

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 8672

718 SCOMM22: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

**NAMES AND ADDRESSES OF NATURAL RESOURCE COMMITTEE MEMBERS WHO WERE
ADDED TO THE ROSTER AT THE JUNE 24th MEETING. (Please add the
following to your copy of the roster.)**

REGION 9

La Plata County -----

**Milton Fuller
Calder & Company
1280 County Road 250
Durango, CO 81301
259-1290**

REGION 11

Mesa County

**Skip Grkovic
Department of Local Affairs
Parkwood Plaza, Suite 9
1000 North 9th
Grand Junction 81501
243-8215**

Rio Blanco County

**Dave Myler
P.O. Box 986
Rangely, 81648
675-2433**

Rio Blanco County

**Nick Theos
6909 County Road 49
Meeker, 81641
878-4485**

Rio Blanco County

**H. W. Bradford
Nine Mile Gap Ranch
Box 2
Meeker, 81641
878-4363**

WAYNE N. ASPINALL

Consultant Natural Resources Values

150 Aspinall Drive

Palisade, Colorado 81526

February 12, 1979

Honorable H. A. "Red" Boucher
% Steering Council For Alaska Lands
630 I Street
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear "Red":

It was good to hear from you in your letter of February the 1st, and also to receive copies of "Alaska's Lands" - an issue published January 15, 1979. I have studied the enclosure and wish to commend all of you upon its contents. The story is told of Alaska's fight for Statehood, its attainment of Statehood and the indifference, especially of the Federal Congress and Administration since that time - 1958.

"Red", most of us who worked on the Statehood for Alaska and Hawaii knew how difficult it would be for Alaska to support Statehood. However, we also had an understanding of the desire and the will of the people of Alaska to be recognized as one of the Sister States of the Union. It is a travesty on political power in the level of Federal Government that unknowledgeable people are making it impossible for the citizens of Alaska to accomplish their inmost desires of being a real partner in the Sisterhood of States. I want you to know that I shall do everything that I possibly can to advance your cause.

In your postscript you suggest that I might be a lobbyist for the people of Alaska. "Red", I am unable because of age as well as my lack of desire to appear before my former colleagues as a lobbyist. On the other hand, if there is anything that I can do to be helpful I want you to call on me. It is my understanding that only a third of Congress is made up of my former associates.

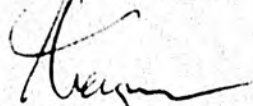
Honorable H. A. Boucher
February 12, 1979

pg. 2

I would be glad to tell my understanding of what we had in mind when we made Alaska a state before any group or any Committee. All that I would ask is that my expenses be paid. So, just keep this in mind as you talk to the leaders of Alaska, and especially Governor Hammond.

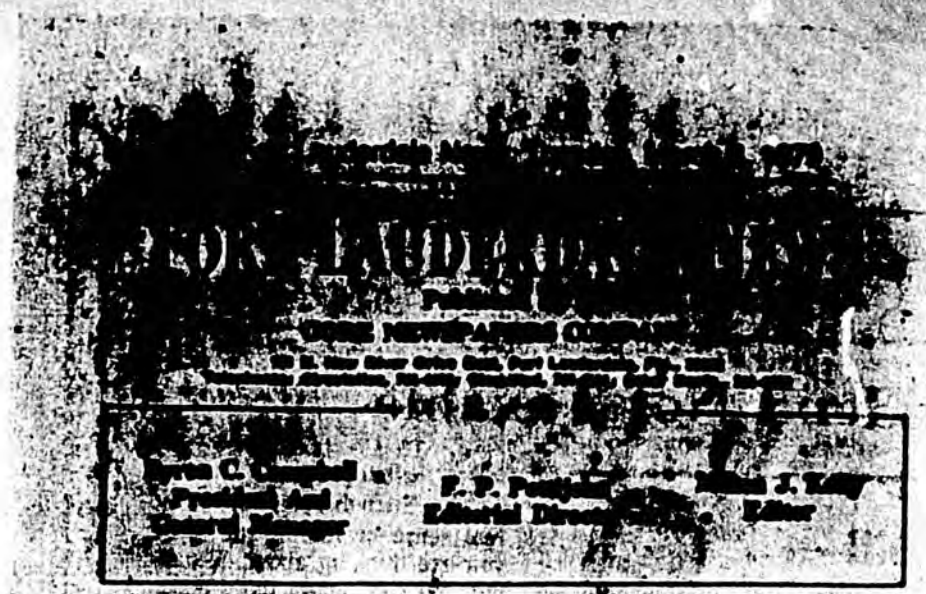
I hope that our paths may cross again soon.

Sincerely,



Wayne N. Aspinall

WNA/vp



Compromise Necessary On Alaskan Wilderness

THERE IS NO question that much of the wilderness areas of America's last frontier — Alaska — must be preserved and protected. But there is no reason that a reasonable compromise can't be worked out so that the 49th State's wilderness heritage can co-exist without conflict with its resource wealth.

Both are important to all Americans.

The officials of the state government of Alaska are trying to work out an agreement in Congress to unlock 110 million acres of wilderness land now locked up by federal fiat. These efforts should be supported.

The key to compromise appears to be access across federal land to state and private lands, an issue on which federal officials must be more understanding than they have in the past.

It would be ridiculous to unnecessarily lock Alaska and America into an economic bind and that appears to be the intention of some in Congress and in the Department of the Interior.

A bill that accommodates the wishes of hunters, trappers, fishermen, development interests, timber and mining — and conservationists — can be passed if all sides will work together in the spirit of cooperation.



ALASKA MINERS ASSOCIATION, INC.

Executive Director
8740 Hartzell Road
Anchorage, Alaska 99507
(907) 344-6354

T. E. Smith, Vice President
P.O. Box 81071
College, Alaska 99708

J. P. Tangen, President
P.O. Box 1211
Juneau, Alaska 99802

Sandra Thomas, Secretary-Treasurer
Anchorage, Alaska

March 9, 1979 *3/14/79*

Please reply to:
☒ Anchorage Office
☐ Juneau Office
☐ Fairbanks Office

Dear Alaska Miner:

On March 4th, 1979, the Board of Directors approved a resolution authorizing the association to gather information about miners who have been damaged by the Antiquities Act and other withdrawals and turn this information over to the Pacific Legal Foundation.

The Pacific Legal Foundation and the Alaska Miners Association would as quickly as possible file for a Temporary Restraining Order and Preliminary Injunction so that operations might proceed without interruption this season. The Pacific Legal Foundation would assume the major amount of the costs, which could finally run to \$500,000 if the case goes to Supreme Court. But costs for local counsel, deposition taking etc. for the Alaska Miners Association could still run to about \$100,000, and could run to \$20,000 just for the temporary orders.

The association still has a financial burden related to the Pollution Discharge Permit lawsuit, and administrative costs to cover keeping track of all our efforts.

We have thus obligated ourselves to major legal battles. We are getting major help--from the big mining companies and the Pacific Legal Foundation. We have also received encouragement from the State of Alaska.

But we must first of all depend on ourselves, and with this in mind, on behalf of the Board, I am asking you to consider making a special assessment equal to your yearly dues which will be used for the Legal Defense Fund. A special appeal is directed to the placer miners for up to 1 ounce of clean fine gold. A 1 ounce contribution could be split to cover legal and administrative costs for the association.

Sincerely,

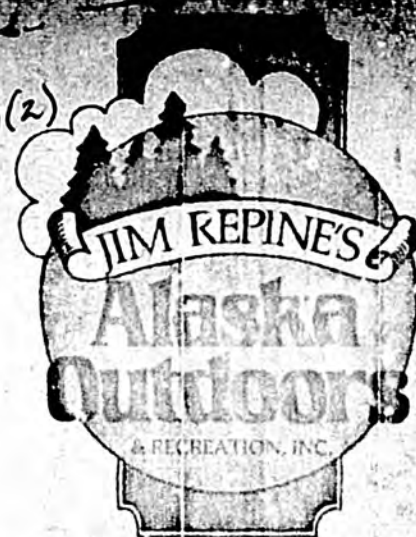
Chuck Hawley
C. C. Hawley
Executive Director

P. S. Please excuse bulk mailing, but it saves us money.
(Please specify "Legal Defense Fund" on special checks)

January 26, 1979

Governor Hammond
338 Denali Street
Anchorage, AK 99501

(d)(2)



Dear Governor:

All the news I'm reading about your interest in spreading the word outside is indeed exciting. After having spent many, many weeks, in the last few years, at travel shows across the country and abroad - it never ceases to amaze me how little is known about our state.

I'm sure you will be interested in the enclosed press release specifically as it pertains to your ensuing program and in view of our (Alaska Outdoors) unique ability to enter the living rooms of potentially 75,000,000 households.

Do you suppose there is some way to incorporate our recent good fortune into an advantageous use in your efforts?

The promotion of Alaska's best interests, as best we're able to understand them, is of prime importance to every member of our organization.

In any event, I'll be in Japan for the month of February under the auspices of Nippon Television and Alaska Pacific Tours but our General Manager, Evan Swensen, is at your service for any help we can be.

Respectfully,

Jim

Jim Repine

c.c. Bill Sumner
Sam Cotton
Mike Colletta
Cliff Groh
Ted Stevens
Mike Gravel
Don Young
Dick Montague
Ed Baltz

January 5, 1979

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE



Alaska Outdoors Goes National

Alaska Outdoors, an outdoor recreation corporation, has announced that its weekly television program, Alaska Outdoors with Jim Repine, is now being syndicated nationally.

The program, which is currently aired on KTVA Channel 11 at 5:30 p.m. every Sunday, and other locations throughout the state, is being syndicated by SBB Associates Inc. of Beverly Hills, California, which has agreed to place the program in television markets representing at least 75 percent of the total United States TV households.

SBB Associates bills itself as a complete service in all media, and its list of clients includes such companies as Western Airlines, Readers Digest and the U.S. Marine Corps.

Repine, host of the show, and one of Alaska's leading spokesman for the sport fishing industry, stated, "We hope to be able to portray an honest and real picture of Alaska not only the outdoor recreational opportunities that exist here but a look at the people that live, work and play here."

He added, "We hope to impart nationally and internationally the same kind of values that pertain to the love and concern for the wilderness, especially people's best use of that wilderness, while also encouraging people everywhere to involve youngsters in whatever their outdoor adventures are."

The Alaska Outdoors television program is designed to promote and encourage outstanding outdoor experiences in Alaska by portraying these experiences through video taping in the wilderness.

The films are authentic and are filmed, edited and produced by Alaskan Alaska Outdoors Inc. itself is an Alaskan business designed to promote various Alaskan outdoor opportunities "outside" to travel agencies, sports shows, and at seminars in sporting good stores. In a way small businesses providing outdoor experiences have neither the funds nor the expertise to do.

Since Alaska Outdoors is not in the outfitting business itself, it will use these small businesses including air and boat charters, lodges, hotels, recreational equipment suppliers and professional guiding services in preparing packages to present to outside travel agencies.

In addition to using the TV program to promote the Alaskan outdoor adventure, Alaska Outdoors is also producing a magazine of the same name, edited by Resipe, who is also a newspaper columnist, author of the book Fishing Alaska, and a member of the Outdoors Writers Association of America.

The magazine deals specifically with outdoor experiences in Alaska.

*fyi,
plan*

(D)(2)



LA21 06J8 10.18 JA01 0020 10.18 03/01/79

TO: SENATOR BENNETT
FROM: HENRY F. WARNER, BOX 80674, FAIRBANKS, 99708 - 456-1611
RE: INTERIOR ALASKA

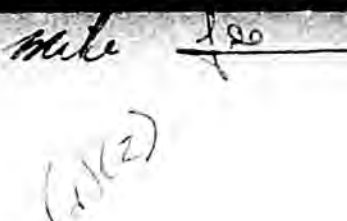
CONSIDERING THE LATENESS OF THE HOUR, A NUMBER OF US HAVE COME TO THE CONCLUSION, THAT SINCE THE STATE IS IN ESSENCE BANKRUPT, THERE IS NO TIME OR MONEY TO DISCUSS ANY ISSUE OTHER THAN HAMMOND AND MILLER SAYING NO, NO, TO THE PEANUT FENDER AND HIS LACKYS. ALSO FIGHTING WITH EVERYTHING YOU'VE GOT AND GOVERNOR AND LT. GOV. TO GET IT ALL BACK LEGALLY OR TELLING THEM THAT THE ALASKANS WILL TAKE IT BACK AS SAM HOUSTON AND OUR FOREFATHERS DID.

PLEASE READ THIS INTO THE SENATE RECORD. THANK YOU.

MR. WARNER CAN BE REACHED AT THE ABOVE NUMBER AT ANY TIME.

FBX L10/TC/ EOM




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<u>Friday March 9</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Papers/Presentation</u>
9:00 a.m.	Reconvene Assessment/evaluation of Commission	Briefing	Dr. Tony Catanese Dr. James Snyder
10:15 a.m.	Public Comments		
10:30 a.m.	Review of Analysis of Regional Planning in Alaska	Briefing	Janet McCabe
11:30 a.m.	Library, Archive and other Phase-down activities	Information	John McKinney, State Archivist Lawrence M. Baxter, Internal Auditor State of Alaska
12:00 Noon	Lunch		
1:30 p.m.	Reconvene, if necessary		

Tentative Agenda
Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission For Alaska
March 8 & 9, 1979

U.S. Forest Service Conference Room
709 West 9th Avenue, Juneau, Alaska

<u>Thursday, March 8</u>	<u>Item</u>	<u>Purpose</u>	<u>Papers/Presentation</u>
9:00 a.m.	Convene		
9:05 a.m.	Minutes of November 30, 1978	Action	
9:15 a.m.	Review on National Interest Lands Legislation In 96th Congress	Briefing	Co-Chairmen
9:45 a.m.	Review of ANCSA Implementation Study	Discussion	Jim Hurley, Greg Peters Tom Hawkins, Mark Miller
10:30 a.m.	Coffee Break		
11:00 a.m.	Other Commission Reports Final Report Report to People Legal Memoranda Cooperative Management Wilderness Report Issues and Reports Policy Papers	Briefing	Co-Chairmen Thelma Thrasher Paul Steucke
12:00 Noon	Lunch		
1:30 p.m.	Reconvene		
1:35 p.m.	Arctic Policy Discussion & Approval	Action	Brad Tuck
3:30 p.m.	Significant Contributors		Co-Chairmen
4:00 p.m.	Recess		

COMMISSIONERS

Dr. Richard Cooley
Office of Environmental Studies
University of California
Santa Cruz, CA 95060

PH: (408) 429-2654

Mr. Norman Gorsuch
Attorney at Law
Ely, Guess & Rudd
326 Fourth Street
Juneau, AK 99801

PH: (907) 586-3210

Ms. Celia M. Hunter
Box D, College Station
Fairbanks, AK 99708

PH: (907) 479-2754

Mr. Joseph H. FitzGerald
Lindberg Lake Road
Seeley Lake, MT 59868

PH: (406) 754-2323

Mr. John Schaeffer
Box 49
Kotzebue, AK 99752

PH: (907) 442-3301

Mr. Phil Holdsworth
326 Fourth Street
Apartment 1009
Juneau, AK 99801

PH: (907) 586-1383

Dr. George Rogers
1790 Evergreen Avenue
Juneau, AK 99801

PH: (907) 586-1202

Mr. James Hurley
P.O. Box 864
Kodiak, AK 99615

PH: (907) 486-4433

February 14, 1979

Andrea L. Gelvin
Central, Alaska 99730

Dear Andrea,

Thank you for your comments concerning President Carter's invocation of the "antiquities act." I, too, feel it was an extreme over-reaction to the failure of the (d)(2) bill. As I am sure you know, the state government of Alaska has no authority to directly challenge the actions of President Carter. We can, on the other hand, influence his decisions through lobbying efforts by the state or by challenging him in court. Legal action has already been initiated by the Governor. The legislative branch, administrative branch and private sector are also working together through an organization entitled the (d)(2) Steering Council. The function of this council is to correlate information about the (d)(2) issue and inform Congress, the public, and other state governments of the problems and progress from an Alaskan point of view.

Since the invocation of the "antiquities act," the activity on the part of Alaska's state government has intensified. In addition to the court case, Governor Hammond asked the Alaska State Legislature to pass an appropriation of \$2.5 million. The legislature compromised with Governor Hammond for \$2. million with some legislative control on how the money is spent. The money will be used to inform the people of Alaska, develop the support of people in the "lower 48" and lobby in Washington, D. C. The money will also be used to invite leaders of various Alaskan organizations to Juneau in an attempt to reach a consensus of opinion as well as press forward on the court case.

There are many things I would personally urge you to do. One, participate in a public group, such as CMAL (Citizens for the Management of Alaska's Lands), which is dedicated to the passage of a land bill favorable to Alaska. Two, continue to keep abreast of the developments in the issue and notify your legislators of your views. At this point I think most Alaskans realize just how much of a fight we have before us. It is going to take a united front to accomplish our goals. Thank you for your comments about the "antiquities act" and about the (d)(2) land issue in general. Please feel free to contact me at any time if I can help you.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Pouch V

Juneau, Alaska
99811

Feb. 2, 1979

RE: State money to lobby against Antiquities Act.

Dear Senator Colletta,

I urge you to support the plan to appropriate State money to finance the lobbying campaign to make the Alaskan Position known to the rest of the lower States and to fight the Antiquities Act in court.

A lobbying effort is needed because we must make the Stateside legislators realize that such actions affect them too. Perhaps then we can get better support in the U.S. Congress.

Sincerely,

Andrea L. Salvin
Central, AK 99730

February 14, 1979

Bertha Midyett
1011 West 12th Avenue Apt. #1
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Bertha,

Thank you for your telegram concerning Gravel's seven points. I also agree with these seven "must have" provisions, and will support both our Congressional delegation and Governor Hammond in their effort to secure those guarantees from the federal government.

I also noted your comment about the Minority office in Anchorage. I understand it is an attempt to cut down the travel necessary between Anchorage and Juneau by legislators. I have not yet seen any indications as to whether or not it is accomplishing this purpose. If it does, in the long run, save the state money, I think it may bring better government to the people of Anchorage. I do understand that the newspaper article was incorrect in one fact. The House Minority Aide is receiving \$2161. a month, rather than the \$3010. reported in the newspaper.

Thank you for taking the time to inform me of your views on these issues. Please feel free to contact me or my staff if you have any other questions or comments.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

ECA ALASKA COMMUNICATIONS
PHONE 334442
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802

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PMS REP MIKE COLLETTA

1387
JUN

AGREE WITH GRAVEL 7 POINTS. AGAINST LEGISLATIVE OFFICE HERE. WHO
IS PAYING FOR THIS DUPLICATION.

BERTHA MIDYETT

1011 WEST 12 APT 1

ANCHORAGE AK 99501

Mike
Referring to Bonnie
Lack?

EQM

BLANK PAGE BUSINESS FORMS, INC. F

LATI 2007 17.59 02/09/79 JA01 0001 08.05 02/12/79

TO ALL REPUBLICAN SENATORS AND REPRESENTATIVES

FROM: BERTHA MIDYETT
1011 WEST 12TH, APT. 3
ANCHORAGE, AK 99501 272-3707

"OPPOSE MINORITY LEGISLATIVE OFFICES. HIGH MONEY FOR ABUSED
CHILDREN AND BATTERED WOMEN INSTEAD."

TO: ALL MEMBERS OF THE HOUSE AND SENATE

FROM: JIM FUKSA
BOX 60254
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA

RE: FOLLOWING MESSAGE HAS BEEN SENT TO
TED STEVENS

MESSAGE: HONORABLE TED STEVENS

DEAR SIR:

YOU OWE MIKE GRAVEL A PUBLIC APPOLOGY
FOR CALLING HIM A LIAR. OR YOU SHOULD
RESIGN. PREFERABLY BOTH. THE PEOPLE
OF ALASKA WILL NOT COMPROMISE!
D--2 AND THE ANTIQUITIES ACT ARE BOTH
UNCONSTITUTIONAL
INDEPENDENCE NOW!

FBX LIO/SM/EOM/

any response 3/10

(2)(P)

JUNEAU (AP) — The government's "flagrant abuse" of Alaska's environment should not be ignored while Congress debates how much Alaska land should be set aside and for what uses, a legislator says.

That is the point of testimony scheduled today before the Senate Resources Committee at the arrangement of Sen. Bill Sumner, R-Anchorage.

Sumner asked Russ Lowell of Anchorage to show slides and tell of the scrap iron and wood, abandoned barrels, explosives and junked vehicles Lowell has found around Alaska,

"to increase the awareness" of what the federal government has left behind.

He also proposes that the slides be made available in Washington as part of the state's land legislation lobbying, and perhaps spend \$300,000 to present the story.

Lowell's firm, Lowell-C.P.M. Alaska, has a \$1.8 million contract this year to clean up after the exploratory gas and oil well sites that were drilled from 1944 to 1953 on the National Petroleum Reserve.

The cleanup is mandated by the "Resource Conservation and Recovery Act" of 1976. The government is now conducting studies for cleanup of debris left on the Aleutians since World War II, Lowell said, but at the same time it continues to dump solid waste on the tundra, tidelines and mountains of Alaska and he claims his pictures prove that.

"I personally wonder whether D2, and other previously established national refuges, are perhaps just an

intentional covering for the federal government's past and continuing abuse of Alaska lands," Lowell said. "By reference to the comment that bulldozers are poised and ready to tear up the land, it's apparent that the comment wasn't the result of looking very closely."

"What bulldozers that may have been seen during any 'fact-finding' tour last summer were undoubtedly in various states of disrepair and abandoned long ago by the fact-finder's employer, the United States government," he said.

Although he acknowledged that photos of junked vehicles and scrap piles were taken in 1976-1977, Lowell said he's sure they are still there.

"There's only one active federal cleanup and rehabilitation program going on right now, the reserve," he said. "They're not trying hard enough."

Sumner said he wants to determine "the integrity of those pursuing withdrawals."

"They cannot ignore this flagrant

abuse of the environment by the federal government, past and present, and not address it at the same time they're adding withdrawals," he said.

"Of all the activity Alaskans are involved in, sports hunting, guiding, trapping, everything outside urban Alaska, it doesn't add up to the total abuse (by the government). "I defy (Cecil Andrus) to find anything that resembles this."

Sumner said he wants the \$300,000 the governor has proposed as a contingency fund in his \$2.5 million land lobbying-information effort to "address this blight on the state."

"If they're going to talk about this with any credibility, they've got to address this subject," he said.

"I estimate it would cost \$111 million to clean this stuff up, and the state should not inherit that liability," he said.

Sumner said he wants guarantees that the federal government will remove debris from lands conveyed to the state or native corporations.

Legislators Seek D2 Bill To Help State

Times Juneau Bureau

JUNEAU — The Legislature is looking for a D2 land bill from Congress this year that would produce some gain to the state over the current situation of land set aside under the Antiquities Act.

Structure being created to direct D2 strategy will allow the state's congressional delegation to negotiate over Alaska's bottom line position.

Most legislators seem to agree that the state's bottom line position is that set out by Gov. Jay Hammond in a statewide address early this month. The six points: revocation of the Antiquities Act withdrawals, full entitlement of state and native land, control of fish and game, access to state land, exclusion of known resource areas from federal park withdrawals and continuation of traditional Alaskan uses of federal land.

Debate over addition of a seventh point, a "no more" clause advanced by U.S. Sen. Mike Gravel in his testimony Monday, has shown just how negotiable the Legislature considers the other six points to be.

Senate Majority Leader Mike Colletta, who said he favors ordering the priority of Hammond's six points, said Gravel's "no more" clause might be added as a bargain-

"I told Alaska to cut the price And the balance"

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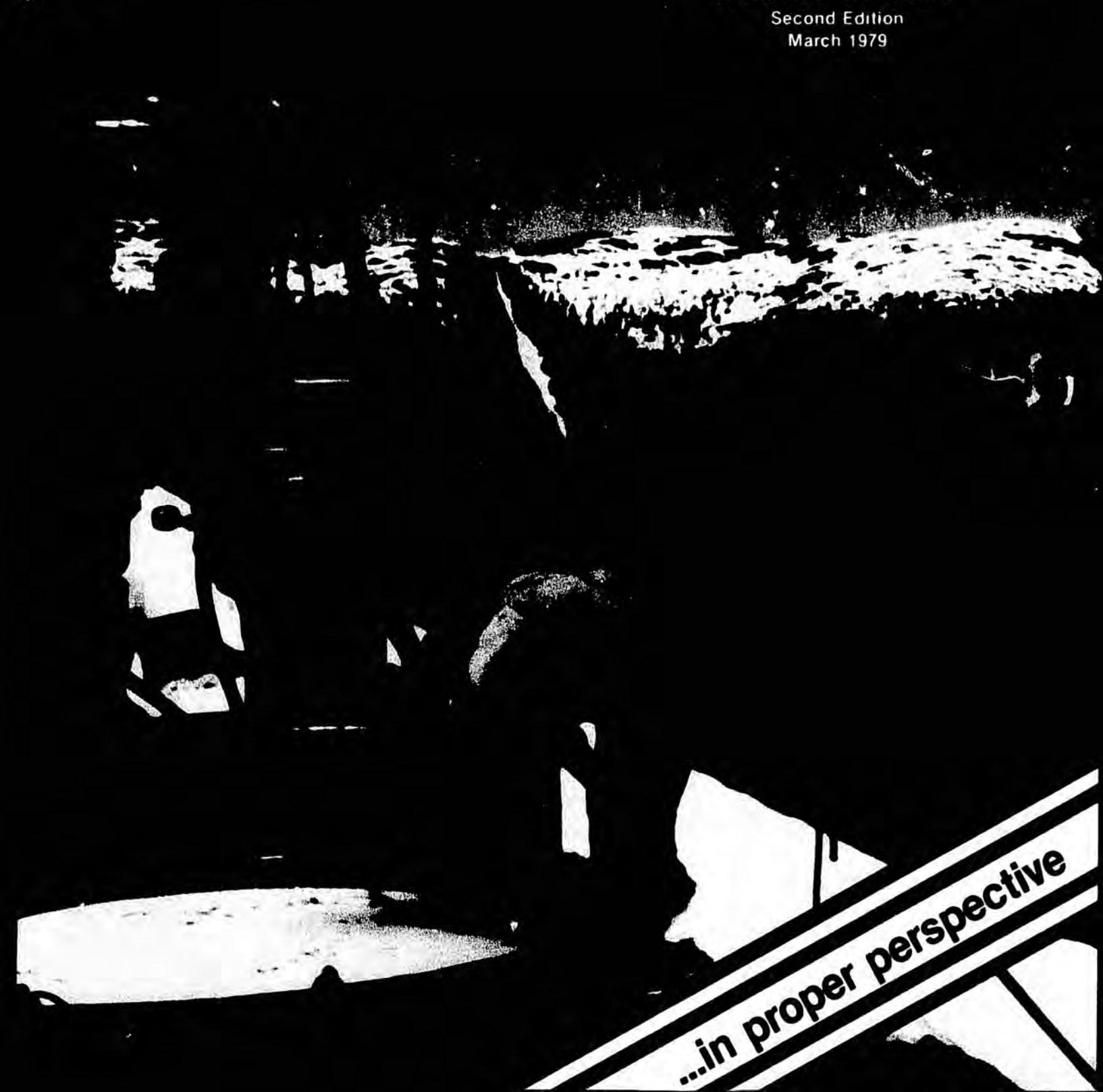
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Wilderness, Minerals and M

THE STORY OF THE
U.S. BORAX QUARTZ HILL
MOLYBDENUM PROJECT
IN SOUTHEAST ALASKA

Second Edition
March 1979



...in proper perspective

Wilderness, Minerals and Mines...in



DR. CARL L. RANDOLPH, *President*
United States Borax & Chemical Corporation

This brochure is about U.S.BORAX's "Quartz Hill" molybdenum deposit in Southeast Alaska. Quartz Hill is located 45 miles east of the city of Ketchikan. Our geologists discovered this deposit in 1974 before Southeast Alaska was part of the Alaska lands legislation (known as [d] [2]).

Early in 1978, we distributed our first brochure, "Wilderness, Minerals and Mines — in proper perspective" which described the mineral potential of Southeast Alaska and U.S.BORAX's role in the discovery of the Quartz Hill molybdenum deposit. We wished to express the "other" side of the Alaska (d) (2) lands issue. U.S.BORAX wanted to inform people about the mineral potential of Southeast Alaska.

In fact, we believe it would have been irresponsible for us not to have made our evaluation of the area known. We also wanted the public to know the adverse impact of H.R. 30 (as originally introduced in the 95th Congress) on this mineral potential.

Congress did not pass an Alaska lands bill in 1978. This prompted the Secretary of Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture respectively to withdraw from entry 110 million and 11 million acres of public lands in Alaska under the Federal Land Policy Management Act. It also prompted the President to put 56 million acres of federal land in Alaska into National Monument status pending action by Congress. These actions closed these areas to mineral entry. Included in the 56 million acres, is the Misty Fjord National Monument in which Quartz Hill is located.

When the Alaska lands bill was originally considered in 1978, one of the main objectives of the Congress was to identify known mineral deposits in order that conflicts between environmental protection and orderly resource development could be properly addressed. Yet the presidential action in December 1978 that placed Quartz Hill in the Misty Fjords National Monument will prevent the Quartz Hill deposit from being mined.

Without corrective legislative action, Congress would serve notice that it no longer intends to allow multiple land use development in such areas of known claimed mineral discoveries. This would not only destroy the policy of multiple use of the public lands but would also greatly damage the mineral industry and any hope of developing a secure national non-fuels mineral policy.

If the intent of Congress is to balance pressing economic interests with the need

proper perspective...all can survive!

for environmental protection, it is important that the Quartz Hill area be returned to a multiple-use land classification that allows mining.

Based on our 1978 drilling program, the size of the Quartz Hill mineral deposit is now estimated at 700 million tons grading 0.15% MoS₂. This is equivalent to an in-place gross value of \$7 billion.

It may be the second largest deposit of its kind in the world and we believe it has the potential to be a major worldwide mining enterprise of significant economic importance to Alaska and to our nation.

U.S.BORAX estimates Quartz Hill could have annual gross sales of \$150-200 million over a life of about 40 years. About 50% of the mine's production will be required by the domestic market with the balance being exported. Export sales of \$75-100 million would help ease our balance of payment deficit, currently at a crisis level.

Quartz Hill would employ about 700 people during operations and 1,000 people during construction. The capital construction cost is now estimated in excess of \$400 million. These sales and cost figures are based on the present value of molybdenum and the current value of the dollar.

The development and operation of Quartz Hill will not be detrimental to the environment. The long-term value of those areas designated for multiple-use will be protected under existing state and federal environmental regulations, contrary to the arguments of preservationist groups. Despite our rights under the Mining Law, we will only be allowed to proceed with the total project when it can demonstrate that Quartz Hill will be developed and operated in a

manner that minimizes adverse impacts and assures the protection of the environment of the area. This includes the protection of fisheries.

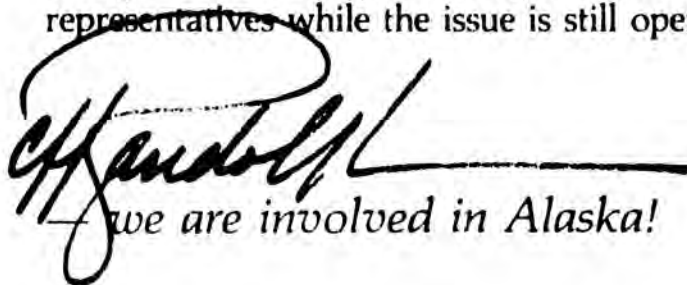
In the northern portion of the present Misty Fjords National Monument is an area of breathtaking beauty known as Granite Fjords. We join with many others in urging that this unique creation of nature be preserved in National Monument or wilderness status.

U.S.BORAX respects and supports the desire of all citizens to see that qualified lands are preserved in National Parks, National Forests, and Wildlife Refuges. We advocate the dual need to develop minerals and protect unique wilderness areas.

We believe it is in the national interest that Congress pass an Alaska lands bill that balances the environmental and resource needs of the nation.

In the case of Quartz Hill, we believe that it is in the best interest of Alaska and the Nation that that portion of Misty Fjords required for the orderly development and operation of this deposit be returned to multiple-use management by the U.S. Forest Service. Although scenic beauty is the dominant characteristic of many other parts of Alaska, including Granite Fjords described above, the most important feature of the Quartz Hill area is its mineral value.

If you agree that a mineral deposit of such size and economic importance cannot be ignored, I urge you to make your thoughts known to your Congressional representatives while the issue is still open.



we are involved in Alaska!

Mineral Exploration & Trends...

Mineral Exploration

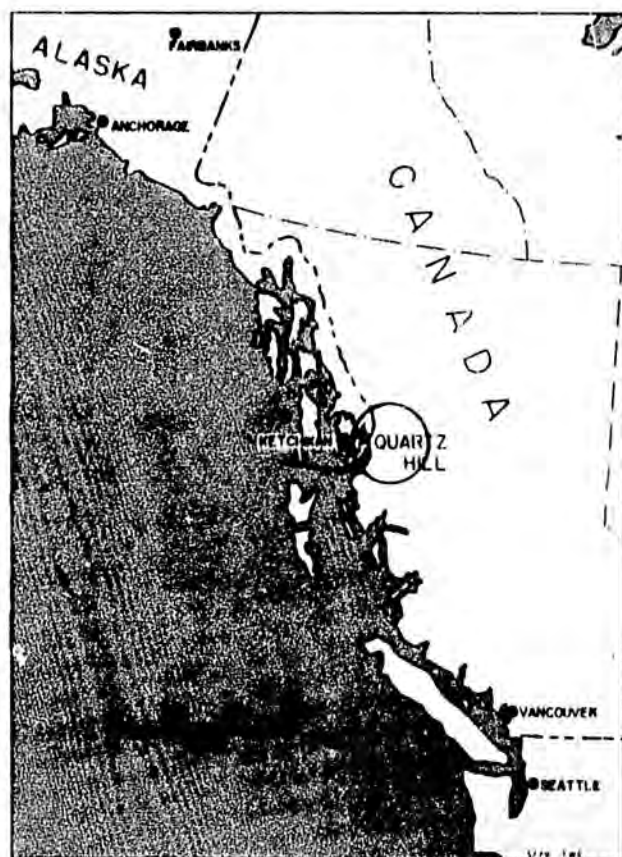
The American mining industry has given this nation self-sufficiency, export potential, and substantial reserve positions in most mineral resources. American geologists have a fine record of establishing mineral reserves for the future through long-term and continuous exploration activity.

Their accomplishment is even more impressive when the basic problems of mineral exploration are recognized. The exploration geologist must seek out areas which have the potential for mineral deposits. He must then search these areas for clues to the presence of mineral

occurrences. Only a few, or perhaps none, of these occurrences might eventually be considered prospects worthy of further work. In turn, thousands of prospects are drilled and examined before a property with economic potential is encountered and even then there is only a "good chance" of locating that small area that would eventually support economic mineral production.

Mineral Trends

In the search, the geologist is aided by one major factor; mines and minerals do not occur randomly. In fact, those areas of potential for major mineralization are geologically limited to specific areas. This point is illustrated on Map No. 1, showing the major trends for porphyry (disseminated) copper and molybdenum mineralization in North America. It is within these rather limited areas that all



...in North

the producing and potential mines are located, and it is within these areas that future exploration for porphyry-type deposits of copper and molybdenum will be carried out. It is worthy of note that these potentially favorable areas comprise a very small percentage of our continent's surface.



America

MAP NO. 1

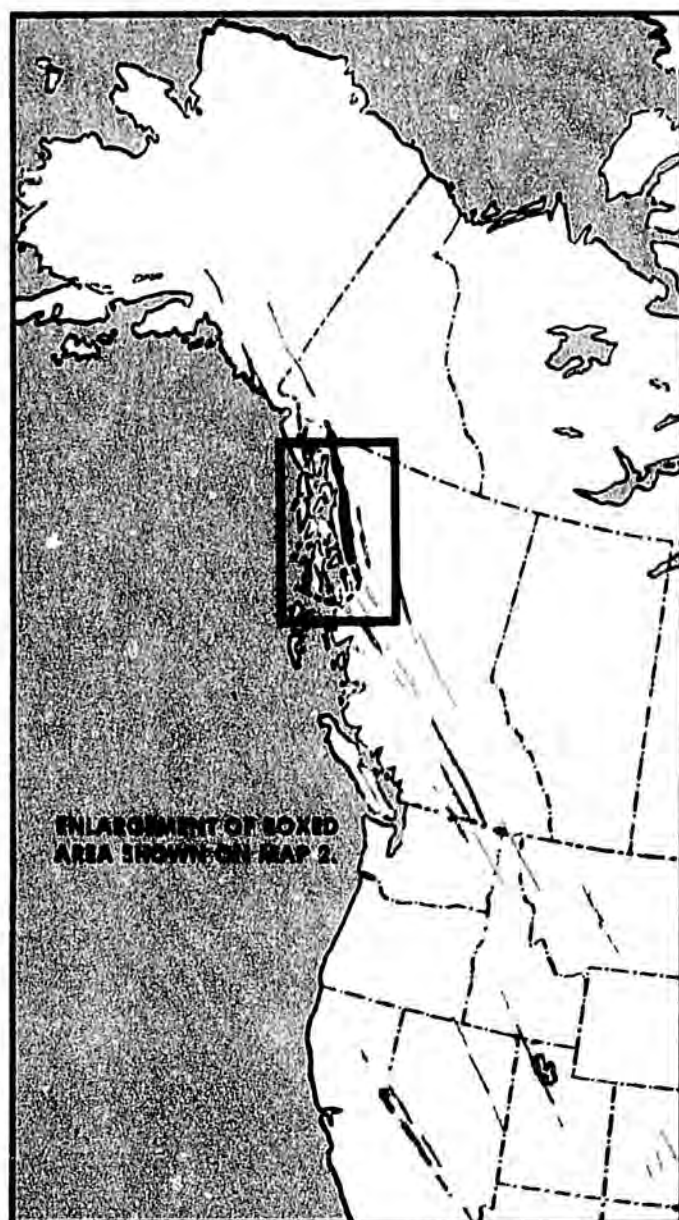
■ COPPER ■ MOLYBDENUM

Trends of Copper-Molybdenum
Mineralization in North America

Southeastern Alaska

Mineral Trends

As shown on Map No. 1, the major copper/molybdenum trend intersects the panhandle of Southeast Alaska. Because of this basic fact, certain areas of Southeast Alaska must be considered unique and very valuable to the nation as source areas for these minerals.



Map No. 2 is based on known geology and shows the limited areas of Southeast Alaska having the correct rock type and geology for mineral occurrences of this type; that is, the source areas for those few mineral deposits that may have economic value. It was with this knowledge that U.S. BORAX began exploration work in Southeast Alaska in 1971. Our Company was not alone; following this concept a number of corporations were exploring Southeast Alaska and several millions of dollars per year were being spent in the search. However the recent actions of President Carter and Secretaries Andrus and Bergland have caused many of these corporations to terminate or defer their Alaska programs.

The Potential

The potential for deposits of molybdenum and copper, as well as zinc, nickel and uranium, in Southeast Alaska is good but much remains to be done before any major development reaches the production stage. This does not mean to suggest that dozens of mines will be found. Based on the normal rate of discovery, one might expect two or three mining operations to evolve in the near term as the result of present programs.

S. E. ALASKA

-  AREAS OF COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM PORPHYRY POTENTIAL
-  ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL MONUMENT PROCLAMATION - DECEMBER 1, 1978
-  NATIONAL FOREST LANDS WITHDRAWN FROM MINERAL ENTRY - DECEMBER 5, 1978

RARE II PROPOSAL

-  DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE PROPOSED WILDERNESS AREAS INCLUDING ADMIN-ISTRATIVELY ENDORSED WILDERNESS AND ADMINISTRATION RECOMMENDED WILDERNESS - JANUARY 4, 1979

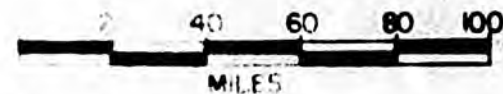


MAP NO. 2

3-79

S. E. ALASKA

-  AREAS OF COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM PORPHYRY POTENTIAL
-  ADMINISTRATION NATIONAL MONUMENT PROCLAMATION - DECEMBER 1, 1978
-  NATIONAL FOREST LANDS WITHDRAWN FROM MINERAL ENTRY - DECEMBER 5, 1978



MAP NO. 2

S. E. ALASKA

 AREAS OF COPPER AND MOLYBDENUM PORPHYRY POTENTIAL

CANADA

JUNEAU

UNITED STATES



WRANGELL

KETCHIKAN

QUARTZ HILL

MAP NO. 2

3-79

U.S. BORAX QUARTZ HILL MOLYBDENUM



Our Company has proven the value of exploring mineral trends. The most significant find to date in Southeast Alaska is U.S. BORAX's discovery of Quartz Hill, a major deposit of molybdenum mineralization on the mainland about 45 air miles east of Ketchikan between Wilson Arm and Boca de Quadra. It is about five miles from tidewater.

Work to date indicates the rocks to be well mineralized and that the mineralization extends over an area of more than one square mile. The mineralization occurs near the surface which suggests it could be mined by open pit methods with a minimum of overburden removal.

U.S. BORAX's geologists discovered this deposit in late 1974, filed claims in accordance with the mining law, and during the period 1975 through 1978 conducted geological, geophysical and geochemical surveys and drilling programs.

By the end of 1978, 280 drill holes had been completed



at a cost of about seven million dollars. This drilling, between depths of 100 feet and 2,000 feet, has defined a potential orebody of more than 700 million tons grading 0.15% MoS_2 (including substantial tonnages of material at higher grades) in an area that is certainly one of the world's largest known concentrations of molybdenite mineralization.

In keeping with corporate policy, U.S. BORAX has avoided leaving any permanent mark on the landscape while in the exploration stage. As with all of our programs, drill sites are policed and waste material is removed. Our policy requires minimum ground disturbance until economic mineralization is indicated.

The question of the future of Southeast Alaska is not an



"either/or" situation. The domestic need for minerals requires that the exploration and eventual development of mineral deposits of economic value be considered as productive uses of land. Such uses need not be at the expense of the land or the environment. Mineral

ALASKA LANDS LEGISLATIVE UPDATE (March 1979)

95th CONGRESS

H.R. 39 as it passed the House in 95th Congress

It would have withdrawn the Misty Fjords area from mineral entry but would have retained the area in a multiple-use category under management of the U.S. Forest Service.

The Quartz Hill development **would have been allowed.**

Bill reported by the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee

It placed the northerly **2/3rds of the Misty Fjords area** including Quartz Hill in a National Park Preserve.

The Quartz Hill **development could not have proceeded** under the restrictive regulation of the area.

It placed the southerly **1/3rd in a Special Management Area** which was withdrawn from mineral entry.

Jackson — Udall attempted compromise bill

It placed the northerly **1/2 of the mainland portion of the Misty Fjords area** including Granite Fjords in a National Park Preserve. **The balance of Misty Fjords**, including Quartz Hill, was placed in a Special Management Area.

The Special Management Area **was withdrawn** from mineral entry but the **Quartz Hill development** would have been allowed.

96th CONGRESS

H.R. 39 (new bill) as introduced by Congressman Udall

It leaves the Misty Fjords area including Quartz Hill in National Monument status and overlays it with Wilderness designation.

The restrictive regulation of this area would prevent the development of Quartz Hill.

It withdraws over 135 million acres (40% of state) from mineral entry. This is 70% of lands rated highly favorable for mineral occurrences by the U.S. Bureau of Mines.

S. 9 as introduced by Senator Jackson

It is identical to the bill reported by the Senate Energy Committee last year. We understand Senator Jackson proposes that the committee start its consideration with last year's Committee reported bill.

S. 222 as introduced by Senator Durkin

It is reported to be a companion bill to the new H.R. 39 except for several additional items. It would leave Quartz Hill in National Monument status with a Wilderness overlay and thereby prevent the development of Quartz Hill.

H.R. 2199 as introduced by Congressman Huckaby

This is H.R. 39 as amended and is the bill reported by the House Interior Committee for floor consideration. It is identical to the Jackson-Udall proposed compromise bill of last October. As previously indicated, the compromise bill would place the Quartz Hill deposit in a Special Management Area and development would be allowed.

While the Interior Committee chose H.R. 2199 as the bill to report to the floor, the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee, which has joint jurisdiction over the Alaska Lands bill, may choose to report a modified version of the Huckaby bill or last year's House passed version of H.R. 39.

Discovery in S.E. Alaska



development requires relatively small land areas as compared to the total land area of Southeast Alaska. Those areas that are developed will be protected under State and Federal environmental regulations as well as the Forest Service regulations controlling mineral exploration and operation.

We believe known mineral



deposits such as Quartz Hill should be returned to or kept in multiple-use land

classification so that they can be developed under existing regulations. When developed, Quartz Hill will be of significant economic importance to Alaska and the Nation.

It is our opinion that failure to remove Quartz Hill from a National Monument will not only negate the development of this property but it will also negate the *Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970*.

Resources are the major factor in the economic well-being and security of our Nation. All the fuels, buildings, machinery, instruments, glass, vehicles and civil construction of modern society are based upon the materials, metals, minerals and chemicals produced by the resource industries. This fact demands that the mineral potential of Southeast Alaska be explored and those mineral deposits of economic value be developed.

Quartz Hill and the Environment

U.S.BORAX's environmental program at Quartz Hill is two-fold — a data collection program and a fisheries program.



Our environmental data gathering program began in 1975 when we initiated a reconnaissance water quality data collection effort in the Quartz Hill area. This program was expanded in 1978 to cover the streams of the project area and consists of monitoring the stream flow and volume, water quality, suspended sediments, and heavy metal concentrations.

Weather conditions in the area are monitored by four meteorological stations.

A comprehensive oceanographic program was initiated in 1978 to delineate the bottom profile and water chemistry of local fjords. Current movements, suspended sediment depositions and benthic (bottom) studies have been initiated. A marine and coastal biology reconnaissance survey was completed to characterize the biological communities in the fjords. A

comprehensive evaluation of the marine environment will be done to determine the environmental soundness of facilities siting and possible marine disposal of mill tailings. The National Environmental Policy Act requires the study of all reasonable alternatives for the siting of facilities.



An extensive aquatic biology study is in process to measure the existing ecological conditions of the project area. A thorough study of the habitats, fish species and abundance, invertebrate populations, algae and macrophytes will be completed prior to any development activities.

Extensive environmental planning has been a part of the Quartz Hill molybdenum



project since the initial discovery in 1974.

In 1978, U.S.BORAX announced its intentions to carry out a fisheries habitat program in the Keta River in conjunction with the construction of its access road. The fisheries program will consist of removing debris from the Keta River, constructing rearing ponds and improving salmon spawning areas. To assist in this project, Mr. Wally Noerenberg, past Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, joined U.S.BORAX as a fishery consultant on the Quartz Hill project.

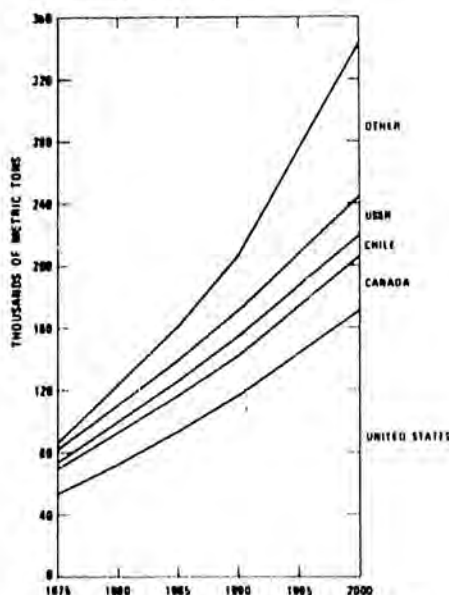


At the suggestion of U.S.BORAX, Governor Hammond has agreed to establish a fishery advisory group to help U.S.BORAX with its fisheries program. The fisheries group will consist of representatives of various State and Federal agencies, aquaculture organizations, fisheries associations and U.S.BORAX representatives.

The Importance of Molybdenum

Molybdenum is a relatively scarce metal produced in only a few places in the world. Although it is a by-product of some copper operations, the major share of molybdenum comes from primary deposits in which molybdenum is the dominant economic metal present. Quartz Hill is a primary molybdenum deposit and could prove to be a major deposit of significant benefit to the resource base of our Nation. Other than in the U.S.S.R., there are only four major primary molybdenum deposits in operation in the world (one in Canada and three in the United States).

PROJECTED WORLD MOLYBDENUM PRODUCTION TRENDS



Molybdenum is used primarily as an alloy in steel. It is critical and without substitute in some specialty steels. Construction of the Alaskan Pipeline to bring much needed oil from the Arctic was made possible by the use of molybdenum alloy steel pipe. Seven million pounds of molybdenum went into this pipeline. When the

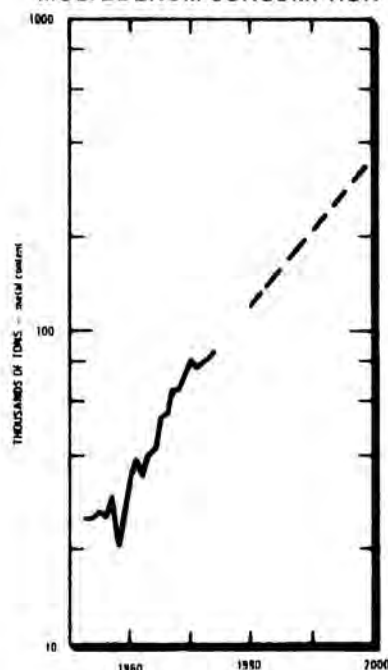
pipeline for transmission of gas from Alaska to the United States is built it may require 40 million pounds of molybdenum. The use of high-strength alloy steel containing molybdenum is a part of the automobile manufacturers' efforts to improve gas mileage through reduced weight and thereby preserve our dwindling supply of oil. Molybdenum is essential for the preservation of our standard of living.

Western world consumption of molybdenum in 1978 was about 190 million pounds. Of this amount, the United States consumed 66 million pounds because of its preeminence in its production of specialty steels. In the last few years, consumption has been growing at the rate of 7% per year, well beyond the growth of the general economy. Production of molybdenum in the United States in 1978 was 133 million pounds; more than enough to supply our own requirements and to make us the major supplier to the rest of the world. The United States is blessed with the largest and best deposits of molybdenum in the world and the rest of the world depends on our production. Molybdenum exports accounted for almost \$350 million in foreign trade during 1978. Based on present demand forecasts, this favorable balance will continue to increase as molybdenum production increases.

The positive effect of allowing Quartz Hill to continue development leading to production would be felt in

the domestic economy and national energy picture. Furthermore, with worldwide demand for molybdenum increasing at the same time, production of what promises to be a \$7 billion mineral deposit will do much to help change our balance of payment deficit, currently at an exorbitant level.

APPARENT WORLD MOLYBDENUM CONSUMPTION



There are many mineral resources, including oil, in which the United States is not self-sufficient. The price we pay to meet our needs through imports is high and places us in a dependent position. It is, therefore, imperative that the United States produce those minerals in which it has ample supply in order to maintain its bargaining position in world trade, its balance of payments, and its economic stability.

USBORAX
A MEMBER OF THE RTZ GROUP

Mine & Mineral Policy Act of 1970



Public Law 91-631
91st Congress, S. 719
December 31, 1970

An Act

To establish a national mining and minerals policy.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That this Act may be cited as the "Mining and Minerals Policy Act of 1970."

SEC. 2. The Congress declares that it is the continuing policy of the Federal Government in the national interest to foster and encourage private enterprise in (1) the development of economically sound and stable domestic mining, minerals, metal and mineral reclamation industries, (2) the orderly and economic development of domestic mineral resources, reserves, and reclamation of metals and minerals to help assure satisfaction of industrial, security and environmental needs, (3) mining, mineral, and metallurgical research, including the use and recycling of scrap to promote the wise and efficient use of our natural and reclaimable mineral resources, and (4) the study and development of methods for the disposal, control, and reclamation of mineral waste products, and the reclamation of mined land, so as to lessen any adverse impact of mineral extraction and processing upon the physical environment that may result from mining or mineral activities.

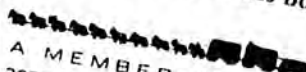
For the purpose of this Act "minerals" shall include all minerals and mineral fuels including oil, gas, coal, oil shale and uranium.

It shall be the responsibility of the Secretary of the Interior to carry out this policy when exercising his authority under such programs as may be authorized by law other than this Act. For this purpose the Secretary of the Interior shall include in his annual report to the Congress a report on the state of the domestic mining, minerals, and mineral reclamation industries, including a statement of the trend in utilization and depletion of these resources, together with such recommendations for legislative programs as may be necessary to implement the policy of this Act.

Approved December 31, 1970.

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A MEMBER OF THE RTZ GROUP
3075 Wilshire Boulevard, Los Angeles, California 90010

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OF COUNSEL
M. E. MONAGLE

R. E. ROBERTSON (1885-1961)
K. O. EASTAUGH
J. B. BRADLEY
WILLIAM G. RUDDY
L. B. JACOBSON
MICHAEL T. THOMAS
JAMES F. CLARK
PAUL M. HOFFMAN
J. P. TANGEN
DEBORAH A. HOLBROOK
T. A. SOFO
D. ELIZABETH CUADRA
HAROLD E. SNOW, JR.

JUNEAU OFFICE

200 NBA BUILDING
POST OFFICE BOX 1211
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99802
PHONE (907) 586-3340
CABLE: ROMEA
TELEX: 090-45-376

Robertson, Monagle, Eastaugh & Bradley

A PROFESSIONAL CORPORATION

Attorneys at Law

April 10, 1979

ROBERT S. BAKER
LEROY J. BARKER
L. G. BERRY
C. R. RICH
WM. RONALD HULEN

ANCHORAGE OFFICE

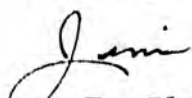
601 WEST FIFTH, SUITE 510
THE FINANCIAL PLAZA
POST OFFICE BOX 679
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510
PHONE (907) 277-6693
CABLE: ROMEA
TELEX: 090-26-466

The Honorable Mike Colletta
Pouch V
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Mike:

Enclosed please find a copy of "Dear Colleague" letter written by Morris Udall regarding D-2. As you can see Mo has not given up. His characterization of the Huckaby Bill as well as Tom Kimball's is pure hype. Huckaby as well as the Dingell-Breaux Bill remain the largest single conservation measure ever undertaken in the United States.

Yours very truly,


James F. Clark

JFC/rm

Enclosure

copy to Sharon Lunn 4/21

MORRIS K. UDALL
2nd DISTRICT OF ARIZONA

235 CANNON HOUSE OFFICE BUILDING
222/223-1015

DISTRICT OFFICE
201 WEST CONGRESS
TUCSON, ARIZONA 85701
602/792-2204

Dear Colleague:

CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20515

APR 18 1970
INTERIOR AND RELATED AFFAIRS
CHAIRMAN

POST OFFICE AND CIVIL SERVICE

On February 28, the Alaska Lands Bill was reported by the Interior Committee. As you may know, by a margin of a single vote that bill was the "Huckaby Substitute", rather than the original H.R. 39 which more than 140 members of the House joined me in co-sponsoring.

As the author of H.R. 39, the substitute bill is absolutely unacceptable to me. Should it reach a vote on the floor, I will vote against it and would urge you to join me in opposing Mr. Huckaby's bill. If enacted into law, the Huckaby bill would represent the largest raid on National Parks and Wildlife Refuges in the history of this country!

RAIDING PARKS
AND REFUGES
THAT EXIST
ONLY IN 190
FANTASIES

Last year the Interior Committee approved a strong version of H.R. 39 by a very narrow margin, defeating a proposed "Meeds Substitute" 22 to 20. This year the Committee membership changed just enough to defeat my version of H.R. 39. I am not dismayed, however, and I know that the sentiment in the House as a whole is for a strengthened version of H.R. 39, just as last year when attempts on the floor to weaken my bill were soundly defeated by margins of greater than 2 to 1.

The question in the Alaska Lands debate is not one of acreage. The critical issue is whether the lands which are classified are given adequate protection. This is the great distinction between my bill and the gutted version reported by the Interior Committee. That version contains no real protection for much of the land it claims to "classify".

190'S IDEA IS
NOT TO PROVIDE
WILDERNESS...
BUT TO PREVENT
DEVELOPMENT

So far as effective conservation of natural wonders, wildlife and its habitat, and wilderness, I have to agree with Tom Kimball, Executive Vice President of the 4-million-member National Wildlife Federation, who said of the Huckaby bill, "We find this bill to be a needless capitulation to development interests at the expense of sound resource management. Anything even partially like the Huckaby Substitute is a giant step backwards, so far as conservation is concerned."

A GIANT STEP
FORWARD SO FAR
AS ECONOMICS AND
SECURITY ARE
CONCERNED

I will appreciate your continuing support for a strong and well-balanced Alaska Lands bill and would welcome your joining me as a sponsor of H.R. 39. If I can provide further information, please give me or my staff a call.

Sincerely,


Morris K. Udall

March 6, 1979

**The Honorable Terry Miller
Lieutenant Governor
State of Alaska
Pouch AA
Juneau, Alaska 99811**

Dear Lieutenant Governor Miller:

Since the inception of the Alaska Land News Service as a part of the Steering Council for Alaska Lands in mid-1978, the quality and frequency of news feeds and actualities has increased to the level that all of the radio stations in the State now anticipate and expect these feeds on a regular basis.

The success of this program is directly attributable to the excellent work performed by Ed Bennett in the Anchorage office, and that of Terry Thomatz in Washington.

The enclosed letters from various radio stations around the state attest to the quality performance of the Alaska Land News Service and those associated with it.

Sincerely,

**Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader**

**MC/pjc
Enclosures**

26 FEB 79 10: 52



RECEIVED

FEB 26 1979

STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA LANDS

12006 FAIRBANKS ALASKA 71 02-26 1023A AST

PMS SHARON LONG 277-2415

02393

(2 LANDS 1016 WEST 6TH AVE SUITE 435

ANCH 99501

DEAR MS LONG,

IM TAKING THIS OPPORTUNITY TO COMPLIMENT THE WORK OF YOUR
ORGANIZATION AND SPECIFICALLY YOUR STAFFER ED BENNETT.

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF HIS NEWS RELEASES IS REFLECTED BY THEIR
WIDE USE WITHIN OUR COMMUNITY. AS A NEWS DIRECTOR I ESPECIALLY
APPRECIATE EDS UNDERSTANDING OF TIME REQUIREMENTS, BOTH
DEADLINE TIMES AND LENGTH OF ACTUALITIES. MY COMPLIMENTS
AND WISHES FOR A CONTINUED WORKING RELATIONSHIP.

YOURS SINCERELY

C. DOWLING NEWS DIRECTOR KFAI TELEVISION AND RADIO FAIRBANKS AK

23 FEB 79 2:32

TELEGRAM

BCA Alaska Communications, Inc.

RECEIVED

FEB 26 1979

STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA LANDS

25002 WRANGELL ALASKA 52 02-23 420P PST

PMS SHARON LONG STERRING COUNCIL FOR ALASKA LANDS

1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE SUITE 435

ANCH

02249

ID LIKE TO TAKE THIS OPPORTUNITY TO CONGRATULATE YOU ON THE
FINE JOB THE ALASKA LANDS NEWS SERVICE HAS DONE ED BENNETT
HAS BEEN INSTUMENTAL IN PROVIDING KSTK NEWS WITH VITAL
INFORMATION THAT CONCERNS ALL ALASKANS WITH INTERVIEWS IN
WASHINGTON WITH THE NEWSMAKERS I SINCERELY HOPE YOU CONTINUE
THIS FINE SERVICE

JIM MCCURDY GENERAL MANAGER KSTK MARK BYFORD NEWS DIRECTOR

mb



RECEIVED

FEB

STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA

23 FEB 79 11 57

17003 KOTZEBUE ALASKA 100 02-23 1230P BST
PMS SHARON LONG 277-2415

02235

ALASKA LANDS NEWS SERVICE

1016 W 6TH AVENUE SUITE 435

ANCHORAGE ALASKA 99501

KOTZEBUE BROADCASTING INC. SUPPORTS CONTINUATION OF YOUR SERVICE
ALNS PROVED TO BE OUR MOST VALUABLE SOURCE FOR COVERAGE OF
CONGRESSIONAL ACTION ON ALASKA LANDS. THIS DUE TO TIMELY REPORTS
AND EXCELLENT CONTENT AS WELL AS TECHNICAL QUALITY.

CONGRESSIONAL, ADMINISTRATIVE, STATE ACTION DRASTICALLY CHANGED
THE FACE OF THE NANA REGION. OUR DEPENDENCE ON ALNS AND YOUR
PROMPT DELIVERY HAS BEEN AN ASSET RECOGNIZED BY OUR AUDIENCE.
WITHOUT WE WOULD NOT HAVE BROUGHT STRAIGHT, UNBIASED FACTS TO
REMOTE AREAS.

THERE IS UNQUESTIONABLY NO NEED TO CHANGE YOUR SERVICE..PLEASE
CONTINUE AS USUAL.

NELLIE WARD, NEWS DIRECTOR KOTZ-AM APBC KOTZEBUE 99752

PH. 442-3371



THE PROMOTION PEOPLE
2800 East Dowling Anchorage, AK 99507 / (907) 344-2522

23 February 1979

Sharon Long
d-2 Steering Council

Dear Ms Long,

Thank you and your staff for the excellent aid they have given to our stations. The actualities made available by your group have been very helpful in keeping our listeners up-to-date on the activities of the Washington and local "politicos" regarding d-2.

I want to particularly compliment Ed Bennett of your staff. He has an excellent feel for radio and radio needs. We have frequently disagreed on priorities but he has consistently been helpful in providing the meaningful information we need.

Both News Director Barbara Whitman and myself are committed to increasing news coverage and timeliness. Speed is the key word, second only to an accurate story. Mr. Bennett has consistently given both.

Thank you again for the good work—keep it up.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Dan Coulter", with a large, looping flourish at the end.

Dan Coulter
Director of News and Programming



ALASKA RADIO NETWORK

2800 East Dowling Road

4801 Cordova Hwy, Anchorage, Alaska 99502 99507

(907) 344-9915

February 23, 1979

Ms. Sharon Long, Executive Director
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
1016 West 6th Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Sharon
Dear Ms. Long:

The Alaska Radio Network has just one complaint about your news service: the feeds don't come often enough! Seriously, Ed Bennett and your Washington correspondent are doing a terrific job of providing the Alaska radio media--and thus our listeners--with a balanced, comprehensive top-quality product. Our stations (we have nine affiliates that serve sixteen major Alaskan communities) are able to present the many facets of the d-2 picture through your news service.

Even as a network with our own Washington correspondent, we have found your feeds succinct, timely and definitely usable. The feeds from your news service give Alaskans a professional overview of who is saying what about our lands and us. Without such a balanced--the "Mo Udalls" AND the "Jay Hammonds"--approach, the public up here would get only part of a large and complicated picture...a picture that will greatly affect us and future generations. Being coldly practical about economics, the Alaska media would not be able to afford on our own the actualities you give us. And all Alaskans would be the losers.

Oftentimes, we're offered long feeds of comments by government officials. These are difficult for us and our stations to handle since our formats can't easily accomodate them. The Alaska Lands News Service packages actualities neatly and professionally for radio. And technical quality is a critical factor for us, since actualities are another generation removed from the source by the time our stations and then their listeners hear the news. Your quality is tops. Many government cod-a-phones are full of so much pop and crackle, the voices are unintelligible when they finally hit the listeners' ears.

In short: Don't let up! Keep Terry and Ed digging, recording, editing and sending us actualities. The public needs to know all it can about d-2.

Sincerely,

Hilary Hillscher

Hilary Hillscher,
News Director/Program Manager



February 23, 1979

Ed Bennett
Alaska Lands News Service
216 West 6th Avenue, Suite 435
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Ed:

You asked for an analysis of the quality of your Alaska lands product. I've found it to be good, from both a journalistic and a technical standpoint.

The audio quality has improved steadily, and is far better than anything else coming out of Washington except for network feeds.

What I especially appreciate is your effort to inform the Alaskan public completely -- to show Alaskans that two sides do exist on this issue, and to present spokesmen for the other, so-called "non-Alaskan" point of view. No other service, whether run by a member of the Congressional delegation or by the Governor's office, makes any attempt to be even-handed.

As far as the needs of radio are concerned, your editing (without distortion of content) also is most appreciated.

I hope this answers your questions.

Regards,

Don Byron

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read 'Don Byron', written over the printed name.

KFQD Radio 750 KHZ, 50,000 Watts
9200 Lake Otis Parkway, Anchorage, Alaska 99507 • 907-344-9622

KKLV & KHAR Soundough Broadcasters Inc. 3900 Old Seward Hwy. Anchorage, Alaska 99503 (907) 272-9591

February 23, 1979

Senator Mike Colletta
D-2 Steering Council
Juneau, Alaska

Senator Colletta:

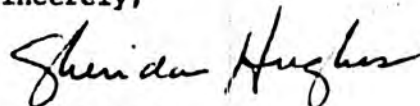
The news department at KHAR/KKLV has been aided during the past year by the efforts of the D-2 Steering Council's information service. We are a small staff and cannot begin to cover every story as it should be covered, and so we rely on information services such as the Steering Council's.

Since we do have to rely on outside sources for our information and actualities, it is important that we weigh the information carefully so we can present a balanced view to our listeners. I must commend the Council's information service in this regard. We were often given actualities of environmentalists and congressmen who were not speaking the words most Alaskans wanted to hear. The availability of such information helped us present a balanced picture of the issue and also gave the news service credibility with the news media.

The quality of the actualities was generally good, although the cuts fed over the long distance telephone lines were understandably muffled. The actualities were presented in good form--good length, helpful introduction and there were always several cuts from which to choose. I also appreciated the availability of the Council's staff to answer questions and explain happenings in Washington D.C.

Thank you for providing this service.

Sincerely,



Sherida Hughes
News Director, KHAR/KKLV

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



1010 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 430
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Mike Colletta
FROM: Sharon Long *SL*
DATE: February 27, 1979
RE: News Service Performance

Per your request, enclosed are letters and telegrams from stations throughout the state, commenting on News Service Performance.

do not copy this

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



STATE OF ALASKA
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR
JUNEAU

D-2 Information Office
1016 W. Sixth, Suite 435
Anchorage, Alaska 99501
(907) 277-2415

received 4/9

MEMORANDUM

TO: House & Senate Legislative Oversight Group
Lt. Governor Terry Miller
Bob Clarke
Bob Waldrop

FROM: Sharon Long *SL*

DATE: April 4, 1979

RE: Production of Information Schedule

Pursuant to our meeting in Lt. Governor Miller's office on March 22, 1979, the following production schedule is being implemented. This is for the series of television and newspaper D-2 information pieces, for which you approved the \$120,000.00 expenditure.

- Week of 26 March: Complete copy for first phase of information pieces. Get Office of Governor approval from John Katz.
- Week of 2 April:
- a) Write TV copy (excerpted from longer copy approved week of 26 March)
 - b) Approval from Office of Governor and production house
 - c) Arrange production, including maps and special effects
 - d) Send copy for voice production on cassette.
- Week of 9 April:
- a) Edit spots
 - b) Make arrangements for post production and special effects
 - c) Set up state-wide time and space purchase.
- Week of 16 April
- a) Post production of TV spots
 - b) Have six (6) quad and eight (8) cassette duplicates made
 - c) Distribute spots and newspaper copy.
- Week of 23 April: Commence run of spots and newspaper copy on one week rotation.

Copy to Governor 4/10/79

Memo to: Legislative Oversight Group
Lt. Governor Terry Miller
Bob Clarke
Bob Waldrop

From: Sharon Long
Date: April 4, 1979
Re: Production of Information Schedule

Your suggestion for cutting the number of pieces from 20 to 10 has been implemented. The ten pieces will include:

1. What is D-2
2. What is a National Monument
3. What is a National Park
4. What is a National Wildlife Refuge
5. What is a National Forest
6. What is Wilderness
7. What is Access
8. What are State Land Selections
- 9.
- 10.

Numbers 9 and 10 will be summary-type pieces explaining what the status of Alaska Land is after say the Conference committee, if there is one and after either Presidential vote or signing of a D-2 bill.

February 15, 1979

Warren Endicott, Director
Administrative Services
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Warren,

I hereby designate Ms. Sharon Long, executive director of the Steering Council for Alaska Lands, to authorize payment for travel and other routine Council expenses and to sign time sheets.

This authorization does not include contracts or retainer agreements which I will authorize Ms. Long to negotiate and sign on an individual basis.

Sincerely,

Senator Mike Colletta
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
Temporary Acting Vice-Chairman

MC/ms

cc: Pat Costello
Sharon Long

Representative Steve Cowper
Chairman
Steering Council for Alaska Lands
1016 West 6th Street, Suite C
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

July 29, 1977

Mr. Myrton Charney
Director
Administrative Services
Legislative Affairs Agency
Pouch Y
Juneau, Alaska 99811

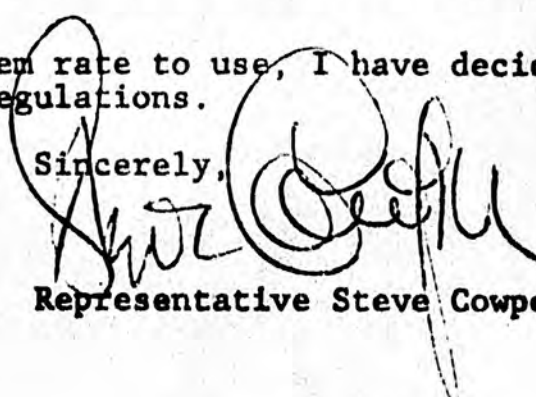
Dear Myrt:

Thank you for transferring the bulk of the Council's funds to your office. However, as my aide discussed with you today, I think it would be best if your people handled the travel and per diem for the executive members of the Council, too. The latter would be in connection with our meetings, not work by any of the state agencies that are involved with the D-2 issue. To meet these expenses, and because of the likely need for additional representation in Washington, D.C., I would like the RSA to be adjusted to \$250,000.

I have chosen Ms. Sharon Long to be our ~~administrative assistant~~, and we have agreed upon a salary of range 23, step B, \$18.30 per hour. I hereby designate her to authorize payment for travel and other Council expenses and to sign time sheets. I have chosen Ms. Sharon Stoops to be our secretary, at a range 15, step A, \$9.78 per hour.

As for the question of the per diem rate to use, I have decided to follow existing statutes and regulations.

Sincerely,


Representative Steve Cowper

*This does not cover contractors or
retainer agreements which will be
authorized on an
handled on an individual basis.*

temp act Chair

January Thirity-first
1 9 7 9

Sharon Long, Executive Director
(d)(2) Steering Council
1016 West 6th Suite 435
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Sharon,

Please find enclosed a copy of a letter from Marilyn Rowley. I found her proposal very exciting and I would be interested in pursuing the idea. I would appreciate any feedback or suggestions you may have. Thank you for your prompt attention to this matter.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

Enclosure

cc: Marilyn Dudley Rowley
KIAK Radio
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

January Thirty-first

Marilyn Dudley Rowley
KIAK Radio
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Dear Marilyn,

Thank you for your letter concerning (d)(2). Your suggestion was excellent. Although the (d)(2) Steering Council has attempted to implement an informational campaign, it has not been as effective as we had hoped. I have taken the liberty of copying this letter to Sharon Long, Executive Director of the (d)(2) Steering Council. I think she will be the best person to coordinate a project such as this.

I appreciate hearing your views. If you have any other ideas concerning the (d)(2) issue, or any other issue, please feel free to call me.

Best wishes,

Mike Colletta
Senate Majority Leader

MC/das

28 Nov 78

coordinate? to it worth it?
Marilyn Dudley Rowley
KIAK Radio
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707
Mike

Dear *Mike*

Forgive me for using a form letter to communicate, but since I need to reach all of you at the same time, I must resort to this disagreeable method. My apologies.

As some of you are aware, there are those of us in the Alaskan media who are concerned with the lack of Alaskan issues in the national press.

Recently, I picked up an issue of NewTimes devoted entirely to Alaska lands. The massive article was written by a single writer and had an entirely environmental viewpoint.

I think we should do an article such as this. Only, we, in our diversity of thinking can be more objective. Also, regrettably, I can think of no one among us who can land an extensive article in a national coverage magazine by himself. I suggest we pool our resources. Each individual could briefly write on an Alaskan or Alaska lands topic which concerns him most. I propose to connect the topics - with approval of a selected group of fellow newsmen. I want to keep everything above board and honest in views. Then, we'll submit the finished product to a national coverage magazine.

I would love to hear from all of you, get your feedback on this endeavor. I know we're all busy, but I feel that Alaska is deserving of the nation's eye at this critical time if we are to become a significant state.

Please disseminate this letter to others in local, state, or federal government who would enhance this joint article.

*Thank her for
her efforts and concerns
just her in touch with Sharon
Long - D-2 has attempted
something similar with the
effort as she proposes the idea*

Sincerely,
Marilyn Dudley Rowley
Marilyn Dudley Rowley

cc:

Jay Hammond, Governor of Alaska
Senator Mike Gravel
Senator Ted Stevens
Congressman Don Young
Commissioner Richard Burton, Alaska Public Safety
Dr. Foster Diebold, University of Alaska President
Frank Murkowski, Alaska National Bank of the North
Ed Rasmussen, National Bank of Alaska
Doug Capra, Seward High School
David Reaume, Division of Economic Enterprise
Commissioner Jake Johnson, Alaska Transportation
Dr. Ernie Wolfe, Alaska Placer Miners Association, Chairman, Fairbanks
Chuck Holley, Alaska Miners Association, Chairman, Anchorage
Avrum Gross, State Attorney General
Commissioner Ernest Møller, Alaska Environmental Conservation
Commissioner Ronald Skoog, Alaska Fish and Game
Dr. Helen Beirne, Alaska Health and Social Services
Dr. Bob Le Resch, Commissioner, Alaska Natural Resources
Alan Linn, Director, Alaska Agriculture
Commissioner Edmund Orbeck, Alaska Labor
David Gale, Director, Employment Securities Division
President, State Senate
Jay Kertulla, State Senate Majority Leader
Mike Colletta, State Senate Floor Leader
State Senate Commerce Committee, Chairman
State Senate Community and Regional Affairs Committee, Chairman
State Senate Finance Committee, Chairman
State Senate Health, Education, and Social Services Committee, Chairman
State Senate Judiciary Committee, Chairman
State Senate Labor and Management Committee, Chairman
State Senate Resources Committee, Chairman
State Senate Rules Committee, Chairman
State Senate State Affairs, Chairman
State House Speaker, Hugh Malone
State House Majority Leader, Mike Miller
State House, Minority Leader
State House Commerce Committee, Chairman
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Colonel Fred Woldstad, Director, Alaska Fish and Wildlife
Organization for the Management of Alaska's Resources
Citizens for the Management of Alaska Lands
Skip Fletcher, President, KRXA Radio
Ronald Hendrie, Alaska Fire Marshall
Marty Hamstra, President, Prime Time, Inc.

cc:

Dr. Garth Jones, Dean, School of Business and Public Administration,
University of Alaska at Anchorage
Auggie Hiebert, President, Northern Television, Inc.
Kay Fanning, Publisher, Anchorage Daily News
Bob Atwood, Publisher, Anchorage Times
C.W. Snedden, Publisher, Daily News Miner
Beverly Dunham, Publisher, The Phoenix Log
Tom Richards, Jr., The Tundra Times
Dr. Marvin Loflin, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Alaska
at Anchorage
OPEC Minister c/o Dr. James Schlesinger, Energy Secretary
OPEC Desk Watch Director, State Department
Frank De Long, President, North Pole Refining
Joe Vogler
Bill Dorcy, General Manager, Alaska Railroad
Kathy Madison, Consultant, RCA Alascom
Dr. Joe Sonneman
Dr. Bob Booher, Alaska Skill Center
State D-2 Steering Council
CW2 Bob Spencer
Doyon Limited, "Spud" Williams, President
Tanana Chiefs Conference, Emil Notti, President
Ahtna, Inc., President
Cook Inlet Region, Inc., Roy Huhndorf, President
NANA Regional Corp., President
Calista Corp., Oscar Kawagley, President
The Aleut Corp., President
Bering Straits Native Corp., President
Chugach Natives, Inc., President
13th Regional Corp., President
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians, Ray Paddock, President
SEalaska Regional Corp., Byron Mallot, Chairman
MG Necrason, Alaska National Guard
BG Theodore Jennes, Commander, 172d Inf Bde, Alaska

28 Nov 78

Marilyn Dudley Rowley
KIAK Radio
Fairbanks, Alaska 99707

Dear *Chairman*

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Recently, I picked up an issue of NewTimes devoted entirely to Alaska lands. The massive article was written by a single writer and had an entirely environmental viewpoint.

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I would love to hear from all of you, get your feedback on this endeavor. I know we're all busy, but I feel that Alaska is deserving of the nation's eye at this critical time if we are to become a significant state.

Please disseminate this letter to others in local, state, or federal government who would enhance this joint article.

Sincerely,

Marilyn Dudley Rowley
Marilyn Dudley Rowley

cc:

Jay Hammond, Governor of Alaska
Senator Mike Gravel
Senator Ted Stevens
Congressman Don Young
Commissioner Richard Burton, Alaska Public Safety
Dr. Foster Diebold, University of Alaska President
Frank Murkowski, Alaska National Bank of the North
Ed Rasmussen, National Bank of Alaska
Doug Capra, Seward High School
David Reaume, Division of Economic Enterprise
Commissioner Jake Johnson, Alaska Transportation
Dr. Ernie Wolfe, Alaska Placer Miners Association, Chairman, Fair
Chuck Holley, Alaska Miners Association, Chairman, Anchorage
Avrum Gross, State Attorney General
Commissioner Ernest Mueller, Alaska Environmental Conservation
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Kay Fanning, Publisher, Anchorage Daily News
Bob Atwood, Publisher, Anchorage Times
C.W. Snedden, Publisher, Daily News Miner
Beverly Dunham, Publisher, The Phoenix Log
Tom Richards, Jr., The Tundra Times
Dr. Marvin Loflin, College of Arts and Sciences, University of Alaska
at Anchorage
OPEC Minister c/o Dr. James Schlesinger, Energy Secretary
OPEC Desk Watch Director, State Department
Frank De Long, President, North Pole Refining
Joe Vogler
Bill Dorcy, General Manager, Alaska Railroad
Kathy Madison, Consultant, RCA Alascom
Dr. Joe Sonneman
Dr. Bob Booher, Alaska Skill Center
State D-2 Steering Council
CW2 Bob Spencer
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NANA Regional Corp., President
Calista Corp., Oscar Kawagley, President
The Aleut Corp., President
Bering Straits Native Corp., President
Chugach Natives, Inc., President
13th Regional Corp., President
Central Council of Tlingit and Haida Indians, Ray Paddock, President
SEalaska Regional Corp., Byron Mallot, Chairman
MG Necrason, Alaska National Guard
BG Theodore Jennes, Commander, 172d Inf Bde, Alaska

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



1010 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Becky Tischer
FROM: Sharon Long *SL*
DATE: January 18, 1979
RE: Employment Termination

Pursuant to our conversation this morning,
this Memorandum is to confirm that your last day with
this Council is two (2) weeks from this date.

cc: ✓ Pat Costello
Senator Colletta

Steering Council for Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
SEN. JOE ORSINI
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DAVE CLINE



1010 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 435
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUGH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: ALL COUNCIL MEMBERS
FROM: EDWARD BENNETT *EB*
Communications Specialist
DATE: JANUARY 11, 1979
RE: "A TRAIL TO BREAK"

"A Trail to Break: a Story of Alaska Lands" has been completed and is being sent to television stations statewide. The film is a half-hour long, and is basically a history lesson. Final costs, including production, airtime purchase, and newspaper advertising, should come well under the \$100,000.00 appropriation.

Preliminary reactions by Anchorage TV station managers and program directors has been very favorable.

The film will be shown at least twice in every town in Alaska which receives television, whether it be via cable, broadcast, or satellite. The TV buy is for a total of 45 airings on cable and broadcast outlets.

I have enclosed a copy of the press release which is being sent to every newspaper in the state.

At least one videotape cassette of the program will be sent to the Legislature.

Feel free to call me or Sharon with any comments you may have about the film.

Steering Council for Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
REP. JOE L. HAYES
SEN. CHANCY CROFT
SEN. MIKE COLLETTA
SEN. JC. ORSINI
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1016 WEST 9TH AVENUE, SUITE 400
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(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

Contact: Ed Bennett

PRESS RELEASE

FOR RELEASE ON OR BEFORE AIRDATE BELOW

10 Jan 79

HALF-HOUR FILM ON HISTORY OF ALASKA'S LAND TO AIR ON LOCAL TV

The Legislature's Steering Council for Alaska Lands has released "A Trail to Break: a Story of Alaska's Land" for distribution statewide. Using animation, historical films, on-location photography and interviews, the half-hour movie traces the ways in which people have used and divided up the land in Alaska. Beginning with the first men crossing the Bering Land Bridge, the film describes the Russian occupation, the Gold Rush, the battle for statehood, the Alaska Native Claims Act, and helps set the stage for understanding the current battle over the Alaska National Interest Lands.

"A Trail to Break" airs locally on

The movie was produced by Juneau film-maker Lisle Hebert, and written by Steve Cowper, the former Fairbanks Representative and Chairman of the Steering Council, who was a Vietnam war correspondent.

"'A Trail to Break' attempts to avoid the current political controversy surrounding Alaska Lands", says Cowper. "Rather, it describes the history of our lands so that Alaskans everywhere can make better-informed judgments on the decisions we now face."

"A Trail to Break" will be shown at least twice in every community in Alaska which receives television. Later, film prints and videotape cassettes will be made available to the Alaska State Film Library, for use in the schools.

The Steering Council for Alaska Lands was created by the Alaska State Legislature to determine what issues Alaskans can agree are critical to any Congressional Alaska Lands Bill, and to attempt to have those views included in the legislation. The Steering Council is also charged with informing Americans and Alaskans about various issues as they develop. "A Trail to Break" is part of that effort.

Nevada Wants Its Own Land

2/26/77
DAB

CARSON CITY, Nev. (AP) — A solid majority of Nevada lawmakers today fired the first shots in a sagebrush rebellion aimed at wresting 33 million acres of land from federal to state control.

"We're going to have a head-on confrontation. We're going to arrest

all the BLM," said Sen. Norm Glaser, D-Halleck, a principal sponsor of a bill being introduced in both houses of the Legislature.

The bills declare state sovereignty over most federal lands in the state, held mainly by the Bureau of Land Management. The measures

create a 20-member Nevada Lands Commission to oversee the vast acreage.

Glaser was joined by 13 co-sponsors in the 20-member Senate while Assemblyman Dean Rhoads, R-Tuscarora, had signed up 36 of the 40 Assemblymen as co-sponsors of a matching measure in the lower house.

Indian, Department of Defense and federal reclamation lands would not be affected by the bill. That would leave about 46 million acres of BLM land and 5 million acres in national forests sought by the state.

The measures are designed to force a Supreme Court test of the federal government's right to control roughly 87 percent of Nevada's land mass, much of it arid and sagebrush-covered.

"In order to get into court, we'll probably have to arrest the state director of the BLM (Ed Rowland) or one of his agents," Glaser said.

The Nevada move is being watched "by all the western land states," said Sen. Rick Blakemore, D-Tonopah, head of a state Select Committee on Public Lands. "They've all been given a copy of this." He said Alaska and Utah were especially interested.

Glaser said he and Rhoads planned to meet with Gov. Bob List to discuss the plan. "We don't want him to veto it," Glaser added.

Previous sessions of the Legislature have approved resolutions calling on Congress to release federal lands. But the new proposals mark the first time a state set up a lands administration parallel to the federal government's, Blakemore said.

Any federal reaction to the measure "is going to come from Congress," BLM spokesman Bob Stewart said when contacted at the state BLM office in Reno.

Backers of the bill believe the state could administer the lands much more cheaply than the federal government. The BLM spent \$18.9 million to administer its Nevada holdings in fiscal 1976, taking in \$12.7 million in revenues from grazing fees, mineral leases and other charges. About \$5 million was refunded to the state.

Glaser, who was passing out orange and black "Welcome to the West — Property: U.S. Govt." buttons to other legislators, said the bills are based on the equal footing doctrine of the U.S. Constitution.

The Constitution says all states must be admitted to the nation on an equal footing. But while the federal government was barred from owning vast tracts of land in the original 13 states, western states had to give vast portions of lands to federal control as a condition of entering the union.

Steering Council For Alaska Lands

REP. STEVE COWPER
CHAIRMAN
REP. ALVIN OSTERBACK
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1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 438
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V. JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]



January 24, 1979

Avrum M. Gross
Attorney General
for the State of Alaska
Pouch K
Juneau, Alaska 99811

Dear Av:

I thought it might be helpful to outline on paper the items we discussed this morning over the telephone.

The legislature's problem with organization is obviously impacting the Administration's (d)(2) plans. In order to keep things moving until the legislature can act, I have extended Mr. H.A. "Red" Boucher's contract with this Council into February. He is to begin work on the "Western States Coalition" idea immediately.

THE TABLOID

Mr. Boucher has already begun to produce the second issue of "Alaska Lands." This issue will deal, exclusively, with the status of lands in the western states. It should be off the press during the third week in February.

THE (d)(2) RESOLUTION

Last year while travelling to the various states, our legislators were asked if there were specific resolutions Alaska wanted passed by other legislatures. Early on, we did not have specific recommendations because of the problems you will recall we had getting a resolution through our own legislature. Enclosed is a copy of one of the early drafts of our legislature's (d)(2) resolution. As I mentioned on the telephone, it might be simpler

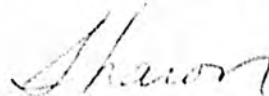
Avrum M. Gross,
Attorney General
January 24, 1979
Page Two

to construct a resolution around the Governor's six point plan. If Red could have a resolution to carry with him on his travels, it may expedite the coalescing of a western states front. A letter of transmittal from the Governor and Lt. Governor to accompany the resolution would enhance other states' lawmakers' understanding of the issues, I'm sure.

THE TRAVEL SCHEDULE

Red can travel to key western states from February 5th through 16th. During this period, he will contact newspaper editors and, if you wish, begin contacting other Governors and legislative leaders. If this meets with your approval, a letter of introduction for Red from Governor Hammond may be in order. I shall attempt to acquire a similar letter of introduction jointly signed by Senator Tillion and Representative Gardner. Red will be in Juneau on February 2nd.

Very sincerely yours,



SHARON J. LONG,
Executive Director

SJL:jl

cc: Lt. Governor Miller
Senator Colletta

Introduced: 1/21/77
Referred: Resources

BY ZIEGLER, MELAND
AND POLAND

1 IN THE SENATE

2 SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 7

3 IN THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA

4 TENTH LEGISLATURE - FIRST SESSION

5 Opposing H.R. 39, the "Alaska National
6 Interest Lands Conservation Act."

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

8 WHEREAS the development of a wise national interest resource policy re-
9 quires that public land be utilized on an enlightened multiple-use basis,
10 accommodating all reasonable uses for which the land is suited; and

11 WHEREAS H.R. 39, designed to implement sec. 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native
12 Claims Settlement Act, unreasonably shifts the emphasis from multiple-use
13 management of land in the general interest to exclusive resource management
14 in the interests of a few; and

15 WHEREAS the thrust of H.R. 39 is illustrated by the creation of 56.0
16 million acres of national parks, monuments, and preserves, as well as adding
17 8.1 million acres to those already in existence, thereby precluding the use
18 of that land for mineral development, hunting (except in limited zones yet to
19 be designated), and overall multiple-use management; and

20 WHEREAS the overall designation of portions of the national interest
21 areas in the bill as components of the National Wilderness Preservation Sys-
22 tem creates enclaves of land which will involve serious access problems, be
23 entirely restrictive to any sort of conventional development, and ultimately
24 against the best public interest of most Alaskans; and

25 WHEREAS provisions relating to Native subsistence rights are uncertain
26 and imprecise, leaving most substantive questions to be answered by regula-
27 tions to be adopted in the future; and

28 WHEREAS subject to valid existing rights, all the land designated as
29 national interest land in H.R. 39 is withdrawn from all forms of appropria-

1 tion under the mining laws and from mineral leasing, thereby placing an
2 untenable burden on the entire nation in this time of energy and raw materials
3 shortage; and

4 WHEREAS sec. 704(b) of H.R. 39 arbitrarily revokes land selections by
5 the state in the national interest land areas, granting the state equal acre-
6 age, but relegating it to the undesirable position of choosing lands of un-
7 specified character and quality elsewhere; and

8 WHEREAS only 1.6 million acres are authorized to be designated as
9 National Forest land, the only land category of those to be considered which
10 approaches multiple-use management, and considers diverse interests; and

11 WHEREAS Title V of H.R. 39 directs that the U. S. Fish and Wildlife
12 Service exert primary interim management control of National Petroleum Reserve
13 4, representing an inappropriate shift of control considering the resource
14 involved;

15 BE IT RESOLVED by the Alaska State Legislature that it strongly opposes
16 H.R. 39, the "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act", as against
17 the best interest of the citizens of the state and the nation.

18 COPIES of this resolution shall be sent to the Honorable Jimmy Carter,
19 President of the United States; the Honorable Cecil D. Andrus, Secretary-
20 Designate of the Department of the Interior; the Honorable Robert S. Bergland,
21 Secretary-Designate of the Department of Agriculture; the Honorable James O.
22 Eastland, President Pro Tempore of the U. S. Senate; the Honorable Thomas P.
23 O'Neill, Jr., Speaker of the U. S. House of Representatives; and to the
24 Honorable Ted Stevens and the Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senators, and the
25 Honorable Don Young, U. S. Representative, members of the Alaska delegation in
26 Congress.
27
28
29

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

Steering Council For Alaska Funds

file D-2

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



1016 WEST 6TH AVENUE, SUITE 428
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 277-2415/16
[POUCH V, JUNEAU, ALASKA 99811]

MEMORANDUM

TO: Senator Mike Colletta
FROM: Sharon Long *SR*
DATE: February 23, 1979 *rec'd 2/26/79*
RE: Joint Resolution 13 Briefing *928*

At the request of Representative Miles, we prepared a briefing packet elaborating on SJR 13, preparatory to their trip to Washington, D.C., next week. Enclosed for your information is a copy of that packet.

POINT ONE

Notes:

To elaborate on the seven points in your resolution:

Point One: Congress should revoke each and all of the 1978 executive or administrative orders withdrawing lands in Alaska;

- (1) The Executive withdrawals (creation of Monuments under the Antiquities Act) and Administrative withdrawals (under the BLM Organic Act) were made under questionable authority. SEE OUR OCTOBER 10 MEMO TO SENATOR STEVENS ATTACHED.
- (2) These withdrawals close lands to state selection of land under the statehood act and actually overlap approximately 14-15 million acres of our state selections. Slightly less than one million acres of tentatively approved (t.a'd) and patented land lies within these combined withdrawals. Our ownership of patented, and t.a'd land is not jeopardized. Access may be a problem and will be dealt with further on in this briefing paper.
- (3) It is clear through past legislation, i.e. ANCSA, that congress wanted to make the final determination on conservation system lands in Alaska.

POINT 1
743 W. FOURTH AVE., SUITE 200
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 279-8303
TELEX 25-356

1200 AIRPORT HEIGHTS DRIVE
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99504
(907) 279-8501

LAW OFFICES
BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER AND MONROE

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

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20015

(202) 244-4250

TELEX 9-89-2591

74 OLD RICHARDSON HWY., SUITE 240
FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99707
(907) 452-1606

110 SEWARD STREET, SUITE 318
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99901
(907) 586-2110

MEMORANDUM

To: Senator Stevens

Date: October 10, 1978

from: The Steering Council for Alaska Lands;
Joseph M. Chomski, Constance E. Brooks, Counsel

ISSUE: Would an extension of the five-year deadline in §17(d)(2)(D) of ANCSA bar the President from using the Antiquities Act to proclaim Alaskan lands withdrawn by the Secretary under §17(d)(2)(A) to be National Monuments, absent specific language in the Extension legislation.

I. CONCLUSION

The Antiquities Act assigns authority to the President to permanently proclaim suitable sites or areas upon Government lands to be National Monuments. Such Presidential authority can be restricted only by the Congress and the Supreme Court.

In our opinion, Congress, by enacting ANCSA, revoked the applicability of the Antiquities Act and other public land appropriation laws to lands withdrawn by the Secretary under 17(d)(2) for as long as that subsection is in effect. This conclusion is supported primarily by the wording of subsection 17(d)(2)(D), and the legislative history of 17(d)(2), as found in the Conference Report 92-746, pp. 5-6 and 11, and House Report 92-523, p. 8.

Based on the above conclusion, we believe that an extension of the 17(d)(2)(D) deadline will continue the existing suspension of the President's Antiquities Act authority for the Secretarially recommended (d)(2) lands in question, even if no reference to the Antiquities Act or public land law appropriation authority is contained in the Extension legislation.

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STEERING COUNCIL
FOR ALASKA LANDS

II. CONGRESSIONAL INTENT

An objective reading of §17(d)(2), as well as the legislative history, gives strong indication that Congress intended to be the sole decisionmaker as to the types of permanent withdrawals into the four conservation systems to be made from the unreserved public lands in Alaska that were recommended for withdrawal by the Secretary. The strongest indication of Congress' intent to be exclusively in control of the withdrawn lands may be found in 17(d)(2)(D) where the statute reads:

"Areas recommended by the Secretary . . . shall remain withdrawn from any appropriation under the public land laws until such time as the Congress acts on the Secretary's recommendation, but not to exceed five years from the recommendation date." (emphasis added)

The legislative history supports the contention that any appropriation authority given to Federal administrative agencies or the President under prior public land laws were pre-empted by §17(d)(2). The Conference Report, No. 92-746, filed December 13, 1971, states that "the lands recommended for addition to the Federal Systems will remain withdrawn until Congress acts, but not to exceed five years" (pp. 5 and 6). At page 11, the Conference Report refers to the "classification" and "re-classification" authority in subsection 17(d)(1) as "new" legislative authority, and puts the word "new" in italics. It goes on to state that "the authority is limited to Alaska and to the purposes provided for in subsection 17(d)". The reference to the "new" legislative authority created in subsection 17(d)(1) for Alaska lends additional credence to the theory that Congress chose to deal with Alaska's unreserved public lands in a manner separate from other such lands in the U.S. and did repeal the applicability of prior public land law to the lands withdrawn in Alaska pursuant to this subsection.

In the House Report, 92-523, filed September 28, 1971, at page 8, the legislative history refers to the committee amendment that was later to be converted into §17(d)(2) by saying that "the withdrawal is from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws". Furthermore, the House Report goes on to state that "the Secretary may terminate the withdrawal at any time with respect to a particular tract of land when he determines that it should be open to disposition and use under the public land laws". This language infers that the House intended that Alaskan lands recommended for

withdrawal under §17(d)(2) become eligible for disposition under other public land laws only when the (or a) withdrawal is lifted. This would indicate a policy on the part of the House of Representatives conforming with the theory that extension of the current five-year deadline would continue exclusion of other public land laws -- including the Antiquities Act -- from applicability to the Secretarially withdrawn (d)(2) lands, since the withdrawal of those lands would not terminate until the conclusion of the extension period.

It is noteworthy that nowhere in the legislative history that we have surveyed does any reference to Presidential authority under public land laws appear. Without such a reference, public land laws creating Presidential land withdrawal authority must be lumped with all other public land laws. As a result, it is difficult to contend that the Antiquities Act -- which is certainly a public land law, since it deals solely with "lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States" (16 U.S.C. 431, the Antiquities Act) -- is not pre-empted with all other "public land laws" by §17(d)(2)(D) during the period prior to the termination date for Secretarial withdrawal.

III. PRINCIPALS OF LEGISLATIVE INTERPRETATION: INFERRENTIAL REPEAL OF PRIOR LEGISLATION.

The repeal of a law or parts thereof is inferred only if the conflicting statutes are wholly inconsistent and repugnant to each other. Statutes and Statutory Construction, §247-250, Sutherland 2d. Edition (1928). The doctrine of implied repeal of a statute is a limited one and the Courts will infer a repeal only if the terms and operation of the laws cannot be harmonized. There is a presumption against repeal and the Courts will try to construe the law to reconcile the inconsistency.

In cases where the Courts do find that there has been an implied repeal, they will repeal the conflicting provision only insofar as it is necessary. A recent case from the 10th Circuit Court of Appeals aptly illustrates when and how the Court determines that Congress has impliedly repealed the law. In Plains Electric Generation and Transmission Cooperative, Inc. v. The Pueblo Indians of Laguna, 542 F.2d 1375 (10th Circuit 1976), the Court found that the statute enacted May 10, 1926, which gave the State of New Mexico authority to condemn land of the Pueblo Indians of New

Mexico had been impliedly repealed by a subsequent act of April 23, 1928. In this public land law matter, the Court relied on the legislative history of the 1928 Act to find that it was intended to operate as a substitute for the 1926 Act. The Court found that the two statutes were inconsistent, and that Congressional intent was to repeal the first by enacting the second, although the second Act did not specifically state that it repealed the first. It is noteworthy that the colloquy which took place during enactment of the later statute was a principal determinant used by the Court to decide that the second act in fact repealed the first.

IV. THE ANTIQUITIES ACT AND THE JACKSON HOLE NATIONAL MONUMENT.

Precedent exists to show that Congress can override Presidential Proclamations, made pursuant to the Antiquities Act, withdrawing Government land to create National Monuments. When President Franklin Denalo Roosevelt declared Jackson Hole, Wyoming to be a National Monument in 1945, Congress voted to repeal the creation of that National Monument. President Roosevelt vetoed the repealing legislation and his veto was sustained. Nevertheless, it is clear that Congress and the President both believed that the legislation, if not successfully vetoed, would have overridden the Proclamation creating the National Monument.

This conclusion is based on basic constitutional law which provides that Congress can override acts of the Executive. By the same token, subsequent legislation, such as ANCSA, can repeal the applicability of the Antiquities Act to particular government land.

V. EXTENSION LEGISLATION AND COLLOQUY.

A simple amendment to §17(d)(2)(D) changing the five-year deadline to a six-year deadline would serve to bar the President from employing the Antiquities Act to permanently designate d-2 lands as National Monuments, based on the theory that subsection 17(d)(2) inferentially revokes the applicability of the Antiquities Act to the Alaskan Lands in question prior to the expiration date of the withdrawals.

Clearly, the Department of Interior may disagree with this theory and the President may issue proclamations withdrawing d-2 lands into National Monuments on December

19. At that point, the State of Alaska and/or the Steering Council would probably seek declaratory relief from the Courts, but said relief might be a long time coming. In addition, it is always possible that judicial interpretations will support the President.

To prevent running the above risk, we would recommend either or both of the following.

First, a simple colloquy on the Senate floor stating that the Extension legislation continues the already spoken intention of Congress (in ANCSA) that it shall make the final decisions on permanent designations for the Alaskan lands withdrawn by the Secretary under §17(d)(2).

The second suggestion is to examine recent statements and actions by the Department of Interior to determine whether they currently interpret the Antiquities Act and other public land laws to apply to d-2 lands subsequent to December 18, 1978 or prior to it. Specifically, do the withdrawal proclamation orders that have been drawn up take effect prior to December 18? Has the Secretary made any statements to the effect that public land law will apply only after December 18, etc.? If the Interior Department believes that public land law would apply prior to December 18, then it will also believe that said public land laws apply during the period of the proposed §17(d)(2) extension (absent specific legislative language or colloquy to the contrary). If the Interior Department has concluded the opposite, then the worth of the simple extension is increased and the prospects are improved for obtaining declaratory relief in the event that the Antiquities Act is used regardless of the Extension.

VI. BLM ORGANIC ACT WITHDRAWALS.

Whereas the Antiquities Act preceded ANCSA and therefore is subject to the public land law pre-emption in ANCSA, the BLM Organic Act is more recent legislation. Fortunately, the BLM Organic Act, at §701(e), 43 U.S.C. 1701, states that: "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as modifying, revoking, or changing any provision of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act". An extension would also probably preclude substantial Organic Act withdrawals of (d)(2) lands.

It is interesting to note that the House Report on the BLM Organic Act, at page 29 of H. Report 94-1163, states that the Antiquities Act is also specifically not repealed. This, of course, contrasts with the legislative history of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, which does not in any way exclude the Antiquities Act from being repealed for the purposes of §17(d)(2).

VII. EXTENSION LEGISLATION PROBLEM:

D-2 LANDS IN EXCESS OF 80 MILLION ACRES.

§17(d)(2)(D) keeps areas withdrawn by the Secretary pursuant to paragraph (C) away from appropriation under public land law until Congress acts or until the five-year limit is reached. Paragraph (C) refers back to lands withdrawn pursuant to Paragraph (A) of §17(d)(2). As we are all aware, Paragraph (A) limits the Secretary's withdrawal to a maximum of 80 million acres of unreserved public lands in the State. It is unclear to us whether the Antiquities Act could apply to lands withdrawn by the Secretary under §17(d)(2) over and above the 80 million acres. There may be some lands that fall between the cracks, or to which the Department of Interior could apply public land laws via the use of §17(d)(1). We have not had the time to research this point fully.

POINT TWO

Notes:

Point Two: By legislation, Congress should convey to the State its full entitlement of federal lands authorized by the Alaska Statehood Act, and to Alaska Natives by the Alaska Native Allotment Act, 48 U.S.C. 357 (Act of May 17, 1906), as amended, and by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended;

- (1) The problems with our state selections hinge on the Secretary of Interior deciding whether our state selections are valid or invalid. (Yes, Virginia, it's all up to the Secretary). Achieving legislative conveyance of State Selections eliminates the possibility of our existing state selections being found invalid and, therefore, available for Federal purposes rather than State ownership.
- (2) Slowness to convey the land once selections have been found valid has been a major problem with the Native selections as well as State selections. Legislative conveyance would immediately relieve this problem to a large degree. There is still a question as to whether legislative conveyance would be "bankable" conveyance since descriptions would be based on protracted surveys, not on-ground surveys. Its a good start, though.
- (3) Where state selected land lies on the edge of conservation system units, the unit boundaries should be redrawn to avoid our state land being subject to inholding restrictions, e.g.:
 - a) Chelatna Lake area on South Addition to McKinley boundary.
 - b) The Mulchatna River drainage in the southwest corner of the Lake Clark unit.
 - c) 600,000 acres of the 1972 out of court settlement lands along the southern boundary of the Gates of the Arctic unit.

POINT THREE

Notes:

Point Three: Congress should provide for a rational means of providing access to state and private lands across any federal enclaves created;

Basically access breaks into two categories: (1) recreation, and (2) transportation and utility.

- (1) To date, most proposals have ignored specific recreation access needs and dealt rather with access for those with inholdings in Federal enclaves, or access across federal lands to state and privately held land. Those who do not own land within federal enclaves or have business on adjoining land must be assured of the land for recreational purposes. Unless prior use has been established, wilderness users such as river floaters, helicopter skiers, hikers, etc, may have trouble flying in to a point of departure. Proponents of HR 39 and similar Senate bills claim that such legislation will be a boost to our tourist industry. Unless access to the parks and wilderness is expressly assured, our tourists will not get to the scenic and recreational wonders they came here for.

Recreational access language should guarantee access by specifically identified mode, i.e., snowmobile, float-planes, helicopter, etc.

If such language as that in S.9 (this congress' number for what passed out of the Energy committee last year--not to be confused with the Ad Hoc compromise), is used, it should be made to indicate that the meaning of "traditional access" refers to the mode of access and not the area of the state. Seek modifying language and clarification in the Report and floor debate.

- (2) For transportation and utility access such as:
(a) water transportation (b) oil and gas pipelines
(c) slurry and solid matter pipelines (d) electrical utility corridors (e) oil and gas pipelines (f) rights of way for surface vehicles on rugged terrain and (g) improved highways, and railroads. AGENCY DISCRETION FOR DENYING SUCH ACCESS SHOULD BE MINIMIZED. A streamlined process for consolidated decision making in rights-of-way and access must be provided for.

We need language guaranteeing access and a streamlined authority to deal with it. Otherwise, existing law will stand wherein the federal government has a vast amount of discretion. The federal agencies tend to utilize their discretion to deny access and, in the cases of Wilderness, are largely upheld by the courts.

Reduce duplicative and unnecessary involvement by federal agencies. Mandate guarantees and streamlined decision making. If a system whereby Presidential and or Congressional approval are required for access, make

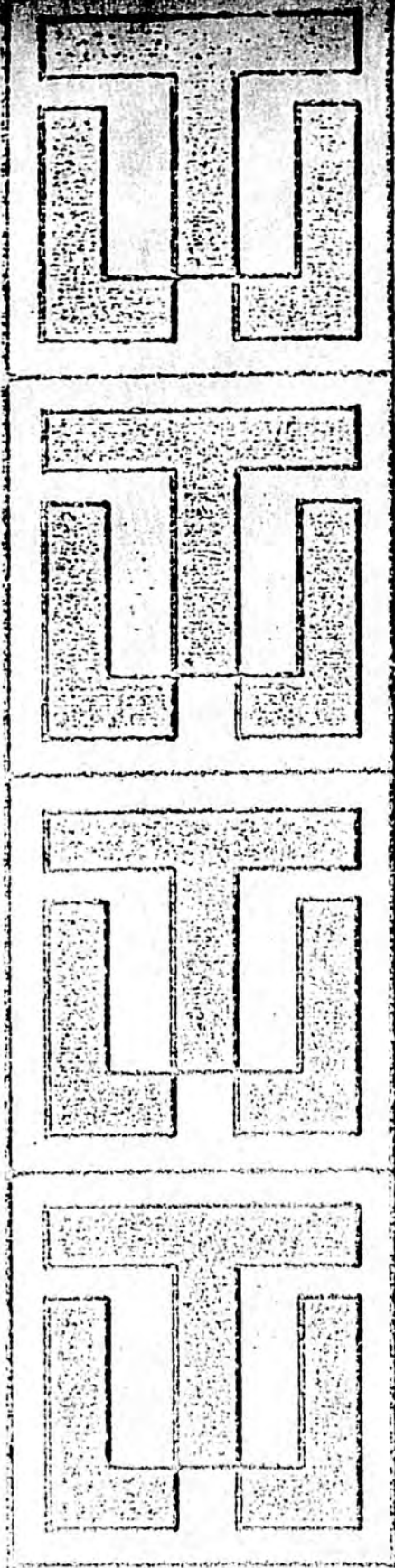
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sure that approval occurs under expedited time limit procedures. Congressional resolutions regarding rights-of-way should be by means of a privileged motion, assuring immediate floor consideration.

- (3) Temporary Access and access to inholdings: An effort should be made to reduce the opportunity for the Secretary to deny permits based on incompatible use unless he makes specific findings in writing that can be contested through a specific process. Otherwise, the current situation will continue, where the courts tend to uphold agency decisions based on discretionary language. The same applies to recreational access language.

SEE ATTACHED THREE MEMOS

- (1) Transportation Law Journal
- (2) Chart: Existing law concerning Access Across Federal land.
- (3) Wilderness



TRANSPORTATION LAW JOURNAL

UNIVERSITY OF DENVER
COLORADO SEMINARY
COLLEGE OF LAW

MOTOR CARRIER LAWYERS ASSOCIATION

Volume 9, Number 1

1977

Rights-of-Way on Federally Owned Lands: A Journey through the Statutes by Way of the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976*

LEE D. MORRISON**

- I. INTRODUCTION
- II. PUBLIC LANDS
 - A. GENERAL RIGHT-OF-WAY PROVISIONS OF THE BLM ACT
 - 1. Application
 - 2. Limits on Size and Duration
 - 3. Controls on Use and Occupancy
 - 4. Right-of-Way Corridors
 - 5. Payment for Use
 - 6. Suspension or Termination
 - B. SPECIFIC PURPOSES FOR RIGHTS-OF-WAY
 - 1. Transportation
 - 2. Electric Energy, Communication, and Water Facilities
 - 3. Pipeline Systems
 - a. Application
 - b. Limits on Size and Duration
 - c. Controls on Use and Occupancy
 - d. Right-of-Way Corridors
 - e. Payment for Use
 - f. Suspension or Termination
- III. NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

* My deepest thanks to two persons associated with the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska (JFSLUPC) for their help in preparing this article. John W. Katz, Counsel for the JFSLUPC, reviewed my preliminary work and David L. Schoof, a former law intern with JFSLUPC, did initial research into the topic. However, the responsibility for any errors in the contents of this article rests solely with the author.

** Member of Colorado Bar; B.S., Colorado State University, 1973; J.D., University of Denver, College of Law, 1977.