

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

692 SCOM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

FEB 15 1980

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MAR 13 1980



Engelhardt in The St. Louis Post-Dispatch

'He'd better wake up and see the light before it's too late'

Delay won't help Alaska lands bill

9285 A/95/Kg Lands

EDITORIAL

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus gave the Senate a tough, but necessary, reminder this week that nobody's interests are being well-served by another delay in congressional action on the Alaska lands bill.

Mr. Andrus ordered a high level of long-term environmental protection for 40 million acres of Alaskan wilderness. He may add another 12 million. These are lands Mr. Andrus protected from development until 1981 when Congress failed to take action on the Alaska lands bill in 1978. At that time, President Carter used his executive power to designate 56 million acres as national monuments to protect them from exploitation.

That's not how the future of a vast territory owned by all Americans was supposed to be, or should be, decided. Congress set itself the task, seven years ago, of assigning various levels of protection to portions of Alaska in which the nation has an overwhelming interest. Mostly because of the obstructionist tactics of Sen. Mike Gravel of Alaska, the job has yet to be completed.

The process will not even end

times opinion

this year if an agreement made by Alaska's senators and the Senate leadership is allowed to stand.

What they've decided is that the Alaska lands bill will not come to the Senate floor until after the Republican National Convention in late July. That will leave too little time for Congress to complete work on the issue before the end of the session.

There will, for instance, be a difficult debate over amendments to a bill approved by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee. Then differences between a strongly conservationist House bill and a more development-oriented Senate measure will have to be resolved. In view of election-year pressures to adjourn early, an acceptable compromise will probably be out of reach.

Is there any good reason why Congress can't finally confront the crucial Alaska lands issue in March rather than July? Surely not.

The administration's actions will protect the most important wildlife habitat and some of the most spectacular scenery in Alaska even if Congress does nothing. But the issue still will not have been satisfactorily resolved.

For instance, Alaskans will surely be unhappy about land use restrictions that are tougher in some respects than those a bill passed by Congress would contain. Congress could be persuaded to overrule the administration's actions, leaving the national interest lands with no protection. Such a result would outrage millions of Americans who favor a strong conservationist policy in Alaska.

That's why it is important for Congress to settle the matter. Whatever bill is finally approved will not totally satisfy any interest group, but is more likely to be accepted as national policy than a directive issued by the Interior secretary. Neither side can count on gaining any real advantage if the Alaska fight, already almost four years old, is allowed to continue for yet another session.

FEB 17 1980

Alaska's Meager Farmland Dwindling

Lush Crop-Growing Area Near Anchorage Being Subdivided

PALMER, Alaska (UPI)—Only 15,000 of Alaska's 374.6 million acres are under cultivation—about 0.00004%.

Yet, like much rural land in North America, these precious plots of productivity are being urbanized at a rapid rate.

In Alaska, this is occurring primarily in the Matanuska, a lush valley tucked between the Talkeetna and Chugach ranges less than an hour's drive northeast of Anchorage.

The Matanuska was turned into a Shangri-la a little less than a half century ago by 202 Dust Bowl refugees sponsored by Uncle Sam. Even the transplanted Midwesterners, used to corn as high as an elephant's eye, were amazed at what they could produce in this 10-by-60-mile valley during a 108-day growing season. Not the least of these achievements were cabbages weighing up to 72 pounds.

Ten years ago, 13,500 acres were being farmed in the Matanuska and the bottomland along the lower reaches of the Susitna River just 30 miles or so over the hills west of Palmer. At that time, the "Mat-Su," as the borough embracing these two belts of fertility is called, provided

90% of Alaska's locally produced milk, 78% of its livestock and 70% of its crops.

Six years later farmland in this area had dwindled to 11,500 acres. And the drop continues as Anchorage grows and its residents seek less crowded conditions for home sites.

Officials of the Matanuska-Susitna Borough said that at the current rate of urbanization, most of the commercial farms in the area may be gone within 15 years.

Locations within an hour's drive of Anchorage have the greatest attraction for those who find the city is a nice place to work but they don't want to live there. Of those who live in the borough, 35% commute to work outside of it.

During each of the last four years, approximately 4,000 acres in the Mat-Su have been subdivided and offered for sale, mostly in lots of one-half acre or an acre. Although tight money has caused somewhat of a slowdown in real estate and house-building activities recently, concerned officials said the area is in immediate danger of becoming a "bedroom community" without a tax base to support itself.

Currently there are about 40,000 parcels of land in the borough. More than 70% are owned by people who do not reside on them. Of these owners, 14% live in the "lower 48 states" about 0.3% dwell in foreign countries and the rest live in Alaska, mostly in Anchorage.

One reason farmers have been selling their land, other than the fact that they can get a good price for it, is that the cost of farming is so high they cannot compete in the market with imported products. Imports are coming into the state in higher volume. In many cases, imported food is cheaper on the grocery shelves than local products in season.

Other factors in the farmland decline are the difficulty ranchers have in getting assured markets and the fact that many are getting too old to work the land under conditions that are harsh even in the best of times.

Plans to move the state capital from Juneau to Willow in the Susitna Valley are entangled in controversy, but a lot of speculators are banking that the change will be made and are investing in land in that area along the McKinley Park Highway.

Recreational lands around Wasilla

and Big Lake also are attracting investors. Most of this land is agriculturally marginal. But officials are seeking to preserve more than 1,000 miles of historical trails that cross the borough to ensure access to hunting, fishing and skiing areas.

The U.S. Soil Conservation Service has identified approximately 20 million acres in Alaska as having agricultural potential. Nevertheless it is obvious that without a substantial increase in population, or, perhaps, guaranteed markets in the Orient, large-scale agribusiness in Alaska is not ripe for development in the near future.

Meantime, while eating a bacon-tomato-lettuce sandwich made from products grown in California, the lawyer, cab driver or store clerk working in Anchorage can brag at the lunch table about 70-pound cabbages grown in his backyard plot down on the ranch in Matanuska.

Bulletin Confirms Peaking Of Decontrolled Crude Price

#1555



THE NATION'S FIRST crude oil price bulletin retroactive to Feb. 1 appears to confirm speculation, first reported in Well Watch, that decontrolled postings have peaked out after a sustained rise.

Exxon Co. USA left uncontrolled sweet crudes at or near \$37 a barrel as of Feb. 1, with sour \$2 or so lower. Its new bulletin repeats prices effective Dec. 1 and Jan. 1.

Also indicating a peak-out is word that a market-leading reseller, The Crude Co., duplicated its Dec. 1 quotations on Jan. 1. This firm offers \$41 a barrel, tops for the U.S., for most free market sweet crudes. These include Kansas, Oklahoma, West Texas intermediate and Wyoming sweet production.

A number of refiners earlier this month had raised Dec. 1 sweet and sour postings \$1 a barrel to about \$36 and \$38, respectively. Others had excepted some crudes from \$1 increases on Dec. 1 and Jan. 1.

The domestic free market tracks foreign spot crude prices, which have fallen dramatically in recent weeks. According to a domestic refiner, cargoes of light, sweet North African and Nigerian crudes similar to U.S. sweet are being offered at delivered Gulf coast prices as low as \$37 a barrel.

"That's cheaper than we can buy from domestic producers," he remarked. But he wouldn't guess whether domestic postings will tumble accordingly. "Cutting prices would be a crucial stop with many implications to the producers who supply you."

OKLAHOMA'S YO-YOING rig count dropped by 25 in the week ended Feb. 18, more than offsetting gains elsewhere. So active U.S. rotaries decreased to 2,608 from 2,622 on Feb. 11 and compared with 2,046 on Feb. 19, 1979, Hughes Tool Co. reported.

The Canadian tally continued to reach all-time highs, climbing to 438 on Feb. 18 from the previous record of 431 on Feb. 11 and 378 a year ago.

Because Hughes counts only rotaries which are making hole, Oklahoma's losses may reflect increased between-jobs downtime in a growing search for shallow oil reserves. The Sooner state had 308 bits turning Feb. 18 versus 333 on Feb. 11 and 235 on Feb. 19, 1979.

Totals for the same dates in other leading oil states were Texas 928, 934 and 721; Louisiana 381, 371 and 351; Wyoming 138, 138 and 155; California 121, 110 and 85; New Mexico 101, 102 and 78; Kansas 92, 87 and 68, and North Dakota 79, 85 and 42.

A bright spot was a record number of rotary rigs operating in the Gulf of Mexico off Texas. The Feb. 18 figure, 83, compared with 78 on Feb. 11 and only 33 on Feb. 19, 1979.

ALASKA'S OIL and gas potential looks better and better as more field data is collected, Shell Oil Co's exploration vice president reports.

But exploration, drilling and development in the 49th state are badly snarled, largely because of outmoded legislation passed when national priorities were different, R.H. Nanz told Well Watch.

"(Interior Secretary Cecil) Andrus must move faster, or Congress must act, or we'll become a second rate power," Nanz declared.

The Shell executive considers Alaska the nation's best hope for new petroleum reserves. An Alaskan specialist for another major oil company cites admittedly high-side predictions that the combined Alaskan onshore and offshore holds up to 300 billion to 600 billion barrels of oil and its equivalent.

He quotes the prestigious Commonwealth North Energy Committee as aquating the predictions with 100 to 200 billion barrels of recoverable oil, which would rank the state with Saudi Arabia.

Nanz and the specialist were questioned about Andrus' just-announced withdrawal of 40 million of Alaska's 365 million acres from private use.

The specialist called the action "maybe more symbolic than anything else." He said it epitomizes trends that threaten to lock up more than 200 million Alaskan acres, many before their resources can be evaluated, and that already has caused some oil firms to close their Alaskan offices.

And to the acreage withdrawal, he said it was inspired by delay in passing a compromise Alaskan National Lands Conservation Act, which would take control of the 40 million acres if it became law.

Nanz also expressed concern about:

- An environmentalist-incited court order delaying first Beaufort Sea drilling off Alaska's giant Prudhoe Bay oil field, "While mothers worry about the possibility of their sons fighting in the Middle East, others worry whether a few gravel islands would affect the bowhead whale."

- Environmentalist attempts to block a pending congressional bill which would allow the National Petroleum Reserve Alaska to be developed by private firms: "The protestors didn't utter a sound when the federal government ran seismic grids over this huge area at 5-mile intervals and drilled about 50 wildcats, with very little result. So why are they objecting now?"

- Interior's failure to speed up Alaskan offshore leasing. Shell last year submitted a "five-year" accel-

erated leasing plan and predicted this would yield oil by 1987 or 1988 and would result in about 4 million barrels daily of offshore production by 1995 compared with only 1 million b/d if the present leasing schedule is pursued.

The House OCS Select Committee favors a speed-up as does the petroleum industry, the president's staff advisor and the General Accounting Office, Nanz noted.

Andrus first replied that he must make endangered species surveys for two seasons in all prospective areas, then argued that he doesn't have enough manpower to accelerate leasing, Nanz recalled.

"There are 80,000 people in Interior and only about one and a half percent of them are working on the problem," he contended. "Perhaps more ought to be assigned to it."

He said oilmen have been urging the department to run all its endangered species surveys at the same time instead of one after another.

Nanz also took issue with Interior's assertion that oil companies already have more leases than they can handle.

"The fact that no wildcatting has been done on 40 or so offshore tracts doesn't mean there's a surplus," he declared. "Historically, the petroleum industry never drilled on all its holdings. Examples are tracts that were condemned by operations on other tracts."

The government's best onshore tactic, Nanz believes, would be to determine the optimum uses to which various regions should be put.

A prime exploratory objective now forbidden to wildcaters, said the specialist, is the Arctic wildlife refuge along the Beaufort seacoast. It lies between Prudhoe Bay and prolific oil and gas discoveries by Dome Petroleum in the Canadian Beaufort and is thought likely to contain up to 14 billion barrels of oil.

"The place is not teeming with animals as you might imagine," the specialist observed. "It's a semi-desert, and game is scarce."

He displayed photographs showing caribou and other North Slope wildlife thriving in juxtaposition to Prudhoe Bay pipelines and other installations.

DIP. BULL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.
P. 6, 5:30

FEB 20 1980

E.H.

ET. DAILY
NEW YORK, N. Y.
D. 6:54

FEB 21 1980

Andrus' Action on Alaska Shows Misguided Approach

By DeVan L. Shumway



ITS DIFFICULT in an energy-deficient world to understand the cantankerous attitudes of government.

The most recent example of the government in its infinite wisdom overruling the people comes with the somewhat preemptive action by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus in closing still more Alaskan acreage to the prospect of development.

Frankly, the problem is not that the United States knows what's in the latest 40 million acres and wants to preserve it. The problem is that the U.S. doesn't know what's under the Alaskan lands — so how can it say that they should be preserved forevermore?

The Secretary of Interior won the plaudits of the conservationists by announcing last week that he would withdraw 40 million more acres of federally owned Alaskan lands from even the possibility that they could be explored and developed for petroleum production or mineral extraction.

That's in addition to the 56 million acres which President Carter set aside as a national monument late last year — and Andrus says he may withdraw another 12 million acres.

Writing in the New York Times, John B. Oakes applauds the withdrawal:

"Some day — at least 20 to 30 years from now, when the names of their present senators have long since been forgotten — the people of Alaska will probably be erecting a monument to the man who saved Alaska from itself but who couldn't be elected dog-catcher of Anchorage today."

BUT THAT'S the point, isn't it? What the former governor of Idaho has done is thumb his nose at the people of Alaska and their representatives in the U.S. Congress and proceed without either their approval or support.

Rather than thanking him for it — or erecting a monument to him — the citizens of Alaska and the United States may someday reverse his judgement — and begin to develop that land for its needed energy resources.

It isn't so much that the land is being withdrawn from oil production as it is that the land is being withdrawn from the free world. From this day hence, it won't be possible even to make tests on that land to see if by any possible chance there's oil, or for that matter mineral resources, that may prove to be another Alaskan North Slope.

Surely, the industrial world has been tardy in learning that preservation of the environment is as necessary as the production of resources for energy. But the processes now available for exploration are a far cry from those at the turn of the century — so it's quite possible to find out what's under the ground without spoiling the land.

Why did Andrus take this action, which Senior Editor Oakes of the influential Times describes in favorable terms as "dramatic," as opposed to the "tricky political maneuver of Alaska's two senators"? He took it specifically to avoid the legislative track for the Alaskan acreage — that is, to set the land aside now because of opposition by the elected representatives of the state of Alaska.

Although it's easy to understand the reasons for the secretary's action from his environmentalist perspective, that doesn't alter the facts of the case. Too often government bureaucrats, even top-level officials such as the secretary of interior, take it upon themselves to legislate — although they belong to the executive branch of government.

It might be that in the years and decades of the future, the people of Alaska as well as those of the energy-deficient United States won't commend Andrus for saving the wilderness nobody appears to want. Instead, they may chastise him for denying the nation the energy resources it needs during a most critical period of the nation's history.

The Hartford Courant
HARTFORD, CONN.
D. 2:14, 7:25 SUN., 2:24, 9:58

FEB 22 1980

Lingering Over Alaska

Despite the huffing and puffing that will come from Capitol Hill, the Secretary of the Interior did the congressmen a favor when he extended federal protection over 52 million acres of Alaska land.

The volatile problem of how to divvy up Alaska among the developers, miners, lumberjacks, Eskimos, oil drillers and conservationists has remained unresolved by Congress for nine years. The Carter White House resurrected the almost-forgotten Antiquities Act last year to set aside 56 million acres of Alaska land as "national monuments," and now has extended Wilderness and Natural Resource classifications to even more acreage.

The protection of Alaska's vast beauty is appropriate and much-needed, especially in the face of the congressional stalemate over the issue. Earlier this week, key senators quietly agreed to put off floor action on the issue until July — yet another sign that final consideration would

once again fail to surface during the session.

The 1971 Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act obligated Congress to settle the protective legislation by 1978. The deadline has expired, and only the House of Representatives has a bill in hand.

Alaska's vast public lands do present a difficult and complex political problem. The competing and compelling interests in the future of that valuable property are pitted against each other in ferocious battle, and the complexities of land classification, geological speculation and the mating patterns of salmon all play a part in the final outcome.

But that is what Congress is supposed to accomplish in Washington. The congressmen have been elected to serve as the nation's referees in the battles among competing interests. If Congress fails, the White House is free to offer what, in this case, is most welcome arbitrary action.

FEB 15 1980 *gfk*

ALASKA LANDS: Suddenly, It's A Hot Issue Again

Suddenly, to almost everyone's surprise, the future of more than 100 million acres of resource-rich Alaskan land—nearly one-third of the nation's largest state—again is a hot issue.

On February 7, Majority Leader Robert Byrd (D.W.Va.) told the Senate that ground rules for debate of S. 9 had been established.

The threat of a filibuster by one of Alaska's Senators, Democrat Mike Gravel, has kept this legislation off the floor since late 1978. Time agreement finally in hand, Byrd announced, "S. 9 will be the first order of business after the Republican National Convention" recess, which ends on July 18.

Early this week, to ensure the Majority Leader sticks to his timetable, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus administratively locked up about 40 million acres of Alaskan land for a 20-year period. And he threatened to "withdraw" another 12 million acres soon, unless Congress acts.

So it's time to get grass roots action stirring on S. 9 and a substitute that will be offered by Senator Paul Tsongas (D-Mass.), legislation im-

portant not only to Alaskans, but to all Americans.

The Senate Alaska lands bill has serious shortcomings. It would restrict or prevent development of some important timber and mineral resources. However, as a whole, it would allow development that could reduce our dependence on foreign nature gas and oil.

S. 9 is infinitely better than the extremely stringent Alaska lands bill passed by the House last May, the legislation after which the Tsongas substitution is preferred.

And S. 9, like the Chamber-backed substitute rejected by the House last spring, also would protect Alaska's magnificent environment. It would set aside 102 million acres for national parks, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers.

Much of the controversy surrounding S. 9 concerns Title X. This section of the encyclopedic bill deals with Alaska's two million-acre Arctic National Wildlife Range, an area just east of the giant Prudhoe Bay oil field. The U.S. Geological Survey estimates the range still holds 30 billion

... Alaska Lands, Continued

barrels of oil and 76 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, about 33% and 17% of America's reserves of these resources, respectively.

S. 9 would charge Secretary Andrus with undertaking an extensive geological study of the Arctic Range, and then recommending to Congress—within six years—whether drilling should be permitted.

The House-passed Alaska lands bill would lock up the Arctic Range, which also happens to be the calving ground of a giant caribou herd. And it's almost certain Senator Tsongas' substitute for S. 9 also would restrict development of this area.

Oil and gas are vital to our nation's future. Yet, thus far, this Congress has done nothing to reduce our dangerous dependence on the fragile "pipeline"

of tankers that runs from America to the Persian Gulf.

The House's Alaska lands bill is evidence of that; the counterproductive oil excise tax soon to be finalized by House and Senate conferees is further proof.

This summer, the Senate can do something positive. It can reject the Tsongas substitute and pass S. 9, a relatively balanced bill that would allow resource development while still protecting the environment.

July 18 may seem like a long way away. But it isn't. *Begin writing your Senators now.* Thirty billion barrels of oil is far too much to leave in the ground.

GUN WEEK
SIDNEY, OHIO
WK.

MAR 7 1980 *gfk*

International Supports S-9

The International Association of Fish and Wildlife Agencies has officially endorsed the Senate Energy Committee version of the Alaskan Lands Bill (S-9), with amendments, as the best Alaskan lands bill currently before Congress. The International represents all 50 state fish and wildlife agencies.

The only other major organization of professional wildlife managers, the Wildlife Management Institute, has also endorsed S-9. Other endorsements have come from groups such as the National Rifle Association, the American Sportsmen's Club, the Fur Institute of America, the Wildlife Legislative Fund, Safari Club International, the National Trappers Association, Game Conservation International, Fur Takers of America, the International Professional Hunter's Association, etc., etc.

WATERBURY REPUBLICAN
WATERBURY, CONN.
D. 35-365 VOL. 55, 228

FEB 15 1980

EDITORIAL Secretary Andrus To The Rescue

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, unlike the Senate, doesn't think that inertia is the best way to deal with the issue of Alaskan wilderness. Despite the fact that Congress has had years to consider disposition of millions of acres of federal wilderness in Alaska, nothing has happened. This year promised to be no better. Although the House has already voted twice, the Senate decided to put off consideration of Alaska legislation until after July 4, apparently in hopes of scuttling it in the closing days of the session.

With that in mind, Mr. Andrus has extended for 20 years restrictions on the use of 40 million acres of the most pristine and

spectacular federal land in Alaska. The restrictions are harsher than those in the Senate bill: existing mining claims would still be honored but new claims won't be granted and most other forms of development are banned. This protected acreage will be added to the 56 million acres that President Carter gave permanent national monument status in 1978. Future administrations cannot tamper with this, although the order does not preclude Congress from acting. Senate obstructionism, however, has been circumvented. All-in-all, a victory for conservation.

ST. LOUIS POST-DISPATCH

ST. LOUIS, MO.
D. 27-121 VOL. 112, 121

FEB 19 1980

Alaskan policies wrong

Few policies by the federal government fly in the face of national priorities as much as the lockup of Alaska. At a time when an all-out effort should be made to develop the nation's domestic energy resources, Washington is engaged in the policy of trying to protect the Alaskan wilderness.

The extent of this program is huge. Nearly two years ago, President Carter imposed limits on the development of 110 million acres of Alaskan land. Later, 56 million acres were designated as a national monument, thus making them permanently off-limits to developers. The remaining land was placed under temporary restrictions while further action was studied.

Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently extended the limits on 40 million of these acres for the next 20 years. While existing mining claims will be honored, new claims won't be granted and other forms of commercial development is banned.

If this kind of attitude prevailed in the colonies, the United States would consist of a strip of states between the Atlantic Ocean and the Appalachian Mountains. The promise of Alaska's natural treasures are meaningless if they are left to lie beneath the ground, useful to no one. The Carter Administration, Andrus, and Congress must revise their thinking so that their Alaska policies reflect 20th century reality.

Development plan for Quartz Hill

While no final decision has been made, evaluation work is proceeding at US Borax's \$400 million Quartz Hill molybdenum project for eventual production of 40,000 to 60,000 stpd of ore. Although details of a compromise Alaska Lands Bill had not been finalized in Congress at presstime, it is assumed that any Alaska bill will include assurances to US Borax of road access and the opportunity to proceed with development of the Quartz Hill project.

The deposit, discovered in 1974, was the culmination of a four-year grass roots exploration survey of southeast Alaska by the company. When following up trace amounts of molybdenum in stream sediments, company geologists found significant molybdenum mineralization exposed at the surface near the small knob called Quartz Hill.

By the end of 1979, the company had spent about \$10.5 million in geological, drilling, engineering, metallurgical, and environmental activities at the deposit, 45 mi east of Ketchikan. About 70,000 ft of core samples had been obtained from 280 drillholes, 60 of which were to depths of at least 1,000 ft. Drilling to date has defined a potential orebody of at least 700 million st grading 0.15% molybdenum disulphide (MoS_2) in an area of one of the world's largest known molybdenum deposits. Baseline data collection, begun in 1978, was expanded in 1979. Meteorological data were recorded and analyzed. A year's program of the water quality and aquatic biology sampling was completed. The *R/V Redoubt*, an oceanographic and marine biology vessel leased and equipped by US Borax, was used to collect baseline data that is now under analysis.

According to the company, three more years will be required to make a final determination of the size and grade of the orebody through bulk sampling and testing. A decision to develop the mine and construct a plant can be made only when the following requirements are met:

- Development and operation can be carried out with acceptable environmental impacts.
- Bulk sampling substantiates the mineral reserves and the feasibility of recovering molybdenite from the ore.
- Development and operation are economically justified.

Pending completion of sampling and testing and development of an environmental impact statement, US Borax has outlined a possible plan for developing Quartz Hill. The mine will be a surface mine that will ultimately remove the greater portion of Quartz Hill. Rock will be drilled and blasted in a series of benches. Blasted rock will be loaded into large trucks by electric shovels for haulage to processing areas or to waste rock disposal areas.

Because the orebody is near the surface, relatively little overburden will be removed. Surface water flow throughout the mine and mill area will be diverted or collected in catch basins, where sediment will be removed and the water treated as necessary before discharge to the natural drainage system.

Ore-grade rock will be hauled to a primary crusher for reduction to minus 12-in. material. It will then be conveyed to an ore storage pile for further crushing and grinding. The subgrade mineralized rock will be placed in stockpiles for possible future processing.

Crushed ore will be further reduced in size in crushers and grinding mills until the molybdenite is physically separated from the host rock. After grinding, molybdenite will be separated by selective flotation. The flotation product, molybdenite concentrate, will be dewatered, dried, placed in drums, and stored for shipment.

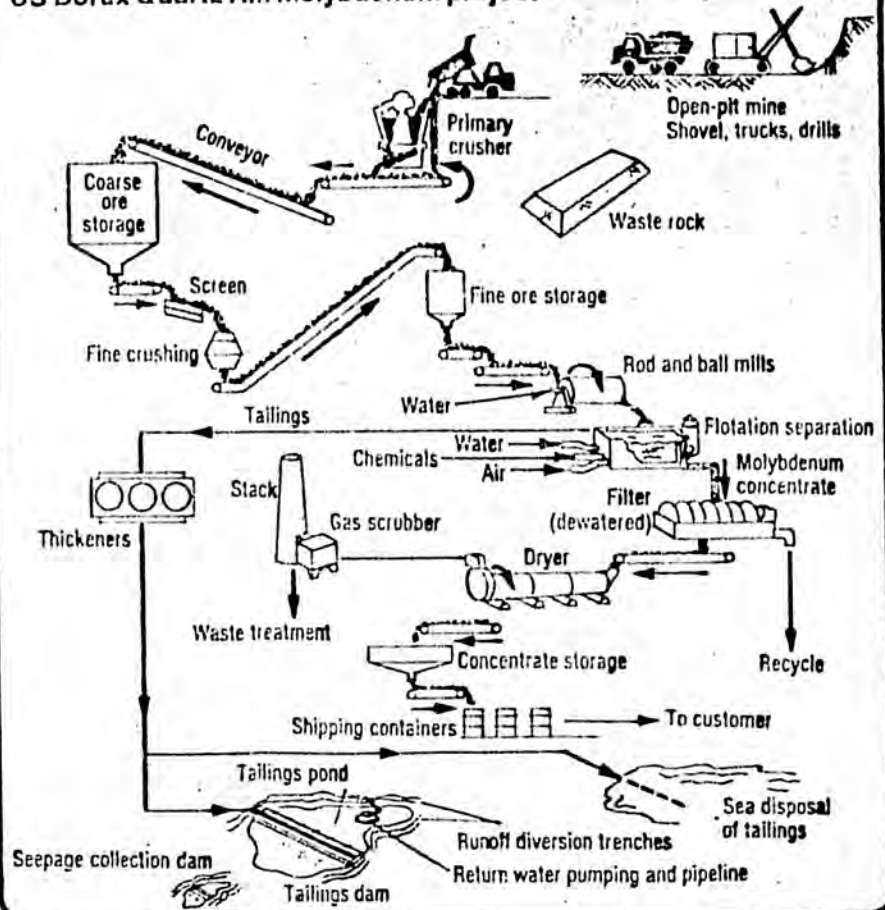
Tailings will be dewatered in large thickeners and conveyed by pipeline to a tailings disposal area. Two alternative disposal methods are under consideration—disposal on land and submarine disposal in the deep waters of Boca de Quadra. If land disposal is employed, tailings would be stored in basins created by the construction of dams. Channels would be constructed to divert surface water runoff around the disposal area. These channels and the disposal dams would be designed to handle the area's heavy rainfall and meet state and federal permit requirements. Tailings placed in the disposal areas will settle out, and water will overflow into a collection pond for recycle to the mill or for discharge. Recycled water will be monitored and treated as necessary to meet mill recycle requirements, or if discharged, to meet federal and state water quality standards.

Tailings will be predominantly quartz monzonite (the host rock) and silica with trace amounts of molybdenite; tailings will contain about 1% iron disulphide, a concentration insufficient to create an acidity problem in the streams of the area. Tailings water will also contain minor amounts of chemicals and flotation reagents used in processing. These chemicals necessitate monitoring and possibly treatment of tailings overflow to the collecting pond.

The deposit contains at best only trace amounts of heavy metals such as copper, silver, cadmium, chromium, and zinc. Molybdenite is insoluble in water and is not harmful to fish, including trout and salmon.

If tailings disposal is in Boca de Quadra, tailings will be placed in the deep, submerged valley carved out of the rock by glacial action. Comprehensive oceanographic and marine biologic studies are in progress to evaluate this alternative. If placing of tailings in Boca de Quadra is environmentally feasible and acceptable to permitting agencies, tailings would be conveyed by pipeline to the fjord, mixed with seawater, and piped to a discharge outfall at a depth of 150 ft or more. At this depth, the dense tailings slurry would flow gradually to the bottom of the fjord where rock particles would be deposited like natural sediments. Based on current knowledge, the tailings would be insoluble and stable in the fjord's cold saline waters.

US Borax Quartz Hill molybdenum project



ENGINEERING AND
MINING JOURNAL
NEW YORK, N. Y.
MONTHLY \$1.00

JAN

1980

Spokane

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THIS MONTH
IN MINING

FEB 20 1980 *RLK*

ALASKAN OIL

Andrus locks up petroleum reserves of a thirsty nation

9-15
THE DECISION BY Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus the other day that turned 40 million acres of federal holdings in Alaska into a wildlife refuge is one more example of a government whose left hand doesn't know what its right hand is doing.

With its left hand the Carter administration is taking actions that are inimical to America's domestic energy needs. The Alaska land grab is but one example of this. Proposals for gas rationing and a "windfall-profits" tax complete the picture.

With its right hand, however, the administration insists the United States faces a severe energy shortfall and is spending billions of dollars to manage a crisis that seems almost inevitable, given the manipulations of the left hand.

The Alaska decision is bad politics all the way around.

When the Senate decided to delay until July a vote on the administration's Alaska lands bill, the secretary took the

matter into his own hands and barred for at least 20 years the development of new oil, gas and mineral resources in an area rich with petroleum reserves.

It is a decision that affects Alaska and Alaskans intimately. But its effect will be felt everywhere in America.

That is why Governor Rhodes responded quickly to the Andrus decision, calling it an action that has "slapped American consumers in the face."

"... This land contains some of the most valuable petroleum reserves in our nation, yet this capricious action by the federal bureaucracy locks that land up so we cannot obtain its oil and gas," the governor said.

Experienced as he is in dealing with the federal bureaucracy, the governor described the decision for what it was -- "an example of the arrogance of environmental and regulatory extremists in Washington who are determined to force their ideas down our throats whether we want them or not."

It is all part of an administration policy determined to confiscate for the federal government parts of Alaska that would create an area larger than California. Its intent is to maintain Alaska's exquisite environment. But neither the Alaskans, who would benefit from the development of their state, nor those of us in the lower 48 can afford the government's designs on Alaska.

There is, we suppose, a myth about Alaska and its oil reserves. The North Slope and Prudhoe Bay get all the publicity. Yet there are only seven oil rigs at work in the whole state. Louisiana, by comparison, has 366 while Texas has 807. Alaskans who are eager to see their state developed and want to benefit from the riches it holds know that it is the federal government and the federal government alone that interferes with Alaska's growth.

It may satisfy the Carter administration to sit on its hands in this matter, but Alaska is a state whose potential for recoverable oil may be greater than that of Saudi Arabia.

The federal government's Alaskan aggrandizement reveals a painful lack of judgment and perspective. It displays as well an abandonment of the nation's energy future to the tender mercies of unstable foreign suppliers.

Just whom is Cecil Andrus punishing?



GOVERNOR RHODES objects to seeing Alaska's oil locked up for 20 years or more.

FEB 17 1980 *3/22*

Lugar Gets Coalition Message

CEDAR LAKE — Members of the Indiana Alaska Coalition sent a Valentine message to Sen. Richard Lugar, R-Ind.

The message, attached to a bouquet of flowers, read:

We hope you think these flowers are cute,

and you vote for the Tsongas-Roth Substitute.

If Alaskan wildlife you forsake,
Thousands of Hoosier hearts will break.

So we hope you make the right decision.

— Indiana Alaska Coalition.

George Grabowski of Cedar Lake came up with the Valentine idea.

"Alaska seems like a long way off to people in Indiana and in Washington, D.C. We sent Senator Lugar the flowers to ask his support for a strong Alaskan lands bill and to show him that the issue is one which is close to the hearts of many of his constituents."

The Tsongas-Roth Substitute closely resembles a bill passed by the House of Representatives last May.

A bill reported out of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources

Committee last fall drew sharp criticism from the coalition for what was called a heavily pro-development orientation, inappropriate in a bill whose purpose is to protect Alaskan lands.

The legislation now awaits action by the full Senate. Although it is unclear when the bill will be brought before the Senate, Grabowski said a scheduling agreement reached late last week indicates the bill may not come up before July.

The Indiana Alaska Coalition is an organization made up of environmental, civic and labor groups work-

ing for legislation to protect a sampling of federal wild lands in Alaska.

The Coalition will have an exhibit April 17 to 20 in the Southlake Mall, on U.S. 30 and I-65. The exhibit will be part of an environmental fair sponsored by Purdue University Calumet's Institute for Environmental Education.

WEST PALM BEACH, FLA.
PALM BEACH POST
D. 74581

FEB 22 1980 *3/22*

Protecting Wild Alaska

EDITORIAL

Once again, Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has moved to block the environmental destruction of Alaska. It would be nice if this latest executive branch action spurred Congress into acting responsibly in the matter.

At issue is the disposition of roughly 100 million acres of federal land, the last step in a comprehensive allotment of the federal domain in the nation's largest state.

The original agreement covered allocations for Native Americans, the North Slope pipeline, private industry and preservation. Once the Native Americans and the oilmen got theirs, however, the exploiters and their friends double-crossed the champions of preservation.

Through one parliamentary maneuver after another Alaska's senators, Democrat Mike Gravel and Republican Ted Stevens, have blocked congressional approval of an Alaskan lands bill. In their most recent ploy, they got a Senate vote delayed from this month until July, an action that probably will preclude consideration this year.

Meanwhile, private interests and the Alaska state government

have mounted a hand-in-hand Big Lie campaign to discredit preservation. Through a combination of distortions and outright falsehoods, they have been saying the bill locks up their state and infringes on state rights.

Fortunately, the executive branch has stepped into the breach in the form of various actions by President Carter and Secretary Andrus. This week, Andrus extended from 3 years to 20 administrative protection of 40 million acres. The effect is to make that preservation permanent unless undone by Congress.

It would be better if Congress were to approve a lands bill. Congress has much wider authority to allow a variety of land uses than does the Interior Department.

But, in the absence of a bill or of any indication that Alaska is prepared to manage lands responsibly, Andrus had no choice but to act. Federal lands, after all, belong to all of us, not just to Alaska state officials and their friends in the logging and mining businesses.

REP. SANTINI CRITICES WITHDRAWAL OF MINERAL LANDS IN THE WEST

UTAH — A proposed withdrawal of millions of acres of valuable mineral lands in the West could compromise the nation's defense needs, according to a statement by Rep. James Santini, D-Nevada.

In his speech before the 64th annual convention of the Utah Mining Association, Santini said, "The nation's defense industry is now critically dependent on foreign supplies of chrome, cobalt, platinum and manganese." Santini noted these minerals are South Africa and the Soviet Union.

Santini called the African nations of Rhodesia, South Africa and Zaire "the Persian Gulf" of minerals.

The Nevada Democrat predicted that if Soviet militarism on the African continent is allowed to go unchecked, "the United States would face industrial disaster." He claimed that the growing Soviet influence in Africa is just another step in their strategy of bringing the United States to its knees without firing a shot.

Santini, a member of the House Interior Committee and the Foreign Commerce Committee said that mineral development is vital to the U.S. economy. He said the country is faced with a production crisis, not a resource crisis.

The U.S. currently imports about 50 per cent of the 23 metals needed by U.S. industry, according to L.H. Lattman, dean of the University of Utah College of Mines and Mineral Industries.

But the U.S. has not yet reached its full potential in mineral development. Lattman said, "The 4 billion tons of minerals produced annually in the United States are coming from an area no larger than the amount of land devoted to peanut farming."

Santini noted that efforts by the Forest Service and Interior Dept. to create additional wilderness areas in this country will have a serious effect on efforts to develop the minerals under those lands.

He cited the Alaska Land Bill, which sets aside 96 million acres of land as wilderness. He said, "No accommodation was made for development of resources in that area."

Santini also criticized federal government efforts to solve the energy crisis.

He said that no natural gas leases have been awarded in Alaska since 1966 and no coal leases have been allowed in the Overthrust Belt area of Montana and Utah since 1971. He noted that those leases granted in the Overthrust Belt were special cases.

Lattman was critical of federal regulation of the mining industries. He said that state governments are finally beginning to step into the vacuum left by the federal government in finding ways to help the mineral industries. He noted that the Government Accounting Office has recognized that the Forest Service and the Interior Department "are responsible for mineral deficiencies" because of their existing and proposed land withdrawals. (*The Mining Record*)

AMERICAN GOLD NEWS
IONE, CAL
MONTHLY 10,000

JAN

1930

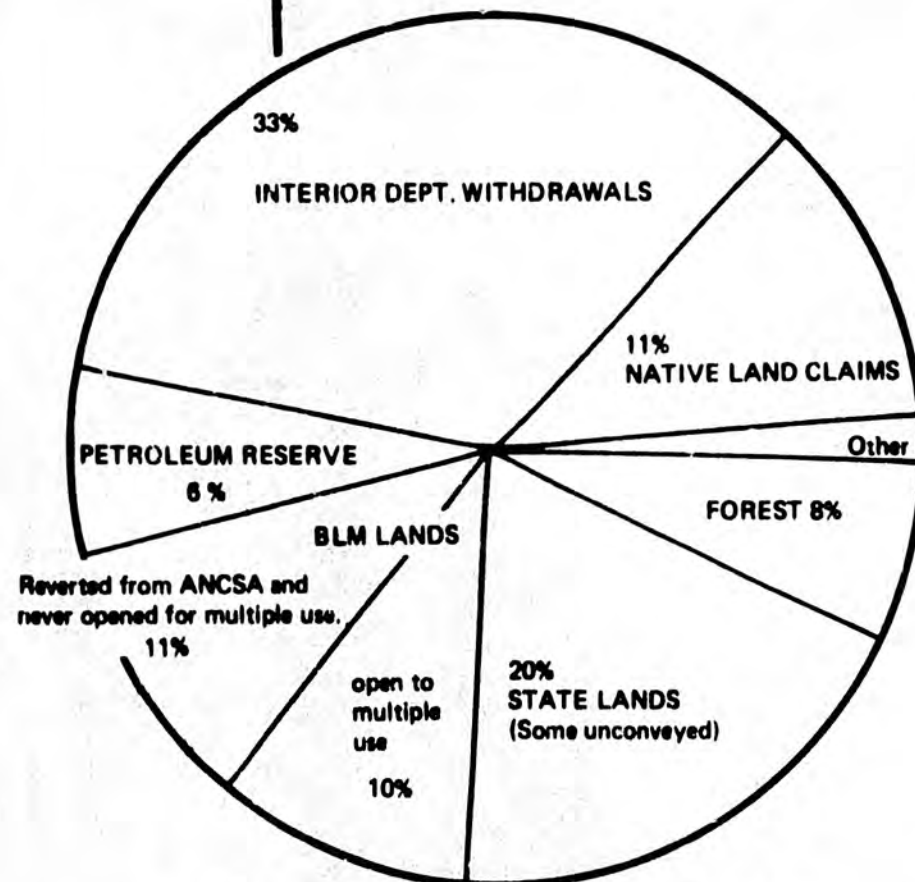
64

CLEAR LAND PICTURE IS DIFFICULT

The status of Alaska's lands is, putting it mildly, uncertain. Just what percentage of Alaska's approximately 375 million acres are open to mining is also uncertain and seems to be dwindling at every turn.

The graphs on these pages show (a) land distribution before the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971; (b) the distribution in the event of passage of pending lands legislation; and (c) finally a guestimate of the present status.

A state of limbo seems to most appropriately describe lands now and the chart presented takes a fairly broad license with acreage and doesn't presume to pinpoint accuracy. It is an attempted overview of Alaskan lands now. It is also a reflection of uncertainties expressed by several state and federal agencies contacted for information.



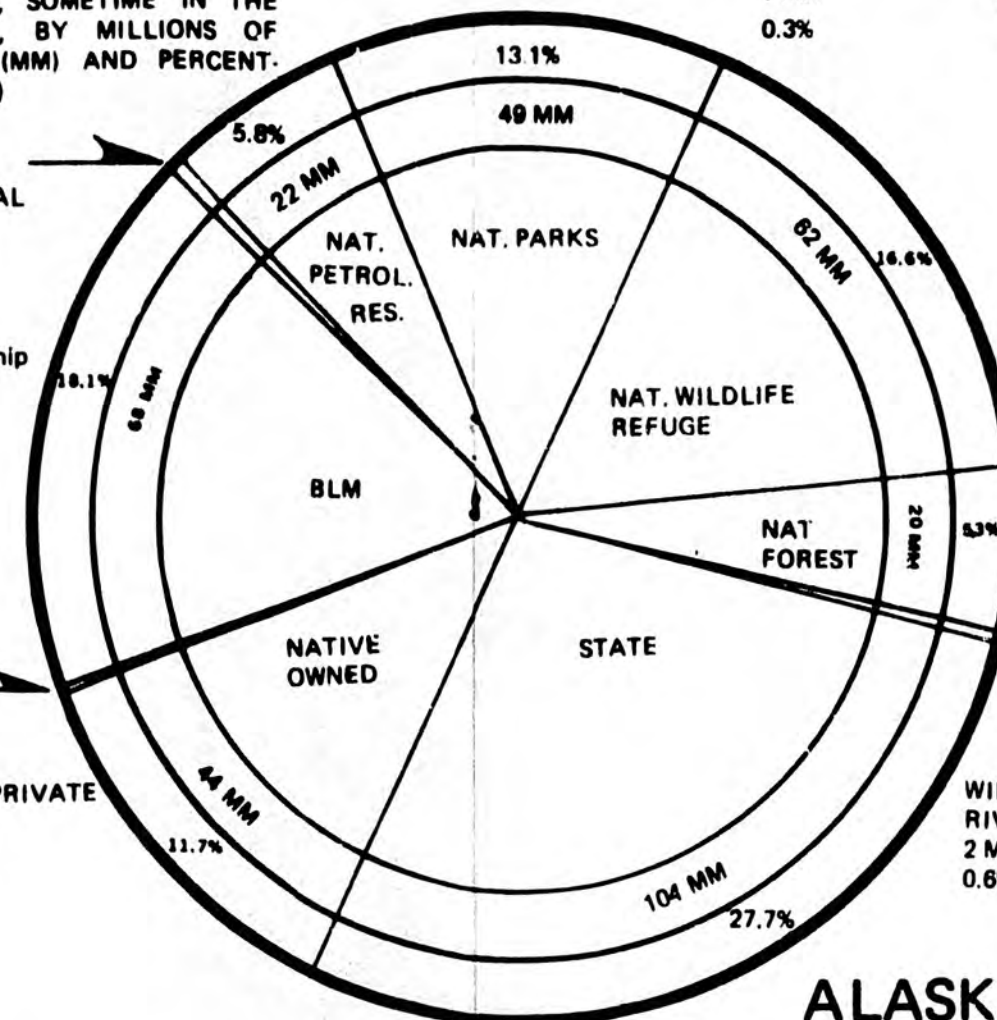
ALASKA LANDS NOW?

PROJECTED LAND STATUS IN ALASKA, SOMETIME IN THE FUTURE, BY MILLIONS OF ACRES (MM) AND PERCENTAGES (%)

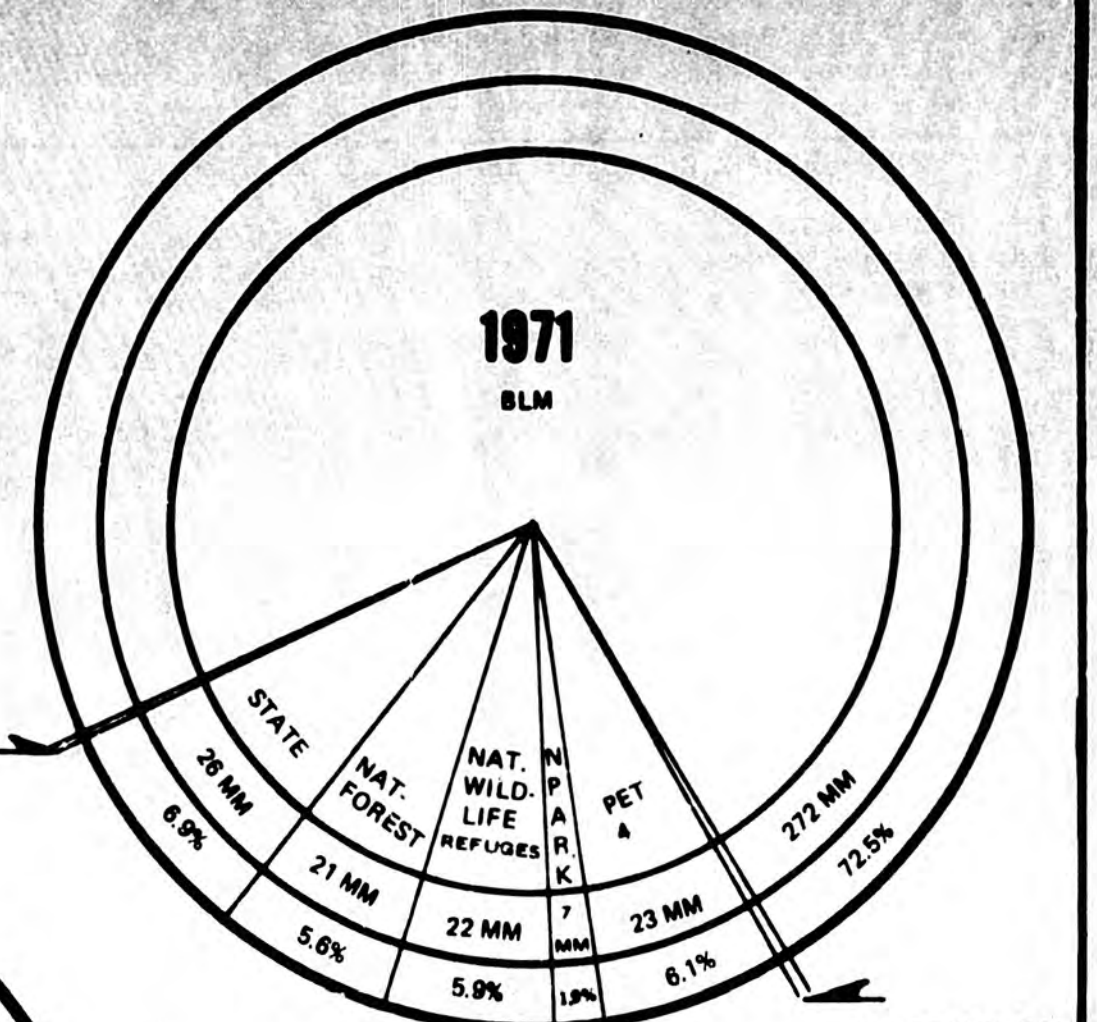
OTHER FEDERAL
3 MM
0.8%

Other Private Ownership
1%

OTHER PRIVATE
1 MM
0.3%



PRIVATE
1 MM
0.3%



LAND STATUS IN ALASKA, 1971, BY MILLIONS OF ACRES (MM) AND PERCENTAGES (%)

ALASKA LANDS 1971

ALASKA LANDS AFTER D-2

RECORDING DISTRICTS IDENTIFIED...

Editor's Note: On a recent tour to the State office for Lands Information, I happened upon Information Circular No. 24, a map of all the recording dis-

tricts in Alaska. It was produced in June of 1979 by the Alaska Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys. The information blocks in the corners of the

map seemed worth passing along, though I realize that many miners have them memorized by now!

MINING-CLAIM RECORDING DISTRICTS OF ALASKA

FIRST JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Ketchikan, Wrangell, Petersburg
Peggy Rauwolf, Recorder
415 Main St., Rm 320, Ketchikan 99901

Juneau, Haines, Skagway
Beverly Mueller, Recorder
Pouch U, Juneau 99801

• Sitka
Marlene Westover, Recorder
P.O. Box 910, Sitka 99835

SECOND JUDICIAL DISTRICT

• Cape Nome
Norma Scott, Recorder
P.O. Box 431, Nome 99762

Kotzebue (Records at Fairbanks)
Judy Brenner, Recorder
604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks 99701

THIRD JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Anchorage, Iliamna, Aleutian Islands, Bristol Bay, Kvichak, Cordova
Rose Markis, Recorder
941 Fourth Avenue, Anchorage 99501

• Kodiak
Brigitte McBride, Recorder
P.O. Box 1367
Kodiak 99615

• Seward
George Peck
Box 596
Seward 99664

*State Recording Supervisor
Javan Beltinger
941 4th Ave.
Anchorage 99501

• Kenai
Bette Stacy, Recorder
Box 934, Kenai 99611

Homer, Seldovia
Helen Jackson, Recorder
P.O. Box 255, Homer 99603

• Valdez
Denise Holt, Recorder
P.O. Box 127, Valdez 99686

Palmer, Talkeetna
Marta Hessel, Recorder
P.O. Box 1008, Palmer 99645

• Chitina
Sheldon Sprecher
P.O. Box 86, Glennallen 99588

FOURTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT

Fairbanks, Manley Hot Springs, Nulato, Mt. McKinley, Nenana, Rampart, Ft. Gibbon, Barrow
Judy Brenner, Recorder
604 Barnette Street, Fairbanks 99701

Bethel, Kuskokwim
Annie Wassile, Recorder
P.O. Box 884, Bethel 99559

NOTES

1. Mining claims and assessment work must be recorded in the proper district.

2. To file a claim on federal land, you must also file here:

<u>North half:</u>	*****	<u>South half:</u>
Bureau of Land Management		Bureau of Land Management
P.O. Box 1150		Pouch 7-512
Fairbanks, AK 99707		Anchorage, AK 99501

3. To file a claim on state or state-selected land, you must also file here:

Dept. of Natural Resources
Div. Mineral and Energy Management
703 W. Northern Lights Blvd.
Anchorage, AK 99503

4. In the Explanation, the underscored locations (e.g., Juneau) denote the sole recording office for the districts listed after it (i.e., Haines and Skagway).

5. For further claim and recording information, you may contact any DGGG mining-information office:

UA Physical Plant Bldg. P.O. Box 80007 College, AK 99708	3327 Fairbanks St. Anchorage, AK 99503
State Office Bldg. Pouch M Juneau, AK 99811	State Office Bldg. P.O. Box 7438 Ketchikan, AK 99901

BOROUGH RECOGNIZES VALUE OF MINING

All the Talkeetna Mountains north to the Alaska Range have been designated a special use district by the Matanuska-Susitna Borough assembly in ordinance 79-36 which was passed July 17, 1979.

The ordinance recognizes mining in the past, present and future as a viable and necessary industry in the borough.

Almost half of the borough falls into the classification as a special use district. In addition to the mountains, the district extends from 12 miles east of the Susitna River to Lake Louise.

"The purpose of this chapter is to establish the Talkeetna Mountains Special Use District permitting the multiple use of lands within the district," reads the ordinance.

"It is further the purpose to conserve the unspoiled beauty of the mountains and the alpine region, to be consistent with its historic and continued use as a mining district as well as a water resource district, and to aid wild life habitat while permitting resource development, recreation, grazing and

related activities where appropriate."

Mining districts are defined as follows "an area which by virtue of previously discovered valuable minerals or materials has historically supported, does presently support, or because of known mineralized trends, may in the future support commercial mining; and which contains groups of mining claims, leases and permits the location and dimensions of which may not be apparent to the general public."

Further attention is paid to mining and outlined as "Existing and future mining is recognized as an allowed use in the Special Use District, but shall be subject to all Federal and State Mining Law."

Permits, however, are not overlooked (are they ever?) Section 17.24. 145 states the permits and fees. "An application for a permit required under this Chapter shall be filed in writing by the owner of the property concerned or the person who seeks to do the act for which a permit is required. Appropriate Application forms may be obtained at

the borough offices."

The permit requests are, of course, investigated and reviewed "Investigation of the permit request shall be made by the Planning commission or its representative. Within forty-five (45) days, the Commission shall determine whether a permit shall be given. Protection of the public health, safety, and welfare, the purposes and provisions of this chapter, and conformance with the following criteria (not included here) shall be the basis of the Commission's determination unless other bases are specified and shall be rendered in writing and state the reason therefore." Whew!

However, it is interesting to note that a time deadline is given for the determination of the permit approval or rejection.

The ordinance further recognizes "enterprise activities" and grazing uses, and in general seems designed to promote orderly growth and use of borough lands.

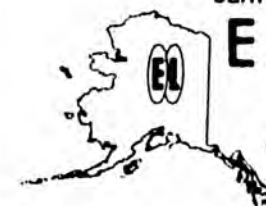
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| • CONVEYOR BELTING | • MIDLAND CENTRIFUGAL
TRASH PUMPS |
| • RUFCO
REINFORCED PLASTIC
SHEETING | • STIHL CHAIN SAWS
SALES & SERVICE |
| • THE CORDAGE GROUP
MANILA - POLY - NYLON | • WIGGENS EXCAVATION
SYSTEMS |
| | • MONSANTO (BIDIM)
SOIL STABILIZATION FABRIC |

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1716 POST ROAD

The Tacoma News Tribune

A-6

Sun., March 2, 1980

FRANK S. BAKER, 1879-1960

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DONALD A. PUGNETTI
Editor

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ROD O. CARDWELL
Managing Editor

Ignoring Alaskan oil

Inflation, and specifically our dependence on Middle East oil, seems to be eating away at our nation with such gusto it endangers our economy and perhaps even our way of life.

Importing so much expensive OPEC oil has placed our nation in peril, taken us further and further along a path that could lead to war.

So it is nothing short of incredible that we start pounding our own nails into our own coffin. But that is what Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has done by putting 40 million acres of Alaskan lands off-limits to oil and gas exploration and development.

And what is even more disturbing, it appears to be only a start on locking away the vast resources potential of Alaska as too expensive, too remote, too pristine and beautiful to touch. It is true there is debate over the extent of oil and gas deposits in Alaska. Only 87 exploratory wells have been drilled in the 49th state, compared with 336,435 in the lower 48 between 1947 and 1978.

Potential deposits in just one area, the Arctic Wildlife Range, run as high as 14 billion barrels of oil, or nearly 1 1/5 times as much as found at Prudhoe Bay.

It has been estimated by Milton Copulos, an energy analyst, that the state has, undiscovered, recoverable reserves of from 59

to 100 billion barrels of oil using today's technology. And this oil would be sufficient to offset all of our nation's imports for the next 22 to 37 years at present levels. Assuming that a reasonable improvement in recovery methods takes place over time, we could probably double this estimate.

According to the State of Alaska, we could be receiving as much as 5 million barrels of oil a day from its fields within a reasonably short period of time—if only we allow it to be developed. That would equal two-thirds of our total imports, and be more than enough to eliminate our perilous dependence on the Middle East and start relieving the pressure on our economy and rolling back inflation.

Andrus, the former Idaho governor, with the stroke of a pen, foreclosed Alaska under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act. Congress, in an election year, had been delaying action on the Alaskan wilderness measure.

Hopefully his action will arouse Congress into action.

The matter is vital to our national interest and much too important for one man to rule upon.

Alaska could be the key which could unlock our national survival ties with the Persian Gulf. We must not let the bureaucrats in Washington and their shortsighted friends throw that key away.

Test candidates on Alaska lands

ALASKA
A 372

FEB 21 1980

APR

It always makes one a little suspicious when national campaigners come visiting and are four-square on the right side of local issues.

It was obvious, for example, that John Connally's son had been briefed about federal land control issues before he stumped the Falls.

However, as if to reaffirm his commitment to state's rights, the elder Connally made it a point to say to a gathering of newspaper people from throughout the state Friday that he's against adding another acre to federal ownership.

This issue deserves more attention. Both president Carter and Sen. Kennedy are committed firmly on the side of expanding federal holdings.

The question is whether Republicans will name a candidate who takes the opposite side. In addition to Connally, Reagan is generally anti-fed. But where other Republicans stand is less clear.

Some will be tested when the Alaska lands bill comes up in the Senate right after the Republican National Convention. Agreement to hear the bill at that time was reached recently when Alaskan Sen. Mike Gravel dropped his threat of a filibuster.

The Senate bill, authored by Henry Jackson, isn't perfect. But it's measurably better than the highly-restrictive legislation passed by the House.

The House bill would lock up 110 million acres of Alaskan real estate. Placed off limits from development would some of the nation's most valuable timberlands, mineral deposits and petroleum reserves.

Oil companies believe that up to 60 percent of the nation's undiscovered petroleum reserves are in Alaska.

The Jackson bill will face a floor challenge from Massachusetts Sen. Paul Tsongas who wants to substitute a measure with restrictions equal to those approved in the House.

But the Jackson bill or something equally realistic about national priorities deserves to pass. Instead of the 110 million sought by the House, the Jackson bill would set aside 102 million acres for wildlife refuges, national parks and wild and scenic rivers.

Even the smaller amount is too much in view of the federal Bureau of Land Management's admission that only 17 percent

of its vast land holdings are in excellent or good condition. But the current political climate probably makes it unrealistic to hope for further trimming.

As opposed to the House version, an important provision of the Senate bill is that it would order the Interior secretary to undertake an extensive geological study of the Arctic National Wildlife Range, which is located just east of the productive Prudhoe Bay oil field.

An estimate by the U.S. Geological Survey says the range holds about one-third of the nation's oil reserves and about 17 percent of its natural gas reserves.

Under the Senate bill, the Interior secretary would recommend to Congress within six years whether energy development should proceed in the range.

Preservationists oppose the Senate bill because the range is a calving ground for 120,000 Porcupine Caribou, the nation's largest herd of free-roaming animals.

But it makes no sense not to find out the extent and location of the range's oil and gas reserves. That isn't to say that drilling should proceed post-haste. It might be that the environmental costs of development will prove too great or that substitute energy sources will be developed in sufficient quantity to render development unnecessary.

However, with the sword of OPEC poised over Uncle Sam's neck and with Russian troops within 300 miles of the Persian Gulf, it's foolhardy to do anything less than develop a full-scale contingency plan around the Alaskan reserves.

There's also the issue of good faith with Alaskan residents. Less than 1 percent of the land in their state is privately owned. Promises have been given since before the time statehood that the federal government would return some of its holdings to the people. For a variety of reasons, none of those promises has been kept.

The situation has led a dean of the University of Alaska to say: The feds and the Lower 48 are doing everything possible to keep Alaska locked up as a colonial economy."

Borderland knows how Alaskans feel. They deserve an even break in the Senate. And in our final selection of a candidate to support for president, his stance on Alaska will be one of the items considered.

FEB 22 1980

A Sad Setback for Alaska EDITORIAL In the Senate

9285

It is genuinely astounding how two U.S. senators from Alaska, one of whom has shown signs of being both reasonable and pragmatic, can year after year buck the White House, the Department of the Interior, a lopsided majority of the House of Representatives and a good segment of the American people — and get by with it. Yet this strange drama continues, seemingly without end.

The latest outrage concerns a Senate scheduling agreement, deferring consideration of the Alaska Lands Bill for at least another five months. In practical terms, the proposal could very well be dead for this Congress, meaning the entire cumbersome, time-consuming process would have to be started again in 1981. Thousands of hours already have been invested in a careful consideration of the fate of the public lands in the 49th state, and still nothing has happened.

Under the new agreement, the Alaska bill can't come up before July 21, but there is no guarantee it will be considered then or later in the year. The Senate will stand in recess for the Democratic National Convention in August and later for the Labor Day break. By September the pressures will begin to mount for another recess or an early adjournment, prior to the November elections. In plain language, the Senate probably won't get much done on Alaska — or anything else — after July 21.

The two senators, Mike Gravel and his more conciliatory colleague, Ted Stevens, admittedly fought for a delay,

hoping the energy crisis would heat up to a point where the public would demand more Alaskan exploitation. Opening the beautiful and fragile Arctic National Wildlife Range to oil and natural gas exploration is a key and controversial objective. In the long run, they may win and they still could lose. For the present, they have delayed action so long it will be virtually impossible to reach a final decision before the end of 1980.

Compromise has already followed compromise, as the Department of the Interior agreed to a severely amended plan to spare what Secretary Cecil Andrus calls the "crown jewels" of Alaska. A good bill was adopted by the House in May 1978, with only 31 votes in opposition. It died in the closing hours of the session after Gravel refused to give an inch. Again last May the House forwarded a far-reaching proposal to the Senate on a final vote of 360-65.

The White House is solidly behind the Department of the Interior plan and, as a standby measure, President Carter created "instant" national monuments to protect 56 million acres of prime real estate. The final boundaries of those areas, along with an additional 75 million acres the House would preserve, are now before the Congress. One way or another this issue will have to be resolved eventually. But the longer the debate stretches on, the more the likelihood diminishes that the American people, who own this land outright, will emerge as the final winners.

BRISTOL, VA.
VIRGINIA-TENNESSEAN
D. 9.000

FEB 26 1980

By the Editor

As We See It

No Development

EDITORIAL

The long effort to work out a compromise on preservation of wilderness lands in Alaska has taken a discouraging turn. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, impatient with the delays in Congress, has used his executive powers to put 40 million acres of federal land in Alaska off-limits for development for the next 20 years.

This is a victory for environmentalists who want to protect as much of the Alaskan wilderness as possible from activity that would disturb its abundant wildlife. It is a defeat, however, for the effort in Congress to balance the need for wildlife protection with the need for natural resources from Alaska — especially oil and gas.

As matters now stand, the Andrus action will prevail unless Congress can bring the issue to a head. Election-year politics has created a stand-off between supporters of a Senate Energy Committee bill which has the backing of the state of Alaska and its congressional delegation, and a more restrictive measure by Sen. Paul E. Tsongas of Massachusetts which has the support of environmental organizations and is closer to a version passed by the House last year.

The Energy Committee bill is hardly a cave-in to the oil, mining and timber lobbies, as some op-

ponents suggest. It would set aside 102 million acres as national parks, wildlife refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers. It also calls for continued study of the oil and gas potential in the North Slope wildlife ranges, with a possibility of drilling activity if Congress approves at some later date.

That strikes us as a rational approach to the energy vs. environment dilemma. Indeed, the committee bill as it stands represents a good-faith effort to permit reasonable development of natural resources in Alaska while protecting prized wilderness areas and their wildlife.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska have managed to delay consideration of the bill until next summer in hopes of heading off attempts by pro-environment senators to amend it in their favor. Their strategy has boomeranged, however, with the action by the Interior Secretary.

Mr. Andrus says all he wants to do is goad the Senate into acting sooner so there will be a chance of resolving the issue before adjournment of the 96th Congress. The Senate should get on the ball. The future of Alaska is too important to be left to executive orders from the office of Mr. Andrus!

LONG BEACH, CALIF.
INDEPENDENT
D. 63,006

FEB 26 1980

Alaska's fragile wilderness **EDITORIAL** under federal protection

E. 9285

Alaska's developers — and oil companies — would naturally like to see more of the state opened to their businesses rather than preserved for wildlife and scenic beauty.

In this effort, they are generally supported by Alaskans. They have less support in Congress and in the rest of the country.

Fortunately, they also have less support in the Carter administration. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus has placed 40 million acres of Alaskan land under long-term federal protection. The protection can be modified by Congress, but there is little likelihood Congress will attempt to turn all this fragile wilderness over to exploitation.

Congress realizes that the developers are still free to operate in two-thirds of the state, while the oil companies are free to operate in 95 percent of the land with major oil-bearing potential. Any attempt to give the developers and oil

companies unlimited freedom to expand operations would be vetoed by the president.

There is still room for compromise between environmental and economic interests, but Andrus has now made it unlikely that environmental interests will be completely discarded. That is all to the good.

His action was both wise and timely. Alaska's senators, Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens, had obtained a five-month postponement of debate on protection for Alaska lands in the obvious hope that at the last minute a bad bill — or no bill at all — would be passed.

Even if President Carter vetoed legislation opening Alaskan wilderness to uncontrolled exploitation, much of the land would have been fair game for the exploiters. Andrus has headed off that possibility. The nation can be grateful. Ultimately, the people of Alaska will also be grateful.

Reserve Upgraded

NEW YORK — United States Borax & Chemical Corp., Los Angeles, a member of the RTZ Group, has expanded its evaluation of in-place molybdenum reserves at its Quartz Hill deposit near Ketchikan, Alaska, to 13-billion tons, up 20 percent from earlier reports of about 1.08-billion tons.

The expansion was discovered during the company's 1979 exploration program which included drilling a core hole 100,000 feet. The reserves, which have a grade of about 0.13 percent, at a 0.05 percent cutoff, equal 2-billion pounds of contained molybdenum.

The U.S. Borax Quartz Hill site, described by the company as the second largest deposit of its kind, was not affected by a recent decision by Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus to close off about 40-million acres of Alaskan land for 20-years. (AMM, Feb. 13) However, the company, which had invested \$145-million by the end of 1979 in the site, and proposes to spend another \$5-million this year, said legislation pending in Congress could hamper and ultimately prevent development of the deposit.

Strict Regulation

According to U.S. Borax, a Senate version of Alaska lands legislation would place the Quartz Hill site in a classification under which mining could take place under strict environmental regulations. A House of Representatives version would make exploiting the deposit virtually impossible, according to a company representative.

Borax recently reported that the ore at Quartz Hill is unusual because it contains no heavy metal, and the firm said the tailings, therefore, can be disposed of without fear of pollution.

Borax President Carl Randolph said the deposit would add 40 to 50 percent to known U.S. reserves. The mine is expected to have about a 40-year life. As reported, a timetable for development of Quartz Hill does not look forward to the facility coming onstream until probably 1984.

Although there is currently a very tight market in molybdenum, prospects are for at least a balanced supply — and possibly an oversupply — by the mid 1980s when new mines in Canada and New Mexico will be onstream.

AMERICAN METAL
MARKET
NEW YORK, N. Y.
D.

FEB 27 1980

COCKEVILLE, TENN.
DISPATCH TODAY
D. 14:29

FEB 29 1980

Energy vs. environment

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FOR YOUR INFORMATION

D2 Information Office
1016 W. Sixth Suite 435
Anchorage AK 99501

Alaskan oil supply

EDITORIAL

Just as President Jimmy Carter has said his administration is working to solve the problem of inflation, he has said his administration is working to solve the nation's dependency upon foreign sources of fuel.

But the record indicates the Carter Administration actually is operating to worsen both situations. Inflation is becoming a greater problem, as a direct result of federal error; and American dependency upon OPEC oil is growing, as a direct result of federal error.

Federal blunders which aggravate the fuel problem are numerous, ranging from the Washington fiat which forced industrial conversion from abundant coal to scarce oil to tax and fiscal policies which discourage domestic development of petroleum resources. A separate category of mistaken federal policy has to do with Alaska's petroleum potential.

This aspect of Carter Administration policy recently was discussed in a paper prepared by Milton Copulos, energy analyst for the Heritage Foundation. The title of the paper gives a clue to Copulos' attitude toward the Carter Administration: "Alaska Lands Freeze Is Pure Nonsense."

Copulos reviews the problem of American reliance on imported oil and contends this reliance is taking the nation along a path toward war. He notes: "As our peril increases, so too does the urgency of our search for a solution. It is nothing short of incredible then, that with the stroke of his pen Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently foreclosed one of the most promising avenues of escape from our dilemma."

Copulos describes how, on Feb. 6, Secretary Andrus "put a freeze on 40 million acres of Alaska lands" and in so doing "effectively barred access to vast areas of Alaska, many of which are considered among the most promising for the discovery of additional supplies of oil and natural gas."

He estimates the potential deposits in just one of these areas, the Arctic Wildlife Range, could yield as much as 14 billion barrels of oil, or nearly half again as much as has been found at Prudhoe Bay.

Copulos reports this action by Andrus is only the latest in a series of moves in Washington aimed at locking away the vast resource potential of Alaska. Moreover, he says, "these actions directly contradict the expressed wishes of the majority of the residents of that state, and the vital interests of our nation."

He argues Alaska has recoverable reserves of some 100 billion barrels of oil, and declares, "This oil would be sufficient to offset all of our imports for the next 22 to 37 years at present levels. Assuming that a reasonable improvement in recovery methods takes place over time, we probably could double this estimate."

But the Carter Administration is stubborn in its refusal to allow reasonable development of the Alaskan oil potential, virtually all of it situated on what are described as "federally owned lands, which have been closed even to basic exploration." Copulos observes, "Astounding as it may seem, to date...only 87 exploratory wells have been drilled in our 49th state. This compares with a total of 336,435 drilled in the lower 48 between 1947 and 1978."

Copulos contends the "environmental concern" which is cited as the excuse for the Alaskan lock-up is largely a Sierra Club fantasy, with virtually no basis in fact. He notes an oil field the size of Prudhoe Bay would take up less than 1.4 percent of the acreage contained in the Arctic Wildlife Range, and the actual drilling equipment and facilities an infinitesimal fraction of that. As another comparison, he points out the Alaska pipeline takes up only 8.2 square miles out of the state's more than 350,000. And he cites the Alcan highway, which he recalls was built 35 years ago and "which stands as a clear demonstration that development can take place without ecological catastrophe."

Copulos concludes: "According to the State of Alaska, we could be receiving as much as five million barrels of oil a day from its fields within a reasonably short period of time, if only we allow it to be developed. This oil would equal two-thirds of our total imports, and would be more than enough to eliminate our perilous dependence on the Middle East. Since this is the case, it would make sense to utilize it. Secretary Andrus, however, disagrees."

The evidence is becoming ever more abundant that American problems such as inflation and the "energy crisis" could indeed be solved — but not so long as the American people default the authority for making important decisions to Washington, D.C., and to individuals like Jimmy Carter and Cecil Andrus. — M

ELKO, NEV.
FREE PRESS
D. 3319

MAR 3 1980

Editorials...

MAR 6 1980

One-Man Rule On Alaskan Lands

Since Alaska's admission to the Union as a state, the question of ownership and control of the land there has been before Congress. It was supposed to have been settled years ago under a deadline Congress gave itself. Twice the house of Representatives has passed legislation. Once the Senate failed to consider it because of opposition from Alaska's senators. It is again before the Senate. And Senator Mike Gavel (D., Alaska) is blocking it for not permitting extensive development which would enrich his state even beyond the wealth it currently collects from North Slope oil payments.

Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus has felt forced to designate

40 million acres of land in Alaska as wildlife refuges and natural resource areas, adding it to the 56 million acres set aside from development two years ago by Presidential order when Alaska's senators prevented the Senate from voting on a bill which had overwhelming endorsement.

We oppose unilateral action by an individual interfering with a final legislative decision, the only proper way to determine the future of Alaskan lands. For this reason we reluctantly endorse Mr. Andrus's action. Senator Gavel may again block a Senate majority from working its will. No one man should be able to thwart his peers.

IDENTICAL EDITORIAL APPEARED IN:
THE HUNTSVILLE, ALABAMA NEWS,

MARCH 7, 1980

AND THE STAUNTON, VIRGINIA LEADER,

MARCH 3, 1980

EDITORIAL

Alaska on ice

Heat already vented during the nine-year debate on the future of federal land in Alaska could conceivably melt the tundra which the Alaskan Lands Bill is meant to protect. So it is difficult to comprehend the necessity of another delay on the resolution of that historic wildlife legislation.

On the basis of votes in the House of Representatives, wherever protective legislation already has passed twice, there appears to be a broad consensus that large portions of the priceless Alaskan wilderness — already owned by the federal government — should be perpetually safeguarded. The proposed legislation, which would protect some 125 million acres, calls for substantial restraint on the impulse for exploration within the nation's largest but least populated state but would allow exploration when justified by national necessity.

Qualms about the legislation have been squarely addressed during more than two years of legislative review, and

it is time for the Senate to stop stalling on the issue and vote. Although its calendar was opened up by the president's delay of SALT II ratification, the Senate voted earlier this month to carry over Alaskan wildlife legislation until after the July 4 recess. That procrastination means that the vote will be held during one of the Senate's busiest periods.

Secretary of Interior Cecil D. Andrus had acted to neutralize the impact of that delay by declaring the Alaska lands national monuments. Yet that administrative protection is at best a temporary remedy. And hopes for permanent protection are threatened by opponents of the wildlands bill who are expected to propose last-minute debilitating compromises — and perhaps to engage in a filibuster after the Senate bill eventually emerges from a House conference. While they wonder how to make better use of the month of March, the senators might reconsider the timetable for that crucial vote.

SHEPHERD, N. J.
REGISTER
D. 31,218

MAR 3 1980

Alaska land freeze

E 9285

EDITORIAL

In spite of another looming Mideast crisis, the Democratic dominated Congress and the Carter Administration still are unable to generate a sensible energy program.

Our dependence on imported oil has severely damaged our economy. It is moving us closer and closer to confrontation and eventually to war.

In this situation, it is astounding that with a stroke of his bureaucratic pen Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently blocked our most promising route of escape from OPEC oppression.

Under provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act, President Carter allowed Secretary Andrus to prohibit all development of 40 million acres of Alaska lands. His decision will now prevent access to vast areas of Alaska. Many of these areas are the most promising for discovery of badly needed oil and natural gas. In one area alone, the Artic Wildlife Range, it has been estimated that there are 14 billion barrels of oil. That's about one and one-half times as much as was found at Prudhoe Bay!

Many Americans view Alaska as a natural wonder that must be protected from any development. But it evidently is not understood that Alaska may be our best hope to find oil we need to save our nation from disaster.

Using today's technology, it is estimated that Alaska has 60 billion to 100 billion barrels of undiscovered oil reserves. This would be sufficient to offset all of our oil import needs for the next 25 to 40 years. During that period of time, we no doubt would be able to improve our recovery techniques enough to double this amount.

Why are we not developing this badly needed oil reserve? Most of it is on federally owned lands which have been closed to all exploration. The federal government is to blame.

In the history of our country, less than 100 oil wells have been drilled in Alaska. That compares with almost 400,000 wells that have been drilled in our other states since World War II.

What is the objection to using Alaskan oil? Modern exploration techniques leave no damage to the environment. Similarly, the actual development of oil fields would leave no permanent scars on the land.

The Alcan highway, constructed almost 40 years ago, was carved out of the environment with no lasting harm. The Alaskan pipeline takes up less than nine of the state's 350,000 square miles.

Instead of allowing the needed exploration of Alaska, House and Senate conferees are considering a \$22.7 billion "windfall" profits tax on American oil companies. At a time when the government should be encouraging more oil drilling, the liberals in control in Washington are doing the opposite.

America could survive another OPEC oil embargo. But Europe is dependent upon the Persian Gulf for 63 percent of its imported oil. Japan is totally without domestic oil supplies. In another oil squeeze their economies would stagger. In that circumstance, a worldwide depression would be likely to hit.

In freezing Alaskan land, Secretary Andrus is regarded as a hero by the environmentalists. But he may have doomed our nation to continued dependence on foreign oil. Congress should promptly pass legislation overriding the Interior Department's freeze on oil exploration in Alaska.

IDENTICAL EDITORIAL APPEARED

IN THE JEFFERSON CITY MO.

CAPITAL NEWS, MARCH 1, 1980

ST. JOSEPH, MO.
NEWS PRESS
C. 12461 S. 31 130

FEB 29 1980

B. K. L.

MAR 5 1980

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Energy vs. environment

9283

THE LONG EFFORT TO work out a compromise on preservation of wilderness lands in Alaska has taken a discouraging turn. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus, impatient with the delays in Congress, has used his executive powers to put 40 million acres of federal land in Alaska off-limits for development for the next 20 years.

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IDENTICAL EDITORIAL APPEARED
IN THE SAN PEDRO, CALIF.

NEWS PILOT, MARCH 3, 1980

The Courier-Journal
LOUISVILLE, KY.
D. 200,003

FEB 21 1980

Congress again neglects Alaska

EDITORIAL

THE FREQUENT inability of Congress to make decisions in the public interest because it's pulled and hauled this way and that by well-financed special interests is apparent in many areas. The most glaring one these days is in energy policy. The result often serves no one well, not even the special interests themselves.

The Alaska lands bill is a clear illustration. For four years, Congress has failed to work out a permanent plan for use of more than 120 million acres of federal land in Alaska. And the problem is older than that. It's the third stage in a program of land disposition that began when Alaska, its land then about 99 percent federally owned, gained statehood in 1959.

In the face of strong signs that Congress will fail to settle the problem again this year, Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus has used existing law to put 40 million acres of wilderness under long-term environmental protection. Last year, President Carter, in a similar manner, designated another 56 million acres as national monuments to protect them from exploitation.

Those actions were necessary. But they are not proper solutions. The President and Secretary Andrus were using legal authority that was not well designed for the job at hand. Both environmental and com-

mercial interests would agree that some land will be excessively protected, and some not protected at all.

All this is because Congress, or more properly the Senate, hasn't done its job and appears unlikely to do it in 1980. The House has twice passed legislation, based on careful study, that struck a balance between the nation's need to preserve Alaskan wilderness and Alaska's need for economic development.

A House-Senate compromise somewhat more favorable to development was lost in a last-minute legislative logjam in 1978. Congress then ducked the issue entirely for another year, and the Senate has now put off action until late July.

That delay was widely considered a signal that the Senate would once more do nothing at all until Alaska's two senators are satisfied with the bill. One of the two, Senator Mike Gravel, has given abundant indications that no reasonable compromise is likely to satisfy him.

As matters stand, most of the controversial land will be protected anyway. But the executive action does not provide the best balance between preservation and development. It just creates a holding pattern until Congress gets around to attending to its business. ✓

United States Senate

MAR 10 1980

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20510

March 6, 1980

D-7

Honorable Mike Colletta
Alaska State Senate
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

As you know, a time agreement allowing for the consideration of the Senate Energy Committee's substitute for the House-passed Alaska lands bill was reached a few weeks ago. I am enclosing a copy of the Senate Calendar of Business which includes an outline of the official agreement (Order No. 422) on page two. I thought you might find this concise outline useful.

Please contact me or my staff if you have any questions regarding the time agreement or the Energy Committee's bill.

With best wishes,

Cordially,



TED STEVENS
United States Senator

Enclosure

SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION	{ CONVENED JANUARY 14, 1979 ADJOURNED DECEMBER 20, 1979	} DAYS IN SESSION 167
SECOND SESSION	{ CONVENED JANUARY 2, 1980	} DAYS IN SESSION 29

CALENDAR OF BUSINESS

Wednesday, March 5, 1980

(LEGISLATIVE DAY, JANUARY 3, 1980)

SENATE CONVENES AT 9:45 A.M.

(IN RECESS)



UNANIMOUS CONSENT AGREEMENTS

S. 414 (ORDER NO. 515)

1.—*Ordered*, That when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of S. 414 (Order No. 515), a bill to amend title 35 of the U.S. Code; to establish a uniform Federal patent procedure for small businesses and nonprofit organizations; to create a consistent policy and procedure concerning patentability of inventions made with Federal assistance; and for other related purposes,

(CONSENT AGREEMENTS CONTINUED ON P. 2)

PREPARED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF J. S. KIMMITT, SECRETARY OF THE SENATE
By WILLIAM F. FARMER, JR., LEGISLATIVE CLERK

DEBATE on any amendment in the first degree (except an amendment relating to extending uniform patent procedures to government contractors to be offered by the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Stevenson) and the Senator from New Mexico (Mr. Schmitt) on which there shall be 2 hours) shall be limited to 1 hour, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill; debate on any amendment in the second degree shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill; and debate on any debatable motion, appeal, or point of order which is submitted or on which the Chair entertains debate shall be limited to 20 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill: *Provided*, That in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the minority leader or his designee: *Provided further*, That no amendment that is not germane to the provisions of the said bill shall be received.

Ordered further, That on the question of **FINAL PASSAGE** of the said bill, debate shall be limited to 2 hours, to be equally divided and controlled, respectively, by the Senator from Indiana (Mr. Bayh) and the Senator from South Carolina (Mr. Thurmond): *Provided*, That the said Senators, or either of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order. (Feb. 4, 1980.) (Feb. 5, 1980.)

H.R. 39 (ORDER NO. 442)

2.—*Ordered*, That when the Senate proceeds to the consideration of H.R. 39 (Order No. 442), an act to provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes, but not before July 4, 1980, on which date or any date thereafter the Majority Leader is authorized to call up the act, **DEBATE** on any of 5 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas), on any of 3 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Stevens), on any of 3 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Gravel), and on any of 3 amendments to be offered by the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), shall be limited to 2 hours each, all of which amendments must be germane to the committee substitute and which shall be the only first degree amendments to be in order, except for a substitute amendment which may be offered by the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas) after all the above listed amendments have been disposed of, and on which **DEBATE** shall be limited to 4 hours; all of the above time to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of each amendment and the manager of the bill: *Provided*, That all of the above amendments, except for the Tsongas substitute, shall be subject to second degree amendments germane to the amendment to which proposed, on which debate shall be limited to 30 minutes, to be equally divided and controlled by the mover of such and the manager of the bill: *Provided further*, That no motion to table the Tsongas substitute shall be in order: *Provided further*, That in the event the manager of the bill is in favor of any such amendment or motion, the time in opposition thereto shall be controlled by the Minority Leader or his designee.

Ordered further, That on the question of **FINAL PASSAGE** of the said bill, debate shall be limited to 20 hours, to be divided and controlled as follows: 5 hours for the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson); 5 hours for the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Gravel); 5 hours under the joint control of the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Hatfield) and the Senator from Alaska (Mr. Stevens); and 5 hours under the joint control of the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Durkin) and the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas): *Provided*, That the said Senators, or any one of them, may, from the time under their control on the passage of the said bill, allot additional time to any Senator during the consideration of any amendment, debatable motion, appeal, or point of order: *Provided further*, That if the Majority and Minority Leaders are informed and convinced by the Senator from Washington (Mr. Jackson), the Senator from Oregon (Mr. Hatfield), the Senator from Massachusetts (Mr. Tsongas), the Senator from New Hampshire (Mr. Durkin), or either Senator from Alaska (Messrs. Gravel and Stevens), after consultation with the Parliamentarian, that there has been a departure from the understanding underlying this agreement with respect to a proposed amendment, the Majority Leader may vitiate this agreement. (Feb. 7, 1980.)

▼ ▼ ▼ 1980 ▼ ▼ ▼													
JANUARY							JULY						
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30	31					

Days that Senate met in 1980 are marked (/).
Boxed areas indicate scheduled non-legislative period days.



Senate Membership, Ninety-Sixth Congress, Second Session

Class			Class		
2	<i>Armstrong, William L.</i>	Colo.	2	<i>Kassabaum, Nancy Landon</i>	Kans.
2	<i>Baker, Howard H., Jr.</i>	Tenn.	1	KENNEDY, EDWARD M.	Mass.
2	BAUCUS, MAX	Mont.	3	<i>Laxalt, Paul</i>	Nev.
3	BAYH, BIRCH	Ind.	3	LEAHY, PATRICK J.	Vt.
3	<i>Bellmon, Henry</i>	Okla.	2	LEVIN, CARL	Mich.
1	BENTSEN, LLOYD	Tex.	3	LONG, RUSSELL B.	La.
2	BIDEN, JOSEPH R., Jr.	Del.	1	<i>Lugar, Richard G.</i>	Ind.
2	BOREN, DAVID L.	Okla.	3	MAGNUSON, WARREN G.	Wash.
2	<i>Bochowitz, Rudy</i>	Minn.	3	<i>Mathias, Charles McC., Jr.</i>	Md.
2	BRADLEY, BILL	N.J.	1	MATSUNAGA, SPARK M.	Hawaii
3	BUMPERS, DALE	Ark.	2	<i>McClure, James A.</i>	Idaho
1	BURDICK, QUENTIN N.	N. Dak.	3	MCGOVERN, GEORGE	S. Dak.
1	<i>Byrd, Harry F., Jr.*</i>	Va.	1	MELCHER, JOHN	Mont.
1	BYRD, ROBERT C.	W. Va.	1	METZENBAUM, HOWARD M.	Ohio
1	CANNON, HOWARD W.	Nev.	3	MORGAN, ROBERT	N.C.
1	<i>Chafee, John H.</i>	R.I.	1	MOYNIHAN, DANIEL PATRICK	N.Y.
1	CHILES, LAWTON	Fla.	1	MUSKIE, EDMUND S.	Maine
3	CHURCH, FRANK	Idaho	3	NELSON, GAYLORD	Wis.
2	<i>Cochran, Thad</i>	Miss.	2	NUNN, SAM	Ga.
2	Cohen, William S.	Maine	3	<i>Packwood, Bob</i>	Oreg.
3	CRANSTON, ALAN	Calif.	2	PELL, CLAIBORNE	R.I.
3	CULVER, JOHN C.	Iowa	2	<i>Percy, Charles H.</i>	Ill.
1	<i>Danforth, John C.</i>	Mo.	2	<i>Pressler, Larry</i>	S. Dak.
1	DECONCINI, DENNIS	Ariz.	1	PROXMIRE, WILLIAM	Wis.
3	<i>Dole, Robert</i>	Kans.	2	PRYOR, DAVID H.	Ark.
2	<i>Domenici, Pete V.</i>	N. Mex.	2	RANDOLPH, JENNINGS	W. Va.
1	<i>Durenberger, David</i>	Minn.	3	RIBICOFF, ABRAHAM	Conn.
3	DURKIN, JOHN A.	N.H.	1	RIEGLE, DONALD W., Jr.	Mich.
3	EAGLETON, THOMAS F.	Mo.	1	<i>Roth, William V., Jr.</i>	Del.
2	EXON, J. JAMES	Nebr.	1	SARBANES, PAUL S.	Md.
3	FORD, WENDELL H.	Ky.	1	SASSER, JIM	Tenn.
3	<i>Garn, Jake</i>	Utah	1	<i>Schmitt, Harrison H.</i>	N. Mex.
3	GLENN, JOHN	Ohio	3	<i>Schweiker, Richard S.</i>	Pa.
3	<i>Goldwater, Barry</i>	Ariz.	2	<i>Simpson, Alan K.</i>	Wyo.
3	GRAVEL, MIKE	Alaska	1	<i>Stafford, Robert T.</i>	Vt.
3	HART, GARY W.	Colo.	1	STENNIS, JOHN C.	Miss.
1	<i>Hatch, Orrin G.</i>	Utah	2	<i>Stevens, Ted</i>	Alaska
2	<i>Hatfield, Mark O.</i>	Oreg.	3	STEVENSON, ADLAI E.	Ill.
1	<i>Hayakawa, S. I.</i>	Calif.	3	STEWART, DONALD	Ala.
2	HEFLIN, HOWELL	Ala.	3	STONE, RICHARD (DICK)	Fla.
1	<i>Heinz, John</i>	Pa.	3	TALMADGE, HERMAN E.	Ga.
2	<i>Helms, Jesse</i>	N.C.	2	<i>Thurmond, Strom</i>	S.C.
3	HOLLINGS, ERNEST F.	S.C.	2	<i>Tower, John</i>	Tex.
2	HUDDLESTON, WALTER D.	Ky.	2	TRONGAS, PAUL E.	Mass.
2	<i>Humphrey, Gordon</i>	N.H.	1	<i>Wallop, Malcolm</i>	Wyo.
3	INOUE, DANIEL K.	Hawaii	2	<i>Warner, John</i>	Va.
1	JACKSON, HENRY M.	Wash.	1	<i>Weicker, Lowell P., Jr.</i>	Conn.
3	<i>Javits, Jacob K.</i>	N.Y.	1	WILLIAMS, HARRISON A., Jr.	N.J.
2	<i>Jepsen, Roger W.</i>	Iowa	3	<i>Young, Milton R.</i>	N. Dak.
2	JOHNSTON, J. BENNETT	La.	1	ZORINSKY, EDWARD	Nebr.

Class 1=Senators whose terms expire in 1983 (Demo. 20	Ind. Demo. 1	Rep. 12)	33
Class 2=Senators whose terms expire in 1985 (Demo. 14	Ind. Demo. 0	Rep. 19)	33
Class 3=Senators whose terms expire in 1981 (Demo. 24	Ind. Demo. 0	Rep. 10)	34

Totals (Demo. 58 Ind. Demo. 1 Rep. 41)..... 100

[Democrats in roman]

[Republicans in *italic*]

[*Independent Democrat]

STANDING COMMITTEES

AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

Room 304, Russell Office Building. Meetings, first and third Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Herman E. Takemada, of Georgia, *Chairman*
George McGovern, of South Dakota
Walker D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Richard (Dick) Stone, of Florida
Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
Edward Zorinsky, of Nebraska
John Mckhar, of Montana
Donald Stewart, of Alabama
David H. Fryer, of Arkansas
David L. Boren, of Oklahoma

Jesse Helms, of North Carolina
Milton E. Young, of North Dakota
Robert Dole, of Kansas
S. I. Hayakawa, of California
Richard O. Lugar, of Indiana
Thad Cochran, of Mississippi
Rudy Boschwitz, of Minnesota
Roger W. Jepsen, of Iowa

APPROPRIATIONS

Room 1223, Dirksen Office Building. Meetings at the call of the chairman.

Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington, *Chairman*

John C. Stennis, of Mississippi
Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia
William Proxmire, of Wisconsin
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Birch E. Bayh, of Indiana
Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
Lawton Chiles, of Florida
J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota
Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona
Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
John A. Durkin, of New Hampshire

Milton E. Young, of North Dakota
Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon
Ted Stevens, of Alaska
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland
Richard S. Schweiker, of Pennsylvania
Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut
James A. McClure, of Idaho
Paul Laxalt, of Nevada
Jake Garn, of Utah
Harrison H. Schmitt, of New Mexico

ARMED SERVICES

Room 212, Russell Office Building. Meetings, Thursdays at 10 a.m.

John C. Stennis, of Mississippi, *Chairman*
Henry M. Jackson, of Washington
Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada
Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia
Sam Nunn, of Georgia
John C. Culver, of Iowa
Gary W. Hart, of Colorado
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
J. James East, of Nebraska
Carl Levin, of Michigan

John Tower, of Texas
Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina
Barry Goldwater, of Arizona
John Warner, of Virginia
Gordon Humphrey, of New Hampshire
William S. Cohen, of Maine
Roger W. Jepsen, of Iowa

BANKING, HOUSING, AND URBAN AFFAIRS

Room 5304, Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, last Tuesday of each month at 10:30 a.m.

William Proxmire, of Wisconsin, *Chairman*
Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey
Alan Cranston, of California
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
Paul S. Sarbanes, of Maryland
Donald Stewart, of Alabama
Paul E. Tsongas, of Massachusetts

Jake Garn, of Utah
John Tower, of Texas
John Helms, of Pennsylvania
William L. Armstrong, of Colorado
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana

BUDGET

Room 208, 301-1st Street (Old Carroll Arms Bldg.). Meetings, first Thursday of each month.

Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine, *Chairman*
Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Lawton Chiles, of Florida
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware
J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Gary W. Hart, of Colorado
Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York
J. James East, of Nebraska

Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma
Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
Bob Packwood, of Oregon
William L. Armstrong, of Colorado
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
Rudy Boschwitz, of Minnesota
Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
Larry Pressler, of South Dakota

COMMERCE, SCIENCE, AND TRANSPORTATION

Room 1213, Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, first and third Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada, *Chairman*
Warren G. Magnuson, of Washington
Russell B. Long, of Louisiana
Ernest F. Hollings, of South Carolina
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois
Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky
Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
J. James East, of Nebraska
Howell Heflin, of Alabama

Bob Packwood, of Oregon
Barry Goldwater, of Arizona
Harrison H. Schmitt, of New Mexico
John C. Danforth, of Missouri
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
Larry Pressler, of South Dakota
John Warner, of Virginia

ENERGY AND NATURAL RESOURCES

Room 3100, Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, third Wednesday of each month at 10 a.m.

Henry M. Jackson, of Washington, *Chairman*
Frank Church, of Idaho
J. Bennett Johnston, of Louisiana
Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky
John A. Durkin, of New Hampshire
Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio
Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii
John Melcher, of Montana
Paul E. Tsongas, of Massachusetts
Bill Bradley, of New Jersey

Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon
James A. McClure, of Idaho
Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut
Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
Ted Stevens, of Alaska
Henry Bellmon, of Oklahoma
Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming

STANDING COMMITTEES—Continued

ENVIRONMENT AND PUBLIC WORKS

Room 624. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, first and third Thursdays at 10 a.m.

Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia, *Chairman*
 Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine
 Mike Gravel, of Alaska
 Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas
 Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota
 John C. Culver, of Iowa
 Gary W. Hart, of Colorado
 Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York

Robert T. Stafford, of Vermont
 Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee
 Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
 John H. Chafee, of Rhode Island
 Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming
 Larry Pressler, of South Dakota

FINANCE

Room 227. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, second and fourth Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Russell B. Long, of Louisiana, *Chairman*
 Herman E. Talmadge, of Georgia
 Abraham A. Ribicoff, of Connecticut
 Harry F. Byrd, Jr., of Virginia
 Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin
 Mike Gravel, of Alaska
 Lloyd Bentsen, of Texas
 Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii
 Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York
 Max Baucus, of Montana
 David L. Boren, of Oklahoma
 Bill Bradley, of New Jersey

Robert Dole, of Kansas
 Bob Packwood, of Oregon
 William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware
 John C. Danforth, of Missouri
 John H. Chafee, of Rhode Island
 John Heinz, of Pennsylvania
 Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming
 David Durenberger, of Minnesota

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Room 8-116. Senate wing. Capitol. Meetings, Tuesdays at 10 a.m.

Frank Church, of Idaho, *Chairman*
 Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island
 George McGovern, of South Dakota
 Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware
 John Glenn, of Ohio
 Richard (Dick) Stone, of Florida
 Paul S. Sarbanes, of Maryland
 Edmund S. Muskie, of Maine
 Edward Zorinsky, of Nebraska

Jacob K. Javits, of New York
 Charles H. Percy, of Illinois
 Howard H. Baker, Jr., of Tennessee
 Jesse Helms, of North Carolina
 S. I. Hayakawa, of California
 Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana

GOVERNMENTAL AFFAIRS

Room 626. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, first Thursday of each month at 10 a.m.

Abraham A. Ribicoff, of Connecticut, *Chairman*
 Henry M. Jackson, of Washington
 Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
 Lawton Chiles, of Florida
 Sam Nunn, of Georgia
 John Glenn, of Ohio
 Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
 David H. Pryor, of Arkansas
 Carl Levin, of Michigan

Charles H. Percy, of Illinois
 Jacob K. Javits, of New York
 William V. Roth, Jr., of Delaware
 Ted Stevens, of Alaska
 Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland
 John C. Danforth, of Missouri
 William S. Cohen, of Maine
 David Durenberger, of Minnesota

JUDICIARY

Room 226. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, Tuesday at 9:30 a.m.

Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts, *Chairman*
 Birch E. Bayh, of Indiana
 Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia
 Joseph R. Biden, of Delaware
 John C. Culver, of Iowa
 Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio
 Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona
 Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont
 Max Baucus, of Montana
 Howell Heflin, of Alabama

Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina
 Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland
 Paul Laxalt, of Nevada
 Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
 Robert Dole, of Kansas
 Thad Cochran, of Mississippi
 Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming

LABOR AND HUMAN RESOURCES

Room 628. Dirksen Office Building. Meetings, fourth Thursday of each month at 10:30 a.m.

Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey, *Chairman*
 Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia
 Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island
 Edward M. Kennedy, of Massachusetts
 Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin
 Thomas F. Eagleton, of Missouri
 Alan Cranston, of California
 Donald W. Riegle, Jr., of Michigan
 Howard M. Metzenbaum, of Ohio

Richard S. Schweiker, of Pennsylvania
 Jacob K. Javits, of New York
 Robert T. Stafford, of Vermont
 Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
 William L. Armstrong, of Colorado
 Gordon Humphrey, of New Hampshire

RULES AND ADMINISTRATION

Room 301. Russell Office Building. Meetings, second and fourth Wednesdays at 10 a.m.

Claiborne Pell, of Rhode Island, *Chairman*
 Howard W. Cannon, of Nevada
 Robert C. Byrd, of West Virginia
 Harrison A. Williams, Jr., of New Jersey
 Wendell H. Ford, of Kentucky
 Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona

Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon
 Howard H. Baker, of Tennessee
 John Tower, of Texas
 Richard S. Schweiker, of Pennsylvania

VETERANS' AFFAIRS

Room 414. Russell Office Building. Meetings, first Wednesday of each month.

Alan Cranston, of California, *Chairman*
 Herman E. Talmadge, of Georgia
 Jennings Randolph, of West Virginia
 Richard (Dick) Stone, of Florida
 John A. Dinkins, of New Hampshire
 Spark M. Matsunaga, of Hawaii

Alan K. Simpson, of Wyoming
 Strom Thurmond, of South Carolina
 Robert T. Stafford, of Vermont
 Gordon Humphrey, of New Hampshire

SELECT COMMITTEES

ETHICS

Room 1417, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 4, 98th Cong.)
(S. Res. 271, 98th Cong.)

Howell Heflin, of Alabama, Chairman
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
David H. Fryer, of Arkansas

Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming, Vice Chairman
Jesse Helms, of North Carolina
Thad Cochran, of Mississippi

SMALL BUSINESS

Room 624, Russell Office Building
(S. Res. 33, 91st Cong.)

Gaylord Nelson, of Wisconsin, Chairman
Sam Nunn, of Georgia
John C. Culver, of Iowa
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Dale Bumpers, of Arkansas
Robert Morgan, of North Carolina
Jim Sasser, of Tennessee
Donald Stewart, of Alabama
Max Baucus, of Montana
Curt Levin, of Michigan

Lowell P. Weicker, Jr., of Connecticut
Bob Packwood, of Oregon
Orrin G. Hatch, of Utah
S. I. Hayakawa, of California
Harrison Schmidt, of New Mexico
Rudy Boschwitz, of Minnesota
Larry Pressler, of South Dakota

INTELLIGENCE

Room 7-502, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 409, 94th Cong.)
(S. Res. 4, 98th Cong.)

Barth Sugh, of Indiana, Chairman
Adlai E. Stevenson, of Illinois
Walter D. Huddleston, of Kentucky
Joseph R. Biden, Jr., of Delaware
Daniel Patrick Moynihan, of New York
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Henry M. Jackson, of Washington
Patrick J. Leahy, of Vermont

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John Garn, of Utah
John H. Chafee, of Rhode Island
Richard G. Lugar, of Indiana
Malcolm Wallop, of Wyoming
David Duranberger, of Minnesota
Charles McC. Mathias, Jr., of Maryland

INDIAN AFFAIRS

Room 6817, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 4, 98th Cong.)

John Melcher, of Montana, Chairman
Daniel K. Inouye, of Hawaii
Dennis DeConcini, of Arizona

William S. Cohen, of Maine
Mark O. Hatfield, of Oregon

SPECIAL COMMITTEE

AGING

Room G-303, Dirksen Office Building
(S. Res. 33, 97th Cong.)

Lawton Chiles, of Florida, Chairman
Frank Church, of Idaho
John Glenn, of Ohio
John Melcher, of Montana
David H. Fryer, of Arkansas
Bill Bradley, of New Jersey
Quentin N. Burdick, of North Dakota

Pete V. Domenici, of New Mexico
Charles H. Percy, of Illinois
John Heinz, of Pennsylvania
Nancy Landon Kassebaum, of Kansas
William S. Cohen, of Maine

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GENERAL ORDERS

UNDER RULE VIII

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
11	S. Res. 9 Mr. Robert C. Byrd	Resolution to amend the Standing Rules.	Feb. 22, 1979.—Ordered placed on the calendar.
12	S.J. Res. 3 Messrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr., Thurmond, and Warner.	Joint resolution regarding mutual defense treaties.	Feb. 22, 1979.—Placed on the calendar.
63	S. 519 Mr. Helms	A bill to preserve the academic freedom and the autonomy of institutions of higher education and to condition the authority of officials of the United States to issue rules, regulations, or orders with respect to institutions of higher education.	Apr. 9, 1979.—Ordered placed on the calendar.
64	S. 520 Mr. Helms	A bill to provide procedures for calling constitutional conventions for proposing amendments to the Constitution of the United States, on application of the legislatures of two-thirds of the States, pursuant to article V of the Constitution.	Apr. 9, 1979.—Ordered placed on the calendar.
80	S. 134 Mr. Helms	A bill for the relief of Shyy Wen-Huei.	Apr. 24, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment. (Rept. 78.)
113	S. Res. 15 Mr. Harry F. Byrd and others	Resolution concerning mutual defense treaties.	May 1, 1979.—Mr. Church, Committee on Foreign Relations, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 119.) (Additional views filed.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
138	S. 590 Mr. Javits and others	A bill to amend the Public Health Service Act to revise and strengthen the program under that Act for the regulation of clinical laboratories.	May 10, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 130.) (Additional views filed.)
151	S. 1132 Mr. Long	A bill to authorize appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission and the United States Customs Service for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.	May 15, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, without amendment. (Rept. 143.) (An original bill). (See also Order No. 589.)
240	S. 109 Messrs. Harry F. Byrd, Jr. and Nunn	A bill to require the reinstitution of procedures for the registration of certain persons under the Military Selective Service Act, and for other purposes.	June 19, 1979.—Mr. Nunn, Committee on Armed Services, with and amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 226.) (Additional and minority views filed.)
242	S. 688 Mr. Jackson (By request)	A bill to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for civilian programs for fiscal year 1980 and fiscal year 1981, and for other purposes.	June 26, 1979.—Mr. Jackson, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 232.) (Additional views filed.) (See Order No. 260 Requesting WAIVER.) (See also Order No. 400.)
250	S. 300 Mr. Kennedy and others	A bill to restore fair and effective enforcement of the antitrust laws.	July 10, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment (Rept. 239.) (Minority and additional views filed).
266	S. Res. 190 Mr. Jackson	Resolution waiving sec. 4021(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 688.	July 19, 1979.—Mr. Muskie, Committee on the Budget, without amendment unfavorably. (Requests WAIVER for Order No. 242.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
291	S. 1204 Mr. Ribicoff and others	A bill to strengthen and improve medicaid services to low-income children and pregnant women, and for other purposes.	July 30, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 274.) (See also Order No. 532.)
304	S. 25 Mr. Bayh and others	A bill to designate the birthday of Martin Luther King, Jr., a legal public holiday.	Aug. 1, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 284.)
331	S. 446 Mr. Williams and others	A bill to amend title VII of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to prohibit discrimination against individuals because they are handicapped, and for other purposes.	Sept. 13, 1979.—Mr. Williams, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 316.) (S. Res. 371, before the Committee on the Budget requests WAIVER.)
382	S. 1775 Mr. Talmadge and others	A bill to promote the development of energy from agricultural commodities, forest products, and their wastes and residues, and rural energy conservation practices.	Oct. 11, 1979.—Mr. Talmadge, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, with an amendment. (Rept. 365.)
391	S. 1748 Messrs. Tsongas, Williams, and Cranston	A bill to authorize the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to furnish assistance to encourage the use of energy conservation measures.	Oct. 17, 1979.—Mr. Tsongas, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment. (Rept. 372.) (Additional views filed.) (See Order No. 402 Requesting WAIVER.)
393	S. 1716 Messrs. Morgan, Durkin, and Tsongas	A bill to establish a Solar Energy Development Bank to help make available below-market interest rate loans for the purchase and installation of solar energy equipment in commercial and residential buildings in the United States, and for other purposes.	Oct. 17, 1979.—Mr. Morgan, Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, with an amendment. (Rept. 374.) (Additional views filed.) (See Order No. 401 Requesting WAIVER.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
396	S. 1724 Mr. Williams and others	A bill to authorize the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare to make grants to States in order to provide assistance to households which cannot meet the high cost of fuel, and for other purposes.	Oct. 25 1979.—Mr. Williams, Committee on Labor and Human Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 378.) (Additional Views Filed.)
400	H.R. 3000	An act to authorize appropriations to the Department of Energy for civilian programs for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.	Oct. 29, 1979.—Placed on the calendar. (See Order No. 242.)
401	S. Res. 232 Mr. Proxmire	Resolution waiving sec. 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1716.	Oct. 29, 1979.—Mr. Muskie, Committee on the Budget, without amendment. Unfavorably. (Requests WAIVER for Order No. 393.)
402	S. Res. 234 Mr. Proxmire	Resolution waiving sec. 402(a) of the Congressional Budget Act of 1974 with respect to the consideration of S. 1748.	Oct. 29, 1979.—Mr. Muskie, Committee on the Budget, without amendment. Unfavorably. (Requests WAIVER for Order No. 391.)
431	S. Res. 89 Mr. Hatfield	Resolution authorizing the designation of Room S-120 in the United States Capitol as the "Hugh Scott Room".	Nov. 7, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration without amendment.
433	S. Res. 275 Mr. Pell	A resolution authorizing the designation of room S-114 in the United States Capitol as the "Harry Flood Byrd, Sr. Room."	Nov. 7, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (An original resolution.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
442	H.R. 39	An act to provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.	Nov. 14, 1979.—Mr. Jackson, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, with an amendment. (Rept. 413.) (Additional views filed.)
456	S. 1468 Mr. Bayh	A bill to provide for contribution of damages attributable to an agreement by 2 or more persons to fix, maintain, or stabilize prices under sec. 4, 4A, or 4C of the Clayton Act.	Nov. 27, 1979.—Mr. Bayh, Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment. (Rept. 428.) (Supplemental views filed.)
476	H.R. 1543	An act to improve the operation of the adjustment assistance programs for workers and firms under the Trade Act of 1974.	Dec. 3, 1979.—Committee on Appropriations discharged; placed on the calendar. Oct. 30, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment. (Rept. 385.)
477	S. 1246 Mr. Kennedy and others	A bill to amend the Clayton Act to protect against the growth of monopoly power of major petroleum companies, and for other purposes.	Dec. 4, 1979.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 444.) (Minority and additional views filed.)
481	S. Con. Res 51 Mr. Helms	Concurrent resolution stating the rejection by the Congress of the determination of the President with respect to sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.	Dec. 4, 1979.—Mr. Pell (for Mr. Church), Committee on Foreign Relations, without amendment, without recommendation. (Rept. 448.)
502	S. 1946 Messrs. Cannon, Long, and Packwood	A bill to reform the economic regulation of railroads, and for other purposes.	Dec. 7, 1979.—Mr. Cannon, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment. (Rept. 470.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
503	H.R. 934	An act for the relief of Brian Hall and Vera W. Hall.	Dec. 10, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 471.)
509	H.R. 3122	An act relating to the tariff treatment of certain articles.	Dec. 11, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment. (Rept. 474.)
515	S. 414 Mr. Bayh and others	A bill to amend title 35 of the United States Code; to establish a uniform Federal patent procedure for small businesses and nonprofit organizations; to create a consistent policy and procedure concerning patentability of inventions made with Federal assistance; and for other related purposes.	Dec. 12, 1979.—Mr. Bayh, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 480.)
529	S. 2018 Messrs. Pell and Hatfield	A bill to transfer unexpended balances of funds appropriated for salaries of Senate committee employees, and for other purposes.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 493.)
530	S. Res. 281 Messrs. Pell and Hatfield	Resolution relating to expenditures and staffs of committees of the Senate.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 494.)
532	H.R. 4962	An act to amend title XIX of the Social Security Act to strengthen and improve medicaid services to low-income children and pregnant women, and for other purposes.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Placed on the calendar. (See Order No. 291.)
535	H.R. 1319	An act to extend the period for duty-free entry of a 3.60-meter telescope and associated articles for the use of the Canada-France-Hawaii Telescope Project at Mauna Kea, Hawaii.	Dec. 13, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 499.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
540	H.R. 2297	An act to continue until the close of June 30, 1982, the existing suspension of duties on synthetic rutile.	Dec. 15, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 504.)
549	S. 1771 Mr. Heflin	A bill for the relief of Dr. George Chrousos and his wife, Dr. Georgia Chrousos.	Dec. 18, 1979.—Mr. Bayh (for Mr. Kennedy), Committee on the Judiciary, without amendment. (Rept. 514.)
569	H.R. 1212	An act for the relief of the University of Florida, Gainesville, Florida.	Dec. 19, 1979.—Mr. Long, Committee on Finance, with an amendment to the title. (Rept. 532.)
575	S. Con. Res. 30 Messrs. Bayh, Kennedy, and Glenn	Concurrent resolution relating to a statue of Frederick Douglass.	Dec. 20, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 541.)
577	H. Con. Res. 80	Concurrent resolution authorizing a bust or statue of Martin Luther King, Jr., to be placed in the Capitol.	Dec. 20, 1979.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 543.)
582	S. 2189 Mr. Johnston	A bill to establish a program for Federal storage of spent fuel from civilian nuclear powerplants, to set forth a Federal policy and initiate a program for the disposal of nuclear waste from civilian activities, and for other purposes.	Jan. 3, 1980.—Mr. Johnston, Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, without amendment. (An original bill.)
587	S. 1722 Mr. Kennedy and others	A bill to codify, revise, and reform, title 18 of the United States Code; and for other purposes.	Jan. 17, 1980.—Mr. Kennedy, Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments. (Rept. 553.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
588	S. 114 Messrs. DeConcini and Thurmond	A bill to establish rational criteria for the imposition of the sentence of death, and for other purposes.	Jan. 17, 1980.—Mr. DeConcini, Committee on the Judiciary, with amendments, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 554.) (Additional views filed.)
589	H.R. 2471	An act to authorize appropriations for the United States International Trade Commission and the United States Customs Service for fiscal year 1980, and for other purposes.	Jan. 23, 1980.—Placed on the Calendar. (See Order No. 151.)
591	S. 1518 Mr. Cranston (by request)	A bill to amend title 38 of the United States Code to permit disclosure of names and addresses and other information maintained by the Veterans' Administration to a consumer reporting agency for certain debt collection purposes.	Jan. 23, 1980.—Mr. Cranston, Committee on Veterans' Affairs, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 555.)
603	S. Res. 294 Mr. Pell	Resolution relating to official expenses payable or reimbursable from a Senators' office expense account.	Jan. 31, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with an amendment. (Rept. 564.)
632	H.R. 4996	An act to restore to the Shivwits, Kanosh, Koosharem, and Indian Peaks Bands of Paiute Indians of Utah, and with respect to the Cedar City Band of Paiute Indians of Utah to restore or confirm, the Federal trust relationship and to restore to members of such bands those Federal services and benefits furnished to American Indian tribes by reason of such trust relationship, and for other purposes.	Feb. 26, 1980.—Placed on the calendar.
634	H.J. Res. 494	Joint resolution providing for the appointment of Carlisle H. Humelsine as a citizen regent of the Board of Regents of the Smithsonian Institution.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 593.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
635	S. Res. 370 Mr. Chiles	Resolution authorizing the printing of additional copies of part 1 of the Senate report entitled "Developments in Aging: 1979".	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 594.)
636	S. Res. 378 Mr. Pell	Resolution authorizing the printing of a compilation of materials entitled "Senate Election Law Guidebook—1980" as a Senate Document.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 595.) (An Original Resolution.)
637	S. Res. 335 Mr. Talmadge	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 596.)
639	S. Res. 355 Mr. Proxmire	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 598.)
642	S. Res. 346 Mr. Jackson	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 601.)
645	S. Res. 351 Mr. Church	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Foreign Relations for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 604.)
646	S. Res. 361 Mr. Ribicoff	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on Governmental Affairs for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, with amendments. (Rept. 605.)

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY
647	S. Res. 350 Mr. Thurmond	Resolution authorizing additional expenditures by the Committee on the Judiciary for inquiries and investigations.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 606.)
651	S. Res. 353 Mr. Chiles	Resolution authorizing expenditures by the Special Committee on Aging.	Feb. 27, 1980.—Mr. Pell, Committee on Rules and Administration, without amendment. (Rept. 610.)
654	H.R. 6081	An act to amend the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961 to authorize assistance in support of peaceful and democratic processes of development in Central America.	Feb. 28, 1980.—Placed on the calendar.
656	S. 2253 Mrs. Kassebaum	A bill to provide for an extension of directed service on the Rock Island Railroad and to provide transaction assistance to the purchasers of portions of said railroad.	Mar. 4, 1980.—Mr. Cannon, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, with an amendment, and an amendment to the title. (Rept. 614.)
657	S. 1981 Mr. DeConcini	A bill to improve judicial machinery by amending the jurisdiction and venue requirements and damage provisions in all suits involving the False Claims Act, and for other purposes.	Mar. 4, 1980.—Mr. DeConcini, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 615.)
658	S. 1079 Mr. Bayh	A bill to amend the patent laws, title 35 of the United States Code.	Mar. 4, 1980.—Mr. Bayh, Committee on the Judiciary, with an amendment. (Rept. 617.)

ORDER NO.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

Order No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

ORDER No.	NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	TITLE	REPORTED BY

RESOLUTIONS AND MOTIONS OVER, UNDER THE RULE

When objection is heard to immediate consideration of a resolution or motion when submitted, it shall be placed here, to be laid before the Senate on the next legislative day for consideration, unless by unanimous consent the Senate shall otherwise direct.

NUMBER	SHORT TITLE	DATE SUBMITTED AND AUTHOR
S. Res. 14	To amend the Standing Rules.	Jan. 18, 1979, Mr. Robt. C. Byrd

SUBJECTS ON THE TABLE

Such subjects are business, usually bills and resolutions, placed here by unanimous consent. Once business has been given this status, it is in order to move to proceed to its consideration, even though it has not been referred to a committee.

NUMBER OF BILL OR RESOLUTION	SHORT TITLE	DATE PRESENTED
S. 504	A bill to amend sec. 21 of the Second Liberty Bond Act to require the President to submit an alternate balanced budget whenever the regular budget would result in an increase in the public debt limit or a deficit, to require the President to identify revenue increases attributable to inflation, and for other purposes.	May 22, 1979

MOTIONS FOR RECONSIDERATION

After an action taken by the Senate, any Senator voting with the prevailing side or who has not voted may, on the same day or on either of the next two days of actual session thereafter, move a reconsideration. This section contains such motions not yet acted on as so provided by Rule XIII, Paragraph 1.

NUMBER AND AUTHOR OF BILL	SHORT TITLE	DATE ENTERED AND AUTHOR OF MOTION

BILLS IN CONFERENCE

Jefferson's Manual, section 548:

"And in all cases of conference asked after a vote of disagreement, etc., the conferees of the House asking it are to leave the papers with the conferees of the other * * *." The House agreeing to the conference acts on the report before the House requesting a conference.

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFEREES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.B. 4473 Oct. 12 Oct. 25	Foreign Assistance Appropriations, 1980.	Messrs. Inouye, Proxmire, Chiles, Johnston, Leahy, DeConcini, Magnuson, Garn, Hatfield, Mathias, Schwaker, and Young. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Long of Maryland, Obey, Charles Wilson of Texas, Yates, McHugh, Lehman, Dixon, Whitten, Young of Florida, Mrs. Smith of Nebraska. Messrs. Kemp, and Conte. (House acts first.)	1980 -----	1980
S. 832 Oct. 17	Federal Election Commission Authorization Extension.	-----	Messrs. Thompson, Nedzi, Brademas, Davis of South Carolina, John L. Burton, Fazio, Obey, Frenzel, Badham, Gingrich, and Campbell. (House asks.)	-----	

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONGRESS	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONGRESS		REPORT ACTED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.R. 3434 Oct. 23 Nov. 20	D.C. Self Govern- ment.	Messrs. Kaghan, Levin, Ribicoff, Mathias, and Stevens. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Delfino, Famoy, and McKinney. (House acts.)	1980	1980
H.R. 3434 Oct. 29 Nov. 16	Adoption Assistance.	Messrs. Long, Talmadge, Ribicoff, Moynihan, Borer, Dole, Hains, and Roth. (Senate acts.)	Messrs. Ullman, Corman, Rangel, Broderick, Conable, and Roussot. (House acts first.)		
S. 751 Oct. 31 Nov. 13	Navaho and Hopi Indian Relocation.	Messrs. Melcher, Inouye, DeConcini, Cohen, and Hatfield. (Senate acts.)	Messrs. Udall, Runnels, Miller of California, Gudger, Lujan, and Marriott. (House acts first.)		
H.R. 4986 Nov. 7 Nov. 28	Depository Institu- tions Deregula- tion Act of 1979.	Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Garn, and Tower. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Rous, St Germain, Annunzio, Barnard, Stanton, and Wylie. (House acts.)		
S. 1308 Nov. 13 Nov. 27	Priority Energy Project Act of 1979.	Messrs. Jackson, Church, Johnston, Bumpers, Ford, Durkin, Matsenbaum, Matsunaga, Melcher, Tsongas, Bradley, Hatfield, McClure, Weicker, Domenici, Stevens, Bellmon, and Wallop. (Senate acts.)	Messrs. Staggers, Dingell, Ottinger, Sharp, Moffett, Satterfield, Wirth, Gramm, Udall, Carr, Eckhardt, Santini, Broyhill, Brown of Ohio, Loeffler, Moorhead of California, Clausen, and Lujan. (House acts first.)		

Houses and Date Sent to Congress	Brief of Title	Committees		Report Assigned to—	
		Senate	House	Senate	House
S. 1979 833 Nov. 28 Dec. 4	Energy Security Act.	For the purpose of all titles, from the Committee on Energy and Natural Re- sources: Messrs. Jackson, Church, Johnston, Bumpers, Ford, Duckin, Metzenbaum, Matsunaga, Melcher, Tsongas, Bradley, Hatfield, McClure, Welcher, Domenici, Stevens, Bellmon, and Wallop. For the purpose of Title II, from the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry: Messrs. Talmadge, McGovern, and Helms. And from the Committee on Banking, Hous- ing and Urban Affairs: Messrs. Proxmire, Stewart, and Lugar. For the purpose of Titles I, V, IX, and XI, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Morgan, Riegle, Barbanes, Stewart, Garn, Tower, Helms, Armstrong, Mrs. Kassebaum, and Mr. Lugar.	Messrs. Rosen, Wright, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, Ashley, Blanchard, Vento, Foley, Fuqua, Staggers, Dingell, Sharp, Gore, Stanton, McKinney, Wyllie, Brown of Ohio, Broyhill, Wyder, and Wampler. Messrs. Ottinger and Moffett. For consideration of Title V only: Messrs. Neal and Kramer. For consideration of Title IX only. (House asks.)	1980	1980

(Continued on next
page)

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
S. 1979 932 Nov. 28 Dec. 4	Energy Security Act.	(Continued) For the purpose of Title III, from the Committee on Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs: Messrs. Proxmire, Stewart, and Lugar. (Senate acts first.)	(See preceding page for House con- ference.)	1980	1980
S. 717 Dec. 4 Dec. 11	Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act.	Messrs. Talmadge, Stone, Lenhy, Stewart, Dole, Lugar, and Cochran. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Foley, de la Garza, Mathis, Brown of California, Fithian, Skelton, Glickman, English, Wampler, Mrs. Heckler, Messrs. Grassley, and Johnson of Colorado. (House asks.)		

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERRERS		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 S. 914 Dec. 5 Dec. 6	Economic Development and Public Works Act of 1979.	For sec. 103 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Garn, Helms, and Armstrong. For secs. 109, 112, 116 and 117 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Stafford, Domenici, Chafee, Garn, Helms, and Armstrong. For all other portions of the bill: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Stafford, Domenici, and Chafee. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Johnson of California, Roe, Oberstar, Nowak, Mrs. Bouquard, Messrs. Evans of Georgia, Harsha, Hammerschmidt, Clinger, Leath of Texas, Bonior of Michigan, Cleveland, and as an additional conferee: for consideration only of the following provisions of the House Amdt. and Senate modifications thereto committed to conference: In sec. 103 of the House Amdt., the following provisions added to title II of the Public Works and Economic Act of 1965: Sec. 202(f); in sec. 203(a), the 10-year limitation on partial payment of interest by the Secretary; in sec. 203(c), the 4 per centum minimum rate payable by the Secretary; in sec. 205(4), the provision following the comma in the second sentence, exempting the extension of maturity of a loan or guarantee from the restrictions on maturities; and sec. 205(7), paragraphs A through E: Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania. (House acts first.)	1980	1980

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFEREES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 S. 914 Dec. 5 Dec. 6	Economic Development and Public Works Act of 1979.	For sec. 103 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Garn, Helms, and Armstrong. For secs. 109, 112, 116 and 117 of the Senate-passed bill and comparable matter in the House amendment: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Proxmire, Williams, Cranston, Stevenson, Stafford, Domenici, Chafee, Garn, Helms, and Armstrong. For all other portions of the bill: Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Gravel, Burdick, Stafford, Domenici, and Chafee. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Johnson of California, Roe, Oberstar, Nowak, Mrs. Bouquard, Messrs. Evans of Georgia, Harsha, Hammerschmidt, Clinger, Leath of Texas, Bonior of Michigan, Cleveland, and as an additional conferee: for consideration only of the following provisions of the House Amdt. and Senate modifications thereto committed to conference: In sec. 103 of the House Amdt., the following provisions added to title II of the Public Works and Economic Act of 1965: Sec. 202(f); in sec. 203(a), the 10-year limitation on partial payment of interest by the Secretary; in sec. 203(c), the 4 per centum minimum rate payable by the Secretary; in sec. 205(4), the provision following the comma in the second sentence, exempting the extension of maturity of a loan or guarantee from the restrictions on maturities; and sec. 205(7), paragraphs A through E: Mr. Moorhead of Pennsylvania. (House acts first.)	1980	1980

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCE		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
S. 1979 985 Dec. 14 Dec. 19	Consolidated Farm and Rural Development.	Messrs. Talmadge, McGovern, Huddleston, Zorinsky, Helms, Hayakawa, and Jepson. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Foley, Jones of Tennessee, Harkin, Huckaby, Glickman, Hance, Brown of California, Richmond, Baldus, Bedell, English, Panetta, Daschle, Madigan, Jeffords, Kelly, Coleman, Marlenee, Hopkins, and Thomas. (House acts first.)	1980	1980
H.R. 3919 Dec. 17 Dec. 18	Windfall Profit Tax	Messrs. Long, Talmadge, Byrd of Virginia, Nelson, Gravel, Bentsen, Moynihan, Dole, Packwood, Roth, and Danforth. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Ullman, Rostenkowski, Vanik, Corman, Gibbons, Pickle, Rangel, Cotter, Stark, Jones of Oklahoma, Conable, Duncan of Tennessee, Archer, Vander Jagt, and Moore. (House acts first.)		
S. 562 Dec. 18 Dec. 19	Nuclear Regulatory Commission Authorization.	Messrs. Hart, Randolph, Moynihan, Simpson, and Domenici. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Udall, Bingham, Sharp, Weaver, Markey, Vento, Staggers, Dingell, Symms, Lujan, Brown of Ohio, and Corcoran. (House acts first.)		

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCES		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.R. 5269 Dec. 19	Panama Canal Maintenance and Operation Appropriation Authorization.		Messrs. Murphy of New York, Dingell, Bowen, Hubbard, Bonior of Michigan, Wyatt, McCloskey, Bauman, and Carney. (House asks.)	1980	1980
H.R. 3398 Dec. 20 Feb. 4, 1980	1979 Crop of Wheat, Corn, and Other Com- modities, Target Prices for.	Messrs. Talmadge, McGovern, Huddleston, Zorinsky, Melcher, Young, Dole, and Boschwitz. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Foley, de la Garza, Jones of Tennessee, Mathis, Bowen, Rose, Nolan, Baldus, Bedell, English, Fithian, Skelton, Daschle, Hance, Stenholm, Wampler, Sebellius, Findley, Symms, Johnson of Colorado, Hagedorn, Coleman, and Marlenee. (House asks.)	March 4	
S. 643 Dec. 20 Dec. 21	Assistance to Refugees.	Messrs. Kennedy, Bayh, DeConcini, Thurmond, and Simpson. (Senate acts first.)	Messrs. Rodino, Ms. Holtzman, Messrs. Danielson, Hall of Texas, Harris, Barnes, Zablocki, Fish, Butler, Hyde, and Buchanan. (House asks.)	Feb. 28	

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO CONFERENCE	BRIEF OF TITLE	CONFERENCE		REPORT AGREED TO IN—	
		SENATE	HOUSE	SENATE	HOUSE
1979 H.R. 5235 Dec. 20 Jan. 24, 1980	Uniformed Services Health Professionals Special Pay Act of 1979.	Messrs. Nunn, Byrd of Virginia, Culver, Morgan, Eron, Jepson, Warner, and Cohen. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Price, Nichols, Mollohan, Leach of Louisiana, Fazio, Bob Wilson, Mitchell of New York, and Emery. (House Acts First.)	1980 Feb. 26	1980
1980 H.R. 3236 Jan. 31	Social Security Disability Amendments.	Messrs. Long, Talmadge, Ribicoff, Nelson, Baucus, Dole, Danforth, and Durenberger. (Senate asks.)			
S. 566 Jan. 31	Recession Targeted Fiscal Assistance.		Messrs. Brooks, Fountain, Fasell, Moorhead of Pennsylvania, English, Aspin, Weiss, Synar, Horton, Wydler, Brown of Ohio, and Mrs. Snowe. (House asks.)		
H.R. 2313 Feb. 28	FTC Amendments.	Messrs. Ford, Cannon, Magnuson, Hefflin, Danforth, Packwood, and Warner. (Senate asks.)	Messrs. Staggers, Scheuer, Preyer, Ottinger, Satterfield, Luken, Broyhill, Rinaldo, and Devine. Solely for consideration of SEC. 305 of the House bill and modifications committed to conference: Mr. Russo. (House acts first.)		
S. 1156 Mar. 4	Resource Con- servation and Recovery Act, 1979.	Messrs. Randolph, Muskie, Culver, Stafford, and Chafee. (Senate asks.)			

NUMBER AND DATE SENT TO COMMITTEE	BRIEF OF TITLE	COMMITTEES		Report Assigned TO IN—
		SENATE	HOUSE	
1980				1980 HOUSE
				1980 SENATE
				1980

STATUS OF APPROPRIATION BILLS, SECOND SESSION, NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

[illegible]



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PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96th CONGRESS, SECOND SESSION

Vol. 126

WASHINGTON, TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1980

No. 30

Senate

(Legislative day of Thursday, January 3, 1980)

The Senate met at 10 a.m., on the expiration of the recess, and was called to order by Hon. DAVID L. BOREN, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma.

PRAYER

The Chaplain, the Reverend Edward L. R. Elson, D.D., offered the following prayer:

Our Father-God, before we enter upon the duties and tasks of this day, we pause to pray that our first thoughts and our meditations throughout the day may be of Thee and of Thy kingdom. Keep our hearts open to Thy love and our minds ready for Thy guidance. Fix our vision upon the mountain peaks of spiritual experience when we were certain of Thy nearness and power and the whole world was luminous with Thy presence. If we must walk for a season in the valley of frustration and defeat keep us erect and strong with our vision upon the imperishable and the eternal. Strengthen those who have special need of Thee, the hostages, the President, Members of Congress, and all workers in the Government.

Grant us something of the grace and beauty of the Master for Thy name's sake. Amen.

APPOINTMENT OF ACTING PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE

The PRESIDING OFFICER. The clerk will please read a communication to the Senate from the President pro tempore (Mr. MAGNUSON).

The legislative clerk read the following letter:

U.S. SENATE,
PRESIDENT PRO TEMPORE,
Washington, D.C., February 26, 1980.

To the Senate:

Under the provisions of rule I, section 3, of the Standing Rules of the Senate, I hereby appoint the Honorable DAVID L. BOREN, a Senator from the State of Oklahoma, to perform the duties of the Chair.

WARREN G. MAGNUSON,
President pro tempore.

Mr. BOREN thereupon assumed the chair as Acting President pro tempore.

RECOGNITION OF THE MAJORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Under the previous order, the majority leader of the Senate, the Senator from West Virginia (Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD), is recognized.

THE JOURNAL

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the Journal of the proceedings be approved to date.

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. Without objection, it is so ordered.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

Mr. ROBERT C. BYRD. Mr. President, I have no request for my time, and I will be glad to yield to the distinguished acting minority leader, the leader on the other side.

RECOGNITION OF THE ACTING MINORITY LEADER

The ACTING PRESIDENT pro tempore. The acting minority leader is recognized.

Mr. STEVENS. I thank the Chair.

THE ALASKA LANDS BILL

Mr. STEVENS. Mr. President, I am grateful to the majority leader for yielding this time to me.

I was disturbed when I returned from Alaska late Sunday night to read the article in the Sunday Washington Post entitled "The Price of Progress: Alaska, Thy Name Is Victim," by Colman McCarthy.

I really cannot express on the floor of the Senate a criticism of this article the way I would if I had the freedom of speaking at home, because this article is strictly a diatribe. It is the kind of article that demonstrates the shallow incapacity of the person who wrote it. Mr. McCarthy is talking about the Alaska lands bill as reported by the Senate. He appar-

ently does not know that the Senate committee bill would double the acreage in the national park system; more than double the acreage in the wildlife refuge system, and increase the wilderness of this country by 350 percent. Yet all of the acreage involved is in one State, my State of Alaska.

He apparently does not know that I am the first U.S. Senator to ever agree that one-third of a State be set aside for national interest lands. He apparently does not realize that if passed the Senate committee bill would be the largest single bill in terms of the conservation systems of the United States in history.

If it passes, 8 of the 10 largest national parks would be in Alaska; 80 percent of all the refuges of the United States would be in Alaska; and 70 percent of the wilderness areas of the United States would be in Alaska.

His arguments about Appalachia and comparing Alaska to Appalachia are ludicrous. But, most importantly, it is time to set the record straight concerning the time agreement that Mr. McCarthy addresses.

The Senate entered into a time agreement here on the floor which was not the time agreement I sought. My good friend, the majority leader, carrying out his responsibilities, repeatedly sought to obtain the clearance to call up the Alaska lands bill. The Senator from Washington and I understood that and were working with him to get one.

I sought an agreement which would get us into conference quickly, and on two occasions at least tried to get a consent so we would have an immediate up-or-down vote on the substitute offered by Senator TSONGAS, the Senator from Massachusetts, and then a vote on the bill itself if that substitute was not adopted.

My colleague did not see fit to agree to that, and then negotiated the agreement that is in effect now. That is the agreement by which the Senator from Massachusetts may offer five amendments, the Senator from Washington, the Senator from Alaska, my colleague,

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by the Member on the floor.

and I each have the right to offer three amendments, and then the Senator from Massachusetts may offer his substitute. The possibility of the Alaska lands bill under that time scenario getting to conference is a great deal less than under my proposed scenario of up-or-down vote on the Tsongas substitute and then a conference on Senate and House versions of the Alaska lands bill if we defeated the Tsongas substitute.

I, for one, believe in the conference process. I think we improved the Alaska lands bill in 1978 in the conference. But the problem is that editorialists and various writers, such as this person who wrote this article, seem to think there was a conspiracy between my colleague and me to postpone the debate on that bill until it would be impossible to pass the bill. That is not true.

I made it very plain on the floor of the Senate, when the agreement was reached, and it certainly is very plain to the members of the committee, that I want a bill passed to settle the Alaska lands problems this year. Seventeen of eighteen of the Energy Committee members agreed with me that S. 9 was a bill we could take to conference and on which we could hold the Senate position. Only one member disagreed, and that was Senator Tsongas, as is his right, and he has sought to offer his amendments and his substitute on the floor, as is his right.

But to have an article published in a newspaper that is looked upon by so many as being the Nation's leading newspaper, in which the object of the article is taking cheap shots at the Indian and Eskimo people of my State, I just do not understand that.

We want to get a bill passed. Of all people who want to get the bill passed the most concerned are the Indian and Eskimo people of Alaska. This bill contains 37 amendments that I have put in there at the request of the Alaska Native people. They are amendments that they must have in order to secure their full entitlements under the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.

Mr. President, it does no good to anyone to have misinformation such as this set forth in the Washington Post.

I am led to believe that some people think Mr. McCarthy is friendly to the Alaska Eskimos. If that is the case, I wonder where he was when we fought the battle to preserve their right to hunt for subsistence purposes the bowhead whales? Where was he when we fought to settle the Alaska Native land claims?

I really cannot tell the Senate just how much that article affected me on Sunday night after I had flown back from my State—a flight that takes from 7 a.m. in Anchorage until 10:30 p.m. in Washington.

When I got here, I found this article in the Sunday paper. It is an article that I hope the editors of the Post will read again and that they will either apologize to the Native people of my State and to me or that they will ask Mr. McCarthy to do that.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. McCarthy be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article

was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

THE PRICE OF PROGRESS: ALASKA, THE NATION IS VICTIM

(By Colman McCarthy)

Ten years ago, when corporate exploiters began going after the wealth of Alaska in earnest, the public was told not to worry. It was only a few caribou that would be disturbed.

Today the price of progress is still small, according to this thinking. Now it's only a few drunken Eskimos.

A University of Pennsylvania report last month on the sudden effects of energy development in Alaska's North Slope on fields found that alcoholism and violence have become major social problems among the Inupiat natives. In one town of 2,000, the alcoholism rate is 72 percent. Homicide and suicide have increased markedly. One of the sociologists said, "Offshore development is expected to peak in 2010 or 2015. We don't see the Eskimos surviving until then."

What probably will survive is the spirit of exploitation that was on view the other evening when the Senate again debated the Alaska land preservation bill. With most of their colleagues having left for the main festivities of the evening—a congressional kickoff dinner (as against a payoff dinner)—Alaskan Sens. Mike Gravel and Ted Stevens maneuvered an agreement that would postpone debate of the bill until next July.

The chances are now increased that no bill at all will emerge from Congress this session, just as none was passed during the last session because of the chaos of the last-minute rush. The Alaska lands bill had been called the major environmental issue of the 1970s. But with one decade's worth of debate already frittered away, it appears as if a running start is under way to delay a final settlement for another decade.

The Carter administration, which favors immediate and strong protections, responded to the Stevens-Gravel stall by using the emergency provisions of another law to set aside 40 million acres of land as wilderness. That was a useful move, except it isn't the way the process is meant to work.

But nothing seems to be working in this seemingly doomed effort to protect the country's last unspoiled area from rape-and-run land abuse.

If the aggression against Alaska, the energy, timber and mining corporations and their courtiers to Washington, Stevens and Gravel, have been able to make much of the country forget that these are publicly owned lands they are hot to drill, mine, pave, blast or level. The corporate entity is thus able to do what no individual would ever be allowed to get away with: treat public land as private property.

More audacious: through heavy investments in lobbying and media "public education" campaigns, they have kept the public's representatives—the politicians—from enacting a law to protect what the public already owns. The second Alaskan Land Rush includes the constant rushing around Capitol Hill to ensure that the use of government land be kept a matter of exploitation, not ethics.

The companies currently coveting Alaska are driven, like geologic forces, by the same compulsions that led other companies to run over the land—Appalachia, the Great Plains, the agricultural valleys—as if natural objects had no rights. In the environmental classic "Should Trees Have Standing?" Christopher argued persuasively that,

"If the law regards the American corporation as a legal entity, with rights and responsibilities quite apart from those of its officers, employees or shareholders, is it so unthinkable to grant similar rights to a stream, forest, a mountain range?"

For thousands of years, the natives of Alaska, from the Inupiat in the north to the Tlingit in the southeast, have had cultures that respected those rights. The threat of sacrificing these cultures should have been a major reason to turn back the energy companies before they were allowed to attack the North Slope and other areas. It was a moment, to paraphrase E. F. Schumacher, for exploration as if people mattered. Environmental impact statements offer at least a few minor assurances against the worst of kind of assault against the land. But what of human impact statements?

In Alaska, the pattern of victimization keeps on: Only after the worst has happened to families are the psychiatrists and sociologists brought in, and then not to prevent the destruction, but to measure it.

SENATOR JAVITS WILL SEEK REELECTION

Mr. STEVENS, Mr. President, in recent weeks I have spoken on several occasions to publicly urge my good friend and distinguished colleague, the senior Senator from New York (Mr. JAVITS) to seek reelection to a fifth consecutive term in the U.S. Senate.

A few days ago it was rumored that he would not seek reelection, the Senate will remember that I took the floor to state that I personally hoped that those rumors were ill-founded reports of the outcome of Senator JAVITS' decision.

Privately, many of us on both sides of the aisle made our cases and yesterday we were not disappointed. Senator JAVITS announced to a home crowd of supporters that he would continue to serve the Empire State, but all eyes and ears were directed to that area in anticipation and hope, not just those of native New Yorkers. It was great news to learn that the Senator had decided to continue to serve in the able manner to which New York and the Nation have grown accustomed.

Personally, I have known Senator JAVITS for many years. He is a Senator who gives 110 percent of his efforts to ably do his job and I know of no better, all-round Senator than Senator JAVITS. The New York Times, over the weekend, contained an excellent article by James Reston regarding the career of Senator JAVITS and I believe it serves as an accurate summation of all our feelings with respect to this great statesman.

For me, today is a happy day, not only for the State of New York, the Nation, and the U.S. Senate, but a happy day for the Republican Party, now that Senator JAVITS has made the decision to stay and continue his service in the Senate.

Mr. President, I ask unanimous consent that the article by Mr. Reston be printed at this point in the Record.

There being no objection, the article was ordered to be printed in the Record, as follows:

[From the New York Times, Feb. 22, 1980]
HAY IT AIN'T SO, JACK
 (By James Reston)

WASHINGTON, February 21—For the last year, Jack Javits of New York has been trying to decide whether to seek a fifth six-year term in the United States Senate. This has become not only an important political

Alaskan Lands proposal fuels big controversy

D-7



Bull caribou graze with unconcern amid shadows and structures of the Alaska Pipeline. Fears that the pipeline would upset natural movements of game now seem unfounded.



A migration of caribou crossing under the elevated Alaska Pipeline illustrates the relatively minor impact the operation has had on Alaskan wilder-

ness. Many experts feel that additional drilling would be well-justified.

in Congress and elsewhere probably has been of minimal interest to thousands of South Texas who have only vague dreams of someday going hunting or fishing there. But it sure may matter now that the federal government is talking about cutting off all recreational use of boats on weekends. The connection is very simple: oil.

Alaska is said to hold somewhere between 22 billion and 140 billion barrels of that sorely needed stuff, depending upon whose estimate you prefer to accept. And even at the bottom estimate that's more oil than Venezuela has, or almost as much as Mexico, or maybe almost as much as Saudi Arabia if you want to believe the state of Alaska's highest estimates.

One comment, published recently in the Indianapolis Star, really got my attention; it was that there is enough oil beneath one area of the North Slope of Alaska to supply the U.S. with the equivalent of 10 years of foreign oil imports.

Thus I figure Alaska right now has a great deal of news value to readers concerned, just as I am, that some new development in the Middle East could suddenly shut off the spigot that so far has permitted us to continue hunting, fishing, and living very much in the ways we were before black gold became precisely that.

The problem is that to get it we have to drill. And many people in this country don't want any drilling on Alaskan lands they envision as pristine wilderness forever.

I can see their point in not wanting the wilderness changed. But I have also seen

Alaska, up close, on foot and from the air. And it is a mighty big place which I sincerely believe could survive a whole lot of oil drilling and remain quite wild and beautiful.

Just that statement alone will get me plenty of hate mail. It did so, some years ago, when I suggested that building a pipeline across Alaska would "destroy" the caribou herds there about the same as laying a rope across the Panhandle would keep the cattle up there from calving.

Wish I had some of those letters now, so I could send a picture of caribou feeding under the pipeline along with my answer.

But that's being facetious and this is a serious matter. Before getting any farther into it, I'd like to point out that I don't own a penny's worth of oil company stock. I receive more publicity releases from environmentalist groups urging support for preserving Alaska from commercial exploitation than I get from the oil industry.

And that is precisely the reason I feel there is some responsibility for the nation's outdoor writers to put the Alaskan situation (regardless of how they may see it) into print. A high percentage of our readers consider themselves environmentalists and many are members of organizations clamoring for Congress to close off most of Alaska to oil exploration.

But I honestly wonder how many of these people have seriously considered that matter in terms of whether or not they may have the gasoline to go fishing, hunting or birdwatching here?

Certainly we would all like to preserve the Alaskan wilderness in the hopes of someday being able to enjoy it, or perhaps for future generations to do so. But when the Soviets moved into Afghanistan, perhaps a new dimension was added to that consideration. In simple, selfish reality are we really this anxious to preserve something that "might" be used by us or our children in exchange for the potential loss of the use of woods and waters closer to home through lack of fuel availability to get to them?

Bear in mind that the huge chunks of real estate we're talking about are so vast that if they are "totally preserved" against roads as many environmentalists urge, it would be a physical impossibility for most Americans to ever even see the majority of this wilderness. And bear in mind that it is no more axiomatic that Alaska would be forever "spoiled" by oil drilling than that wildlife cannot co-exist with pumping oil wells in Texas. There may be vast differences in temperature and terrain, but common sense and past experience (with the pipeline so long delayed by environmentalists) indicate that neither the countryside nor the wildlife is likely to be so certainly destroyed as some would have us believe.

I am convinced that there are millions of Americans who belong to environmental or conservation groups who do not share the beliefs of environmental extremists. But my observation is that this sort of "common sense environmentalist" is much less likely to write letters to Con-

gressmen, or letters to newspapers, and often fails to keep up with details of controversies such as the one over Alaska.

But I just as strongly believe that once this "silent majority" of people realize that overzealous environmentalism could curtail their own chance to enjoy the woods and waters, or endanger the national security by shutting off development of oil their country critically needs, then they may start to be heard.

Now would be an excellent time to let our senators and representatives in Washington know how we feel. Time is of the essence, because the big and perhaps final debate on Alaskan lands bill legislation is expected to get under way in March. At least, I hope it will because until Congress acts, most of Alaska remains "locked up" against oil exploration and even if drilling is permitted on lands now closed it will be some time before production can be initiated. And in the meanwhile a lot of things could happen in the Middle East.

Mostly as a result of the lobbying efforts of Alaskans, the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee approved a measure that would quickly convey 105.5 million acres to the state of Alaska and would allow development of minerals on that acreage. At the same time the measure would place 118.1 million acres (an area about the size of West Virginia, New Jersey, and California combined) into national parks, wildlife refuges, recreation areas, and wilderness areas.

more than a few things about conservation of wildlife and habitat has endorsed the senate committee version of the Alaskan Lands bill (S.9) as the best currently before Congress. So has the Wildlife Management Institute.

But some powerful environmentalist

groups, with excellent lobbies in Washington, are apparently going to hold out for more wilderness areas.

Bear in mind that President Carter has already set aside 54 million acres, an area larger many states, as national monument area on which no hunting can be done and to which access is restricted so as to preserve the wilderness.

Also bear in mind that the federal government already owns more than one-third of all land in the U.S., and plans to spend \$10 billion more in the next 11 years to buy more land.

Yet the the U.S. General Accounting office issued a report in January which says the federal government already owns more land than it can handle, and has no coherent plan for the use of it, often acquiring lands for "preservation" without examining other ways to protect it.

On Jan. 28 the Anchorage Times reported that \$2.5 billion would come to Alaska under the new presidential budget request. Much of that money would go to the national monuments Carter created. The Interior Department is expected to spend more than \$100 million in Alaska in 1981, some of it toward initiating drilling programs and regulating and inspecting a proposed Alaska natural gas pipeline.

That is the gist of the research I've been doing on the Alaskan lands debate since the word first came through about Afghanistan. I had the feeling right then that the Alaskan issue would very quickly heat up, and that in the event of a serious oil crunch a whole lot of armchair environmentalists might suddenly feel they need fuel for the car more than an Alaskan wilderness so vast they could never see it all if they spent the rest of their lives trying.

If that's the case, then now's the time to speak up.

HOUSTON CHRONICLE

HOUSTON, TEXAS

FEB 17 1980

FEB 17 1980



Bob Brister
Outdoors editor

FEB 15 1980

Editorials

Friday, February 15, 1980

8B

Hurrying Gravel's glacier

GETTING Congress to move speedily on an Alaska wilderness protection bill is like trying to hurry a glacier. Still, President Carter and Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus deserve credit for a valiant effort.

On Tuesday, Andrus issued orders protecting 40 million acres of federally owned Alaskan land from development and commercial exploitation. His action was the latest move in a chess game between the Carter administration and the Senate that's been going on for two years.

In 1978, the House passed a measure that would have guarded substantial amounts of Alaskan acreage from encroachment by mining, oil and timber interests, but that bill died in the Senate.

President Carter responded in November, 1978 with an executive order protecting some 110 million acres from development for three years. He followed up by designating 56 million of those acres as national monument areas — a very tight form of protection that will be in force for 20 years, barring an act of Congress to remove it.

On May 16, 1979, the House passed another tough Alaskan lands bill that would protect more than 109 million acres of the state's best wilderness and wildlife habitat areas. Once again, though, the measure faces trouble in the Senate — trouble by the name of Sen. Mike Gravel.

The Alaska Democrat killed the '78 bill by threatening a filibuster, and he promised to do the same to the '79 bill. Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd got Gravel to agree to limit debate, but only in exchange for a promise that the Alaska

lands bill won't come to the Senate floor until after the July recess. This means that the bill will be caught in the pre-ad-journment logjam and probably won't reach a vote — and Congress will have to go through the whole process a third time in 1980.

Facing that prospect, Andrus on Tuesday designated 37 million of the original 110 million acres set aside in 1978 as wildlife refuge areas, and three million more acres as natural resource areas. Andrus' action will protect the 40 million acres for 20 years. Further, he's indicated that he'll take similar action on 12 million more acres later this year if the Senate doesn't act.

Andrus' move has two purposes. First, it was necessary because the three-year protection provided by the 1978 order would otherwise have expired in 1981. Second, the administration hopes to convince the Senate that unless it acts to preserve Alaska's wilderness, it can expect the executive branch to impose more sweeping and stringent development limitations.

The best hope of getting an Alaskan lands bill through the Senate probably rests on Sen. Gravel developing permanent laryngitis, but the administration's strategy is worth a try. There's a chance the other senators might realize that one man's parochial concerns shouldn't obstruct a major national conservation commitment.

The White House stated last year that our willingness to save Alaska's wilderness is "a test of our maturity as a civilization." It's also a test of the maturity and common sense of our senators.

Andrus' Alaskan land bungle

file
D-2

One can hardly pick up a newspaper or listen to a broadcast without being reminded of the tremendous toll our dependence on imported oil is extracting from our nation's economy. From the balance of payments to the price of home heating oil, from Christmas toys to airline tickets — in every aspect of our daily lives higher energy prices are making themselves felt.

As though the economic costs were not enough, it now seems that with each passing day our heavy reliance on imported oil is taking us further and further along the path to war. As our peril increases so too does the urgency of our search for a solution. It is nothing short of incredible then, that with a stroke of his pen Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus recently foreclosed one of the most promising avenues of escape from our dilemma.

On Feb. 6, Secretary Andrus put a freeze on 40 million acres of Alaska lands under the provisions of the Federal Land Policy Management Act. In so doing he effectively barred access to vast areas of Alaska, many of which

are considered among the most promising for the discovery of additional supplies of oil and natural gas. Although there is some debate over the extent of the deposits, estimates of the size of potential deposits in just one of the areas, the Arctic Wildlife Range, run as high as 14 billion barrels of oil, or nearly one and one half times as much as was found at Prudhoe Bay.

What is most disturbing about this most recent action is that it is only the latest in a series of moves in Washington aimed at locking away forever the vast resource potential of Alaska. Moreover, these actions directly contradict the expressed wishes of the majority of the residents of that state, and the vital interests of our nation.

To the average American, mention of Alaska conjures up romantic visions of Sergeant Preston of the Yukon chasing chalm jumpers across the frozen tundra. This idealized image of a bygone era bears little resemblance to the realities of modern Alaskan life. Like most popular misconceptions though, it carries just enough of a grain

of truth to remain firmly implanted in our collective subconscious.

What is not commonly understood is that Alaska may hold the key to unlock the bonds which tie our national survival so closely to the Persian Gulf. The trouble is that the bureaucrats in Washington and their friends in Congress are about to throw that key away.

While at present no comprehensive accounting of Alaska's energy resources exists, some reasonably educated guesses can be made. For example, it is credibly estimated that the state has undiscovered, recoverable reserves of from 59 to 100 billion barrels of oil using today's technology. This oil would be sufficient to offset all of our imports for the next 22 to 37 years at present levels. Assuming that a reasonable improvement in recovery methods takes place over time, we probably could double this estimate.

If that is the case, why aren't we developing this oil? For the same reason that we are not sure of the exact amount: most of it lies on federally owned lands which have been closed to

even basic exploration. Astounding as it may seem, to date a total of only 87 exploratory wells have been drilled in our 49th state. This compares with a total of 336,435 drilled in the lower 48 between 1947 and 1978.

Prior to the OPEC embargo, and the advent of increasing instability in the Middle East, some justification might have existed for the prohibition of oil exploration and development in our northernmost state, but under present circumstances, no such justification can possibly exist. Further, contemporary techniques for conducting initial exploration leave no lasting mark on the environment, and even the development of an oil field can take place without serious ecological effects. This contention has been borne out by both the Alaska pipeline, and the development of the oil field at Prudhoe Bay. It should be noted that a field the size of Prudhoe would take up less than 1.4 percent of the acreage contained in the Arctic Wildlife Range, and the actual drilling equipment and facilities an infinitesimal fraction of that.

Environmental protection is a goal which all responsible citizens support. Such protection, however should not be used as an excuse for hoarding. In spite of this, there appears to be a pervasive notion in Washington that the only way to protect the environment is to put it, in effect, in a deep freeze. This elitist approach is born of the mind-set which views the undeveloped regions of our nation as a private preserve to be held in pristine condition so that a privileged few can go backpacking two weeks out of the year. The trouble is, this notion is in direct conflict with the vital interests of our nation.

According to the state of Alaska, we could be receiving as much as 5 million barrels of oil a day from its fields within a reasonably short period of time, if only we allow it to be developed. This oil would equal two-thirds of our total imports, and be more than enough to eliminate our perilous dependence on the Middle East. Since this is the case, it would seem to make sense to utilize it.

Secretary Andrus, however, disagrees.

COLUMBUS, NEBR.
TELEGRAM
D. 11,570

MAR 10 1980

8/11

Alaska official urges united Western front

By FOSTER CHURCH
of The Oregonian staff

925

"Alaska's business is the Western states' business." That was the message of Alaska Lt. Gov. Terry Miller in a Friday address before the City Club of Portland.

Sounding more like a representative of a Third-World nation than a Harvard-educated politician, the 38-year-old lieutenant governor called for an end to "exploitation and neo-colonialism," which he said the federal government practices on Western states, where it controls a high percentage of their lands.

Miller stopped short of endorsing Nevada in a potential court wrangle with the federal government over a law passed by the Nevada Assembly to take ownership of federal lands within the state's borders. Instead, he urged a coalition of Western states to present a unified front in demanding state control over land and natural resources within their boundaries.

Miller said the first order of business for such a coalition should be to take Alaska's side in the current dispute over management of Alaska lands and natural resources by the federal government.

Referring to Alaska lands legislation, he said, "If Congress can pass an unacceptable land bill over the unanimous objection of the Alaska congressional delegation, it could happen to others. Alaska should be the first order of business in any coalition."

Miller said water as well as land would be a major concern for Western states, particularly if the Energy Mobilization Board were given the power to overrule state water policies and uses if the states failed to comply with energy production schedules.

In a half-serious aside, Miller denied that the coalition he proposed would amount to a new version of the Confederacy. Rather, he said, "It is a vehicle to settle grievances and provide for rational resource allocation and create a counterbalance to overcentralization of the national government."

The Oregonian

PORTLAND, OREGON
PUBLISHED DAILY EXCEPT SUNDAYS

MAR 15 1980

Senators stall Alaska lands bill

EDITORIAL

EDITORIAL

It's America's last great wilderness and Alaska's senators are playing games to permit more of it to be developed.

Sens. Ted Stevens and Mike Gravel of Alaska gloated at a press conference that they had pulled off a coup on the Alaska lands bill by winning approval to delay floor action until after July 4.

That puts pressure on Congress to accept another compromise since Congress will be recessing for the two national political conventions and Labor Day before an October adjournment. Delaying the bill weakens the environmentalists' hand against an already watered-down proposal.

After Stevens and Gravel succeeded in pushing debate from February to July or later, they freely

admitted at a press conference that they couldn't have defeated the bill had it been called up now.

"Never in my wildest dreams did I think we could hold out until late summer or fall," said Gravel. "I thought the longest we could delay was May," said Stevens.

Gravel managed to kill an Alaska lands bill in 1978 by threatening a late filibuster. He has given up his right to filibuster this year, but the two senators still are playing with the clock instead of permitting a full debate on details of the bill.

Since Congress may not be able to defeat the two development-minded Alaska senators, the pressure falls on the Carter administration. Interior Secretary Cecil Andrus reacted to the two senators'

gloating by withdrawing 40 million acres of land from development. His action brings to 96 million the amount of Alaskan acreage that has been put off limits to developers for at least 20 years. Yet that is only about one quarter of the huge, undeveloped state. The 40 million acres would be managed as wildlife refuges and natural resource areas. The other 56 million acres have been designated as national monuments by President Carter.

Andrus is considering what to do about another 14 million acres. He has said he would withdraw 12 million later this year. That is proper action.

The problem with executive action is that future administrations can undo what Andrus does. Congressional action eventually will be needed. A vote should be held this year. But if the bill's prospects look poor, the Carter administration should take executive action to protect the remaining acreage and work to postpone a congressional vote until the bill can be considered on its own merits.

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Oregon Journal
Portland, Oreg.
Oregon Journal

MAR 3 1980

Minneapolis Tribune
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.
222,229 5. 107 577

MAR 10 1980

The Senate stalls again on Alaska lands

EDITORIAL

The right way to set balanced national policy for some 100 million acres of federal land in Alaska is by debate and legislation in the U.S. Congress. The wrong way is by executive decree from the White House and federal agencies. Congress itself adopted that principle in 1971, and President Carter — like Ford and Nixon before him — strongly supports it. Yet, thanks to repeated stalling by the leadership of the Senate, action in the right way keeps getting postponed, and action in the wrong way becomes the only action possible. The results are damaging for both Alaska and the nation.

The latest turn of events occurred early last month. In an almost empty Senate, Majority Leader Robert Byrd agreed not to consider Alaska-lands legislation (on the calendar since last November) until mid-July or later. Alaska's senators were jubilant, openly suggesting that the long delay could well prevent passage of any bill at all. In response, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus acted administratively to put 40 million federally owned acres under strict protection as wildlife refuges for at least 20 years. Andrus had little choice. Temporary safeguards for the lands in question were due to expire in 1981.

A similar sequence occurred late in 1978. Then,

too, weak leadership by Byrd and stalling tactics by Alaska's senators kept the Alaska lands from coming to a vote. Thus Congress missed the deadline it had set for itself seven years before. And when the deadline passed, Andrus and Carter used their own authority to protect the federal lands. Carter classified 56 million acres as national monuments; Andrus temporarily held the 40 million acres for special study.

This year, it is long past time for Congress to make up its mind. There is no excuse for another Senate failure to resolve the Alaska question. Congressional committees have studied, debated and reasonably balanced hundreds of difficult choices for vast areas that combine economic and ecological treasures. The House has twice passed a carefully compromised bill, honoring the claims of both long-range stewardship and openness to development. The Senate has two versions ready to submit for votes on the floor. And however necessary as an interim measure, the sweeping actions available to the administration cannot substitute for detailed law tailored to the needs of Alaska and the nation.

It is up to the Senate to put aside procrastination. The Alaska-lands question should be settled soon, and settled the right way.

****PLEASE NOTE****

**THE ORIGINAL FILE CONTAINS AN OVERSIZED DOCUMENT THAT
IS UNSUITABLE FOR FILMING. PLEASE REFER TO THE ALASKA
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This appears to be s one time publication .

TO ALL LEGISLATORS

5A
APR 16 1980

FROM S. O. S. SAVE OUR STATE
DIANA E. DOWNEY
CONVENTION SECRETARY
HOUSE DISTRICT SIX

WHEREAS, THE RESOLUTION OF THE ALASKA LAND ISSUE IS THE MOST IMPORTANT PROBLEM FACING ALASKANS, AND

WHEREAS, SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL HAS DEMONSTRATED HIS EFFECTIVENESS IN PROTECTING ALASKA LANDS TO DATE, AND

WHEREAS, THE FEDERAL BUREAUCRACY IS TRYING TO CONTROL OUR LIVES AND STOP ANY GROWTH OF OUR GREAT STATE THROUGH THE D-2 ISSUE AND LUDICROUS REGULATIONS, THEREFORE

BE IT RESOLVED, THAT DISTRICT SIX DEMOCRATS GO ON RECORD AS SUPPORTING SENATOR MIKE GRAVEL IN HIS STAND THAT SENATE BILL S-9 IS INADEQUATE AND THAT OUR REPRESENTATIVES IN JUNEAU ACTIVELY SUPPORT SENATOR GRAVEL'S POSITION ON THE RESOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM.

A QUORUM BEING PRESENT, APPROVED AT THE BI-ANNUAL CONVENTION OF DISTRICT SIX DEMOCRATS, THIS 13TH DAY OF APRIL, 1980.

scomm

#22:35



ALASKA LANDS NEWS SERVICE

1016 W. 6th. Ave., Suite 435 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501
Telephone: (907) 277-2415

May 21, 1979

Bill Horn, Minority Consultant
House Interior Committee
Interviewed by Terry Thometz
D.C. Correspondent

Q: What happened?

A: What happened. Well, boils down to one essential fact: it's something that we have been unable to overcome, we've been unable to overcome it for two and half years, and it remains, you can vote on Alaska, it's a cheap environmental vote. And no matter how you cut it, that's something we have been unable to compensate for and overcome. We've tried to make it an oil issue, we've tried to make it a sport hunting issue, we've tried to tie in RARE II, we've tried to tie in the state's rights angle, we've tried to tie in the mineral dependency angle, and every one of them has failed to convince members of Congress that they have any form of stake in Alaska. The only stake they have is that they got 500 letters from the Sierra Club in their district. And that's all apparently what counts at this stage of the game.

Q: But in some cases they got 500 letters from people supporting Alaska's position, too.

A: We did have limited impact in certain districts in terms of generating grass roots support for our position, but I think we'd be foolish if we thought that our grass roots efforts even came close to matching theirs.

Q: What happens now?

A: You have two fundamental options in front of you. The first option, of course would be, continue to work for legislation. There you've got to assess what type of bill can be gotten through the Senate, what the makeup of the conference would be, and whether or not you could take a Senate bill and cross it with this House-passed Udall bill, and still come up with something that's acceptable and liveable for the State of Alaska.

That would be option number one. Option number two would be no bill. There you've got to check and see what the likelihood of holding the finger in the dike for a year-and-a-half is.

Q: What for a year and a half. What happens then?

A: What you'd be doing is hoping that some way in that year and a half, the major ingredient would be the hope to elect a Republican Administration in 1980 that would be more inclined to have some sympathies for Alaska's plight. And in the interim you would expect that our mineral situation would get worse, oil and gas situation would get worse and let's face facts, we did a much better job this Congress than we did last Congress. We were able to educate a far greater number of members and were able to heighten the perception of the problems this legislation caused for us, and that's permitted us to be victorious in two committees. It goes to show that the merits are on our side. But there's problem between trying to educate 50 or 60 members of a committee and then translating that to the 435 members of the House. Time can only work for us in that respect, and we're going to have to continue to work as hard as we've worked in the last two years but every day goes by we have a chance of persuading one more member out there that on the merits we have the superior case. If you were to look at it in ideal fashion, and this may be looking at the thing with a little bit of rose colored glasses, IF you could hold your thumb in the dike for a year and a half, you might come out with A, a Republican administration, and B, something would transpire in the intervening year and a half to further improve our position, politically. Those are a pair of long shots. You've gotta calculate into your situation....

Q: We did have the support of two committees. Aren't you being unduly pessimistic? It's not really over.

A: In some respects it is. Although the opera's not over until the fat lady sings. If you're looking at a delay strategy and a no bill strategy, you're putting the dice back in the cup and you're taking a couple of long shot rolls. What you've got to

assess is, what are the odds of coming out with an acceptable bill now. Are the odds prohibitive? If the odds are prohibitive, on a decent bill now, then you've got to say would we get a worse bill in a year and a half? If the odds came out about the same, you could say, maybe we'll get a better bill in a year and a half. IT might turn out to be an even toss. The thing then is you have to wait, you'd have to keep your thumb in the dike for a year and a half, and that's going to be a very difficult proposition.

Q: What do you mean, keep your thumb in the dike?

A: Stop the bill. In other words, we've got the floodwaters rolling again, and somebody's gotta keep them from sloshing over the top and taking us with 'em. It's going to be very difficult. So I think we've got to first look at: can we still get an acceptable bill, and that's GOT to remain number one priority, to put together strategy that ensures that, and then if you decide it's absolutely impossible, or prohibitive to get a decent bill or a bill that's even barely liveable, then you've got to say what are the chances of stopping this thing for a year and a half.

Q: How did they win?

A: The first, of course, is that they've had a full three years of magnificent grass roots efforts of theirs that really is unbelievable. Most members feel as if they are working or voting contrary to constituent pressure by going with us. We got "out-mailogrammed." That's your number one factor. Number two is, it's still a cheap environmental vote, you keep your name off the dirty dozen list and you can tell the Sierra Club that, "Well, you gave them the conservation vote of the century!" And if you turn around and vote to loosen clean air standards and scuttle wilderness under RARE II in your own district, you know, vote for some pork barrel water project in your district, you can keep the Sierra Club off your back by saying, "HeY! When things got tough I gave you the vote of the century!" A member who's got some tough environmental votes facing him can buy himself an awful lot of environmental chips by voting WITH the environmentalists on this issue that he can expend down the road for things of more immediate concern to him. That's number two. Number three, there was an Alaska bill that passed the House last year, it was perceived by the generally uneducated House members that last

year's bill was the Udall bill, and this year's bill was the Udall bill, and they didn't CARE that there were major differences between the two. "I voted for a Udall bill before, I'm gonna vote for a Udall bill again." And then the fact that the Administration worked extremely heavily and actively for this, put those four factors right there together and you've got their prescription for victory.

Q: How do you account for the people who were committed to Alaska's position and then voted against it on the floor?

A: Well, that's the way the House operates. You can vote on running horses because of that electronic vote tally, a member who says, "Yes, Mr. Young, I'm going to vote for you" or tells one of us, tells Tony Motley, "Yes, I'm going to vote for you," or tells Governor Hammond, "Yes, I'm going to vote for you," he may fully intend to; he goes down to the floor, the voting starts, they start watching that electronic tally, the Udall forces suddenly hit 170 or 180 votes, the other is 130 or 140 votes and he says, "Well, I don't want to vote for the loser," so he watches for a few more minutes and when it becomes apparent that Udall and Seiberling are going to win, he says, "Why fall on my sword and vote for the Alaskans, I know I'm committed to them but they're not going to win anyway, why should I hurt myself politically?" He sticks his card in the machine and votes "Aye" for Udall-Anderson. Although he's committed to us. It's just assumption of how the House voting procedure works. No doubt in my mind that the vote count that was done by the state's lobbying operation was accurate. I personally was on the floor, I watched tally board during the first ten minutes and I can say with assurance that there weren't more than four or five surprises on the whole board among those members who voted in the first ten minutes. However, the bulk of the House waited until the last five minutes and I know for a fact that a very large percentage of members who had been committed to our side, sat and held their cards and watched. And then of course when it was obvious that we weren't going to make it, they bailed out, they were like rats deserting a sinking ship. Hence you had this 100-vote margin for Udall-Anderson. In reality, the vote was as close as the head counts put it. But nobody likes to vote with losers. And the House voting procedure gives you the opportunity

to jump on board the winning side.

Q: The rule, do you think that was crucial factor?

A: Yes, it was, I think it hurt us. You wonder if the Man Upstairs wasn't on our side in that we lost the rules committee because two of our key votes, one we lost to a heart attack, who was to be our general, and the other we lost because his father died and he had to leave town, and of course the rules committee permits no proxies and if you can't produce the member you don't have the vote. By making the first vote on Udall-Anderson, making it that you had to defeat Udall-Anderson to get at the committee bills, put us in a disadvantage position in that a lot of members wanted to vote FOR us but didn't want to vote down Udall-Anderson because of the grassroots environmental pressure. Most of our analysts say that that vote order itself cost us a good two dozen to thirty votes. That also prevented a lot of our members from jumping up and voting right away. If the first vote had been on Breaux-Dingell, we may well have come out with a different outcome. Although it still would have been very tight.

Q: How can you really affect a vote when it comes down to the last three minutes, when you look and see who's on the winning side?

A: It's one of the things that makes pulling off a victory in the House very difficult. You do have a let's-vote-with-the-winner psychology, you just have to hope that your side builds an early lead on the vote board and can keep lead on the vote board. We tried to do that. We had the Republican leadership pushing, we had our floor lieutenants out there, urging our supporters to vote early. I think if you wanted to sum up the situation in one line, you could say, "Their 200 votes were hard, our 200 votes were soft." Our 200 votes were unwilling to walk down in the first few minutes, put the card in and vote "no." Their's were willing to put the card in and vote "yes." Hence they were able to build that early lead and for every, as that lead stayed up on that board, our votes got softer and softer and softer, it's like watching a tree rot right in front of you. Our votes sat there and those trees were standing up with us and as the Udall-Anderson lead stayed up on that board, the trees rotted, rotted and finally they collapsed, in those last three or four minutes.

Q: How do you feel?

A: Disappointed....I know as a staff person, having worked on this solely for almost two and half years, I can say honestly, I never worked on anything harder in my entire life than I have in the last five months, and an incredible amount of time and of course the professional staff, a lot like lawyers, are hired guns, but this thing became as much a personal issue for me as it is for Congressman Young or any of the people who come from Alaska and although I'm not from Alaska, it was tough. It was really tough, tougher this year than it was last year, in that last year we expected to lose, and anything we could salvage was a victory. This year we tasted the wine of victory in two committees and to lose it on the floor after winning that and working so hard just makes it hard to swallow. It was a tough loss, all the way around. But that's the breaks and now what you've got to do is pick yourself up off the floor and hope we can get the buggers the next way down the line. It's the only way you can handle it.

Q: What's IN the Udall bill?

A: Lots of bad things. I guess most of the debate focused on five key issues and in no particular order of importance--state land rights, sport hunting, minerals, oil and gas, and Southeast timber jobs. Compared to last year's House-passed bill which everybody seems to accept as some sort of bench mark, the Udall bill is better in terms of sport hunting, and it is better in terms of oil and gas. However, it's got to be kept in mind that in both of those regards it is still worse than the Breaux-Dingell-Huckaby bill that was its main opposition on the floor. The sport hunting boundaries have been improved, in the Wrangells they're slightly better than in last year's bill, and they're slightly better in the McKinley area, those are the only two gains on sport hunting. Everything else is about the same. Oil and gas is better in that the petroleum reserve is open to private leasing and there's a program established for leasing other public lands in Alaska and for making sure that leases get issued on non-Wilderness refuge areas. Of course, the major loss was the no study or assessment of the Arctic Wildlife Range which holds up to 60 per cent of the actual potential resources. Minerals, to put it bluntly, we took a bath. ~~WE~~ ended up with the major Borax Molybdenum find is in Wilderness, that

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shuts it down effectively. The major Greens Creek find on Admiralty Island is in Wilderness--that shuts IT down effectively, access to the major Kennicott and Anaconda copper-lead-zinc finds in the Brooks Range are blocked by park Wilderness, that shuts those two down effectively. In addition to that we've got some nominal acreage statutorily withdrawn and frankly we've got about 70 per cent of the most favorable mineral areas permanently locked up now. State lands, we lost about four million acres of existing state land as inholdings and despite all the legislative history and all the palative language in the bill, the state's use and control of those lands is effectively negated by including them as inholdings, and in addition to that, approximately 12 million acres of the State's November 1978 selections have been lost by including them in conservation units. You've got an adverse impact on 16 million acres of state land. That's far worse than anything that was in the committee bills this year and it's worse than what was in last year's House-passed bill. Probably the most serious adverse impact generated by the bill is in Southeast Alaska where despite ALL of the shenanigans and all of the downright intellectual dishonesty being perpetrated by this Administration, regarding the timber-job situation, you're going to probably lose easily 500 to 700 jobs. Despite the efforts of the Administration to paint the rosiest picture possible, and in painting that rosy picture they have resorted to what has got to be considered downright intellectual dishonesty, coming up with these specious statistics of theirs, little charts and Rube Goldberg set of assumptions and predictions to say, "Wow wow, no job loss under our RARE II package," you cut all of that away and look straight at the facts, there's no doubt that the Udall bill is going to cause the loss of easily 500 jobs; we know this is going to have an adverse impact on the sawmill operations, and if under the worst case assumptions, we're going to look at the loss of 2,000 timber-related jobs in Southeastern Alaska. Even though last year's House-passed bill was bad, and posed threats to existing jobs, this year's bill is just absolute unmitigated disaster. And of all the provisions in the bill that are REALLY bad, it's the loss of the major mineral finds and the loss of 16 million acres of state land, and it's the loss of upwards of 2,000 timber jobs, in Southeast Alaska, under worst case

assumptions. I just don't think that people down here in the lower 48 quite understand just how devastating and how catastrophic this bill is to the state of Alaska. And until they understand it, and that's going to take an education process that almost defies belief, no matter how often we go back to the well, the state's doomed to lose because this remains a cheap environmental vote.

Q: Are we better off without a bill?

A: Yes and no. No, in that we have 56 million acres in Monuments, those Monuments already close out three of the major mineral finds. Borax is dead under a Monument. Greens Creek is dead under a Monument. Picnic Creek and Arctic which are the Kennicott and Anaconda strikes in the Brooks Range are basically dead under Monument situations. Sport hunting is just absolutely devastated by the Monument situation, we lose virtually everything in the Wrangells and the central Brooks Range, central Alaska range, ... The state land situation is a little better under the Monuments. Compared to the compromise bill, the Huckaby bill, the Breaux-Dingell bill, all of those are far superior to what we have under administrative edict. Anybody who said differently a few months ago, and anybody who says differently now just is totally misleading the Alaskan public. Compared to the present bills, we're of course watching the hearings coming up this week...on May 24 in which Andrus is going to set about permanently establishing the rest of the FLPMA withdrawals...there were 54 million acres left over after the President invoked the Antiquities Act, and turn those into permanent wildlife refuges. So that what we're looking at under Executive authority is 110 million acres of permanent refuges and permanent Monuments. The only way the state could get around and the people of Alaska could get around that might be some sort of an across the board civil disobedience program. I know the state legislature has been considering setting up that legal defense fund ...and if there was just a massive commitment on the behalf of the state of Alaska and its people to just totally ignore those things and to have the state and no one else in the state make any contribution to enforcing these federal regulations, on these Executive withdrawals, under that sort of extra-legal circumstances, the state can live without a bill. But if the state wants to abide by the law, and the people want to

abide by the law, the present Executive withdrawal situation is probably worse than the Udall bill. As hard as that is to believe. So the state's caught between a rock and a hard place. No doubt about it. I guess that consideration of an extra-legal course of action has got to be something I guess the state leaders ~~are~~ going to have to consider, but that's not a step to be taken very lightly. You can kind of think up interesting scenarios for the state to engage in massive civil disobedience and since it's good liberals like Carter and Andrus and Udall and Seiberling and they were all supporters of that kind of stuff when it suited their needs years ago....if the state were to engage in that, you can conjure up interesting scenarios-- Carter to dispatch U.S. troops to enforce federal regulations, that might generate some sympathy for the state, but that might be a little wistful. That's one of the options that they would have to consider as extra-legal responses to this situation. I can only reiterate that in MY mind, for what it's worth, that's probably the only course available to it if it decides to go for no bill. Otherwise if you abide by the law, the federal withdrawals impose more severe burdens and penalties on the people of Alaska than does the Udall bill.

Q: But doesn't the Administration, for instance, still want a bill? They won't get any instant wilderness with the Monuments.

A: The Wilderness thing...what the heck do they need Wilderness for if they've got Monuments...and FLPMA withdrawals that they can write regulations on. Let's face it, they're setting up virtual colonial fiefdoms in the withdrawals and they can do with them what they want because in the absence of special provisions and statutes, they run those things with an iron hand. And they can manage them as de facto wilderness. And take a look at their interim regulations--they've already shown a willingness to do so. Coming into these areas and telling people that they can't take firewood where they've been taking it for hundreds of years. Landing only in designated sites. No use of horses in these areas unless you take in natural grass, lo and behold the horse dropped some oats on the ground and that disturbed the native fauna and flora of the area. I mean it's just absolutely absurd. One of the advantages of a bill has been the fact that

we have been able to build into the bill special statutory provisions to limit the arbitrary and capricious management of these units. They provided SOME protection against bad administration, maybe not total protection but some protection. Certainly far more protection than is afforded under current law and current regulations which will be applied to the unilateral Executive withdrawals. So that there's not much the State can do outside of a series of court cases that would probably drone on interminably, to prevent the Secretary from really sticking it to the state if he desires to do so, through his executive authority, in the regulations. It's a bleak picture. The state lost quite a lot there last Wednesday. Had it won, I think the outlook would have been quite rosy. But it was almost a double or nothing proposition. We had to throw the dice and unfortunately they were loaded one more time.

FACT SHEET

The key Land Management objectives critical to the State's interest and supported by the Alaska State Administration, the Alaska State Legislature, the Citizens for Management of Alaska Lands, the Alaska State Chamber of Commerce, Senators Ted Stevens, Mike Gravel, and Congressman Don Young are as follows:

1. Provision of sufficient timber to maintain the current level of employment, without job displacement and without reliance on Native timber harvests.
2. Allowance for the development of known mineral deposits and continued exploration in areas which show high potential for economically viable mineral extractions.
3. Provision of reasonable access within conservation units and the ability to utilize principal transportation corridors identified as desirable in the future.
4. Provision for the developmet of hydroelectric projects along with concomitant transmission line routes.
5. Provision for fisheries research, enhancement, and rehabilitation--including aquaculture--on all suitable sites.
6. Continuation of traditional uses, including commercial fishing and subsistence, on all National Forest lands.
7. Continued State management of fish and game (on all Federal lands).

The UDALL-ANDERSON BILL, originally H.R. 3651...now H.R. 39, passed in the House on May 16, 1979, and includes these issues of major concern:

TIMBER

NOTE: In order to sustain the timber industry at its present level with little or no growth potential, 520 million board feet (mmbf) annual harvest must be available between State, Native and National Forest timber.

The bill sets aside 5.84 million acres or 36 percent of the Tongass National Forest in Southeast Alaska as Wilderness. According to Forest Service and timber industry data, and bill's pattern of designations reduces the Annual Allowable Timber Harvest in the Forest from 520 to 345 mmbf. This reduction would threaten approximately 2,000 existing timber related jobs according to Forest Service econometric studies, and force the closure of one of the two pulp mills in Southeast Alaska. The measure contains provisions designated to offset adverse timber impacts of large Wilderness designations. However, the Forest Service estimates that an annual expenditure of at least \$12 million above and beyond present budget levels is needed to offset the impact of H.R. 39 Wilderness withdrawals on Tongass timber harvest levels and preserve existing jobs. The possibility of Congress approving such an appropriation during times of government expense cutting is remote.

The National Forest Management under the Antiquities Act and RARE II includes 5.4 million acres in Southeast Alaska as Wilderness. The annual allowable harvest under this management is estimated at 360 mmbf. RARE II indicates it will provide 450 mmbf annual harvest based on the assumptions that:

1. The Forest Service will have an annual \$12 million increase in their budget to help subsidize increased harvest of marginal and special timber.
2. That State and Native timber will be available for continual harvest, and their estimated amounts are included in the 450 mmbf total, ...although Native Corporations have continually stated that they will export as much as possible.

(These are, of course, assumptions, and provide no guarantee--without them we are talking 360 mmbf.)

MINERALS

The Udall-Anderson bill statutorily withdraws 145 million acres in Alaska from mineral entry. It also closes approximately 70 percent of the lands rated highly favorable for minerals by the U.S. Bureau of Mines. In addition, it includes two of the major mineral discoveries in Alaska, as identified by the Stanford Research Institute, in Wilderness areas. These finds are the U. S. Borax molybdenum strike and the Greens Creek silver discovery.

RARE II and the Antiquities Act Management also include in Wilderness, the U. S. Borax and Greens Creek discoveries.

TOURISM

The Udall-Anderson bill prevents any access to Canada and the States through the Unuk and Stikine River systems by placing them in Wilderness. This eliminates any possible tourism potential through these areas, and relegates future travel to Southeast Alaska through the Inside Passage by boat or by air.

These same areas are included in Wilderness under RARE II and Antiquities Act management.

IN CONCLUSION

Both Udall-Anderson and the National Forest Management under RARE II and Antiquities totally preclude any future development and economic potential in Southeast Alaska, excluding the limited fishing industry. They prevent mining, drastically reduce timber harvest and limit additional tourist industry potential.

Alaska needs a lands bill passage this year, and reports indicate that Congress will give us a bill no matter what. Standing by the 7 points as guidelines we will try to get the best possible bill for all Alaska...protecting as many of our workers' jobs as possible during the process.

You could effectively help by writing your Senators, strongly emphasizing the 7 points to be included in an Alaska Lands bill. We are between a rock and a hard spot, and we really need your help.

federal register

**Thursday
June 20, 1979**

Part II

Department of the Interior

National Park Service

**Alaska National Monuments; General
Management Regulations**

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

(36 CFR Part 13)

Alaska National Monuments; General Management Regulations

AGENCY: National Park Service.

ACTION: Proposed Rule.

SUMMARY: On December 1, 1978, President Carter signed proclamations establishing fifteen new and enlarging two existing national monuments in Alaska. The National Park Service currently administers thirteen of these new monument areas under interim regulations promulgated on December 28, 1978, which relax or otherwise modify, for the special requirements of the new Alaska National Monuments, various provisions of the "general regulations" otherwise applicable to areas within the National Park System.

A Notice of Intent to Propose Rulemaking was published on February 28, 1979. This notice requested views and comments on the permanent regulations for the new Alaska National Monuments. The National Park Service has reviewed the comments and has drafted these proposed rules.

DATE: Comments must be received on or before September 28, 1979.

ADDRESS: Send written comments to: Alaska Area Director, 540 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Mr. John E. Cook, Alaska Area Director, 540 West 5th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, Telephone: (907) 271-4196.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

On December 1, 1978, President Carter signed public proclamations (43 FR 57009) establishing fifteen new national monuments and an addition to each of two existing monuments in Alaska. The new national monuments were established pursuant to section 2 of the Antiquities Act of 1906 (34 Stat. 225; 16 U.S.C. 431). The proclamations state that fifteen of these new national monuments are to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior through the issuance of appropriate regulations. The Secretary delegated to the Director of the National Park Service administrative and regulatory authority over thirteen of these new national monument areas, namely, Aniakchak National Monument, Bering Land Bridge National Monument, Cape Krusenstern National Monument, Denali National Monument, Gates of the

Arctic National Monument, 1978 Enlargement of Glacier Bay National Monument, 1978 Enlargement of Katmai National Monument, Kenai Fjords National Monument, Kobuk Valley National Monument, Lake Clark National Monument, Nostak National Monument, Wrangell-St. Elias National Monument and Yukon-Charley National Monument. This delegation added these thirteen new national monument areas to the National Park System. Previously, the Alaska National Monument lands had been managed by the Department of the Interior through the Bureau of Land Management.

Lands administered by the National Park Service are subject to the relevant provisions of Title 16 of the United States Code and Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations. The regulations contained in Chapter One of Title 36 of the Code of Federal Regulations prescribe conditions for the proper use, management, and protection of the National Park System. The "general regulations" contained in Parts 1 through 6 and 8 through 10 of Chapter One apply to the federally owned or controlled lands within the Alaska National Monuments by virtue of their becoming part of the National Park System. Certain of these general regulations are inconsistent with the requirements of the Presidential proclamations concerning subsistence activities by local rural residents such as hunting, trapping, fishing, and wood gathering. In addition, certain general regulations appear inappropriate for the special transportation needs of persons using or traversing monument lands. Therefore, to provide express permission for subsistence uses and general guidance for other acceptable uses, the National Park Service promulgated Interim regulations on December 28, 1978 (43 FR 60252) to relax or otherwise modify the application of the general regulations to the Alaska National Monuments.

Public Participation

The National Park Service published an Advanced Notice of Proposed Rulemaking on February 28, 1979 (44 FR 11242). This notice identified the subject matter of the anticipated rulemaking and posed questions for public consideration. The public comment period on the Notice of Intent began February 28, 1979 and closed on April 6, 1979, after it was extended one week due to difficulties encountered in transmitting copies of the Notice of Intent to Alaska.

The National Park Service received a total of 1,979 letters of which 1,731 were

form letters sponsored by the Alaska Outdoor Association.

Organized groups or associations submitted 27 letters. The following represents a partial list of the types of groups and organizations that responded:

Alaska Alpine Club.
Alaska Center for the Environment.
Alaskans Unite.
Chugach Native Association.
Friends of the Earth.
Fur Takers of America.
Interior Alaska Trapper Association.
International Snowmobile Industry Association.
National Rifle Association.
The Wilderness Society.
Vermont Trappers Association.

The list is not intended to be exhaustive; rather it illustrates a cross section of the interest shown by organizations.

State and local government, including the Governor's office for the State of Alaska, Bristol Bay Borough, the Alaska Department of Public Safety and the Wyoming Department of Game and Fish submitted 5 comments. Private individuals submitted a total of 203 letters. Native Corporations submitted 5 letters. A total of 48 letters were not relevant to the rulemaking process or contained no substantive comments.

In the Notice of Intent, the National Park Service requested comments on the subject matter and scope of the permanent regulations. All letters were received and several suggestions have been incorporated in the proposed regulations. Significant or noteworthy comments will be addressed in the "Analysis of Comments" or "Section by Section Analysis."

Analysis of Comments

The majority of the public comments received either indicated a preference for a particular type of use on monument lands or recommended that public activities existing within the monuments prior to establishment should be allowed to continue. Generally, these comments were limited to a general statement of support or opposition for a particular land management issue. A few of the public comments, however, were more detailed and provided either recommended regulatory language or a substantive analysis of the factors supporting a preferred approach. The following is a brief overview of some of the comments received by the National Park Service. The issues are discussed in the order in which they were presented in the Notice of Intent.

1. *Aircraft:* Most of the comments concerning the use of aircraft

recommended that it be allowed to continue within the Alaska National Monuments. These comments stressed the lack of transportation alternatives in rural Alaska and the limited impacts that traditional airplane use has had on the environment of the new monuments. Representative of these comments, the Wilderness Society noted that airplanes are a primary and traditional means of access in Alaska. While recommending that such use and access be allowed to continue within the Alaska National Monuments, the Society nevertheless urged the National Park Service to retain discretionary authority to regulate, and in some situations prohibit, airplane use when necessary to protect the values for which the monuments were established. Five commentators recommended that aircraft use be permitted only in designated areas or generally prohibited. The Service believes the recommendations of the Wilderness Society and those received from many private individuals strike a reasonable balance between continued airplane use and resource protection. Therefore, the Service is proposing to leave the Alaska National Monuments open to airplane use, except for areas specifically closed or otherwise restricted for reasons of resource protection or other management considerations as set forth in Section 13.11.

As a part of this rulemaking process the National Park Service invites suggestions as to specific areas that should be permanently closed to aircraft use.

2. Unattended and Abandoned Property: The National Park Service received numerous comments concerning unattended property. Most of the comments stressed the fact that food and equipment caches were necessary to support both recreational and subsistence uses. Three comments stated that food and equipment caches should not be permitted on monument lands or recommended that existing food and equipment caches be removed. Several comments expressed concern that the indiscriminate location of personal property or food caches might result in junk piles. Representative of this concern is the following comment from a citizens group in Kotzebue:

"In bear country, food and equipment transported into a monument should be hauled out . . . Visual or aesthetic values would be adversely affected if existing regulations are relaxed. Undoubtedly, preferred cache sites would be close to major travel or user zones."

The National Park Service is equally concerned that food and equipment

caches and other unattended personal property not be located or maintained in such a manner as to constitute a nuisance, attract animals or impair the esthetic values of the monument. However, in view of the size and remote nature of the Alaska National Monuments, the Service is proposing regulations that would accommodate subsistence and recreational users who find it necessary to leave personal property unattended for reasonable periods of time. Therefore, in order to provide for reasonable use of monument lands while at the same time providing protection of monument values, the Service is proposing that personal property may be left unattended for up to nine months unless relaxed or restricted as set forth in Section 13.21.

The National Park Service received numerous comment suggesting that the removal of downed aircraft not be required. However, many other comments received recommended that owners be required to remove downed aircraft. A third group suggested that the Federal government should remove all downed aircraft. Most comments indicated that the majority of owners and insurance companies would prefer to salvage downed aircraft when economically and logistically feasible. The National Park Service believes that downed aircraft should be subject to the same regulations that currently prohibit the abandonment of any other property (36 CFR 2.1) and is proposing regulations that would require the removal of downed aircraft by the owners in accordance with a permit issued by the superintendent. Any less stringent requirements would result in the long-term and predictable degradation of monument values. While the removal of downed aircraft is believed to be in the best interest of the public, the Service recognizes that, in some instances, the removal of downed aircraft might present an unacceptable risk to human life or is otherwise impracticable or impossible. Under these conditions, the Superintendent would be authorized to waive the requirements for removal.

This issue was presented in the Notice of Intent in the abandoned property section. In the interest of simplicity, the proposed regulations governing the removal of downed aircraft are located in Section 13.11 which governs other aspects of aircraft operation.

3. Firearms, traps and nets: Almost all of the respondents advocated the carrying of firearms for reasons of personal safety. The specific concern expressed in most of the comments was the need for protection against bears. The National Park Service recognizes

that this hazard exists in certain locations and that firearms have been traditionally carried in the rural areas of Alaska for personal protection. The Service is, therefore, proposing that firearms may be carried for personal protection except at those times and in those areas where the superintendent closes or restricts the carrying of firearms for reasons of public safety, resource protection or other management considerations as set forth in Section 13.15.

Several comments advocated the carrying of traps and nets. Since sport hunting and trapping will not be permitted in the Alaska National Monuments, the carrying of nets and traps would not be permitted. However, in order to provide transient relief for persons crossing monument lands, the possession of nets, traps and weapons would be permitted within or upon a device used for transportation provided that such implements were cased or otherwise packed so as to prevent their ready use while in the monument area.

The regulations governing weapons, traps and nets will be discussed in the "Section by Section Analysis." However, it should be noted that the proposed regulations are intended to control the carrying of weapons, traps and nets by recreational users. Local rural residents authorized to engage in subsistence activities and persons authorized by permit to engage in commercial fishing operations are appropriately exempted.

As a part of this rulemaking process the National Park Service invites suggestions as to specific areas or times that should be closed to the carrying of firearms by recreational users.

4. Illegal Cabins: The majority of the public comments concerning illegal cabins recommended that the National Park Service provide for their temporary or limited occupancy. Several commentators advocated the removal of illegal cabins. The latter stated that persons in trespass, who violated the law, are being rewarded while the vast majority of Alaskans are being penalized for complying with the public land orders.

There appears to be some misunderstanding as to the status of cabins on Federal lands. The builders or occupants of cabins or other structures located on unpatented Federal lands have no legal status to occupy or maintain these structures. Most lands within the new Alaska National Monuments were withdrawn from public entry by September 19, 1972. These withdrawals were well publicized and the Bureau of Land Management

classified many cabin occupants as their trespass status. On March 25, 1974, all of the lands currently within the Alaska National Monuments were withdrawn from public entry.

The public comments suggested a broad range of remedies, from that of immediate eviction to phasing out, leasing or allowing the occupants to remain under certain conditions. The National Park Service believes that prior to 1974 the public land orders, withdrawing various Federal lands from entry or settlement, were not clearly understood by the general public. Many people assumed that various tracts of Federal land were still available for entry and settlement. In view of the confusion that existed during the period 1968 to 1974 concerning the status of public land, the Service believes that a phase-out procedure provides the most equitable solution.

The Service proposes to establish a permit system for the use and occupancy of cabins or other structures located on Federal lands. This permit system would establish two different categories of occupants. The first category consists of those persons who built or occupied cabins or other structures on Federal lands prior to March 25, 1974. The second category consists of those persons who built or occupied cabins or other structures between March 25, 1974 and December 1, 1978. These two categories of occupants would be entitled to different terms and conditions of use as provided in § 13.12. The builders or occupants of cabins or other structures, the construction or occupancy of which started after December 1, 1978, the date of the Presidential proclamations, would not be afforded any use and occupancy privileges.

5. **Firewood:** All of the public comments received advocated the use of dead wood by local rural residents. Many of the respondents indicated that dead wood on the ground in Alaska is not always suitable for use as fuel. An important distinction should be made between the use of dead wood within the monument for recreational purposes and the cutting and transporting of firewood for use outside of the Alaska National Monuments. The National Park Service is proposing that dead trees, standing or downed, be available for use as firewood while within the monuments. The cutting and transporting of firewood for use outside of the Alaska National Monuments would be prohibited, except that local rural residents who are authorized to engage in subsistence uses would be authorized to cut and transport firewood

and other plant materials in accordance with § 13.48 of this Part.

6. **Pets:** The majority of the comments concerning pets stressed the importance of dog sled teams as a traditional means of transportation in rural Alaska. The National Park Service recognizes the value of dog teams in Alaska and encourages their use. Current regulations require that pets be under physical control at all times. The Service believes that dog teams in harness meet this requirement. Existing pet regulations also provide that the Superintendent may designate areas in which pets are not permitted. This restriction could be implemented if the Superintendent determined that it was necessary to provide for environmental or resource protection, research activities, protection of historic or scientific interests, the protection of endangered or threatened species and their habitat or public health and safety. The Service believes the existing regulation provides sufficient latitude to protect monument values and at the same time accommodate the traditional use of sled dogs. Therefore, no modification of the existing general regulation is proposed.

7. **Subsistence:** The issue of subsistence was perhaps the most divisive of all the issues submitted for comment. The Service received 1,731 form letters, sponsored by the Alaska Outdoor Association, which opposed any subsistence program that does not allow all Alaskans to share equally in the fish and game resources of the State. Most individual comments from urban areas in Alaska favored a subsistence program under State control; on the other hand, most individual comments from rural Alaska favored Federal control. Comments from the State of Alaska and an Alaskan trappers association urged the Service not to develop a separate Federal program but rather to leave the responsibility to the State. In general, the environmental organizations recommended a hybrid State/Federal program, most commonly on the model of the current legislative proposals. Such a hybrid program would authorize the State to regulate subsistence activities in accordance with certain Federal guidelines and subject to Federal monitoring. If the State were unable to develop or maintain an adequate program, however, the Service would have to implement a Federal program which accorded local rural residents in the new monument areas the highest priority consumptive use of the wild, renewable resources in the monuments.

The Alaska Federation of Natives ("AFN") supported a similar program. Briefly, the AFN recommended that the Department make its proposed regulatory program consistent with its "d-2" legislative position on subsistence. The AFN urged effective Federal oversight of any State subsistence program and extensive local participation in the administration of any subsistence program. The AFN submitted draft regulatory language based upon a selectively edited version of the current legislative proposals.

With respect to the use of aircraft by local rural residents, the public was at a disadvantage in commenting on this issue raised by the Notice of Intent because the Service had not, at that time, proposed a definition of "local rural resident." As has already been discussed, most commentators recommended that the general, so-called "traditional," use of aircraft continue in monument areas. The AFN suggested that, if the Service decided to continue the prohibition of aircraft use for subsistence purposes mandated by the interim regulations, special use permits should be available on a case-by-case basis. Most comments from urban Alaska and occasional comments from rural Alaska supported use of aircraft for "traditional" purposes. Several comments from rural Alaska, however, opposed it, as in the following:

[W]e support the closure of any type of aircraft hunting within the Monuments. Each Fall when the [various] hunting seasons open, the upper Noatak River areas are a circus. There are airplanes on every landable sand bar, lake, and dry stream bed . . . For the subsistence hunter, it is hard times. The airplanes move the moose, bear, and caribou into the back country, leaving very little on the River for the subsistence hunter to hunt . . . If one can afford the cost of an airplane and pay for its use, then subsistence hunting would surely not apply to his lifestyle.

With respect to subsistence trapping, most commentators supported its inclusion in the definition of subsistence uses. Again, the public was at some disadvantage in not knowing the proposed definition of the "local rural residents" who would be the only persons allowed to engage in subsistence trapping in the new monuments. The AFN recommended that the Service regulate trapping by village residents in accordance with a permit system based on local residency and not on income. An individual from the "bush" explained the need to allow subsistence trapping as follows:

As presently defined "subsistence" trapping does not permit the sale of fur. This is not realistic. Sale of approximately \$3,000