehicle roads, and other such services in the new parks or wilderness areas created by this legislation classifying Alaska lands. (89% say that no access shall be provided and 42% say that very little access shall be provided.) On the other hand, a sizeable minority (44%) say that all these methods should be provided."

June 28, 1978

Page 5

Harris Poll - Changes in Analysis

The Harris revisions grossly distort the data collected. First, Harris clouds the distinction between access to parks and services in parks. His data shows that only 8% of the respondents want no parkland services. Only on wilderness lands are there no park services, so this response could be read as a rejection of wilderness. The data shows that 86% of the public wants at least some parkland services. 89% is probably a mathematical or typographical misprint, and 8% is the number intended (see computer printout data to question #15).

With regard to access to parks, the data is clear. Even in the revised survey, Harris concedes that "By an impressive ratio, 78% to 16%, the American public feels that the new national parks in Alaska ought to be accessible to the American public." (page 10) In fact, 67% want motorized access to parks. Only 6.9% want no access to parks.

CONCLUSION

In our opinion, the Harris amendments to the first "final analysis" are not supported by the data and are extremely misleading.

Constance E. Brooks

Constance E. Brooks

Joseph M. Chomski

Joseph M. Chomski

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
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C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE



1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801]

May 5, 1978

Mr. Dick Dresner
National Center for Telephone
Research
250 West 57th Street
New York, N. Y. 10019

Dear Mr. Dresner,

Based upon representations in the letter of April 28, 1978, we are in agreement, and hereby commission you to proceed with the national survey.

The Steering Council's liaison to your firm will be Michael Rowan of Rowan Group Inc.

We propose a two-part payment scheme, half now and half at the conclusion of the study and the delivery of 20 copies of the final report to us.

Please send us an invoice for the first half and we will remit. Thank you for your interest in this study, and your responsive proposal.

Sincerely,

Steve Cowper

SCC/SL/b11

RECEIVED

MAY 22 1978

STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA LANDS

from: S2 Council

NATIONAL CENTER FOR TELEPHONE RESEARCH
A DIVISION OF LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

1 page of 4

RICHARD DRESHER, President
LESLIE GRENE
BARBARA KELENAN
ROBERT J. MOSS

April 28, 1978

Representative Steve Cowper,
Chairman
Steering Council for Alaska Land
c/o The Finance Committee
Alaska State Legislature
The Capitol Building
Juneau, Alaska

Dear Mr. Cowper:

Based on my conversation with Mike Rowan about your need for a national sample, we can conduct a survey with a cross-section of 2,000 people in the continental United States and Hawaii that would last approximately 10-12 minutes in length, comprised of between 50-60 questions for \$29,500. This price includes:

- writing and pretesting of questionnaires
- 2,000 interviews of 10-12 minutes
- coding, editing and supervision
- cross-tabulations of all data
- a verbal report of the findings
- a comprehensive written report with annotated tables

METHODOLOGY

Respondents will be chosen by a newly developed application of random digit dialing. Respondents will be located in each area according to the first five (5) digits of their telephone numbers. The last two (2) digits will be randomly varied before dialing so as to include the population of unlisted and non-listed numbers in the sampling frame. This

Cooper

becomes especially important in light of data showing that as much as 40% of some demographic groups have unlisted telephone numbers.

FIELDWORK

All interviews will be conducted at National Center for Telephone Research, where strict controls are in effect to ensure the collection of high quality data. Tight supervision will be maintained, with every interviewer monitored per interview session and evaluated for his or her performance.

Only trained, experienced interviewers will be on the phones. Before working at NCTR, each interviewer receives a manual outlining the procedures used at the Center and explaining the techniques and practices of survey interviewing on the telephone. Additionally, each interviewer attends a personal training session with the Director of Field Services, during which the manual is reviewed and the trainee monitors an experienced interviewer for instructional purposes. Several calls are then made under close supervision. Interviews are checked against the supervisor's questionnaire and additional instruction is given if required. After a trial period, only interviewers able to attain a satisfactory level of performance will be employed.

Before fieldwork begins, all interviewers will receive a thorough briefing during which the questionnaire is reviewed, any special instructions or changes in the questionnaire are cited, and, for probing purposes, the intent of open-ended questions is explained. Needless to say, strict confidentiality will be maintained, and study sponsorship will not be disclosed to either interviewers or respondents.

CODING AND EDITING

Completed questionnaires will be edited three times before keypunching: once by the interviewer immediately after the interview; again by the supervisor during the interview session; and finally by the coders just prior to coding. Also, the study analyst will review a portion

3 page of 4
Casper

of the questionnaires at both the interview and coding stages. Missing data, incomplete or uncomprehensible responses, or failure to follow instructions will be remedied as soon as possible following completion of the interview. If necessary, call backs will be made to obtain satisfactory questionnaires.

Open-ended response coding will be conducted at NCTR under the guidance of the coding supervisor and the study analyst. As a test of code reliability and coder accuracy approximately 20 percent of all questionnaires will be check-coded.

The data will be keypunched, computer processed and presented in standard crosstabulations at each quarter. Additionally, beginning with the second cross-section, a printout will be generated containing the various trend data comparisons.

I look forward to working with you on this project.

Sincerely,

Dick Dresner

Dick Dresner

DD:mk

1/24/78
Cowper

DEAR MR. DRESNER,

Based upon your representations in the letter of April 28, 1978, we are in agreement, and hereby commission you to proceed with the national survey.

The Steering Council's liaison to your firm will be Michael Rowan of Rowan Group Inc.

We propose a two-part payment scheme, half now and half at the conclusion of the study and the delivery of 20 copies of the final report to us.

Please send us an invoice for the first half and we will remit. Thank you for your interest in this study, and your responsive proposal.

Sincerely,

SC

MARY:

YOUR ARE ABOUT TO RECEIVE VIA TELECOPIER THREE (3) ITEMS:

- (1) LETTER FROM DRESNER TO COWPER
- (2) RESPONSE TO DRESNER'S LETTER FROM COWPER BY LONG
- (3) AND A QUESTIONNAIRE TO BE SENT TO DRESNER

PLEASE DO THE FOLLOWING: A.S.A.P. MONDAY MORN 5/8/78

TELECOPY THE RESPONSE SIGNED BY COWPER AND QUESTIONNAIRE TO DRESNER'S SECRETARY GLORIA. SHE HAS ACCESS TO A "QWIT 1200" AND CAN RECEIVE FROM YOUR XEROX 200 TELECOPIER AT 6 MINUTES. PLEASE CALL HER FIRST AND ALERT HER: (212) 541-6430 AND ASK HER WHAT HER CODE # IS.

IF YOU HAVE ANY QUESTIONS PLEASE CALL ME OR SHARON LONG

BECKY TISCHER

SEND US A COPY OF THE SIGNED LETTER FROM COWPER.

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
SEN. JOE ORSINI
WALTER PARKER
COMM. ROBERT LERESCHE
JAMES HOFFMAN
C. C. HAWLEY
DAVE CLINE



1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE B
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

To: Legislative Affairs
Attn: Pat Costello

From: Sharon Long

Re: National Survey Research

Date: May 16, 1978

At our May 3, 1978 meeting the Council approved a national public opinion poll to be conducted by Louis Harris and Associates for approximately thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000.00). Attached is an agreement between that firm and the Council to conduct that survey.

NATIONAL CENTER FOR TELEPHONE RESEARCH

A DIVISION OF LOUIS HARRIS AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

RICHARD DRESNER, PRESIDENT
LESLIE GREENE
BARBARA KELEMAN
ROBERT J. MOSS

May 12, 1978

Ms. Sharon Long
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
1016 West 6th Avenue
Suite B
Anchorage, Alaska 99811

Dear Ms. Long:

Based upon your letter, National Center for Telephone Research agrees to conduct 1200 interviews across the United States and 100 interviews in each of the eight states listed in your letter of May 5.

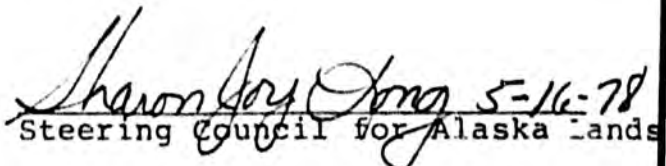
The price for this study is \$29,500. This price includes:

- final editing and construction of your questionnaire draft;
- interviewing and supervision;
- editing and coding of completed questionnaires;
- keypunching;
- computer work (This includes 2 printouts.); and
- a written summary of our findings.

If this letter is agreeable to you, please sign below and return one copy to us. The other copy is for your records.



Dick Dresner, President
National Center for Telephone
Research



Steering Council for Alaska Lands

DD/gh

SCOMM

#22.26

7676
*Land, Alaska Native
Land Claims*

Alaska Native Land Claims

by

Robert D. Arnold

with

Janet Archibald
Margie Bauman
Nancy Yaw Davis
Robert A. Frederick
Paul Gaskin
John Havelock
Gary Holthaus
Chris McNeil
Thomas Richards, Jr.
Howard Rock
Rosita Worl

With a Foreword by Emil Notti

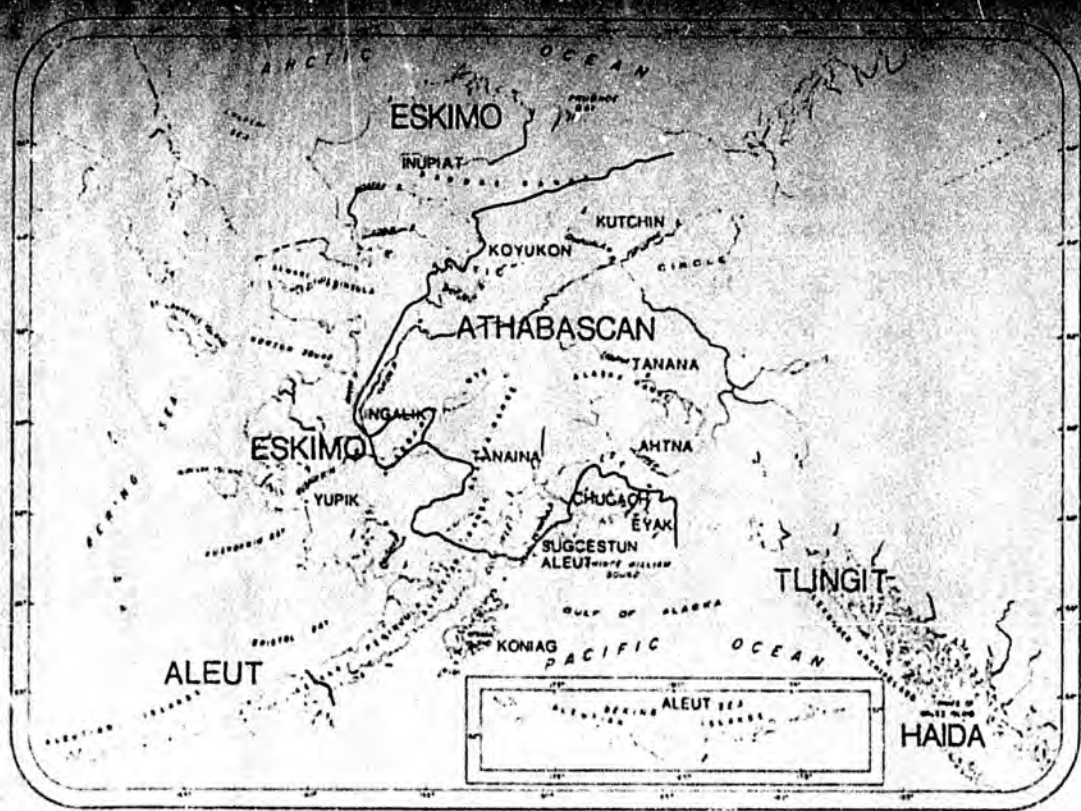
the alaska native  foundation

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Wendell Oswalt, Alaskan Eskimos, 1967

MAP 2 GENERALIZED GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION OF ESKIMOS, INDIANS AND ALEUTS IN ALASKA

Most Aleuts lived in coastal villages on islands named after them stretching 1,000 miles across the North Pacific. Some few lived at the lower end of the Alaska Peninsula.

Aleuts

The population of about 15,000 Aleuts lived in numerous small villages, most of which were located on the Bering Sea side of the islands. One island, Umnak, once had 16 villages. A typical village was made up of six or seven houses; each household consisted of 20 to 30 people who were related to one another. Their houses were half underground and covered with a warm dome of sod.

Every village with its cluster of houses had its own sea hunting areas, which had to be respected by other villages. Use of these areas without permission meant war.

Adult men hunted seals, sea lions, and whales in the open sea from kayaks, perhaps the most seaworthy of watercraft. Roots, berries, birds, and eggs were available on the land. The food resources of the Aleuts were so abundant that anyone who could walk, young or old, could survive by gathering food from the beaches and the reefs.

The material culture of the Aleuts included 30 kinds of different harpoon heads and a great variety of nets and darts. Rainproof clothes made of sea mammal gut and wooden hats (often highly decorated) were useful in this rainy and foggy territory. Baskets of finely woven grasses were used for many purposes.

Dentalium and amber were so highly prized for ornamental purposes the Aleuts used them in trade. Their trade took them great distances — and there was always risk, for they might run into enemies on the way.

The Aleuts also had considerable knowledge of the human body. They had surgeons who could perform operations, and they skillfully embalmed the dead before respectfully burying them in caves.



Sarychev's Voyages

Man and woman of Unalaska, 1780's

Aleuts spoke three distinct dialects which were remotely related to the Eskimo language. Aleuts and Eskimos may have spoken the same language a few thousand years earlier but isolation from one another led to differences in languages and cultures over time.

According to anthropologist J. Ellis Ransom, the Aleut word "Alaxaxaq" is the origin of the word "Alaska." Its meaning was the mainland — "the object toward which the action of the sea is directed."

Koniags and others

The people of Kodiak Island, the southern Kenai Peninsula, and the Prince William Sound area were similar to Aleuts in their general lifeways and in their reliance upon sea mammals. These people — the Koniag, the Sugcestun, and the Chugach — were to consider themselves in the 20th century as Aleuts. In language and physical type they showed a clear relationship to Eskimos.



Alaska State Museum, Juneau (Sarychev's Voyages)

Russian portraits of Koniag man and woman, 1780's

By far the largest of these groups was the Koniag. According to anthropologist Wendell Oswalt, most of the 6,500 Koniag people lived on Kodiak Island, but some lived opposite the island on the Alaska Peninsula. Their population density may have been the greatest of any group in Alaska. Both the Chugach of Prince William Sound and the Sugcestun Aleuts on the Kenai Peninsula appear to have been far fewer in number.

Two major groups of Indians lived along the Gulf of Alaska, on the islands of the Alexander Archipelago, and on the mainland bordering Canada. Most of this territory — from Controller Bay southward — was the home of the Tlingits. Haidas lived principally on Prince of Wales Island (and on Canada's Queen Charlotte Island to the south).

Tlingits and Haidas

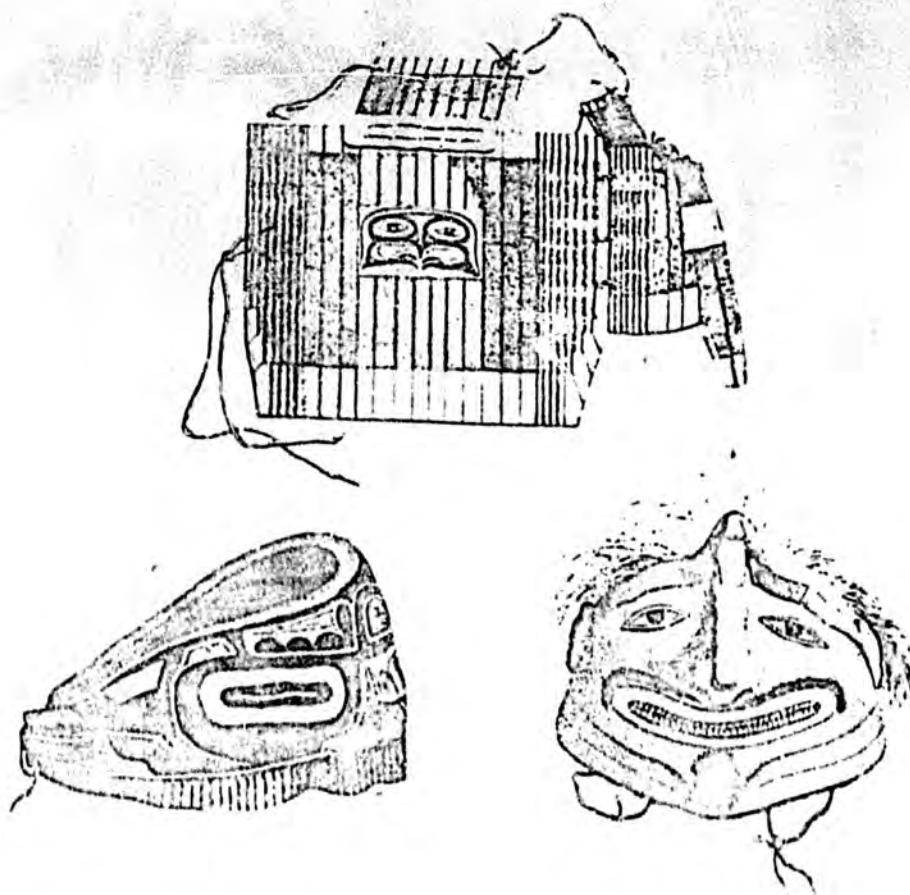
Tlingits and Haidas spoke different languages and each culture had unique features, but there were many similarities. The economy of both was based primarily on the harvesting of fish. At least a dozen species of saltwater fish were caught, including salmon, halibut, cod, and candle fish. Shellfish and sea mammals were also harvested. Unlike Aleuts, they did not pursue the whale. Many species of land plants were named and utilized. No famines are known to have existed in this richly endowed, wooded, warm and rainy area.

Because of the abundant resources available, large villages were possible. An estimated 10,000 Tlingits lived in 14 major territories. Winter villages sometimes included as many as 700 persons.

Because their area was so rich in resources which could readily be obtained, a surplus could be acquired. This allowed

time for extensive art work, large competitive potlatches, and long trading expeditions.

Their material culture included much wood working, large houses, fish traps, and wrap-around clothing. Their art style included the display of both sides of an animal figure on a flat surface. The head and face of the animal were often emphasized in size.



Tlingit armor and masks, 1805

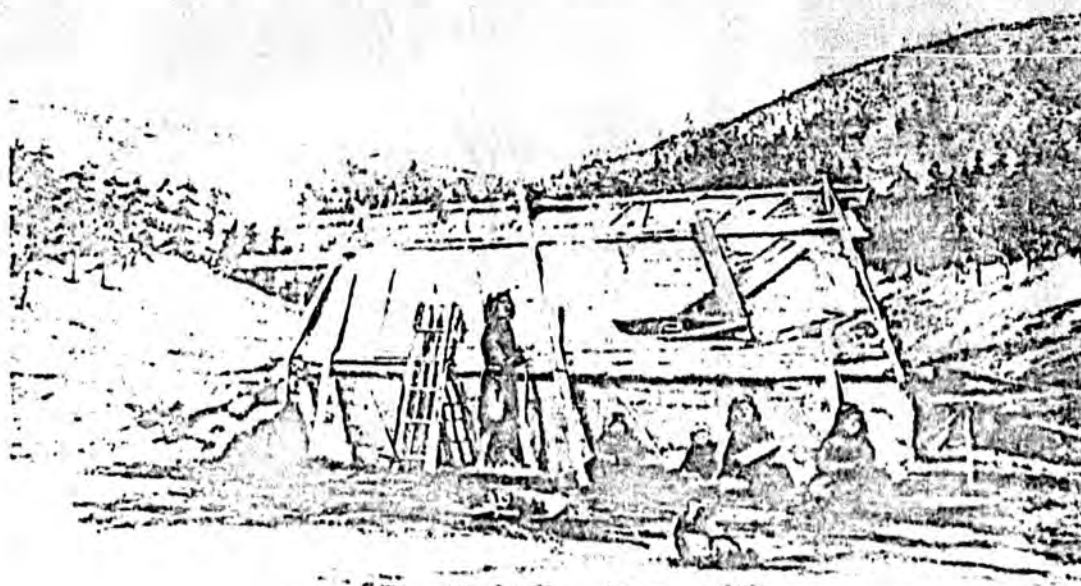
Lisianski's Voyages

Trading occurred up and down the coast as far south as California and through passes into the interior of Alaska and Canada. Some of the goods obtained on these expeditions and much of the stored surplus food were given away at potlatches -- competitive festive occasions given for many purposes such as honoring the dead, establishing prestige and reputation, changing a name, absolving an insult, avoiding open conflict, or completing a house.

Both groups of Indians had many subdivisions. Within Tlingit villages there were clans and these were further subdivided. Generally speaking, clans owned names, songs, crests, berry patches, clam beaches, fishing areas, and trade routes. Violation of these rights could and did lead to warfare.

The vast interior of Alaska in the 18th century was the home of several thousand Athabascans. They lived along the rivers, generally in or near wooded areas, but their territories included a variety of landscape and terrain. Only three were located near and along the coast.

Among the major groups of Athabascans were the Kutchin, Tanana, Koyukon, Ingalik, Ahtna, and Tanaina. The Kutchin lived in the northeastern interior along the Yukon, Chandalar, and Porcupine rivers and their tributaries. To their south lived the Tanana, principally along the river of the same name. To the west lived the Koyukon, along the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers, and the Ingalik, in a small area along the Yukon and Anvik rivers. The Ahtna lived along the Copper River, including at its mouth. The Tanaina lived in the area surrounding Cook Inlet north of Kachemak Bay.



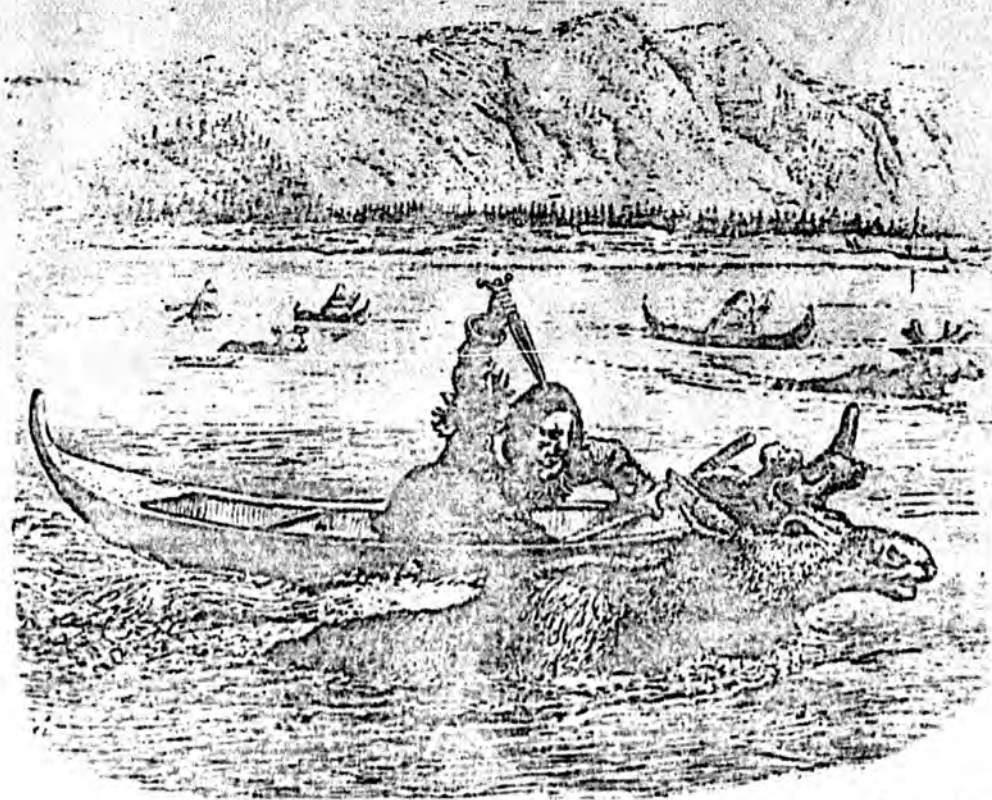
Copper River Athabascans at Tatal, 1885

Allen's Explorations

One very small group of Athabascan-related peoples lived on the coast between the territory of the Chugach and the Tlingit. These were the Eyak. Their culture was a blend of Chugach and interior Athabascan.

Each of these groups was made up of people who spoke one or another of several Athabascan languages and who occupied a common territory. The groups were not organized as tribes.

For most Athabascans the village was the basic social unit. This was often only a winter village. In the summer, bands of people who were related to one another would separate to move to fishing camps. Depending upon the game resources available, they might also separate into smaller groups for hunting.



Whymper's Travels

Athabascans hunting moose, Yukon River, 1867

All Athabascans hunted, fished, and gathered, but there was variety among the groups depending upon their locations. The Ingalik, for instance, relied heavily for subsistence upon the seasonal run of salmon in their rivers; hunting moose and small game animals was supplementary. The Kutchin, on the other hand, depended principally upon moose, caribou, bear, goats, and sheep; fishing, for them, was supplementary. The Tanaina, the only Athabascans along the coast, were hunters of the beluga whale and seal, as well as land animals. They were also fishermen.

To the extent that Athabascans depended upon large land animals, they faced an uncertainty of subsistence. There were periods of serious shortage of food and even famine. Generally speaking, the food resources of the interior were far less abundant than along the coastal areas.

Athabascans had many kinds of tools for river fishing — nets, traps, lures, and hooks. They had a variety of techniques for obtaining game animals including construction of snares and pits.

Some fishing sites and hunting areas were owned by individuals, but sometimes they were owned by the band. For example, among the Kutchin, hunting territories and fishing sites were common property of the bands, but caribou fences were individually owned. Boundaries between groups were understood and protected.

Western and northern Alaska was the home of most Eskimos. Lands they inhabited stretched from the Bristol Bay region around the coast and across northern Canada. In addition, as noted earlier, there were the Koniag, Sugcestun, and Chugach along the northern Gulf of Alaska.

Most of the estimated 40,000 Eskimos spoke one of two languages — Inupiat or Yupik (or a dialect of Yupik). The linguistic boundary was in the Norton Sound area. Inupiat speakers lived to the north; Yupik speakers lived to the south.

Eskimos



Alaska State Museum, Juneau (Beechey's Voyages)

Eskimos of the Cape Thompson area, 1826

Permanent winter villages were the pattern among both northern and southern Eskimos. The larger villages were generally in the north, and of these, the largest was Wales with 500 persons.

Although the village was the basic unit of organization, villagers identified themselves with other villagers as part of a larger group. According to Oswalt, there were 21 groups (including those of the Gulf of Alaska) each of which occupied a recognized area, and each of which had a sense of shared identity.

Describing northwest Alaska, anthropologist Dorothy Jean Ray wrote:

The Eskimos were extremely conscious of their tribal affiliations, extent of their territory, and relations with foreign groups. Inhabitants of the smaller villages felt a strong tie with members of the larger capital. Wherever they went they identified themselves as belonging to the specific larger group and were acutely aware of their crossing over into other tribal territory.

There was much similarity in the material culture of Eskimos, insofar as they depended upon the same resources — the use of kayaks, harpoons, and spears by seal hunters, for example. But because there was much variety in resources available, there was also much diversity.

Eskimos engaged extensively in trade, especially the Inupiat speakers from the coast, who traded with those who

lived inland. Coastal Eskimos exchanged seal oil, walrus and seal skins, ivory, and other products for caribou and wolverine skins. Coastal Eskimos also traded with the Chukchi of Siberia. There was some trade between northern Eskimos and Athabascans but it was very limited, partly because of hostility that existed between them. Less extensive trading took place among Yupik Eskimos, but there was some; seal oil from the coast was an important commodity to inland Eskimos. There was also some trade between Yupik Eskimos and neighboring Athabaskan groups.

Northern Eskimos

Northern Eskimos lived on the Seward Peninsula and on the lands bordering the Chukchi Sea and the Arctic Ocean. If they were not on the coast, they typically lived along rivers, including the Kobuk, Noatak, and Kuzitrin rivers. Only one group — the Nunamiut — lived almost entirely inland.

The Inupiat Eskimos living along the northern coasts were hunters of the enormous bowhead whale, walrus and seal. They supplemented their sea-based activities by hunting on land, fishing in inland waters, and gathering plants and berries.



Alaska State Museum, Juneau (Kotzebue's Voyages)

Kotzebue Sound Eskimos, 1820's

Along the rivers flowing into the area of Kotzebue Sound, Eskimos relied less on sea mammals and more upon land animals and river fishing. At the northwestern tip of the Seward Peninsula lived Eskimos who — like those of the northern coast — were principally whalers. Others on the Seward Peninsula depended largely upon caribou, as did the people of the upper Noatak and Kobuk rivers, and of the Brooks Range.

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Most southern Eskimos lived along the Bering Sea coast from Norton Sound to the Bristol Bay region and along the rivers flowing into the Bering Sea. These Yupik-speaking people were primarily hunters of the bearded seal along the southwestern coast, and salmon fishermen along the Yukon, Kuskokwim, Nushagak, and other rivers. Over a wide area they were also hunters of caribou and small game animals.

The other speakers of a Yupik dialect were on St. Lawrence Island, where they pursued the great whale and walrus; on Nunivak Island where they were seal and beluga whale hunters and fishermen; and in the earlier-noted Gulf of Alaska areas, where they were sea mammal hunters.



Whympier's Travels

Eskimo from the Unalakleet area, 1867

Alaska was a populated country thousands of years before Russians were to claim it on the basis of Bering's voyage. The native inhabitants extensively used and occupied the land. The intensity of use of any specific area depended upon the availability of resources. Though boundaries were not constant or precisely fixed, recognizable boundaries did exist among groups of Eskimos, Indians, and Aleuts.

Summary

scomm

#22.27

Bristol
Bay
Native
Corporation

445 E. 5TH AVENUE / P.O. BOX 220 / ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510 / PH (907) 278-3602

February 2, 1979

The Honorable Morris K. Udall
Chairman, Interior and Insular Affairs Committee
United States House of Representatives
235 Cannon House Office Building
Washington, D.C. 20515

Dear Mr Udall:

Bristol Bay Native Corporation requests this letter be included in the record as part of the hearings on the H.R. 39 Alternative Administrative Actions-Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. Our comments pertain primarily to the recent proclamations and emergency withdrawals within or partially within the Bristol Bay region.

OVERVIEW

Any study of Bristol Bay region should include the entire region, the overall effect on any potential resource development, the effect on a number of villages and their lands as well as the regional selected lands. In addition, the study should include the new Wood-Tikchik State Park of some 1.4 million acres of land that precludes mining.

The Bristol Bay region comprises an area of about 26 million acres of uplands including lakes. Of these lands, approximately 12.4 million are Federal, about 10.6 million State selected and about 3.0 million Native selected.

The recently proclaimed National Monuments and the emergency withdrawals within the Bristol Bay regional boundaries essentially include all public domain lands of about 12.4 million acres with the possible exception of about 23,000 acres and even this small amount was withdrawn for Native selections. We find it extremely difficult to understand why our region should be so severely impacted.

Mr Udall
Feb 2, 1979
Page 2

ALASKA MARINE RESOURCES

We object to withdrawing Stroganof Point at the entrance to Port Heiden as it definitely should have a navigation light. If other islands and points are included, they may well affect any potential future port development sites.

BECHAROF NATIONAL MONUMENT

We find no previous record of environmental statements proposing the Becharof National Monument. We find this to be a very unusual administrative procedure at this late date.

In our previous testimony we have consistently pointed out the desirability of having an ice-free port on Shelikof Strait for future energy development as well as a western route for future NPR-A development. The southern portion of the route is between Becharof Lake and Katmai Monument. Since we objected to the Multimodal Corridor proposals for the Bristol Bay region, we were advised to submit our own route which we did by letter and maps addressed to Royston C. Hughes, Assistant Secretary on August 5, 1975. Our proposed route would terminate at Puale Bay. One of the Multimodal routes was located on the south side of Becharof Lake and terminated at Portage Bay. This is no longer feasible due to the volcanic eruptions in 1977.

Katmai Monument eliminates access to about 100 overall miles of coast on Shelikof Strait. The addition of the Becharof National Monument adds an additional restriction of another 50 miles of coast plus the two potential port sites mentioned above.

The western portion is in an oil and gas province that also has sedimentary uranium potential. In fact, the State has just recently issued some oil and gas leases adjacent to the western boundary.

We respectfully request the entire Becharof National Monument be recinded until sufficient studies are undertaken regarding cross peninsula access as we proposed in 1975. To do otherwise will create a severe economic deterrent to the future development of potential Federal, State and Native energy resources and possibly NPR-A developments.

Mr Udall
Feb 2, 1979
Page 3

ANIACHAK NATIONAL MONUMENT

In our testimony we have supported Aniakchak Caldera as a logical natural wonder that should be protected, even though it has geothermal potential. At the same time we have opposed the southern boundary that includes a large portion of the Meshik River Valley, a broad low level valley with oil, gas and sedimentary uranium potential. The valley has no relation to either the caldera or the mountain. As presently drawn, the park would preclude a future cross peninsula energy route from the lowlands or Bristol Bay OCS. The primary route would be located through the Meshik Valley across a small unnamed pass to Aniakchak Bay at no point being less than two miles from the lower Aniakchak River. The secondary route would be across an unnamed pass to the upper deep end of Kujulik Bay. Both routes and port sites would be blocked.

Further, we have consistently maintained that any designation should guarantee that geologic and scientific studies would not be restricted in The Gates, The Garden Wall or the Caldera. Rock exposures here are of great importance to the study of the Bristol Bay lowlands, OCS and the older Cook Inlet Mesozoic Province as well as offshore to the south.

KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT EXTENSIONS

We have objected to the addition of the southwest side of Katmai as we see no real justification for this addition. The western portion includes lands selected by the villages of Naknek and South Naknek (subsurface in BBNC under ANCSA 12(a)). Neither the villages or BBNC intends to commit these lands to a park. These villages are adamant as they have lived next to the monument for years.

As for northern additions, we were advised that there would be some expansion of Katmai and if we had any preference we should indicate where it was to be expanded. Therefore, we have consistently testified that our recommendation would be to add the American Creek drainage including Hammersly and Murray Lakes, and the McNeil and Kamishak River drainages which would exclude the Nushagak Petroleum Province. We see no need or justification for adding Nonvianuk and Kulik Lakes as they are not part of the Naknek River drainage.

Mr Udall
Feb 2, 1979
Page 4

We are outright opposed to adding Kukaklek and Battle Lakes. The village of Iguigig has selected lands on the west side of Kukaklek Lake including the source of the Alagnak River. There are two separate BBNC's selections ANCSA 14(h)(8) in this area. Kukaklek Lake has also been studied as having high hydroelectric potential. Battle Lake is a known mineralized area. Recent proprietary scientific studies using new techniques indicate this mineralized area extends to the northeast and may have far greater potential than previously realized. Due to the fate suffered by many new mineral discoveries in Alaska, we are not about to pinpoint any given area. We only ask that it not be locked up. The Bristol Bay Native Corporation has no intention of committing lands to a park.

Including Kukaklek Lake in the monument would preclude any transportation route from the Nushagak-Kvichak area as proposed by alternate #11 in the 1974 Multimodal Transportation and Utility Corridor System, a road by the State of Alaska's long range highway planning or one of BBNC's proposed pipeline alternates. In fact, the shortest, most direct pipeline route to Chenik Head on Cook Inlet (north of McNeil Cove) would be on the south side of Kukaklek Lake. We have a promising mineral prospect on selected lands that will require the use of the eastern portion of this route to Chenik Head.

We consider the northern extension of Katmai, to be a matter of grave economic concern to our corporation, our shareholders and a number of the villages in the upper Bristol Bay Region. If we are denied access to ice-free tidewater for resource development by being "locked in" from Cook Inlet and lower Shelikof Strait (Becharof), then the Administration is thwarting the intent of ANCSA. Although our region is remote and essentially a wilderness, we never realized that our goals could be so easily nullified by those who have no respect for logic or economic development. We respectfully request you give very careful and well reasoned review before you expand Katmai to the north beyond the Naknek, McNeil and Kamishak River drainages.

TOGIK EMERGENCY WITHDRAWAL

The study area encompasses several partial drainage systems, surrounds three village selections, (Togiak, Twin Hills and Manokotak), adjoins three village selections, (Clarks Point, Ekuk and Dillingham), and has a common boundary on the east side for over 70 miles with the Wood-Tikchik State Park where mining is precluded on 1.4 million

Mr Udall
Feb 2, 1979
Page 5

acres. Numerous mineralized areas are included in the area. There is oil, gas and sedimentary uranium potential on the Nushagak Peninsula, a portion of the Nushagak Petroleum Province. We see no justification for this designation and have consistently testified against it.

The villagers have enjoyed overland travel, trade and commerce from Dillingham as far west as Goodnews and Platinum. These inter village access routes need to be maintained and protected.

LAKE CLARK EMERGENCY WITHDRAWAL

The villages of Nondalton and Iliamna, the Port Alsworth Group and BBNC all selected lands in this area. We assumed this part of our region would not be included in any future park except perhaps for Port Alsworth which is a group located outside of the Bristol Bay Region. The village, Group and Regional selections were made in good faith under the terms of ANCSA. We were somewhat astounded to say the least to find that part of Nondalton's, Iliamna's and BBNC's selections were included in this withdrawal. Bristol Bay Native Corporation has no intention to commit its subsurface lands and nine sections of ANCSA 14(h)(8) selections to a National Park. For the Administration to appropriate Native lands by such a means is beyond the point of reality.

ILIAMNA EMERGENCY WITHDRAWAL

This large withdrawal is even more extensive than the original Environmental Impact Statement area. It affects Federal lands selected by 16 of our 29 villages, as well as regional selected lands. The majority of these lands are in the Nushagak Petroleum Province which is essentially unexplored as is the sedimentary uranium potential. Through our joint venture agreement with a major oil company, they are planning an exploration program that would involve large areas. If they are restricted to exploring only Native lands under existing regulations and permits, then the program is severely limited.

Normal winter travel, trade and commerce between villages could also be restricted. We question whether or not the withdrawal is necessary to add more protection to the area than that provided under existing Federal and State permits and regulations.

LOWER PENINSULA EMERGENCY WITHDRAWAL

This withdrawal borders Aniakchak National Monument of the south and includes all public domain lands in our region. It also includes village and regional selections affecting six villages (Port Heiden, Chignik, Chignik Lake, Chignik Lagoon, Perryville and Ivanof Bay). These lands as well as the Central Peninsula withdrawal have oil and gas, sedimentary uranium, and mineral potential.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVER WITHDRAWALS

These withdrawals affect lands selected by three villages (Koliganek, New Stuyahok and Kokhanok). In addition, two withdrawals restricts access to State selected lands within our region where Bristol Bay Native Corporation would have an interest in any mineral development.

CUMULATIVE IMPACTS ON MINERAL UTILIZATION, OIL AND GAS

The majority of Bristol Bay villages and regional selections were based on subsurface resource potential. BBNC has entered into agreements with oil and mining companies. A great deal of proprietary information was developed and used in village and regional selections. Bristol Bay Native Corporation has from its inception supported the principle of multiple use and the wise development of our resources. In all of our agreements we have the option to participate within our regional boundary, regardless of whether or not Native lands are involved. Since these agreements are really joint ventures, we are involved in the planning that provides for the protection of cultural and subsistence resources in addition to a host of State and Federal regulations. Naturally then, we are concerned about ingress and egress for our resource development.

CUMULATIVE IMPACT ON ECONOMY

We maintain that the monuments and emergency withdrawals within our region will severely impact a resource based economy in the Bristol Bay Region, because of restricted and limited access to potential resources.

Finally, we see no reason for any action at this time as the lands in our region are sufficiently protected under existing laws and regulations. We know of no immediate plans for even minor development that would be beyond the present governmental permit systems. This also includes Native lands.

Mr Udall
Feb 2, 1979
Page 7

ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATIONAL MONUMENT

Although this monument is not within the Bristol Bay Region, our wholly owned subsidiary Bristol Resources, Inc. does have an interest in a mining venture known as Greens Creek Joint Venture. Exploratory work over the past few years resulted in the staking of approximately 438 valid existing mining claims that are presently within the monument boundary. Work began last June to drive an adit (tunnel) into the side of a mountain in order to do additional underground drilling to further evaluate the ore body.

If the mine is put into production, it would employ from 200 to 350 people who would be based in Juneau. Additionally, the zinc, lead, copper, silver and gold production would reduce the nation's balance of payments.

Bristol Bay Native Corporation respectfully requests this highly mineralized area be excluded from the monument.

Sincerely,

Harold H. Samuelson

Harold H. Samuelson
President

cc: Sen Stevens
Sen Gravel
Rep Young
Gov Hammond
Dr LeResche
CMAL
Alaska Federation of Natives
Mr George Miron
Ms Carol Mendelsohn
Mr R.C. Bacon, BBNC
Mr W.C. Bishop, BBNC

For Release on
Tuesday, February 6, 1979

FEB - 9 1979
AM 7,8,9,10,11,12,1,2,3,4,5,6 PM

ALASKA NATIVES CHALLENGE ADMINISTRATION'S ACTION ON ALASKA LAND

Washington--

Stating that the Carter Administration's recent proclamations designating national monuments in Alaska erode Natives' benefits granted under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, the Bristol Bay Native Corporation today filed suit in federal court here to ask that the Administration be blocked from implementing its actions.

The lawsuit contends that the Administration's permanent withdrawal of millions of acres of land in Alaska obstructs access to land to be conveyed to the Natives by the 1971 Settlement Act to satisfy their aboriginal claims to the land of Alaska. According to the suit, the withdrawals diminish the utility of the Natives' land and their ability to develop petroleum and other minerals.

An official of the Bristol Bay Native Corporation stated that the suit was filed to block the Administration's action and to give Congress another chance to enact "responsible and reasonable legislation to protect the variety of interests that are at stake." The lawsuit comes as the House Interior Committee is holding hearings on Alaska land legislation that failed to pass the Congress last year.

According to the lawsuit, the purpose of the Settlement Act (ANCSA) was "to provide an economic settlement to the Alaska Natives, both in terms of cash contributions and patents to land and mineral rights to be used by the Natives as a form of capital for economic development. Congress intended that the Regional Corporations would become profit-making arms for the Alaska Natives."

The suit charges that "Any action of the United States which impairs the ability of the regional corporations to use the land to promote their development is contrary to ANCSA."

The Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) is one of twelve regional corporations that have come into being as a result of the Settlement Act. Natives in the region are stockholders in the Corporation and receive dividends from it. The dividends result from the Corporation's profit-making ventures and, in the future, development of lands conveyed to the Corporation by the Act.

The Act established a procedure for a "fair and just" distribution of the federal government's vast holdings of land in Alaska. Some was to go to the Natives, some to the State, with the remainder to be federal public land. The Congress adjourned last Fall without action on legislation to set land aside permanently as "national interest land." The deadline for Congressional action passed in December 1978.