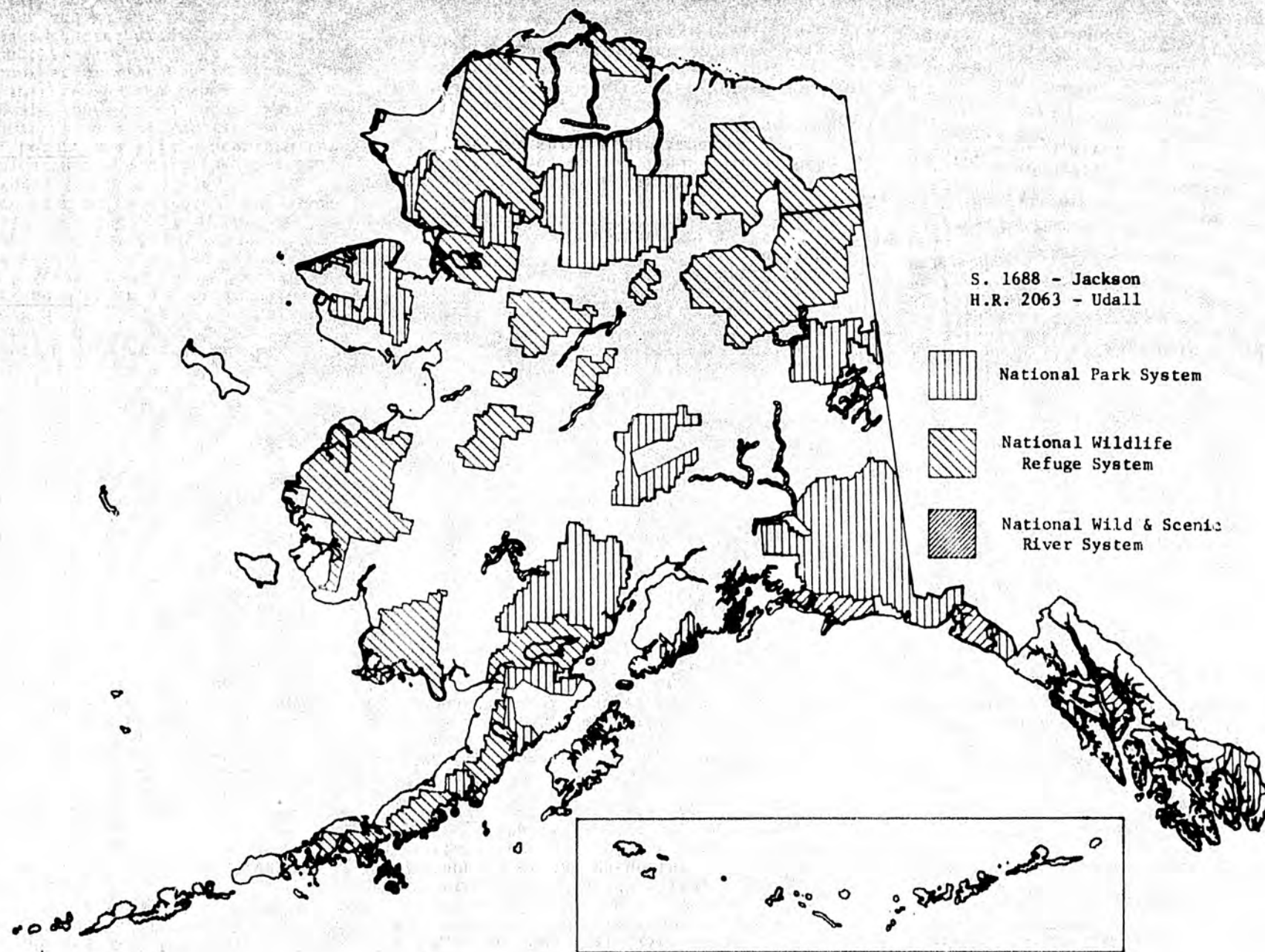


ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

705 SCOMM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78



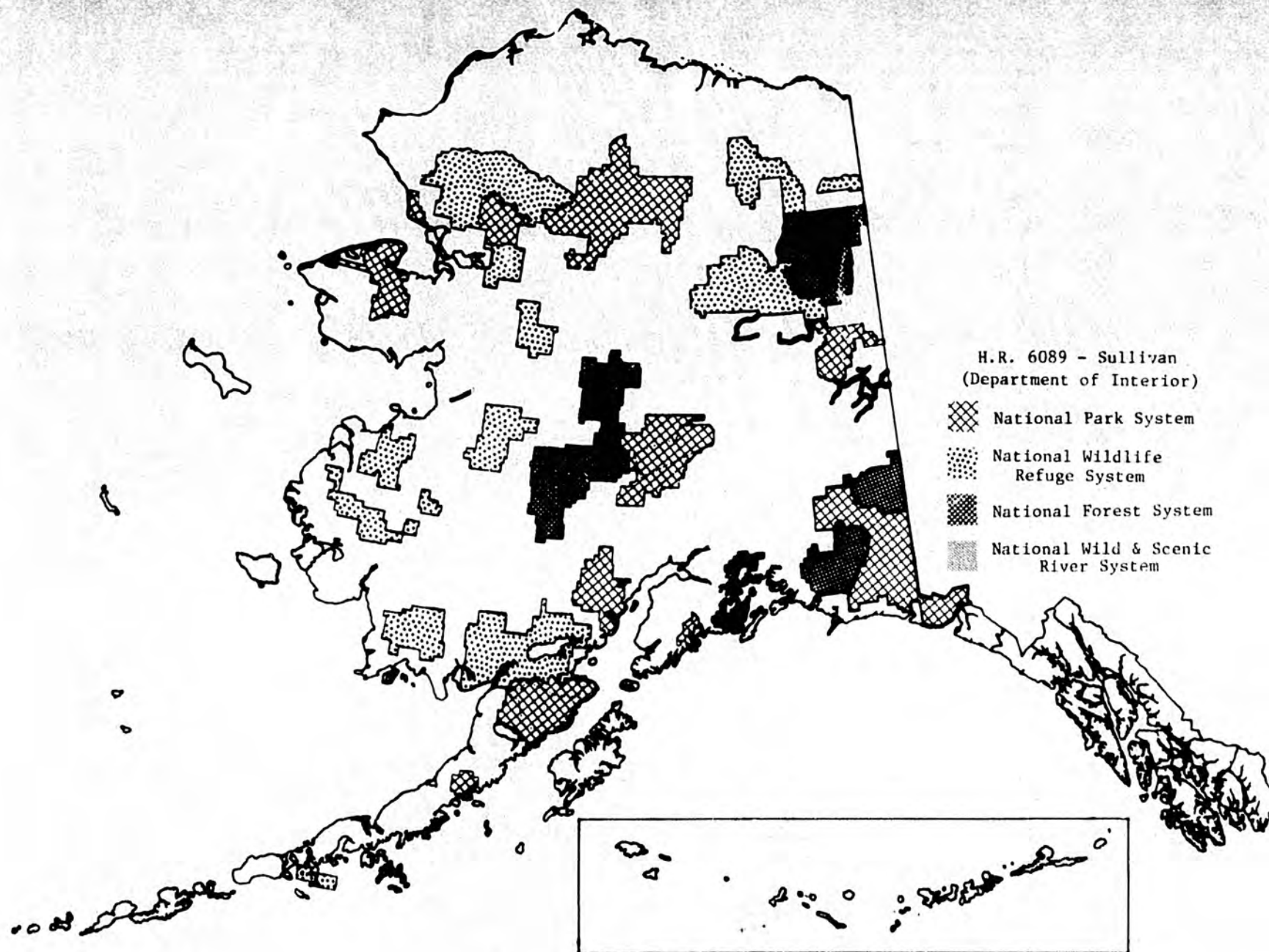
THE NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS
RESERVATIONS ACT
H.R. 2063 and S. 1688

--Introduced by Representative Udall (Ariz.) and Senator Jackson (Wash.).
--Policy Statement - To preserve certain federal wildlands and rivers in the State of Alaska for future generations. Policy goals include preservation of resident and nonresident wildlife species, arctic and sub-arctic ecosystems, and historic sites as well as the protection of archaeological and cultural values of indigenous peoples and the providing of wilderness recreational opportunities.
--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All areas established as National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, National Ecological Reserves and Wild and Scenic Rivers would be closed to all mining. In addition all lands withdrawn under Sections 11(a)(1) and (3) of ANCSA that are not selected by the Natives would be closed to all mining. (See Effect of ANCSA). Within National Forests mineral extracting would be allowed by the Sec. of Agriculture on a permit basis if he finds the minerals are sought for a critical national need, no suitable alternative exists, and the area would not be permanently impaired.
--Sport Hunting - Banned in National Parks and Monuments. National Refuges, Wild & Scenic Rivers and Ecological Reserves are open to sport hunting, subject to regulation by the Sec. of Interior, including designating zones closed to hunting. Forests are open and regulated by AF&G.
--Subsistence - Within the National Park, Refuge and Wild & Scenic River Systems the Sec. of Interior would designate zones where subsistence may be permitted wherever such activities are consistent with public safety, use and enjoyment, as well as establishing adequate control areas for scientific research and maintaining the area's biological productivity. Wherever he finds that biological productivity of

native species will not be impaired, he may permit hunting, fishing, and trapping, including subsistence purposes. He may also designate zones where no such activities shall be permitted. Forests - not mentioned. Section 9(c) of the Act defines "subsistence uses" as "hunting, fishing, trapping or the gathering of natural organic products of the land by which any person regularly derives a portion of diet, clothing, shelter, tools, or transportation."
--Access - Not mentioned.
--Effect on ANCSA - All lands withdrawn pursuant to Sections 11(a)(1) and (3) of ANCSA, which lie outside the boundaries of refuges but not selected by the Natives, would be reserved for 2 years by the Federal government. Within that 2-year period, the Secretary may add any of the reserved lands qualified for inclusion in the system, to the appropriate unit. All land within the exterior boundary of areas established by the bill which are subject to Native selection and not selected would be automatically incorporated upon relinquishment by the Natives. State land selected or tentatively approved but not patented may be added to any of the four national conservation units, but the Secretary may make available to the State other public acreage. Any land withdrawn by the United States for the 2-year period, and not added, shall be made available to the State.
--Wilderness Review - Within 10 years of the act's effect, the Secretaries of Agriculture and Interior would recommend any lands and waters established by the act within their respective jurisdictions which would be appropriate for designation as wilderness. Additionally, the Secretaries would allow no activities on the lands established by the act which would impair wilderness suitability prior to Congressional determination.
--Cooperative Management - National Ecological Reserves created within the National Park System are to be managed by the National Park Service with the advice of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Fish and Wildlife Service.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Kobuk Valley Monument	1.90
Gates of the Arctic Park	12.20
Mt. McKinley Park	4.20
Yukon-Charley Rivers Park	2.00
Lake Clark Park	5.80
Katmai Monument Extension	2.60
Wrangells Park	18.10
Cape Krusenstern Monument	.30
Aniakchak Caldera Monument	.70
Subtotal	47.80
National Ecological Reserves--Joint Management NPS/BSFGW	
Chukchi-Imuruk Ecological Reserve	4.00
Noatak Ecological Reserve	7.60
Kenai Fjords Ecological Reserve	.30
Subtotal	11.90
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Arctic Wildlife Range Extension	5.60
Yukon Flats Wildlife Range	12.30
Selawik Wildlife Range	2.10
Koyukuk Wildlife Range (5 units)	8.20
Yukon Delta Wildlife Range	
Extension	5.40
Togiak Wildlife Range (3 units)	3.00
Iliamna Wildlife Range	1.60
Alaska Peninsula Brown Bear Range	4.90
Coastal Wildlife Range (5 units)	.10
Subtotal	43.20
National Forest System	
Chugach Forest Additions (2 units)	.90
Tongass Forest Additions (2 units)	.70
Subtotal	1.60
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System¹	
Unalakleet Wild River	.05
Nowitna Wild River	.08
Birch Creek Wild River	.20
Fortymile Scenic River	.32
Delta Scenic River	.08
Gulkana Scenic River	.13
Tazlina Wild River	*
Nelchina Wild River	.04
Susitna Wild River	.17
Holitna Wild River	.10
Hoholitna Wild River	.13
Mulchatna Wild River	.10
Melozitna Wild River	.20
Subtotal	1.60
TOTAL	106.20

- In addition, 27 Wild and Scenic Rivers also proposed within Parks, Refuges, and Ecological Reserves.
- To be comprised of lands not selected by the Native village corporation.



THE ALASKA CONSERVATION ACT OF 1975
H.R. 6089, S. 1687 and H.R. 7900

--Introduced for the Administration by
Representatives Sullivan (Mo.) and
Haley (Fla.) and Senator Jackson (Wash.)

--Policy Statement - None is made ex-
cept in regard to Sec. of Interior's
recommendations pursuant to Sections
17(d)(1) & 17(d)(2) of ANSCA.

--Locatable Minerals -

- Parks - subject to valid existing
rights, all additions are withdrawn
from location.
- Refuges - same as above plus with-
drawn from entry patent and appro-
priation under mining laws.
- Forests - subject to Mining Law of
1872 except portions of wild and
scenic rivers within forest areas.
- Wild Rivers - appropriation under
mining laws is prohibited.

--Leasable Minerals

- Parks - bill prohibits extraction
of leasable minerals.
- Refuges - Mineral Leasing Act of
1920 applies but Sec. of Interior
may cancel any lease with 30 days
notice.
- Forests - Mineral Leasing Act of
1920 applies.
- Rivers - "Wild" rivers withdrawn,
"Scenic" and "Recreational" rivers
not withdrawn.

--Sport Hunting

- Parks - banned in many areas but
allowed in some with regulations
promulgated by Sec. of Interior in
consultation with AF&G. Within 10
yrs. and every 5 yrs. thereafter a
review of sport hunting in the parks
would be submitted to congress by
the Sec. of Interior.
- Refuges - Sec. of Interior would
regulate all species except resident
wildlife and fish which would be
regulated by AF&G.
- Forests - under AF&G.
- Rivers - Sec. of Interior could
promulgate zones for regulation.

--Subsistence Use

- Parks & Refuges - uses up to the
level in effect at the enactment
of the Settlement Act are allowed.
Sec. of Interior would promulgate
further regulations.
- Forests - regulated by AF&G.
- Rivers - regulated as it was prior
to rivers inclusion into the system.

--Access - Not addressed except across
Fortymile River for an asbestos deposit
potential development.

--Effect on ANCSA - Not mentioned.

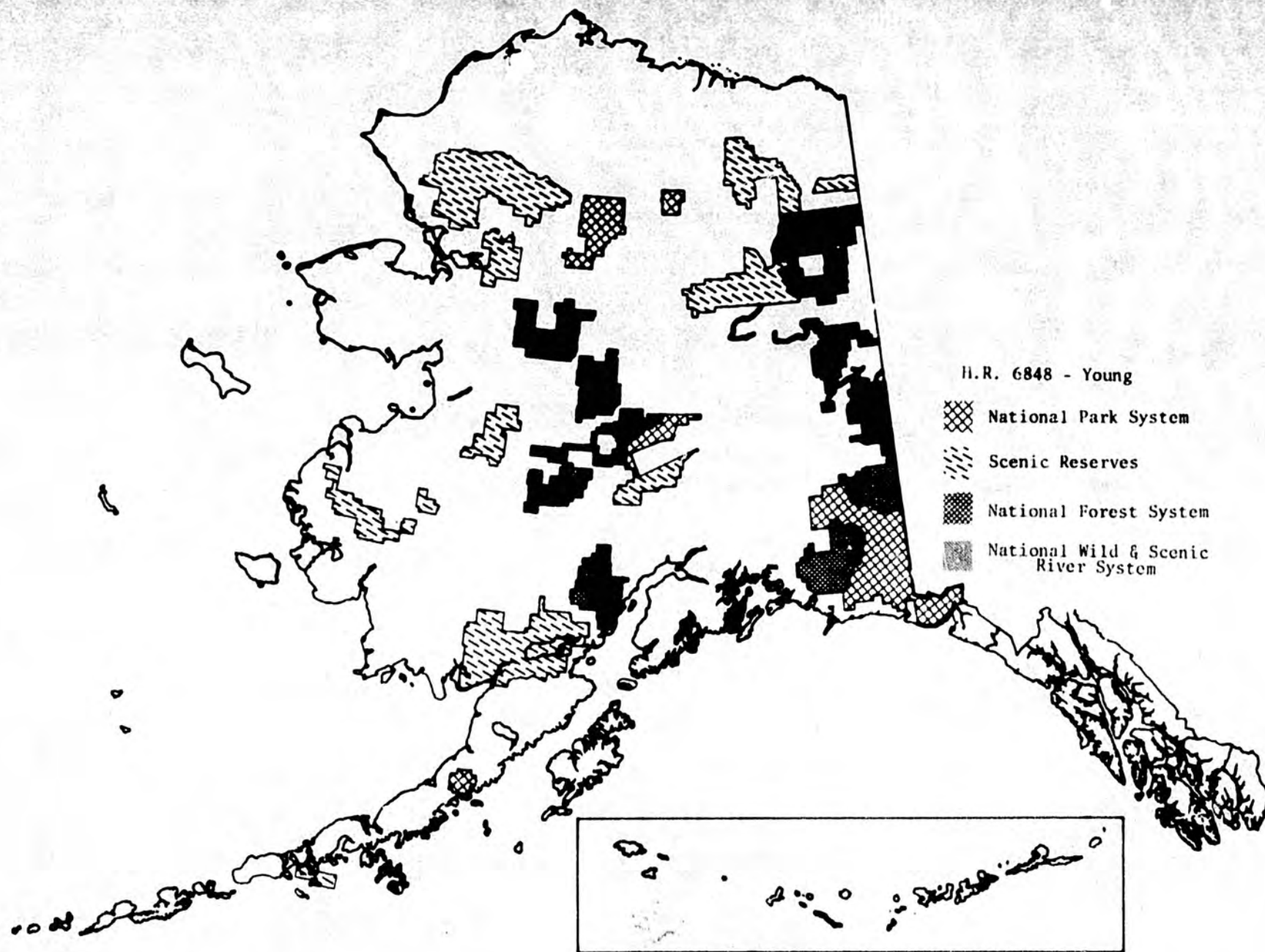
--Wilderness Review - Within 3 yrs.
Sec. of Interior would present recom-
mendations for any areas established
by the bill.

--Cooperative Management - Encouraged
on all units with an area adjacent to
Mt. McKinley Park designated for a
"Cooperative Planning and Management
Zone."

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Gates of the Arctic Park	8.36
Kobuk Valley Monument	1.85
Cape Krusenstern Monument	0.35
Aniakchak Caldera Monument	0.44
Katmai Park ¹	1.87
Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords Monument ²	0.30
Lake Clark Park	2.61
Mt. McKinley Park Additions	3.18
Wrangell-St. Elias Park	8.64
Yukon-Charley Rivers	1.97
Chukchi Imuruk Reserve ²	2.69
Subtotal	32.26
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Yukon Flats Wildlife Refuge	3.59
Arctic Wildlife Refuge Additions	3.76
Koyukuk Wildlife Refuge	4.43
Selawik Wildlife Refuge	1.40
Coastal Wildlife Refuge	0.07
Yukon Delta Wildlife Refuge	5.16
Togiak Wildlife Refuge	2.74
Noatak Arctic Range ³	7.59
Iliamna Resource Range ³	2.85
Subtotal	31.59
National Forest System	
Porcupine Forest	5.50
Yukon-Kuskokwim Forest	7.30
Wrangell Mountain Forest	5.50
Chugach Forest Additions	0.50
Subtotal	18.80
National Wild and Scenic River System ⁴	
Fortymile Wild and Scenic River	0.32
Birch Creek Wild River	0.20
Beaver Creek Wild River	0.20
Unalakleet Wild River	0.10
Subtotal	0.82
<u>TOTAL</u>	83.47

Additions To:

1. Existing Katmai National Monument
2. Joint Administration by National
Park Service and Fish and Wildlife
Service.
3. Joint Administration by Fish and
Wildlife Service and Bureau of Land
Management.
4. In addition, 16 Wild and Scenic
Rivers also proposed within Parks,
Refuges, and Forests.



THE ALASKA NATIONAL PUBLIC LANDS
CONSERVATION ACT
H.R. 6848 and S. 2676

--Introduced by Representative Young (Alaska) and Senator Stevens (Alaska).

--Policy Statement - The act seeks to preserve and protect nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, geological, scientific, wilderness, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values through inclusion of land in the National Park System, National Wild and Scenic River System, and creation of an Alaska Scenic Reserve, under the jurisdiction of a jointly administered Federal-State agency. The act also would designate major areas of public land possessing a variety of resources as units of the National Forest System.

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All lands designated in the bill are "withdrawn from all forms of entry or application under the public lands laws of the United States." On the other hand, the bill provides that each area is to be administered in accordance with the laws applicable "to the unit of the conservation system it becomes part of." Additionally, the National Forest areas are reaffirmed as administered under "multiple-use sustained-yield principle," while the Alaska Scenic Reserve "shall be used for recreational purposes, timber leasing, and for other such purposes not inconsistent with applicable Federal law."

--Sport Hunting - The bill provides for the regulation of sport hunting under the laws and regulations of the State of Alaska.

--Subsistence Use - The laws of the State of Alaska govern subsistence use in the areas designated by the bill.

--Access - The bill proposes the following corridors: Lisburne Koyuk (1) Pet 4, South (2); Pet 4, East (6); Prospect-Lost River (4), (excluding

the portion west of the intersection of 4 and 11); Koyuk-Kamishak Bay (11); Anchorage-Homer power grid (13); Rampart-Canada (27); and Copper Valley (34) described in the Primary Corridor System Report of the Bureau of Land Management. Land within a corridor designated by the bill is withdrawn, and "shall not be designated as part of any (conservation) system or withdrawn and transferred to State, Native or private ownership." Corridor land cannot be committed without notice, hearing and other compliance with applicable procedures. Prior to commitment, access would not be denied, but no property rights may accrue following enactment of the bill. All corridor land reserved but not necessary for such purposes shall become, on January 1, 2001, part of the d-2 area most proximate to that land. The Federal government shall make available to a "Native corporation or village an equivalent acreage of land" which would otherwise be transferred to that Native corporation or village under ANCSA as compensation for reserving land for the multi-modal transportation and utility corridor.

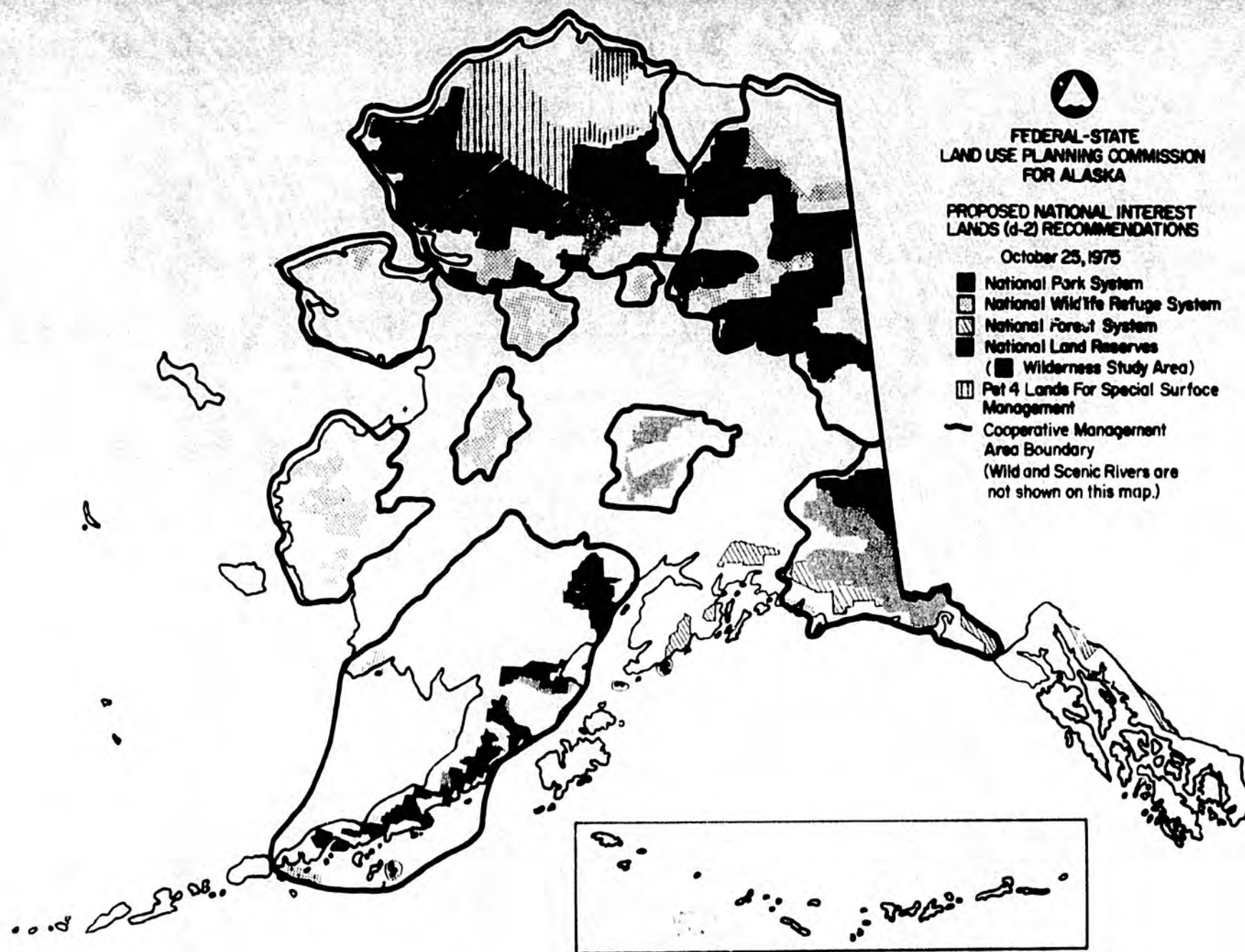
--Effect on ANCSA - Not mentioned.

--Wilderness Review - Not mentioned.

--Cooperative Management - Rather than vesting management powers in cooperative agreements between existing Federal and State agencies, the bill creates an Alaska Scenic Reserve under joint Federal-State administration within the executive branch. The Reserve shall be administered by two Co-Directors, one appointed by the President and one by the Governor of Alaska, in compliance with Federal law through regulations upon which both Co-Directors must concur. "Such regulations shall provide that activities carried out within any part of the Reserve shall further the highest and best use of that part, and shall promote and insure harmony between development of the land and waters and recreational and other uses...The lands are areas containing a diversity of resources and where a variety of existing uses call for a more direct State involvement" in management.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Gates of the Arctic Park	3.24
Kobuk Dunes Monument	0.15
Cape Krusenstern Monument	0.13
Aniakchak Caldera Monument	0.44
Mt. McKinley Park Additions	1.33
Wrangell-St. Elias Park	8.64
Subtotal	13.93
Scenic Reserve System	
Yukon Flats Reserve	2.21
Innoko Reserve	1.84
Selawik Reserve	1.70
Coastal Reserve	0.07
Yukon Delta Reserve	2.69
Subtotal	8.51
National Forest System	
Porcupine Forest	5.50
Fortymile Forest	4.50
Wrangell Mountain Forest	5.50
Yukon Forest	5.40
Kuskokwim Forest	4.48
Lake Clark Forest	2.61
Chugach Forest Additions	0.32
Subtotal	28.31
National Wild and Scenic Rivers System	
Birch Creek Scenic River	.20
Beaver Creek Scenic River	.20
Unalakleet Scenic River	.10
Subtotal	.50
Scenic Reserve System	
Noatak Valley Reserve	7.59
Denali Reserve	1.68
Iliamna Reserve	2.85
Arctic Reserve	3.76
Subtotal	15.88
TOTAL	67.13

1. Corridor designation is from Bureau of Land Management's Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis, "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems In Alaska," October 1974.



FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE
PLANNING COMMISSION'S
TENTATIVE RECOMMENDATIONS
FOR NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS (d)(2)

--Policy Statement - None stated but inference is to minimize conflict between competing values with regard to various resource uses; Federal, State, and private needs; while taking into account the probable effects upon the economic and social structure of Alaska.

--Locatable & Leasable Minerals - All areas would be open to mineral exploration and extraction except the units of the National Parks and the Wilderness Study Areas which would be closed. The latter two categories amounts to about 27 million acres total.

--Sport Hunting - Parks would be closed to hunting with all other areas open and regulated by AF&G.

--Subsistence Use - is a recognized resource value on all lands except park units. No policy with regard to subsistence use within park units is apparent.

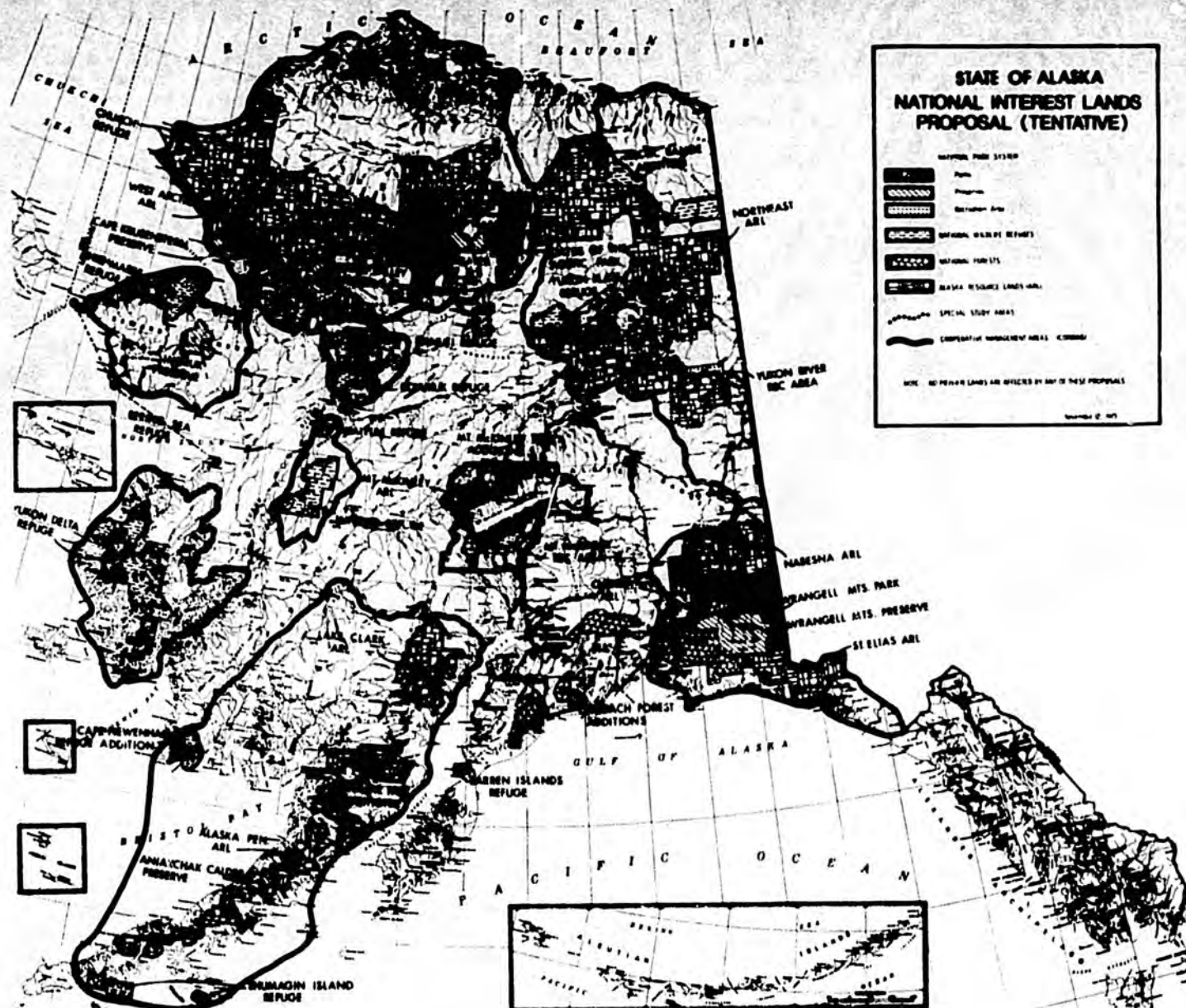
--Access - No specific recommendations are made but the possible use value of a utility corridor across the Arctic National Wildlife Range Additions and transportation routes within the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge are mentioned.

--Effect on ANCSA - Recommends development of a new management system (National Land Reserves). The system would provide joint Federal-State planning and classification effort on large areas of the State which contain multiple resource values, such as minerals, timber, and scenic places. The lands of the National Land Reserve would be designated by Congress. Actual management would be carried out by one of the existing land management agencies. This system would not preclude the Native land selection process.

--Wilderness Review - Two specific areas, the Noatak area (7.809 million acres) and the Charley River area (1.289 million acres) are recommended for wilderness study areas.

--Cooperative Management - In addition to the National Land Reserves System, recommendations are made for Cooperative Planning Areas. These large areas of land, encompassing Federal, State, and private lands have been recognized by the Commission as areas which contain resources (such as migratory caribou herds) which cannot be confined within one land ownership. Cooperative planning and management by all landowners would be extremely important to properly maintain these common resources. Also identified are areas in Naval Petroleum No. 4 which contain valuable resources such as caribou and migratory waterfowl. Since these resources are not confined to Pet 4, it is recommended that an agency with expertise in management of these common resources should be a part of the surface management program of the reserve.

PROPOSAL NAME	MILLIONS OF ACRES
National Park System	
Cape Krusenstern N.M.	0.194
Kobuk Sand Dunes N.M.	0.106
Gates of the Arctic N.P.	5.005
Yukon National River	0.538
Mount McKinley N.P. extensions	2.720
Katmai N.P. and extensions	0.542
Aniakchak Caldera N.M.	0.183
Wrangell - St. Elias N.P.	9.000
Glacier Bay N.M. extension	0.037
Subtotal	18.311
National Wildlife Refuge System	
Shishmaref NWR	0.622
Selawik NWR	1.225
Koyukuk NWR	2.400
Yukon Flats NWR	2.144
Arctic NWR additions	2.063
Yukon Delta NWR	3.421
Kaiyuh NWR	0.121
Innoko NWR	1.839
Cape Newenham NWR additions	0.265
Copper River Delta NWR	0.121
Kanuti NWR	0.447
Chukchi NWR	0.074
Bering Sea NWR	0.001
Shumagin Islands NWR	0.070
Barren Islands NWR	0.010
Aialik NWR	0.020
Subtotal	14.843
National Forest System	
Chugach National Forest additions	3.879
Tongass National Forest additions	2.099
Subtotal	5.978
Alaska National Land Reserves	
West Arctic	27.544
East Arctic	20.528
Chisana	2.321
Lake Clark	2.705
Alaska Peninsula	5.840
Subtotal	58.938
TOTAL	98.077



STATE OF ALASKA'S PRELIMINARY PROPOSAL
PERTAINING TO NATIONAL INTEREST
(d)(2) LANDS IN ALASKA

- Policy Statement - None is made. Inference is made to provide for state input into land management decisions pertaining to federal lands, when those decisions have a state-wide impact.
- Locatable & Leasable Minerals -
- Parks, Preserves and Wild Rivers would be closed to the extraction of minerals.
 - Alaska Resource Lands, Recreation Areas, Scenic Rivers and Wildlife Refuges and Ranges would be open to extraction of minerals but under strict regulation.
 - Forests would be open to extraction of minerals under various existing regulations.
 - Areas outside the above but within the commons would be open to regulated extraction of minerals.
- Sport Hunting -
- Parks would be closed to hunting and trapping but open to fishing.
 - Preserves would be open to hunting, trapping and fishing under AF&G regulations with emphasis on providing low density, high quality experience.
 - Wild and Scenic Rivers would be managed per the regulations applicable to adjacent Federal lands.
 - All other areas would be regulated by AF&G and open to hunting, trapping, and fishing.
- Subsistence Use -
- Parks would be closed to subsistence hunting and trapping but open to other subsistence uses.
 - All other areas would be open to subsistence uses under AF&G regulations, except Wild and Scenic Rivers within Parks which would be closed.
- Access - The Alaska Land Commission (see Cooperative Management) would adopt regulations for identifying transportation and utility corridors in Alaska as these become necessary to meet both national and state transportation needs across all federal lands in Alaska except areas designated by Congress for wilderness review or for inclusion in the National Wilderness

System. To the extent provided in State law, the commission would adopt regulations for identifying corridors across State lands.

--Effect on ANCSA -

- Creates a new "fifth" Federal system for managing national interest lands in Alaska--The Alaska Resource Lands--which would be classified by the Alaska Land Commission (see Cooperative Management) within the bounds of a Congressional prime or dominant value designation. Actual management would be carried out by appropriate agencies.

- The Alaska Land Commission would have authority over transportation corridors instead of, or in addition to, the process indicated in ANCSA.

- Creates Cooperative Management Areas (commons) wherein state (after legislative approval), federal and private (at owner's option) lands would be jointly managed with each party having veto authority over actions on their lands.

--Wilderness Review - No definite position is presented but two alternatives are: 1) Designation of wilderness study areas for 5 years with Secretary reporting recommendation to the President within 3 years. The President could then make his recommendations to Congress. Such lands would be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws for the 5 years. 2) Certain national interest lands would be designated as part of the Wilderness System immediately, by the Act itself.

--Cooperative Management - The Alaska Land Commission composed of six members, 3 Federal (1 the co-chairman, appointed by the President and 2 appointed by the Sec. of Interior) and 3 State (appointed by the Governor) would have management authority over all vacant and unreserved federal lands within the commons as well as state lands (if approved by the legislature). They would classify lands in the Alaska Resource Lands category, promote cooperative management agreements and review management practices and classification on all lands in Alaska in addition to those aspects previously discussed.

PROPOSAL NAME

MILLIONS
OF ACRES

Alaska Resource Lands	
West Arctic	27.544
Northeast	17.860
Alaska Peninsula	5.890
Lake Clark	3.238
Mt. McKinley	1.030
Nebesna	3.131
Chitina	.832
St. Elias	2.421
Subtotal	61.946

National Park System

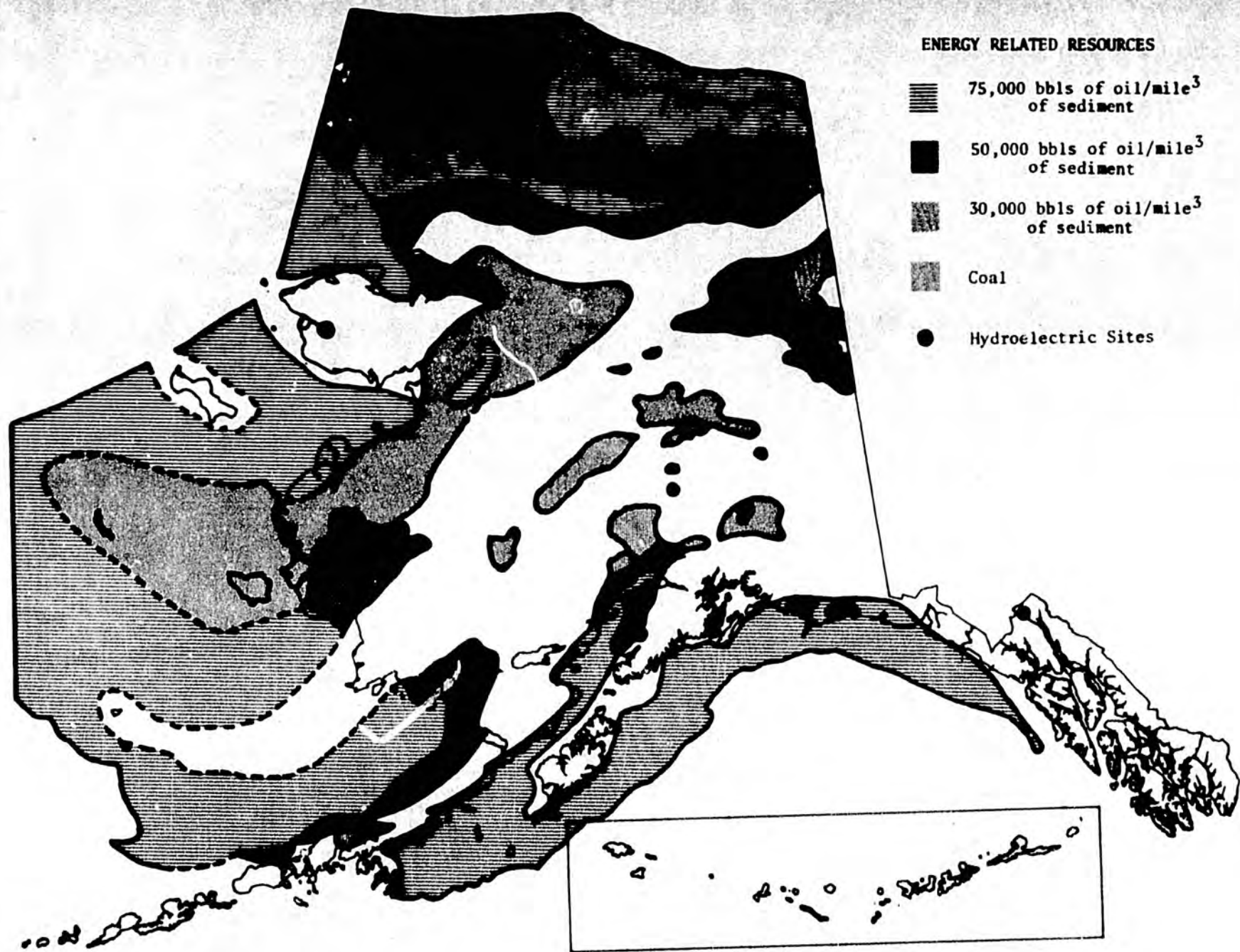
Gates to the Arctic Park	5.728
Gates to the Arctic Preserve	.562
Mt. McKinley	
North Park Addition	1.015
South Park Addition	.655
Recreation Area	.542
Kobuk Valley Preserve	.325
Cape Krusenstern Preserve	.180
Inuruk Preserve	.72
Yukon River Recreation Area	.698
Aniakchak Preserve	.138
Katmai Park Addition	.515
Wrangell Mountains	
Park	3.708
Preserve	1.950
Subtotal	16.738

National Wildlife Refuge System

Shishmaref	1.436
Selawik	1.225
Koyukuk	2.400
Kanuti	.447
Yukon Flats	2.144
Arctic Wildlife Range Addition	2.224
Kaiyuk	.121
Innoko	1.541
Yukon Delta	3.121
Cape Newenham Addition	.65
Alaska Coastal Refuges	.0
Subtotal	15.2

National Forest System

Chugach Additions	
Kenai Fiords	.598
Nellie Juan	.297
College Fiord	.964
Bremner-Copper Rivers	2.726
Subtotal	4.585
TOTAL	98.563



ENERGY RELATED RESOURCES

Oil & Natural Gas It was estimated in 1974 that on and off-shore reserves of oil and natural gas equaling 86.6 billion barrels of oil and 469.4 trillion cubic feet of gas could ultimately be recoverable in Alaska. Estimated discovered reserves as of 1974 were 10.5 billion barrels of oil (10 billion in the Prudhoe Bay field) and 29.7 trillion cubic feet of gas (26 trillion in the Prudhoe Bay field). In order to place this resource potential in perspective one needs to realize that the United States' demand for oil in 1968 was 3.3 billion barrels and it is projected that by the year 2000, demand will be about 11.8 billion barrels per year.

Coal - Estimates totaling more than 130 billion tons or about 8% of the U.S. reserves have been made for Alaska coalfields. The northern flank area of the Brooks Range and North slope, or about 30,000 square miles, is believed to be underlain continuously with coal. This field contains about 92% of Alaska's total estimated reserves. Comparatively the U.S. production of coal in 1971 totaled 3.295 billion tons.

Hydroelectric Power - Hydroelectric power potential is widespread throughout Alaska except in the Aleutians and on the Arctic slope. Electrical energy is not now considered an exportable product but should be viewed as a conserver of non-renewable fossil fuels for use within Alaska. If Alaska's larger hydroelectric sites were developed, she would have a 31.9 million kw installed capacity. Peak demand in 1972 was only 562,000 kw with projected peak demand in the year 2000 of only 5,260,000 kw.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 38-49.

MINING INTERESTS



Coal



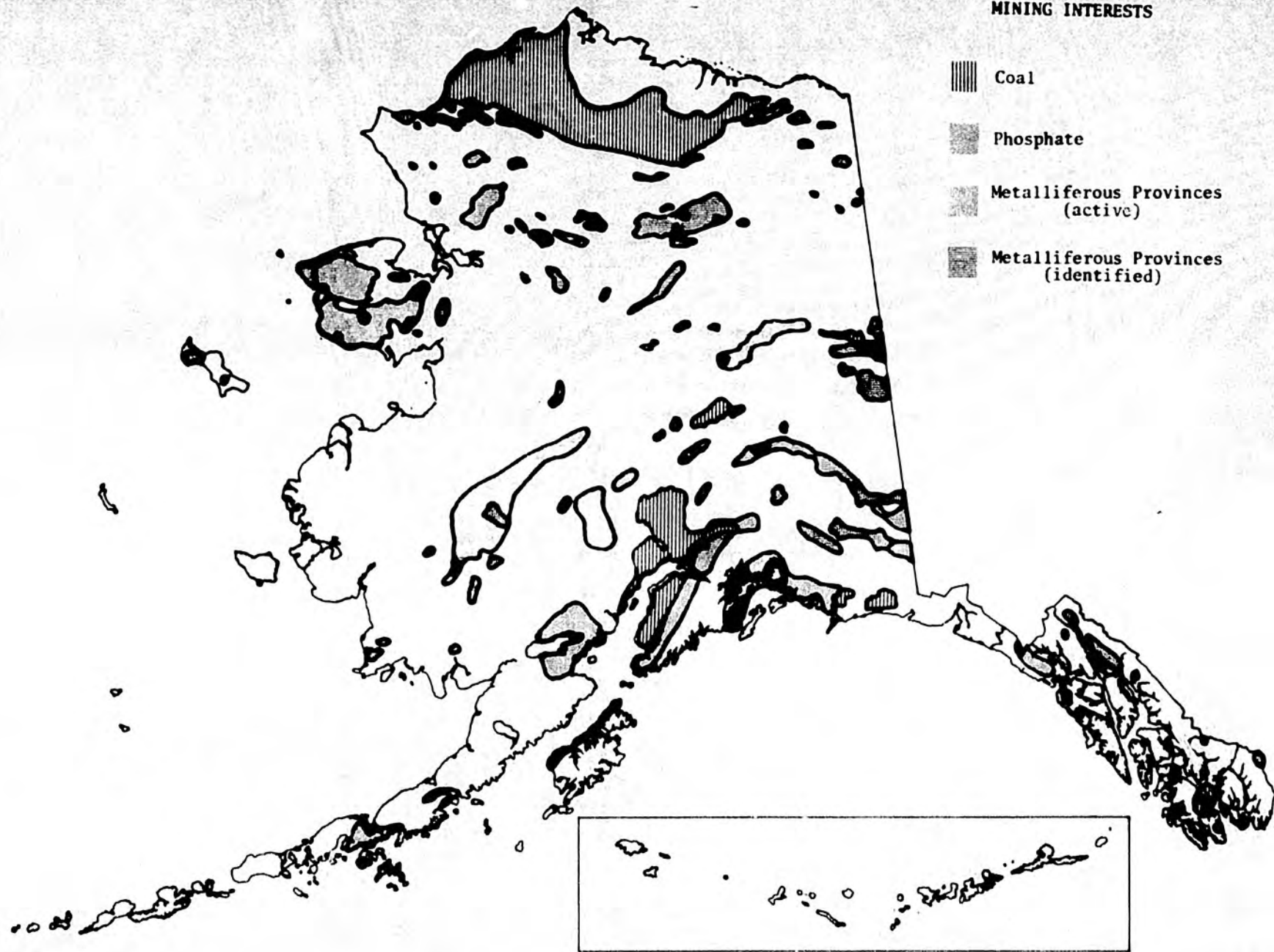
Phosphate



Metalliferous Provinces
(active)



Metalliferous Provinces
(identified)



METALLIFEROUS RELATED RESOURCES

Geologically, Alaska is suitable for many major metalliferous deposits, but available information is not adequate to determine extent or location of these mineral resources. Accurate assessment of potential reserves and the extent of metallic mineralization over large areas awaits extensive prospecting and exploration by geologists and engineers. A number of areas such as the Kobuk copper-zinc province have high prospective value for mineral development, with geologic data available indicating sufficient deposits to justify production. These deposits are in remote areas, inaccessible by land, and have not justified transportation system costs in addition to development costs to date.

International competition for world mineral supplies, which are non-renewable resources, continues to grow. Development of Alaska's oil and gas reserves may make Alaska both a developmental area and a viable market for Alaska's own mineral resources.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 55-57.

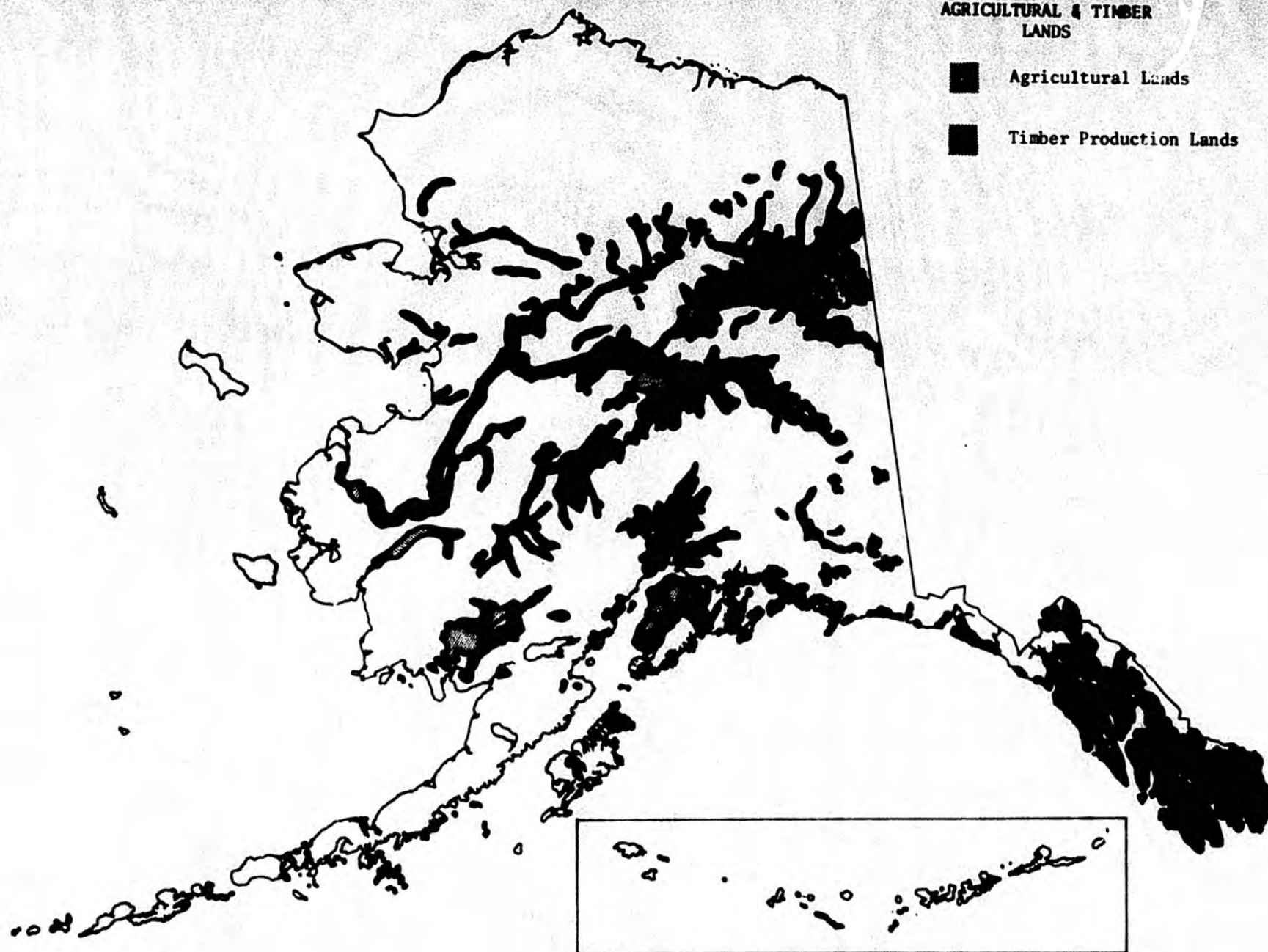
AGRICULTURAL & TIMBER
LANDS



Agricultural Lands



Timber Production Lands



AGRICULTURE AND TIMBER RELATED RESOURCES

Agriculture

The present agricultural industry in the state is limited to one percent of the land identified as potentially suitable for production. In 1972, the Alaska Crop and Livestock Reporting Service estimated there were 310 farms with a total combined size of about 72,000 acres, of which about 18,000 acres were in crops, with the remainder in pasture and uncleared lands.

The annual value of crop and livestock production for four areas under cultivation during 1972, according to data from the Alaska Rural Development Council is as follows: Matanuska Valley \$4,421,400; Tanana Valley, \$864,800; Southwest-Kodiak, \$232,200; and Kenai Peninsula, \$215,200.

Agricultural products of the Matanuska and Tanana Valley areas presently include cool season vegetables, berries, potatoes, milk, forage, and small grains for Alaskan markets. The potential for commercial vegetable processing and grass seed production in these areas is high. The Yukon Flats area has high prospective potential for growing forage and small grain crops. Large grassland areas of coastal Alaska from the Kenai-Kodiak area to the islands in the eastern Aleutians are suitable for production of beef, mutton, and wool. Reindeer grazing range extends from the eastern Arctic across the North Slope and down the west coast to the Goodnews Bay area and has an estimated carrying capacity of over 150,000 animals per year.

Alaska has four areas with a combined total of 9.5 million acres having a favorable combination of soils, moisture, and climate and where 50 percent or more of the area is suitable for crop or forage production:

1. Yukon Flats, 5,282,000 acres.
2. Central Yukon-Tanana, 590,000 acres.
3. Cook Inlet-Susitna, 2,542,000 acres.
4. Kenai Peninsula, 1,090,000 acres.

In addition, five other Alaskan areas with high production potential where 25 to 50 percent of the total area suitable for crops comprise an additional 15.1 million acres as follows:

1. Central Yukon-Tanana, 9,335,000 acres.
2. Lower Yukon, 1,870,000 acres.
3. McGrath-Kuskokwim area, 2,024,000 acres.
4. Cook Inlet, 177,000 acres.
5. Bristol Bay, 1,747,000 acres.

Another 9 million acres of land in Alaska is marginally suitable for agriculture. Grass and tundra uplands on the Kenai Peninsula, Kodiak and Aleutian Islands have potential as grazing land for domestic livestock.

Future development of commercial agriculture in Alaska is related to increased utilization of other resources in the state and future demands for agricultural products which can be produced in the subarctic. Need to supplement food supplies during periods of world shortages or shortages in undeveloped nations may spur development of Alaska's agricultural potential.

Timber

Timber harvest in the spruce hemlock coastal forests extending from Kodiak to Icy Bay is increasing in response to local and foreign market and demands. Similar forests in Southeast Alaska Icy Straits are currently the largest producers of commercial timber in the State, providing rough lumber, cants, pulp, and other timber products to world markets.

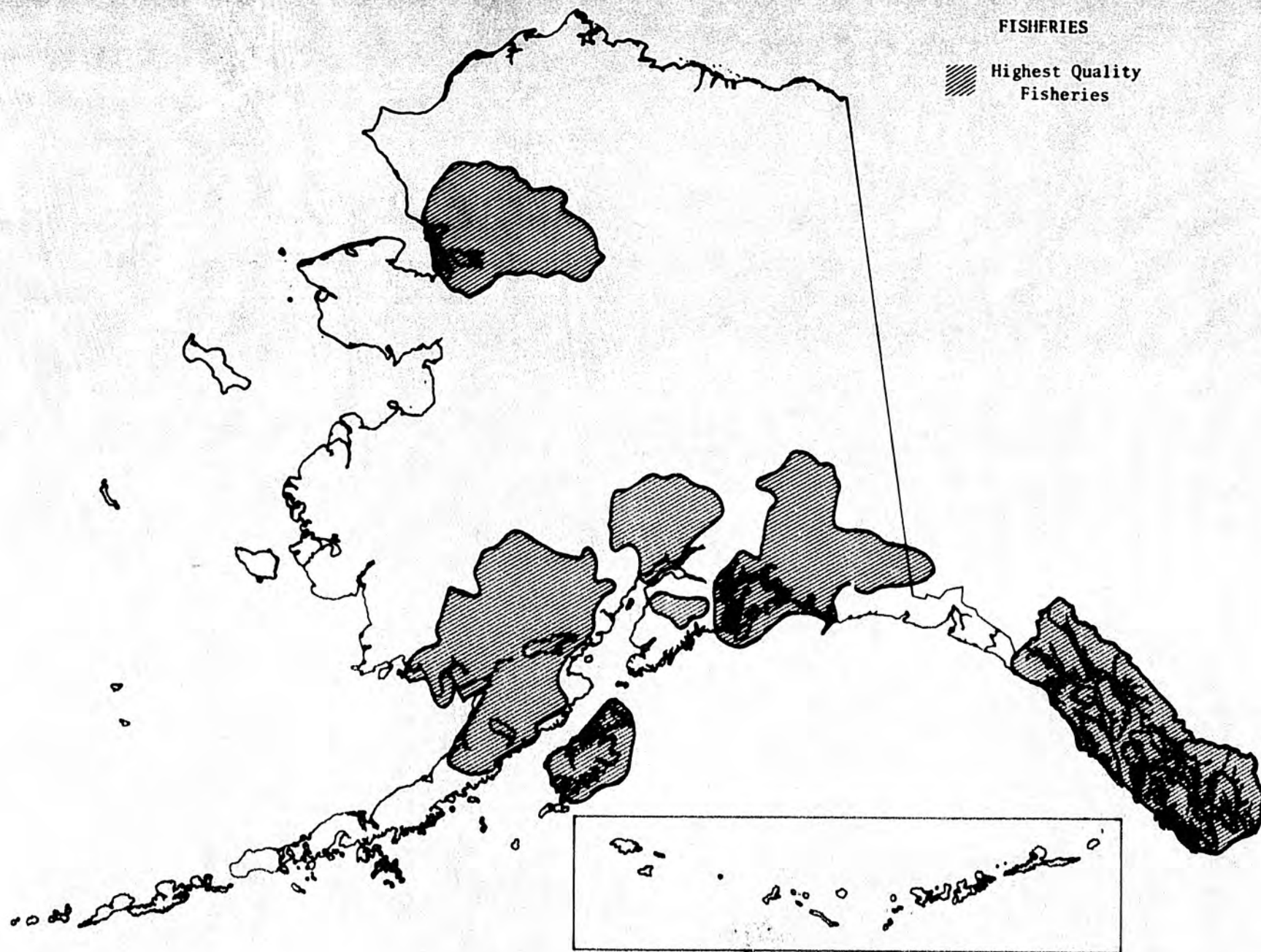
Commercial forest producing lands in Interior Alaska are confined primarily to river valleys, with limited acreage on favorable sites in adjacent uplands. An estimated 22,469,000 acres of the Interior, including upper Cook Inlet, have a prospective yield of 130 million board feet of timber per year.

Present production of rough timber and logs is limited to a few areas along the Kuskokwim, Tanana, Yukon Flats and Matanuska River areas. With the advent of increased urban and rural development throughout the Interior and increased foreign demands, this renewable timber resource could be utilized to a greater extent in providing construction materials, logs, chips, and other wood products for regional and Statewide use.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 57-60.

FISHERIES

▨ Highest Quality
Fisheries



COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

MAJOR FISHERIES RELATED RESOURCES

Alaskan fisheries are used for commercial, sport and subsistence purposes.

Probably the highest quality fish production area in the State is Bristol Bay for both the commercial and sports use. This includes the drainages from Port Moller on the Alaska Peninsula to Cape Newenham. Two other high quality fishery areas in the State are the Copper River drainage of Prince William Sound above Woods Canyon, and Kodiak Island. The next most important areas would be Cook Inlet and Southeast Alaska. The fifth area involves several major drainages of the Kotzebue Sound.

Five species of salmon--king, silver, red, pink and chum--are found in Alaska. Other anadromous fish are the Dolly Varden, Arctic char, steelhead trout, and cutthroat trout. Locally sheefish and some species of whitefish are also anadromous. Important freshwater fish are Arctic grayling, rainbow, lake trout, burbot and northern pike.

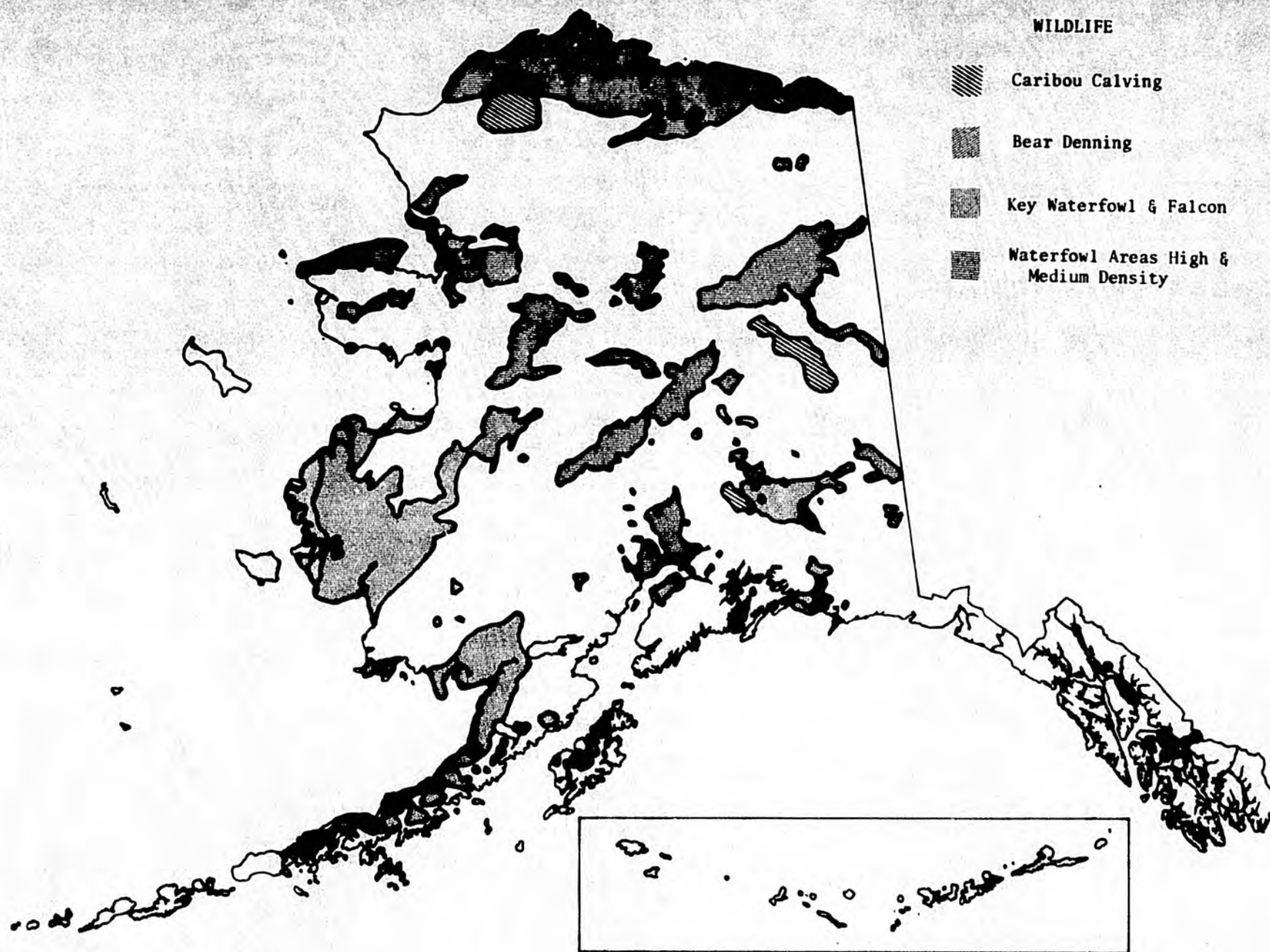
From 1965 to 1971 the value of Alaska's commercial fish to fisherman has ranged from \$47.8 to \$97.5 million. This includes salmon, bottom fish and shellfish. With the recent increase in market value the annual catch is possibly up to \$100 million now.

Alaskan Commercial Fisheries
Annual Value of Harvest

<u>Year</u>	<u>\$ Value in Millions</u>
1965	70.3
1966	80.7
1967	47.8
1968	79.1
1969	64.7
1970	97.5
1971	85.5

Sport fishing has an estimated worth of \$20 million. No estimates were available for subsistence use, which would also be a substantial amount.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 67-69.



MAJOR WILDLIFE RELATED RESOURCES

The economic value of wildlife to the State is estimated at \$13.2 million annually. This is generated through use of Alaskan wildlife resources for sport hunting, trapping, subsistence, viewing, photographing, and nature appreciation. Subsistence use values are based on an implicit value of meat, hide, and by-products at \$1.29 per pound.

Barren Ground Caribou

There are 13 major caribou herds in Alaska, with at least two factors critical to caribou survival: calving areas and migration routes between seasonal ranges and the calving grounds. The location of calving areas may change from year to year, but those of the larger herds have tended to be well established.

The socio-economic value of Alaskan caribou is generated through caribou use for sport hunting, subsistence, viewing, photographing and nature appreciation. Sport hunting generates approximately \$5 million annually, of which about \$2.5 million benefits the Alaskan economy directly. The current subsistence harvest is valued at \$4 million annually.

Moose

Moose are distributed over most of Alaska except for the Kodiak and Aleutian Islands. They utilize a wide range of habitats at different times of the year, and are quite adaptable to changing conditions.

The socio-economic value of moose relates to moose for meat, sport hunting, subsistence, viewing, photographing, and nature appreciation. Sport hunting guarantees approximately \$3 million annually to the State of which about \$1.5 million benefits the Alaskan economy directly. Subsistence use is about \$1 million annually.

Brown/Grizzly Bear

Alaska is known worldwide for its bears. They are absent only from the Aleutian Islands beyond Unimak and from the islands south of Frederick Sound.

Key habitat areas for the brown/grizzly bear are the denning areas and the "concentration areas" along salmon streams in late summer and early fall.

The socio-economic value of the brown/grizzly bear is essentially generated through sport hunting, minor amounts of subsistence hunting and viewing and photography. In 1973, 61% of the bears killed were taken by non-resident sport hunters.

Nonresidents spend between \$2,500 and \$3,500 in Alaska to get a bear. Residents spend little taking a bear incidental to hunting another animal, or as much as \$2,500 or more for a guided hunt. About \$2 million was spent for bear hunting in 1973 in Alaska.

Dall Sheep

Dall sheep inhabit parts of all major mountain ranges in Alaska. Dall sheep rams are one of the most desired sport hunting trophies in North America.

Areas of key habitat are mineral licks and lambing grounds.

The economic value of Alaskan sheep is for sport hunting, viewing, photographing and nature appreciation. Sport hunting generates approximately \$1.8 million annually of which about \$.9 million benefits the Alaskan economy directly.

Polar Bear and Marine Mammals

The Alaskan polar bear population is concentrated in the Bering Sea/Chukchi Sea area and along the north Arctic coast. During the period 1940 to 1972, sport hunting of polar bear was a growing trend, which ended by passage of the Federal Marine Mammals Protection Act.

Pacific walrus, steller sea lion, sea otter and several varieties of seals inhabit the off shore waters of

Alaska. Hunting of seals for fur was common prior to the Alaska Purchase and continued until the above Protection Act curtailed the harvest.

Areas of key habitat for polar bear in Alaska include known denning areas east of the Colville River delta along the Beaufort Seacoast.

No sport hunting revenues have been derived from sea mammals since 1972. Subsistence use is low, and limited to coastal areas largely north of the Arctic Circle.

Waterfowl

The Alaskan waterfowl resource is composed of some 41 species of ducks, 13 species and subspecies of geese and 3 species of swans. Estimated fall flight from Alaska include 10,224,000 ducks, 1,145,000 geese and 73,600 swans.

Based on duck stamps sold, gross annual expenditures in Alaska amounts to approximately \$1 million.

Waterfowl from Alaskan nesting areas account for approximately 20% of the total United States sport harvest. Almost all of these 2.7 million birds are taken in places other than Alaska. It is estimated that \$25.8 million is spent by hunters attempting to harvest Alaskan migratory waterfowl.

Subsistence use of waterfowl in parts of Alaska is substantial with an implicit value of \$274,000 per year.

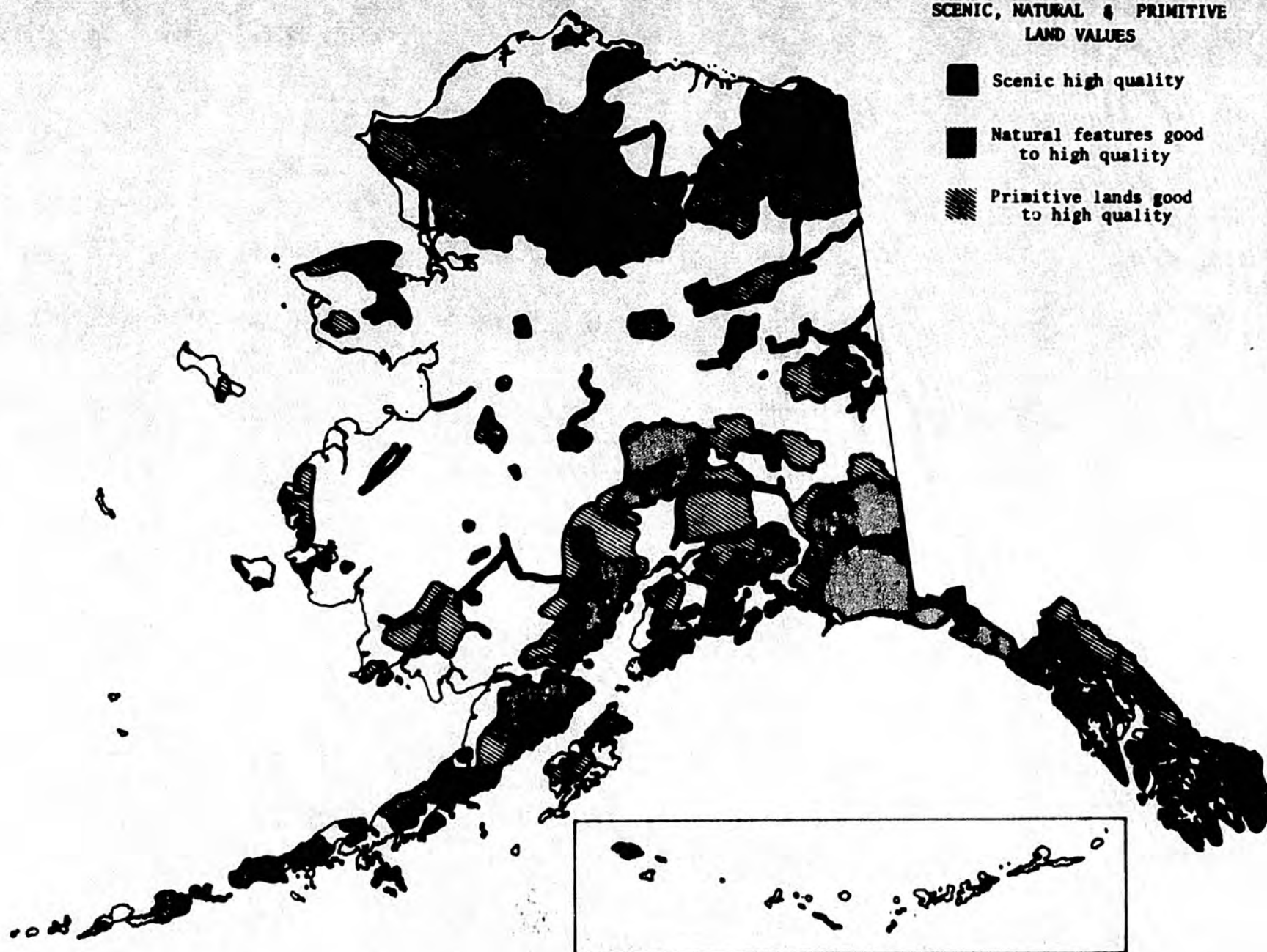
Peregrine Falcons, Hawks and Eagles

Several major areas of the state are noted for their importance for nesting sites for the peregrine falcon, hawks and eagles. Especially important are the upper Yukon, Porcupine and Colville Rivers.

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 70-77.

SCENIC, NATURAL & PRIMITIVE
LAND VALUES

- Scenic high quality
- Natural features good to high quality
- ▨ Primitive lands good to high quality



SCENIC, NATURAL, HISTORIC AND PRIMITIVE RELATED RESOURCES

Outdoor recreation and tourism are important to the economy of Alaska. In 1971 tourists spent an estimated \$45 million in Alaska.¹

Inventory information on recreation resources is based on the Bureau of Land Management's recreational inventory system. The basic concept of this system is that the natural and cultural resources have "inherent" recreational use values that can be measured without considering location, existing or potential use levels, existing management systems, withdrawals, or proximity to roads, population centers, etc. This inherent value is measured entirely from the recreation user's point of view without considering the effect the use being evaluated has on the resource or other resource use. The basic system was modified to some degree to make it more useful in undertaking a state-wide inventory of Alaska's vast expanse and limited availability of information.

Quality ratings are based on the resource conditions as they exist during the season of use. Three ratings were used for the State: high, good, and low. Values considered are: (1) scenic, (2) natural features, (3) historic sites, and (4) primitive lands.

1. Richard Tussing, 1973, The National Park System in Alaska - An Economic Study.

Scenic

Scenic areas include a variety of visual aspects pleasing to the eye. These often include parts of mountain ranges, water features such as snow, ice, rivers, lakes and fiords. Large areas of similar terrain usually are not included. Foregrounds have been included to enhance opportunities for viewing and protection of the primary features. Landform, color, water, vegetation and uniqueness are important factors.

Natural

Natural features include unique geological, botanical and zoological areas. Natural free-flowing rivers with primitive qualities provide a sampling of the most significant fresh water-related features which are unique to Alaska.

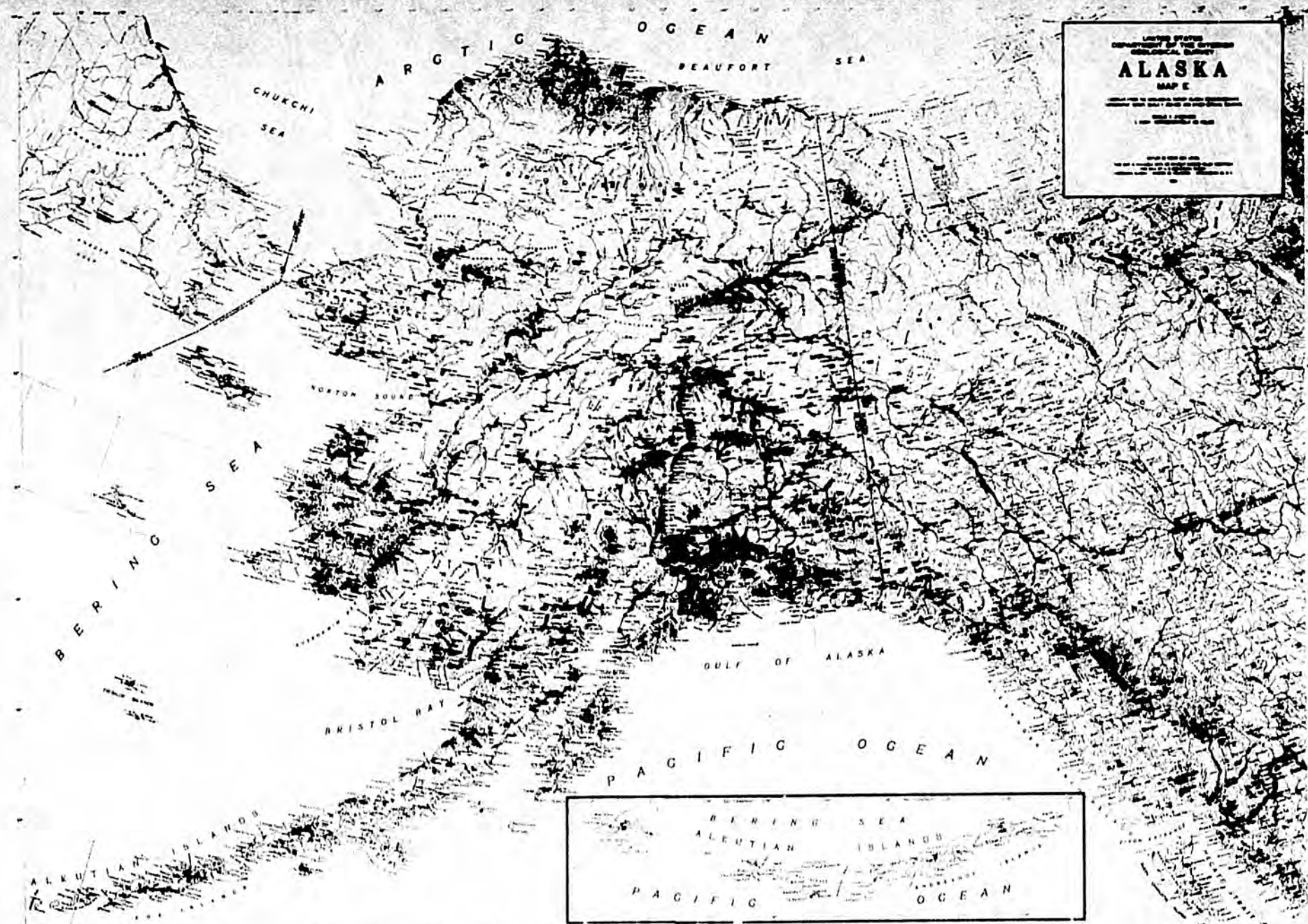
Historic

Historic sites are located throughout the State, but the Southeast contains a large number of sites connected with the early exploration and settlement of Alaska as well as the Gold Rush Era.

Primitive

Primitive lands are found mostly in the higher mountain ranges and along the Arctic Coast where there is potential to establish an excellent system of primitive areas having a variety of ecosystems. In the coterminous United States, it has been necessary to establish primitive areas from "left overs."

Information from "Multimodal Transportation & Utility Corridor Systems in Alaska, A Preliminary, Conceptual Analysis," U.S. Department of Interior, BLM, October 1974, pp. 62-64



UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
ALASKA
MAP E
SCALE 1:500,000
1908
PUBLISHED BY THE GEOLOGICAL SURVEY
WASHINGTON, D. C.



	FOREST	PUBLIC	WILDERNESS REFUGES	W.A.C. SCENIC LANDS	OTHER	TOTAL
ALASKA REFUGE ACT H.R. 1520 Dingell - Michigan	—	—	68	—	—	68
REFUGE ORGANIC ACT H.R. 1522 Dingell - Michigan	—	—	77.9	—	—	77.9
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS RESERVATION ACT H.R. 2063 - Udall, Arizona S. 1688 Jackson, Washington	1.6	47.8	43.2	1.6	11.9 National Ecological Reserves	106.1
ALASKA PARKS & RIVERS H.R. 9346 Udall, Arizona	—	47.8	—	1.6	11.9 National Ecological Reserves	61.3
ALASKA PARKS & RIVERS H.R. 9585 Taylor, North Carolina	—	32.3	—	0.8	—	33.1
ALASKA CONSERVATION ACT H.R. 7900 - Haley, Florida H.R. 6089 - Sullivan, Michigan S. 1687 - Jackson, Washington	18.8	32.3	31.6	0.82 2,605 miles	—	83.57
ALASKA NATIONAL PARK LANDS CONSERVATION ACT H.R. 6848 Young, Alaska	28.3	13.9	—	.05	22.0 Scenic Reserves	64.7
STATE'S PROPOSAL	4.6	16.8	15.3	—	61.9 Alaska Resource Lands	98.6
LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION'S PROPOSAL	5.98	18.32	14.84	1	58.94 Resource Lands	98.08

STATED POLICY	LOCATABLE MINERALS	LEASABLE MINERALS	SPORT HUNTING	SUBSISTENCE USE	ACCESS	EFFECT ON ANLCSA	WILDERNESS REVIEW
Protection of migratory fowl & wildlife. Also international commitment	Refuges - closed	Refuges - Closed	Refuges - allowed State Controlled	Refuges - resident population under State control	Sites completely surrounded would be guaranteed access	Refuges would PRECEDE native or state selection	Not mentioned
Improve present Nat. Wildlife Refuge System and protection of Alaska fish & wildlife	Refuges - closed, subject to valid existing rights	Refuges - Closed, subject to valid existing rights	Refuges - allowed only by the Sec. of Interior	Refuges - Sec. of Interior controlled	Not provided for except under complex procedure and tender of fair market value	Native could select, but non-selected lands would become a part of the refuge. State lands could be taken, but must be exchanged	10 yrs. Sec. of Interior would recommend all areas of 5000 contiguous acres and all roadless islands for inclusion or exclusion in wilderness
Preserve Federal lands in Alaska for future generations	Parks - closed Refuges - closed Reserves - closed Forests - open 11 (a) (1) & (3) not selected - closed	Parks - closed Refuges - closed Reserves - closed Forests - open 11 (a) (1) & (3) not selected - closed	Parks - closed Refuges & Reserves - Sec. of Interior controlled Forests - Open - State	Parks - allowed - Sec. of Interior controlled Refuges & Wild & Scenic Rivers - same	Not mentioned	Native lands not selected become a part of the system - land outside 2 yr. review. State lands - within could be taken but in exchange	Sec. of Ag. & Interior would make recommendations in 10 yrs. & in the mean time would not allow activities which would impair wilderness suitability until Congress acts
			INFORMATION PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE TO AUTHOR				
			INFORMATION PRESENTLY UNAVAILABLE TO AUTHOR				
None, except those of the Sec. of the Interior	Parks - closed, including McKinley Refuges - closed, 20 yr. review Forests - Mining Law of 1872 Wild & Scenic Rivers - closed within 1/4 mile of the river	Parks - Leasing Law of 1920, 30 day cancel Refuges - same Forests - Leasing Law of 1920 Wild & Scenic Rivers - Wild Rivers - Wild rivers - closed, scenic rivers - open	Parks - banned in some, 10 - 5 yr. review, Int. control Wild & Scenic Rivers - allowed, Int. control	Parks - allowed (Sec. of Interior) Refuges - allowed (Sec. of Interior) Forests - not mentioned Wild & Scenic Rivers - same as parks and refuges	Does not address, except access across the Forty-mile River for asbestos deposits	Not mentioned	Parks - (Including McKinley) Sec. of Interior 3 yrs. to recommend areas Refuges - Same as above except Noatak 20 yrs. Forests - 3 yrs. to recommend wilderness
Preserve and protect nationally significant values	All areas would be managed under existing Federal laws	All areas would be managed under existing Federal Laws	Regulation of hunting would be by the State	State would control on all areas	8 specific corridors Land reverts to D-2 if not used by 1/1/2001 Equivalent acres for the natives 300' wide	Not mentioned	Not mentioned.
Provide state input on Federal lands & provide cooperative planning	Parks - closed Preserves - closed Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - generally closed Resource lands - open but controlled	Parks - closed Preserves - closed Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - generally closed Resource lands - open but controlled	Parks - closed Preserves - open Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - open Resource lands - open	Parks - closed Preserves - open Recreation areas - open Refuges - open Forests - open Wild & Scenic Rivers - open Resource lands - open	The Commission would decide on all corridors but would be prohibited from crossing wilderness areas either designated or under study for inclusion	Creates a Federal-State Commission to cooperatively manage lands. Creates the Alaska Resource Land which would be managed by the commission under Congressional prime use designation. Creates the commons in which State, Federal & private lands would be jointly managed (the latter at owners option).	Designation of study areas for recommendations in 3 yrs. Instant wilderness to be a part of the Act.
Minimize conflict between preservation & utilization for National, State & native needs & best interests	All areas would be open to mineral exploration & development except National Parks & Wilderness study areas, which total some 27 million acres	All areas would be open to mineral exploration & development except National Parks & Wilderness study areas, which total some 27 million acres	Parks - closed Remainder under State control	No definite policy apparent	Not mentioned except to say that transportation corridors were a possible use for some instances	Would not effect native or state selections but would call for joint Fed/State classification in resource lands	Some 9.1 million acres would be classified as wilderness study areas, but no time periods for decisions were indicated

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

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

AGRICULTURAL ISSUES IN D-2 LAND SELECTIONS

NANA REGION D-2 COMMENTS

AGRICULTURAL SOILS - MAP BASED ON SCS SURVEY

Presented to

GOVERNOR HAMMOND

ALASKA'S CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION

Coordinated by
Alaska Rural Development Council

Anchorage, Alaska
February 15, 1977

AGRICULTURAL INTERESTS - D-2 SELECTION CONCERNS
as presented to
Alaska's Congressional Delegation & Governor Hammond
coordinated by
Alaska Resource Development Council

Preface - The D-2 land selection process confronts Alaskans, and the U.S. as a nation, with decision alternatives that have profound implications for future as well as current generations. This potential transition of land management and control occurs in a setting of diminishing world capability to satisfy food needs. Decisions on land ownership and use are also being addressed before the U.S. as a nation has clearly identified and established criteria by which it would preserve prime agricultural land for future use.

Changing world energy reserves and shifting climatic conditions appear to have significant implications for future food production capabilities irrespective of man's influence. In continuing to address the question of D-2 land selection a maximum degree of flexibility therefore appears to be a high priority objective. Implicit in the concept of flexibility, is a need to not only identify Alaskan agricultural lands, but to make them reasonably accessible when needed.

Issues

1. National policy regarding food may be subject to change in the direction of more complete utilization of food production resources to meet increasing world food needs.
2. An option should be incorporated into D-2 classified lands to allow "prime agricultural lands," identified at a later time within D-2 boundaries, to be considered for conversion to food and/or fiber production in the "national interest" as well as to meet future State needs.
3. Present D-2 proposals include lands with demonstrable food production capabilities of both intensive and extensive styles, i.e., from greenhouse through grazing livestock production; both types of food production resources within D-2 lands should be recognized.
4. D-2 lands proposed for selection potentially pose barriers to access to some private lands; consequently, provisions should be made for transportation across as well as to D-2 lands for legitimate needs. Transportation decisions require consideration of modes, costs and compatibility with D-2 land use goals.
5. Monitoring and identification of present air and water particulate conditions may be necessary to provide a rational base line from which future standards may be developed.

6. Aquaculture and fisheries should be considered as viable options with respect to D-2 land values.
7. Complimentary features, compatibility and competitiveness of agricultural uses should be evaluated with respect to other natural resources, i.e., waterfowl, predators, big and small game, and aesthetics. Associated costs and values need definition.
8. Joint management philosophies and procedures appear to be beneficial for agricultural resource utilization on D-2 lands if they are consistent in providing for agricultural development where physically compatible with a particular region. Present federal agency policy and regulations primarily limit "multiple use" to grazing activities in the agricultural field.
9. Dedication of large blocks of land to new federal management systems carries a responsibility to continually assess the resources within those lands. Such assessments may indicate uses not currently perceived and which potentially involve the private as well as the public sector. Therefore, continuing and increasing federal support of such assessments appears essential, either directly through federal agency resources or indirectly through support of state level institutions.

January 27, 1977

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.

POST OFFICE BOX 49 / KOTZEBUE, ALASKA 99752 / TELEPHONE (907) 442-3301



February 1, 1977

NANA-77A046

Mr. James Matthews, Director
Cooperative Extension Service
University of Alaska
College, Alaska 99701

FEB 7 1977

Dear Jim:

You have asked that we comment on the potential conflicts between the reindeer industry that NANA is developing and the proposed D-2 lands. The Bureau of Land Management recently published an environmental analysis of NANA's request for reindeer permit and there is some mention of D-2 lands in that study. It should be noted that our request for reindeer permit did include proposed D-2 lands in the proposed Selawik Refuge D-2 withdrawal.

Presently NANA is not using this area for our reindeer operations. We have approximately 3,000 deer and our management goal is to develop a herd of at least 10,000. If we were to increase the herd to 10,000 than we would need to expand the present range area and could well come into conflict with the D-2 proposals. My estimation will be several years before our herd reaches this size.

Our present reindeer grazing permit includes approximately 1,295,655 acres. The present permit does not include any land which is in conflict with the D-2 proposals. However one of the permits we have requested would have conflicted with the Selawik Refuge area as described above. This would have added approximately 400,000 acres to the area we are presently using.

I hope this gives you some idea of the potential conflicts that NANA sees with the reindeer industry. You should keep in mind that this outlook is very short term in nature. If the caribou herd continues to decline or cannot be built back up it may be necessary for this area to develop larger reindeer herds. It is of course easier to control what happens to reindeer



Member Villages: Ambler, Buckland, Candle, Deering, Kiana, Kivalina, Kobuk, Kotzebue, Noatak, Noorvik, Selawik, Shungnak

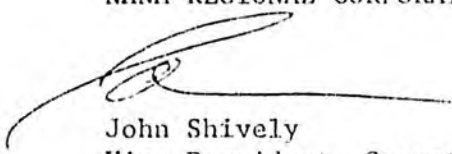
Mr. James Matthews
02/01/77
Page Two

than what happens to caribou. It will be necessary to develop some source of local meat if caribou hunting cannot eventually reach its previous level. In the long run, it is impossible for us to predict what the conflicts might be between D-2 lands and our reindeer.

If you have any questions about any of the above, let me know.

Sincerely yours,

NANA REGIONAL CORPORATION, INC.



John Shively
Vice President, Operations

JS:nb

P.S. Vince says okay on the March meeting. You can send his ticket to him in Kiana.

AGRICULTURAL SOIL AREAS
(SCS Reconnaissance Soil Survey)

% of area having Agricultural Soils

percent

5 - 15

15 - 25

25 - 35

35 - 45

45 - 55

55 - 65

65 - 75

75 - 90

□ Climatically Marginal

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE
University of Alaska

and U.S. Department of Agriculture Cooperating

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



Congressional Record

PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES OF THE 96th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

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No. 24

Senate

FEDERAL LAND WITHDRAWALS IN ALASKA

Mr. GRAVEL. Mr. President, there is increasing pressure on the Congress to set aside huge parcels of Federal land into very restrictive categories in order to preserve their wilderness nature.

The Alaska withdrawals made last year by President Carter and Interior Secretary Andrus are the most dramatic—and, I would add, outrageous—to date. The Secretary withdrew in excess of 100 million acres in Alaska—about the size of California. And the President designated 56 million acres of that land as national monuments.

Other Federal land withdrawals are also on the horizon: Wilderness designations in national forests throughout the country under the RARE II recommendations; and wilderness review for all roadless Federal lands of more than 5,000 acres.

I think it has been assumed in Congress that there was broad support across the country for withdrawals of these kinds, which restrict or prohibit all kinds of development. But in fact, a recent poll by Cambridge Reports shows that this is not the case.

The poll demonstrates that a majority of Americans want to see energy exploration on Federal lands. A full two-thirds say exploration must be done before most land is committed to wilderness status. And a plurality—45 to 35 percent—even think that the United States already has set aside enough land for wilderness.

Mr. President, these findings come from a very highly respected public opinion firm, and they are radically different from what many in Congress have assumed the national opinion to be.

I ask that the summary of the findings be printed in the Record.

The findings are as follows:

CAMBRIDGE REPORTS, INC.,
Cambridge, Mass., February 8, 1979.
MEMORANDUM

Recently the question of what to do with Federally-owned wilderness lands has become increasingly controversial. The debate over Alaskan lands embroiled the last Congress and further controversy over both Alaskan lands and land in the lower 48 states can be expected in the coming session.

On the one side stand the conservationists, some of whom at the most extreme

end argue for virtually no entry at all by anyone into wilderness lands. On the other end of the spectrum stand energy and other industries that argue for development of resources on those lands with varying degrees of safeguards.

The Fourth Quarter 1978 Cambridge Report 17 survey—conducted between November 26 and December 30, 1978—included a series of questions examining public perceptions of wilderness lands and attitudes toward development of resources in wilderness areas. This memorandum represents a preliminary draft of our analysis of these survey results. An edited version of the text presented here will appear in our final report on the Fourth Quarter survey.

We looked briefly at this question in the last Report and saw that a majority of respondents favored some exploration, at least, of energy resources on Federal lands in Alaska. Repeating the question, we see essentially no change from last quarter.

Recently there has been a debate over what to do with Federally owned wilderness lands—particularly in Alaska. Some people say these lands may contain vast amounts of oil, gas and uranium needed for energy development and that they should be explored. Other people say these are protected wilderness areas and should not be explored. Would you favor or oppose exploring the Federal wilderness lands for energy resources?

(In Percent)

	R17 1978 IV	R16 1978 III
Favor	58	60
Don't know	14	18
Oppose	28	22

Demographic breakdowns, which are included in an appendix to this memorandum, show that higher-income and better-educated respondents are more in favor of exploring than other people. Older respondents are also much more favorable to the idea than younger people.

This quarter we also expanded the questioning to ask respondents what they felt about the general issue of exploring and surveying Federal lands in general. As the table shows, whatever they may feel about ultimate use, most respondents are in favor of exploring such lands.

Recently there has also been a debate over wilderness lands throughout the country in general. Some people say that wilderness lands should be surveyed before they are restricted in order to determine whether or not energy or mineral resources exist on them. Other people say we have to preserve wilderness lands regardless of potential use and that the surveys themselves would dam-

age the wilderness. Do you think we should survey wilderness areas or not before deciding what to do with them?

	Percent
Yes	67
Not sure	16
No	67

Again, the demographic breakdowns show wealthier respondents are more likely to favor exploration though essentially majorities in every group do. Men are somewhat more likely than women to favor exploration.

We then asked respondents whether they favored or opposed a number of specific uses of wilderness lands. As the table shows, people supported all the possible uses we proposed except for surface mining of coal. Dam building for flood control won the greatest support of those approved activities, but most other "developmental" ideas also won support.

I'm going to read you some activities that might be carried out on Federally-owned wilderness lands and I'd like you to tell me whether you would favor or oppose allowing each of them.

	[In percent]		
	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Constructing roads to permit people to have access to the lands	54	13	33
Cutting down timber, as long as land was reforested under government guidelines	62	11	27
Building dams to control floods and generate electricity	71	9	20
Constructing underground mines to develop coal	55	14	31
Surface mining to develop coal	39	13	48
Drilling for oil and natural gas	61	11	28
Building recreation areas, such as parks, to permit more use of the land	66	10	23
Mining for mineral resources	53	15	32

While we present the demographic breakdowns in the appendix for all the possible developments, since some readers may be particularly interested in the details of a particular one, there is little point in examining each in detail since they tend to show the same patterns. In each case, higher-income and better-educated people tend to be more development oriented than poorer and less-educated respondents. Younger people tend to be more skeptical of development than older and middle-aged respondents. Finally, political conservatives tend to be slightly more favorable to development than moderates and liberals, though in many cases the differences might be considered smaller than expected.

Retreating from the specific to the general, we asked respondents the broader question of whether or not the United States has protected enough wilderness land or whether it needs to protect more. As the table shows, a plurality of Americans do feel that we have protected enough, though over one-third of the public wants to do more.

Just in general, do you think the United States has preserved enough wilderness land or should the U.S. attempt to protect additional areas of wilderness from development?

	Percent
Preserved enough wilderness land	45
Don't know	19
Protect additional areas of wilderness	35

Not surprisingly, the demographic breakdowns show virtually identical patterns to those we have seen on previous questions.

Given the general desire to develop new energy sources rather than pay higher prices for existing supplies, even when we repeated the question about oil and gas exploration in the context of a Congressional proposal we again found majority support for going ahead with exploration.

Recently there have been proposals before Congress to close additional areas of Federally-owned wilderness land to any kind of development, including searches for new oil and gas. Do you favor or oppose allowing exploration for oil and gas on Federally-owned wilderness land?

	Percent
Favor	56
Don't know	16
Oppose	28

Again, demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated respondents are more likely to back exploration. Older respondents are more likely to back exploration than younger ones. Men are more in favor of looking for oil and gas than are women.

Furthermore, as the next question shows, nearly two-thirds of the opponents of such exploration either change to supporters or become undecided if they feel that wilderness areas might be the only place to look for new energy resources. Thus, only 10% of the whole population—35% of the original 29%—are firmly in opposition to exploration under these circumstances.

(If oppose exploration for oil and gas). If it were shown that virtually all of the hope for new gas and oil discoveries in the United States were in these Federal lands that would be closed to exploration development, would you still oppose exploring these lands for resources or not?

	Percent
Yes	36
Not sure	23
No	42

When the question was expressed in another way, in terms of national choice, we again found a large majority opting for energy development.

If it came down to a simple choice between developing new energy resources and preserving wilderness areas, which do you think the nation would choose?

	Percent
Developing new energy sources	67
Don't know	14
Preserving wilderness areas	19

Finally, we asked respondents specifically again about drilling for oil and gas in the Western United States. As the table shows, a majority support such activities.

Would you favor or oppose limited drilling for oil and natural gas in the wilderness areas of the western United States?

	Percent
Favor	60
Don't know	14
Oppose	26

Demographic breakdowns show that higher-income and better-educated Americans are as usual more inclined to back drilling than other people. Men are more likely to back drilling than women; whites are more likely to back it than blacks. Interestingly, while majorities in both the Central and Pacific regions (i.e.: the western United States) back drilling, opposition is greater in these two areas than other places.

Appendix A: Dismemberment Dem

Recently there has been a debate over what to do with Federally-owned wilderness lands—particularly Alaska. Some people say that these lands may contain vast amounts of oil, gas and uranium needed for energy development and that they should be explored. Other people say that these are protected wilderness areas and should not be explored. Would you favor or oppose exploring the Federal wilderness lands for energy resources?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	58	14	28
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	49	19	32
\$4 to \$5,999.....	49	19	32
\$6 to \$9,999.....	50	11	31
\$10 to \$12,999.....	50	15	29
\$13 to \$14,999.....	62	11	27
\$15 to \$19,999.....	61	14	25
\$20 to \$24,999.....	58	16	27
Over \$25,000.....	60	8	26
Age:			
18 to 25.....	45	15	41
26 to 35.....	29	14	28
36 to 45.....	63	16	22
46 to 55.....	68	10	22
56 to 65.....	62	11	28
Over 65.....	50	17	25
Sex:			
Female.....	56	17	27
Male.....	60	11	29
Race:			
White.....	59	13	28
Black.....	53	23	25
Head of household:			
Yes.....	61	13	27
No.....	56	15	30
Favor or oppose exploring Federal wilderness lands for energy resources			
Overall.....	58	14	28
Education:			
Some grade school.....	54	22	24
Some high school.....	52	20	29
High school graduate.....	50	13	29
Technical/vocational.....	71	7	23
Some college.....	61	10	30
College graduate.....	63	12	25
Graduate school.....	65	13	22
Religion:			
Protestant.....	60	13	27
Catholic.....	59	15	25
Jewish.....	45	27	28
Other.....	45	11	45
None.....	59	3	38
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	57	9	34
Moderate.....	59	16	26
Conservative.....	62	11	27
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	60	13	27
Suburban.....	59	14	27
Rural.....	53	15	31
Areas:			
Northeast.....	55	23	21
Industrial.....	64	12	24
Midlands.....	58	13	29
South.....	58	17	26
Central.....	56	8	36
Pacific.....	54	10	36

Recently there has also been a debate over wilderness lands throughout the country in general. Some people say that wilderness lands should be surveyed before they are restricted in order to determine whether or not energy or mineral resources exist on them. Other people say we have to preserve wilderness lands regardless of potential use and that the surveys themselves would damage the wilderness. Do you think we should survey wilderness areas or not before deciding what to do with them?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	57	14	19
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	50	21	21
\$4 to \$5,999.....	50	15	29
\$6 to \$9,999.....	57	13	21
\$10 to \$12,999.....	57	14	29
\$13 to \$14,999.....	62	7	12
\$15 to \$19,999.....	65	11	23
\$20 to \$24,999.....	60	13	18
Over \$25,000.....	73	9	18
Age:			
18 to 25.....	61	14	26
26 to 35.....	67	15	18
36 to 45.....	60	16	14
46 to 55.....	75	11	14
56 to 65.....	67	16	23
Over 65.....	65	15	18
Sex:			
Female.....	64	17	19
Male.....	71	11	19
Race:			
White.....	68	13	19
Black.....	60	23	17
Head of household:			
Yes.....	71	11	18
No.....	63	17	20
Should we survey wilderness areas or not before deciding what to do with them			
Overall.....	67	14	19
Education:			
Some grade school.....	50	21	22
Some high school.....	64	16	21
High school graduate.....	60	14	17
Technical/vocational.....	78	8	14
Some college.....	68	12	21
College graduate.....	78	10	11
Graduate school.....	60	14	10
Religion:			
Protestant.....	70	13	17
Catholic.....	67	13	20
Jewish.....	50	26	17
Other.....	56	21	23
None.....	66	10	24
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	65	10	24
Moderate.....	70	13	17
Conservative.....	71	12	18
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	68	14	18
Suburban.....	68	14	18
Rural.....	64	15	21
Areas:			
Northeast.....	66	21	13
Industrial.....	70	14	16
Midlands.....	67	11	21
South.....	69	19	16
Central.....	67	8	24
Pacific.....	61	12	27

Would you favor or oppose constructing roads to permit people to have access to Federally-owned wilderness lands?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	54	13	33
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	52	15	33
\$4 to \$5,999.....	54	13	33
\$6 to \$9,999.....	56	13	31
\$10 to \$12,999.....	54	14	33
\$13 to \$14,999.....	59	9	32
\$15 to \$19,999.....	55	12	33
\$20 to \$24,999.....	53	10	37
Over \$25,000.....	63	8	29
Age:			
18 to 25.....	48	13	40
26 to 35.....	57	13	31
36 to 45.....	51	15	34
46 to 55.....	59	11	31
56 to 65.....	57	11	33
Over 65.....	56	16	27
Sex:			
Female.....	52	16	32
Male.....	56	10	34

(in percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Race:			
White	34	12	34
Black	68	17	23
Head of household:			
Yes	57	12	32
No	32	15	35
Education:			
Some grade school	54	20	26
Some high school	58	14	30
High school graduate	56	12	32
Technical/vocational	64	12	24
Some college	58	13	30
College graduate	56	14	30
Graduate school	61	6	33

Favor or oppose construction of roads giving people access to federally owned wilderness lands

Overall	54	13	30
Religion:			
Protestant	56	12	32
Catholic	53	14	33
Jewish	57	21	22
Other	36	9	55
None	56	11	34
Political ideology:			
Liberal	57	9	34
Moderate	53	15	32
Conservative	56	11	34
Urban/rural:			
Urban	58	12	30
Suburban	52	15	33
Rural	47	13	40
Area:			
Northeast	58	18	24
Industrial	58	11	31
Midlands	48	11	41
South	58	15	27
Central	48	8	44
Pacific	46	17	37

Would you favor or oppose cutting down timber on Federally-owned wilderness lands as long as this land was reforested under government guidelines?

(in percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	62	11	27
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999	48	14	38
\$4 to \$6,999	66	9	25
\$7 to \$9,999	57	9	34
\$10 to \$12,999	58	11	31
\$13 to \$14,999	70	8	23
\$15 to \$19,999	61	11	29
\$20 to \$24,999	66	9	25
Over \$25,000	64	10	27
Age:			
18 to 25	54	12	34
26 to 35	64	9	27
36 to 45	61	11	28
46 to 55	68	11	21
56 to 65	63	11	27
Over 65	62	11	27
Sex:			
Female	59	13	28
Male	65	8	26
Race:			
White	63	10	26
Black	55	21	24
Head of household:			
Yes	64	10	25
No	58	12	29
Education:			
Some grade school	56	19	26
Some high school	62	12	26
High school graduate	64	9	27
Technical/vocational	70	9	21
Some college	57	9	34
College graduate	65	12	24
Graduate school	66	9	25

Favor or oppose cutting down timber on federally owned wilderness lands, as long as land was reforested

Overall 62 11 27

Religion:

Protestant	56	12	32
Catholic	53	14	33
Jewish	57	21	22
Other	36	9	55
None	56	11	34
Political ideology:			
Liberal	57	9	34
Moderate	53	15	32
Conservative	56	11	34

(in percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Urban/rural:			
Urban	58	11	31
Suburban	52	11	37
Rural	47	13	40
Area:			
Northeast	58	18	24
Industrial	58	11	31
Midlands	48	11	41
South	58	15	27
Central	48	8	44
Pacific	46	17	37

Would you favor or oppose building dams to control floods and generate electricity on Federally-owned wilderness lands?

(in percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall	71	9	20
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999	65	12	23
\$4 to \$6,999	75	13	12
\$7 to \$9,999	77	5	17
\$10 to \$12,999	72	9	19
\$13 to \$14,999	81	6	13
\$15 to \$19,999	66	6	28
\$20 to \$24,999	68	5	27
Over \$25,000	72	7	21
Age:			
18 to 25	68	7	24
26 to 35	67	12	20
36 to 45	74	8	18
46 to 55	72	7	21
56 to 65	70	6	24
Over 65	74	12	15
Sex:			
Female	68	10	21
Male	72	8	20
Race:			
White	71	8	21
Black	68	19	12
Head of household:			
Yes	73	9	19
No	68	9	22
Education:			
Some grade school	70	12	18
Some high school	74	10	16
High school graduate	72	8	19
Technical/vocational	79	5	16
Some college	68	7	26
College graduate	68	12	21
Graduate school	68	6	26

Favor or oppose building dams to control floods and generate electricity on Federally-owned wilderness lands

Overall	71	9	20
Religion:			
Protestant	72	9	20
Catholic	72	9	20
Jewish	68	20	15
Other	68	10	30
None	70	6	23
Political ideology:			
Liberal	74	9	18
Moderate	68	10	21
Conservative	71	7	22
Urban/rural:			
Urban	70	9	21
Suburban	71	9	21
Rural	73	9	18
Area:			
Northeast	73	12	15
Industrial	72	10	19
Midlands	68	8	23
South	74	9	18
Central	75	6	20
Pacific	58	10	33

Would you favor or oppose constructing

underground mines on Federally-owned wilderness lands to develop coal?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	35	14	31
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	45	20	35
\$4 to \$6,999.....	35	13	52
\$7 to \$9,999.....	35	13	52
\$10 to \$12,999.....	35	13	52
\$13 to \$14,999.....	35	13	52
\$15 to \$19,999.....	35	13	52
\$20 to \$24,999.....	35	13	52
Over \$25,000.....	35	13	52
Age group:			
18 to 25.....	45	20	35
26 to 35.....	34	12	54
36 to 45.....	35	15	50
46 to 55.....	35	12	53
56 to 65.....	35	12	53
Over 65.....	31	14	55
Sex:			
Female.....	31	17	52
Male.....	39	11	50
Race:			
White.....	35	13	52
Black.....	31	25	44
Head of household:			
Yes.....	39	12	49
No.....	31	16	53
Education:			
Some grade school.....	35	21	44
Some high school.....	34	16	50
High school graduate.....	38	12	50
Technical/vocational.....	35	9	56
Some college.....	39	13	48
College graduate.....	35	17	48
Graduate school.....	39	8	53

Favor/oppose constructing underground mines

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	55	14	31
Religion:			
Protestant.....	55	14	31
Catholic.....	55	15	30
Jewish.....	57	20	23
Other.....	49	8	43
None.....	43	8	49
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	51	9	40
Moderate.....	53	19	28
Conservative.....	60	10	31
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	56	13	31
Suburban.....	55	15	30
Rural.....	53	15	32
Area:			
Northeast.....	60	14	27
Industrial.....	59	13	28
Midlands.....	58	12	30
South.....	53	19	28
Central.....	54	9	37
Pacific.....	41	17	42

Would you favor or oppose surface mining of Federally-owned wilderness lands to develop coal?

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	39	13	48
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	43	14	43
\$4 to \$6,999.....	44	19	37
\$7 to \$9,999.....	43	11	46
\$10 to \$12,999.....	39	13	48
\$13 to \$14,999.....	42	11	47
\$15 to \$19,999.....	37	11	52
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	40	7	53
Over \$25,000.....	41	7	52
Age:			
18 to 25.....	25	14	61
26 to 35.....	38	12	50
36 to 45.....	37	14	49
46 to 55.....	45	12	43
56 to 65.....	43	9	48
Over 65.....	49	14	37
Sex:			

Female.....	27	15	58
Male.....	41	12	47
Race:			
White.....	39	12	49
Black.....	45	21	34
Head of household:			
Yes.....	42	13	45
No.....	34	14	52
Education:			
Some grade school.....	49	19	31
Some high school.....	45	14	41
High school graduate.....	41	11	48
Technical/vocational.....	45	18	37
Some college.....	39	13	48
College graduate.....	35	12	53
Graduate school.....	35	9	56

Favor or oppose surface mining on Federally-owned wilderness lands to develop coal.

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	39	13	48
Religion:			
Protestant.....	45	13	42
Catholic.....	35	15	50
Jewish.....	52	5	43
Other.....	32	19	49
None.....	35	9	56
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	38	9	53
Moderate.....	42	13	45
Conservative.....	39	12	49

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	44	12	44
Suburban.....	34	12	54
Rural.....	38	17	45
Area:			
Northeast.....	49	14	37
Industrial.....	39	9	52
Midlands.....	38	13	49
South.....	45	18	37
Central.....	35	9	56
Pacific.....	29	15	57

Would you favor or oppose drilling for oil and natural gas on Federally-owned wilderness lands?

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	64	11	25
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	62	13	25
\$4,000 to \$6,999.....	67	11	22
\$7,000 to \$9,999.....	70	8	22
\$10,000 to \$12,999.....	65	10	25
\$13,000 to \$14,999.....	66	11	23
\$15,000 to \$19,999.....	65	11	24
\$20,000 to \$24,999.....	63	8	29
Over \$25,000.....	64	10	26
Age:			
18 to 25.....	51	14	35
26 to 35.....	63	11	26
36 to 45.....	64	14	22
46 to 55.....	73	9	18
56 to 65.....	65	10	25
Over 65.....	71	10	19
Sex:			
Female.....	60	14	26
Male.....	68	8	24
Race:			
White.....	64	10	26
Black.....	64	20	16
Head of household:			
Yes.....	68	10	22
No.....	60	13	27
Education:			
Some grade school.....	65	13	22
Some high school.....	63	13	24
High school graduate.....	70	10	21
Technical/vocational.....	75	7	18
Some college.....	67	9	24
College graduate.....	61	17	22
Graduate school.....	62	7	31

Favor or oppose drilling for oil and natural gas on Federally-owned wilderness lands

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	64	11	25
Religion:			
Protestant.....	68	10	22
Catholic.....	62	13	25
Jewish.....	61	15	24

Other.....	65	10	25
None.....	62	8	30
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	68	7	25
Moderate.....	65	10	25
Conservative.....	62	9	29
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	65	11	24
Suburban.....	63	11	26
Rural.....	64	12	24
Area:			
Northeast.....	65	9	26
Industrial.....	65	11	24
Midlands.....	65	11	24
South.....	65	11	24
Central.....	65	11	24
Pacific.....	65	11	24

Would you favor or oppose building recreation areas, such as parks, to permit more use of the Federally-owned wilderness lands?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	65	10	25
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	57	13	31
\$4 to \$5,999.....	71	11	19
\$6 to \$9,999.....	76	9	15
\$10 to \$12,999.....	69	8	24
\$13 to \$14,999.....	69	10	21
\$15 to \$19,999.....	65	11	24
\$20 to \$24,999.....	64	4	32
Over \$25,000.....	68	6	27

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Age:			
18 to 25.....	63	11	26
26 to 35.....	67	10	23
36 to 45.....	66	11	23
46 to 55.....	69	10	21
56 to 65.....	67	6	27
Over 65.....	68	12	20
Sex:			
Female.....	66	11	23
Male.....	65	10	25
Race:			
White.....	66	9	25
Black.....	68	15	17
Head of household:			
Yes.....	67	10	23
No.....	66	10	24
Education:			
Some grade school.....	61	16	23
Some high school.....	66	10	24
High school graduate.....	68	9	23
Technical/vocational.....	66	11	23
Some college.....	62	10	28
College graduate.....	75	8	17
Graduate school.....	63	12	25

Favor/oppose building recreation areas

Overall.....	66	10	24
Religion:			
Protestant.....	67	9	24
Catholic.....	68	17	15
Jewish.....	65	14	21
Other.....	62	11	27
None.....	61	9	30
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	72	8	20
Moderate.....	66	12	22
Conservative.....	66	8	26
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	66	10	24
Suburban.....	67	10	23
Rural.....	62	13	25
Area:			
Northeast.....	75	8	17
Industrial.....	70	8	22
Midlands.....	63	8	29
South.....	69	16	15
Central.....	70	8	22
Pacific.....	69	14	17

Would you favor or oppose the mining of Federally-owned wilderness lands for mineral resources?

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	65	15	20
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	59	20	21
\$4 to \$5,999.....	74	14	12
\$6 to \$9,999.....	78	10	12
\$10 to \$12,999.....	70	10	20
\$13 to \$14,999.....	70	10	20
\$15 to \$19,999.....	66	11	23
\$20 to \$24,999.....	64	11	25
Over \$25,000.....	68	12	20
Age:			
18 to 25.....	60	16	24
26 to 35.....	65	15	20
36 to 45.....	65	15	20
46 to 55.....	68	12	20
56 to 65.....	66	11	23
Over 65.....	67	17	16
Sex:			
Female.....	65	17	18
Male.....	66	13	21
Race:			
White.....	66	14	20
Black.....	63	23	14
Head of household:			
Yes.....	66	14	20
No.....	66	14	20
Education:			
Some grade school.....	60	24	16
Some high school.....	63	13	24
High school graduate.....	67	14	19
Technical/vocational.....	69	15	16
Some college.....	66	12	22
College graduate.....	75	10	15
Graduate school.....	68	16	16

Would you favor or oppose the mining of Federally-owned wilderness lands

Overall.....	63	15	22
Religion:			
Protestant.....	65	14	21
Catholic.....	64	16	20
Jewish.....	61	18	21
Other.....	57	17	26
None.....	57	14	29

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	59	12	29
Moderate.....	56	15	29
Conservative.....	56	12	32
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	57	13	30
Suburban.....	49	16	35
Rural.....	52	16	32
Area:			
Northeast.....	62	16	22
Industrial.....	55	13	32
Midlands.....	49	13	38
South.....	54	17	29
Central.....	51	11	38
Pacific.....	42	19	39

Just in general, do you think the United States has preserved enough wilderness land or should the U.S. attempt to protect additional areas of wilderness from development?

	Preserved enough wilderness land	Don't know	Protect additional areas of wilderness
Overall.....	45	19	35
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	49	19	32
\$4 to \$5,999.....	46	17	37
\$6 to \$9,999.....	44	17	39
\$10 to \$12,999.....	44	21	35
\$13 to \$14,999.....	46	19	35
\$15 to \$19,999.....	36	21	44
\$20 to \$24,999.....	49	17	34
Over \$25,000.....	53	15	32
Age group:			
18 to 25.....	29	29	52
26 to 35.....	46	16	38
36 to 45.....	48	26	27
46 to 55.....	53	18	29
56 to 65.....	46	18	36
Over 65.....	54	17	29
Sex:			
Female.....	42	24	34
Male.....	48	14	37
Race:			

White.....	48	33	19
Head of household:			
Yes.....	48	33	19
No.....	48	33	19
Education:			
Some grade school.....	48	33	19
Some high school.....	48	33	19
High school graduate.....	48	33	19
Technical/vocational.....	48	33	19
Some college.....	48	33	19
College graduate.....	48	33	19
Graduate school.....	48	33	19
Religion:			
Protestant.....	48	33	19
Catholic.....	48	33	19
Jewish.....	48	33	19
Other.....	48	33	19
None.....	48	33	19
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	48	33	19
Moderate.....	48	33	19
Conservative.....	48	33	19
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	48	33	19
Suburban.....	48	33	19
Rural.....	48	33	19
Area:			
Northeast.....	48	33	19
Industrial.....	48	33	19
Midlands.....	48	33	19
South.....	48	33	19
Central.....	48	33	19
Pacific.....	48	33	19

Do you think the United States has preserved enough wilderness land?

Overall.....	46	30	24
Religion:			
Protestant.....	46	30	24
Catholic.....	46	30	24
Jewish.....	46	30	24
Other.....	46	30	24
None.....	46	30	24
Political ideology:			
Liberal.....	41	35	24
Moderate.....	44	32	24
Conservative.....	51	28	21
Urban/rural:			
Urban.....	46	30	24
Suburban.....	42	31	27
Rural.....	48	27	25
Area:			
Northeast.....	50	27	23
Industrial.....	48	30	22
Midlands.....	44	35	21
South.....	48	31	21
Central.....	31	35	34
Pacific.....	47	34	19

Recently there have been proposals before Congress to close additional areas of Federally-owned wilderness land to any kind of development, including searches for new oil and gas. Do you favor or oppose allowing exploration for oil and gas on Federally-owned wilderness land?

(In percent)

	Favor	Don't know	Oppose
Overall.....	56	16	28
Total household income:			
\$0 to \$3,999.....	48	17	35
\$4 to \$9,999.....	52	21	27
\$10 to \$14,999.....	53	13	34
\$15 to \$19,999.....	50	14	36
\$20 to \$24,999.....	56	17	27
\$25 to \$29,999.....	57	19	24
\$30 to \$34,999.....	59	18	23
\$35 to \$39,999.....	60	18	22
\$40 to \$44,999.....	61	18	21
\$45 to \$49,999.....	62	18	20
\$50 to \$54,999.....	63	18	19
\$55 to \$59,999.....	64	18	18
\$60 to \$64,999.....	65	18	17
\$65 to \$69,999.....	66	18	16
\$70 to \$74,999.....	67	18	15
\$75 to \$79,999.....	68	18	14
\$80 to \$84,999.....	69	18	13
\$85 to \$89,999.....	70	18	12
\$90 to \$94,999.....	71	18	11
\$95 to \$99,999.....	72	18	10
\$100 to \$104,999.....	73	18	9
\$105 to \$109,999.....	74	18	8
\$110 to \$114,999.....	75	18	7
\$115 to \$119,999.....	76	18	6
\$120 to \$124,999.....	77	18	5
\$125 to \$129,999.....	78	18	4
\$130 to \$134,999.....	79	18	3
\$135 to \$139,999.....	80	18	2
\$140 to \$144,999.....	81	18	1
\$145 to \$149,999.....	82	18	0
\$150 to \$154,999.....	83	18	0
\$155 to \$159,999.....	84	18	0
\$160 to \$164,999.....	85	18	0
\$165 to \$169,999.....	86	18	0
\$170 to \$174,999.....	87	18	0
\$175 to \$179,999.....	88	18	0
\$180 to \$184,999.....	89	18	0
\$185 to \$189,999.....	90	18	0
\$190 to \$194,999.....	91	18	0
\$195 to \$199,999.....	92	18	0
\$200 to \$204,999.....	93	18	0
\$205 to \$209,999.....	94	18	0
\$210 to \$214,999.....	95	18	0
\$215 to \$219,999.....	96	18	0
\$220 to \$224,999.....	97	18	0
\$225 to \$229,999.....	98	18	0
\$230 to \$234,999.....	99	18	0
\$235 to \$239,999.....	100	18	0
\$240 to \$244,999.....	101	18	0
\$245 to \$249,999.....	102	18	0
\$250 to \$254,999.....	103	18	0
\$255 to \$259,999.....	104	18	0
\$260 to \$264,999.....	105	18	0
\$265 to \$269,999.....	106	18	0
\$270 to \$274,999.....	107	18	0
\$275 to \$279,999.....	108	18	0
\$280 to \$284,999.....	109	18	0
\$285 to \$289,999.....	110	18	0
\$290 to \$294,999.....	111	18	0
\$295 to \$299,999.....	112	18	0
\$300 to \$304,999.....	113	18	0
\$305 to \$309,999.....	114	18	0
\$310 to \$314,999.....	115	18	0
\$315 to \$319,999.....	116	18	0
\$320 to \$324,999.....	117	18	0
\$325 to \$329,999.....	118	18	0
\$330 to \$334,999.....	119	18	0
\$335 to \$339,999.....	120	18	0
\$340 to \$344,999.....	121	18	0
\$345 to \$349,999.....	122	18	0
\$350 to \$354,999.....	123	18	0
\$355 to \$359,999.....	124	18	0
\$360 to \$364,999.....	125	18	0
\$365 to \$369,999.....	126	18	0
\$370 to \$374,999.....	127	18	0
\$375 to \$379,999.....	128	18	0
\$380 to \$384,999.....	129	18	0
\$385 to \$389,999.....	130	18	0
\$390 to \$394,999.....	131	18	0
\$395 to \$399,999.....	132	18	0
\$400 to \$404,999.....	133	18	0
\$405 to \$409,999.....	134	18	0
\$410 to \$414,999.....	135	18	0
\$415 to \$419,999.....	136	18	0
\$420 to \$424,999.....	137	18	0
\$425 to \$429,999.....	138	18	0
\$430 to \$434,999.....	139	18	0
\$435 to \$439,999.....	140	18	0
\$440 to \$444,999.....	141	18	0
\$445 to \$449,999.....	142	18	0
\$450 to \$454,999.....	143	18	0
\$455 to \$459,999.....	144	18	0
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\$465 to \$469,999.....	146	18	0
\$470 to \$474,999.....	147	18	0
\$475 to \$479,999.....	148	18	0
\$480 to \$484,999.....	149	18	0
\$485 to \$489,999.....	150	18	0
\$490 to \$494,999.....	151	18	0
\$495 to \$499,999.....	152	18	0
\$500 to \$504,999.....	153	18	0
\$505 to \$509,999.....	154	18	0
\$510 to \$514,999.....	155	18	0
\$515 to \$519,999.....	156	18	0
\$520 to \$524,999.....	157	18	0
\$525 to \$529,999.....	158	18	0
\$530 to \$534,999.....	159	18	0
\$535 to \$539,999.....	160	18	0
\$540 to \$544,999.....	161	18	0
\$545 to \$549,999.....	162	18	0
\$550 to \$554,999.....	163	18	0
\$555 to \$559,999.....	164	18	0
\$560 to \$564,999.....	165	18	0
\$565 to \$569,999.....	166	18	0
\$570 to \$574,999.....	167	18	0
\$575 to \$579,999.....	168	18	0
\$580 to \$584,999.....	169	18	0
\$585 to \$589,999.....	170	18	0
\$590 to \$594,999.....	171	18	0
\$595 to \$599,999.....	172	18	0
\$600 to \$604,999.....	173	18	0
\$605 to \$609,999.....	174	18	0
\$610 to \$614,999.....	175	18	0
\$615 to \$619,999.....	176	18	0
\$620 to \$624,999.....	177	18	0
\$625 to \$629,999.....	178	18	0
\$630 to \$634,999.....	179	18	0
\$635 to \$639,999.....	180	18	0
\$640 to \$644,999.....	181	18	0
\$645 to \$649,999.....	182	18	0
\$650 to \$654,999.....	183	18	0
\$655 to \$659,999.....	184	18	0
\$660 to \$664,999.....	185	18	0
\$665 to \$669,999.....	186	18	0
\$670 to \$674,999.....	187	18	0
\$675 to \$679,999.....	188	18	0
\$680 to \$684,999.....	189	18	0
\$685 to \$689,999.....	190	18	0
\$690 to \$694,999.....	191	18	0
\$695 to \$699,999.....	192	18	0
\$700 to \$704,999.....	193	18	0
\$705 to \$709,999.....	194	18	0
\$710 to \$714,999.....	195	18	0
\$715 to \$719,999.....	196	18	0
\$720 to \$724,999.....	197	18	0
\$725 to \$729,999.....	198	18	0
\$730 to \$734,999.....	199	18	0
\$735 to \$739,999.....	200	18	0
\$740 to \$744,999.....	201	18	0
\$745 to \$749,999.....	202	18	0
\$750 to \$754,999.....	203	18	0
\$755 to \$759,999.....	204	18	0
\$760 to \$764,999.....	205	18	0
\$765 to \$769,999.....	206	18	0
\$770 to \$774,999.....	207	18	0
\$775 to \$779,999.....	208	18	0
\$780 to \$784,999.....	209	18	0
\$785 to \$789,999.....	210	18	0
\$790 to \$794,999.....	211	18	0
\$795 to \$799,999.....	212	18	0
\$800 to \$804,999.....	213	18	0
\$805 to \$809,999.....	214	18	0
\$810 to \$814,999.....	215	18	0
\$815 to \$819,999.....	216	18	0
\$820 to \$824,999.....	217	18	0
\$825 to \$829,999.....	218	18	0
\$830 to \$834,999.....	219	18	0
\$835 to \$839,999.....	220	18	0
\$840 to \$844,999.....	221	18	0
\$845 to \$849,999.....	222	18	0
\$850 to \$854,999.....	223	18	0
\$855 to \$859,999.....	224	18	0
\$860 to \$864,999.....	225	18	0
\$865 to \$869,999.....	226	18	0
\$870 to \$874,999.....	227	18	0
\$875 to \$879,999.....	228	18	0
\$880 to \$884,999.....	229	18	0
\$885 to \$889,999.....	230	18	0
\$890 to \$894,999.....	231	18	0
\$895 to \$899,999.....	232	18	0
\$900 to \$904,999.....	233	18	0
\$905 to \$909,999.....	234	18	0
\$910 to \$914,999.....	235	18	0
\$915 to \$919,999.....	236	18	0
\$920 to \$924,999.....	237	18	0
\$925 to \$929,999.....	238	18	0
\$930 to \$934,999.....	239	18	0
\$935 to \$939,999.....	240	18	0
\$940 to \$944,999.....	241	18	0
\$945 to \$949,999.....	242	18	0
\$950 to \$954,999.....	243	18	0
\$955 to \$959,999.....	244	18	0
\$960 to \$964,999.....	245	18	0
\$965 to \$969,999.....	246	18	0
\$970 to \$974,999.....	247	18	0
\$975 to \$979,999.....	248	18	0
\$980 to \$984,999.....	249	18	0
\$985 to \$989,999.....	250	18	0
\$990 to \$994,999.....	251	18	0
\$995 to \$999,999.....	252	18	0
\$1,000 to \$1,004,999.....	253	18	0
\$1,005 to \$1,009,999.....	254	18	0
\$1,010 to \$1,014,999.....	255	18	0
\$1,015 to \$1,019,999.....	256	18	0
\$1,020 to \$1,024,999.....	257	18	0
\$1,025 to \$1,029,999.....	258	18	0
\$1,030 to \$1,034,999.....	259	18	0
\$1,035 to \$1,039,999.....	260	18	0
\$1,040 to \$1,044,999.....	261	18	0
\$1,045 to \$1,049,999.....	262	18	0
\$1,050 to \$1,054,999.....	263	18	0
\$1,055 to \$1,059,999.....	264	18	0
\$1,060 to \$1,064,999.....	265	18	0
\$1,065 to \$1,069,999.....	266	18	0
\$1,070 to \$1,074,999.....	267	18	0
\$1,075 to \$1,079,999.....	268	18	0
\$1,080 to \$1,084,999.....	269	18	0
\$1,085 to \$1,089,999.....	270	18	0
\$1,090 to \$1,094,999.....	271	18	0
\$1,095 to \$1,099,999.....	272	18	0
\$1,100 to \$1,104,999.....	273	18	0
\$1,105 to \$1,109,999.....	274	18	0
\$1,110 to \$1,114,999.....	275	18	0
\$1,115 to \$1,119,999.....	276	18	0
\$1,120 to \$1,124,999.....	277	18	0
\$1,125 to \$1,129,999.....	278	18	0
\$1,130 to \$1,134,999.....	279	18	0
\$1,135 to \$1,139,999.....	280	18	0
\$1,140 to \$1,144,999.....	281	18	0
\$1,145 to \$1,149,999.....	282	18	0
\$1,150 to \$1,154,999.....	283	18	0
\$1,155 to \$1,159,999.....	284	18	0
\$1,160 to \$1,164,999.....	285	18	0
\$1,165 to \$1,169,999.....	286	18	0
\$1,170 to \$1,174,999.....	287	18	0
\$1,175 to \$1,179,999.....	288	18	0
\$1,180 to \$1,184,999.....	289	18	0
\$1,185 to \$1,189,999.....	290	18	0
\$1,190 to \$1,194,999.....	291	18	0
\$1,195 to \$1,199,999.....	292	18	0
\$1,200 to \$1,204,999.....	293	18	0
\$1,205 to \$1,209,999.....	294	18	0
\$1,210 to \$1,214,999.....	295	18	0
\$1,215 to \$1,219,999.....	296	18	0
\$1,220 to \$1,224,999.....	297	18	0
\$1,225 to \$1,229,999.....	298	18	0
\$1,230 to \$1,234,999.....	299	18	0
\$1,235 to \$1,239,999.....	300	18	0
\$1,240 to \$1,244,999.....	301	18	0
\$1,245 to \$1,249,999.....	302	18	0
\$1,250 to \$1,254,999.....	303	18	0
\$1,255 to \$1,259,999.....	304	18	0
\$1,260 to \$1,264,999.....	305	18	0
\$1,265 to \$1,269,999.....	306	18	0
\$1,270 to \$1,274,999.....	307	18	0
\$1,275 to \$1,279,999.....	308	18	0
\$1,280 to \$1,284,999.....	309	18	0
\$1,285 to \$1,289,999.....	310	18	0
\$1,290 to \$1,294,999.....	311	18	0
\$1,295 to \$1,299,999.....	312	18	0
\$1,300 to \$1,304,999.....	313	18	0
\$1,305 to \$1,309,999.....	314	18	0
\$1,310 to \$1,314,999.....	315	18	0
\$1,315 to \$1,319,999.....	316	18	0
\$1,320 to \$1,324,999.....	317	18	0
\$1,325 to \$1,329,999.....	318	18	0
\$1,330 to \$1,334,999.....	319	18	0
\$1,335 to \$1,339,999.....	320	18	0
\$1,340 to \$1,344,999.....	321	18	0
\$1,345 to \$1,349,999.....	322	18	0
\$1,350 to \$1,354,999.....	323	18	0
\$1,355 to \$1,359,999.....	324	18	0
\$1,360 to \$1,364,999.....	325	18	0
\$1,365 to \$1,369,999.....	326	18	0
\$1,370 to \$1,374,999.....	327	18	0
\$1,375 to \$1,379,999.....	328	18	0
\$1,380 to \$1,384,999.....	329	18	0
\$1,385 to \$1,389,999.....	330	18	0
\$1,390 to \$1,394,999.....	331	18	0
\$1,395 to \$1,399,999.....	332	18	0
\$1,400			

(In percent)			(In percent)		
	Developing new energy sources	Don't know	Preserving wild- erness areas	Favor	Oppose
Overall.....	67	14	19	68	13
Total household income:					
Under \$12,500.....	66	13	21	67	13
\$12,500 to \$25,000.....	68	14	18	69	12
\$25,000 to \$50,000.....	69	15	16	70	11
\$50,000 to \$75,000.....	70	16	14	71	10
\$75,000 to \$100,000.....	71	17	12	72	9
\$100,000 to \$125,000.....	72	18	10	73	8
\$125,000 to \$150,000.....	73	19	8	74	7
\$150,000 to \$200,000.....	74	20	6	75	6
\$200,000 to \$250,000.....	75	21	4	76	5
\$250,000 to \$300,000.....	76	22	2	77	4
\$300,000 to \$400,000.....	77	23	0	78	3
\$400,000 to \$500,000.....	78	24	0	79	2
\$500,000 to \$750,000.....	79	25	0	80	1
\$750,000 to \$1,000,000.....	80	26	0	81	0
\$1,000,000 to \$1,500,000.....	81	27	0	82	0
\$1,500,000 to \$2,000,000.....	82	28	0	83	0
\$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000.....	83	29	0	84	0
\$3,000,000 to \$4,000,000.....	84	30	0	85	0
\$4,000,000 to \$5,000,000.....	85	31	0	86	0
\$5,000,000 to \$7,500,000.....	86	32	0	87	0
\$7,500,000 to \$10,000,000.....	87	33	0	88	0
\$10,000,000 to \$15,000,000.....	88	34	0	89	0
\$15,000,000 to \$20,000,000.....	89	35	0	90	0
\$20,000,000 to \$25,000,000.....	90	36	0	91	0
\$25,000,000 to \$30,000,000.....	91	37	0	92	0
\$30,000,000 to \$40,000,000.....	92	38	0	93	0
\$40,000,000 to \$50,000,000.....	93	39	0	94	0
\$50,000,000 to \$75,000,000.....	94	40	0	95	0
\$75,000,000 to \$100,000,000.....	95	41	0	96	0
\$100,000,000 to \$150,000,000.....	96	42	0	97	0
\$150,000,000 to \$200,000,000.....	97	43	0	98	0
\$200,000,000 to \$300,000,000.....	98	44	0	99	0
\$300,000,000 to \$400,000,000.....	99	45	0	100	0
\$400,000,000 to \$500,000,000.....	100	46	0	101	0
\$500,000,000 to \$750,000,000.....	101	47	0	102	0
\$750,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000.....	102	48	0	103	0
\$1,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000.....	103	49	0	104	0
\$1,500,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000.....	104	50	0	105	0
\$2,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000.....	105	51	0	106	0
\$3,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000.....	106	52	0	107	0
\$4,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000.....	107	53	0	108	0
\$5,000,000,000 to \$7,500,000,000.....	108	54	0	109	0
\$7,500,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000.....	109	55	0	110	0
\$10,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000.....	110	56	0	111	0
\$15,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000.....	111	57	0	112	0
\$20,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000.....	112	58	0	113	0
\$30,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000.....	113	59	0	114	0
\$40,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000.....	114	60	0	115	0
\$50,000,000,000 to \$75,000,000,000.....	115	61	0	116	0
\$75,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000.....	116	62	0	117	0
\$100,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000.....	117	63	0	118	0
\$150,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000.....	118	64	0	119	0
\$200,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000.....	119	65	0	120	0
\$300,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000.....	120	66	0	121	0
\$400,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000.....	121	67	0	122	0
\$500,000,000,000 to \$750,000,000,000.....	122	68	0	123	0
\$750,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000.....	123	69	0	124	0
\$1,000,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000,000.....	124	70	0	125	0
\$1,500,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000,000.....	125	71	0	126	0
\$2,000,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000,000.....	126	72	0	127	0
\$3,000,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000,000.....	127	73	0	128	0
\$4,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000.....	128	74	0	129	0
\$5,000,000,000,000 to \$7,500,000,000,000.....	129	75	0	130	0
\$7,500,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000.....	130	76	0	131	0
\$10,000,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000,000.....	131	77	0	132	0
\$15,000,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000,000.....	132	78	0	133	0
\$20,000,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000,000.....	133	79	0	134	0
\$30,000,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000,000.....	134	80	0	135	0
\$40,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000.....	135	81	0	136	0
\$50,000,000,000,000 to \$75,000,000,000,000.....	136	82	0	137	0
\$75,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000.....	137	83	0	138	0
\$100,000,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000,000.....	138	84	0	139	0
\$150,000,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000,000.....	139	85	0	140	0
\$200,000,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000,000.....	140	86	0	141	0
\$300,000,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000,000.....	141	87	0	142	0
\$400,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000.....	142	88	0	143	0
\$500,000,000,000,000 to \$750,000,000,000,000.....	143	89	0	144	0
\$750,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000.....	144	90	0	145	0
\$1,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000,000,000.....	145	91	0	146	0
\$1,500,000,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000,000,000.....	146	92	0	147	0
\$2,000,000,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000,000,000.....	147	93	0	148	0
\$3,000,000,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000,000,000.....	148	94	0	149	0
\$4,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000.....	149	95	0	150	0
\$5,000,000,000,000,000 to \$7,500,000,000,000,000.....	150	96	0	151	0
\$7,500,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000.....	151	97	0	152	0
\$10,000,000,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000,000,000.....	152	98	0	153	0
\$15,000,000,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000,000,000.....	153	99	0	154	0
\$20,000,000,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000,000,000.....	154	100	0	155	0
\$30,000,000,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000,000,000.....	155	101	0	156	0
\$40,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000.....	156	102	0	157	0
\$50,000,000,000,000,000 to \$75,000,000,000,000,000.....	157	103	0	158	0
\$75,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000.....	158	104	0	159	0
\$100,000,000,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000,000,000.....	159	105	0	160	0
\$150,000,000,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000,000,000.....	160	106	0	161	0
\$200,000,000,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000,000,000.....	161	107	0	162	0
\$300,000,000,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000,000,000.....	162	108	0	163	0
\$400,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000.....	163	109	0	164	0
\$500,000,000,000,000,000 to \$750,000,000,000,000,000.....	164	110	0	165	0
\$750,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	165	111	0	166	0
\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000,000,000,000.....	166	112	0	167	0
\$1,500,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	167	113	0	168	0
\$2,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	168	114	0	169	0
\$3,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	169	115	0	170	0
\$4,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	170	116	0	171	0
\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$7,500,000,000,000,000,000.....	171	117	0	172	0
\$7,500,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	172	118	0	173	0
\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	173	119	0	174	0
\$15,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	174	120	0	175	0
\$20,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	175	121	0	176	0
\$30,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	176	122	0	177	0
\$40,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	177	123	0	178	0
\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$75,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	178	124	0	179	0
\$75,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	179	125	0	180	0
\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	180	126	0	181	0
\$150,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	181	127	0	182	0
\$200,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	182	128	0	183	0
\$300,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	183	129	0	184	0
\$400,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	184	130	0	185	0
\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$750,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	185	131	0	186	0
\$750,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	186	132	0	187	0
\$1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$1,500,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	187	133	0	188	0
\$1,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	188	134	0	189	0
\$2,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	189	135	0	190	0
\$3,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	190	136	0	191	0
\$4,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	191	137	0	192	0
\$5,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$7,500,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	192	138	0	193	0
\$7,500,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	193	139	0	194	0
\$10,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$15,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	194	140	0	195	0
\$15,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	195	141	0	196	0
\$20,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	196	142	0	197	0
\$30,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	197	143	0	198	0
\$40,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	198	144	0	199	0
\$50,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$75,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	199	145	0	200	0
\$75,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	200	146	0	201	0
\$100,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$150,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	201	147	0	202	0
\$150,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	202	148	0	203	0
\$200,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	203	149	0	204	0
\$300,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	204	150	0	205	0
\$400,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	205	151	0	206	0
\$500,000,000,000,000,000,000,000 to \$750,000,000,000,000,000,000,000.....	206	152	0	207	0
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Anchorage Sunday Times



A REPRINT

BY THE

FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION FOR ALASKA

If all the misconceptions about the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act were laid end to end, they probably would reach from Barrow to Washington.

With this in mind, we put together this Crossroads section as a sort of rough

Landlords Of Alaska?

sketch of the events that led to the passage of the act and the events from that passage to today.

The result is comprehensive but by no means

definitive. The act itself is undergoing amendment right now, while the regional corporations it created are beginning to slide into the mainstream of

Alaska business. The native land withdrawals are unfinished, the D-2 land question is unsettled and the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission continues to meet.

It is a large topic, and is growing larger.

Crossroads

D-1

Featuring The 49th State

Anchorage Sunday Times, July 20, 1975

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The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska is grateful to the publisher of the "Anchorage Sunday Times" for permission to reprint this special section to the Times newspaper.

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anti-settlement lobbyists during the weeks of shuttles to and fro that could have made even Henry Kissinger sick.

The question of "if" a settlement might ever come seemed almost answered, however, when on Oct. 20, the House passed its bill by an overwhelming vote of 334 to 63 and the Senate heartily endorsed its bill 76 to 5 on Nov. 1.

The question was changed from "if" it might be to "what" it might be as action shifted to conference committee in room OF-100.

As conferees, Sen. Ted Stevens, R-Alaska, Sen. Mike Gravel, D-Alaska and Rep. Nick Begich, D-Alaska, held the keys to the natives' future and "they never seemed to leave that conference room door" remembers Stevens, "not from the first moment we met to the last."

Despite the heavy double doors, however, Alaska Gov. William Egan voiced a state position that natives should only get to pick land the state didn't want under its statehood act allowance of 103 million acres.

That "state first" language was in the House claims act version.

The Alaska Federation of Natives, which was the group speaking for the state's natives, screeched through the news media that it would not agree to take a back seat to the state. The "me first... no, me first" argument raged.

Things got so noisy Begich commented about the bickering. "When the goal is so near, I deeply regret all statements which create an atmosphere of divisiveness and demerit," he said.

His statement was wryly echoed by one salty Alaskan who said since the natives would seek a veto of the bill if they didn't like it and the "whites" would seek a veto if they didn't like it, President Nixon could make everybody happy by a veto of whatever the committee devised.

The cacophony continued so loudly that Committee Chairman Rep. Wayne Aspinall, D-Colo., sent a message via Begich to Egan. It roughly translated — "shut up back there," we can't work with all that noise.

Then, compromise began to win over conflict when Alaska's delegation met with Egan to work out an Alaskan elected officials' position on native claims to present as basis for compromise by the rest of the conferees.

The hot issue of who was to pay the natives was put to rest when Egan agreed state payments for part of the settlement would be better than no

settlement at all. Also agreed to by the Alaskan politicians was that native land choices would not "float" anywhere they wanted, but would be tied to their villages and would radiate outward from them checkerboard fashion.

Several other issues also were agreed upon and, in effect, the conference impasse of several sessions was broken. Until that point the greatest conference progress had been agreement on a basic native claims philosophy to peg the law on.

A small note of optimism was chirped from conference acting co-chairman Rep. Alan Bible of Nevada. "There is an amazing amount of cooperation" going on here.

But other than that note of cheer nothing much was heard. The conference ingested and digested the Alaska delegates' and governor's position quietly. The official silence of Rep. Wayne Aspinall and Sen. Henry Jackson's committee continued with daily making - good - progress statements from ever present Aspinall since Jackson reportedly rarely attended the lengthy sessions.

Despite the intense scrutiny of thousands of Alaskans, the settlement act conference committee managed to keep quiet. One Washington correspondent called its proceedings one of the best-kept secrets in recent memory.

Shrugs and knowing smiles were all that reporters got from committee members as they hurried in and out of OF-100.

Finally, on Dec. 8, Aspinall announced the major issues of conflict in the settlement act talks were ironed out by the conferees.

Remaining were the questions of a federal-state land use planning commission and further withdrawals of federal land, but these were basically not directly connected with the claims.

Egan revealed to reporters the natives would get first pick of land. But, it would be chiefly contiguous to their villages and wouldn't impede state selections in other areas.

Thus the major state objection had been dispatched and the Alaska delegates to Congress announced 22 million acres would go to villages, 16 million acres would go to regions and the state could keep its already chosen 25 million acres.

The year was getting old and Congress was nearing its Christmas recess. Meanwhile, Dec. 9 the federation of natives announced it would meet in convention in Anchorage later in the month to vote on the results

of the conference committee.

On the 12th of the month, the committee approved the final compromise. On the 14th both houses of Congress passed that bill.

At 3:20 p.m. the House rolled the bill into passage by a 307 to 60 vote. At 4:15 p.m. the Senate unanimously confirmed Congress' precedent-setting native claims settlement by a voice vote.

Native federation president, Don Wright, admitted the bill was "a damned good settlement" on the opening day of the natives' convention two days later.

Their pride was beginning to show. During the second day of the convention, while the bill laid on President Nixon's desk, a white lawyer explaining it to native delegates was interrupted by one of them.

He said, "Would you please stop talking about what is being given to us and say 'returned' to us?"

The lawyer reportedly replied, "I'm sorry, from now on I will say returned."

The same day, the Alaska Chamber of Commerce, which opposed the claims idea, sent a letter to the convention pledging the support of the business community.

Despite dissension from maverick natives of the North Slope who protested the bill because they claimed they would be shorted on land, a native confidence vote for the measure, 511 to 56, was cast by the assemblage.

Within one hour, Nixon signed the bill as he promised he would if the natives approved it.

A phone call from him to Wright raised a ruckus once more. The call was broadcast in the Alaska Methodist University cafeteria where native leaders awaited like expectant parents.

Nixon told Wright he signed the Act and that it was a milestone in Alaska's history and indicative of government responsiveness to the people.

Then, when it was over, as it had begun, the noise from Alaskans arose. Jubilant cheers and applause ricocheted from the cafeteria walls to signal in a new era. ■

CLARIFICATION:

What The Settlement Act Says

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following questions and answers are designed to clarify major portions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

By **BARBARA PARKER**
Times Staff Writer

Q. Who get direct benefits?

A. Alaska natives. This means all U.S. citizens who were alive when the Act was passed in 1971, who are at least one-quarter Alaska Indian, Eskimo or Aleut and who enrolled with the government.

Q. What actually is settled by the Act?

A. Section four says that all aboriginal titles, if any, and claims of aboriginal title in Alaska, based on use and occupancy, are extinguished.

Q. What do the natives get in return for this extinguishment of their claims?

A. Some 44 million acres of land goes to the natives plus \$962 million for areas they claimed beyond the Act's land settlement limit.

Q. Where does the cash come from?

A. The money comes from the state and federal governments and constantly collects in what the Act terms the Alaska Native Fund. It is distributed to the 12 native regional corporations in increments every three months.

The U.S. Treasury's general fund is kicking in \$462.5 million and the remaining \$500 million comes from a 2 per cent

overriding royalty on the total value of oil, coal and natural gas being sought or extracted from state or federal land in Alaska.

This 2 per cent royalty, however, doesn't come from the parties extracting those resources. It comes from lease, sale or bonus money the state and federal governments receive.

Q. Do the governments each pay half of that 2 per cent?

A. No. The state winds up paying more than the federal government because it gets the lion's share of the total government income from those resources even though the oil, gas or coal is taken from federal land.

Q. How does the money filter down to "John Doe" native?

A. It trickles down through several channels which run through the 12 regional corporations the Act calls for, and the more than 200 village corporations it authorized.

All of the regional corporations and virtually all village corporations are profit making — much like IBM or U.S. Steel for example. But, the Act required they be created as much as practicable, by natives of a common heritage.

100 shares of regional corporation stock goes to every eligible native in the region. The stockholders vote for their corporate leaders and get whatever dividends their corporation can offer.

During the first five years after the Act's passage, 10 per cent of each corporation's income from the native fund

plus 10 per cent of all other regional income must be equitably distributed to all of the region's shareholders.

Also, for those first five years, at least 45 per cent of a region's money from those same sources must go to the village corporations within that region. It also is distributed proportionately to regional non-village residents to keep everything equal.

Q. What about this 13th region?

A. The Act authorizes creation of a 13th region for Alaska natives living Outside — if they vote for it. It hasn't been set up yet. But, when and if it is, 50 per cent of its native fund income must go to its stockholders. The 13th region, by the way, is not to get possession of any land.

Q. Where is this 44 million acres?

A. Land is a key factor because the Act demands it be used for the benefit of all the stockholders in each region, who also cannot sell their stock for 20 years from the date of the Act's passage.

To get that acreage into native ownership, the Act told the Interior Secretary to "withdraw" parcels of land around each village, plus other public land farther out to round out the areas natives could pick their allowances from. Withdrawal means a stop to all transactions under U.S. public land laws including new leases for mineral extraction.

Some of these areas were desired by the state as part of the 105-million acres here the

Alaska Statehood Act promised the state government. However, the natives get first pick.

Excluded from the withdrawal areas were the subsurface of Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4, military bases and national parks.

Q. How much land do the villages get?

A. They have already picked their selections, which must generally radiate outward from the village sites.

The smallest villages the Act recognizes are from 25 to 99 people. This size village gets 60,120 acres of surface rights. This amount increases according to population with the largest villages of 999 or more people qualifying for 161,180 acres of surface rights.

If all the villages don't pick a total of 22 million acres, the regional corporations pick enough additional land for them to make up a 22 million acre statewide total.

Q. What if parks or something else near a village takes up land the village would otherwise claim?

A. The Interior Secretary was ordered by the Act to withdraw three times any deficiency from the nearest unreserved public land similar in character to the area the natives couldn't pick.

These areas are what are known as "deficiency" lands.

Q. Do individuals get title to their own land?

A. Yes. The Act gave homestead, business site and subsistence car. title to natives and to natives already established on

regional and village land.

Q. What lands do the regional corporations get?

A. They get the subsurface rights to their own villages' land. Also, they get some additional acreage of surface and subsurface rights if their share of the statewide total of 44 million acres isn't already taken up by their villages, which get first preference.

The Act has a complicated formula for determining this, but basically it means a corporation with most of its people in a lot of villages might not qualify for any more land than the subsurfaces of those villages.

It's also possible that village acreage totals more than the whole region's fair share of settlement land. So, the other regions would then have to fix that by getting proportionately less land than they otherwise would be entitled to.

The entire formula is geared to keep things proportionate and to ultimately total 44 million acres.

Regions are now selecting their land. Their deadline for that is Dec. 18.

Q. Resources vary, so aren't some corporations going to be a lot richer than others?

A. Yes. But, to keep things from getting too lopsided, the Act requires them all to pool 70 per cent of their yearly profits and split that amount back up among themselves on a per capita basis. This section is still being analyzed.

Q. Does all the land go to village and regional corporations?

A. No. With the villages get-

ting a total of 22 million acres, the regions totalling 16 million more acres, six million are left over in the 44 million acre total. Some of it goes to villages in Southeastern. They each get the townships on which they sit. This special stipulation is part of the Act which fulfills the 1980 court ordered Tlingit-Haida settlement.

Also, one township each goes to the native organizations representing the cities of Sitka, Juneau, Kenai and Kodiak, because the towns now cover those traditional native villages.

Acreage also goes to native bands of less than 25 people, for individual non-village residences, cemeteries and historic sites and to groups on former reservations in Alaska.

Q. Aren't reservations eliminated by the Act?

A. Yes, in two ways. The Act allowed natives on reservations a choice to forget about the reservation boundaries and become villages with only surface rights to the land and some monetary benefits like the other villages. Or — reservation natives could keep their boundaries and the subsurface rights within them. But, in doing so, these corporations would not get any settlement cash.

Q. When do all these native holdings start paying taxes?

A. If the land remains undeveloped, it is not subject to property taxes for 20 years from the date of the Act's passage. However, income from resources on the land is subject to taxes.

Q. Some things about the Act do not directly deal with what natives get as a claims settlement. What are they?

A. Two major points come to the fore. One of them includes sections 17 D-1 and D-2 of the Act.

Section D-1 orders the Interior Secretary to review the status of all vacant public land in Alaska outside of the authority of the natives and the state. He was to determine if it should also be "withdrawn" and thus its legal classification could be changed to "insure the public interest is protected," the Act said.

Now, Section D-2 also calls for "withdrawal" of public land, but of a different kind. The Secretary was told by the Act to withdraw up to 80 million acres of "national interest land" or in other words, areas he thought would be appropriate possible additions to the national parks, forest, wildlife refuge or wild and scenic river systems. Congress has until 1978 to decide how much of this "D-2" land will actually become part of those four systems, bearing in mind the Interior Secretary's recommendations for it.

Q. What is the second major point not connected with native claims?

A. It is the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission. The Act sets it up to help all parties to the Act implement it. It also is to provide technical expertise and make recommendations on land use planning in Alaska to the state,

federal government and the natives. The commission is chaired by two persons, one representing the governor of Alaska and one representing the U.S. government.

Though it was scheduled to disband in 1976, the governments apparently agreed it is a good thing so legislation is pending to extend its life at least until 1978 and implementation of the D-2 provision of the Act.

There are, of course, other significant sections of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. But, those mentioned herein are those which have been the recipients of the most public scrutiny. ■

SELDOVIA: Village Awaits Native Claims Impact

By JUDY SHULER
Times Staff Writer

SELDOVIA — It was a cloudy Saturday afternoon, and the streets were nearly empty. Many of the people were away fishing for humpies, explained John Colberg Jr., chairman of the board of Cook Inlet Region, Inc. and a life-long resident here.

The Wakefield Fisheries processing plant, the city's major employer, closed its Tanner crab season on June 15 and wouldn't open for kings until Aug. 1.

A carpet cleaner had come down from Anchorage, and everyone was getting their rugs shampooed for the first time Darlene Crawford could remember in the 18 years she has lived here.

In the middle of town, a couple of new duplexes and houses are under construction and John and Darlene Crawford are having their house raised to provide a full basement underneath.

The state ferry Tustumena stops twice a week on runs between Kodiak and Homer in the summer, and decks once a week during the winter.

In spite of the hundreds of fishing and pleasure boats plying Kachemak Bay, and the frequent 20-minute daily charter flights between Homer and Seldovia, this community stands in quiet contrast to the camper-lined Homer Spit.

"It's peaceful, that's what it is," says Mrs. Crawford.

Beyond that, it is restless and impatient.

So far the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act has had little effect on the way of life in Seldovia, Colberg says.

"But as soon as we get conveyance of our land, we'll see a difference," he adds.

The Seldovia Native Association Inc., has been given 25 townships around their village in which to select 60,000 acres, an equivalent of three townships.

The total allotment would have amounted to six townships, Colberg explains, but



FISHING SETTLEMENT IS STUDY IN CONTRASTS

The village of Seldovia is waiting to take in hand the reins of ownership of land that is equivalent to three townships as provided for in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. So far the Act has had little visible effect on the small fishing

community on Kachemak Bay, although Seldovia residents are anticipating a change once ownership of the land is transferred.

since the State of Alaska had made selections for the nearby Kachemak Bay State Park, the balance must be located some 50 miles across Cook Inlet.

"It might as well be on the moon for our purposes," Colberg says. "Most of that stuff over there isn't worth a damn. We flew over all of that."

The available land across the inlet, in the vicinity of Lake Clark, Illiamna and Chinitna Bay, is about extensive enough

for one village, he continued, and seven villages are expected to make their deficiency selections there.

Under the settlement act, if adequate land contiguous to the village is unavailable, village may select three times as much from the nearest vacant and unappropriated land of similar character.

The Seldovia Native Association also has selected some land across Kachemak Bay from the Homer Spit, at

Sadie Cove.

"We like the idea of the park and we're working up an agreement to leave the park intact and select other lands," Colberg says, adding that it was designated after the land freeze.

All of the association's plans for development hinge on conveyance of the land, says John Crawford, chairman of the board.

A year and on-half ago, the Native association had plans

drawn up for Barabara Heights subdivision about two miles from Seldovia, on the road to Jakolof Bay.

Each of the stockholders would receive a three-to four-acre tract, apportioned through a drawing. They expected to have title to the land by last October, Crawford says, but "the bureaucrats are setting up another bureau to investigate it."

"We're dead on that one until we get conveyance."

Their first priority, according to Crawford, is a small timber sale followed by a plan for sustained yield management set up in partnership with other villages.

But "none of the companies want to commit anything to us because we don't have any land to offer," he says.

The association also is considering fisheries processing for the foreign market using the less-frequently tapped varieties such as sea urchins and prawns.

"But without the land, we won't get financing," Crawford says.

"Another thing we hope to do is develop Seldovia Bay and Seldovia Lake for a recreation area," according to Colberg. Fishing is excellent, and a lodge is under consideration.

The Seldovia Native Association has succeeded in joining with the village of Knik and Murray McCormick to form Cadastral Engineering, a firm specializing in surveying and land use planning.

"There's 43 million acres in this claim act, and someone is going to have to survey all that," Colberg says.

Two years ago it bought the 1,800-square-foot metal building in downtown Seldovia that now serves as its headquarters, remodeling the interior and lining the walls with maps.

It has since become the favored meeting place for every group from the city council to the chamber of commerce, and a source of maps for all occasions.

This year each shareholder in the Seldovia Native Association will receive a check for \$91, for 10 per cent of his entitlement. The village corporation and the regional corporation each receive 45 percent.

In a community where an annual income of \$12,000 is considered subsistence level, dividends have had understandably little effect on daily life.

"A lot of what villagers will get out of the settlement act will be employment and job opportunities," Crawford states.

When the conveyance does, in fact, pass over to the Native association.

There are currently 254 shareholders in the Seldovia Native Association, 171 adults and 83 minors. Only about 80 of those live right in Seldovia.

Quite a number live outside of Alaska, according to Mrs. Crawford, who works as executive secretary for the corporation.

A lot of people who once lived

in Seldovia would return if new jobs were created, Colberg feels. The city of 612 also loses young people who would stay if they could find work, he adds.

A majority of the Seldovia Native Association members are only one-quarter native, says Colberg, whose grandmother came from Tyonek. Intermarriage with Russian and Scandinavian settlers was common.

"We don't have any segregation here."

With the extension of the roads a few years ago, Seldovia residents can now drive about 40 miles, to Windy, Rocky and Jakolof Bays.

Before the ferry started making regular stops in the early 1960's, there were maybe 20 cars in all of Seldovia, Colberg estimates. They would drive along the 12-foot-wide boardwalk.

Now the town has a couple hundred cars and trucks, and nearly every family with wheels has not one car, but two. Some keep cars in Homer, to use for errands and trips when they fly over.

The charter flight, which many residents make with the ease of a weekend drive, costs \$25 for a round trip.

There is one grocery store in Seldovia, and air taxis will deliver goods from Homer for about eight cents per pound.

"But we all travel to Anchorage once in a while and try to hit the sales," Mrs. Crawford says.

The average cannery worker earns \$4.21 per hour, and when the cannery shuts down as it did for three months last winter, virtually everyone in town goes on unemployment payments.

The theater shows movies four nights per week, and Channel 2 comes in "with very poor reception," according to Mrs. Crawford. They have been promised two channels before the snow flies.

Seldovia's new school for kindergartners through twelfth graders includes a swimming pool.

"We really fought to get that pool because so many people were drowning," she says.

A lack of planned recreation for the young people is one of the community's main problems, says Mrs. Crawford, the mother of four.

Total school enrollment was 180 last year, with 12 in the graduating class.

Large families are fairly common, she says.

"Seldovia was such a small town the doctor never told us about the pill or anything."

The small community is lucky enough to have a doctor right now, she adds. There have been stretches of a couple of years when the nearest one was in Homer.

Professional services are hard to come by.

"There's a guy who can do your wiring, and a guy who kind of fixes plumbing. But mostly the husbands have to do it," she says.

The picturesque little community with its idyllic setting is attracting a lot of young people from populous states like California, according to Colberg.

"They want to own a chunk of land, and they ask if the natives are going to sell," he says.

The answer is a disappointing "no," but the town is still growing slowly. The 1970 census showed 437 residents; today there are 612.

Fishing is good, the winter's mild and the setting beautiful.

And, as Colberg expresses it, Seldovia is "a place to live where you're not smothered with people." ■

13th Region Battle Is Still In Congress

Amendments to the Alaska Natives Claims Settlement Act remain tangled in the House and Senate Interior and Insular Affairs committees in the form of an omnibus bill.

The purpose of the bill is to change the native-backed amendments to the 1971 measure. It primarily would extend the deadline for Alaskan natives to register under provisions of the act, ask for interest earnings on the Alaska Native fund for which the government is holding the purse strings here, allow mergers of village and regional corporations, and create an escrow account of resource profits for land sales of properties the natives will own but to which they do not yet hold title.

Leaders of the Alaska Federation of Natives, the Alaska-based group, in recent weeks continued the political and diplomatic shuttle between here and Washington, D. C., to help push the amendments through Congress.

At issue is the creation of the 13th region for Alaska natives who have moved out of the state. The region was provided for in the original act if the natives Outside voted for it, and the federation has reconciled its membership to the fact that there will be an organization for natives Outside.

However, the federation wants an election by the 13th region held immediately. The House rendition of the bill would create the 13th region and schedule an election in three years to determine whether the people in that region wish it to continue or whether they wish to enroll again in one of the original 12 corporations.

A U.S. District Court judge last year ruled the 13th corporation must be set

up by the Interior Department, although that agency has taken no action pending possible resolution of the issue in Congress.

The establishment of a corporation for natives Outside was originally opposed by the Alaska-based native corporations, which would stand to lose some \$25 million when stockholders transfer to the new region.

Since the region was made imperative by virtue of a court ruling last December, the state native groups have backed the move and are embroiled in a power struggle with several Washington and Oregon groups to control the finances of the new corporation. These groups include Sealaska Corp. in Southeast Alaska, the Aleut Corp., the Chugach Corp., Alaska Federation of Natives International of Washington, and the Alaska Native Association of Oregon.

In an attempt to amend the act and clarify the issue of creating a 13th region, Rep. Don Young, R-Alaska, introduced the omnibus bill in late April of this year.

The measure is co-sponsored by Rep. Lloyd Meeds, D-Wash., who is chairman of the Indian affairs subcommittee of the House Interior Committee.

The omnibus bill is a compilation of previous efforts. If passed, it would be the first time the 1971 law has been amended.

According to Young, in a quote recorded in the Congressional Record, the purpose of the bill is to "clear up certain ambiguities in that act and to add provisions which address problems unforeseen when it was enacted." ■

BUSINESS:

Regional Corporations

By FLIP TODD
Times Staff Writer

The native corporations are getting down to business. The 12 native regional corporations set up in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act are rapidly becoming involved in the Alaska economy, particularly some of its most basic aspects — housing, petroleum products, real estate, construction, surveying and banking.

So far the greatest stimulus to the corporations has been the Alyeska Pipeline Service Company's policy of awarding contracts and purchase orders to companies controlled by natives. According to Alyeska's own figures it has awarded \$128 million in contracts and purchase orders to 41 native-controlled firms, 18 of them to regional corporations. Six of the corporations have succeeded in

winning contracts on the most expensive private civil works project in history. "And we've been approached by more than them," one Alyeska official said.

The regional corporations and their subsidiaries have been performing services ranging from brush clearing to maintenance of portable toilets, performing guard services to maintaining weather stations and wrapping insulation around the pipe to providing tires for heavy equipment.

The business activities and investments of the regional corporations have picked up considerably in the last year because the complex and often emotional process of selecting lands for the village corporations was completed Dec. 18, 1974. For most of the

regional corporations the process of selecting regional lands will probably not be as complex and time consuming. Several will have very little land left to pick because the villages have selected most of the land the region was eligible for.

The regional corporations, which are set up almost identically to any profit making corporation in the United States, are faced with a few unique problems in capitalism though. These stem from the fact that each of the persons enrolled in the region is issued 100 shares of stock that cannot be sold for 20 years from the passage of the Act in 1971.

"In a normal corporation you buy your own stock and you sell it if you're dissatisfied with the business," observed Cook Inlet Region Inc. general

manager Donald Cooper. "You don't raise a revolution; you just sell it. But our people are locked in for 17 more years."

Most corporations develop a product or marketing expertise as they wish to grow, Cooper pointed out, and then they go after funding. "But we're different — we have our funding and now we have to decide what we want to become expert in."

So far the regional corporations have received more than \$300 million from the federal government under the terms of the Act, although 45 per cent of that amount is reserved for the villages and 10 per cent is to be distributed to the stockholders directly.

The regions are to receive \$682.5 million during the first 11 years since the passage of

the act from the U.S. Treasury — \$12.5 million the first year, \$80 million the second year, \$70 million during the third, fourth and fifth years, \$40 million the sixth year and \$30 million for each of the next five years.

The regional corporations are to receive an additional \$800 million from the state to bring their total funding to \$682.5 million. The state's share will come in the form of a 2 per cent share of rentals, bonuses and royalties coming from minerals.

Another problem faced by the regional corporations that very few other publicly held businesses have to contend with is the fact that each shareholder was created equal — every one of them has 100 shares of stock — no more and no less.

In most corporations a small

Wheel And Deal

percentage of the stockholders, maybe five per cent or less, control a majority of the stock. Quorums at stockholders meetings are not difficult to obtain. If the limited number of stockholders who control the majority of stock show up or send in their proxies new directors can be elected and the corporation's annual business can be conducted.

But to conduct their business the native corporations must literally attract half of their members or their proxies to annual meetings, a difficult task indeed for a group whose members have not been long-time stock owners and many of whom do not completely understand the technicalities of the law.

Cook Inlet Region in particular found it almost

impossible to attract a majority of the stockholders to a meeting held in the spring. Many of its members were fishing or working on the pipeline so the annual meeting had to be rescheduled for this fall.

As a general rule the separate regional corporations have not been working closely together.

The greatest exception to that rule however is the United Bank Alaska which received its state charter earlier this month. Five regional corporations — Cook Inlet Region, Inc.; Calista Corp.; Bristol Bay Native Corporation; Doyon, Limited and Nana Regional Corporation, Inc. — worked together to form the bank which plans to open this fall in Anchorage and will likely be a depository for some

of the funds being generated by the regional corporations and their business-oriented subsidiaries. Each has purchased \$800,000 worth of stock in the bank.

Stock in the bank will actually be held by Unicorp, Inc., a holding company, and the five regional corporations will own all of the stock in the holding company. But the holding company has been set up in such a way that enough stock was authorized for the addition of several more regional corporations to the owners list. Sources close to the bank indicate that at least four other regional corporations have expressed an interest in purchasing stock after the bank opens its doors.

Although not working in concert, six of the corporations have signed agreements with

oil companies to explore their lands and advise them as to the land with the greatest potential for oil and gas before they make their final selections.

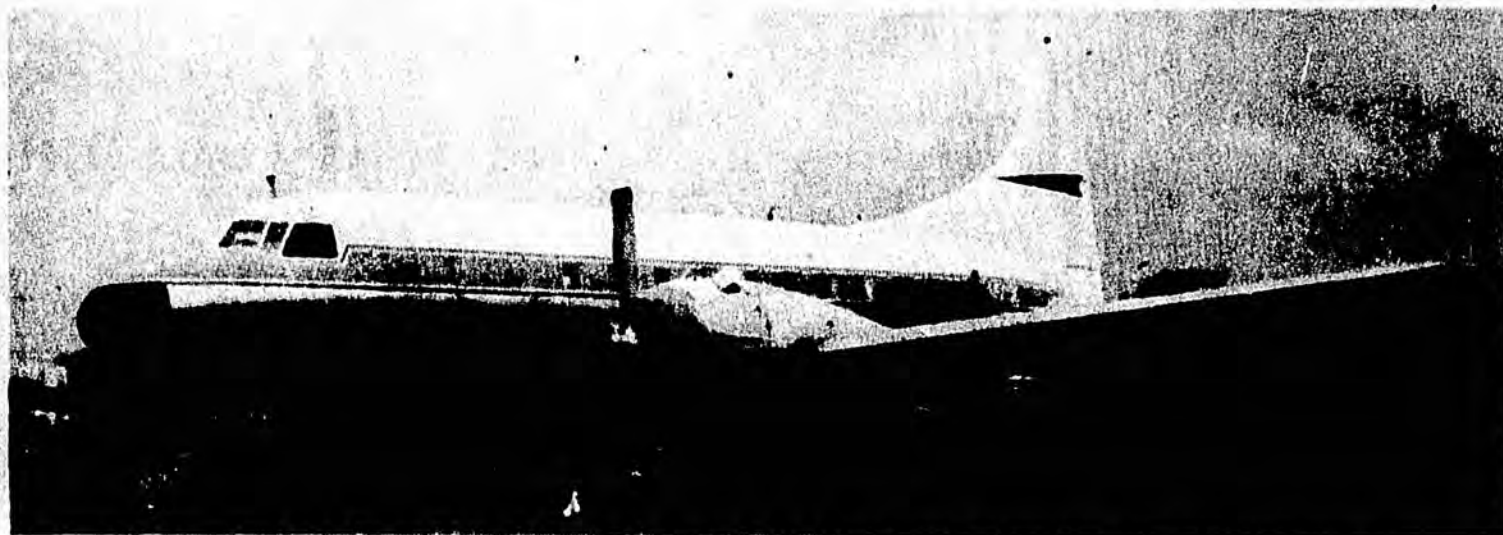
Standard Oil Company of California has signed agreements with three of the regions — Kenai Inc. which takes in Kodiak Island and part of the southern Alaska Peninsula, the Nana Regional Corp. based in Kotzebue and the Arctic Slope Regional Corp. based in Barrow. The area that the Arctic Slope has to select its lands from is so extensive that it has also signed agreements with Texaco and a team comprised of Union Oil and Amoco Production Co.

Amoco has also signed an exclusive agreement with Ahlana Inc. that included a \$185,000 bonus in front money for signing.

The Kenai agreement provided \$750,000 in front money from Standard Oil Co. of California and the Arctic Slope region has already received \$4.9 million from one or more of its agreements and will receive at least \$2.6 million more when its lands are conveyed.

Calista has signed an agreement with the Shell Oil Co. that calls for the firm to drill a test hole in the region this spring after seismic work is completed, according to a region executive. But most regions are still hesitant to discuss the amounts they received in bonuses to give the oil companies the option of bidding on their lands once they receive title to them.

Part of that hesitance might stem from the fact that they may have to split a major per-



BETHEL-BASED REGIONAL CORPORATION ACQUIRES AIRPLANE

The Calista Corporation is probably the first of the 12 native regional corporations to purchase its own executive aircraft. Its 240 Convair originally seated about 40 passengers when it was an airliner, but the twin engine airplane is now equipped to seat 14 people on seats and six on couches. The \$115,000

plane also has a galley and two bathrooms. It will be used to carry company executives to the Bethel area and village corporation executives back and forth as well. Some cargo will be carried for the corporation in the plane too, according to the region's president.

tion of it with the rest of the regions. Section 71 of the claims act provides that revenues from the sale of minerals will be split 12 ways after the region has taken 30 per cent of the income from the sale of minerals on its lands. The intent of that clause is to see that no region becomes inordinantly wealthy from the sale of natural resources while some languish because they have none. Section 71 is controversial and some would argue unclear. As a result litigation will eventually determine what income has to be split among the regions and what overhead costs can be subtracted from the revenue to be split up among the regions.

Doyon Ltd., for example, whose leadership believes the bonuses will be split up, has refused to sign agreements

with any hard rock mining companies or oil firms despite numerous proposals to them.

Because of the difficulty of conducting complex business enterprises in the bush areas where many of the regions are located, fully half the corporations have set up full time offices in Anchorage: Nana, Calista, Bristol Bay, Chugach, the Aleuts and Cook Inlet. Ahtna region executive director Dean Olson spends about half his time in Anchorage, working out of his home.

Nome-based Bering Straits Native Corp. has decided to place many of its major investments in Fairbanks.

Here is a rundown of the 12 profit making regional corporations and the business ventures they have started, purchased or formed in joint ventures in the last two years:

Corporations dive into ventures

CALISTA CORP.

Based in Bethel, the Calista Corporation which has the largest number of villages, 56, of any of the regional corporations and the largest resident population, is proving itself one of the two or three most aggressive of the regional corporations.

It has given land acquisition and analysis the biggest part of its budget.

Led by its hired manager, Robert Schenker, who holds the title of president, Calista acquired an entire city block in Anchorage in 1974 for more than \$1 million for the purpose of building a hotel and office building on the site. The corporation has contacted a number of national hotel chains, including Hilton and Sheraton, to operate the proposed 400-room development. The building will be a minimum of 15 stories, according to Schenker, and may include a revolving restaurant on the top and retail stores on the ground level. Work on the hotel, which is only the first stage in a larger development, should get under way in less than a year, according to Schenker.

Across Denali Street from that block, Calista has purchased the 5,800 square foot building that houses its administration and accounting offices from Spils Realtors, which occupies the remainder of the building. It also purchased another corner lot from Spils directly to the south of the building and plans to put on a second floor this summer. The additional space will allow its land department (Eaca-Tech), now located in Mountain View, to move into the building after the Spils move out.

Calista has also invested several million dollars in a 1,500 acre planned community called Settler's Bay, 47 road miles from Anchorage near Wasilla. The project is being managed and marketed by Mel Tipton an Anchorage real estate developer who sold his furniture business here not long ago. A Calista subsidiary, Settler's Bay Inc., is providing the money for the project that will include a nine-hole golf course by the end of the first year. The plan calls for an 18-hole golf course, tennis courts and a small ski area at the subdivision, which the developer describes as the largest in the state.

Calista also acquired nearly 173 acres of Matanuska Valley land between Willow and Kashwitna in June at a Matanuska-Susitna Borough land auction for \$137,000.

Earlier this month Calista formed a partnership with Penco Inc., owned by Bob Penney of Anchorage, that acquired 30 acres of land near the Valdez airport to be developed into a mobile home park. The land, purchased from the city is to have 211 spaces, according to Schenker.

"We're participating with a mobile home dealer," he said "because of his ability to deliver mobile homes to the site." The partnership is to have 100 lots ready for mobile homes by Nov. 1.

Calista is in a joint venture with the Bethel village corporation in the acquisition of two acres of land adjacent to the Post Office and Northern Commercial store in Bethel for "less than \$50,000."

In April Calista purchased from Geosource Inc. of

Houston, Tex., a firm called Geoscience which developed a computerized method of assisting the villages in the Calista region to make their land selections.

Renamed Earth Science Consulting and Technology (Eaca-Tech) the firm has offices in Long Beach, Calif. with 22 employees and Anchorage, where there are six people on the payroll. The hardware that Calista acquired in the purchase has the ability to recall and display on a cathode ray tube all of the recorded attributes of a piece of land instantly.

"The company also has geologists and geophysicists who can analyze satellite imagery of land," Schenker said.

"We intend to be able to get contracts on coastal zone management put out by the federal government," he said.

"We think there is going to be considerable work in that area in the state and also hope to do work for the capital relocation committee," Schenker said.

In March the corporation purchased the R and R Travel Agency of Anchorage and Calista board chairman Ray Christiansen said an office has opened in Bethel.

It also plans to open a combination travel agency branch office and arts and crafts retail center in the lobby of the Willard Hotel in Washington, D.C. The travel agency branch hopes to capitalize on the frequent travel to the Bureau of Indian Affairs that Indians from all across the United States make.

In October, 1974 Calista purchased a 13 acre parcel of land

from an individual in Bethel for development as a regional headquarters site.

The region has affiliated itself with the Alaska-U.S.A. Federal Credit Union which has an office in Bethel. The state lent the region \$100,000 from its fishery loans program which is being administered by the credit union as small loans to area fishermen.

The high flying business is probably also the first of the regions to acquire its own corporate aircraft. Fred Notti, brother of Alaska Native Foundation President Emil Notti, and chairman of the corporation's investment committee, purchased a 240-300 Convair executive airplane recently for Calista. Purchased from the C. W. Matthews Construction Co. of Marietta, Ga. the twin engine airplane is appointed almost like a living room, Notti said. Now parked at the east end of Anchorage International Airport, it will be used for carrying corporate executives to Bethel and other points in the state, he said.

The plane will also be used to support the far-flung villages throughout the Calista region, Schenker said.

Earlier this month Calista purchased a 106-foot crabber-trawler which it expects to have in Anchorage by the end of the month. The ship is towing a barge into Valdez on its northern journey.

The Marco vessel purchased from Prospector Inc. of Seattle may be used to support Eaca-Tech operations, Notti said. The year-old ship will be used as part of a fishing experiment in the Bering Sea.



ALEUT CORPORATION BUYS SCHOOL

The Aleut Corporation purchased a Montessori school at 433 Gambell St., across the street from Safe-way, to house its headquarters. It

renovated the building inside and rents two small houses in the back it also purchased in the transaction.

according to Schenker. It will likely use the port of Nunivik, he said because there is a large Bureau of Indian Affairs freezer plant there that is largely unused.

Notti said the region will begin clearing land in the Holitna Basin near Sleetmute this fall for an experimental farm.

AHTNA INC.

Centered about Glennallen and Copper Center, Ahtna is the smallest of the dozen regions by population, with less than 1,100 people enrolled. The corporation has its own \$80,000 office building in Copper Center it uses as a headquarters, but executive director Dean Olson, a hired manager, spends almost half his time in Anchorage.

The 2,800 square foot building also houses an office of the state's largest credit union, the Alaska-U.S.A. Federal Credit Union based at Elmendorf Air Force Base, which it will spin off in 1977 and

operate itself. Two joint ventures the regional corporation is participating in that work for Alyeska have their offices in the building.

Ahtna Construction and Primary Products Corp., a wholly-owned subsidiary of the regional corporation, has formed a joint venture with Rogers and Babler of Anchorage called Ahtna-Rogers and Babler that has already done more than \$10 million worth of construction for Alyeska within the region. The joint venture has an agreement with the pipeline firm that it will do virtually all work in the region it is capable of performing on a competitive basis. The cost plus contract has seen the joint venture clear the site for and build the 1,200 man construction camp at Glennallen.

An earth moving part of the joint venture is building access roads, clearing right of way for the pipeline and clearing a pad for Pump Station 11, located

just south of Glennallen. The team has crushed, mined and hauled large quantities of gravel and sand to the construction sites.

Erosion control for Alyeska is the third major activity of the marriage with Rogers and Babler, a subsidiary of Earth Resources.

"We began erosion control and revegetation work this summer and expect that to be an important area in the future," Olson said.

"We began between Glennallen and Copper Center doing erosion control primarily where Alyeska must restore the land to its original contour," he said, "with a seed and mulch mixture. That's going to be more labor intensive than other aspects and could extend beyond the day the pipeline begins pumping oil."

The joint venture is also gearing up to bid non-Alyeska work, he said, specifically the Lower Tonsina River bridge which the state is putting out to

bid this summer.

"We hope it will continue for some time after the pipeline construction is completed," Olson said.

The Ahtna Development Corp. will be owned half by the region and half by the eight villages in the region. Its first project will be the construction of a 30-unit motel and restaurant at Glennallen.

"We've made application to the state for a tourism loan," Olson said.

"I think Nana and Barrow have already succeeded in getting one," he added. Several banks have been asked if they are interested in financing the project too.

"We have to run a very fast race with very little money, so to speak," Olson emphasized, "because we have relatively scarce capital and relatively abundant land. It's my expectation that the region and the villages together will receive between \$14.7 and \$15 million."

The development corporation's second project will possibly be a cadastral survey to help the government survey the lands the regional corporation will take title to under the terms of the act. It will operate through a joint venture of Ahtna Construction and Primary Products with George Butka's Tonsina Trans-Alaska Engineering Co. of Copper Center. The joint venture has already applied to the Bureau of Land Management to do the job Olson estimates will cost between \$1 and \$3 million. At the earliest it could begin next year, he said.

Ahtna Construction is also involved in a joint venture with Fishback and Moore, a large East Coast-based electrical contractor. Ahtna has a 51 per cent interest in the firm that is now in organization. Fishback and Moore is already doing electrical wiring work on the pipeline for Fluor Corp. at a pump station.

"One of the things we think we see is a fairly large amount of hydroelectric work and power line transmission construction," Olson said. The Devil Canyon area of the Sunitna River, which is being studied by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a potential power generating dam site, lies within the region's borders.

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Learning above much of the region is 12,000 feet Mt. Drum, a recent geologic structure with indications on its western flank that it may be a source of geothermal energy. Hot springs there have led the region to hire Alaska Geological Consultants to put together a proposal to be submitted to the federal Energy Research Development Administration for funding exploration for geothermal sources.

ALEUT CORPORATION

Less than half a mile away from the Calista office building in Anchorage, the Aleut Corporation has purchased a two-story building for its office. Located at 833 Gambell St. in a former Montessori school, the Aleut Corp. has focused its investments on shipping and real estate.

After renovating its building near the corner of Ninth Avenue and Gambell Street, the regional corporation rented space in the concrete block structure to the Aleut League, the non-profit arm of the region. It also owns two lots behind the building, each of which has a single family house it rents out.

According to Aleut Corp. vice president, John Gunderson, a stockholder in the corporation, it has also purchased a sizable amount of real estate in Fairbanks.

"We bought about 13 duplexes, an eleven-plex, a couple single units and a five plex," Gunderson said. "They're pretty much together close to downtown — it was a package deal and they were all owned by one person."

Gunderson said the corporation bought the housing early this month as an investment, but declined to discuss a purchase price. As of Wednesday no sale of that magnitude had been recorded in Fairbanks, though.

In May a 120-foot combination dragger-crabbing ship called the Aleut Princess came off the ways of the Fairhaven Shipyard in Bellingham, Wash. destined for King Cove. The Aleut Corp. purchased the vessel for fishing king and tanner crab, shrimp and bottom fish, as well as for its potential as a tow boat for oil and gas exploration work that may take place on the outer continental shelf.

"It's big enough for pulling barges and to be used as a supply boat," Gunderson said.

A second ship the same size, the Aleut Pride, is scheduled to be delivered this week.

The Aleut Princess is already at work for Quintana Minerals Corp., a Canadian firm that is helping the corporation in the selection of its lands. It has been working for Quintana, which is focusing its attention on Umanak Island where there are several known copper deposits, since late May.

Late in June the Aleut Corp. purchased the 225 foot motor vessel Pribilof from the National Marine Fisheries Service. It has been used to make four trips a year between Seattle and the Pribilof Islands, sitting in Seattle about eight months of the year, Gunderson said. Now the corporation can use it year around to deliver freight and food to all of its 13 villages, including St. Paul and St. George in the Pribilofs.

The ship has 45,000 cubic feet of refrigerated holding capacity which was used for bringing ground-up seal carcasses to Seattle for use as mink food as a byproduct of the fur seal harvest in the Pribilofs.

The ship, along with any other vessels the corporation might acquire, is being operated by a subsidiary, Aleutian Transportation Corp.

The ship was purchased for close to \$100,000 and annual payments for 10 years based on the amount of cargo it carries to the Pribilofs that could bring the cost to \$400,000.

Since the federal government was losing a lot of money operating the ship only four times a year to the Pribilofs and acting as the primary supply link to the outside world for the two islands, the transaction will give the taxpayers a break as well as helping the islanders to control their own destiny.

The corporation is also investigating the possibility of going into the fish processing business in the Aleutians, maybe starting its own cannery, but hasn't finalized any plans yet, Gunderson said.

Some of the villages in the region are reportedly considering sheep ranching, which already exists on

Umanak Island. Mikeshi on Umanak would be the most logical choice to do so and two islands in the Shumagin group, Simonof and Chernabura, as well as Umanak, have potential as cattle raising areas.

ARCTIC SLOPE REGIONAL CORP.

The farthest north regional corporation and potentially the wealthiest — from the sale of oil and gas beneath its lands — is the Arctic Slope Region. It has already hired geological consultant Tom Kelly, who served as commissioner of natural resources when Walter Hinkel was governor, to advise

The SKW joint venture is also building a large heavy equipment garage at Barrow for about \$200,000 which will be owned by Eskimos Inc.

It is also to begin work this week on the construction of a \$3 million store for Ukpavik Inupiat Corp., the Barrow village corporation.

"The village corporation purchased an existing store from Al Sheutz," said Arctic Slope executive vice president Larry Dinneen, "and it will be the first step in a major downtown complex."

The students of Barrow will name in a contest the building which was designed by Kelly Pittelke Fritz and Forseen of

LAND, CONSTRUCTION LURE NATIVE INTEREST

it on oil and gas matters. Kelly was the man who planned and executed the state's \$800 million lease sale on the North Slope in September, 1969 in an enclave on the land the region has to select from.

Eskimos, Inc., a subsidiary of the regional corporation has been formed to purchase and distribute fuel to all the regional villages and construct fuel storage tanks. In a joint venture with SKW Constructors of Anchorage it has built a warm storage building for vehicles for the city of Barrow at a cost of close to \$300,000.

The joint venture also bid successfully on a contract at \$270,000 to remodel the Public Health Service Hospital in Barrow and did \$70,000 worth of remodeling at the Top of the World Hotel in Barrow, which is owned by another subsidiary, Tundra Tours Inc. The hotel is operated by Sheffield Enterprises of Anchorage which also operates a hotel for the Nana region.

The hotel only opened in October, 1974, but the addition and remodeling were necessary to add kitchen and food storage space to the hostelry.

Anchorage. Dinneen, who began working for the region in March 1972, says he expects it to be finished in 18 months.

Dinneen lives in Anchorage and commutes to his job in Barrow on a weekly basis. He came to the regional corporation from Innova, a firm that performed an economic analysis of the claims act for the region when it was being formulated in committees of the Congress in Washington, D.C. Previously he had been manager of Gruman Ecosystems, an executive assistant to Walter Hinkel when he was governor and the state director of industrial development under Commissioner of Economic Development Frank Markowski, who now heads the Alaska National Bank of the North in Fairbanks that handles the corporation's funds.

Eskimos Inc. came to form its joint venture partially through Dean Allen, an officer of the firm who had worked in the Arctic for BP Alaska recruiting natives to work on the North Slope. Allen had earlier worked for the Phillips Petroleum company, whose former president was an

Indian, training Alaska natives to work on drill rigs in the Cook Inlet.

Another joint venture carried out with National Mechanical Contractors of Anchorage and Seattle has seen Eskimo Inc., participate in the installation of 3,500 wooden pilings that an addition to the Arco base camp at Prudhoe Bay will rest on. It completed work on the \$4 million job in May.

That same joint venture will begin work in August on a pipe wrapping contract for the Fluor Corp. The cost plus contract calls for wrapping 30,000 feet of 48-inch pipe in the Valdez pipe yard to be used for river crossings.

"We're also working on other contracts with Alyeska, Fluor, BP and the Ralph Parsons Co.," Dinneen said.

The joint venture is 51 per cent owned by Eskimos Inc. so that it qualifies for minority owned status that gives it a competitive advantage over other firms when bidding on Alyeska contracts.

Eskimos Inc. paid \$300,000 in cash for J & W Inc., the only gas station in Barrow. It will provide automobile and light truck maintenance and repair, as well as expanding the operation that was purchased from Jack Frantz and Wally Ronellenfit to do repair on heavy vehicles.

A fuels division of Eskimos Inc. called Arctic Fuels has begun its own armada which includes two medium landing craft 60 feet long and an airplane for carrying fuels to the villages. It has more than doubled the fuel storing capacity of many villages and built the first fuel storage tanks ever erected in Nulqut, Pt. Lay and Kaktovik.

Tundra Tours, a wholly owned subsidiary of the regional corporation, had a 40-room restaurant built in 1974 by Pre-built Structures of Spokane, Wash. Sheffield Enterprises is operating the hotel which cost about \$1.6 million and employs 30 people. A tourism loan obtained recently from the state will provide the long term financing for the project along with participation by the Alaska National Bank and Seattle First National Bank.

Tundra Tours is also planning a 12 room hotel for Nulqut when the borough is

able to complete an airport that can be used year around. At present most of the airplanes land on a nearby river in the winter.

Inupiat Builders, another wholly owned subsidiary, has taken on house construction in the region as its main mission. It has already built nine public buildings including stores and schools and 75 residences on the North Slope.

All of the buildings have been built for cash, Dinneen said, because of the inability of the region to get financing for any of the projects. To date, he said, \$2.5 million has been spent by the building company.

Dinneen said he does not anticipate any land purchases outside of the region, as has been done by many other regions. He sees the primary growth of the corporation taking place as a result of the expansion of the eight villages in the region.

"We've thought of so many types of business," Dinneen said, "but it's a question of how much capacity you have administratively. Basically we'll be sticking to groceries, fuel supply, systems and repair facilities."

BERING STRAITS NATIVE CORP.

Bering Straits Native Corp. headquartered in Nome is one of the most rapidly moving of the corporations and has bought its way into many firms in Fairbanks.

Bering Straits Investment Co., owned entirely by the regional corporation, has been formed as the holding company for a multiplicity of business endeavors.

Perhaps the most spectacular of the region's projects to date is the result of a loan it has made to its joint venture partner, Fairbanks Real Estate Development (Fredco) for the construction of the \$9 million luxury Fairbanks Plaza Hotel. Construction began in June on nearly an entire city block located at First Avenue and Hall Street. On the ninth floor the hotel will have a dining room overlooking the Chena River, according to Tom Drake, executive vice president of the regional corporation.

"We have an option to purchase up to 80 per cent of the Fairbanks Plaza Hotel and

within the next 90 days we're going to decide whether to exercise it or not," Drake said.

Another unusual investment made by the Nome-based regional corporation was its purchase of one third of the stock of Alaska Truck Transport in 1974. Bering Straits increased its investment in the Fairbanks-based trucking company to two thirds this year.

Alaska Truck Transport has been a real thorn in the side of the Teamsters Union in the state because its drivers are the only unionized truckers in the state who are not members of the Teamsters. Instead they joined the Retail Clerks. But the Teamsters are still trying to organize the drivers and an election to be held soon by the National Labor Relations Board will soon determine whether the drivers return to the Retail Clerks or select the Teamsters which amounts to an antitrust action, according to an officer of the native corporation.

The Bering Straits Development Corp. spent close to \$2.5 million on rolling stock for the company. Twenty-two of the trucks operated by the company are leased from: Sorealis Sales and Leasing which is 64 per cent owned by the development corporation. The remaining 34 per cent is owned by Doug Lantz, who sold the development company its share of the trucking firm after he had acquired it from Anchorage attorney Jack Stern in November, 1974. It's 60 trailers include 10 10,000 gallon tankers, refrigerated vans and trailers for moving heavy equipment. Now the company's attention is focused on completing assembly of a barge for carrying trucks across the Yukon River.

The trucking company terminal and seven acres of adjoining land are rented to the trucking firm by Bering Straits Development, said Drake, who is enrolled to the corporation.

The terminal is on a 32 acre parcel on the south side of Sanduri Road owned by the region, just across the road from another 92 acres piece it purchased recently.

Another major investment of the development company is located on that land, Life Systems which operates the largest concrete and gravel

plant in the city. What started out as a small loan turned into a 65 per cent equity purchase with an option to increase that to 80 per cent of the stock. Life Systems is an outgrowth of the ideas formulated by Ray Keturi, who owned Ray's Electric, and Wayne Sandstrom, who owned Sandstrom mechanical contractors. The company they formed discovered a method to produce extruded hollow-core concrete panels that could be used for floors, walls, ceilings and sidewalks that contain conduits for electrical, plumbing and heating systems.

Life Systems operates the only indoor concrete batch plant in Fairbanks, which allows it to manufacture concrete all through the winter, and 26 ready-mix cement trucks in Fairbanks, the town's largest fleet.

On the same 32-acre tract is located Mobat Alaska, a 63 per cent Bering Straits-owned new tire sales and recapping company which does a great deal of recapping for Alaska Truck Transport. The remaining stock in the company is owned by the principals of Mobat Tire and Rubber Co. of Livermore, Calif.

"There was a real shortage of off-the-road tires in Fairbanks because of the pipeline," Bering executive vice president Drake explained, "so we decided to recap them. We figured we could use them ourselves at the trucking company, on Life Systems trucks and for Central Construction too."

Bering Straits has formed a 50-50 joint venture with Central Construction Co. of Seattle and has already landed a number of competitive bid contracts. Central Construction had done a lot of work in the Nome area prior to the passage of the claims act in 1971, said Drake.

Its largest job to date is an \$11 million contract for construction of a gravel road from Skagway to Carcross at the Canadian border.

The joint venture has already completed an \$853,000 contract for the rehabilitation of two gold dredges in Nome owned by U-V Industries. One of the dredges started operation following work on fuel storage tanks and a power generating plant.

The third joint venture



COOK INLET REGION BUYS SCHOOL DISTRICT BUILDING

Until a few months ago this building at 670 Fireweed Lane, which belonged to long-time Anchorage resident William Bittner, was the home of the Greater Anchorage Area School Dis-

trict. It rents the bottom floor to the Cook Inlet Native Association and the top floor to the Alaska Federation of Natives.

project was a \$1.9 million contract to rehabilitate a state road from Nome to Solomon that was damaged in last winter's storm. The job also calls for putting the ferry back in operation across Safety Lagoon on the road to Solomon.

A fourth job calls for the joint venture to perform about \$400,000 worth of work for the American Smelting and Refining Co. as part of a gold dredging operation on the Nome beach.

Another project will see the firm complete the reconstruction of the paved runway at Galena.

It will also construct a 29-unit apartment, an eight-plex and a four-plex for the Nome village corporation, Sitka, this summer at a cost of close to \$1.9 million.

The Bering Straits Development Corp. purchased 17 unit apartment house and two four-bedroom homes in Fairbanks last month at a cost of \$250,000 to help house its employees there.

The Bering Straits Equipment Co. (anything with the words Bering Straits in it is 100 per cent owned by the development corporation) has about \$100,000 worth of heavy equipment including a 165-ton drag line, generators, crushing equipment and loaders on lease to Life Systems.

Seward Peninsula Mining Ltd. has been set up by the region to handle the exploration rights to the region's lands, some of the most highly mineralized in the entire state.

Sources close to the native corporation indicated it is on the verge of consummating a deal that would see it acquire a barge line and an Anchorage mobile home dealer.

BRISTOL BAY NATIVE CORP.

"We're taking a rather conservative approach," concedes Robert Bacon, the mining engineer who became general manager of the Bristol Bay Native Corp. three months ago.

Bacon was hired from the R. T. Vanderbilt Co. in Norwalk, Conn., a long established firm in the chemical and minerals business. He had previously been employed by the Cerro Corp. and Kennecott Copper, with whose Bear Creek Mining

exploration subsidiary Bristol Bay signed an agreement three weeks ago to do exploration for base metals on its lands.

Since June, 1974 the corporation has retained its own petroleum consultant Bill Bishop, the former head of exploration for Richfield Oil Co. in Alaska and the man many credit for starting the modern oil era in Alaska with his discovery of the Swanson River Oil Field on the Kenai Peninsula in 1975.

An exploratory well will probably be spudded in June, 1976, Bacon said, on the southern part of the Alaska Peninsula as a result of its agreement with Phillips Petroleum.

A New York consulting firm, Bahr, Dolbear and Co. recently

completed a survey of the mineral potential of the entire Bristol Bay region, Bacon said.

Another consulting firm, Kerr, Harris and Forster, a Seattle and New York City accounting firm, is completing a study of the resort and recreation potential of the area with an eye to acquisitions or constructing new lodges.

"We're also looking into fisheries — particularly frozen and canned," he said, "but we're still in the study period." Bacon indicated the region is also looking at the possibility of becoming involved in both construction and engineering.

The regional corporation and the 29 villages in the region each have about \$6 million, he said, "But at this point the Bristol Bay Native Corp. has

all of its money tied up in certificates of deposit."

CHUGACH NATIVES INC.

Chugach Natives, one of the smallest of the corporations, has invested a substantial share of its money in real estate in Seward and Cordova, but expects to make close to a \$1 million in profits this year primarily as a result of work it is performing for the Alyeska Pipeline Service Co.

Working through the Chugach Development Corp., a wholly owned subsidiary, the corporation centered on Prince William Sound has obtained at least four profitable construction-related contracts.

From mid-June 1974 to mid-November of the same year, the region provided tug and barge service across Valdez Arm for movement of heavy equipment to the pipeline terminal site. When the bridges on an old road around the end of the arm were completed, its contract was terminated. Three men operated a 65-foot tug, the LPW, and a 200-foot barge, the Cape Clear, that were leased from Yukon Marine. That project brought in more than \$200,000, according to Chugach executive Richard Janson.

Another Alyeska contract has Chugach providing manpower for an oil spill team at Valdez as well as two vessels leased from fishermen standing at the ready there in case of an oil spill. The management contract calls for a full time response manager reporting to Alyeska and 10 men who will be on call at all times. Chugach receives a monthly fee from Alyeska for having the men and equipment available and pays the manager's salary.

A labor contract with Morrison-Knudsen is keeping 50 men, laborers and foremen,

busy doing clearing work in the Valdez area and is renewable a year at a time.

A joint venture with Alaska General Construction is a one year renewable contract for Chugach to provide another 30 men to work in the Valdez area.

In March the regional corporation bought the building it was renting space in at 912 East Fifth Ave. from Ron Penikoff and Curtis Green, who built it with their own hands. Part of the two-story cinder-block structure is rented to State Farm Insurance as a claims office.

The corporation purchased 25 lots between Fifth and Sixth Avenues in Seward for \$45,000 from Bob Thorstenson, president of Seward Fisheries, and several partners. It also paid \$40,000 for two nearby duplexes which are rented out. The 25 lots are zoned commercially and the region is considering building apartments on the land.

It recently bought a 100-acre subdivision on a hill behind the old Jesse Lee Home that has water and sewer already running up to much of it and has asked the City of Seward for a long term lease on land it could build a motel on.

Chugach Natives has formed a 50-50 joint venture with the Eyak Corp., the Cordova village corporation, to purchase the nicest hotel-restaurant in Cordova, The Reluctant Fisherman. The 50-room hostelry, bar and restaurant on about three acres of land is being purchased from mayor Jim Poor, Rod McDonald and Mack McLaughlin, three local men, for about \$1.25 million in what Chugach executives call "a leveraged deal."

Chugach has made a bid to the city for a large portion of a proposed industrial park area

along the waterfront that can be developed into a dock and warehouse staging area for Gulf of Alaska petroleum development.

The region is betting that outer continental shelf development will come soon and that its properties in the two communities will appreciate rapidly in value. Executives expressed mixed emotions about the impact the development would have on their communities, but appear to be prepared to take a financial ride on the development they believe is coming.

COOK INLET REGION INC.

Based in Anchorage, which is not recognized as a traditional native village, The Cook Inlet Region under the direction of general manager Donald Cooper has invested a large part of its money in developed real estate that has been paying dividends from the day it was purchased.

In April the region announced it had purchased five Anchorage hotels, many of which catered to Bush residents coming into the city, from Anchorage politician-entrepreneur Bruce Kendall. They were Roosevelt Hotel and its annex, the Big Times Motel and its annex, the Kobuk Hotel, the Woods Hotel and the North Star Motel. The purchase price was not disclosed but Cooper said that "Kendall didn't get a whole batch beyond (the mortgage we assumed)." Kendall had stated publicly that he was mortgaged to the hilt and could obtain no more financing for expansion. Many of his loans had been obtained from the state's tourism loan program.

He had also been talking to Walter Hickel about the hotel chain.

For an undisclosed sum the

Cook Inlet Region also purchased a two-story building at 670 Fireweed Lane from William Bittner that used to house the Anchorage School District's offices. The bottom floor of the building houses the non profit Cook Inlet Native Association, while the upper floor of the 34,000 square foot building is home to the Alaska Federation of Natives.

In June the region purchased one of the largest warehouses in the state, again for an undisclosed price although recorded documents indicated the region assumed a loan of \$2,975,000 and gave Anchorage Distribution Associates a deed of trust for \$292,779. Cooper said he was bidding against the Hartford Insurance Group for the properties and has obtained options to purchase two other warehouse buildings at the same location on International Airport Road at Minnesota Drive as they become available.

Construction work has been the other main avenue that has consumed the group's efforts and managerial skills.

In a joint venture 51 per cent controlled by the region, Cook Inlet has joined forces with Pinnacle Construction of Houston, Tex. and Anchorage to install and maintain 190 "Little John" portable outhouses at construction sites south of the Yukon River.

The roughly \$250,000 cost plus contract awarded by Alyeska provides for the joint venture to receive 15 per cent above the cost of operations. Pinnacle, which also has work at Prudhoe Bay on a subcontract from the Ralph Parsons Co. for oil distilling units, has provided most of the management for the job which calls for maintaining, cleaning and replacing the toilets which burn propane to incinerate human waste.

"We think there is room for picking up additional segments of the line," said Cooper who is enthusiastic about the benefits of "Little Johns" over chemical toilets.

Another 51 per cent owned joint venture with Arctic Constructors (previously Locher Co.) is taking advantage of the region's funds by advancing over half the payroll — and Arctic Constructor's management expertise. The Alyeska contract keeps about 285 men working at seven construction camps north of Fairbanks.

floor. The second floor of the three story concrete structure houses the Tanana Chiefs Conference, the non-profit social arm of the region. The building has 98 spaces for parking adjacent to the office at First Avenue and Hall Street. The top two floors were completed before the ground floor, half of which will likely be occupied by Boeing Scientific Computer Services which plans to install a computer terminal there.

The building has 22,000 net usable square feet of space, according to Norm MacPhee, the financial vice president

job which calls for grading and dressing of the road, installation of culverts, clean up of oil spills and dust control will be based at Dietrich, Chandler, Galbreath Lake, Happy Valley and Franklin Bluffs camps.

Doyon is a joint venture partner with Sprague Inc. of Lynwood, Wash., and Anchorage to do about \$40,000 worth of hydroseeding at the Valdez terminal site. The job is using Sprague's equipment for the reseeded job that covers 60 acres.

Alyeska awarded a \$5

agreements with any of them."

Doyon feels its own director of resources, James Haynes; its attorney, Bill Timme, and vice president of lands, Bob Jenks, are capable of handling the enormous job of gathering the data that will assist the region in making its selections by Dec. 18.

MacPhee said the corporation has used public information available at the University of Alaska's Geophysical Institute and information it has purchased from a geological consultant in

Regions Begin Long Road Of Business Investments

"We're exploring the possibility of setting up our own construction arm," Cooper said, "and if the board of directors approves we'd go into the housing business. We have key people identified; a market survey and a tentative budget."

The region is also considering purchasing land in the Matanuska Valley to raise grains to support a cattle and swine red meat industry.

DOYON LTD.

In land area Doyon Ltd., based in Fairbanks, is the largest of the regional corporations, covering close to one third of the state from the Canadian border almost to the Bering Sea.

Its largest investment to date has been the acquisition of 17 pieces of land forming most of a block in downtown Fairbanks and the erection of a \$2 million office building that houses its office on the top

who joined the firm from the business office of the University of Alaska where he was an accountant.

In a roughly \$14 million joint venture controlled by the region, Doyon won a contract to provide road maintenance for sections five and six of pipeline haul road, the northernmost 223 miles of the highway constructed last year by Alyeska.

Doyon's partner in the project is Alaska International Construction, a subsidiary of Fairbanks-based Alaska International Industries whose board of directors Doyon president John Sackett sits on.

The region had to advance the project close to a half million dollars for the purchase of welding machines, bulldozers, graders and water pumps, MacPhee said. The cost plus contract began April 7 and continues through Dec. 15, 1978. It will keep more than 100 people employed, according to Sackett. Work on the

million contract to a joint venture of McLee Construction Co. and DNH Development Corp., the construction arm of Doyon. The contract is for maintenance of trans-Alaska pipeline facilities in the greater Fairbanks area. The joint venture is providing maintenance work for Alyeska in Fairbanks and on its Ft. Wainwright construction headquarters.

In February Doyon formed a surveying and right of way restoration business with an Anchorage surveying and engineering company, Hewitt V. Lounsbury and Associates. Called I Tech and controlled by Doyon, the company has yet to gain a contract.

Doyon differs from most of the regions in that it has been hesitant to sign an exploration agreement with either an oil company or a minerals firm.

"We've had ongoing negotiations with oil and mineral companies for a couple years," explained MacPhee, "but we've signed no

the Lower 48 to assist it in preparing to make its choices. Doyon is also wary of the fact that the money it might receive from the firms for agreeing to give them exploration rights would have to be divided with the 11 other regions under section 71 of the act.

The region is characterized as "the real sleeping giant of the corporations," by a representative of one of the state's major oil companies because of its coal deposits, the fact that it touches on at least three major geologic basins that have a potential for oil and gas and because its land extends to the southern flank of the Brooks Range, one of the two most highly mineralized areas of the state.

KONIG INC.

Konig Inc. is comprised of Kodiak Island, a number of smaller islands that surround it and deficiency lands on the

southern portion of the Alaska Peninsula.

In September, 1974 the corporation purchased the Donnelly Building in downtown Kodiak for about \$350,000, according to Karl Armstrong, secretary of the regional corporation. The two story building built in 1957 houses a Post Office on its main floor, as well as the U.S. Forest Service, a doctor's clinic, a psychiatrist's office and the non-profit arm of the region, Kodiak Area Native Association.

Another of its real estate projects is getting under way this summer on two lots in the city's urban renewal area—a two building complex that will have two floors of apartments and one floor of offices in one and 16 apartments on two floors in the other. Armstrong said the region paid \$70,000 for the land and expects to have paid close to \$1.5 million for the buildings by the time they are completed in early March, 1978.

One of the most unusual investments made by a region, but certainly one that is reasonable for the community with the state's largest fishing fleet was Koniag's purchase of the Shelikof Net Co. which makes shrimp trawls.

"Kodiak is the world's leading shrimp port," Armstrong pointed out. The company that was just started by Don Egnien and Al Nelson a short time before it was purchased has been expanded into a marine hardware store selling all kinds of fishing materials from its two story metal building on the waterfront.

Acquired at a price of just under \$300,000 the business has already geared up to provide rigging for construction firms working on the trans-Alaska pipeline.

And just recently it received an inquiry from Saudi Arabia about acquiring 100 nets to use in the shrimp-filled waters of that oil-rich nation, Armstrong said.

"There just aren't many firms in the work that manufacture shrimp trawls," he explained.

On July 1 the region started Kodiak Kwik Kopy and invested close to \$100,000 in A.B. Dick offset printing equipment. The firm is a joint venture with a local printer, Alan Austerman, who holds 40 per cent of the stock. So far the state is the firm's largest customer.

On their own three village corporations: Kariuk, Old Harbor and Larsen Bay purchased the Larsen Bay salmon cannery and its fleet of 25 fishing boats from the Del Monte Corp.

The exploration agreement the region signed with Standard Oil Co. of California provided the region receive \$750,000 in a deal that commits the oil company to drill a well by the end of 1978.

The region also has a business agreement with Evergreen Helicopters arrived at two months ago that awards it a commission for finding work for the Anchorage firm that has set its sights on extensive offshore aviation support with large twin-engine helicopters.

A hard mineral exploration contract signed with Resources Associates of Fairbanks for close to a quarter million dollars will help the region to make its selections of lands, mostly on the Alaska Peninsula because two thirds of Kodiak Island is comprised of the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Gold, cinnabar (mercury ore), platinum and especially copper have the potential to be developed on the Alaska Peninsula. The

Aniakchak River area appears to have the finest gas and oil prospects.

All of the region's acquisitions have been made after complete feasibility studies, Armstrong emphasized. Mario Martini and Coopers and Lybrand of Anchorage have done most of those studies, he said.

Armstrong emphasized the region is keeping a close watch on outer continental shelf development and is even considering bidding on some of the oil and gas leases that are expected to be put up for bid by the federal government.

This week Koniag and Callista will host a meeting in Anchorage at which Otto Lowe Jr., senior vice president of the investment management department of Lehman Brothers of New York will make a presentation on a method of participation by the regions in upcoming oil and gas lease sales.

NANA REGIONAL CORP.

The Nana Regional Corp., based in Kotzebue but maintaining offices in Anchorage, has shied away from real estate development so far while going into the construction business on its own in a big way.

Operating through the Nana Development C.O.R.P., the region has begun Nana Construction Co., which earlier this month was awarded a \$2,342,175 contract for constructing a new FAA tower at Anchorage International Airport in a joint venture with the regional corporation.

Terry Gersuch, former president of Firer Construction Co., is heading the construction firm based in Anchorage. It has also been awarded a \$300,000 remodeling job at the Alaska Psychiatric Institute in Anchorage.

The wholly owned subsidiary of Nana Development has also been awarded a \$1.9 million contract to build a school at Kivalina. The construction firm is putting about \$80,000 worth of improvements into an Anchorage building being leased on Harding Drive by Nana Development and Nana Environmental Systems Inc.

The environmental subsidiary of the development corporation is headed by former state senator Willie Hensley of Kotzebue and is investigating the possibilities of providing sewer, water and solid waste utility service in the Prudhoe Bay and Deadhorse area for the Arctic Slope Borough.

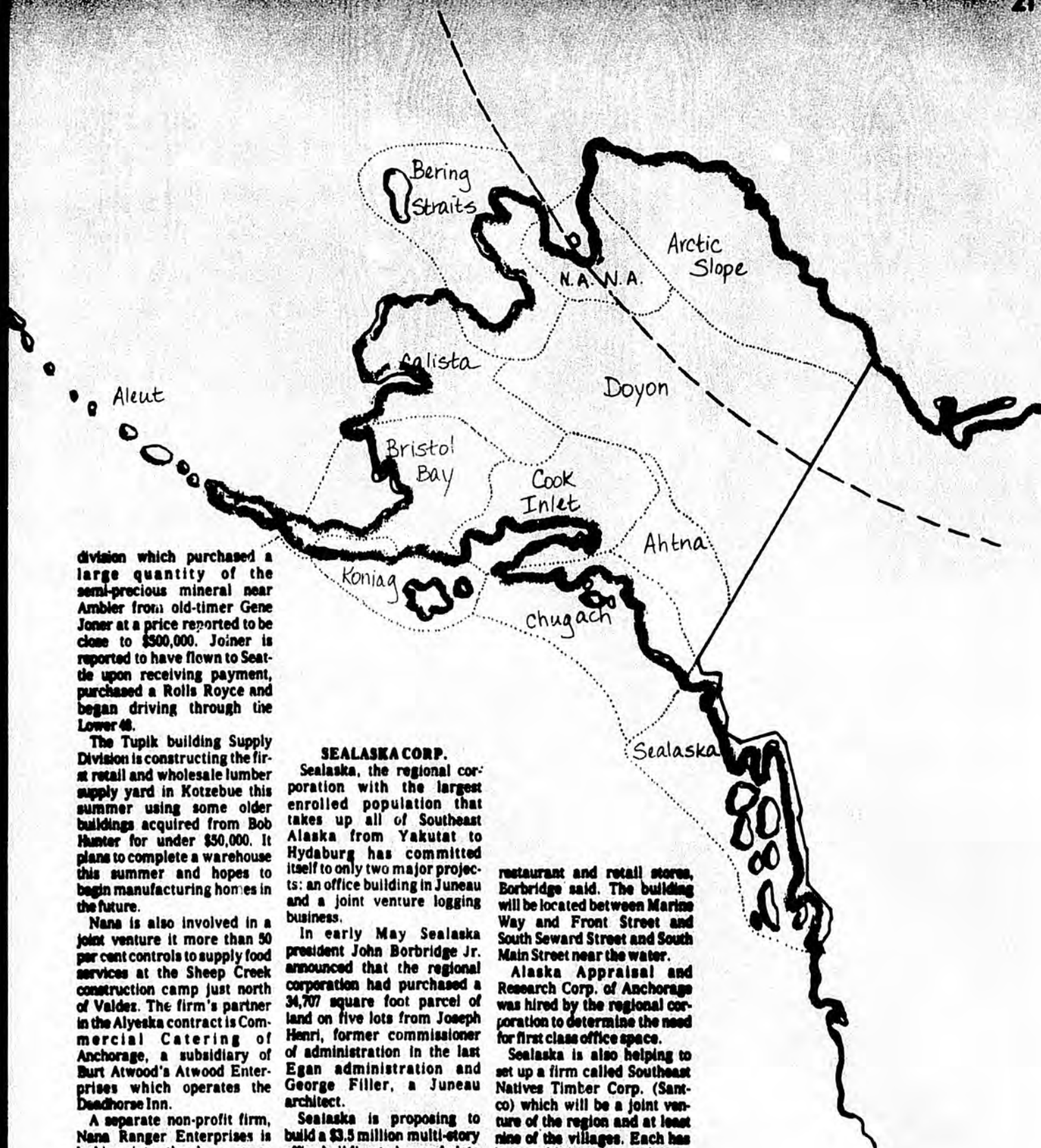
"Our responsibility will be to assist the borough to obtain certificates of public need and necessity," Hensley explained.

The security systems division of the development corporation has been awarded a roughly \$15 million cost plus contract by Alyeska to provide security guard: at construction camps north of the Yukon River. The job requires the services of roughly 100 members of the Laborers Union.

William Nix, former chief of magistrates for the state court system and previously a state trooper captain, heads the security systems division. He also administers another division that has a contract with the Fluor Corp. to provide about 40 laborers to pump station one on the pipeline project for three years at a cost of close to \$2.5 million.

Nana has hired Lance Anderson, a former accountant with the Anchorage office of Post Marwick Mitchell and Co. to help it organize its business affairs. His office is still in Anchorage.

Roger Nordlund of Kotzebue is heading the development corporation's jade mountain



division which purchased a large quantity of the semi-precious mineral near Ambler from old-timer Gene Joiner at a price reported to be close to \$500,000. Joiner is reported to have flown to Seattle upon receiving payment, purchased a Rolls Royce and began driving through the Lower 48.

The Tupik building Supply Division is constructing the first retail and wholesale lumber supply yard in Kotzebue this summer using some older buildings acquired from Bob Hunter for under \$50,000. It plans to complete a warehouse this summer and hopes to begin manufacturing homes in the future.

Nana is also involved in a joint venture it more than 50 percent controls to supply food services at the Sheep Creek construction camp just north of Valdez. The firm's partner in the Alyeska contract is Commercial Catering of Anchorage, a subsidiary of Burt Atwood's Atwood Enterprises which operates the Deadhorse Inn.

A separate non-profit firm, Nana Ranger Enterprises is looking into the long range possibility of raising reindeer herds for meat in conjunction with four village corporations: Selawik, Noatak, Kotzebue and Noorvik.

SEALASKA CORP.

Sealaska, the regional corporation with the largest enrolled population that takes up all of Southeast Alaska from Yakutat to Hydaburg has committed itself to only two major projects: an office building in Juneau and a joint venture logging business.

In early May Sealaska president John Borbridge Jr. announced that the regional corporation had purchased a 34,707 square foot parcel of land on five lots from Joseph Henri, former commissioner of administration in the last Egan administration and George Filler, a Juneau architect.

Sealaska is proposing to build a \$3.5 million multi-story office building to be ready late in 1977, a brave move in light of the fact that the state capital will begin moving north by then. In addition to parking, the building will likely have a

restaurant and retail stores, Borbridge said. The building will be located between Marine Way and Front Street and South Seward Street and South Main Street near the water.

Alaska Appraisal and Research Corp. of Anchorage was hired by the regional corporation to determine the need for first class office space.

Sealaska is also helping to set up a firm called Southeast Natives Timber Corp. (Santco) which will be a joint venture of the region and at least nine of the villages. Each has been obligated to deposit \$20,000 at the B.M. Behrend Bank in Juneau to help pay the cost of hiring consultants to write a "total forestry management plan" for Santco.



The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska was created by Congress and the Alaska Legislature to provide a statewide land use planning process that will insure the economic development of the State in a manner that is compatible with the social and economic well-being of the public, their interests, and the environment.

The Commission also is to improve coordination and resolve conflicts between the State, Federal government, and private landowners in the State, and recommend laws, policies and programs to the President, Congress and the Governor of Alaska for a coordinated comprehensive statewide land use planning process.

The Commission, created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, is headed by the Governor of Alaska or his full-time Co-Chairman, and by a Federal Co-Chairman appointed by the President of the United States. Four Commissioners are appointed by the Secretary of the Interior, and four by the Governor of Alaska.

Proceedings of
Alaska Rural Development Council
Meeting of July 13-14, 1977

TWELVE VIEWS ON "D-2"



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Dave Harbour
Director
Alaska State and Local
Government Relations

AtlanticRichfieldCompany
Public Affairs Division
711 Eighth Avenue
Post Office Box 360
Anchorage, Alaska 99510
Telephone 907 265 6520



ALASKA D(7) 1-10-79

**A STATEMENT BY
ATLANTIC RICHFIELD COMPANY**

Atlantic Richfield Company is gravely concerned about the escalation in the rate of federal land withdrawals from the public domain. We have consistently stated that multiple use of public lands, wherever possible, is in the best interest of the nation. This includes oil, gas and mineral exploration and development activities which can be conducted compatibly with other alternative land uses and in an environmentally sound manner. Further, we believe the nation has the right to know what resource potential exists on public lands before any permanent, single use withdrawal, such as for wilderness purposes, is determined appropriate. As presently proposed, each public land withdrawal further limits acreage accessible for oil, gas and mineral exploration and development. This potentially increases national dependence on insecure foreign sources of supply. Taken collectively, the proposed withdrawals have serious implications for the dependability of this Nation's future supplies of natural resources, U.S. balance of payments, and domestic rates of inflation.

We are particularly concerned in the case of Alaska, since it is generally recognized as the richest state in the nation with respect to potential oil, gas and mineral resources. Present land withdrawals in Alaska already total approximately 180 million acres which represents nearly 50% of the total land area of the state. In addition, lack of access across some of these withdrawn lands adds substantially to the total lands affected by the withdrawals. However, of possibly even greater importance is the fact that a significant portion of these withdrawn lands are of high resource potential. To illustrate this, attached to this paper is a map showing the current status of Alaska land withdrawals at the beginning of 1979, along with an identification of the areas of high oil and gas and mineral potential. The areas of conflict between potential resource development and the current land withdrawals are substantial and readily discernible. Also attached are written descriptions of each of the high potential resource areas identified on the map.

It is important to note that although most of the high potential areas depicted on the attached map are relatively large in size, only small fractions of these lands would be required for the development of any economically recoverable resource. Based on prior experience, such development would most likely require less than 1% of the total land area of the state. In addition, oil, gas and mineral exploration activities need not impair wildlife and scenic resources. Exploratory sites are few and far between and would usually require no permanent installations or significant surface effects unless commercial volumes of oil, gas and minerals are found. Thus, most of the areas believed to be of high potential will remain undisturbed.

Additional legislation pertaining to the withdrawal of lands in Alaska is presently under consideration by the 96th Congress (H.R. 39, S.9 and S.222). The following represents the Company's principal concerns with such legislation:

1. Wilderness Classification

The wilderness classification totally precludes resource exploration and production activities. It is our position that it is only reasonable to place land in this classification if it is devoid of significant natural resource potential.

In addition, the so-called "wilderness study" category is essentially an interim defacto wilderness classification. Legislation placing lands in this category should establish reasonably short deadlines for determining final classification.

2. Unknown Resource Potential

Exploration activities in Alaska for oil, gas and minerals are in a very early stage. As a result, most of the land proposed for withdrawal has yet to be properly evaluated. To the extent that these lands are classified in categories which do not permit resource exploration and development, Congress will be depriving the nation of its right to know the extent of the resource potential in Alaska. This is not the basis for sound land use planning.

3. Remedial Legislation

In this nation's complex economy, unforeseen impacts resulting from a particular piece of legislation often occur. As a result, it is important that legislation provide for future review should unanticipated onerous impacts develop. This has been done for example with the Clean Air Act. However, unless resource investigation is allowed to proceed on withdrawn lands, it is unlikely that evidence could ever be developed in the future to show that the issue of classification for withdrawn lands should be reopened.

4. Access Provision

The total lands in Alaska affected by this legislation may be significantly greater than intended unless an appropriate access provision across withdrawn lands is included. The legislation should allow access across conservation units to private lands and mineral leases, as well as inholdings, where access is not economically feasible otherwise. Appropriate restraints on the use of such access could be included in the legislation to ensure that it is accomplished in an environmentally sound manner. A crucial example of such a situation is the Ambler Mining District in the Brooks Range Schist Belt, potentially one of the worlds largest mineral areas (see attached description).

Atlantic Richfield Company supports preserving portions of the public domain as "forever wild" for the benefit of present and future generations. However, we also believe very strongly that our Nation's natural resources must be available for utilization. These two objectives need not be mutually exclusive. Most recently, and perhaps most effectively, this has been demonstrated by the oil and gas industry's activity in Alaska's North Slope area where essential natural resources have been developed and delivered to the lower 48 states with little negative impact on delicate ecological systems or wildlife. It is our belief that oil, gas and mineral resource exploration and development activities should be generally allowed to proceed where significant potential exists.

**DESCRIPTION OF HIGH POTENTIAL
OIL AND GAS AREAS
STATE OF ALASKA**

Atlantic Richfield Company, through its Land and Exploration Departments in the Alaska Region, has identified the areas of Alaska with high oil and gas potential. These sedimentary basins are depicted on the attached map. A write-up describing each of the indicated high potential oil and gas areas is also attached.

Definitions used in the following material:

Basin means an area in which sediments have accumulated through geologic time.

High Oil and Gas Potential means areas in Basins in which conditions are favorable for significant hydrocarbon accumulations. These favorable conditions include the existence of rocks capable of generating hydrocarbons (source rocks), porous and permeable rocks capable of holding oil or gas (reservoir rocks), together with the arrangement of those rocks in such a manner as to trap hydrocarbons (structural and stratigraphic traps).

ALASKA BASIN DATA SHEET
NORTH ALASKA DISTRICT

BASIN: North Slope (Hydrocarbon Basin #1 on attached map)

Note: The North Slope Basin Area includes but is not limited to the National Petroleum Reserve of Alaska (NPRA), the Prudhoe Bay Field area and the Arctic National Wildlife Range. Most prominent among these areas for future exploration potential is the Arctic National Wildlife Range.

Area: Arctic National Wildlife Range (Red Area at East End of North Slope Basin)

Location: Northeastern Alaska

Area: 10,000 square miles - estimate

Number of Discovered Oil and Gas Fields: None

Footage Drilled: None

Sedimentary Section Thickness: +20,000 feet

Age of Prospective Section: Tertiary-Mississippian

Comments: The Arctic National Wildlife Range is the eastern portion of the North Slope Basin (Colville Geosyncline). Therefore, the same general kinds of rocks are expected in the subsurface here as are encountered in NPRA and the area between the Colville and Canning Rivers. This proximity and close relationship to very large proven reserves is enough to allow the assignment of high potential to this area, but there are other encouraging factors. There are two oil seeps and one oil-saturated sand at the surface within the area. The oil sand is associated with a large anticline (the Marsh Creek Anticline) which contains a thick section of Upper Tertiary sediments. There is no seismic information in the Wildlife Range because of governmental restrictions; consequently, the subsurface configuration of the prospective horizons is unknown. However, the presence of at least one large surficially exposed anticline indicates a structural regime in which there might be expected well-developed structural traps and associated oil and gas fields. The nearby mountains contain exposures of rocks equivalent and similar to those productive at Prudhoe in addition to younger rocks with potential reservoir quality which are not present at Prudhoe.

The portion of the Arctic National Wildlife Range with highest potential is the 1.3 million acres of the northern coastal plane bordering on the Beaufort Sea. This portion of the Wildlife Range contains all the prerequisites of a highly prospective hydrocarbon producing province. As described, there are hydrocarbon indications at the surface, the area is contiguous with a highly prolific oil producing area, and well-developed structures and reservoir quality rock can easily be projected into the area. However, the lack of seismic data precludes the definition of specific drillable plays.

ALASKA BASIN DATA SHEET
NORTH ALASKA DISTRICT

Basin: Kotzebue-Hope (Hydrocarbon Basin #2 on the attached map)

Location: Western Alaska

Area: 30,000 square miles - estimate

Number of Discovered Oil and Gas Fields: None

Production: None

Oil Seeps: None

Number of Exploratory Wells Drilled: 2

Footage Drilled: 14,684 feet

Sedimentary Section Thickness: +8000 feet

Age of Prospective Section: Tertiary-Cretaceous

Comments: The petroleum potential of the Kotzebue-Hope Basin is largely confined to the offshore areas. There have been two onshore wells and no offshore wells drilled in the basin. The two wells drilled were the Socal Cape Espenberg No. 1 and Socal Nimiuk Point No. 1. Neither of these wells encountered any hydrocarbons.

There are indications from seismic data that there are at least 8000 feet of prospective stratigraphic section in the offshore area associated with a structural setting which could easily have the proper conformation to provide a trap for hydrocarbons. The stratigraphic section of interest is Upper Cretaceous and/or Tertiary. These rocks unconformably overlie older deformed rocks of the Brooks Range orogen.

When the offshore areas become available for exploratory drilling, it will be necessary that nearby onshore areas be available for operational bases. Then, if economical hydrocarbons are discovered, nearby onshore areas will be necessary for use as supply centers and production facilities. In addition, an onshore pipeline corridor will probably be necessary from this area to either an ice-free port or to southern markets. The position of this corridor can best be located only after the oil and/or gas fields have been discovered, the markets are determined and the most economical transportation route is determined. Should the corridor be selected prior to these events, it would probably result in cost overruns due to its improper positioning. This would also be true for onshore operational support bases and production facilities.

ALASKA BASIN DATA SHEET
SOUTH ALASKA DISTRICT

Basin: Norton Sound (Hydrocarbon Basin #3 on the attached map)

Location: Western Alaska

Area: 41,000 square miles

Number of Discovered Oil and Gas Fields: None

Production: None

Oil Seeps: One prominent gas seep of heavier hydrocarbons has been discovered offshore 24 miles south of Nome by a marine seep survey.

Number of Exploratory Wells Drilled: None--excludes very shallow (200 feet?) wells drilled at Nome for reported gas (marsh-gas?).

Footage Drilled: None

Sedimentary Section Thickness: 13,000 to 15,000 feet

Age of Prospective Section: Tertiary

Comments: This important exploratory basin could be inaccessible if extensive withdrawals of the onshore area to the south (the Bethel area) occur. This would preclude a reasonable pipeline route to ice-free terminals farther south. Also, the coastal area should not be so withdrawn as to preclude the necessary harbor and onshore support facilities necessary for oil and gas development.

ALASKA BASIN DATA SHEET
SOUTH ALASKA DISTRICT

Basin: Bristol Bay (Hydrocarbon Basin #4 on the attached map)

Location: Western Alaska

Area: 80,000 square miles - estimate

Number of Discovered Oil and Gas Fields: None

Production: None

Oil Seeps: Several along onshore Alaska Peninsula

Number of Exploratory Wells Drilled: 20

Footage Drilled: 175,000 feet

Sedimentary Section Thickness: Tertiary 31,000 Maximum
Mesozoic 30,000 Estimate

Age of Prospective Section: Tertiary - Primary
Mesozoic - Secondary

Comments: The Bristol Bay Basin, as outlined, includes the offshore Bristol Bay Area, the Nushagak Area and most of the Alaska Peninsula. The critical area in this basin (rated 2) is the offshore Bristol Bay Area. The critical onshore land areas subject to withdrawal are those along the Alaska Peninsula. Most if not all of the good harbors along the Alaska Peninsula are on the south side of the Peninsula; however, the Bristol Bay Basin is off the north shore of the Peninsula. Therefore, it is paramount that access from these south side harbors to the north shore be maintained, and any land withdrawals must be avoided along the Peninsula that would bar north or south shore development or reasonable connecting access across the Peninsula.

In addition, the Alaska Peninsula itself is considered to have potential in the Mesozoic and most of the 20 wells listed have all been drilled onshore along this trend. Also, any offshore basins developed south of the Peninsula will require harbor and support facilities along the Peninsula's south shore; therefore, lands on the Peninsula are critical to the needs of: (1) discoveries offshore to the north, (2) discoveries offshore to the south, and (3) discoveries onshore along the Peninsula proper.

Finally, if Mesozoic discoveries are made in the Bristol Bay Basin, the onshore area at the head of Bristol Bay (the Nushagak area) will become prospective.

ALASKA BASIN DATA SHEET
SOUTH ALASKA DISTRICT

Basin: Cook Inlet (Hydrocarbon Basin #5 on the attached map)

Location: Southcentral Alaska

Area: 29,000 square miles

Number of Discovered Oil and Gas Fields: 22

Production: 835,000,000 barrels of oil through January 1979
1,500,000,000,000 cu.ft. gas through January 1979

Oil Seeps: Several onshore along the west side of Lower Cook Inlet

Number of Exploratory Wells Drilled: 210

Sedimentary Section Thickness: Up to 30,000 feet Tertiary
Up to 25,000 feet Mesozoic

Age of Prospective Section: Tertiary and Mesozoic

Comments: Although many facilities now exist on the east side of Cook Inlet, our anticipated drilling activity in Lower Cook Inlet will be high and a complete closing of the west shore of Cook Inlet will preclude any petroleum staging areas, airstrips, or other needed facilities on this side. Furthermore, even though good harbor facilities exist on the east side along the Lower Denai Peninsula, actions by the State and Federal Governments indicate a reluctance to permit petroleum type activities. The specific actions are the taking back by the State of certain oil leases in Kachemak Bay and the elimination of OCS lease blocks by the Federal Government along the eastern tier of the Lower Cook Inlet OCS sale area for environmental purposes.