

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86 / 27

704 SCOMM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

3. ECONOMIC POTENTIAL OF ADJACENT OR NEARBY NORTHERN
AREAS: EXAMPLE: ARCTIC CANADA, ALASKA, SIBERIA NEAR 64° LATITUDE.

*Has map showing producing mines in Arctic Canada
Russia + Siberia. No mines in AK.
Shows strip of Rock across wildlife refuge +
Brooks Range*

III. ISSUES MOST IMPORTANT TO THE ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION.

A. THE RIGHT OF ENTRY SHOULD BE MAINTAINED ON ALL
FEDERAL LAND IN ALASKA EXCEPT LIMITED AREAS OF SIGNIFICANT
AND UNIQUE VALUE.

B. THE RIGHT OF ACCESS FOR MINERAL DEVELOPMENT AND
PRODUCTION SHOULD BE MAINTAINED ON ALL FEDERAL LANDS EXCEPT
THOSE SET ASIDE FOR THEIR UNIQUE VALUES.

C. THE RIGHT OF DEVELOPMENT OF MINERAL RESOURCES ON
NATIVE AND STATE SELECTED LANDS SHOULD NOT BE FORECLOSED BY
CIRCUMSCRIBING SUCH LANDS WITH UNCROSSABLE FEDERAL LANDS.

*D-2 settlement should not cut off state &
native lands to mineral dev.*

D. THE MANAGEMENT OF FEDERAL LANDS WITHOUT OUTSTANDING
UNIQUE VALUES SHOULD REST WITH THE U.S. FOREST SERVICE AND
THE BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT.

E. LIMITED AREAS OF UNIQUE SCENIC, HISTORIC OR CULTURAL
VALUE WHICH SHOULD BE AVAILABLE FOR PUBLIC ENJOYMENT SHOULD
BE MANAGED BY THE PARK SERVICE IN A MANNER TO ENCOURAGE
PUBLIC UTILIZATION.

** emphasis
on this
statement*

F. TO PARAPHRASE A FEDERAL JUDGE, WILDERNESS IS AN ANATHEMA TO MINING, ACCORDINGLY WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT WE CAN MAKE ANY POSITIVE RECOMMENDATION ON THE QUESTION OF WILDERNESS REVIEW.

IV. OTHER ISSUES RAISED.

A. AGRICULTURE, FORESTRY AND WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT.

1. WE DO NOT FEEL COMPETENT TO SPEAK ON ANY OF THESE SUBJECTS BEYOND SAYING THAT WE SUPPORT IN PRINCIPLE A VIGOROUS FORESTRY AND AGRICULTURE INDUSTRY IN THE STATE OF ALASKA, WE BELIEVE THERE IS A SUBSTANTIAL POTENTIAL FOR ITS DEVELOPMENT, AND THAT WE ENDORSE POLICIES WHICH WOULD TEND TO FOSTER AND ENCOURAGE ITS GROWTH.

*support
these in
principle*

2. WE BELIEVE THAT WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT OF RESIDENT SPECIES SHOULD BE WITHIN THE EXCLUSIVE PROVINCE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA.

mg. philosophy - Problem of extensive Wildlife Refuges. Fish & Game or just Wildlife shouldn't manage anything other than critical wetlands

V. QUESTIONS POSED BY THE ALASKA MINERS.

A. WHAT CAN THE MINERS OF ALASKA DO TO HELP YOU EFFECTIVELY ADVOCATE A GOOD LAND MANAGEMENT POLICY FOR ALASKA?

B. WHAT CAN THE MINERS OF ALASKA DO TO HELP YOU REACH A CONSENSUS BETWEEN YOURSELVES SO THAT WE CAN STAND TOGETHER TO RESIST THE ENVIRONMENTAL SHOT THAT IS BEING TAKEN AT US ON THIS ISSUE?

Feels there is federal mandate to look for minerals, but everytime discovery is made, it comes to a halt. Worried about environmental throw away.

VI. CMAL

**A. WE SUPPORT CMAL IN ITS EFFORTS TO BRING ALASKANS
TOGETHER IN THE QUESTION OF MANAGING ALASKA'S LANDS.**

SOCIETY OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

ALASKA SECTION

Statement to-

Gov. Jay Hammond

Sen. Ted Stevens

Sen. Mike Gravel

Rep. Don Young

Concerning

ANSCA 17 (d) (2) Lands

for

ALASKA

Anchorage, Alaska

February 14, 1977

STATEMENT OF THE ALASKA SECTION, SOCIETY
OF AMERICAN FORESTERS

The Society of American Foresters is the only professional Society for foresters in the United States. It represents 20,000 members nationally and includes a professional membership of over 200 foresters in the Alaska Section.

Forestry is the science, practice and art of managing and using for human benefit, forest lands and natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands, including trees, other plants, wildlife, soil, water and related air and climate.

Multiple use is a strategy of deliberate land management for two or more purposes, which utilizes without impairment, the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously. Renewable and non-renewable resource, including wilderness, under multiple use, are identified and managed in a compatible manner to provide maximum economic and wildland benefits.

Classification of forested lands should be made only after careful study has determined that the social, economic and managerial benefits therefrom will promote more efficient use of natural resources and increased public benefits.

There is need for classification of forested lands in Interior Alaska for management under the principals of multiple use. The total forest biome in the Interior provides excellent opportunities for management for wildlife, recreation, water, range, minerals and agriculture. The forest resource is present in large enough areas that will allow for environmental protection and commodity uses. The forest resources can be identified as manageable units.

The Interior forests stand today like our western forests stood in the early 1800's, essentially inaccessible with limited market outlets. Today our western forests are of national economic importance. So will Alaska's Interior forests one day be looked upon to provide lands for recreation, wildlife, water and other wildland amenities and commodity uses, provided they are recognized for multiple-use characteristics.

The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of 1971 provides for the classification of 80 million acres into National Forests, National Parks, Wild and Scenic Rivers and Wildlife Refuges under Section (d)(2) of this Act.

Interior Alaska contains lands of outstanding scenic beauty, critically needed wildlife and waterfowl habitat and other wildland amenities necessary for our citizens recreational and spiritual need.

Over 16% of the United States forested lands are found in Alaska with over 106 million acres located in Alaska's Interior.

The Interior forested lands of Alaska supports 22.5 million acres of productive forest lands supporting over 14 billion cubic feet of merchantable timber.

Alaska's
The total value of (the Interior's) forested lands has the potential of national economic significance in providing both amenity and commodity needs for our nation.

Alaska's future growth and progress is dependent upon the wise use of the State's national resources.

The Alaska Section of the Society of American Foresters supports multiple-use management of public lands, consistent with sound environmental protection as being in the best interest for contributing the most benefits to the economy and to the citizens of the United States.

The Congress of the United States has seen fit to recognize the need to manage all public lands, including National Resource Lands for Multiple-Use indicated by the passage of P.L. 94-579, The Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 and S.3091, The National Forest Management Act of 1976.

With these facts in mind, the Alaska Section of the Society of American Foresters recommends that legislation be enacted to provide, insofar as practicable, an equitable balance of National Parks, National Forests, National Resource Lands, Wildlife Refuges and Wild and Scenic Rivers be established under the provisions of ANCSA (d) (2) with appropriate consideration be given to classifying forest resource lands into a multiple-use category.

*- OFFERING PROFESSIONAL HELP
ON A VOLUNTARY BASIS -*

C.M.A.L.

GENERALITIES & ISSUES

~~GENERAL & ISSUES~~

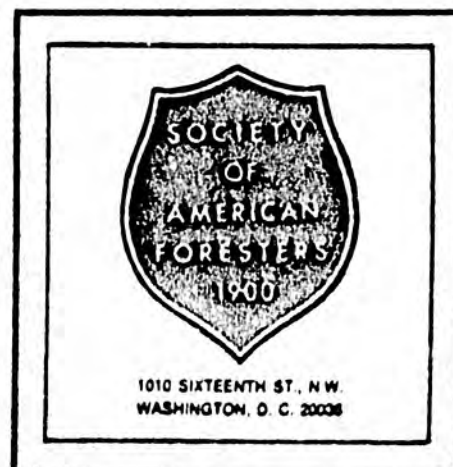
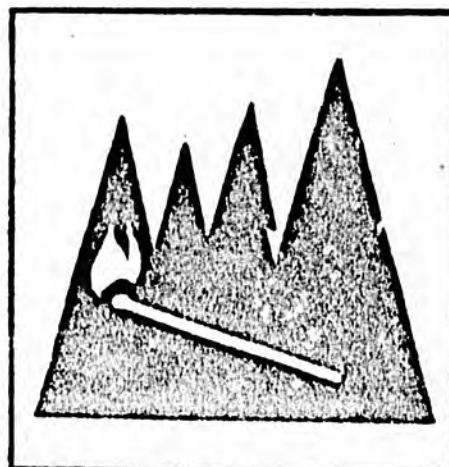
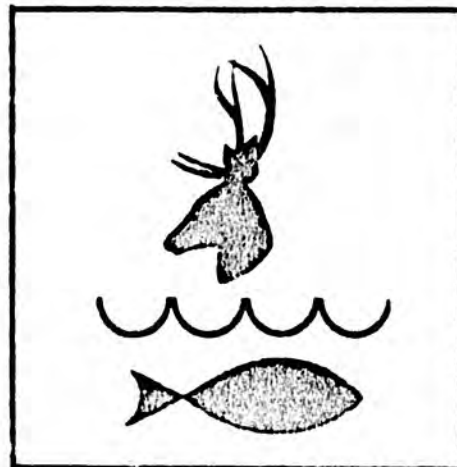
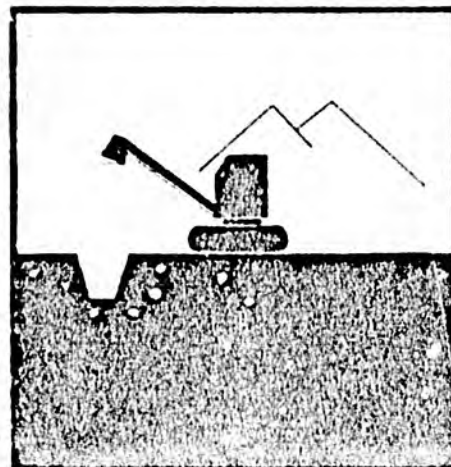
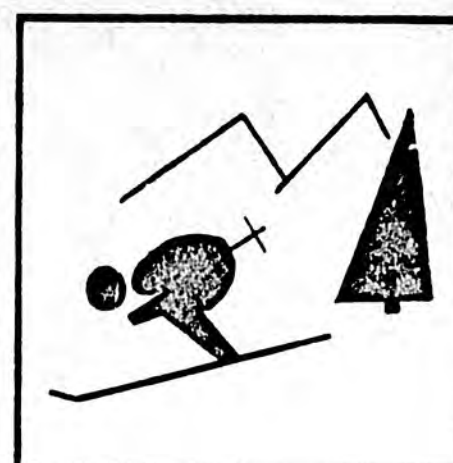
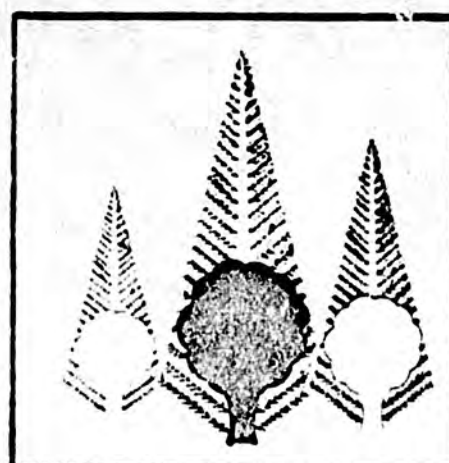
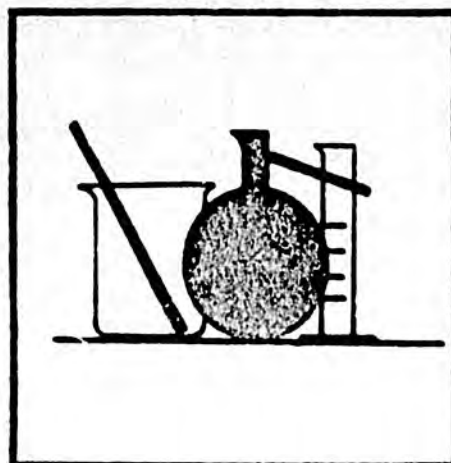
LICENSING GUIDE

JOINTLY BY RESOURCES ON STATE & NATL. LEVEL

PRESENTING A CONSULTING FORESTER



Forest Policies of the Society of American Foresters



PREAMBLE

Forests, occupying one-third of the land area of the United States, are a basic natural resource. They are important to the social, economic and spiritual well-being of the American people. The Society of American Foresters and its members individually have an obligation to promote the development and public acceptance of a wise use conservation ethic and natural resources policy.

The Society recognizes its obligation to bring professional education and technical skills to bear on the evolution of sound forestry concepts, policies and practices.

Forestry is the science, practice and art of managing and using for human benefit forest lands and the natural resources that occur on and in association with forest lands, including trees, other plants, animals, soil, water, and related air and climate. Use and management of forest lands and resources are determined in large measure by the objectives, policies and means of the landowner, whether the landowner is public, the shareholders of a corporation or an individual. Management of forest resources is an interdisciplinary effort which requires inputs from many forestry professionals. Forestry professionals are professionally educated persons engaged in forestry or forest-related activities who have expertise in such fields as forestry, ecology, biology, pathology, entomology, meteorology, economics, business administration, sociology, political science, etc.

These Forest Policies have been approved in referendum by members of the Society of American Foresters. Their purpose is to assist the Society in advancing the sciences, technologies, practices and education of professional forestry in America, and in using the knowledge and skills of the profession to benefit society.

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Conservation is the wise use of natural resources for human benefit. Conservation includes perpetuation or restoration of scenic beauty, clean air and water quality in both rural and urban settings. Forest conservation is the management of forest lands for one or more uses—such as water, timber, forage, wildlife, recreation or aesthetics—in such a way that the capacity of the land to provide these uses is perpetuated and where possible enhanced. Forest conservation provides for maintaining some land in a wilderness state for spiritual enjoyment, scientific study and primitive recreation.

Air, water, soil, plants and animals are interrelated. Ecology is basic to all land management. Man himself is a significant part of any ecological system. Forest conservation must be based on an understanding and application of ecological, social and economic principles. Because these principles are complex and because of the diversity of land resources, land capabilities and human needs, forest land management should not be reduced to routine, standardized prescriptions. Skillful analysis and periodic review of each management situation are required.

Forestry professionals should provide leadership in planning and implementing programs relating to trees and other forest resources to improve the quality of the environment and to meet the material and spiritual needs of mankind. Forestry professionals should apply their skills to bring to people in rural, suburban and urban areas the benefits which forests can provide.

The relationship of human populations to forest land resources is a critical factor in optimizing forest benefits. A total conservation effort requires integrated planning of all natural and human resource programs. If human populations expand substantially in the future, considerable changes in the demands placed on forest land resources will occur. The Society has a responsibility to apprise the public of such changes and the management alternatives which will have to be faced.

OWNERSHIP OF FOREST LANDS

Public policy should encourage stable ownership and intensive management of forest lands. Exchanges, acquisitions and disposals of both public and private lands should be encouraged where these processes will improve management, promote conservation through more efficient use of natural resources, or increase public benefits. Major shifts in forest land ownership, however, should be made only after careful study has determined that the social, economic and managerial benefits therefrom will exceed those possible under existing ownership.

FOREST RESOURCES INVENTORIES

Accurate land surveys and accurate inventories of all forest resources are essential to the planning of forest land uses, policies, programs and practices. Surveys and economic assessments of forest land, soil, water, timber, forage, wildlife and recreation resources should be made sufficiently often to keep data current.

Inventories of all forest resources should be given high priority and financed in accordance with need and intended use.

USE OF FOREST LANDS

Forest lands normally provide the largest net sum benefits to the economy and to society when managed for multiple use. Multiple use is a strategy of deliberate land management for two or more purposes which utilizes without impairment the capabilities of the land to meet different demands simultaneously. Uses of forest lands should be skillfully coordinated unless there is demonstrable need for exclusive use. Establishing priorities of land use is a valuable procedure

in the multiple-use management of forest lands, especially where land-use conflicts may occur. Land-use priorities should be based on the objectives and needs of the landowner, reviewed periodically and, where necessary, changed to reflect changing conditions of resources and changing needs.

The uses of forest lands should be professionally planned to promote long-term continuity of forest ecosystems, efficient use of forest resources and optimal benefits for all the people. Forest land-use planning should consider all potential land uses, land capabilities to meet different demands on a sustained basis, degrees of compatibility among uses, and costs and benefits of different use combinations over time. Forestry professionals have special education and experience to determine the benefits which forests are capable of producing—information which is basic to the planning of forest land uses. Forest land-use plans should reflect the landowners' objectives and accurate data on the forest resources involved. Planning of forest and intermingled nonforest land uses is a continuing process and should involve landowners and forestry professionals. Government forest land-use planning should also involve public officials and the general public. Forestry professionals should implement accepted forest land-use plans by prescribing and supervising the specific forest practices.

FOREST RESOURCES PROTECTION

Protection commensurate with the values protected is essential to the management of all forest land resources. Coordinated, intensified efforts should be made by protection organizations and forest landowners to reduce and prevent losses from fire, diseases, animals such as insects, mammals and birds, excessive erosion and other causes. Integrated protection of the forest, involving judicious use of silvicultural, biological, chemical and mechanical controls, is essential to effective forest land management.

Prevention is the best protection and requires effective information and education programs. Public and private forest landowners and the general public share the responsibilities and the benefits of forest protection. Cooperation among all protection organizations and forest landowners is essential.

SOIL MANAGEMENT

Soil is basic to the availability of water and recreation, and to the production of timber, forage and wildlife. Soil management is using land to achieve its optimal productivity while protecting the soil from impairment. Acceptable practices to improve soil productivity include water and biotic management, mechanical treatment and the use of chemicals and other additives.

WATER MANAGEMENT

Water is a major forest resource. Forest lands receive, store and make available much of the nation's water. Forest practices influence the quantity, quality and timing of water yields. Specifically, forest practices can have profound effects on streamside values, soil stability, and on the uses of water yielded by forest land, including fish habitat, domestic water and irrigation. In the application of land-use practices, forest landowners have the responsibility to protect watersheds.

Management for water may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major uses are generally compatible with water management and where this is the case should be coordinated with it.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT

Wildlife and fish are major, renewable forest resources and are products of their habitats. Timber, forage and other resources can be produced together with wildlife when land managers and the public cooperate to

keep wildlife populations in balance with their food supplies and with other land uses. The most desirable quantities and varieties of wildlife can be maintained on forest lands by planned manipulation of vegetation, maintenance of wildlife populations in balance with the carrying capacities of the land, and other measures to maintain or prepare suitable habitat. The cooperative efforts of land managers, sportsmen and others are necessary to successful wildlife habitat management.

Management for wildlife may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major forest uses are generally compatible with wildlife management, and where this is the case, should be coordinated with it.

TIMBER MANAGEMENT

Timber is a major, renewable forest resource. Because the area available for timber production is being reduced and demands for wood are increasing, lands devoted to timber production must be made more productive.

Production of wood may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major forest uses are generally compatible with timber management, and where this is the case, should be coordinated with it.

Optimizing wood yields requires intensive silviculture and efficiency in timber harvest utilization and marketing. Silviculture may include site preparation, prescribed burning, regeneration by natural or artificial means, stand improvement and appropriate cutting practices. Professional forest managers, using the ecological, social and economic principles that apply, should promulgate and guide operations required for regeneration, stand improvement and timber harvest.

RANGE MANAGEMENT

Forage is a major, renewable resource of certain forest lands. Grazing of domestic livestock on forest lands is appropriate where it is economic, compatible with other major uses, and managed to maintain optimal forage levels. The use of forest range by livestock should be regulated to maintain a balance between forage production and such use.

RECREATION MANAGEMENT

Recreation is a major use of forest lands and related waters. Forest landowners should identify and give appropriate protection to recreational values of their lands. Where feasible, these values should be enhanced and made available to the public. The public, as users of forest lands, should be made aware of the responsibilities, problems and costs involved in managing forest lands for recreation.

Management for recreation may be a primary use of forest lands. Other major forest uses are generally compatible with forest recreation and where this is the case should be coordinated with it.

Forest lands should be reserved and used for parks, monuments, recreation areas, wilderness areas and natural areas where intensive study demonstrates that such reservation and use is in the long-term public interest.

MINERALS EXTRACTION

Minerals are an important, non-renewable natural resource of many forest lands. Operations to extract minerals from forest land, including reclamation, should be planned and conducted to protect renewable forest resource values. Forest lands environmentally damaged by extraction of minerals should be reclaimed.

FOREST RESEARCH

Progress in forestry is based upon knowledge gained through research, including observation and field testing. Strong, integrated programs are needed in all kinds of forest research to solve current and future forestry problems. Forest research should include studies designed to obtain the long-term results of various forest practices.

Forest research programs should be based upon comprehensive, long-term planning coordinated among public and private organizations at all levels. Knowledge and technology resulting from forest research should be promptly disseminated and applied to the improvement of forest policies, programs and practices.

Funding of qualified research organizations should be sustained and be commensurate with the needs of forest landowners, managers and the public. The Society should assist in the establishment and periodic review of priorities in forest research and the dissemination of research results.

EDUCATION

The Society has a responsibility to the public to stimulate improvement of professional forestry education and forestry information programs, and to guide the training of forest technicians.

Academic and continuing education programs should be subject to periodic evaluation and, where necessary, strengthened. To help meet the broadening demands made on the forestry profession, promising young men and women should be recruited into forestry programs. Courses should be offered for both forestry and non-forestry students which stress the interrelationships in forestry of the principles of ecology, sociology,

economics, engineering and management, and which lead to an understanding of environmental issues relating to forestry. Forestry education should provide adequate exposure in forest biology, forest resources inventory, forest ecosystems management, forest resources administration, and forestry in a social context. There should be wide dissemination of the purposes and importance of forestry, and the principles of scientific land management.

WORLD FORESTRY

Foresters of America have the opportunity and responsibility to cooperate with foresters of other nations in the advancement of forestry. The development of professionalism in forestry among the nations of the world and participation in the international exchange of personnel, knowledge and ideas should be encouraged.

FOREST TAXATION

Private forest owners should contribute their fair share of taxes in support of government. Forest taxation policies should recognize that private forest land ownership involves investments held for long periods of time, often at high risk, and that private forests provide many public benefits. Forest taxation policies should encourage forest conservation and stable land ownership patterns.

Taxation of forest land, to be equitable and favorable to conservation, should be based only upon the use and productivity of the land. Forest taxation policies, including taxation of revenue from the harvest of timber, should encourage professional forest management and investments in private forestry.

Adopted by membership Dec. 1967.
Revised by membership December 1973



Alaska Conservation Society

Incorporated in 1960

P.O. Box 52192

College Branch, Fairbanks, Alaska 99703

December 10, 1976

The Honorable Jay S. Hammond
Governor of Alaska
Pouch A
Juneau, Alaska 99801

Via: Kindness of Larry Holmstrom

Dear Governor Hammond:

Enclosed is a set of the Society's position papers on issues relating to the National Interest Lands in Alaska. These positions have been approved by the Board of Directors of the Alaska Conservation Society. They represent the Society's thinking at this time. As the discussion of these and other issues continues, the ACS Board may modify its ideas. We feel it is important for you to know where we stand before you meet with the Alaska Congressional Delegation.

The Society is a member of the Alaska Coalition and we are simultaneously presenting these positions to them for review and reflection in the Coalition's Bill.

We look forward to close and regular communication with you and your administration as these proposals move through Congress.

Sincerely,

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY

Tina Stonorov

Tina Stonorov
Executive Secretary

cc: ACS Board of Directors

**Position Paper
Wilderness Classification**

December 1976

The Alaska Conservation Society advocates and recommends that wilderness studies shall be carried out and completed within five years on all of the d-2 lands going into any of the four systems, (e.g. National Park System, National Refuge System, National Forest System and Wild and Scenic River System).

We also recommend the following areas to become part of the National Wilderness Preservation System immediately upon being designated by Congress, inasmuch as the requisite studies leading to a wilderness classification have been completed on the core areas of each area, but have not been acted upon by Congress:

1. The Arctic Wildlife Range, including the proposed additions. Studies for the Range were completed several years ago, but apparently have been held up in the Interior Department. Placing the Arctic Wildlife Range in the National Wilderness Preservation System will assure it of the highest degree of protection possible, which is vital since this area is fast becoming the only unscarred natural area encompassing the Brooks Range and the Arctic Coastal Plain to the Arctic Ocean.
2. Katmai National Monument, to be redesignated as a national park, including the recommended northern and southern additions. In this case, too, the required wilderness studies were carried out several years ago, but no action has been forthcoming. Permanent protection for its many values, including wildlife habitat, would be achieved by placing it within the National Wilderness Preservation System.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Mining

December 1976

Accessibility for mineral exploration and mining in Alaska may be altered somewhat by Congressional action on Alaskan National Interest Lands. Mining interests traditionally request maximum accessibility to the land. The Alaska Conservation Society believes that access should be available to these mining interests in Alaska, but only to the extent that it is consistent with other major land use interests including agriculture, community development, timber extraction, fisheries, wildlife ecosystems, parks, recreation areas and so forth.

Exploration and mining is compatible today with other uses in many land management systems in Alaska. However, mining is not compatible with Wilderness, Wild and Scenic and Rivers, Wildlife Refuges, National Parks, Monuments and Preserves. The Society believes that lands in these management categories should be closed to exploration and mining.

It is generally well known that Alaska has not been thoroughly explored for minerals, that new techniques for exploration will emerge in the future, and that new uses for minerals will be found. However, Congressional withdrawal of some potential mineral areas in Alaska will not eliminate the eventual use of these minerals by our society. In fact, withdrawal of a part of the federal lands in Alaska from mineral extraction at this time simply means that we have decided that the best use is for Parks, Monuments, Preserves, Refuges, Wild and Scenic Rivers or Wilderness, and that the resources are to remain public property. Further, the minerals are being held indefinitely for future generations, and we are hereby transferring the final decision regarding mineral extraction to our descendants.

Using the present knowledge of Alaska's mineral resources, the U.S. Office of Technological Assessment (Mineral Accessibility on Federal Lands Interim Report, March 1976) concluded that in general less than one or two percent of the known mineral wealth of the United States is present in the total area involved in the Administration's National Interest Lands proposal. The Conservationist's proposals roughly coincide with those of the Administration. This percentage is relatively low partly because the State has selected many known mineral rich areas, other areas are owned privately, and several mineral rich areas were avoided in the "d-1 to d-2 conversion" of federal lands in 1973.

If the national interests require more detailed inventories of the mineral potential of lands in the national conservation systems, then three new inventories should be made and published by public agencies and they are being held as public resources.

*Support access for
exploration preservation*

The Alaska Conservation Society recognizes that:

1. Some specific lands should not be managed with mineral extraction as the primary use;
2. There is a clear need for important additions to the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, the National Wild and Scenic River System and the National Wilderness System in Alaska;
3. The American people place a high value on the remaining few wilderness areas of the nation;
4. Mining with existing state-of-the-art techniques is incompatible with the above systems;
5. There are relatively few known economic mineral deposits in Alaska due to the high labor, transportation and energy costs;
6. Restrictive laws are reversible;
7. No one will "run off" with minerals in those restricted areas, and the areas and minerals will thereby be available for future generations;
8. The Congressional actions on National Interest Lands in Alaska are NOT involved with approximately 80 percent or more of Alaska's known mineral wealth.

The Alaska Conservation Society, therefore, recommends to Congress that mining interests have been considered and that there would be no significant impairment of mineral supplies to the U.S. due to the establishment of the proposed conservation land management systems in Alaska. We additionally recommend that the conservation of some of our mineral resources is very much in the long-term interest of the people of our nation.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Agriculture and (d)(2) Lands

December 1976

SUMMARY

Proposals to expand Alaskan agriculture face major obstacles including demonstration of economic feasibility and longterm social benefit, creation of marketing and transportation systems, resolution of conflicts with other land uses and resource values, and development of environmentally sound farming practices. Lands already in state or private hands (including Native selections) provide ample acreage of suitable soils for agricultural expansion as these problems are worked out. The Alaska Conservation Society believes that congressional designation of new parks, monuments, preserves, refuges, forests and wild and scenic rivers, as proposed by conservation groups, will have no limiting effects on potential farm developments in Alaska.

AGRICULTURE AND (d)(2) LANDS

Some parts of Alaska have soil and climate suited to seasonal crops of hardy or fast-growing grains and vegetables such as potatoes, cabbage, carrots, lettuce, oats, barley and wheat. Family gardens and very small feed grain farms have contributed significantly to local food supplies and livestock sustenance in such areas. Economic and social factors, especially transportation costs for both agricultural supplies and products, land purchase and clearing costs, managerial expertise, and marketing institutions, have prevented successful large scale crop raising to date.

Local interest in a potential major expansion in large scale farming in Alaska is currently very high. Certain economic factors seem likely to change favorably for an unknown length of time in the near future, such as increases in the selling price of feed grains in international markets and declines in the relative cost of fertilizers and transportation. The farm community of the state therefore has urged local, state and federal governments to take all steps necessary to assure that potentially arable land is not irrevocably devoted to non-agricultural uses, and has requested financial assistance from the state to underwrite initial investments in expanded farming ventures.

The proposals by the farming community have created a place for agriculture on the everexpanding list of competitors for Alaska's land. The proposals for vastly increased cropland farming have also raised a number of serious questions relating to the environmental effects of such developments. Since the type of agriculture proposed is highly energy-intensive, some questions relate to the desirability, from a national standpoint, of using our shrinking supplies of oil and gas to

raise crops in a frontier area, much of it lying on the margin of North America's agricultural belt. Moreover, Alaskan petroleum reserves are being developed so fast that they will only be available for a short time. Because the proposals involve the clearing of millions of acres of land which are now producing natural crops of wildlife, wood, and water, in addition to recreation opportunities, many of the questions revolve around the values to be lost or displaced by farming. If Alaskan agriculture places heavy reliance on repeated applications of fertilizers and pesticides, many concerns will arise regarding the effects of such chemicals on wildlife, soil, and natural waters. As yet there are no definitive answers to these questions.

Alaskan agriculturalists properly have shown concern that the land base for farming not be eroded. However, some spokesmen have implied that congressional designation of national parks, monuments, forests, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers in (d)(2) lands will seriously threaten the future of Alaskan agriculture. Closer study suggests that this is not the case. The most favorable lands for expanded crop raising are in areas of good soil and relatively long growing seasons, close to existing transportation routes and near communities where a service industry and government infrastructure are available. These areas are already in private or state ownership, and if made available for farming through private or state land use decisions they could supply sufficient land for farming for many decades. Even in remote areas such as the Yukon Flats and middle Yukon-Kuskokwim districts, where proposed new national wildlife refuges and forests do encompass some potentially arable land, Native selections have caused the transfer of very large blocks of the richest land to private hands. The Society believes that conservation proposals for (d)(2) lands would not significantly affect agricultural development for at least several generations.

The Alaska Conservation Society is ready to work with Alaskan agricultural interests to try to resolve conflicts of land use and problems of environmental degradation that may arise in specific proposed farming developments. The Society may support well-planned actions by the state to make state lands available for crop production where there is assurance of longterm economic feasibility, ecologic soundness and overall social benefit.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Cooperative Management and (d)(2) Lands

December 1976

SUMMARY

There is an undeniable and urgent need to promote genuine and lasting cooperation among private, State and federal land managers in Alaska. Neither national nor regional values can long survive in an atmosphere of polarized conflict. To achieve permanent cooperation, while providing for responsiveness to changing social, economic, and environmental conditions, the Alaska Conservation Society proposes that Congress and the Alaska State Legislature create a permanent Alaska Joint Federal-State Land Commission. Studies and decisions by such a Commission will add flexibility to the management of federal lands near national parks, monuments, preserves and refuges. The activities of the Commission will allow national interests to be represented in basic decisions about the use of State lands, just as State perspectives will be brought into decisions about certain key areas of public domain. Most important, the Commission will foster and lead in the creation of cooperative management agreements among state, private and federal landowners.

COOPERATIVE LAND MANAGEMENT

Alaskan land ownership boundaries express historic accident, political tradeoffs, and surveying convenience. They rarely allow an owner to control independently the natural values, community values, or economic values of his land. Even the biggest single-owner blocks of land are too small to make the owner independent of the land use decisions of neighbors.

Therefore, the Alaska Conservation Society believes that the wise development of Alaska's resources; the preservation and maintenance of the state's wilderness, wildlife, and extraordinary beauty; the protection of unique northern ways of living; and full enjoyment of Alaska's natural heritage for present and future generations, hinges on the cooperative planning and management of land by all major public and private owners.

Furthermore the Society believes that such cooperation is so urgently needed that its achievement cannot rest on the slow, sporadic and uncoordinated accretion of cooperative agreements among individual pair pairs of landowners. A more coordinated, structured, statewide effort is needed. The 17(d)(2) decision provides an unparalleled opportunity for Congress and the Alaska State Legislature to establish such a permanent, coordinated approach to cooperative land management.

The State of Alaska and the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska have proposed that a permanent body be established to lead the development of cooperative management and planning programs. The Alaska Conservation Society supports this proposal in principle.

The Commission, comprised of equal numbers of State and federal appointees, should be responsible for classifying all unreserved federal public domain, as well as all unreserved State lands, within Cooperative Management Areas established by Congress and the Alaska State Legislature. Thus the basic decisions about the use of State and Federal public domain lands in such areas will be made by a body responsive equally to national and regional interests. All regulations required to carry out such decisions would be promulgated by the Bureau of Land Management (for federal lands) and the State Division of Lands (for State lands). At any time Congress could withdraw federal public domain or National Wildlands from the purview of the Commission, in order to establish them as refuges, parks, or other designation. Likewise, State lands within Cooperative Management Areas could be withdrawn for parks or other purposes by the Alaska State Legislature. Classifications by the Commission affecting federal lands could be vetoed by the Secretary of Interior; classifications affecting State lands could be vetoed by the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Some of the most important work of the Alaska Joint Federal-State Land Commission would be to foster the creation of cooperative management agreements among State and Federal landholders in Cooperative Management Areas, and to encourage private landowners to join in such agreements. To further this effort, regional advisory boards should be established to provide local participation and furnish specific resource data to the Commission.

Details about the composition and functions of the proposed Commission are included in proposed statutory language developed by the Alaska Conservation Society for the Alaska State Legislature and Congress.

The Alaska Conservation Society believes that the Commission's work in land classification and cooperative land management are the heart and soul of a workable yet imaginative approach to the (d)(2) issue. This approach provides a solution to the severe shortcomings of once-and-for-all land designations for certain lands whose real worth is not known or which have several prime values. It also offers a response to the undeniable and urgent need for cooperative, rather than hostile or competitive, management of Alaskan land.

The State of Alaska and the JFSLUPC have also proposed creation of a "flexible" system of federal land management, under the purview of a new and permanent Commission. Although ASS agrees with the reasons for this suggestion, we believe that the needed combination of flexible

National Park Preserves system and careful land classification decisions by the Commission.

ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY
National Interest Lands
Position Paper
Life Styles, Subsistence, Hunting and 17(d)(2) Lands

December 1976

SUMMARY

The broad spectrum of life styles practiced by Alaskans contributes to its' uniqueness among the fifty states and adds diversity to American society at large. Within this spectrum, there is an array of "Alaskan" and "Subsistence" life styles that consist of a complex mixture of traditionally native, traditionally non-native elements. THERE IS, THEREFORE, NO RATIONAL NOR FAIR BASIS FOR DEFINING AN ALASKAN NOR A SUBSISTENCE LIFE STYLE.

Hunting, fishing, trapping and gathering of natural foods are pursuits that figure prominently in virtually the whole spectrum of Alaskan life styles. However, there are continua with respect to these pursuits;; a single individual often exploits living resources for different reasons at different times. CONSEQUENTLY, ATTEMPTS TO DISTINGUISH AMONG COMMERCIAL, SUBSISTENCE, AND RECREATIONAL HUNTING, FISHING, TRAPPING OR GATHERING AS PRACTICED BY MANY ALASKANS, HAVE BEEN UNSUCCESSFUL.

Different life styles have different impacts on land use and its resources. Many Alaskan life styles, and subsistence uses in particular, are less disruptive and less destructive than many other types of life styles and uses. Subsistence uses are a natural part of Alaskan wild country and should be provided for on National Interest Lands except those set aside as National Parks or National Monuments. Other land management categories, such as preserves or refuges, are more compatible with subsistence uses of natural resources.

Land in Alaska is being divided into smaller and smaller parcels under a variety of ownerships resulting in a proliferation of management goals and policies. This trend is generally incompatible with the conditions required for many life styles in Alaska and could lead to the destruction of these lifestyles and the integrity of existing ecosystems. An unprecedented level of coordination and cooperation among federal, state and private groups will be needed to overcome this trend. Fish and Wildlife populations and the habitats they depend upon do not have boundaries that coincide with existing federal, state and private lands nor those lands proposed for inclusion in the four systems under ANILCA 17 (d)(2). For this reason as well as the fact that legally (Statehood Act) and historically the State of Alaska has had the responsibility for wildlife management, the ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY BELIEVES THAT THE BASIC EXISTING REGULATORY REGIME FOR HUNTING, TRAPPING AND FISHING IS MOST APPROPRIATE TO PROPERLY CONSERVE AND MANAGE FISH AND WILDLIFE IN ALASKA, AND TO PROVIDE THE MECHANISMS FOR REGULATION OF RECREATIONAL USES.

However, since federal agencies have legal responsibilities under existing national laws and international treaties and have now and will have in the future management habitat responsibilities, continuing federal and state coordination and cooperation will be needed.

LIFE STYLES, SUBSISTENCE, AND HUNTING

In Alaska there is a broad spectrum of life styles that have developed from many different cultural roots. This spectrum ranges from life styles derived from hunter-gatherer economies, whose social organization and cultural patterns were shaped largely by the biological and physical environment in which they evolved, to those derived primarily from western-industrial economies, whose social organization and cultural patterns have evolved in directions that lead to the separation of the individual from direct ties and experience with the land and its resources. Indeed, it is this very mix of life styles found in this spectrum that contributes to Alaska's uniqueness among the fifty states. THAT ALASKA CONSERVATION SOCIETY CONSIDERS THAT THIS DIVERSITY OF LIFE STYLES IS AN ASSET TO ALASKA AND AMERICAN SOCIETY AT LARGE.

There are three important qualities to this spectrum of life styles that are relevant to decisions regarding the disposition of d-2 lands and the agencies that will manage them. Each of these qualities can be visualized as a continuum. They are 1) a dependency continuum with direct use of local resources at one end and dependence upon distant resources or their products at the other; 2) an energy consumption continuum characterized by labor intensive acquisition of resources at one end and at the other end, highly mechanized acquisition, processing and transportation of resources and; 3) a psychological continuum ranging from a feeling of self-sufficiency and independence at one end to a feeling of less self-sufficiency and greater dependence on others for basic needs at the other end.

A full discussion of the ramifications of these qualities of life styles with regard to land use and resource management in Alaska is beyond the scope of this position paper. The most important feature to recognize is that DIFFERENT LIFE STYLES HAVE VERY DIFFERENT IMPACTS ON LAND AND ITS RESOURCES.

Subsistence:

Within the existing, broad spectrum of life styles there is an array of "Alaskan" life styles including many so-called "subsistence" life styles. Subsistence life styles are a complex mixture of traditionally active, traditionally non-active, and completely new elements that vary greatly from place to place, from one individual to another

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVELOP A SIMPLE, RIGOROUS DEFINITION OF SUBSISTENCE. However, there are still many people who depend greatly upon natural resources in order to make a living; there are also many for whom subsistence living is culturally the way of life. Of necessity or by choice, they live off the land. To a great degree - they subsist. Activities in support of these life styles include hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering traditional wild foods and other organic materials. Of necessity, practitioners of subsistence life styles live in areas of low human population density. Historically and throughout Alaska, hunting and gathering societies were distributed at low densities as mandated by the productivity and characteristics of the ecosystems of which they were a part. Furthermore, to be successful at subsistence living, they must have the dedication, knowledge and skills, which in essence make them "professionals" at hunting, fishing and trapping.

The Alaska Conservation Society supports the concept of subsistence use of natural resources by Alaskans for the following reasons.

1. There are strong cultural affinities for subsistence living among natives and non-natives, even though the basis for these affinities differs.
2. The existence of viable subsistence life styles provides our society at large with an added and positive element of diversity, which enriches both subsistence users and others.
3. Subsistence life styles, properly pursued, are environmentally less disruptive and less destructive than life styles associated with modern agrarian or industrial societies. Regulated and controlled, subsistence activities can be an ecologically sound means of supporting people in rural Alaska.
4. Subsistence use remains an economic necessity for many rural Alaskans.
5. Subsistence use has always been a natural part of true wilderness, contrary to today's popular notion of wilderness as "...a place where animals live, but people only visit."

Hunting:

Hunting, fishing and trapping are particular that figure prominently in virtually the whole spectrum of Alaskan life styles. However, given the current "mobility" of individuals with respect to life styles, some people are often involved in the exploitation of living resources for different reasons at different times. Similarly, the use of a particular species can, at different times, be for different purposes by different persons. This is true with respect to hunting, trapping and fishing. For these and other reasons, attempts to distinguish among

commercial-sport-subsistence fishing or subsistence-sport-trophy hunting as practiced by many Alaskans have been unsuccessful. The material, physical and psychological rewards of these pursuits are all of importance; the degree of each depending on circumstances.

Although fishes and fishing are of great importance, and the factors affecting fish populations and aquatic habitats are, in a broad sense, quite similar to those affecting birds and mammals, the question of fishing does not currently engender the kind of debate that hunting and trapping do. Current attention within Alaska and nationally is focused on the issue of hunting.

Hunting wild game is a pursuit as old as mankind; in fact, hunting was crucial to man's evolutionary development. However, in modern life, relatively few people are confronted with the necessity of hunting or gathering food, nor with the reality that their life depends upon the death of other living things. Hunting brings this relationship into sharp focus, and emphasizes man's need for a more responsible attitude toward other species and their habitat.

Because of the contributions of hunting to Alaskan life styles through its physical and psychological challenges and rewards, we believe that hunting in its various forms should be provided for in land dedication and management. We consider hunting to be very important among the array of potential wildland uses. Again, a continuum exists between the extremes of hunting as a dominant desirable use of wildlands in some circumstances to those situations, such as national parks and monuments, within which it is neither desirable nor compatible with other important uses.

However, if hunting is to survive as a positive element, some hard realities must be recognized and reckoned with.

1. Biological productivity. The basic long-term productivity of Alaskan lands is low, and the abundance of plants and animals varies dramatically over any period of years. Hunting and other wildland uses must be regulated in accord with these basic principles, or neither the wildland uses nor the wildland resources will survive in a healthy condition.

2. Human Population Density. For subsistence life styles with a high direct dependence on hunting and gathering to be perpetuated, low densities of users in relation to resources must be maintained. In the past, availability of resources limited human numbers, but today many constraints on human population have been removed. Therefore, regulations are necessary to insure that increased human use does not deplete wildland resources.

IMPOSSIBLE TO DEVELOP A SIMPLE, RIGOROUS DEFINITION OF SUBSISTENCE. However, there are still many people who depend greatly upon natural resources in order to make a living; there are also many for whom subsistence living is culturally the way of life. Of necessity or by choice, they live off the land. To a great degree - they subsist. Activities in support of these life styles include hunting, fishing, trapping, and gathering traditional wild foods and other organic materials. Of necessity, practitioners of subsistence life styles live in areas of low human population density. Historically and throughout Alaska, hunting and gathering societies were distributed at low densities as mandated by the productivity and characteristics of the ecosystems of which they were a part. Furthermore, to be successful at subsistence living, they must have the dedication, knowledge and skills, which in essence make them "professionals" at hunting, fishing and trapping.

The Alaska Conservation Society supports the concept of subsistence use of natural resources by Alaskans for the following reasons.

1. There are strong cultural affinities for subsistence living among natives and non-natives, even though the basis for these affinities differs.
2. The existence of viable subsistence life styles provides our society at large with an added and positive element of diversity, which enriches both subsistence users and others.
3. Subsistence life styles, properly pursued, are environmentally less disruptive and less destructive than life styles associated with modern agrarian or industrial societies. Regulated and controlled, subsistence activities can be an ecologically sound means of supporting people in rural Alaska.
4. Subsistence use remains an economic necessity for many rural Alaskans.
5. Subsistence use has always been a natural part of true wilderness, contrary to today's popular notion of wilderness as "...a place where animals live, but people only visit."

Hunting:

Hunting, fishing and trapping are pursuits that figure prominently in virtually the whole spectrum of Alaskan life styles. However, given the current "mobility" of individuals with respect to life styles, some people are often involved in the exploitation of living resources for different reasons at different times. Similarly, the use of a particular species can, at different times, be for different purposes by different persons. This is true with respect to hunting, trapping and fishing. For these and other reasons, attempts to distinguish among

hunters. Improperly employed, this technology has and will continue to have detrimental effects on wildlife and its habitat. Regulation of methods and means will continue to be a necessity.

In relation to disposition of 1-2 lands, it is clear that hunting, trapping, fishing and many other consumptive uses are unlikely to be compatible with the management policies and philosophies of national parks and monuments. Where hunting is to be permitted, we recommend that other land management categories be established (e.g. preserves, refuges) which also provide appropriate watershed, habitat and wildlife protection.

Although we feel that hunting should not be permitted in parks and monuments, hunting should be permitted in all other federal land categories subject to appropriate regulations and controls.

We believe that the basic existing regulatory regime for hunting, trapping and fishing is most appropriate to properly conserve and protect fish and wildlife in Alaska, and to provide the mechanisms for allocation of resource use among various users. Legally and historically the State of Alaska has had the responsibility for wildlife management. This management is based on the state's constitutional directive that resource allocation should not be based on place of residence, race or level of cash income. We believe that to properly regulate the entire spectrum of hunting, trapping and fishing uses effectively and equitably, state regulation promulgated and effected with federal coordination and cooperation is the most appropriate scheme. Because federally legislated fish and wildlife management regulations would deal with only portions of the management complex in Alaska, and because Federal legislation would be a more static scheme applied to a necessarily dynamic management situation, we oppose Federal legislation as the sole or major regulatory mechanism effecting wildlife management on National Interest Lands in Alaska.

The management of habitats will require the cooperation of all "land-owners". Land in Alaska is being divided into smaller and smaller parcels under a variety of ownerships thereby resulting in a proliferation of management goals and policies. This trend is generally incompatible with the conditions required for many of the existing life styles in Alaska and will lead to the destruction of these life styles and the integrity of existing ecosystems unless a new and imaginative approach to land and resource management is adopted, one that can overcome the inherent deficiencies of an uncoordinated mosaic of land ownership and management policies. To achieve coordination of land use and resource management in accord with the policy stated above will require an unprecedented level of cooperation and agreement among federal, state and private groups. The new and permanent Joint Federal-State Land Commission, as proposed by the ASB, will serve an essential role in achieving this end.

A SPECIAL REPORT
OUTLINING THE CONCERNS OF RECREATIONAL FISHERMEN
AS THEY MAY BE AFFECTED BY LAND CLASSIFICATIONS
AS PROVIDED UNDER THE (d-2) SECTION OF THE
ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The report that follows will emphasize those special concerns of the recreational fishing community; not only resident Alaskans but non-resident visitors as well.

Recreational anglers comprise the single largest wildlife resource users in Alaska. The 1976 calendar license sales were in excess of 167,000. Add to this figure an estimated 60,000 juveniles under 16 years of age and persons over 60 years of age meeting residency requirements for free angling privileges for a total of some 227,000 persons participating or eligible to participate in sport fishing. Population characteristics indicate that 40 percent of the total estimated Alaskan population will participate in sport fishing in 1977.

Surveys have shown that sport fishing provides many social and economic benefits while substantially contributing to the quality of Alaskan living. It is estimated that during 1976, sport fishing activities in Alaska generated in excess of \$60.0 million dollars to the total Alaskan economy.

Alaska enjoys the unique situation of being able to provide an extraordinary share of the nation's recreational fishing needs. Perhaps, even more significantly, a large part of the state's anadromous and resident species fisheries are on native wild stocks in untouched wilderness environments. The large size of Alaska, coupled with an abundance of fresh water (about 16 percent of the total fresh water

a deserved reputation as an angler's paradise. The Secretary of the Interior and the U. S. Congress have the opportunity under the d-2 section of ANCSA to classify up to 80.0 million acres of land in Alaska in a manner that will shape the use of these lands for recreational fishermen for generations. It is, therefore, important that this classification adequately provide for angler needs for optimum use of the fishery resources.

A foremost concern of anglers is the problem of access to the fishery resources - access in fact, as well as law. All of the proposed classification systems will provide legal access for anglers. The problem is logistical access. In order to best serve angler and people needs, historical and traditional means of access must be considered for each and every classification proposal. This would include amphibious or wheeled aircraft and/or motorized watercraft in many instances. Of course, modes of transportation must conform to the rules and intent of each classification act.

Research, fishery enhancement, and development and rehabilitation projects, particularly as regards anadromous species of fish, should be allowed and encouraged where necessary and where opportunities exist. It is recognized that provisions are included in both the Wilderness Act and the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act for specifically delineating the responsibilities of the states with respect to fish and wildlife. However, the State of Alaska is embarking on the most ambitious anadromous fishery rehabilitation and enhancement program ever undertaken by a single state. Creation of new or expanded National Parks and Wild and Scenic Rivers will pose special problems and considerations in order to accomplish fishery enhancement

projects including construction of hatchery facilities. Early on, it is recommended that this be included in the language of each of the separate classifications.

Classification of lands under National Park management are of concern to users of fishery resources, in that the National Park Service has no historical tradition of fishery expertise. Park officials have not developed management experience in fisheries and have in fact, demonstrated a lack of flexibility in meeting changing public needs. Proper fishery management requires knowledge of annual fluctuations in fish populations for optimum harvest rates; it also requires an appreciation of community ecology in order to maintain reasonable levels at each step in the food chain.

Proper fishery management also includes that under-utilized species be harvested by more liberal bag limits than fully-utilized species. A case in point are sport fishing regulations for national park areas in Alaska that prohibit the use of bait to take fish. This regulation, while having merit during ice-free months, effectively eliminates historical ice fisheries especially for burbot in an area such as Katmai. Burbot are under-utilized in this area and can only be taken by use of bait fishing methods. In summary, it is recommended that, due to the flexibility and management expertise of the state management agency for fish and game, that fishery harvest rates and methods and means of harvest be established on a cooperative basis.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEATTLE 98742



10 FEB 1977

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senator
P. O. Box 2283
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Senator Gravel

This is in response to your request of January 11, 1977 for the Department of Defense position on the proposed d-2 land withdrawal.

The basic position of the military in Alaska at this time is substantially the same as previously developed after initial review of the Department of Interior proposal in 1973. The military departments in Alaska have no objection to the d-2 land withdrawal proposals as long as there is no resultant adverse effect upon military training or operating areas in Alaska now in use or proposed to be used in the future.

Certain current activities by the military which could be affected by the d-2 land proposals include such operations as the annual resupply of Air Force installations by sealift barge and commercial barge by coastal and inland waterways, operation of military-controlled aircraft below 1000 feet above ground level when required for emergency or rescue operation and for FAA-approved low-level training routes and military ground maneuver rights.

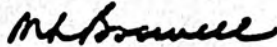
Additionally, in those instances where a proposed withdrawal affects an area in which the Corps of Engineers has been authorized to perform a civil works study, those withdrawals should be deferred until the study is complete. Currently, there are several ongoing studies which may be affected by the proposed withdrawals; such as, those involving the Upper Susitna River, Copper River, and Yukon River, all of which have tremendous hydroelectric potential. Any withdrawal should provide for ingress and egress to present and potential hydroelectric sites together with easements and rights-of-way for transmission of power.

The protection of the military operation and training interests can, of course, be assured by incorporation of specific safeguards into the withdrawal legislation. Alternatively, the Department of Interior may provide protection from negative impact on military operations by appropriate regulatory provisions.

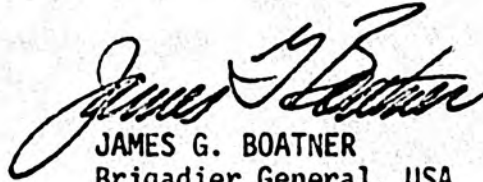
A few military reservations and some of the identified potential water resource development areas located within the proposed withdrawals are set forth in Attachment 1.

Similar letters have been forwarded to Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, and Mr. Young.

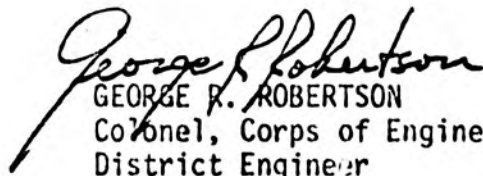
Sincerely



M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander, AAC



JAMES G. BOATNER
Brigadier General, USA
Commander
172 Inf Bde (AK)



GEORGE R. ROBERTSON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

1 Atch
Examples of Military Lands and
Civil Works Affected by d-2
Land Withdrawals

**EXAMPLES OF MILITARY LANDS AND CIVIL WORKS
AFFECTED BY d-2 LAND WITHDRAWALS**

1. The following Air Force lands in Alaska are within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

a. Cape Romanzof Air Force Station, within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

b. Big Mountain Radio Relay Site, within the Iliamna National Resource Range

c. Tatalina Air Force Station, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest

d. Cape Newenham Air Force Station, within Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

e. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2, in Katmai National Park

f. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex, in Porcupine National Forest

g. Cape Lisburne Air Force Station, within the Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge

2. The following Air Force real estate is located in the ecology zone:

a. The Seward Recreational Annex is within the ecology zone of the Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords National Monument.

b. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex are located within the ecology zone of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Porcupine National Forest.

c. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 1 and Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2 are located within the ecology zone of the Iliamna National Resource Range.

3. The following potential hydroelectric development projects are partially or totally within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

- a. Forty Mile, within the Fortymile National Wild River.
- b. Holy Cross, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest and the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge
- c. Ruby, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.
- d. Crooked Creek, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.
- e. Naknek, within the Katmai National Park.
- f. Dubli, within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge.
- g. Ingersol, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.
- h. Crescent Lake, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.
- i. Lake Iliamna, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.
- j. Rampart, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.
- k. Agashashok, within the Cape Krusenstern National Monument and the Noatok National Arctic Range.
- l. Tuksuk, within the Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve.
- m. Tazimina, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.
- n. Wood Canyon, within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.
- o. Yukon Taiya, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.
- p. Woodchopper, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.
- q. Porcupine, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.
- r. Chakachamna, within the Lake Clark National Park.

4. There are no Army real estate interests involved.

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEAT LE 98742



15 Feb 77

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senator
Room 211, Federal Building
605 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Stevens

At the request of Rear Admiral John B. Hayes, Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, the attached letter is provided concerning the possible impact on the Coast Guard of the upcoming action on the "d-2" lands.

While the position presented herein by the Coast Guard might appropriately be expressed by the Department of Transportation, it appears that this transmittal of the communication by the Uniformed Services is proper at this time.

Sincerely

M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
Ltr to Comdr, AAC from
Comdr, 17th Coast Guard
District, 11 Feb 77



DRAFT

FROM: Commander, 17th Coast Guard District

11 February 1977

TO: Commander, Alaskan Air Command

Subject: Possible Future Impact Upon Alaska d-2 Lands

1. Waterborne traffic to and into the Arctic Ocean can be expected to increase with continued development of the North Slope of Alaska. Alaska coastal waters north of the Seward Peninsula are the only U. S. waters not provided with LORAN sea navigation signals.

2. If the LORAN sea navigation system is implemented for the Arctic Ocean, the following will be required. A master station located west of Fairbanks, possibly near Tanana, will require 320 acres for the transmitting antenna field to be manned by approximately 15 personnel. In addition to the master station, two or three remote stations will be required to be located along the North Slope coast. Propagation characteristics of different sites will dictate the location of these stations. They will also require 320 acres each and they will be unmanned.

3. Conceptual plans have not been formulated. Actual implementation of this system will depend upon the development of Alaska's North Slope.

s/P. A. Yost
t/P. A. YOST
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Acting District Commander

CATEGORY-1

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD BE COMPLETELY ELIMINATED.

Data compiled from 1969 Federal Power Commission study & DES's

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>KWH x 10⁶</u>
23	Forty Mile	723
6	Holy Cross	12,300
11	Ruby	6,400
24	Crooked Creek	9,400
30	Naknek	473
7	Dubli	1,070
28	Ingersol	630
31	Crescent Lake	179
29	Kukaklek	232
26	Lake Iliamna	1,370
20	Rampart	<u>34,200</u>
	TOTAL 11 Sites for	66,977

% of FPC listed Firm Energy

$$\frac{66,977}{171,840} = 39.0\%$$

CATEGORY-2

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE TO BE RE-SCOPED

NOTE: As limited study has been accomplished on below list projects, future detailed study may find some incompatible with land withdrawals and eliminated as hydropower potential.

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>KWH x 10⁶</u>
1	Agashashok	820
5	Tuksuk	289
27	Tazimina	224
53	Wood Canyon	21,900
76	Yukon Taiya	21,000 ✓
22	Wood Chopper	14,200
21	Porcupine	2,320
32	Chakachamna	<u>1,600</u>
TOTAL 8 Sites		62,353

% of FPC listed Firm Energy

$$\frac{62,353}{171,840} = 36.3\%$$

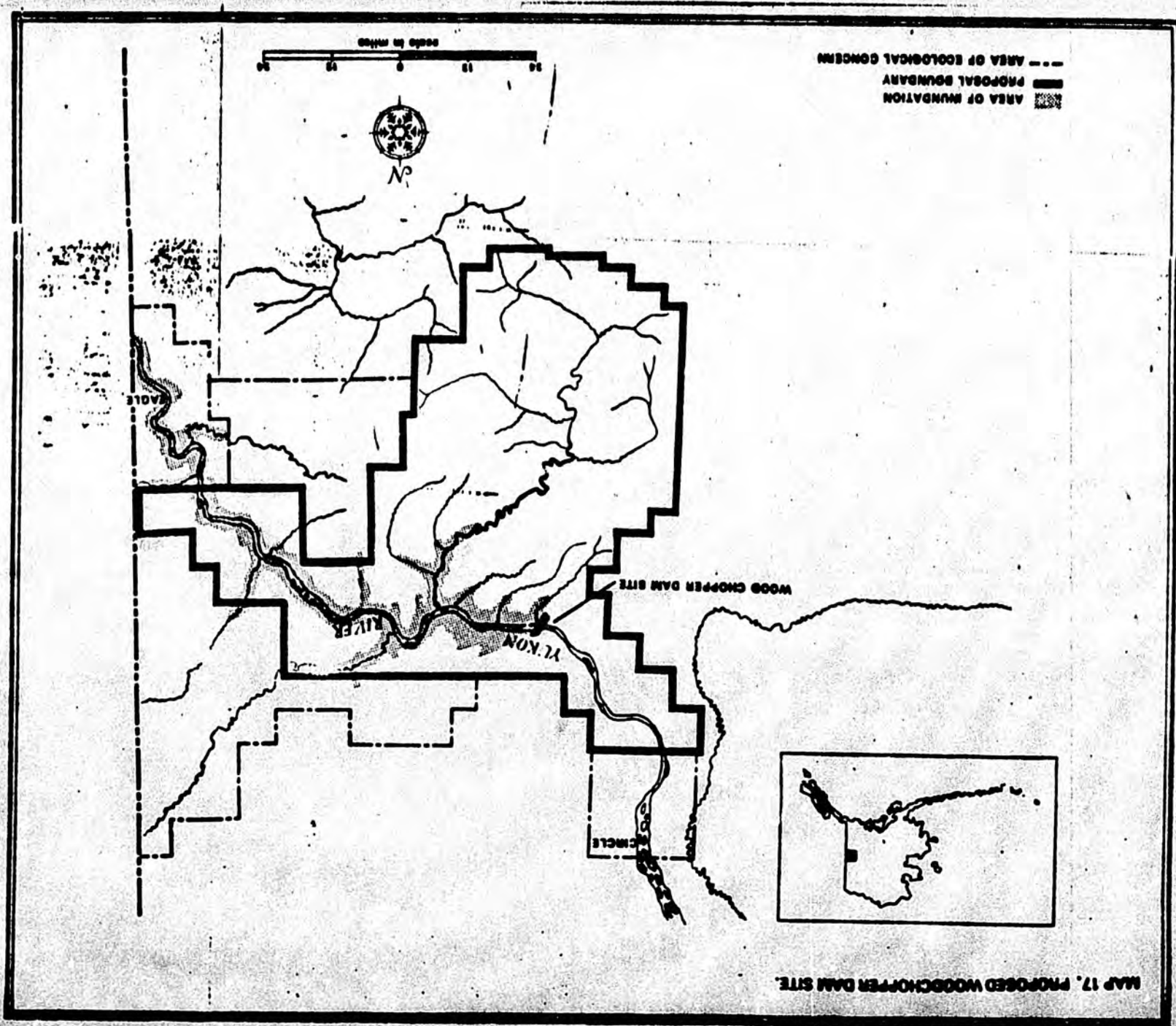
CATEGORY-3

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH, FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE DOWNSTREAM EFFECTS

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>KWH x 10⁶</u>
8	Hughes	482
9	Kanutl	<u>1,612</u>
	TOTAL 2 Sites	2,094

% of FPC listed Firm Energy

$$\frac{2,094}{171,840} = 1.2\%$$





POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER AFFECTED IN DES's
SHOWING
FPC HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIALS
DATED
1969

DES 73-87	CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT (1) Agashashok
DES 73-83	MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-86	HARDING ICEFIELD-KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-84	KATMAI NATIONAL PARK (30) Naknek
DES 73-91	GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK No effect on viable sites.
DES 73-93	CHUKCHI-IMURUK NATIONAL RESERVE (5) Tuksuk
DES 73-92	YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS (22) Wood Chopper (20) Rampart
DES 73-89	LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK (27) Tazimina (28) Ingersol (31) Crescent Lake (32) Chakachemana
DES 73-90	WRANGELL-ST ELIAS NATIONAL PARK (53) Wood Canyon
DES 73-101	YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-99	SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-95	ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-97	KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (6) Holy Cross (7) Dulbi
DES 73-100	TOGIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-102

YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- (21) Porcupine
- (22) Woodchopper
- (76) Yukon-Taiya
- (20) Rampart

DES 73-96

ILIAMNA NATIONAL RESOURCES RANGE

- (26) Lake Iliamna
- (27) Tazimina
- (28) Ingersol (Lackbuna Lake)
- (29) Kukaklek

DES 73-98

NOATAK NATIONAL ARCTIC RANGE (NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL RANGE)

Three potential hydro-electric sites--one name given

- (1) Agashashok

DES 73-109

FORTY MILE NATIONAL WILD RIVER

- (23) Fortymile

DES 73-110

UNALAKLEET NATIONAL WILD RIVER

No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-103

PORCUPINE NATIONAL FOREST

- (20) Rampart
- (21) Porcupine
- (22) Woodchopper
- (76) Yukon-Taiya

DES 73-105

YUKON KUSKOKWIM NATIONAL FOREST

- (6) Holy Cross
- (11) Ruby
- (24) Crooked Creek

SUMMARY

Twenty-one (21) listed FPC sites affected of listed 76 total for state of Alaska. Affects--Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Naknek River, Noatak River, Porcupine River, and others.

LEGEND

() Denotes FPC site number

HR 39 - the Udall bill - expresses the judgment of the Alaska Coalition concerning the type of classification and management that conservationists propose for the National Interest lands.

We feel that the basic choice presented to Alaskans by the D-2 issue is one involving the kind of Alaska we want to live in, and that we want to bequeath to future generations. The strong emphasis and impetus to expedite development of Alaska's natural resource base in order to build a stable economic situation must be balanced by an equal emphasis on the preservation of large areas in a natural state to provide for wildlife habitat, renewable resource protection and the continuation of the quality of life and the perpetuation of a variety of Alaskan life styles dependent on these values.

This does not mean that lands so preserved will not represent real economic values in the future, for we are entering upon a period in which the economy of scarcity will prevail, and proportionately within the U.S., wild lands are becoming the rarest of commodities. Alaska's unpeopled spaces will become jewels beyond price to those living in the future.

We perceive land and resource allocations to be matters of social judgment, the most preferable means of balancing conflicting viewpoints to satisfy human needs, desires, and interests. The proposal which led to the creation of Yellowstone National Park was a social judgment, now recognized as one of the greatest creative ideas America has contributed to world culture.

What areas of land to include under protective management, how much land, and how strictly to protect it are, thus, social judgments.

We support the desirability of obtaining as many facts as possible. This will give all concerned the sharpest available tools for best judging how to obtain the ultimate balance, so as to gain maximum possible protection of lands with high natural values, with the minimum possible negative impact upon availability of lands or resources highly valued for other purposes. If we must err because of lack of specific knowledge of all resources present in areas of high

scenic or other natural values, let us err initially on the side of protection, for this judgment can be amended later, but once despoiled, these other values may be forever lost.

As a result of Statehood and ANCSA, approximately 150 million acres of Alaska will be under the exclusive control of Alaskans. In addition there will be tens of millions of acres of state-owned tide- and submerged lands. An important feature of both grants is their priority vis-a-vis the d-2 lands. Also, Native and State selections have been made from some of the most economically valuable land within the state.

Past federal actions designed to foster industrial development and provide access to energy resources include the establishment of the national forests, the National Petroleum Reserve - Alaska, and millions of acres of public domain managed by the BLM. In addition, the right-of-way for the Trans-Alaska pipeline was a direct federal action committing Alaskan lands to maximum economic development.

These dispositions will result in about two-thirds of the state being available for community, transportation, mineral, and other developmental purposes, while about one third will be in protective categories, much of it above the 3,000-foot altitude level.

Alaskan conservationists have played a leading role in the d-2 issue from the very beginning. Alaskans on the former Federal Field Committee originated the idea for a Congressional review of the remaining unreserved public lands for potential national park and wildlife refuge purposes, as part of settling the Alaska native land claims. In 1971, Alaska conservationists lobbying in Congress for the National Interest Lands provision broadened the refuge and park review to include wild and scenic rivers and previously classified BLM lands.

Since that time, conservationists here have worked with their national colleagues in preparing the Coalition's d-2 recommendations to Congress.

The Alaska Coalition is composed of numerous Alaskan and national environmental groups, including The Alaska Center for the Environment, Fairbanks Environmental Center, Alaska Conservation Society, Brooks Range Trust, Denali Citizen's Council, Southeast Alaska Conservation Council, Trustees for Alaska, Anchorage and Juneau chapters of National Audubon Society, Interior Alaska branch of Friends of the Earth, Alaska chapter of Sierra Club, and Alaskan members of the Wilderness Society. Alaska based membership numbers in the thousands.

Nationally, Alaska Coalition membership includes Defenders of Wildlife, the Federation of Western Outdoor Clubs, Friends of the Earth, National Audubon Society, National Parks and Conservation, Sierra Club, The Wilderness Society, and American Rivers Conservation Council.

These groups have collaborated to provide the basic framework of HR 39, designed to further their strongly held common goal, ie: to provide the greatest protection for the lands we have selected as representing a diverse and varied assortment of landscapes, habitats, wildlife populations, and high quality scenic and recreational opportunities.

The overriding concept under which boundaries were drawn is that of encompassing in each case as complete an ecologic or physiographic unit as practicable. Lands selected are intended to encompass the greatest possible diversity of landscapes and habitats. We also emphasize the concept that lands most likely to be infringed upon by human activities deserve the most immediate attention for protective status.

WILDLIFE MANAGEMENT/HUNTING/SUBSISTENCE

Our proposal fully supports the concept of permitting continuation of subsistence and related life-style activities where such activities now exist. Under a policy framework designed to define objectives and procedures, decisions relating to subsistence would be promulgated by local boards composed of the local people who are most knowledgeable of the subsistence use patterns prevailing in their area, and which people are actively engaged in subsisting.

We recognize that a considerable diversity of ways of living are included

under the concept of "subsistence". We intend that our bill will allow for practicable application of this policy, and for its evolution as well, as conditions in geographic locations and over time may dictate. The situation in the northwest Arctic is an example of where a similar approach is already required, and is now occurring.

We think that our bill protects opportunities for subsistence and related life-styles better than any other proposal, since it encourages continuation of existing uses, allows for primarily local management, and would best protect the largest tracts of land whose continued productivity and uncrowded condition is necessary for these ways of living to continue.

Current wildlife management fails to provide the necessary research, the innovative and imaginative approaches to both habitat and wildlife resources which will insure the perpetuation of existing Alaskan species. There are strong pressures for correction of these failings by upgrading federal authority, but in our view the essential changes will involve more than this - it will involve the forging of strong cooperative agreements between state and federal wildlife managers and those land proprietors having responsibility for the maintenance of habitat, whether state, federal or private.

Sport hunting is provided for in many of the areas included in the Udall bill. Among these would be wildlife refuges, national preserves, U.S. Forest Service lands, including wilderness areas.

ACCESS AND TRANSPORTATION

The proposals in the Udall bill do not in general present obstacles to transportation of materials to market nor of access to resource areas. We do not favor the designation of specific corridors or routings across d-2 lands, but would rather see legislation provide a process by which such corridors could be delineated in the future as needs arise. This process must include a thorough analysis of all viable alternatives to such crossing of reserved lands.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT

We propose that all National Wildlife Refuges and National Park Units be

closed to new mineral entry or leasing. A number of recent publications, from such sources as the U. of A. Institute for Social and Economic Research (Tussing and Erickson), Resources for the Future (Brubaker and Krutilla), U. of California at Santa Cruz (Shaine) and the Office of Technological Assessment all conclude that preservation of wildlands of high known values in most cases can be justified for exclusion from utilization on the basis of speculative mineral values, without impacting seriously U.S. supplies of scarce minerals.

Where changing needs indicate that a re-evaluation should be made, Congress has set precedents for making such a re-determination.

WILDERNESS

We view the existence of the quality of wilderness to a high degree as central to most of our proposals. Indeed, in some cases, existence of such values was a criterion for their selection and boundary determination. Areas to be placed under protection of the National Wilderness Preservation System would be subject to valid existing rights of use or access, as stated specifically in the Wilderness Act. In many existing wilderness areas, considerable flexibility has been demonstrated in permitting such uses, where problems of access or human safety occurred.

AGRICULTURE

In the opinion of the Alaska Coalition, agricultural development in the State of Alaska will not be significantly affected by placing all of the d-2 lands in the classifications we have determined. Ample lands with agricultural potential exist within state and native selections, and within lands which will continue within the federal public domain, under BLM management.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT

As we have indicated in reference to the management of fish and wildlife resources, the Alaska Coalition strongly supports development of cooperative management agreements between federal agencies, between federal and state agencies, and between both federal and state agencies and private landholders where problems or situations exist or develop which require such cooperation

in order to have rational land and resource management. The pattern of land ownership in many areas of Alaska upon conclusion of the land exchanges under ANCSA, Statehood land selections, and the final patterns of federal public domain holdings will inevitably fragment ecosystems and logical management units, and some means must be devised to permit comprehensive land use planning.

*FIFTH MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

If the presently-existing federal land-management agencies fully utilize the flexibility of their various categories and classifications, we fail to see that an additional management entity would be necessary or advisable. As noted below, we do recognize the need for some type of interface between the federal government and the state government, but whether such an interface arrangement depends upon the designation of a fifth management system is uncertain.

FEDERAL-STATE CLASSIFICATION ENTITY

The idea of an entity to serve as a facilitator between federal and state offices, agencies and personnel is certainly one of the alternatives for providing for land classification. The exact nature of such an entity is a matter which we feel deserves detailed and searching study, especially if it is visualized that this entity will have actual authority to classify and reclassify lands. Experiences to date with the Federal Field Committee and the Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission demonstrate both the values which can be realized and the hazards which exist in such arrangements.

Many questions arise: What are the alternatives? Should it be an advisory body, or actually possess power to classify lands, both state and federal? What types of lands should be placed within its classification authority? Should it have part-time members, or full-time, fully-paid members of equal stature? Who would select its members, and what criteria would be set? Should members serve regular terms or serve at the pleasure of the appointing official?

FORESTRY

The issue of forestry within the interior forests of Alaska has been fairly extensively explored within the Resources for the Future study by Krutilla and

Drubaker. In essence, we oppose designation of any new National Forests within interior Alaska. We recognize that there has been and will continue to be some commercial utilization of interior forests for local use. However, we do not feel that such utilization provides a reason for increasing the presence of the U.S. Forest Service in Alaska. Experience in Southeastern Alaska has demonstrated that the U.S.F.S. is a predominantly single-use agency operating under a multiple-use banner; timber cutting has been the major activity funded, with only passing attention to the other aspects of multiple use, such as watershed management, fisheries protection, recreation, wilderness protection, etc.

Management of interior forests can be carried out by the state on state lands, and by BLM on public domain lands as it has in the past. Research projects by U.S.F.S. research laboratories have been operating on these kinds of lands in Alaska for many years.

The Alaska Coalition appreciates the opportunity for the type of discussion of issues which is presented by this meeting with Governor Hammond, Rep. Young, and Senators Cravel and Stevens. However, we want to suggest that the lands which are under discussion are designated as 'national interest' lands, and they will properly receive national consideration within the Congress of the U.S. We look forward to being a part of the on-going legislative process, and hope to bring our Alaskan perspectives to this important and crucial decision-making setting.

ANCHORAGE, ALASKA

FEB. 15, 1977

THE ALASKA WILDLIFE FEDERATION
AND SPORTSMEN'S COUNCIL*

POSITION STATEMENT** ON THE D-2 LANDS OF ANCSA

The Council has on record commented on the EIS prepared by the agencies proposing D-2 withdrawals. The following recommendations are presented for consideration in D-2 legislation.

1. Public Input Necessary On Specific Areas

The magnitude and diversity of the D-2 proposals precludes knowledgeable input on all areas from but few citizens. Accordingly, the Council prefers separate legislation for each proposal and thus insure the people's wish and contribution to the separate entity without confusing the whole of agency proposals. Legislation should provide, for each proposal, the objectives and multiple or singular uses or combinations of uses.

Legislation should avoid the deficiencies, in existing Executive orders, in providing objective guidelines for federal administrators without the ultimate bureaucratic decision. Omnibus bills tend to be less specific and complicate legislative processes for both the Congress and the people. All proposals should be accompanied by cost estimates for administration.

2. Fish and Game Responsibility

Legislation should recognize the State's responsibility for managing the fish and wildlife resources on D-1, D-2 and public domain.

Recent federal statutes have continued to erode the State's responsibility, i.e. Marine Manual, 200 Mile Limit, Endangered Species.

3. Wilderness Classification

Legislation should not be confounded by Wilderness classification.

Legislation should follow the precedent of the Wilderness Act, giving the agency ten years to give Congress its recommendation on what areas are to be included in wilderness classification. Present knowledge of minerals, mode of travel, and past and potential use does not permit a reasonable classification at this time.

4. Dual Agency Control

Legislation should avoid dual agency control, a monster we should leave to Loch Ness.

Exchange of expertise between federal and state agencies, if required by statute, may better serve the people and avoid duplication of technical services.

5. National Forests and Refuges

The Council supports, in general, the proposals for National Forests and National Refuges with multiple use.

We are reserving comment on boundaries and the specific wording, in legislation, with respect to objectives and use. The U. S. Forest Service should manage for wildlife on lands primarily suited to wildlife, and U. S. Fish & Wildlife Service should manage for forests on lands primarily suited for forest use.

6. Minerals, Oil and Metal, Exploration and Development

Given agency authority to control and monitor, consistent with the objectives of a given area, mineral exploration and development should be permitted on all D-2 lands with the exception of portions of monuments and parks and critical fish and wildlife habitat.

The public concern and existing environmental statutes will preclude most of the past mistakes from mineral exploration and development. The need for strategic minerals, mining industry, and energy resources will ultimately dictate these uses. Serious objection to recent BLM mining regulations indicate a need for more reasonable control of mining.

7. National Park Proliferation

The Council has a record of support for National Parks in Alaska and has long supported the need for Congressional mandates to replace Executive orders. The Council is disturbed over the magnitude and inadequate justification of the National Park Service proposals which include vast areas of ordinary landscape without unique features of national significance in flora, fauna, scenery, archaeology, geology or history. These "acre happy" proposals, if accepted by Congress, will unnecessarily exclude many other potential uses.

Of particular concern are the large additions to McKinley and Katmai and the Wrangell-St. Elias and Arctic Parks. The Council would support reasonable additions to the Park system, though not yet justified, and providing the creative legislation specifies objectives and uses.

The Council considers the term "Preserve", used by the "Conservation Coalition" (Sierra Club, Conservation Society, etc.), as a NPS ruse for a holding pattern before landing a park. The EIS by the NPS used a suggestion to permit "subsistence hunting" as a ruse for public support. Preserves, if created, should be managed by an agency (BLM, FWS, FS) other than NPS. The term "subsistence hunting/fishing" is inconsistent, constitutionally and definitively, and should not be used in legislation.

The NPS fishery management is notoriously poor. The Park proposals include important river systems where the anadromous and resident fisheries are the most important singular use not to be subverted to other priority uses.

8. BLM Organic Act

The new BLM Organic Act may now prompt suggestions for retention of all D-2 lands under BLM. We consider this an appropriate potential for areas of controversy, such as the NPS proposals. The Council, however, supports the concept of National Parks, forests, refuges, and scenic rivers being managed by the respective bureaus and not run the hazard of single agency control. Legislation should also consider lands declassified from D-2 to D-1 and provide guidelines for the BLM.

9. Governor Hammond's Comans

The Council supports the concept of Governor Hammond's comans but believes it a compromise defensive position and seriously doubts that it will satisfy the interests of people and the members of Congress who were the D-2 genesis.

Controversial areas, where there exists a complicated mix of Federal, State and Native selection lands and where the need exists for similar management, "Comans" may be appropriate. ANCSA conflicts with the Statehood Act in land selection and the D-2 provision restricts Native selection. The State, Native and community needs should be more carefully identified before classification of D-2. "Preserve and protect" is an omnibus phrase implying lands outside of national dedications are of no concern.

10. Wild and Scenic Rivers

Except for disturbance by placer mining, most Alaskan rivers qualify for wild and scenic classification. The existing proposals are deficient in recognition of (1) irregular, ill defined boundaries, (2) valid existing claims, (3) managerial problems and costs, (4) conflicts with corridors for transmission and transport, (5) necessary fishery management, and (6) use for trapping, hunting, fishing, and use of power vehicles.

Urban C. Nelson, Executive Director
by approval of the
Executive Committee of the Alaska
Wildlife Federation & Sportsmen's
Council

February 9, 1977

* The Council represents sportsmen groups in Anchorage, Fairbanks, College, Cordova, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Sitka and Palmer.

**This statement has also been approved by the Fairbanks Coalition of Outdoorsmen including snowmobilers, Chena River Sportsmen, trappers, Tanana Valley Sportsmen's Association, Interior Wildlife Association, and outboarders.

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

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEATTLE 98742



10 FEB 1977

Honorable Mike Gravel
United States Senator
P. O. Box 2283
Anchorage, Alaska 99510

Dear Senator Gravel

This is in response to your request of January 11, 1977 for the Department of Defense position on the proposed d-2 land withdrawal.

The basic position of the military in Alaska at this time is substantially the same as previously developed after initial review of the Department of Interior proposal in 1973. The military departments in Alaska have no objection to the d-2 land withdrawal proposals as long as there is no resultant adverse effect upon military training or operating areas in Alaska now in use or proposed to be used in the future.

Certain current activities by the military which could be affected by the d-2 land proposals include such operations as the annual resupply of Air Force installations by sealift barge and commercial barge by coastal and inland waterways, operation of military-controlled aircraft below 1000 feet above ground level when required for emergency or rescue operation and for FAA-approved low-level training routes and military ground maneuver rights.

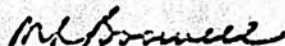
Additionally, in those instances where a proposed withdrawal affects an area in which the Corps of Engineers has been authorized to perform a civil works study, those withdrawals should be deferred until the study is complete. Currently, there are several ongoing studies which may be affected by the proposed withdrawals; such as, those involving the Upper Susitna River, Copper River, and Yukon River, all of which have tremendous hydroelectric potential. Any withdrawal should provide for ingress and egress to present and potential hydroelectric sites together with easements and rights-of-way for transmission of power.

The protection of the military operation and training interests can, of course, be assured by incorporation of specific safeguards into the withdrawal legislation. Alternatively, the Department of Interior may provide protection from negative impact on military operations by appropriate regulatory provisions.

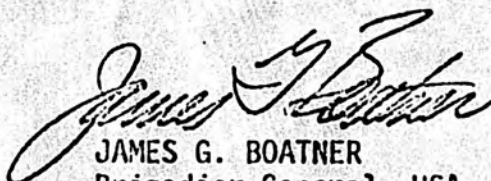
A few military reservations and some of the identified potential water resource development areas located within the proposed withdrawals are set forth in Attachment 1.

Similar letters have been forwarded to Governor Hammond, Senator Stevens, and Mr. Young.

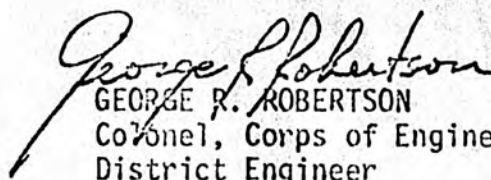
Sincerely



M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander, AAC



JAMES G. BOATNER
Brigadier General, USA
Commander
172 Inf Bde (AK)



GEORGE R. ROBERTSON
Colonel, Corps of Engineers
District Engineer

1 Atch
Examples of Military Lands and
Civil Works Affected by d-2
Land Withdrawals

**EXAMPLES OF MILITARY LANDS AND CIVIL WORKS
AFFECTED BY d-2 LAND WITHDRAWALS**

1. The following Air Force lands in Alaska are within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

a. Cape Romanzof Air Force Station, within the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge

b. Big Mountain Radio Relay Site, within the Iliamna National Resource Range

c. Tatalina Air Force Station, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest

d. Cape Newenham Air Force Station, within Togiak National Wildlife Refuge

e. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2, in Katmai National Park

f. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex, in Porcupine National Forest

g. Cape Lisburne Air Force Station, within the Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge

2. The following Air Force real estate is located in the ecology zone:

a. The Seward Recreational Annex is within the ecology zone of the Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords National Monument.

b. Fort Yukon Air Force Station and Porcupine Recreational Annex are located within the ecology zone of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge as well as the Porcupine National Forest.

c. Naknek Recreation Annex No. 1 and Naknek Recreation Annex No. 2 are located within the ecology zone of the Iliamna National Resource Range.

3. The following potential hydroelectric development projects are partially or totally within the proposed boundaries of the currently recommended d-2 withdrawals:

- a. Forty Mile, within the Fortymile National Wild River.
 - b. Holy Cross, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest and the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge
 - c. Ruby, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.
 - d. Crooked Creek, within the Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest.
 - e. Naknek, within the Katmai National Park.
 - f. Dubli, within the Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge.
 - g. Ingersol, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.
 - h. Crescent Lake, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.
 - i. Lake Iliamna, within the Iliamna National Resources Range.
 - j. Rampart, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.
 - k. Agashashok, within the Cape Krusenstern National Monument and the Noatak National Arctic Range.
 - l. Tuksuk, within the Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve.
 - m. Tazimina, within the Iliamna National Resources Range and the Lake Clark National Park.
 - n. Wood Canyon, within the Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.
 - o. Yukon Taiya, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.
 - p. Woodchopper, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge, the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and the Porcupine National Forest.
 - q. Porcupine, within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge and the Porcupine National Forest.
 - r. Chakachamna, within the Lake Clark National Park.
4. There are no Army real estate interests involved.

DRAFT

FROM: Commander, 17th Coast Guard District 11 February 1977

TO: Commander, Alaskan Air Command

Subject: Possible Future Impact Upon Alaska d-2 Lands

1. Waterborne traffic to and into the Arctic Ocean can be expected to increase with continued development of the North Slope of Alaska. Alaska coastal waters north of the Seward Peninsula are the only U. S. waters not provided with LORAN sea navigation signals.
2. If the LORAN sea navigation system is implemented for the Arctic Ocean, the following will be required. A master station located west of Fairbanks, possibly near Tanana, will require 320 acres for the transmitting antenna field to be manned by approximately 15 personnel. In addition to the master station, two or three remote stations will be required to be located along the North Slope coast. Propagation characteristics of different sites will dictate the location of these stations. They will also require 320 acres each and they will be unmanned.
3. Conceptual plans have not been formulated. Actual implementation of this system will depend upon the development of Alaska's North Slope.

s/P. A. Yost
t/P. A. YOST
Captain, U. S. Coast Guard
Acting District Commander

DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE
HEADQUARTERS ALASKAN AIR COMMAND
APO SEATTLE 98742



15 Feb 77

Honorable Ted Stevens
United States Senator
Room 211, Federal Building
605 West Fourth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Senator Stevens

At the request of Rear Admiral John B. Hayes, Commander, Seventeenth Coast Guard District, the attached letter is provided concerning the possible impact on the Coast Guard of the upcoming action on the "d-2" lands.

While the position presented herein by the Coast Guard might appropriately be expressed by the Department of Transportation, it appears that this transmittal of the communication by the Uniformed Services is proper at this time.

Sincerely

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "M. L. Boswell", is written below the word "Sincerely".

M. L. BOSWELL
Lieutenant General, USAF
Commander

1 Atch
Ltr to Comdr, AAC from
Comdr, 17th Coast Guard
District, 11 Feb 77



CATEGORY-1

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD BE COMPLETELY
ELIMINATED.

Data compiled from 1969 Federal Power Commission study & DES's

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>KWH x 10⁶</u>
23	Forty Mile	7.3
6	Holy Cross	12,300
11	Ruby	6,400
24	Crooked Creek	9,400
30	Naknek	473
7	Dubli	1,070
28	Ingersol	630
31	Crescent Lake	179
29	Kukaklek	232
26	Lake Iliamna	1,370
20	Rampart	<u>34,200</u>
	TOTAL 11 Sites for	66,977

% of FPC listed Firm Energy

$$\frac{66,977}{171,840} = 39.0\%$$

CATEGORY-2

IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH THE FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE TO BE RE-SCOPED

NOTE: As limited study has been accomplished on below list projects, future detailed study may find some incompatible with land withdrawals and eliminated as hydropower potential.

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>KWH x 10⁶</u>
1	Agashashok	820
5	Tuksuk	289
27	Tazimina	224
53	Wood Canyon	21,900
76	Yukon Taiya	21,000 ✓
22	Wood Chopper	14,200
21	Porcupine	2,320
32	Chakachamna	<u>1,600</u>
TOTAL 8 Sites		62,353

% of FPC listed Firm Energy

$$\frac{62,353}{171,840} = 36.3\%$$

CATEGORY-3

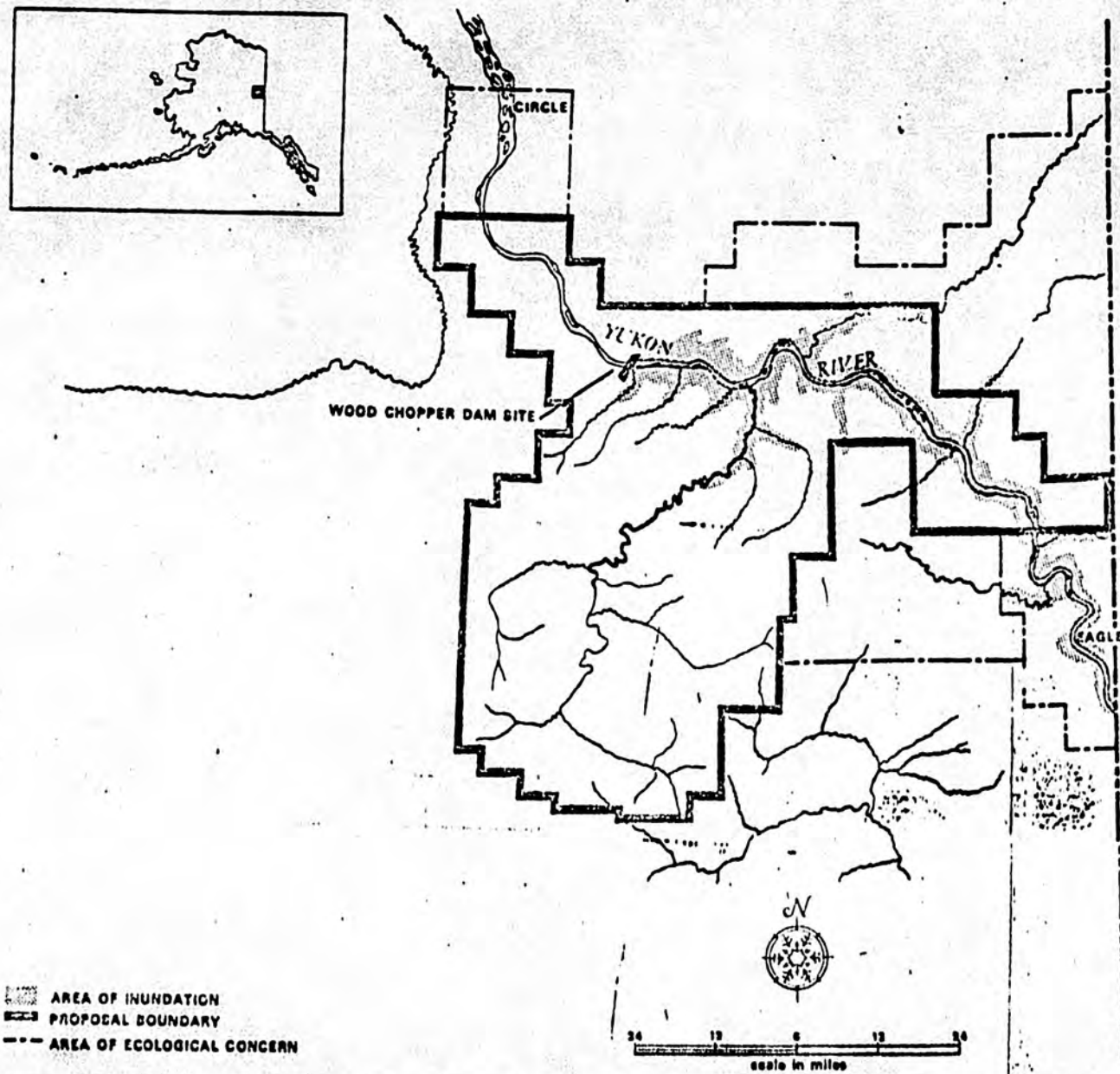
IF PROPOSAL GOES THROUGH, FOLLOWING PROJECTS WOULD HAVE DOWNSTREAM EFFECTS

	<u>SITE</u>	<u>KWH x 10⁶</u>
8	Hughes	482
9	Kanutu	<u>1,612</u>
	TOTAL 2 Sites	2,094

% of FPC listed Firm Energy

$$\frac{2,094}{171,840} = 1.2\%$$

MAP 17. PROPOSED WOODCHOPPER DAM SITE.



POTENTIAL HYDROPOWER AFFECTED IN DES'S
SHOWING
FPC HYDROELECTRIC POTENTIALS
DATED
1969

DES 73-87	CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT (1) Agashashok
DES 73-83	MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-86	HARDING ICEFIELD-KENAI FJORDS NATIONAL MONUMENT No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-84	KATMAI NATIONAL PARK (30) Naknek
DES 73-91	GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK No effect on viable sites.
DES 73-93	CHUKCHI-IMURUK NATIONAL RESERVE (5) Tuksuk
DES 73-92	YUKON-CHARLEY NATIONAL RIVERS (22) Wood Chopper (20) Rampart
DES 73-89	LAKE CLARK NATIONAL PARK (27) Tazimina (28) Ingersol (31) Crescent Lake (32) Chakachemana
DES 73-90	WRANGELL-ST ELIAS NATIONAL PARK (53) Wood Canyon
DES 73-101	YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-99	SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-95	ARCTIC NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal
DES 73-97	KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE (6) Holy Cross (7) Dulbi
DES 73-100	TOGIAK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-102

YUKON FLATS NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

- (21) Porcupine
- (22) Woodchopper
- (76) Yukon-Taiya
- (20) Rampart

DES 73-96

ILIAMNA NATIONAL RESOURCES RANGE

- (26) Lake Iliamna
- (27) Tazimina
- (28) Ingersol (Lackbuna Lake)
- (29) Kukaklek

DES 73-98

NOATAK NATIONAL ARCTIC RANGE (NOATAK NATIONAL ECOLOGICAL RANGE)

Three potential hydro-electric sites--one name given

- (1) Agashashok

DES 73-109

FORTY MILE NATIONAL WILD RIVER

- (23) Fortymile

DES 73-110

UNALAKLEET NATIONAL WILD RIVER

No listed sites affected by main proposal

DES 73-103

PORCUPINE NATIONAL FOREST

- (20) Rampart
- (21) Porcupine
- (22) Woodchopper
- (76) Yukon-Taiya

DES 73-105

YUKON KUSKOKWIM NATIONAL FOREST

- (6) Holy Cross
- (11) Ruby
- (24) Crooked Creek

SUMMARY

Twenty-one (21) listed FPC sites affected of listed 76 total for state of Alaska. Affects--Yukon River, Kuskokwim River, Naknek River, Noatak River, Porcupine River, and others.

LEGEND

() Denotes FPC site number

ALASKA'S NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS (4-2)

a summary of current congressional proposals



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

PREFACE

The Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska is charged with providing adult non-credit educational opportunities across the State. One of the areas in which we provide these educational opportunities is in the natural resource and land use area. Awareness is one of the stages of education, and this publication attempts to provide the basic information relative to current proposals, land status and known resource information so that Alaskan's and others can form their opinions on the d-2 land issue, as it relates to their interest in Alaskan lands.

ALAN C. EPPS
Natural Resource and
Land Use Planning Specialist

The Cooperative Extension Service as a part of the University of Alaska conducts educational programs in agriculture, natural resources, human resources (including home economics and youth), and community resource development. Extension information and programs are available to all citizens throughout the state, regardless of race, color, or national origin.

Issued in furtherance of Cooperative Extension work, acts of May 8 and June 30, 1914, in cooperation with the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Dr. James W. Matthews, Director, Cooperative Extension Service, University of Alaska.

ALASKA'S NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS (d-2)

A Summary of Current Congressional Proposals

Enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act on December 18, 1971, set in motion a land distribution process which, in conjunction with the Alaska Statehood Act of January 3, 1959, will have significant impact on all Alaskans and the Nation, from a social, cultural, environmental, resource and economic standpoint. The magnitude of scale and the urgency for decision making which ANCSA established has been and will continue to be of concern to those involved directly or indirectly in bringing the Acts to their conclusion.

The intent of this paper is to provide an abbreviated written and visual analysis of various proposals introduced or to be introduced in Congress which deal with one section of ANCSA, section 17(d)(2) which states:

The Secretary, acting under authority provided for in existing law, is directed to withdraw from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws, and from selection under the Alaska Statehood Act, and from selection by Regional Corporations pursuant to section 11, up to, but not to exceed, eighty million acres of unreserved public lands in the State of Alaska, including previously classified lands, which the Secretary deems are suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems: Provided, That such withdrawals shall not affect the authority of the State and the Regional and Village Corporations to make selections and obtain patents within the areas withdrawn pursuant to section 11.

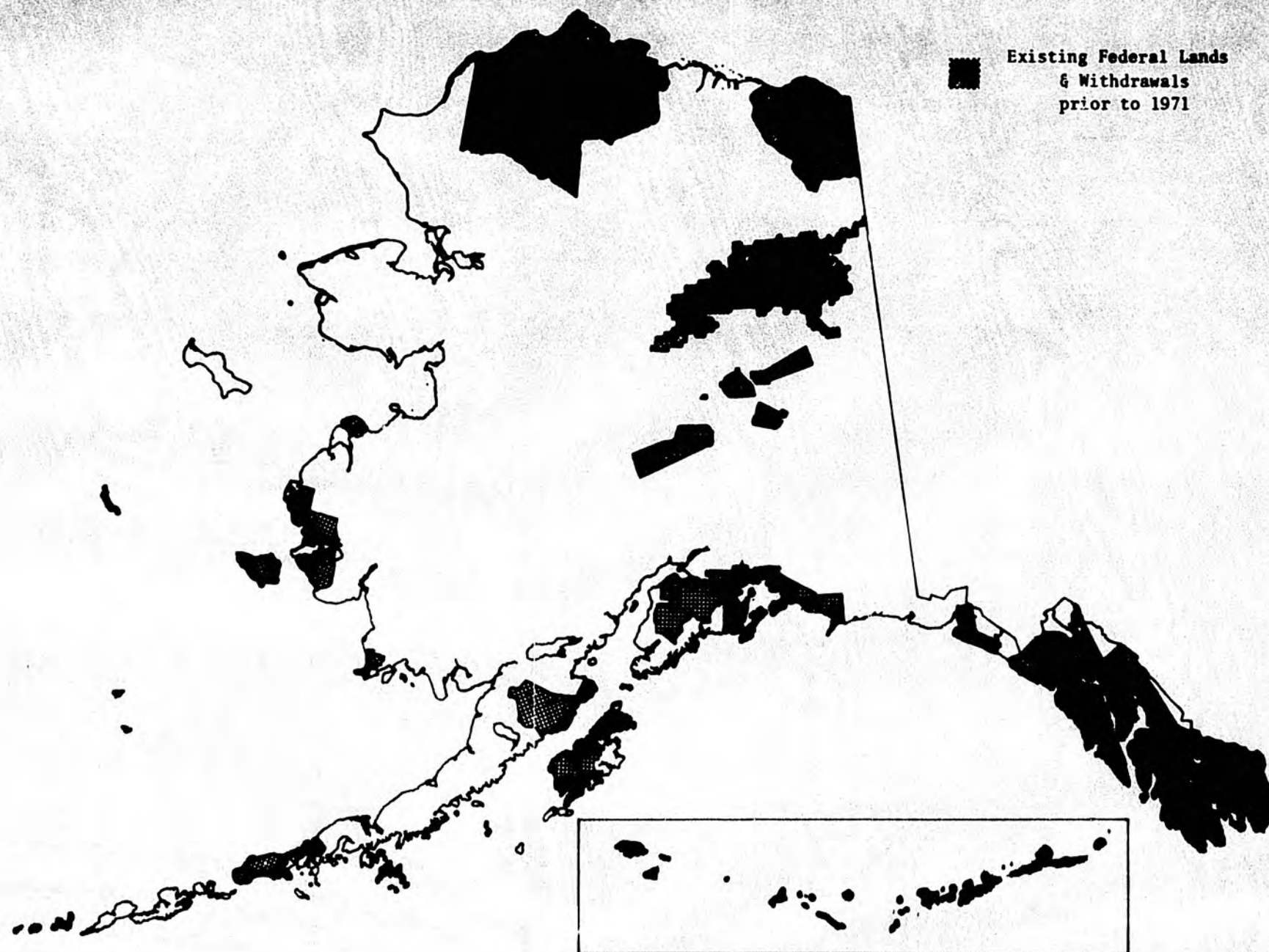
The lands withdrawn under this section have become known as d-2 lands. The 80 million acre directive to the Secretary of Interior in no way sets a maximum or a minimum limit on the number of acres eventually to be classified as National Interest Lands within the four (or more) systems.

Other land management issues related to overall resource management within the State are dealt with by most of the proposals and they are discussed. A map of Alaskan Native Village selections plus some regional selections is provided along with a map showing the status of the State's selections as of December, 1974. These maps plus the various proposal maps allow one to compare various land ownership and management patterns which could materialize following Congressional action(s) on the D-2 question.

Major resources contained within the State of Alaska are also depicted on maps. These resource maps allow one to compare various land status possibilities and their inherent management philosophies (per unit and proposal) with the various resources, and thereby allow one to draw conclusions as to their probable impact.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act established a five year period from the time of the Secretary of Interior's recommendation during which time Congress would act on the d-2 land question. This period will be up on December 18, 1978, but Congress has the option of extending this deadline if they so choose.

References used in developing the maps and narratives on the following pages included: A memorandum of September 3, 1975, to the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, from Steve Silver, legal assistant, reviewed by John W. Katz, counsel dealing with "Comparative Analysis of Pending d-2 Bills"; U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management's October 1974, "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor System in Alaska - A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis"; the various (d)(2) congressional bills and materials provided by their authors; State and Native lands selection maps provided by the LUP commission; the "Land Status Map" of Alaska, U.S. Department of Interior, BLM; The Alaska Statehood Act; and The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act.



MAJOR FEDERAL WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA

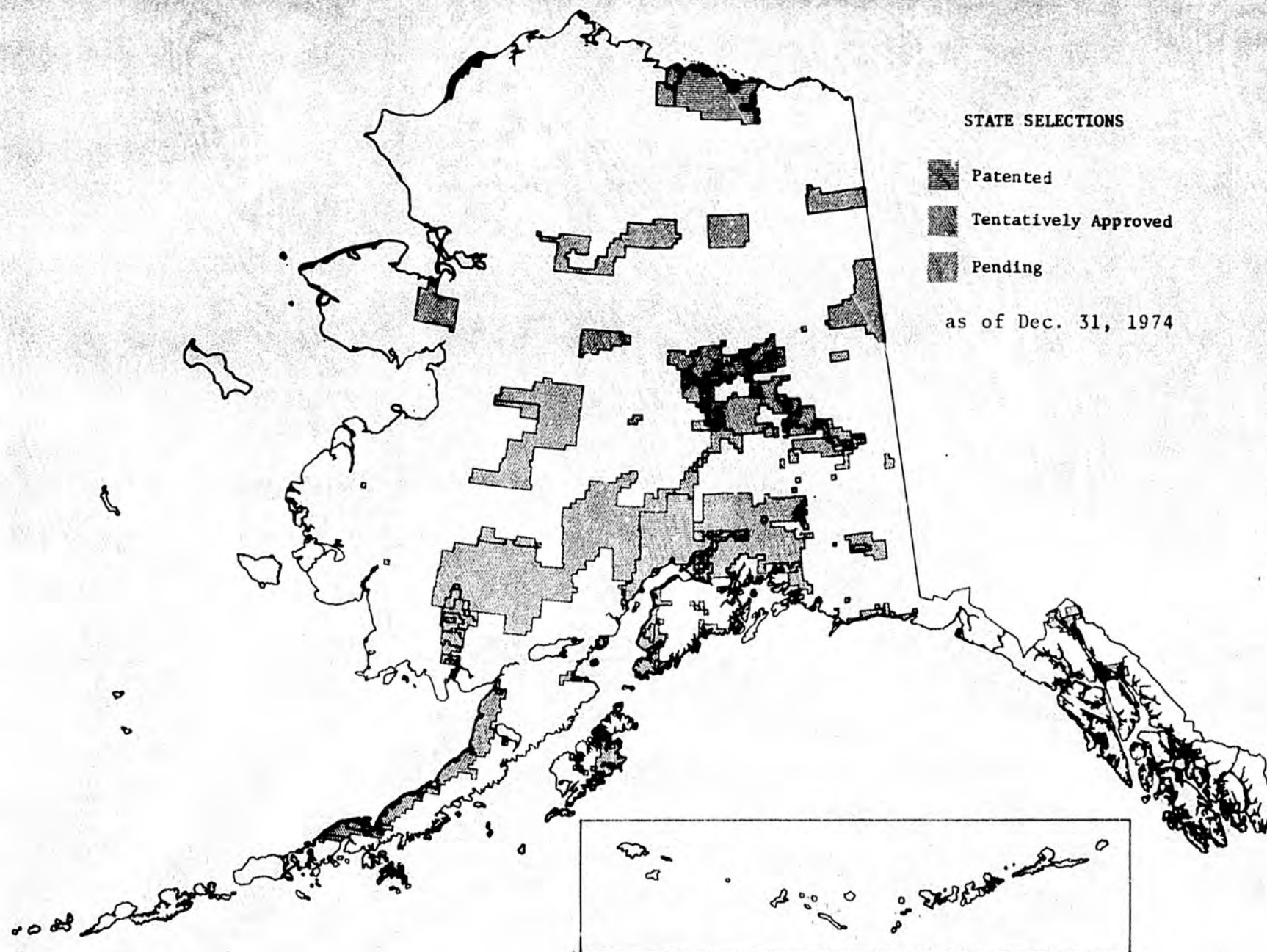
EXISTING FEDERAL WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA

(Prior to the Alaska Native Claims
Settlement Act)

Prior to the enactment of ANCSA, 84.446 million acres or 23.1% of Alaska had been withdrawn for various uses within the Federal Government. A number of these withdrawals are in changing management status. The 23 million acre Naval Petroleum Reserve #4 has just recently been subject to congressional action transferring management authority from the U.S. Navy to the Department of Interior. The 12.6 million acre Rampart Hydro-Electric Project withdrawal has never been able to gain the necessary impetus to become a reality to date, and many policy makers feel it never will.

With these changing land management statuses in mind, the following table shows the acreages of Federal lands in Alaska prior to ANCSA.

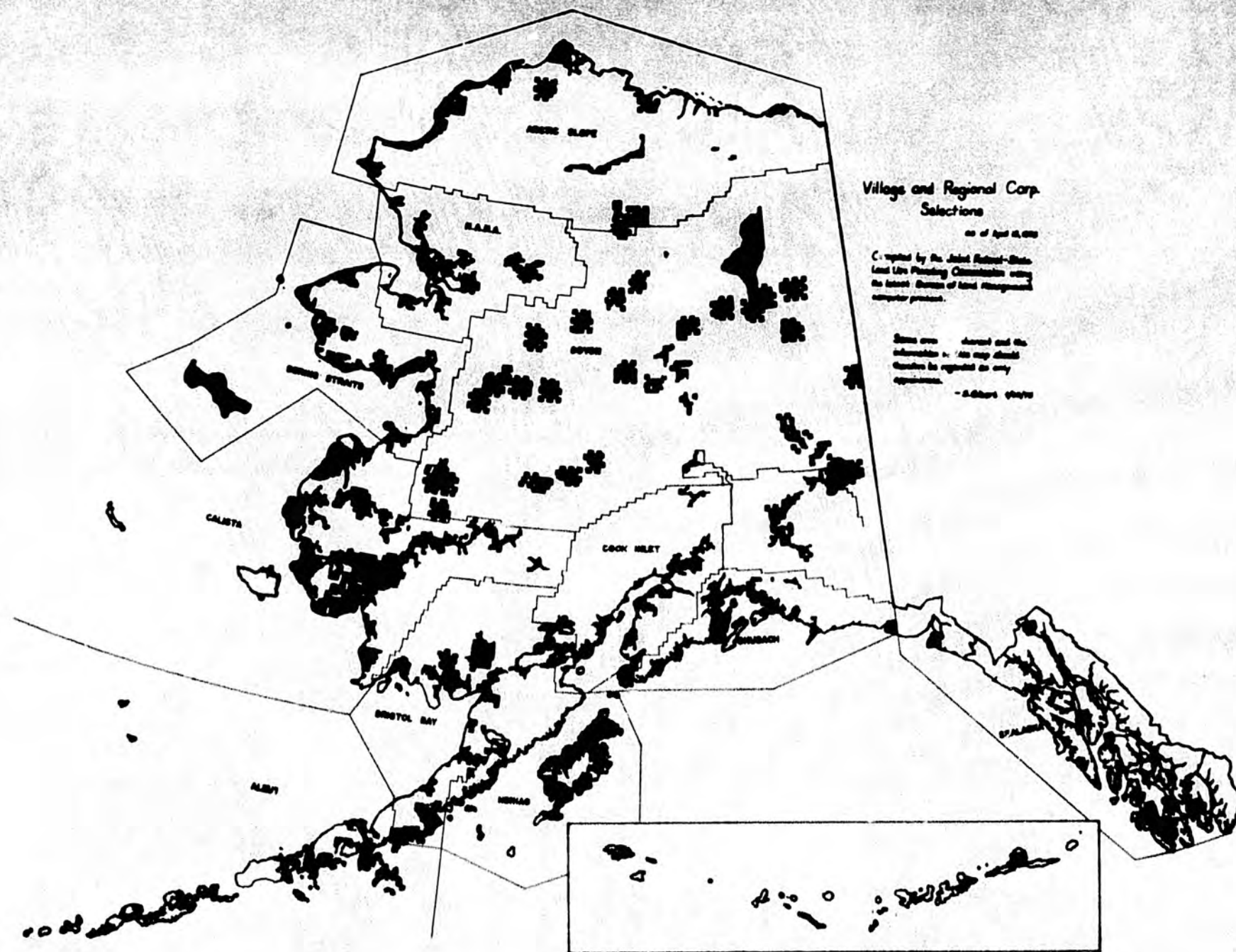
AGENCY	MILLIONS OF ACRES
U.S. Dept. of Interior	
Park Service	6.910
Fish & Wildlife Service	18.623
Subtotal	25.533
U.S. Dept. of Agriculture	
Forest Service	20.735
Subtotal	20.735
U.S. Dept. of Defense	
Naval Petroleum Reserve #4	22.948
Military Bases & Training Areas	2.572
Corps of Engineers (Civil Works-Rampart Power Project)	12.557
Subtotal	38.077
Other Miscellaneous Withdrawals	.101
Subtotal	.101
<u>TOTAL</u>	84.446



STATE LAND SELECTIONS
As of December 31, 1974

The Alaska Statehood Act granted Alaska the largest single Statehood grant (104.45 million acres) amounting to some 4.6% of the nation's total land area. To date 69.1 million acres or 66% of the State's entitlement has been selected but only 10 million acres of this are in outright State ownership. Assuming the State has the opportunity and exercises it, she will manage an area the size of California. The opportunity and the exercising of it, are, and will remain issues until congress acts on the d-2 lands question. Until this occurs the State will not know if in fact she will be allowed to select the full entitlement, and further, with the exception of the 10 million acres patented, the State will not know where her remaining lands will be located until Native lands are conveyed and the d-2 lands are acted upon.

Starting with just the 10 million acres patented, we can assume a large proportion of the private lands presently patented (some 2.9 million acres) to be contained therein. Thus the State manages some 7.5 million acres of State land at present. These lands are scattered across the state with the majority of them occurring in two locations, Prudhoe Bay and the Cook Inlet-Matanuska-Susitna region. The third major concentration of State lands occurs in the Tanana Valley but the tracts of patented land here are scattered. Other comparatively small tracts of patented land occur in the Bristol Bay, Copper River Valley, and around the major communities of Southeast Alaska.

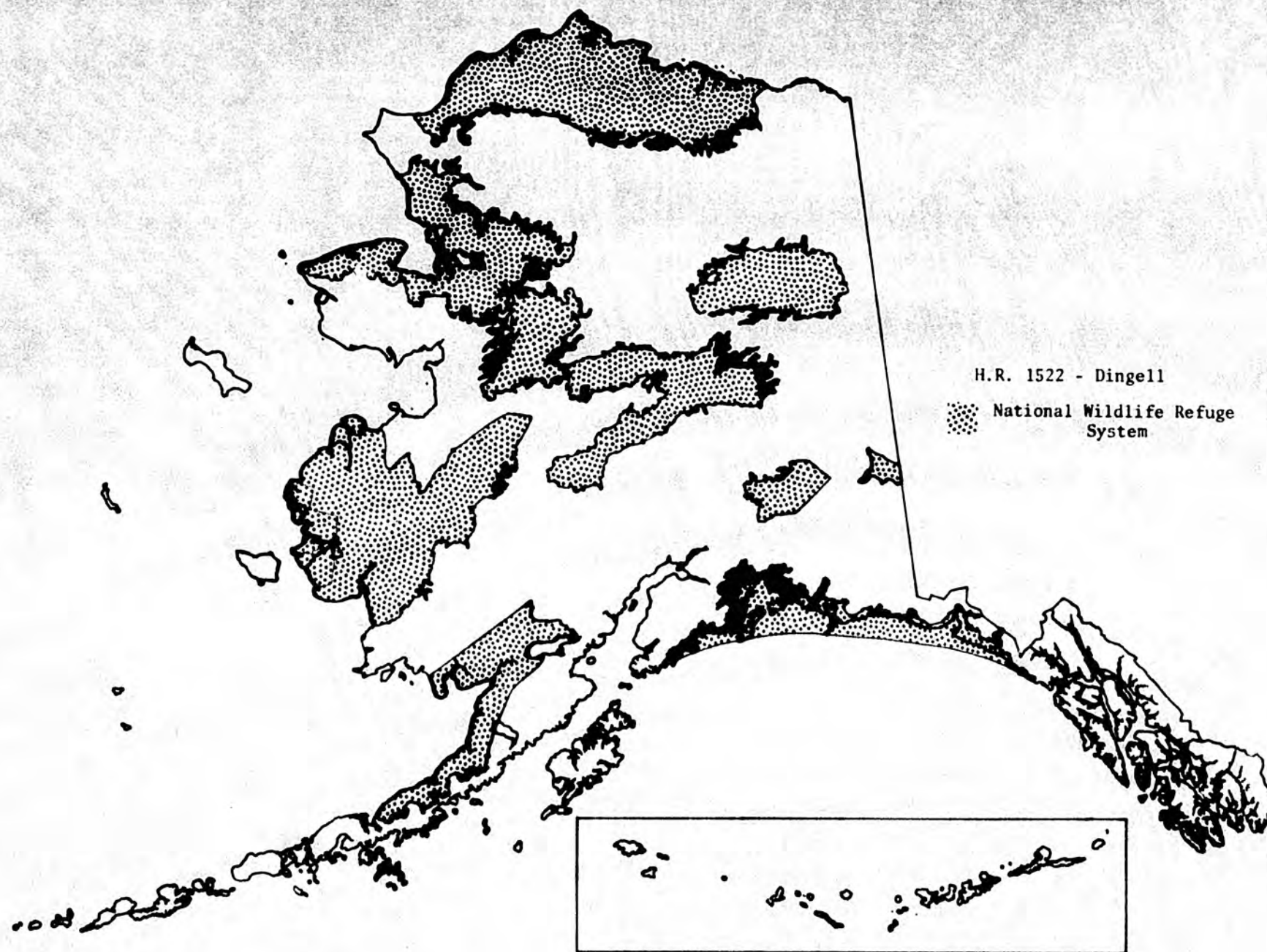


COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

ALASKA NATIVE SELECTIONS
(As of April 1975)

The Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act of December 18, 1971, was the U.S. Government's long avoided settlement of Alaska Native Land Claims which were first recognized when Alaska was purchased from Russia in 1867, and reaffirmed repeatedly thereafter. The act set in motion a complex procedure of land transfer from the Federal Government to the Alaskan Natives. Lands will be granted to village corporations and the twelve regional corporations totaling some 44 million acres. These lands will be in the private ownership of the various Alaska Native Corporations.

The enclosed map does not show all of the Alaska Native selections, but only those as of April 1975. ANCSA stipulated that the village corporations would make their selections by Dec. 18, 1974, followed a year later by the regional selections. Since this map was produced, the twelve regional corporations have completed their selections.



H.R. 1522 - Dingell

 National Wildlife Refuge
System

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

THE ALASKA REFUGES ACT
H.R. 1520

--Wilderness Review - Not mentioned.

--Cooperative Management - Not mentioned.

--Introduced by Representative Dingell (Mich.).

--Policy Statement - Protection of migratory fowl and other wildlife as well as fulfillment of international commitments (deals only with National Wildlife Refuge System).

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All refuge lands would be withdrawn. Section 6(b) does refer to valid existing mining claims.

--Sport Hunting & Subsistence Uses - Resident wildlife and fish would be under AF&G management with Endangered Species Conservation Act allowing Sec. of Interior to promulgate regulations.

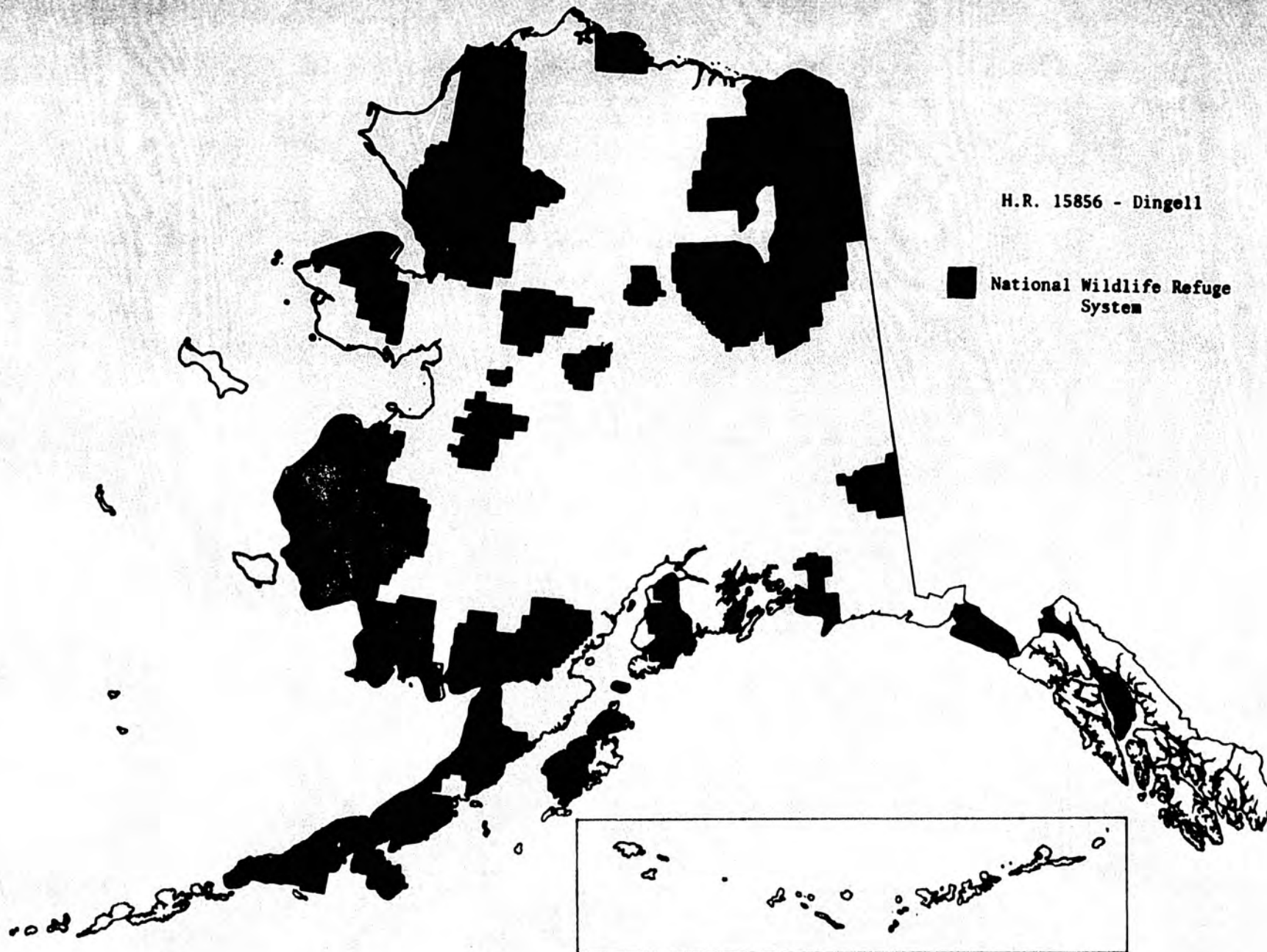
--Access - Land completely surrounded would have guaranteed access regulated by means customary in the past.

--Effect on ANCSA - Withdrawal of lands for refuges shall precede the selection of land by the state and Natives except for one township around each village within a refuge.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
Northslope Wildlife Refuge	14.72
Kotzebue Wildlife Refuge	7.68
Clarence Rhodes Refuge--extension	19.01
Bristol Bay Wildlife Refuge	5.89
Gulf of Alaska Wildlife Refuge	5.12
Koyukuk Wildlife Refuge	2.94
Yukon Flats Wildlife Refuge	3.71
Kuskokwim Wildlife Refuge	6.27
Gulkana Wildlife Refuge	2.24
Snag Creek Wildlife Refuge	.32
<u>TOTAL</u>	67.90

H.R. 15856 - Dingell

■ National Wildlife Refuge
System



THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
ORGANIC ACT OF 1975
H.R. 1522

--Introduced by Representative Dingell (Mich.).

--Policy Statement - To create wildlife reservations on federal land in Alaska for the protection of fish and wildlife of national and international significance, and provide for better coordination and management in the present National Wildlife Refuge System.

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are withdrawn from both types of mineral extraction, subject to valid existing rights.

--Sport Hunting - The bill prohibits sport hunting in any area of the refuge system except by expressed provision of law pursuant to regulations promulgated by the Sec. of Interior. Such regulations would use AF&G laws as a model whenever practical.

--Subsistence Use - The bill allows previously established subsistence uses to continue, but the Sec. of Interior may regulate by bag and seasonal limitations.

--Access - The Sec. of Interior is authorized to grant easements upon any unit in the system except for a National Wildlife Refuge or National Wildland (as described in "New Management Systems"); for transportation and utility uses if he finds such use to be compatible with the unit and no feasible alternative exists. Such an easement may not be granted without a public hearing, publishing of the proposal in the federal register, and tender of fair market value. A federal or local agency may be exempted from payment through other agreed upon means of compensation.

--Effect on ANCSA - Native selections will not be affected but lands withdrawn and not selected within the boundary of a refuge shall be incorporated into that refuge. Lands selected by or tentatively approved, but not patented to the State of Alaska, may be taken unilaterally for inclusion into a refuge but not without proper compensation in the form of approximately equal acreage.

--Wilderness Review - Within 10 years after the act's effect, the Sec. of Interior would make recommendations as to every roadless area of 5,000 contiguous acres or more, and roadless island within the Refuge System.

--Cooperative Management - Not mentioned except through coordination with other agencies.

1. The bill reorganizes the present national wildlife system into six categories: (1) National Wildlife Refuges, (2) National Wildlife Areas, (3) National Wildland, (4) National Waterfowl Protection Areas, (5) National Marine and Estuarine Areas, and (6) National Urban Wildlife Areas.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Refuge System	
Noatak Wildland	8.30
Utukok Wildland	7.50
Teshkepkuk Lake Wildland	1.80
Arctic Wildland	8.90
Yukon Flats Wildland	16.80
Seward Peninsula Wildland	2.90
Yukon Delta Wildland	6.40
Koyukuk Wildland	3.00
Kanuti Wildland	.80
Kaiyuh Wildland	.30
Nowitna Wildland	1.00
Innoko Wildland	3.40
Togiak Wildland	4.20
Lake Iliamna Wildland	2.80
Alaska Peninsula Wildland	3.00
Copper River Wildland	1.30
Admiralty Island Wildland	1.20
Afognak Wildland	.50
Yakutat Wildland	1.80
Kenai Wildland	.28
Miscellaneous Wildlands and Refuges (including Kodiak Wildland (440 acres); Aialik Wildlife Refuge (20,000 acres); Barren Islands Wildlife Refuge (10,000 acres); Shumagin Island Wildlife Refuge (11,000 acres); Chilkat Wildlife Refuge (50,000 acres); Cape Thompson Wildlife Refuge (5,000 acres); Cape Lisburne Wildlife Refuge (20,000 acres); Fairway Rock Wildlife Refuge (60 acres); and Sledge Island Wildlife Refuge (700 acres)).	.13
TOTAL	76.31