

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

695 SCOMM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

OPTION

PAPERS

EXCERPTED TO INCLUDE OPTION DOCUMENTS

RELATING TO

PROPOSED D-2 LAND WITHDRAWAL AREAS

WITH

DISPUTED SITE-SPECIFIC MINERAL VALUES

(COMPLETE OPTION DOCUMENT AVAILABLE ON REQUEST)

D-2

BRIEFING

BOOK

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ALASKA D-2 PROPOSALS

September 1, 1977

EXHIBIT "D"

A. HISTORY OF POSITION ON D-2 LEGISLATION

Under the authority of Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA), the Secretary was required to withdraw from appropriation up to 80 million acres of Federal land in Alaska for study as possible additions to the "Four Systems" of National Parks, Wildlife Refuges, Forests, and Rivers. In implementing ANCSA, the National Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation undertook intensive studies in Alaska during 1972 and 1973. These efforts, combined with a 40- to 70-year history of earlier NPS/FWS studies, were the basis of the Alaska Planning Group (APG) recommendations on the d-2 lands. These recommendations, which called for the addition of 45 million acres to the National Park System, 49 million acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System and designation of 28 wild and scenic rivers, were submitted to the Department by the APG. On December 18, 1973, Secretary Morton recommended a package to the Congress for 83.47 million acres as additions to the Four Systems; this included 32 million acres each for addition to the National Park System and the Refuge System, and designation of 20 wild and scenic rivers, with the remaining 19 million acres to be National Forests. Since 1973 our knowledge of Alaska has steadily increased. Land ownership patterns are better known as the Natives have now selected most of their lands and the State has identified much of the land it wishes to receive under the Statehood Act. In addition, several follow-up studies and scientific investigations into aspects of the d-2 issues and resources have been completed. Reconsideration of the 1973 Morton proposals is now recommended.

B. PENDING LEGISLATION

Many bills are pending before the Congress which address the d-2 issue.

H.R. 39

Both the House Interior and Merchant Marine Committees have indicated they intend to use H.R. 39 as the principle vehicle for consideration of the Alaska lands issue. This bill has received more public testimony than any other since the civil rights legislation of 1964.

Specifically, H.R. 39 would add about 64.1 million acres in 13 units to the National Park System, 46.4 million acres in 15 units to the National Wildlife Refuge System, and 4.1 million acres in 7 rivers to the National System of Wild and Scenic Rivers, and authorizes adding 1.6 million acres to existing forests in Alaska; would establish instant wilderness in all existing and proposed units of the National Park.

Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems in Alaska, to be managed in accordance with the terms of the Wilderness Act of 1964; and would establish 5 million acres of wilderness within the existing Chugach and Tongass National Forests in Alaska.

H.R. 39 would also make the National Park Service the manager of all recommended wild and scenic rivers, and make the Fish and Wildlife Service the interim manager of the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska.

H.R. 39 would permit the continuation of customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence resources subject to the well-being of the basic resources; provide for preference for subsistence uses over all competing consumptive uses within the "subsistence management zones" which the Secretary may designate; and direct the Secretary to establish "regulatory subsistence boards" whose members consist of subsistence users.

The bill would revoke all State land selections within the boundaries of the park, refuge, and river areas it would establish, and would also add to these areas all lands withdrawn for Native Village selection if the Native rights to these withdrawn lands are relinquished. Subject to valid existing rights, the bill would close lands added to National Park, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic River Systems to all forms of mineral appropriation and leasing.

Sport hunting would be prohibited in National Parks and Monuments, although it would be permitted in National Preserves. H.R. 39 would also authorize the Secretary to identify Areas of Ecological Concern, and Cooperative Planning and Management Zones, which are lands outside Four System boundaries that relate to the resources or uses of the proposed Four Systems areas.

H.R. 1652 and H.R. 2082

Two additional legislative proposals are currently receiving consideration in the House of Representatives' Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries: H.R. 1652 (Dingell) and H.R. 2082 (Leggett, et. al.). Hearings have been conducted in Washington and Alaska on these proposals and the jointly referred H.R. 6564 (Morton) proposal. Testimony has also been allowed by the Subcommittee on H.R. 39. Both H.R. 1652 and H.R. 2082 confine recommendations on Alaska lands to the National Wildlife Refuge System, adding 67.9 and 16.3 million acres respectively. Both proposals would place these refuge lands under the provisions of the Refuge Administration Act (16 U.S.C. 668 dd, as amended) but offer no special provisions for the subsistence lifestyle. As H.R. 1652 was first introduced in February 1972 only 2 months after ANCSA passed, there is no recognition of specific State or Native selections beyond a general statement that would revoke State selections in the refuges and allow the State to select elsewhere.

Land Use Planning Commission

In addition to the proposals of H.R. 39, H.R. 6564, H.R. 2082, and H.R. 1652, the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska (LUPC) is developing recommendations on the d-2 lands issue, although no bill embodying these recommendations has been introduced in Congress. The current LUPC recommendations are summarized in an attachment.

S. 1787

Senator Ted Stevens (AK) has introduced S. 1787, which would establish fewer, smaller units of the Park and Refuge System, would create larger, multiple-use areas to be managed by the NPS or the FWS, and would give a measure of authority to the State over the management of Federal lands.

C. DEFINITIONS OF MANAGEMENT CATEGORIES

NATIONAL PARK

National parks are large areas of special scenic, historical or scientific importance set aside and maintained by the Federal government especially for uniqueness, recreation, or study; conserved in such a manner that they will be unimpaired for use by future generations. They are usually spacious land areas essentially of primitive character which contain scenery and natural wonders so outstanding in quality that their preservation intact has been mandated by the Congress.

Features: Parks usually contain diverse scenic, scientific, inspirational, esthetic, educational, and recreational qualities.

Uses: Uses include fishing, hiking, camping, interpretive programs, and wildlife observation. [New mining claims, grazing, commercial timber harvesting, and hunting are generally not permitted.] Subsistence taking, however, has previously been permitted in Hawaiian parks.

NATIONAL MONUMENT

In general, national monuments are small national parks, established to protect a single nationally significant feature.

Early monuments were relatively small areas containing unique geological features or archeological sites. The size of the area relates to proper care and management. Later areas were vast in size. "National monument" now includes natural reservations, historic military fortifications, prehistoric ruins, fossil sites, and the Statue of Liberty.

Features: A national monument is intended to preserve at least one nationally significant resource. It is usually smaller than a national park and lacks in diversity of attractions.

Uses: Uses include fishing, hiking, camping, interpretive programs, and wildlife observation. New mining claims, grazing, commercial timber harvesting, and hunting are generally not permitted. 11

NATIONAL PRESERVE

National preserves are areas of land and/or water which may vary in size, but which possess within their boundaries exceptional values or qualities illustrating the natural heritage of the Nation. Such areas would often be characterized by significant scientific values, including, but not limited to, ecological communities. In addition, they could be characterized by a habitat supporting a vanishing, rare, or restricted species; a relict flora or fauna persisting from an earlier period; or large concentrations of wildlife species or areas where scientific discoveries or historical values might also contribute to the purposes for which an area might be recognized.

Features: The two national preserves heretofore designated by Congress encompass remnants of once large forest communities in the Big Thicket area of Texas and a major portion of the Big Cypress watershed north of Everglades National Park in Florida.

Uses: National preserves may accommodate significant recreational uses that do not impair the natural values. Human visitation should not interfere with or disrupt the values which the area is created to preserve. They could support some hunting, and subject to regulations, other activities, including extraction of oil and gas, [Commercial timber harvesting is not permitted.] 11

National Park System (In general, each unit authorized by separate Act of Congress)

	<u>National Parks and Monuments</u>	<u>National Preserves</u>	<u>National Recreation Areas, Seashores, Lakeshores, Riverways</u>
Purpose	Preservation and public enjoyment of scenic and natural values.	Preservation of scientifically important resources.	Outdoor recreation opportunities, consistent with protection of natural values.
How Established	Act of Congress and Presidential Proclamation under 16 U.S.C. 431. (For example, see Act of January 8, 1971, 84 Stat. 1970, for Voyageurs National Park; and Proclamation 3443, 76 Stat. 1441, for Duck Island Reef National Monument).	Act of Congress (see Acts of October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1254, 1258, for Big Thicket and Big Cypress National Preserves).	Act of Congress (see Act of September 1, 1965, 79 Stat. 612, for Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area; Act of September 28, 1962, 76 Stat. 650, for Padre Island National Seashore; Act of August 27, 1964, 78 Stat. 608, for Ozark National Scenic Riverways).
Valid existing claims (metal-liferous minerals)	Recognized, but policy is to acquire if necessary to prevent environmental damage, and regulations require bonding and reclamation. (See Act of September 28, 1976, 90 Stat. 1342, and regulations in 36 CFR pt. 9).	Same as in national parks and monuments.	Same as in national parks and monuments.
<u>Location of new claims (metallif-erous minerals)</u>	<u>Prohibited.</u>	Alaska proposal would allow exploration in special zones under permit.	Permitted in some Acts creating individual areas, but under discretionary permit system. (See sec. 6 of Act of November 8, 1965, 79 Stat. 1298, for Whiskeytown National Recreation Area provisions).
New oil and gas exploration and extraction	Prohibited.	May be permitted under environmental controls.	May be permitted, (see, for example, above citation) under environmental controls.

National Parks and Monuments**National Preserves****Research, Laboratory, Riverways**

Existing oil and gas extraction

Permitted to continue.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Rights-of-way for roads

May be granted by Secretary of the Interior, but subject to no feasible and prudent alternative test and if road will not harm natural values.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Rights-of-way for electrical power and communications facilities.

May be granted by Secretary of the Interior, if not incompatible with public interest (see 16 U.S.C. 5).

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Same as in national parks and monuments.

Rights-of-way for utilities (power-lines, telephones and telegraphs, water conduits)

Same as above. (See 16 U.S.C. 79).

Same as above.

Same as above.

Federal Power Commission licenses

Prohibited (see 16 U.S.C. 796 and 797a).

Permitted, subject to conditions of Secretary of the Interior (see 16 U.S.C. 797).

Permitted, subject to condition of Secretary of the Interior.

Sport hunting and fishing.

Hunting prohibited; sport fishing permitted.

Permitted, subject to controls on time and location, in accordance with State law.

Permitted, subject to controls on time and location, in accordance with State law.

Subsistence hunting and fishing

Prohibited unless authorized by Congress (only precedent is native Hawaiian fishing in Hawaii National Park—see Act of June 20, 1938, 52 Stat. 784).

Not distinguished from sport hunting and fishing unless Act of Congress is specific (only precedent is subsistence use in Big Cypress National Preserve—see Act of October 11, 1974, 88 Stat. 1260).

Not distinguished from sport hunting and fishing.

National Wildlife Refuges vary considerably in size but all possess land and water habitats capable of sustaining significant populations of fish and wildlife resources. Such units may include areas where it is necessary to physically enhance or modify existing natural features to compensate for previous detrimental modifications or to encourage specific conditions to provide food, water and other needs for major wildlife concentrations. In Alaska, however, refuge units are essentially free of previous modifications of habitat and, thus, will contain land and waters requiring little, if any, immediate enhancement efforts.

Refuges offer examples of optimizing or maximizing fish and wildlife populations by means of habitat management and protection. Additionally, they serve to demonstrate how carefully planned economic uses can be developed in a manner compatible with wildlife resources, and may even enhance habitat for some species.

Refuges contribute to the achievement of several international treaty obligations entered into by our Nation, which require the contracting powers to protect, manage, enhance and conserve fish and wildlife populations that may cross international boundaries and, more recently, require the identification and protection of important habitats, through appropriate designation, in order to meet the goals of protection and management.

Where the term National Fish and Wildlife Refuge is used the added dimension of a specific fishery management emphasis is implied.

Features: An intermix of lands and water having unique ecological significance or possessing characteristics allowing them to support significant populations of fish and wildlife. To accomplish its general goals, National Wildlife Refuge System seeks to encompass in the System representative portions of all major biomes, physiographic ecosystems, and ecotypes.

Secondary benefits derived from archeological and cultural resources associated with wildlife and the diversity and quality of lands suited to inclusion in various systems of wilderness, wild rivers, biosphere reserves and others.

Uses: [Scientific research, hunting, fishing, hiking, camping, boating, wildlife/wildland observation, photography, interpretive programs and environmental education] programs are generally permitted, when appropriate.

[New mineral claims can generally be permitted under strict controls] once the area is classified by the Secretary for these uses and it is determined the uses can be made compatible with the primary purpose of the refuge.

[New grazing, or timber harvesting, generally must contribute to enhancement] of wildlife habitat.

Purpose

[To provide, manage and safeguard a national network of lands and waters sufficient in size, diversity and location to make available, now and in the future, public benefits that are associated with fish, wildlife and their habitats.

Classification

Migratory Bird Refuges: (waterfowl); Management and protection of the continental waterfowl resources.

General Bird Refuges: Management and protection of other migratory and non-migratory birds and their associated habitats.

Waterfowl Production Areas: Specific emphasis on waterfowl breeding areas, mostly located in the north-central, prairie pothole, states.

Big Game Refuges: Management and protection of specified large mammal species (ie- The Kenai National Moose Range).

Wildlife Ranges: Usually large tracts of land in relatively undisturbed condition, withdrawn to provide for the protection and management of the natural mix of fish and wildlife resources found there.

Unique Ecological Areas: Established to insure management and protection of areas containing special, or unusual, or highly important mixtures of native flora and fauna.

Environmental Education Areas: Units located in good proximity to centers of human population. Managed to afford opportunities for the public to gain or heighten appreciation of natural environmental processes and proper management of those processes to benefit the wild creatures, and thereby, man.

Coordination Areas: Units established as mitigation for a federal project that disrupted or destroyed fish and wildlife habitat. May be managed under cooperative agreement with State Fish and Game Agency if emphasis is on resident game.

How established

The majority of acreage in the System was established by Executive or Public Land Order, however, the majority of units resulted from purchase in fee or easement under the Migratory Bird Conservation Act, through mitigation under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act or through purchase under the Land and Water Conservation Act. A few units were established by Congressional Act or were gifts.

(Note: The following uses pertain to refuges generally depending on management emphasis)

Existing mining and mineral claims

Existing claims recognized; development subject to environmental controls (50 CFR 29.32). Reasonable access allowed.

New mining claims

Refuges created by this proposal will not be opened to new mining claims.

// New oil and gas exploration and extraction

Prohibited unless classified by the Secretary as open to exploration or development pursuant to provisions of 43 CFR chapter 3100.

Rights-of-way for roads and utilities

*May be granted if determined that use will not interfere with or detract from the purpose for which the unit was established. Subject to regulations in 50 CFR 29.21.

Rights-of-way for electric power transmission lines

Same as above with addition of provisions of 43 CFR 2051.1-1.

Recreation

Wildlife related recreation and environmental education are encouraged on refuges to the extent that such uses are compatible with the primary purpose for which the area is managed and operational resources permit (50 CFR 26).

Recreation (cont)

General recreation may be permitted as above, however it is ^{*}not encouraged where it competes with or detracts from wildlife related experiences or environmental education programs.

Hunting is permitted where determined by the Secretary to be compatible with principals of sound wildlife management or will otherwise be in the public interest (50 CFR 32). Only 40% of any refuge acquired with duck stamp revenues may be open at any one time to migratory game bird hunting.

Subsistence use

^{*}Subsistence use on national wildlife refuges in Alaska will be permitted in conformance with Departmental policy and Service regulations.

Grazing and haying

^{*}Permitted when it supports and contributes to established wildlife management objectives. Also may be permitted when these activities wisely utilize a renewable resource and do not conflict with established refuge objectives (50 CFR 29.1).

Forest management

^{*}Permitted under sound ecological principals with primary emphasis on the production of improved wildlife habitat (50 CFR 29.1).

Cropland/Farming management

- Permitted with the objective of providing food and cover for wildlife using the refuge, and in some areas, to help alleviate wildlife depredation on adjacent private lands (50 CFR 29.2). ^{*}Farming is not an activity permitted on a refuge for its own products.

WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Rivers are classified as wild, scenic, or recreational essentially on the basis of the amount of man's presence evident within the river corridor. Generally in Alaska, a fairly wide corridor is proposed for withdrawal to protect a higher percentage of the drainage area. Rivers are managed to retain the environment as it was at the time of designation.

Rivers offer *boating, wilderness experience, fishing, hunting; interpretive programs, and wildlife observation. *No new mining is permitted adjacent to wild rivers, mining along other rivers is under guidelines established by the Secretary. *Rights-of-way across or under rivers may be granted by the Secretary.

D. RECOMMENDATIONS: NATIONAL PARK, WILDLIFE REFUGE, AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVER SYSTEMS PROPOSAL

|| Briefing statements and maps for the recommended proposals appear on the following pages.

ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATIONAL PRESERVE
ADMIRALTY ISLAND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal: Admiralty Island National Preserve .80 million acres

Objectives:

The purposes for establishment are the preservation and interpretation for public benefit of the island's spectacular scenic value and its critical habitat for wildlife populations, especially brown bear and bald eagle; the continued opportunity for wilderness-quality recreation; the preservation of pristine watersheds necessary for the protection of the salmon fishery and preservation of significant cultural values. In concert with the preservation of the natural ecosystems of Admiralty, a purpose of the proposal is to preserve traditional cultural values associated with the Tlingit Indian peoples of southeast Alaska. Through the village of Angoon, the only Native village on the island, the Secretary has the opportunity to work with the Natives of Admiralty Island to perpetuate important elements of their cultural heritage to be passed on to successive generations. The careful preservation of Admiralty's natural resources and wilderness values is a requirement for the long-term health of the Tlingit culture.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Makes no recommendation.

H.R. 39: Makes Admiralty a Forest Service wilderness area.

H.R. 5605: This legislation is supported by the Native people of Angoon, who live on the island; their position is completely supportive of a National Park Service preserve.

LUPC: Makes no recommendation.

Stevens: Makes no recommendation.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Subsistence uses and sport hunting will be allowed to continue within the preserve.
- b) Native cultural values will be enhanced by National Park Service historical anthropological research and interpretation.

c) Wilderness status is recommended for most of the island. However, adequate recreational development modes are left out of proposed wilderness for wilderness threshold usage.

d) Although there is some ongoing exploration, no major mineral values have been identified on the island even though it is free of the access problems common to most of Alaska.



ANIACHAK NATIONAL MONUMENT/PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

Aniakchak National Monument .34 million acres.
Aniakchak National Preserve .16 million acres.
Aniakchak National Wild River.

Hunting would be allowed within the preserve, the Natives would be allowed to extract oil and gas within the preserve, both the park and preserve will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicated that subsistence uses within the park/preserve are minimal; such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

Objectives:

The purpose of this proposal is to protect for public benefit one of the world's largest dry calderas and associated lands which evidence its explosion; to perpetuate the related biological and other scientific values such as plant succession and volcanism; and to preserve and protect the Aniakchak River, its watershed, and associated wildlife.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: made the entire area a national monument.

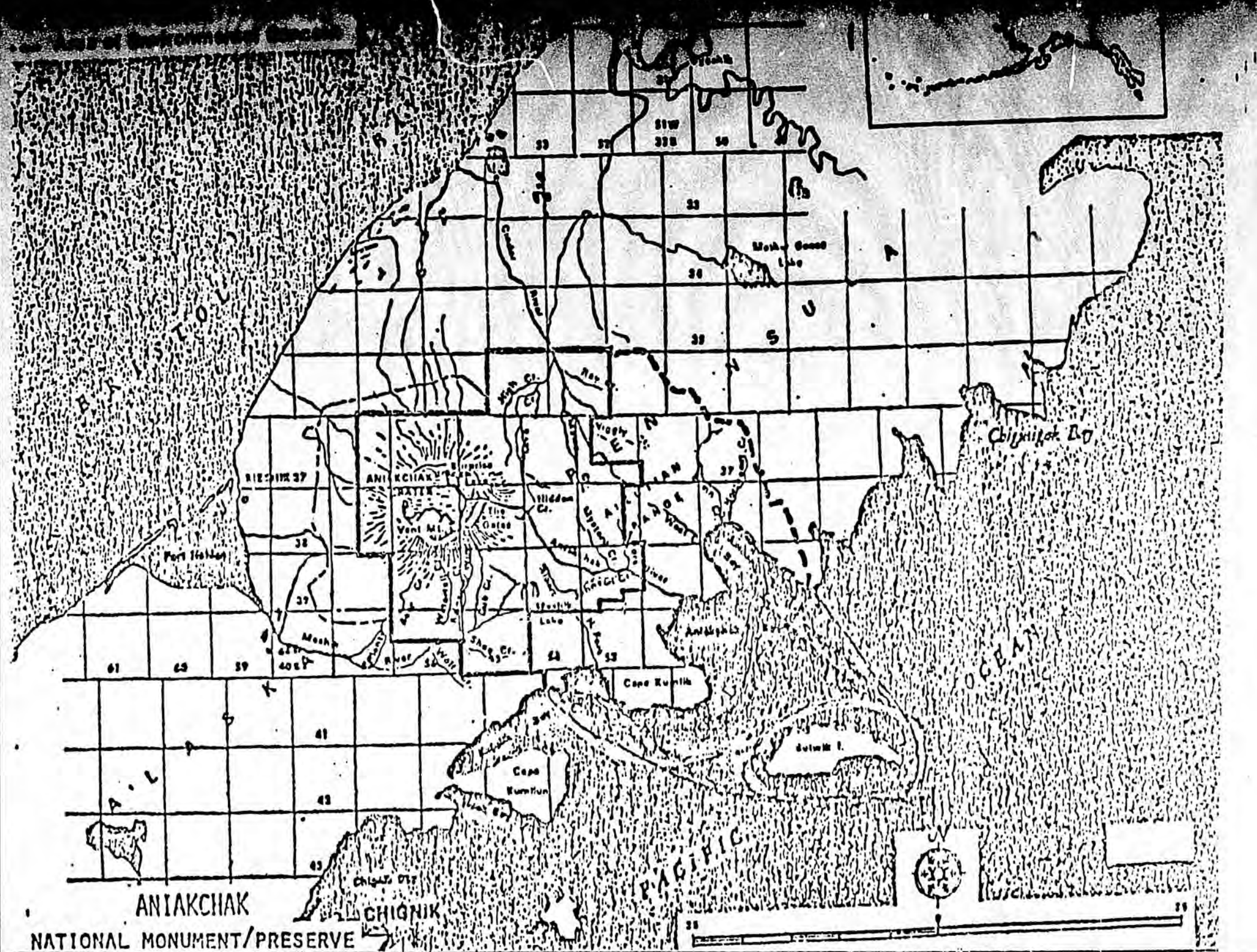
H.R. 39: would make the entire area a national monument.

LUPC: would establish a monument for the caldera only.

Stevens: Same as LUPC.

Decision Rationale:

11
The State and Natives have endorsed this proposal already. There is some oil and gas potential in the coastal portion of the area, but the Natives will have the rights to extract any reserves here (see P.L. 94-204). The preserve unit includes those lands with hydrocarbon and hunting potential. There are no existing mineral claims within the park/preserve.



ANIAKCHAK
NATIONAL MONUMENT/PRESERVE

CHIGNIK

September 1, 1977

BERING LAND BRIDGE NATIONAL PRESERVE*
(Chukchi-Imuruk)

Recommended Proposal:

Bering Land Bridge National Preserve 2.34 million acres.

Sport hunting and subsistence uses would be allowed to continue, wilderness would be studied within 3 years of establishment; the Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the area.

Objectives:

The purposes for the establishment of this area are the protection for public benefit, scientific study, and interpretation of this relic of the Bering Land Bridge and its associated archeological and paleontological resources; the opportunity for the perpetuation of a dynamic subsistence lifestyle based primarily on marine resources, provided that subsistence activities do not materially damage the long-term health of the natural systems or the area's physical and cultural resources; the preservation for scientific study and interpretation of a representative portion of highly diverse tundra communities now unrepresented in the National Park System; the preservation of internationally significant waterfowl habitat and populations; the protection for scientific study and interpretation of unique examples of volcanic forces; and the preservation of historical relics of the Nome Gold Rush.

Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Would establish a Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve of 2.69 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument of 4.5 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.
- LUPC: Would establish a Shishmaref National Wildlife Refuge of 1.5 million acres, to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.
- Stevens: Would establish a Shishmaref National Wildlife Refuge of .76 million acres to be administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, and a Fifth System Federal Cooperative Lands of 1.84 million acres to be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Reindeer are an important historical element of the culture and food source for the villages on the Seward Peninsula, however. It is proposed to undertake intensive studies to assess the status of the reindeer.
- b) Potential mineral areas were excluded in the southcentral and southeast portion of earlier proposals. Generally, there is rather low potential for mineral development, with 6 existing mineral claim groups, totalling some 2,700 acres within the proposal. //
- c) Pipelines - there has been some discussion of an oil pipeline and road corridors crossing through the area. The State has recently removed this area from petroleum province designation.
- d) The Bureau of Land Management has agreed to provide watershed protection for lands lying upslope from the proposal.

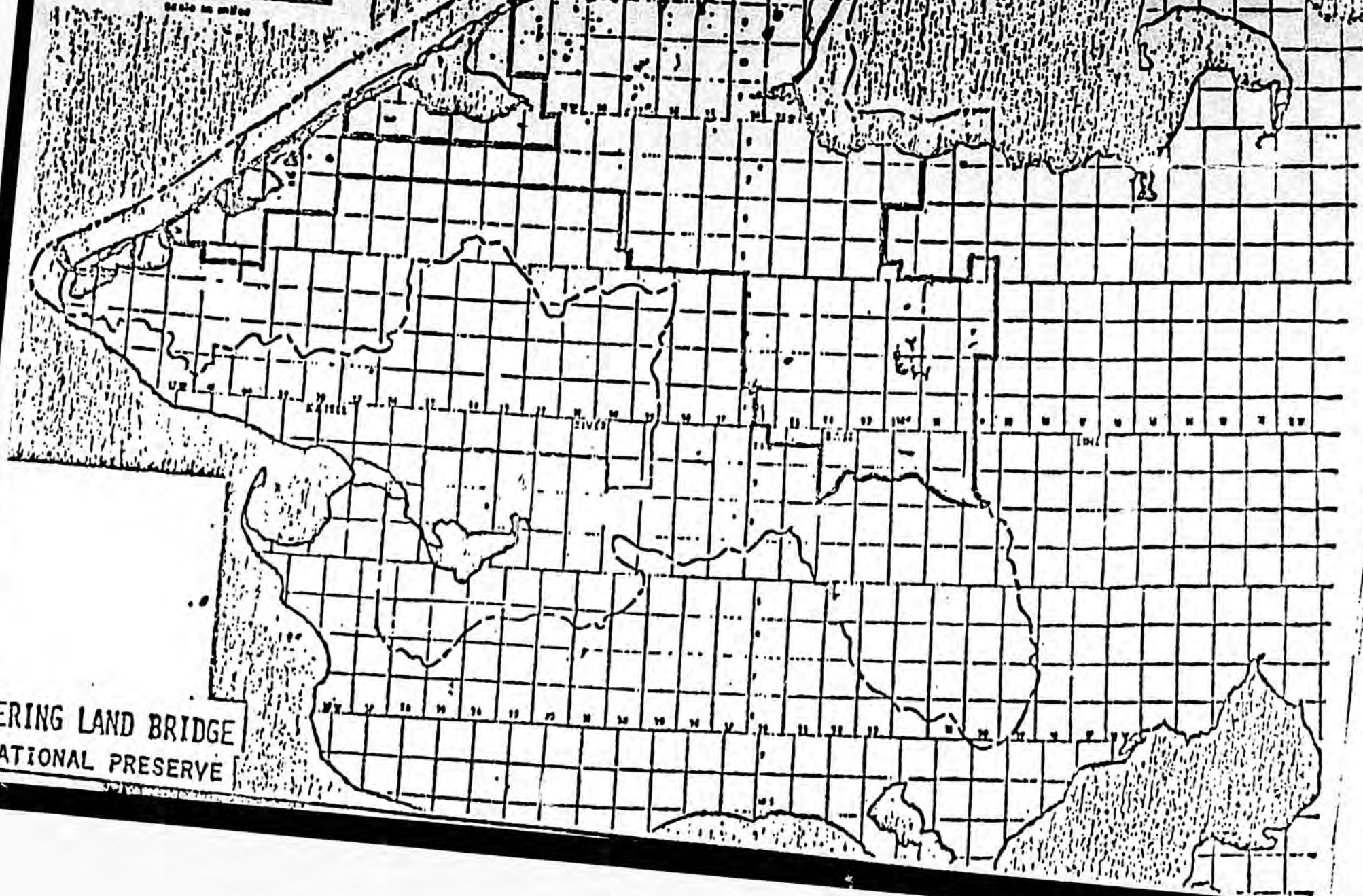
*Note: On the Seward Peninsula the names Bering Land Bridge, Chukchi-Imuruk, and Shishmaref all refer to essentially the same land area.

In FSLUPC meeting Commissioner Hurley expressed the opinion that there was more mineral potential than is commonly believed. There are ~~some~~ graphite deposits and some oil & gas seeps in the Selt Lake Area.



0 5 10 20 40
Scale in miles

BERING LAND BRIDGE
NATIONAL PRESERVE



September 1, 1977

CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

Recommended Proposal:

Cape Krusenstern National Monument .36 million acres.

Subsistence uses will be allowed within the area; the area will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment.

Objectives:

The purposes of the monument are the protection for public benefit, scientific study, and interpretation of an internationally significant series of archeological sites and the related geologic and marine resources and forces; the opportunity for the continuation of a dynamic subsistence lifestyle, provided that subsistence activities do not materially damage the long-term health of natural systems; and preservation of the monument's flora--particularly the arctic coastal tundra--and wildlife.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a national monument of .4 million acres.

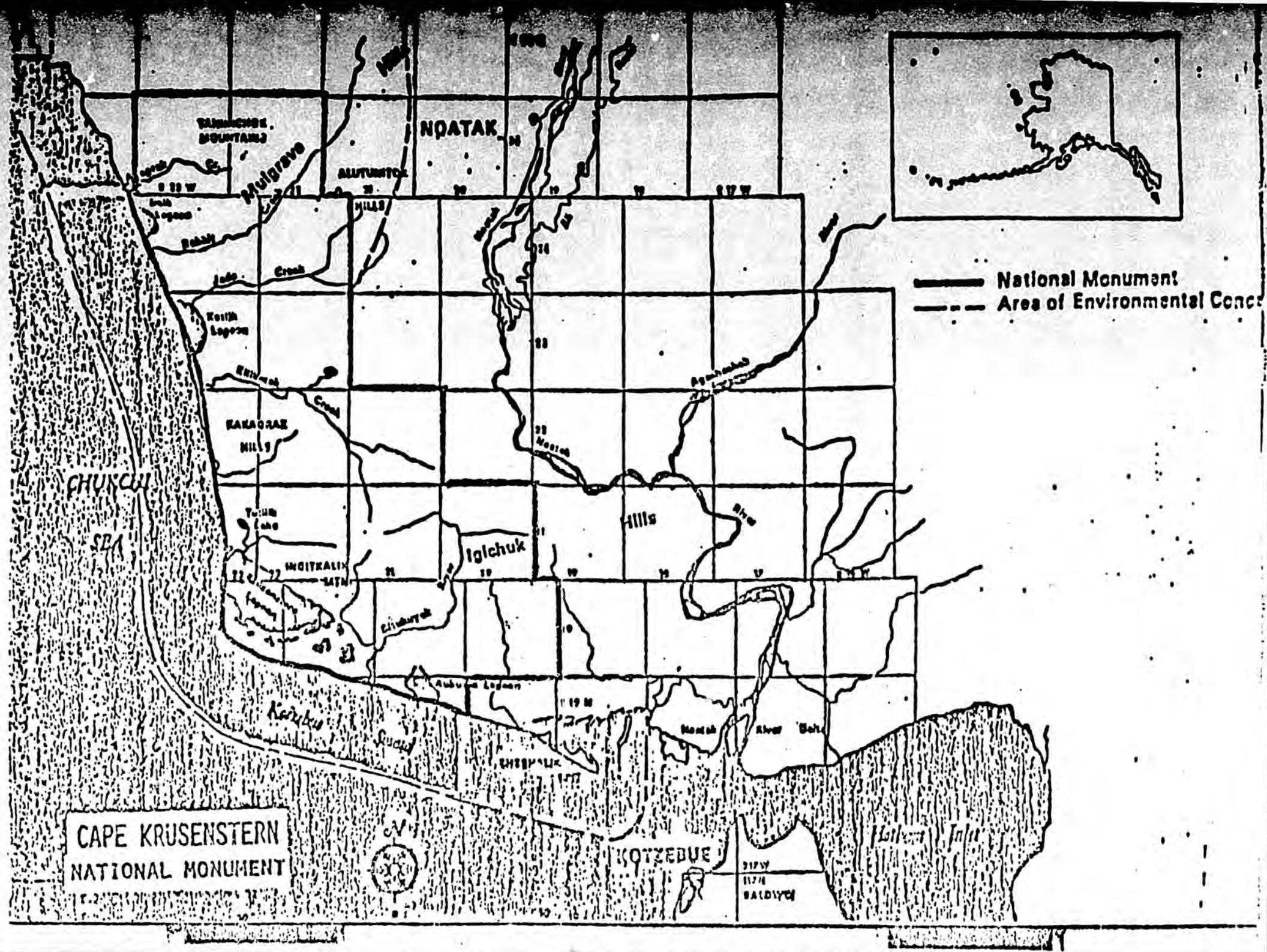
H.R. 39: Would establish a national monument of .9 million acres.

LUPC: Would establish a national monument of .2 million acres.

Stevens: Would establish a national monument of .2 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Subsistence - there is considerable subsistence activity within the area, it would be allowed to continue.
- b) Minerals - the area has low potential for minerals, there are no claims within the area.



September 1, 19

DENALI NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

Denali National Park (additions) 3.85 million acres.

Mount McKinley National Park is reclassified as Denali National Park; the Alaska railroad right-of-way that travels through the park is added to the park, provided that it shall continue to be maintained and used by the Alaska railroad for rail transportation so long as it is necessary for those purposes; wilderness is proposed for most of the park and its additions; any lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses of the additions are minimal; such uses would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users.

Objectives:

The purposes of the additions are to ensure the preservation of large mammal habitat and other ecosystem values; to protect the entire Mount McKinley (Denali) massif, the Cathedral Spires, and their associated forelands, scenic resources, and glacial features; and to provide improved opportunities for visitor access and use of the park, as well as additional interpretation of the park's varied resources.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established additions to Denali of 3.2 million acres.

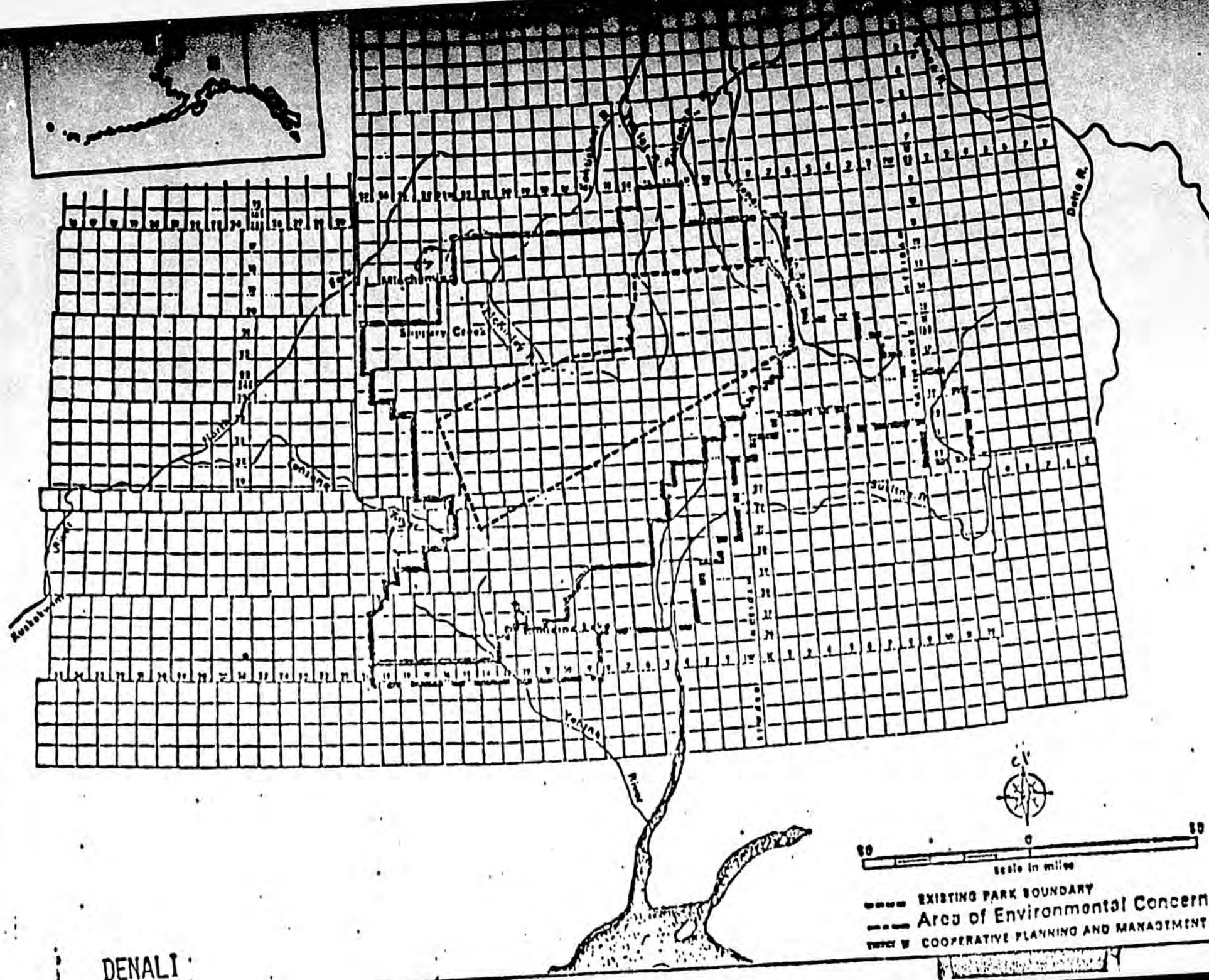
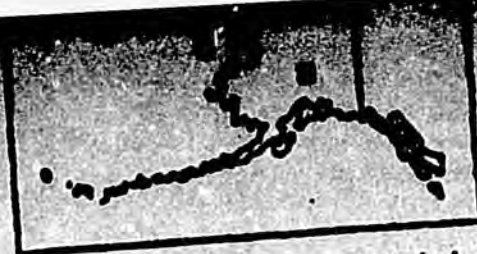
H.R. 39: Would establish additions to Denali of 4.7 million acres.

LUPC: Would establish additions to Denali of 2.7 million acres, and establish a Fifth System Alaska National Lands area of .4 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service.

Stevens: Would add some 1.1 million acres to the park and establish a Fifth System Federal Cooperative Lands unit of some 2.0 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service.

Decision Rationale:

- a) This proposal has broad general acceptance from nearly all viewpoints.
- b) State lands - approximately 6 townships of State land are included, 3 of those townships, in the northern addition, were closed by the State to all forms of exploitation 2 years ago when they were identified as critical additions to the park; in the Chelatna Lake area the Secretary and the State agreed in 1972 to submit State selected lands here to the LUPC for resolution as to whether they should be in the park or State ownership, the LUPC has recommended park ownership.
- 17 c) Minerals - the only significant mineralization occurs in the Kantishna mining district, in the heart of the northern additions; while no significant mining occurs at this time, quantities of gold have been removed in historic times. There are 45 mineral claim groups, totalling some 11,000 acres within the area additions.
- d) Potential roads - consideration is being given within the State of Alaska to improving the Stampede Road in the northern additions to the park. Public hearings were recently held and no formal position by the State has been announced. This right-of-way has been left out of the wilderness proposal.



DENALI

0 50
Scale in miles
--- EXISTING PARK BOUNDARY
--- Area of Environmental Concern
--- COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ZONE

September 1, 1977

GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

Gates of the Arctic Wilderness National Park 8.19 million acres.
North Fork of the Koyukuk National Wild River.
Tinayguk National Wild River.
John National Wild River.
Alatna National Wild River.
Noatak National Wild River.
*Killik National Wild River. - possible oil & gas
Upper Kobuk National Wild River.

Most of the park would be designated wilderness; those lands not designated wilderness now would be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment; subsistence uses would be allowed within the area; the Secretary would be authorized to designate subsistence management zones within which motorized access would be allowed.

Objectives:

The purpose of the park is to protect for public benefit the vast wilderness of the Central Brooks Range, the spectrum of ecological and physiographic features encompassed between the upper Kobuk River and the Killik River, the associated wildlife values, and the opportunities here for primitive, low-impact recreation.

Comparison with other proposals:

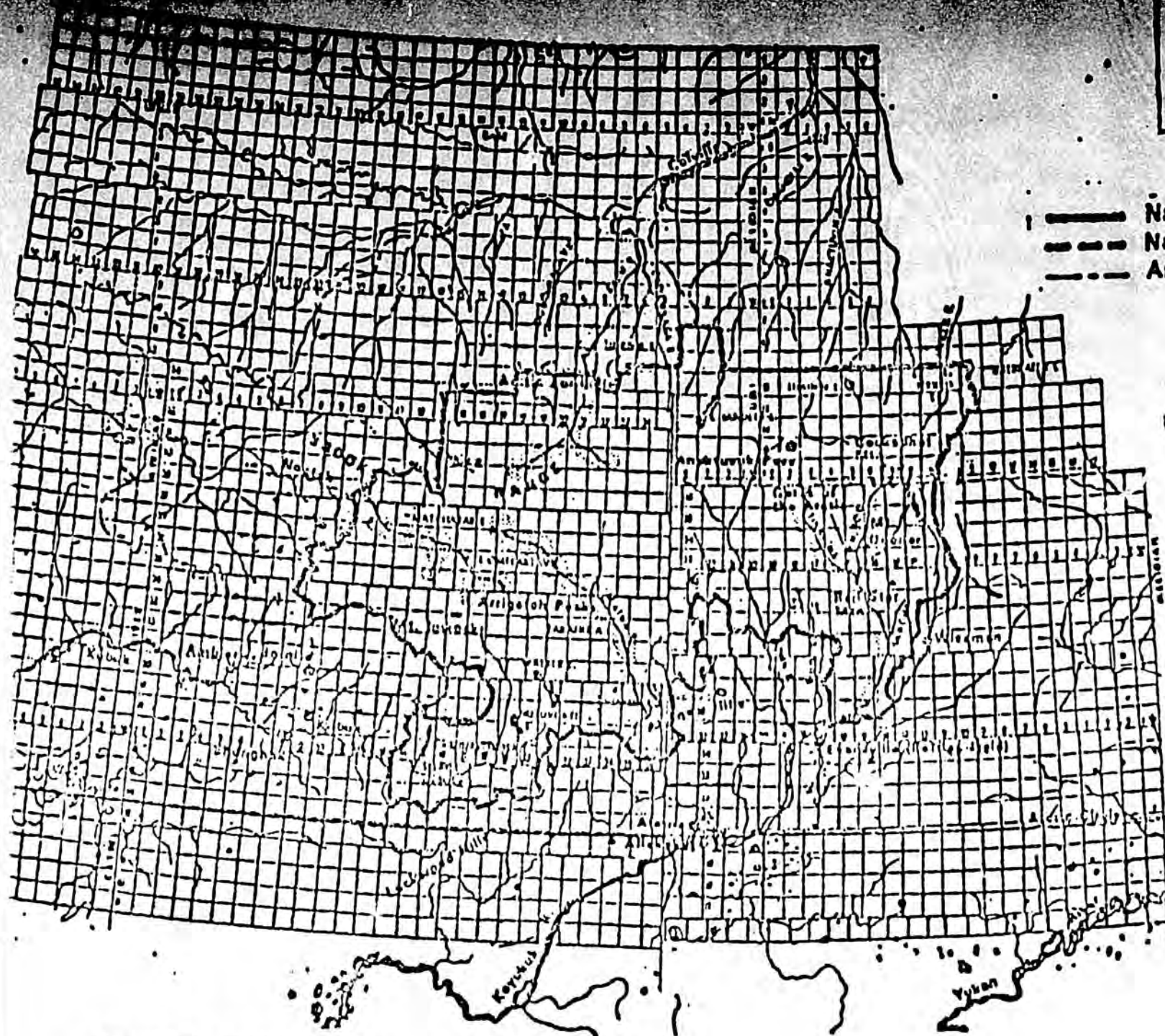
- Morton: Would have established a Gates of the Arctic National Park of 8.36 million acres of Federal land and would have included another 1 million acres of Native-selected lands within the proposal.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a Gates of the Arctic National Park of 13.6 million acres.
- LUPC: Would establish a two-unit Gates of the Arctic National Park of 5.22 million acres with a Fifth System Alaska National Lands of 2.0 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service, between the two-unit park.
- Stevens: Would establish a Gates of the Arctic National Park of 3.6 million acres, and a Fifth System Federal Cooperative Lands unit of 3.6 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.

Decision Rationale:

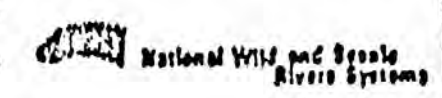
- a) State - there are approximately 707,000 acres of State selected lands within the proposal. The LUPC has endorsed the inclusion of most of the State land here, and recommends it as a high priority for later exchange.
- b) Native lands - approximately 855,000 acres of land have been included within the proposal that have been selected by the Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and the village of Anaktuvuk Pass. The lands within the Killik watershed have been excluded from the proposal for Native selection due to their high potential for oil and gas. The lands within the John River watershed were selected for the protection of the subsistence use areas of the village of Anaktuvuk Pass. These values would also be protected within the park. The park also includes the village itself, and the village selections immediately surrounding the village. These lands were originally included within the Morton line at the request of the village. There have been no indications that the village has changed its position here.

Approximately 3 townships of land within the proposal have also been identified for selection within the Doyon Region.

- c) A substantial amount of subsistence hunting would be allowed to continue within the park. Sport hunting would be precluded within the park.
- d) Potential mineralized areas have been excluded from the southwest of the proposal where there are substantial deposits of copper and other metaliferous minerals in commercial quantities. There are some 821 mineral claims existing within the area, totalling some 16,420 acres.
- e) Park boundaries have been drawn to permit full use and development of the TAP corridor.



- National Park
- - - National Preserve
- - - Area of Environmental Concern



GATES OF THE ARCTIC WILDERNESS NATIONAL PARK

GLACIER BAY NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

Glacier Bay National Park (additions) .588 million acres.

The existing monument is proposed for redesignation as a national park; wilderness is proposed for the existing area as well as some of the additions; all lands not designated wilderness now would be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that there is little or no subsistence use within the additions; should traditional subsistence uses be found to exist, special use permits would be granted to valid subsistence users.

Objectives:

The purpose of this addition is to protect and interpret the northwest slope of Mount Fairweather, mountain-flanked sand beaches, the United States portions of the Alsek River, and associated animal habitat and migration routes.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Made no recommendation on Glacier Bay.

H.R. 39: Proposed a park addition of .8 million; the additional lands included within the current proposal are included within H.R. 39 as part of a larger Forest Service wilderness area.

LUPC: Makes no recommendation.

Stevens: Makes no recommendation.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Additions proposed in the Endicott area by H.R. 39 are not recommended.
- b) Minerals - the area is under exploration but reportedly has low marketable values, due to extreme isolation in glaciated area.
- c) Forest Service - the proposed addition includes approximately 1.5 townships of lands within the existing Tongass National Forest at the mouth of the Alsek River.



KATMAI NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

Katmai National Park (additions) 1.10 million acres.
Alagnak National Wild River.

The existing national monument would be redesignated a national park; subsistence uses would be allowed within the additions, wilderness is proposed for lands within both the existing area and the additions; all lands not designated wilderness now will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment.

Objectives:

The purposes of the additions are to preserve for public benefit the critical habitat necessary for self-perpetuating, unhunted populations of brown bear, for the preservation of pristine watersheds necessary for red salmon fisheries and watershed protection of the existing monument, to include scenic features for the enjoyment of people, and protect the Alagnak Wild River and its associated environs.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Proposed park additions to the south of the existing monument which are now proposed for refuge status. Northern additions are about the same.

H.R. 39: Include approximately one million acres now proposed for refuge within the park.

LUPC: Essentially no difference.

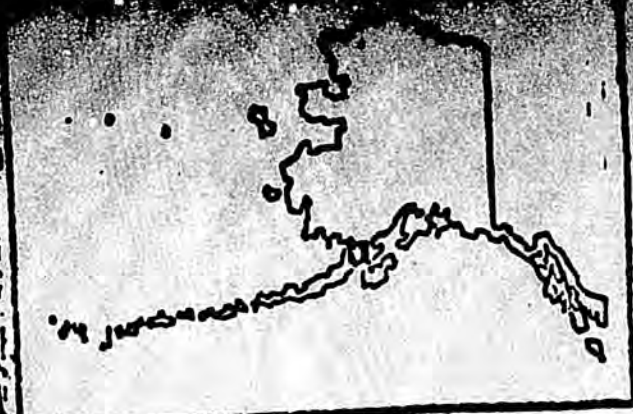
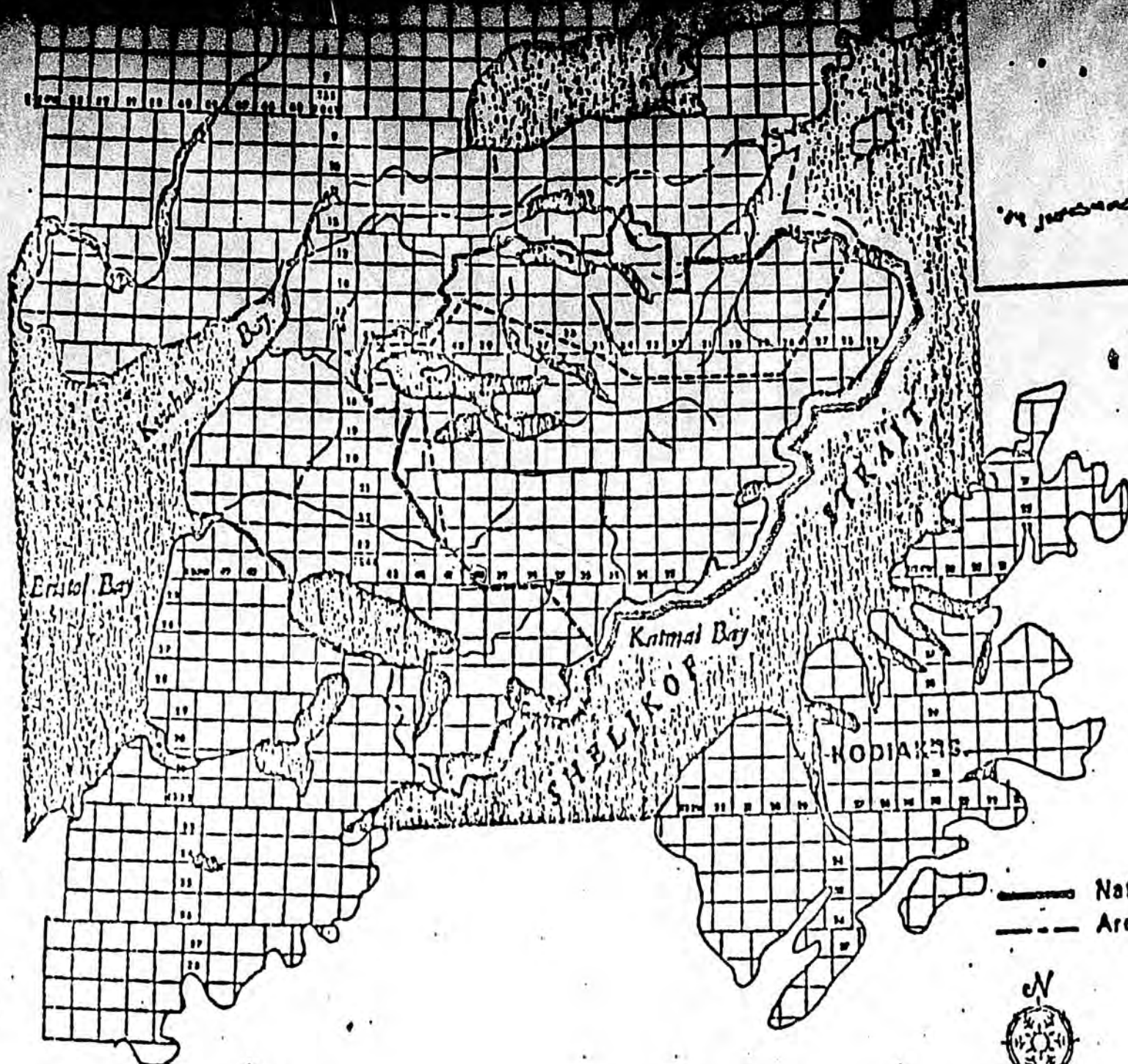
Stevens: Would add to Katmai only those lands needed for watershed protection, does not recognize other park values.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Most conflicts for the area have been eliminated by recommending refuge status for a substantial portion of the additions previously recommended on the northwest, west and south sides of the existing monument. The proposal is generally supported by the State, the local borough, and the LUPC.

b) Minerals - mineral potential is low. There are 5 existing mineral claim groups, totalling some 640 acres within the additions, and appraised at no value.

c) The proposal includes a minor portion (5,000 acres) of the Lower Cook Inlet petroleum province which was judged worthy of protection due to high brown bear habitat values.



KATMAI

NATIONAL PARK

80

80

KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

Kenai Fjords National Park .412 million acres.

Two offshore island groups, as depicted on the map, shall be administered by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System; wilderness designation is proposed for most of the park, and for all of the islands refuge, all lands not designated wilderness now, will be studied for wilderness within 3 years of establishment. Preliminary studies indicate that subsistence uses of the area are minimal, such uses that do exist would be accommodated by granting special use permits to valid subsistence users. The Fish and Wildlife Service shall provide technical assistance and be responsible for research and management of fish and wildlife resources within the park.

Objectives:

The purposes for the establishment of this area as a national park are for the preservation, interpretation, and study for public benefit and enjoyment of an interrelated icefield and coastal fjord/rainforest system of spectacular beauty; for the preservation of critical habitat and populations of avifauna and marine mammals and for visitor experience, provided that wildlife and fragile vegetative communities receive special protection from human intrusions.

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a national monument of .3 million acres, and recognized a "potential addition" for lands withdrawn for possible Native selection. The current proposal includes those lands, most of which were not actually selected.

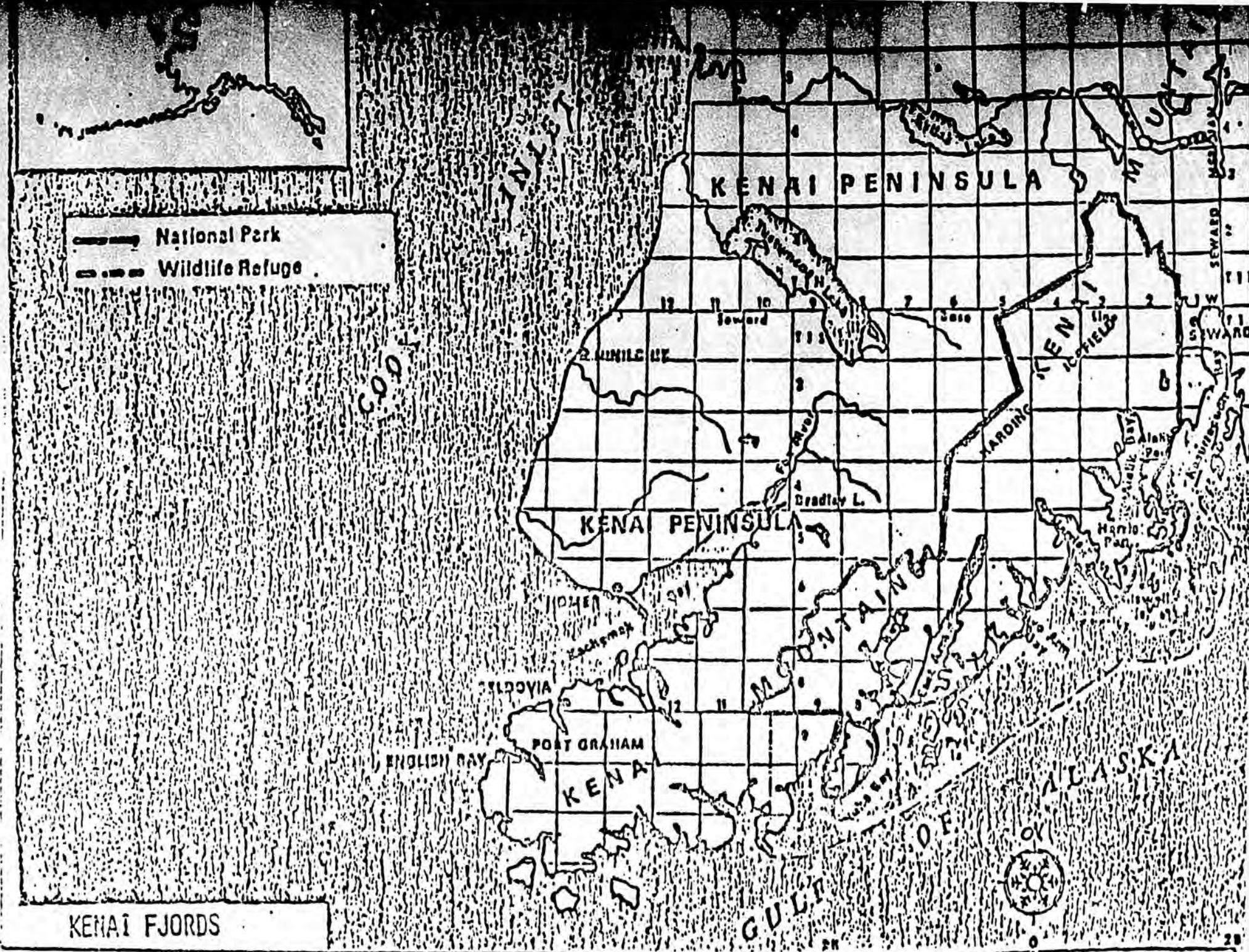
H.R. 39: Would establish a national monument of .6 million acres.

LUPC: Would add the Harding Icefield, approximately .5 million acres to the Chugach National Forest, and the coastal portion to the Refuge System.

Stevens: Essentially the same as the LUPC.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Native lands - there are approximately 12 townships of lands selected by the village corporations of English Bay and Port Graham within the boundaries. Actual acreage to be conveyed depends upon the resolution of lawsuits currently pending concerning the availability of State mental health lands for Native selection. Favorable resolution of the lawsuit may result in some of these selections falling out. Native lands would be acquired by willing seller basis only and are not a conflict.
 - b) Subsistence uses are primarily involved in marine resources. There is also some commercial fishing in the coastal waters. The water areas will remain under State jurisdiction, and thus these areas will not be affected.
 - c) Mineral - low potential; market value of claims appraised at \$535,000.
- h



1, 1977

KOBUK VALLEY NATIONAL PARK

Recommended Proposal:

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

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a Kobuk Valley National Monument of 1.8 million acres.

H.R. 39: Would establish a Kobuk Valley National Monument of 1.9 million acres.

LUPC: Would establish a Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument of .1 million acres, with the rest of the area being administered as part of the Noatak Fifth System Alaska National Lands.

Stevens: Would establish a Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument of .1 million acres, with the rest of the area being administered as part of the Fifth System Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands.

Decision Rationale

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



— National Park
- - - Area of Environmental Concern



KOBUK VALLEY
NATIONAL PARK

LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

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

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

Decision Rationale:

- Handwritten notes at top right: 1000 A, 0.71 million, P. 12/14*
- a) Approximately 40 townships of State selected land are within the preserve. The lands were originally selected by the State for their wildlife and recreation values, and will be considered for exchange at a later date.
 - b) The Cook Inlet Land Exchange provided for some Native land inclusion, which the Natives support.
 - c) Minerals - There are 19 existing mineral claim groups totalling some 4,000 acres within the park/preserve. Some potential for copper exists in the southern fringe of this proposal; however, due to its location in high scenic recreational setting is included within the proposal. No marketable mineral deposits are known.

- National Park
- - - National Preserve
- Area of Environmental Concern



LAKE CLARK
NATIONAL PARK

August
Island

NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

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

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

Objectives:

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

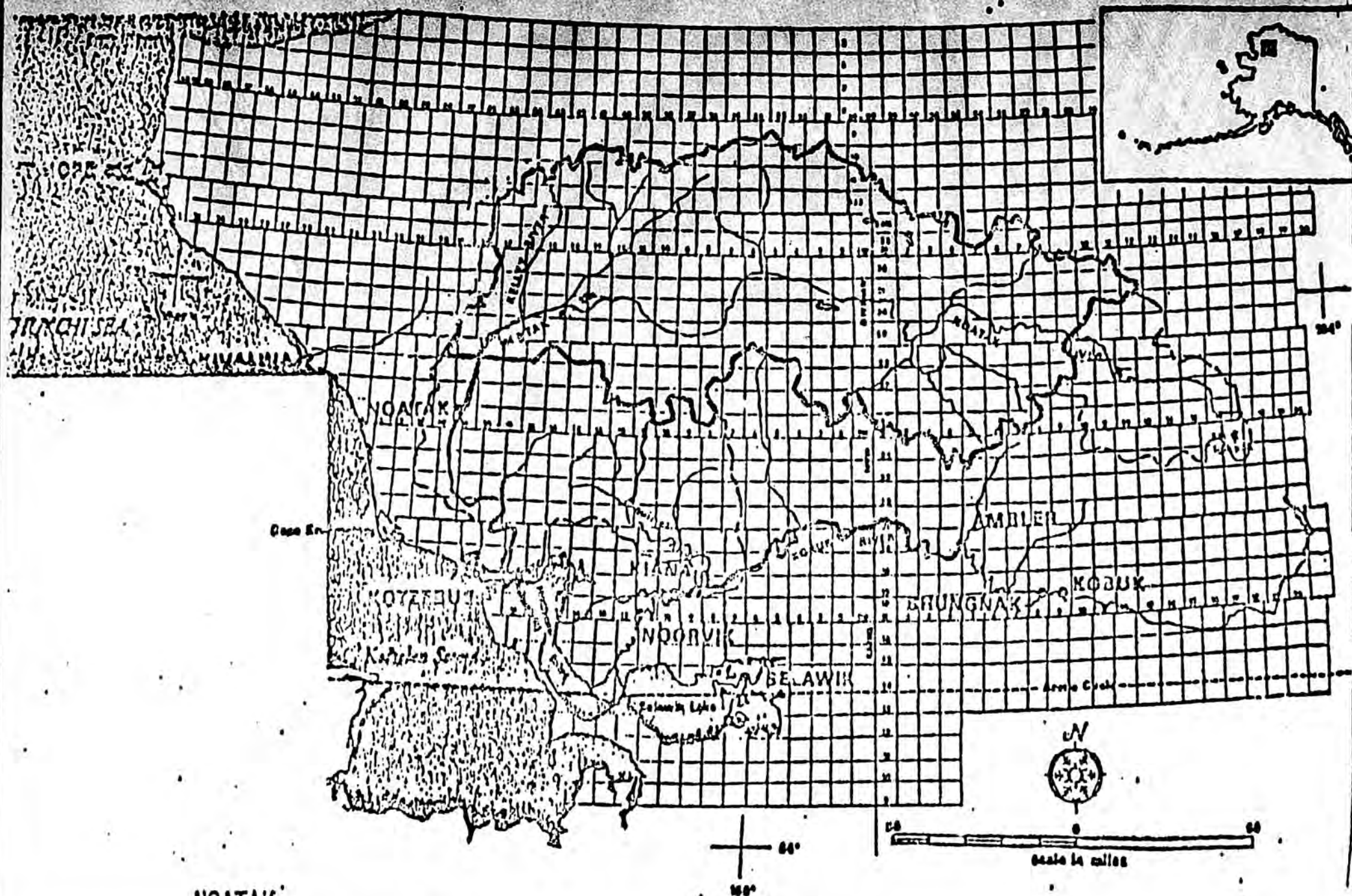
Comparison with other proposal:

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

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

Decision Rationale:

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



NOATAK

September 1, 1977

WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS NATIONAL PARK/PRESERVE

Recommended Proposal:

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

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

Objectives:

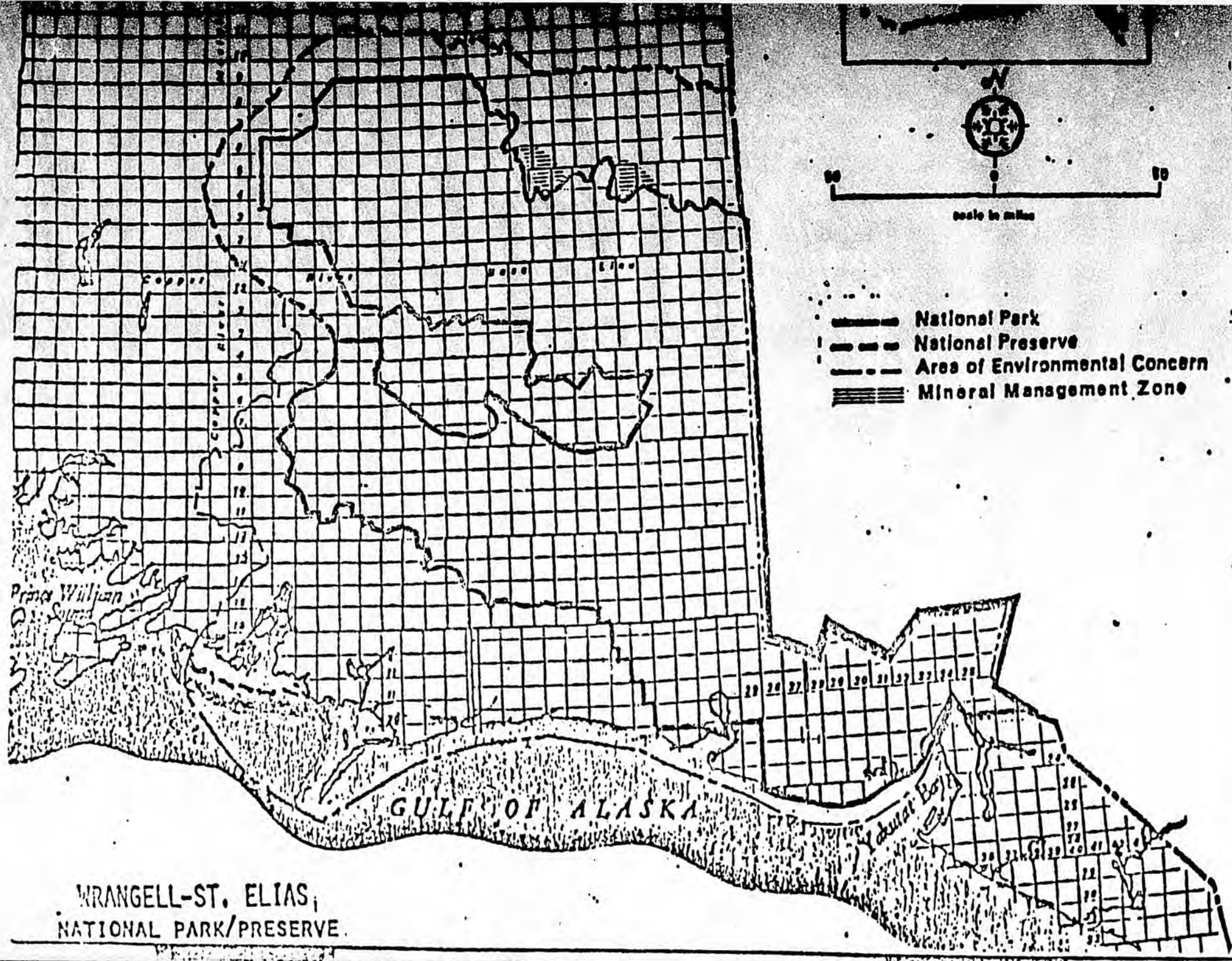
The purpose of this park and preserve is to protect and interpret a region of Alaska for public benefit which includes portions of the largest mountain and glacier systems in North America, their associated forelands, wildlife values, and wilderness/backcountry recreation resources. Among the wildlife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

Comparison with other proposals:

- Morton: Would have established a 8.6-million-acre national park and a two-unit national forest of 5.5 million acres.
- H.R. 39: Would establish a national park of 14.0 million acres and a single national preserve in the northernmost portion of the area of 1.8 million acres.
- LUPC: Would establish a national park of 9.7 million acres, and Fifth System national land reserves in the Chitina Valley and Nahesna areas of 1.1 million acres and 2.87 million acres, respectively. Both land reserves would be administered by the National Park Service.
- Stevens: Would establish a Wrangell-St. Elias National Park of 4.9 million acres and a Fifth System Federal cooperative lands of 0.74 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

- a) Native lands: There are substantial lands selected by the Ahtna Native Corporation within the proposal, however many are expected to be overselections. The approximately 10 townships of land selected by the Chugach Natives are proposed for inclusion within the park. The Native corporation has indicated their strong desire to trade these lands for others, especially for lands within the Chugach National Forest.
- b) There are some subsistence hunters who use lands within the preserve, and in the southernmost portion of the park. It is felt that these few individuals can be accommodated through granting of special use permits where needed for continued subsistence.
- c) The major concern has been sport hunting, as much of the area is hunted for Dall sheep by trophy hunters. The heaviest concentrations of hunting have been included within the preserve unit, where hunting may continue. H.R. 39 would close nearly all sheep hunting areas.
- d) Minerals - within the preserve unit there are some concentrations of minerals that may be considered to have high potential, especially for copper. There are 71 mineral claim groups totalling some 45,000 acres within the park/preserve. Two special mineral management zones will be established to permit continued mineral exploration under permit.
- 7 11 e) A major portion of the Gulf of Alaska petroleum province ~~in the Bering Glacier area~~ has been excluded from the proposal.



YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS

Recommended Proposal:

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

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Would have established a national rivers of 2.0 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.

H.R. 39: Would establish a Yukon-Charley National Preserve of 3.2 million acres, to be managed by the National Park Service.

LUPC: Would establish a Yukon River National River of .54 million acres to be administered by the National Park Service; it further recommends the Charley River basin be considered a high priority for wilderness study, though it does not recommend its designation within the Four Systems.

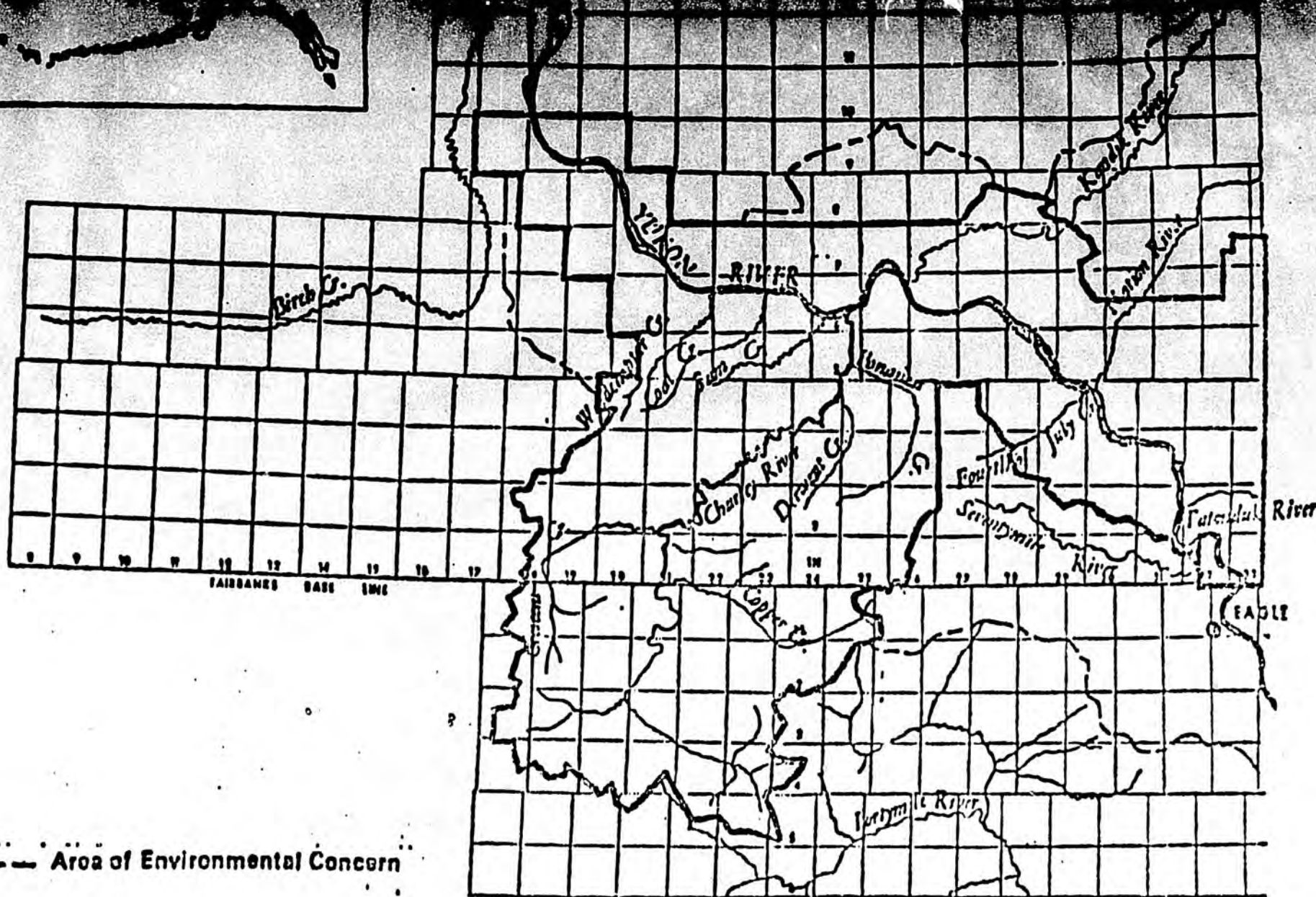
Stevens: Would establish a Yukon River unit of .54 million acres within the National Forest System.

Decision Rationale:

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

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

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



--- Area of Environmental Concern

YUKON-CHARLEY.
NATIONAL RIVERS



WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

Proposal:

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

Morton: Recommended 20 of the rivers (2753 miles) for addition to the National System, four of which are essentially the same as proposals in H.R. 39. Sixteen (2048 miles) of the twenty were within the boundaries of other proposals. Classified rivers in accord with Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. Had no proposal for overriding wilderness designation. Administration by adjacent land manager.

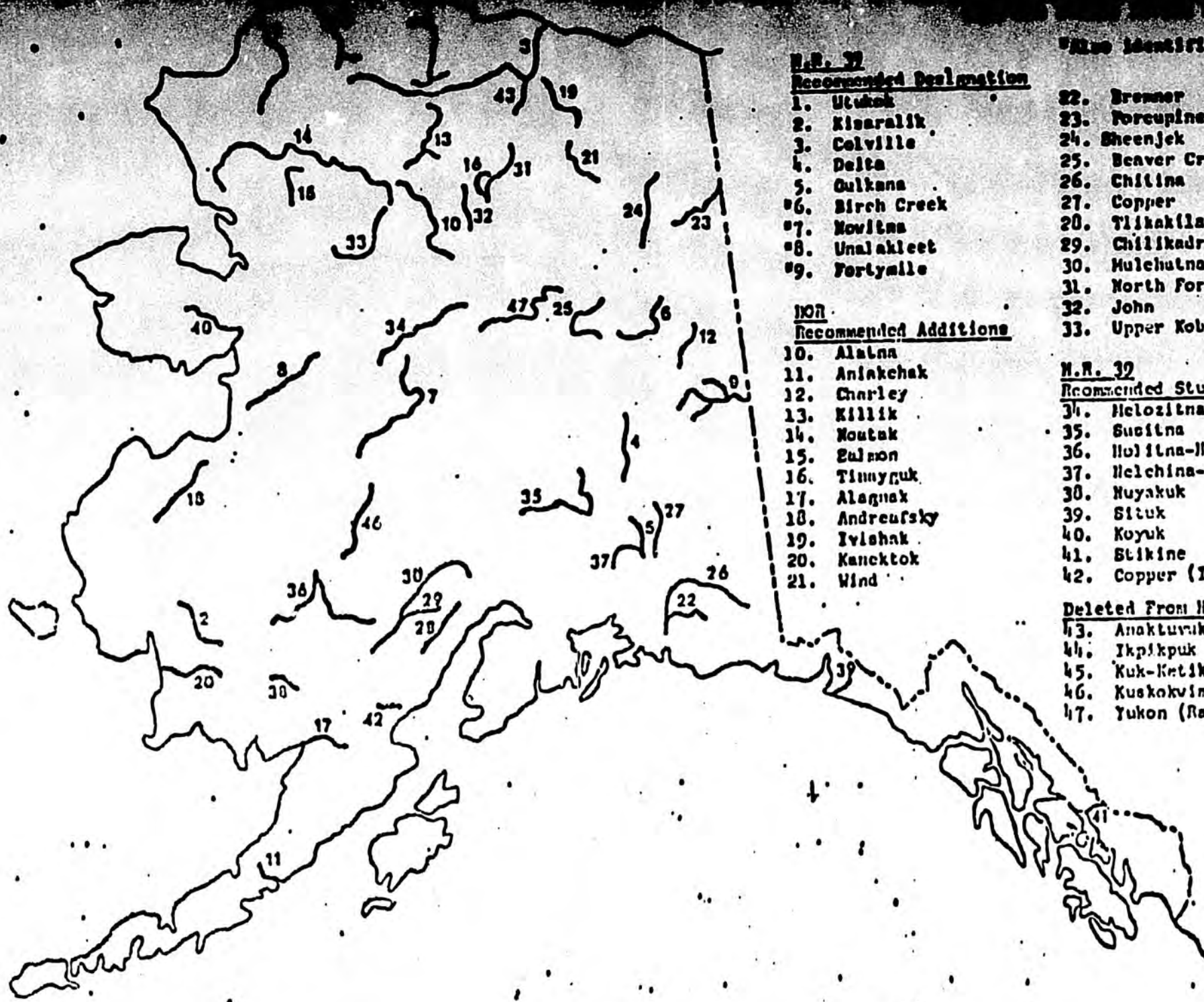
H.R. 39: Recommended 20 rivers for wild classification and three for scenic (over 4,000,000 acres). All would have an overriding wilderness classification. All are proposed for National Park Service Administration. No rivers would be designated within other areas.

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

LUPC: Recommends seven rivers (.60 million acres) for immediate designation, two of which would be within other areas. Recommended 47 additional rivers for study. Approximately 3.0 million acres of land would be involved with the 47 outside of other areas.

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

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



H.R. 32

Recommended Designation

1. Utukuk
2. Kisaralik
3. Colville
4. Delta
5. Oulkana
6. Birch Creek
7. Novitna
8. Unalakleet
9. Fortymile

NOT

Recommended Additions

10. Alaina
11. Aniakehak
12. Charley
13. Killik
14. Noutak
15. Sulmon
16. Timnyruk
17. Alagnak
18. Andreusfsky
19. Ivishak
20. Kanektok
21. Wind

Also Identified in '73

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

H.R. 32

Recommended Study

34. Helozitna
35. Susitna
36. Holitna-Hoholitna
37. Helchina-Tazlina
38. Nuyakuk
39. Situk
40. Koyuk
41. Stikine
42. Copper (Tiamna)

Deleted From H.R. 32

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

**DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM**

AREA	ACRES	FEDERAL	NATIVE* SELECTIONS	STATE SELECTIONS	TOTAL
✓ Admiralty Island	-0-	<u>803,000</u>	W 20,000	-	823,000
Aniakchak Monument		338,000	W (most) 14,000	12,000	364,000
Preserve		<u>157,000</u>	W 92,000	-	249,000
Total	495	<u>495,000</u>	<u>106,000</u>	<u>12,000</u>	<u>613,000</u>
Bering Land Bridge	2,690	<u>2,340,000</u>	204,000	44,000	2,588,000
Cape Krusenstern	400	<u>360,000</u>	-	-	360,000
✓ Denali	3,200	<u>3,853,000</u>	W (most) 11,000	225,000	4,089,000
Gates of the Arctic	8,560	<u>8,190,000</u>	W (most) 855,000	707,000	9,752,000
✓ Glacier Bay	1,000	<u>588,000</u>	-	-	588,000
Katmai "Neotoma"		<u>1,099,000</u>	W (all) 6,000	88,000	1,193,000
Kenai Fjords " "		<u>412,000</u>	250,000	14,000	686,000
Kobuk Valley	1,800	<u>1,667,000</u>	26,000	13,000	1,706,000
Lake Clark Park		2,429,000	W (most) 290,000	139,000	2,858,000
Preserve		<u>711,000</u>	-	932,000	1,643,000
✓ Total	2,600	<u>3,140,000</u>	<u>290,000</u>	<u>1,071,000</u>	<u>4,501,000</u>
Noatak Range	7,600	<u>5,958,000</u>	St. Elias (B. p.)	-	5,958,000
Wrangell-St. Elias Park	7,600	9,560,000	W (most) 265,000	-	9,825,000
Preserve	(N) 5,500	<u>2,491,000</u>	632,000	103,000	3,226,000
Total	14,100	<u>12,051,000</u>	<u>897,000</u>	<u>103,000</u>	<u>13,051,000</u>
Yukon-Charley	2,000	<u>1,686,000</u>	<u>381,000</u>	<u>395,000</u>	<u>2,462,000</u>
GRAND TOTALS		<u>42,642,000</u>	<u>3,056,000</u>	<u>2,672,000</u>	<u>48,370,000</u>

OTHER N.S.P. 32,000 + 1,900,000

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

H.R. 39Recommended Designation

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

BORRecommended Additions

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

*Also identified in '73 study

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

H.R. 39Recommended Study

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

Deleted From H.R. 39

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

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

*To be administered by adjacent land manager.

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

*To be administered by the adjacent land manager.

Rivers	Mileage	Location	Area	Remarks
Unalakleet	60	Outside of other areas	104,000	•
Utukok	198	Outside of other areas	254,000	•
Wind	65	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge		FWS
Total	<u>4089</u>		<u>1,901,000</u>	

*To be administered by the adjacent land manager

ALASKA PENINSULA SPECIAL STUDY AREA

Recommended Proposal:

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

By December 18, 1985 a final report will be made to the Congress requesting establishment of any new or additions to existing National Wildlife Refuges to be established within the study area. Interim reports will be made to Congress on a biannual basis outlining the status and current finding of the study.

Objectives:

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

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

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

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

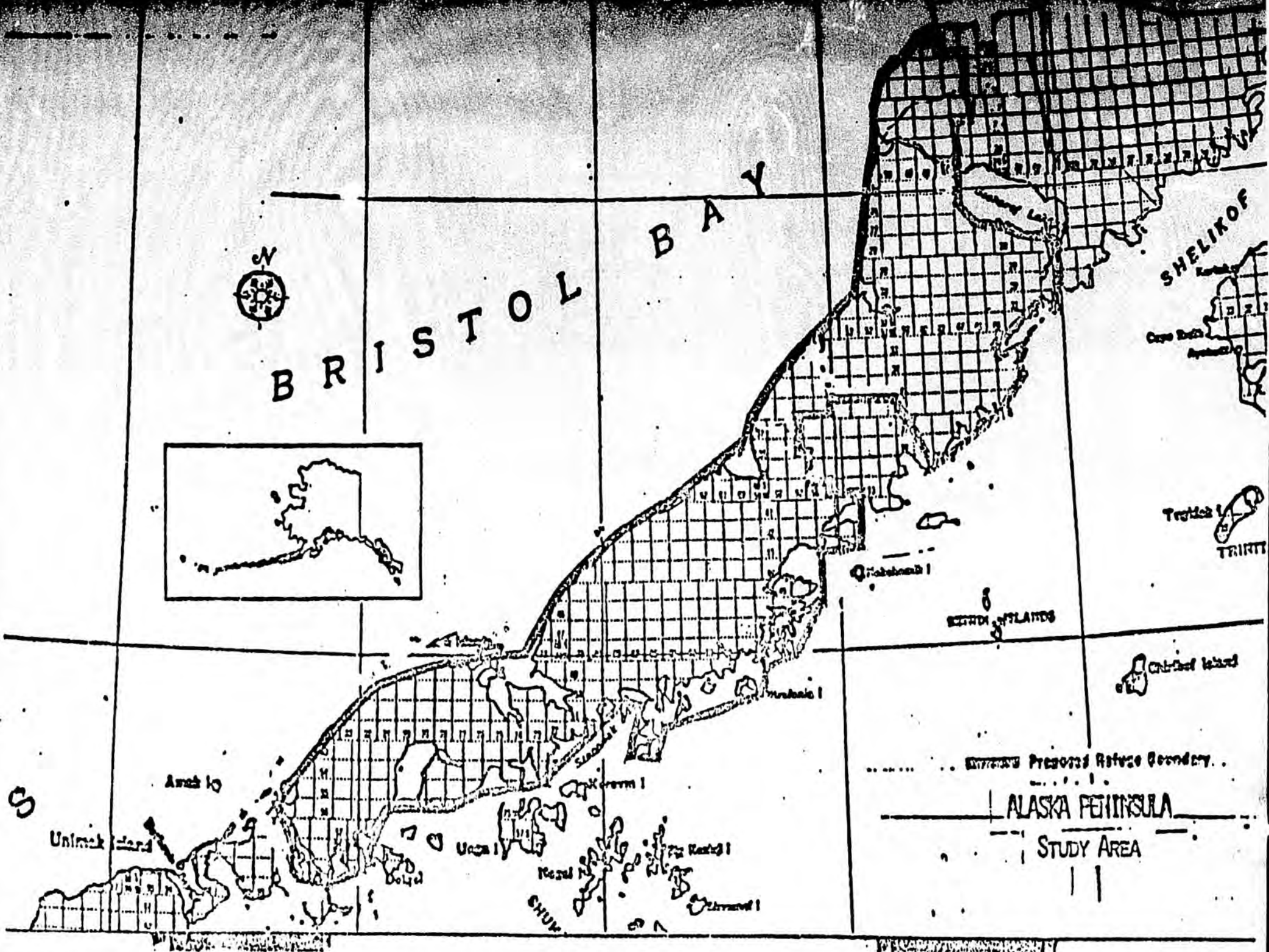
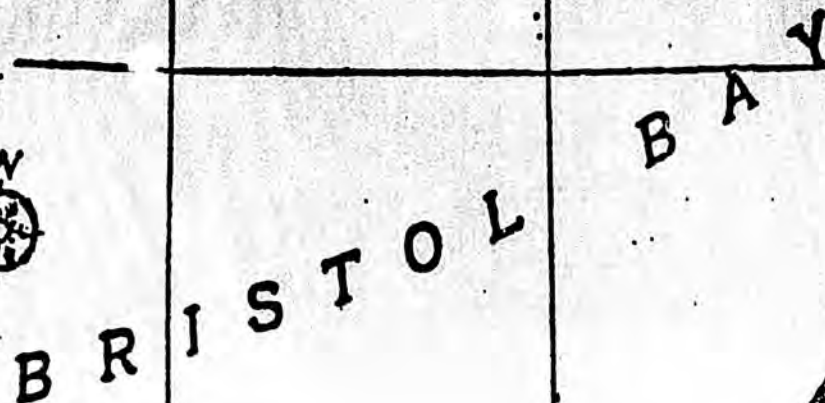
LUPC: Proposes part of the area as the subject of a special study to determine optimum uses, land classifications and land allocation patterns.

Decision Rationale:

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

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

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



September 1, 1977

**ALASKA MARINE RESOURCES
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE**

Recommended Proposal:

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

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

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

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

Alaska Peninsula Unit (headquartered at Cold Bay) - to include the existing Simeonof and Semidi National Wildlife Refuges, Puale Bay, Chiglingak Bay and all islands, islets, rocks, reefs and spires south of the Alaska Peninsula from the south boundary of Katmai National Park to False Pass withdrawn under 17(d)(2) or not conveyed under other provisions of ANCSA or the Statehood Act.

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

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

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

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

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

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

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

LUPC: Proposes 5 refuges of 180,000 acres.

Decision Rationale:

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

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

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

ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

To designate the existing Arctic National Wildlife Range and all other federal lands and waters totaling approximately 8.35 million acres within the boundary described by the accompanying map as the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. The Wind, Ivishak and Porcupine Rivers are recommended as National Wild Rivers. Also included within the boundary is an existing energy corridor withdrawal which would be revoked by this action.

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

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

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

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

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

Decision Rationale:

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

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

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

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

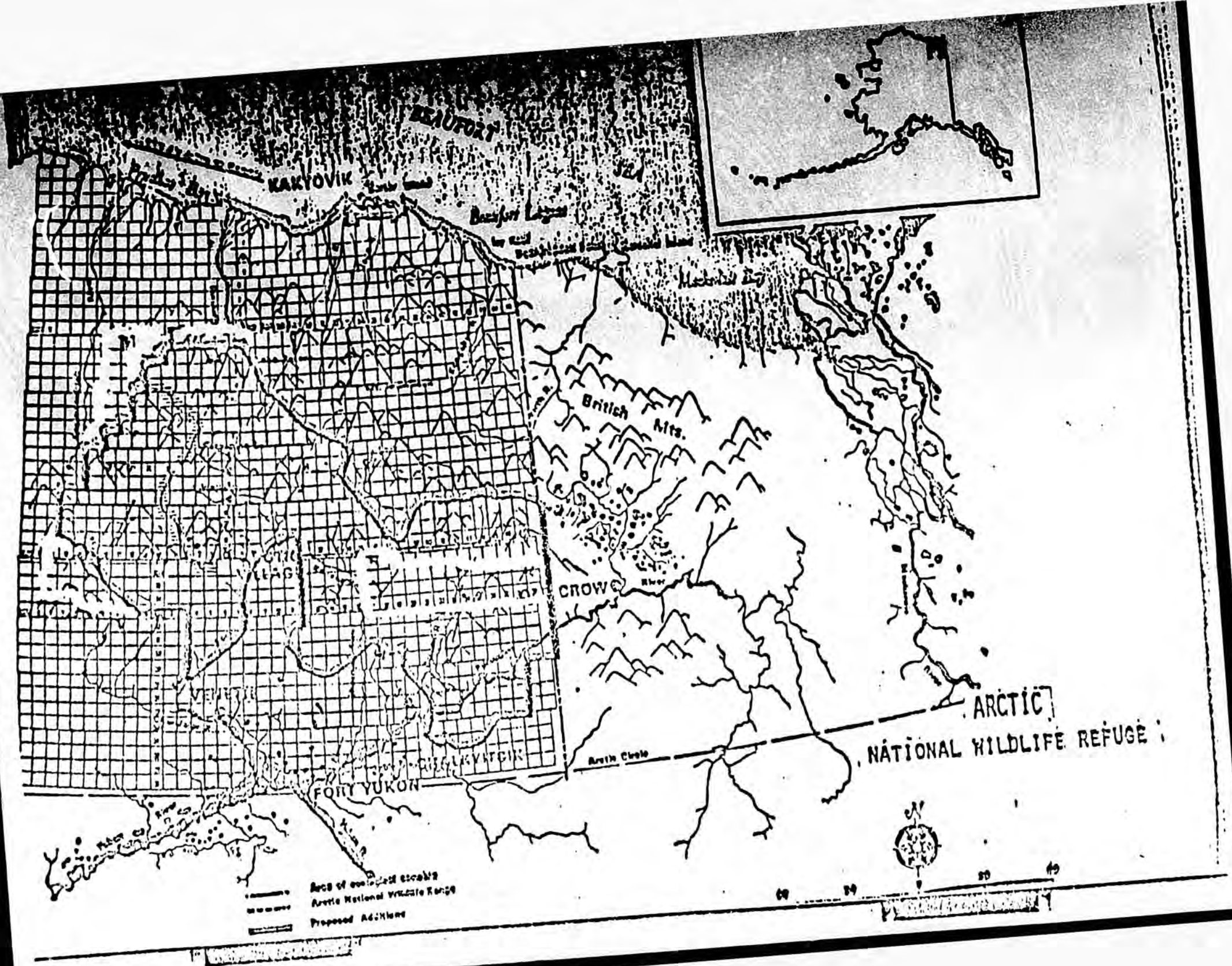
Wilderness would not preclude preexisting navigation or impede access as guaranteed by International Treaty.

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

ARTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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

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



BECHAROF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

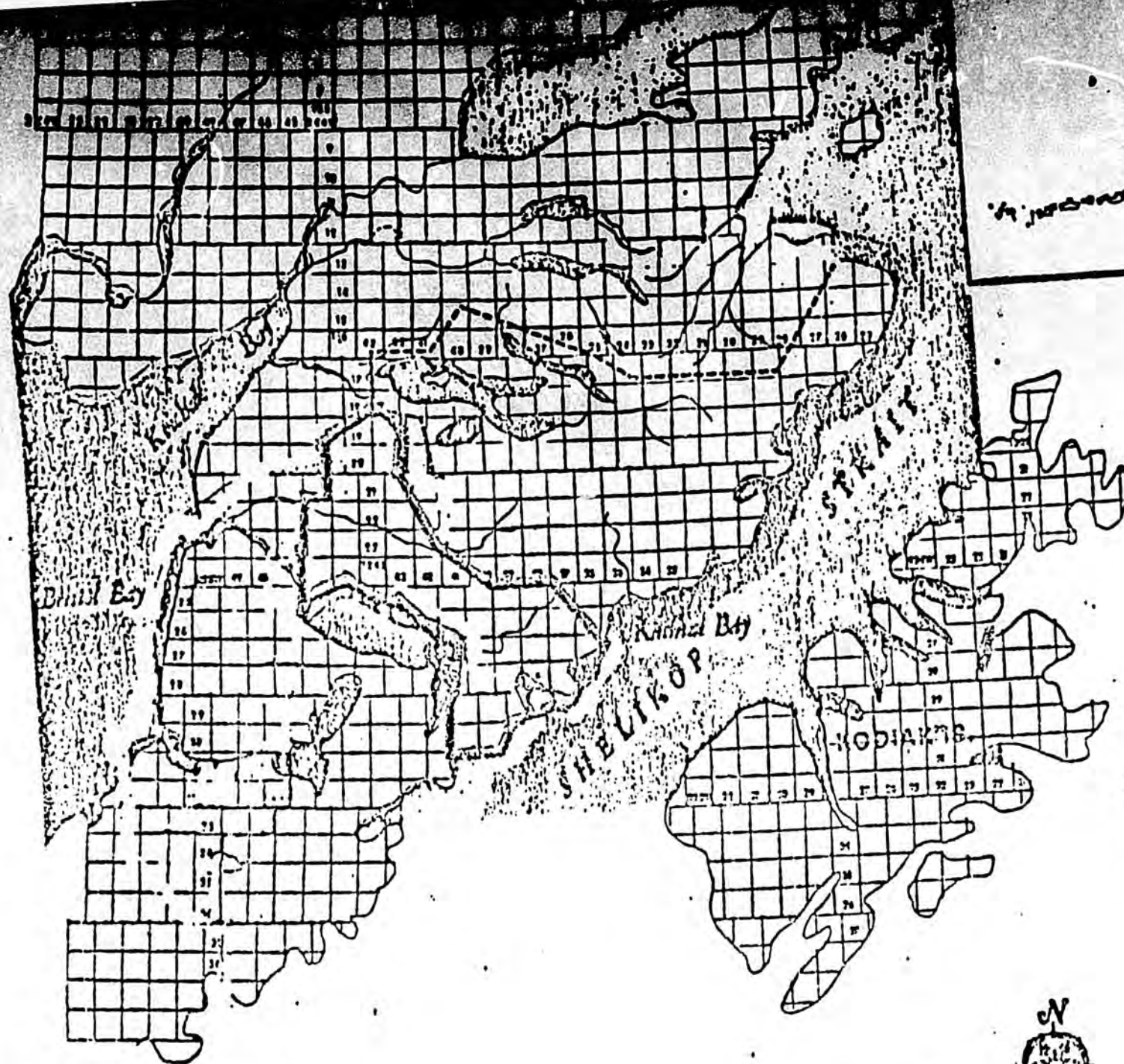
H.R. 39 (Udall): Proposes part of the area as the south extension to Katmai National Park, and part as the northern portion of the Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range.

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

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

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

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



BECHAROF LAKE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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



Decision Rationale:

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

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

COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

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

H.R. 1672 (Dingell): Proposes area as part of a 5 million acre Gulf of Alaska Refuge.

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

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

Decision Rationale:

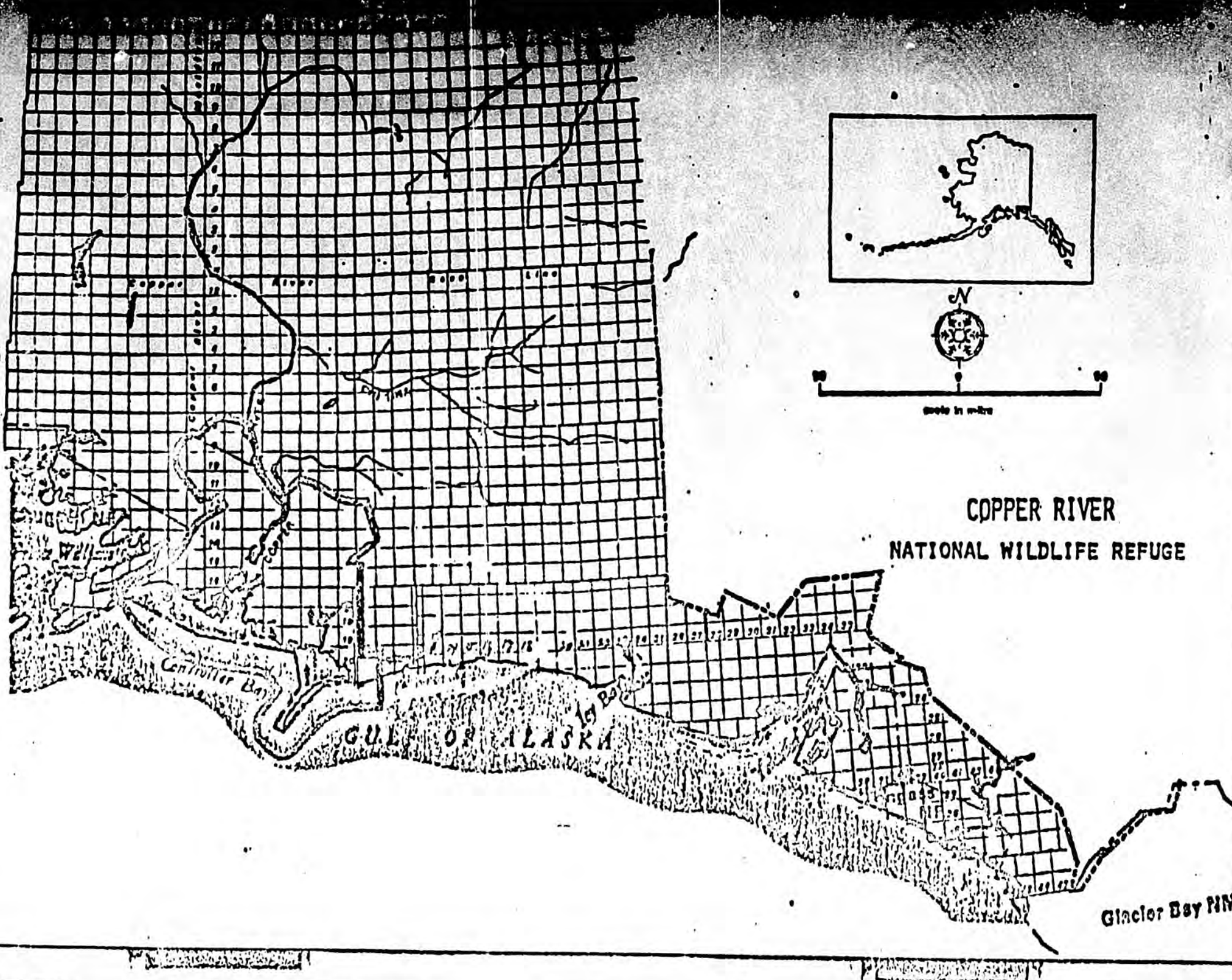
Currently part of a National Forest.

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

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

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

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



Scale in miles

COPPER RIVER NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Glacier Bay Park

INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

Recommended Proposal:

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

Objectives:

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

Comparison with other proposals:

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

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

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

H.R. 2082 (Leggett): Proposes as a refuge of 3.4 million acres.

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

LUPC: Proposes as a refuge of 1.99 million acres.

Decision Rationale:

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

INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

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

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

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