

ALASKA LEGISLATURE SPECIAL COMMITTEE / SUBJECT FILES 86/2

723 SCOM.122: ALASKA LANDS FILE 1977-78

STATEMENT

BY

H. A. "RED" BOUCHER, LT. GOV. 1970-74

" ALASKA LAND SELECTION ENTITLEMENT"

THE STATE OF ALASKA

By

H. A. 'RED' BOUCHER
LT. GOVERNOR 1970-74

On

ALASKA LAND SELECTION
ENTITLEMENT

HR 39 IN ITS PRESENT FORM IS A BREACH OF FAITH WITH THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA. THE BILL EVISCERATES LAND SELECTION RIGHTS GRANTED TO ALASKANS IN THE STATEHOOD ACT.

THE FIRST PARAGRAPH OF THE STATEHOOD ACT SAYS THAT ALASKA IS ADMITTED TO THE UNION "ON AN EQUAL FOOTING WITH THE OTHER STATES IN ALL RESPECTS WHATSOEVER....". THE SUPREME COURT HAS HELD THAT A STATEHOOD ACT IS A COMPACT BETWEEN THE PEOPLE OF A NEW STATE AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IT MAY NOT BE ALTERED BY EITHER PARTY ALONE. YET THIS IS WHAT HR 39 DOES IN PRACTICAL EFFECT.

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR AMERICANS TO CONSIDER IS THE FUTURE OPERATION OF THIS PRECEDENT ON THEIR OWN STATES. IN SHORT, IF THEY CAN UNDERCUT ALASKA'S BIRTHRIGHT, THEY CAN DO IT TO YOU.

STATE'S RIGHTS AS A CONCEPT HAS BEEN USED IN SUPPORT OF UNWORTHY CAUSES SUCH AS SCHOOL SEGREGATION. BUT STATES RIGHTS AS SUCH ARE NOT AN UNWORTHY CAUSE. WHAT PREROGATIVE OF YOUR STATE IS MOST LIKELY TO BE SACRIFICED IN THE COMING YEARS IN THE FACE OF AN

ONSLAUGHT BY A WELL ORGANIZED PRESSURE GROUP?

SINCE STATEHOOD ALASKA HAS TAKEN A REASONABLE AND MODERATE APPROACH TO ITS LAND SELECTION RIGHTS. IT HAS MADE SACRIFICES AND COMPROMISES. THE STATE'S REWARD FOR THIS REASONABLE APPROACH IS A BILL THAT BRUSHES ASIDE ITS SELECTION RIGHTS TO THE ACCOMPANIMENT OF INSULTING COMMENTS ABOUT "RESTRAINING ALASKAN BULLDOZERS." THROUGH HR 39, THE HOUSE HAS SAID IN EFFECT THAT THE STATEHOOD COMPACT WITH ALASKANS IS "NOT WORTH THE PAPER IT IS WRITTEN ON."

THE GOVERNMENT OFTEN SPEAKS OF A STATE-FEDERAL PARTNERSHIP. WHAT SORT OF PARTNERSHIP OPERATES ON THESE TERMS? WHAT SORT OF SOVEREIGNTY IS LEFT WHEN THE GOVERNMENT CAN IGNORE PAST COMMITMENTS AND DISPLACE STATE CONTROL OF LANDS WITHIN ITS BOUNDARIES?

A MORE DETAILED SUMMARY OF ALASKAN LAND TRANSACTIONS SINCE STATEHOOD WILL PLACE THE MATTER IN BETTER PERSPECTIVE.

SINCE STATEHOOD IN 1959, A SERIES OF FEDERAL ACTIONS HAVE PLACED THE STATE IN A BIND, PROGRESSIVELY MORE CONFINING, A BIND NOT CONTEMPLATED BY THE AUTHORS OF THE STATEHOOD ACT NOR BY THE ALASKANS WHO VOTED TO ACCEPT STATEHOOD UNDER THE TERMS OF THAT ACT.

COMPETING DEMANDS UPON AVAILABLE LANDS HAVE REDUCED THE SIZE OF THE POOL FROM WHICH THE STATE MAY SELECT ITS STATEHOOD LAND GRANT. THIS REDUCTION HAS BEEN SO RAPID AND SO SUBSTANTIAL THAT IT THREATENS ALASKA'S LEGITIMATE EXPECTATION THAT IT COULD SELECT STATEHOOD ACT LANDS FROM A POOL OF FEDERAL LANDS LARGE AND VARIED ENOUGH TO OFFER MEANINGFUL CHOICE.

THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS MADE MAJOR CONCESSIONS TO THE UNITED STATES IN RESPONSE TO CHANGING SOCIAL NEEDS. IT VOLUNTARILY SUBORDINATED ITS STATEHOOD ACT LAND RIGHTS IN FAVOR OF THE INTERESTS OF OTHER CONSTITUENCIES. IT MADE THESE CONCESSIONS UNDER CIRCUMSTANCES IN WHICH CONGRESS MIGHT NOT CONSTITUTIONALLY COMPEL IT TO DO SO.

THE MORE CONSPICUOUS EVENTS IN THIS PROGRESSIVE

EROSION OF ALASKA'S RIGHTS ARE WELL KNOWN TO ALL WHO FOLLOW ALASKA LAND ISSUES.

FIRST CAME THE SECRETARIAL LAND FREEZE AND "SUPER FREEZE" ORDERS OF THE 1960's. ON THE HEELS OF THE LAND FREEZE CAME THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT.

THIS GENERALLY LAUDABLE ACT ENTAILED TWO MAJOR SACRIFICES ON THE STATE'S PART. IT REDUCED THE POOL OF LANDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE SELECTIONS BY GRANTING THE NATIVE CORPORATIONS PRIORITY RIGHTS TO SELECT APPROXIMATELY 40 MILLION ACRES OF THE BEST LANDS IN THE STATE; THE ACT OBLIGATED THE STATE TO GRANT BACK TO THE UNITED STATES FOR RECONVEYANCE TO THE NATIVE CORPORATIONS APPROXIMATELY 2,735,000 ACRES OF VERY VALUABLE LANDS ALREADY TENTATIVELY APPROVED TO OR SELECTED BY THE STATE IN KEY LOCATIONS.

FINALLY, SECTION 17(D)(2) OF THE SETTLEMENT ACT CONFRONTED ALASKA WITH A FIVE YEAR EXTENSION OF THE EARLIER LAND FREEZE WITH RESPECT TO AT LEAST 80 MILLION ACRES OF LAND, OVER AND ABOVE THE VAST QUANTITIES THAT WERE TO BE SET ASIDE FOR NATIVE CORPORATIONS SELECTIONS.

THE STATE TOLERATED THIS FURTHER LAND FREEZE, EVEN THOUGH IT WAS PLAINLY IN DEROGATION OF STATE LAND SELECTION RIGHTS. BUT IT DID SO UPON THE TERMS SET FORTH IN SECTION 17(D)(2) ITSELF — THAT IS, THAT LANDS AVAILABLE FOR STATE SELECTION WOULD BE REDUCED BY NO MORE THAN 80 MILLION ACRES UNDER SECTION 17(D)(2).

THE SECRETARY'S MARCH 1974 PUBLIC LAND ORDER, THE SO CALLED "OVER-RIDING SECTION 17(D)(1) WITHDRAWAL," ADDED INSULT TO INJURY. ALL REMAINING FEDERAL LANDS WERE SET ASIDE, INCLUDING A PROHIBITION AGAINST STATE SELECTION, PENDING CLASSIFICATION UNDER A NEW SYSTEM WHICH HAS, EVEN TO THIS DAY, NEVER BEEN IMPLEMENTED.

THE DREGS REMAINING IN THE FEDERAL LAND POOL FOR AVAILABLE STATE SELECTIONS (AFTER THAT POOL HAD BEEN SEVERELY DEPLETED BY THE NATIVE CORPORATIONS UNDER THE SETTLEMENT ACT AND FURTHER BLED DRY BY THE WITHDRAWALS AND ASSOCIATED SECRETARIAL ACTIONS UNDER THE SECTION 17(D)(2)) WERE DRAINED BY THIS ACTION EARLY IN 1974.

ALASKANS CAN ONLY REGARD THIS SERIES OF EVENTS AS

A RATHER CLEAR STATEMENT OF UNCONCERN FOR ITS RIGHTS AND RESPONSIBILITIES AS A STATE. THE IDEA OF STATEHOOD LAND SELECTIONS WAS TO INSURE THAT THE STATE SURVIVED ECONOMICALLY. IT IS NOW FASHIONABLE TO CHARACTERIZE ALASKA AS "RICH" AND ALASKANS AS "BLUE EYED ARABS." IT IS TRUE THAT OIL REVENUES HAVE INCREASED THE STATE'S WEALTH GREATLY. BUT FEW PEOPLE IN THE LOWER 48 ARE AWARE OF THE VACUUM IN PUBLIC SERVICES THAT EXISTED AT STATEHOOD, AND REMAINS UNFILLED TO A LARGE EXTENT. IN ANY EVENT, IS THE STATEHOOD COMPACT REVOCABLE, BECAUSE IT TURNED OUT FORTUNATELY FOR ONE PARTY?

THERE ARE OTHER FLAWS IN THE BASIC IDEA OF HR 39, AND IN THE COMMON UNDERSTANDING OF WHAT THE MEASURE WOULD ACHIEVE. A PRINCIPAL EXAMPLE IS THE IMAGE OF "A PARK." A PARK IN ALASKA UNDER HR 39 IS NOT THE SAME AS A PARK IN THE LOWER 48. THE WILDERNESS AREAS CREATED BY HR 39 WILL BE INACCESSIBLE TO MOST PEOPLE. THEY WILL BEAR NO RESEMBLANCE TO YOSEMITE OR YELLOWSTONE.

THE WHOLE IDEA OF VAST WILDERNESS IN ALASKA IS TO KEEP PEOPLE OUT. IT IS ELITIST AT THE CORE. A PRIVILEGED FEW WILL BE ABLE TO AFFORD THE OUTFITTING AND TRANSPORTATION COSTS OF PARTAKING OF THE "WILDERNESS EXPERIENCE" ENVISIONED BY THE BILL.

MOST IRONICALLY, THE RESTRICTIONS IN THE BILL NOT ONLY BAR HUMAN ACCESS TO AREAS LARGER THAN MOST STATES, BUT MAY WORK TO THE DETRIMENT OF THE STATED CONSERVATION GOALS BEHIND THE D-2 WITHDRAWALS. OPERATION OF A POWER SAW, FOR EXAMPLE, WOULD BE ILLEGAL WITHOUT COMPLIANCE WITH AN ELABORATE PERMIT PROCEDURE. CLEARING LOG JAMS WHICH BAR SALMON RUNS WOULD BE MORE DIFFICULT IF NOT IMPRACTICAL.

HR 39 AUTHORIZES THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO ENFORCE FISH AND GAME REGULATIONS ON THE D-2 LANDS. BUT CARIBOU AND FISH DO NOT RECOGNIZE MAN'S BOUNDARIES. GIVEN THE CHECKER BOARD PATTERN OF LAND OWNERSHIP BY THE STATE, THE NATIVE CORPORATIONS AND THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT, GAME MANAGEMENT ON A PIECEMEAL GEOGRAPHIC BASIS WOULD BE INEFFECTIVE AS WELL AS UNNECESSARY.

AS A LEGAL MATTER IT IS DOUBTFUL THAT MERELY FEDERAL OWNERSHIP OF LAND WITHIN A STATE PERMITS THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT TO DISPLACE STATE POWER TO MANAGE ITS WILD ANIMAL RESOURCES. IN ANY CASE, IT MAKES LITTLE SENSE TO PROTECT A CARIBOU ON THE SOUTH SIDE OF A HILL IN THE MORNING WHEN HE CAN BE SHOT ON THE NORTH SIDE WHERE AGE OLD MIGRATION PATTERNS WILL TAKE HIM IN THE EVENING. A COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM WOULD BE FAR MORE EFFECTIVE AND MORE CONSONANT WITH A GENUINE FEDERALISM.

HR 39 REFERS VAGUELY TO CONTINUATION OF EXISTING PATTERNS OF TRANSPORTATION AND USAGE. IN FACT, EVEN THESE TRADITIONAL USES ARE AT THE SUFFRANCE OF THE SECRETARY OF INTERIOR. AS SENATOR STEVENS POINTS OUT, HR 39 IS "PERMIT HAPPY." ACTIVITIES WHICH MAY BE PURSUED ONLY AFTER DEMEANING AND ENDLESS SUPPLICATIONS MIGHT ALMOST AS WELL BE DENIED OUTRIGHT.

IN CONCEPT, HR 39 IS AN ANACHRONISM. IT IS A BELATED RESPONSE TO A BYGONE STATE OF AFFAIRS. ENVIRONMENTAL CONSCIOUSNESS IS NO MONOPOLY OF THE

FEDERAL GOVERNMENT OR OF THE SIERRA CLUB. THE STATE OF ALASKA HAS ENACTED STRINGENT LAWS TO PROTECT ITS ENVIRONMENT. AND, OF COURSE, LAND IN ALASKA IS PROTECTED BY NUMEROUS FEDERAL LAWS. THE CLAIM THAT HR 39 IS NEEDED TO WARD OFF AN INDISCRIMINATE ASSAULT ON ALASKA'S BEAUTY BY ALASKAN BULLDOZERS WOULD BE MERELY LUDICROUS, WERE IT NOT SO PERNICIOUS.

MODERN RESOURCE EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT TECHNIQUES HAVE NO KINSHIP WITH THE HYDRAULIC SLUICING THAT POCK MARKED CALIFORNIA IN THE LAST CENTURY.

WHAT OF THE NATIVES? THE CLAIMS LANDS ACT WAS MEANT TO PROVIDE THE NATIVE COMMUNITY AN OPPORTUNITY FOR ECONOMIC SELF SUFFICIENCY, AN ESCAPE FROM ITS HISTORIC STATUS AS A WARD OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT. IF ACCESS TO AND USE OF THEIR LANDS IS IMPEDED BY HR 39, ARE THEY NOT VICTIMS WITH THE STATE OF A BROKEN BARGAIN?

THERE ARE AT LEAST TWO FUNDAMENTAL ERRORS IN THE THINKING BEHIND HR 39. ONE ERROR IS PHILOSOPHICAL, EVEN SPIRITUAL, THE OTHER MORE PRACTICAL. THE FIRST IS AN

UNDERLYING ASSUMPTION THAT MAN IS POLLUTION; THE MERE EXISTENCE OF MAN IS DEFILING; MAN AND NATURE ARE IN FUNDAMENTAL OPPOSITION. THIS IS A BARREN AND DISPIRITED CREED. IT IS A RECRUDESCENCE OF THE MISANTHROPIC DUALISMS OF THE PAST WHICH HOLD THAT MAN, THE FLESH, IS FUNDAMENTALLY EVIL.

BUT THE CREATOR OF THE WILDERNESS ALSO CREATED MAN. MAN HAS A POTENTIAL FOR EVIL AND FOR DESTRUCTION OF OTHER CREATED THINGS. HE IS ALSO CAPABLE OF REVERENCE FOR HIS ENVIRONMENT, OF PROTECTING AND IMPROVING THAT ENVIRONMENT THROUGH TECHNOLOGY, SENSITIVELY APPLIED.

THE SECOND FUNDAMENTAL ERROR IS MORE PROSAIC. IT LIES IN THE SIMPLE FACT THAT MINERAL AND OTHER RESOURCES ARE NECESSARY TO OPERATE THE MODERN WORLD. THE NEED FOR THESE RESOURCES WILL INCREASE WITH TIME. IT IS A MERE DELUSION TO SUPPOSE THAT BLOCKING ACCESS TO NEW SOURCES OF THESE MATERIALS WILL CAUSE THE NEED TO DISSIPATE.

THE REVERSE IS TRUE. WHEN THE NEED BECOMES ACUTE, THE RESOURCES WILL BE DEVELOPED HASTILY, PERHAPS DESPERATELY. THERE WILL BE NO PLANNING, NO ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT STATEMENT, NO CONCERN FOR ENDANGERED SPECIES, IF OUR INDUSTRIAL ECONOMY THREATENS TO STOP FOR WANT OF NATURAL RESOURCES.

THE LEGITIMATE INTERESTS OF THOSE WHO LOVE THE WILDERNESS, WILL BE SUBORDINATE. BY SOWING ENVIRONMENTAL ABSOLUTISM IN THE 70'S, WE MAY REAP COMPLETE DISREGARD FOR ENVIRONMENTAL CONCERNS, PERHAPS SOONER THAN ANY OF US WOULD CARE TO FORECAST.

THE GREAT TRAGEDY OF THIS SCENARIO WILL BE ITS EVITABILITY. RATIONAL COOPERATION NOW COULD MAKE EVERYONE A WINNER. LOPSIDED VICTORY FOR PRESERVATION INTERESTS, REPRESENTED BY HR 39, MERELY SETS THE STAGE FOR FUTURE CONFLICT.

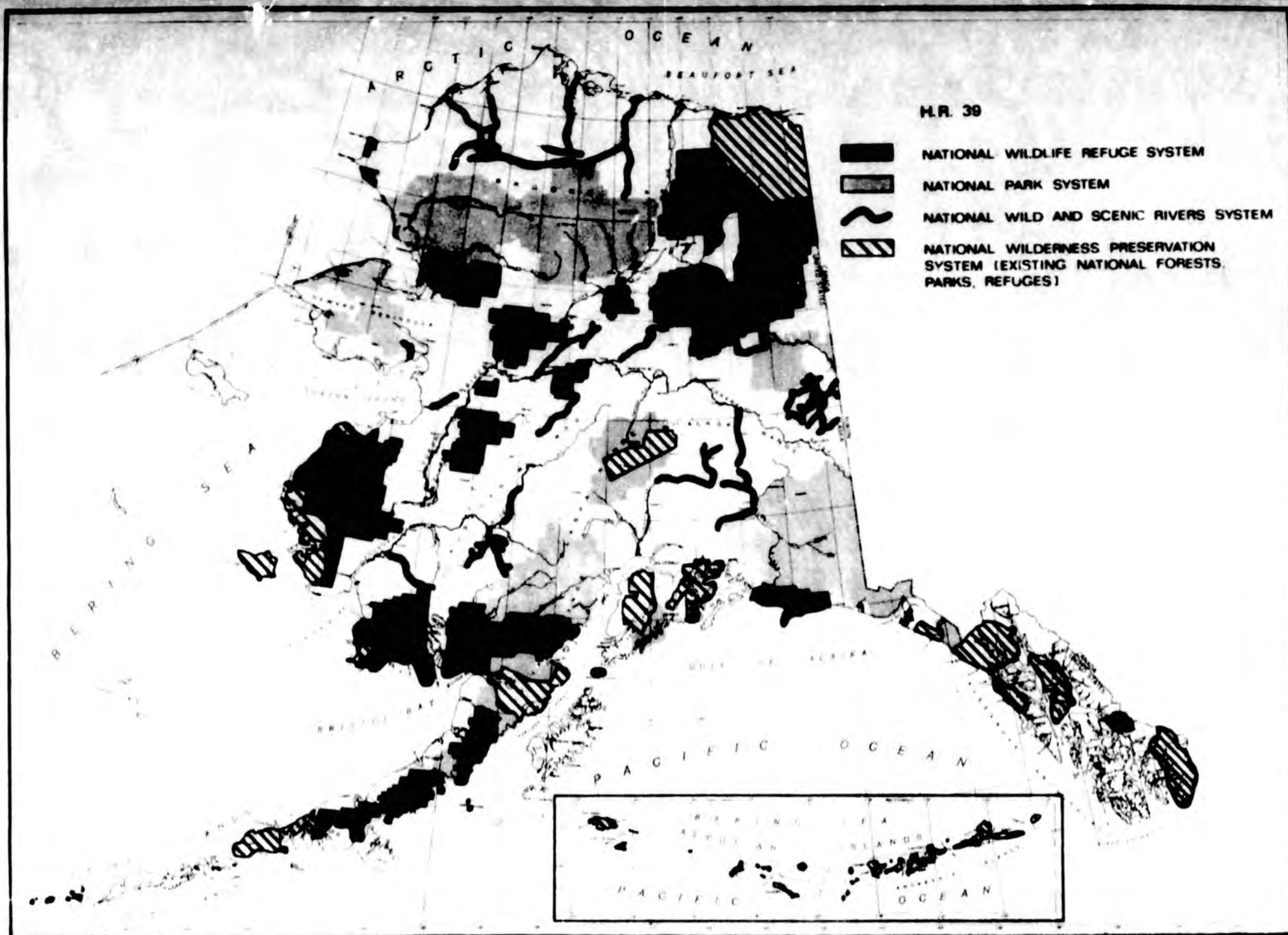
IT MAKES MORE SENSE TO START OVER, TO INVENTORY RESOURCES, EXPLORE COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT, TO GIVE MORE THOUGHT TO THE IMPLICATIONS FOR FEDERALISM, WILDLIFE

MANAGEMENT, NATIVE SELF SUFFICIENCY. THE LAND ISN'T GOING ANYWHERE. IT IS NOT THREATENED.

ALASKA WAS ADMITTED TO THE UNION LARGELY BECAUSE CONGRESS HAD FAITH IN THE STABILITY AND PATRIOTISM OF ALASKANS. ALASKANS HAVE DONE NOTHING TO FORFEIT THAT FAITH.

ALASKA IS NOT MONOCHROMATIC. IT HAS MANY COLORS AND A MANIFOLD DESTINY. IT CAN PROVIDE MANY BOUNTIES, MEET MANY NEEDS.

BUT THE STATE IS AN ORGANIC WHOLE. LIKE ANY ORGANISM, IT WILL NOT FUNCTION WELL IF CUT INTO NON-COOPERATING PIECES. HR 39 THREATENS TO DO JUST THAT. THERE IS A BETTER WAY.



OIL & GAS

Approximate Oil and Gas Reserves
and Development Potential

○ RESERVE OR OIL (Labels A-V)

Development Potential

● VERY IMPORTANT

● IMPORTANT

* This is a general map, prepared of course of
approximate reserves, which must be
checked for accuracy in the field and checked

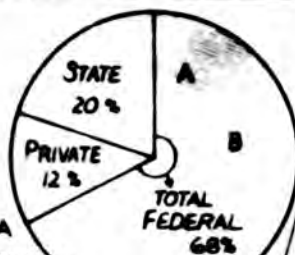
FROM THE BUREAU OF MINES, 1918

□ ← The oil and gas
reserves are indicated

NOTE: Not all oil and gas
reserves are indicated

U.S. Geological Survey, Washington

POTENTIAL METALLIC MINERAL LANDS
TOTAL 251.0 MILLION ACRES



A
 12% of the statewide total in Existing National Parks, Wildlife Refuges and Forests

B
 21% of the statewide total in D-2 withdrawals



ALASKA



MINERAL POTENTIAL

REGIONS WITH POTENTIAL FOR
 METALLIC MINERAL DEPOSITS *

- HIGHLY FAVORABLE
- FAVORABLE
- LESS FAVORABLE
- HISTORIC MINERAL REGIONS

* This is a gross scale portrayal of regions of metallic mineral potential within which relatively small areas of mineral deposits are expected to be located and developed
 FROM THE BUREAU OF MINES, 1975

This area equals one million acres

Fact Sheet

Alaska is:

365 million acres (1/5 the size of U.S.)
586,412 square miles
10 million acres inland waterways
38% of the nation's shoreline
65% of the total U.S. continental shelf
400,000 population
Admitted to Union 1959
America's "Last Frontier"

D2 Land Facts:

Close to a third of Alaska could be designated "wilderness" by D2 legislation.

Strategic oil and gas fields and rich mineral discoveries could be blocked to exploration and development.

If you're "for" adding recreation areas via D2 laws, it won't happen. Alaskan national "parks" will not be open to general public recreation.

Questions?

Call: D2 Steering Council for Alaska Lands
(907) 277-2415

Or write to:
1016 W. 6th, Suite B
Anchorage, AK 99501

SCOMM

#22:58



(d)(2)
C. H. H. H.

STATE OF ALASKA

Legislative Affairs Agency

Alaska National Interest (D-2) Lands

A History and Review

of Legislation

**PREPARED BY
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
RESEARCH DIVISION
AUGUST 1977**

402 7700190

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST (D-2) LANDS

A HISTORY AND REVIEW

OF LEGISLATION

**PREPARED BY THE
LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS AGENCY
RESEARCH DIVISION
AUGUST 1977**

FOREWORD

This report was prepared by Mr. George Utermohle of the Research Division staff at the request of Representative Mike Miller, chairman of the Legislative Council. This report expands upon an earlier and less extensive analysis of the d-2 issue prepared by Mr. Utermohle at my direction, and given limited distribution in July of this year. We believe the current report provides an accurate and concise summary of the major d-2 proposals now before Congress, and summarizes in tabular form all legislation relating to this issue.

A limited number of additional copies of this report are available from the Legislative Affairs Agency, Pouch Y, Juneau, Alaska 99811.

*Gregg Erickson
Director of Research
August 1977*

TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
FOREWORD	
I. D-2 LAND: A BACKGROUND REPORT	1
II. LEGISLATION CURRENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS WHICH AFFECTS LAND IN ALASKA	5
III. H.R. 39 "ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT"	
Synopsis	11
Section-by-Section Summary	13
IV. S. 1787 "ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT"	
Synopsis	19
Section-by-Section Summary	21
V. TABULAR COMPARISON OF ACREAGES AFFECTED BY LEGISLATION CURRENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS	
Table 1. Comparative Summary	41
Table 2a-e. Proposed Additions to the Four National Conservation Systems	43
Table 3. Proposed Federal Cooperative Management or 'Fifth System' Areas	57
Table 4a-e. Proposed 'Instant' Wilderness Areas	59
Table 5. Proposed Wilderness Study Areas	69

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST (D-2) LANDS

A HISTORY AND REVIEW OF LEGISLATION

PART I. D-2 LAND: A BACKGROUND REPORT

ALASKA STATEHOOD

Prior to 1959, virtually all land in Alaska was owned by the federal government. When Alaska became a state, it was granted the right to select a maximum of 104 million acres by 1984 as its statehood entitlement. The object of this large statehood entitlement was to provide the new state with title to lands which would provide a base for economic stability and development. During the early years of statehood, the state selected its entitlement slowly and deliberately because it was not financially prepared to immediately assume the costs associated with ownership of millions of acres and because it appeared that there was ample time in which to make selections.

NATIVE LAND CLAIMS

Concurrent with, but separate from the drive for Alaska statehood, was the movement for a settlement of the aboriginal land claims of Alaskan Natives. While the land claims issue had long been overshadowed by the statehood issue, once statehood was granted, the land claims became a prominent issue. In the early 1960s, Alaska's Native groups were becoming more active in demanding a resolution of their claims than ever before. In December, 1966 Secretary of Interior Udall, in response to the threat of numerous law suits by Native groups, placed a moratorium on the transfer of any federal lands from federal ownership in Alaska which were affected by a Native land claim. This action by Secretary Udall became known as the "land freeze". While the land freeze was in effect, the state could not receive approval of or patent to its selections in those areas affected by the freeze. The pressure for a settlement of the Native land claims increased when large quantities of oil were discovered at Prudhoe Bay in 1968 and 1969. With the prospect that any pipeline carrying Prudhoe Bay oil to market would traverse lands affected by Native land claims, it became evident that the claims had to be settled before a pipeline could be constructed. The Alaskan Natives' land claims thus had become an issue of national significance. Congress sought to finally resolve the issue by passing the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA).

THE ALASKA NATIVE CLAIMS SETTLEMENT ACT

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203) took effect on December 18, 1971. The settlement act awarded to Alaska's Natives \$962 million in cash and almost 44 million acres of land. The selection of Native land was to occur within four years after the act became effective and was to have precedence over state selections.

As a result of the Alaska Statehood Act and the Native Claims Settlement Act approximately 148 million acres of federal domain in Alaska would be transferred to state or private ownership. An additional 149 million acres still remained in the vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public domain in Alaska. In order to decide what would be done with the remaining public domain, Congress included a provision for land use planning in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. This provision was included as Section 17:

- Section 17(a) - established the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska;
- Section 17(b) - authorized the Commission to identify public easements across Native corporation land;
- Section 17(c) - exempted from selection by the Native corporations any land which the Secretary of the Interior may withdraw as utility and transportation corridors;
- Section 17(d)-(1) - authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw unreserved public land from all forms of appropriation, except locations for metalliferous minerals, if it is necessary to protect the public interest in those lands; (Lands withdrawn under this provision of the act are known as "d-1 lands".)
- Section 17(d)-(2) - authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw from all forms of appropriation or selection up to 80 million acres of unreserved public land which were suitable for addition to or creation as units of the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. (Lands withdrawn under this provision of the act are known as "d-2 lands".)

The Secretary of the Interior had until March, 1972 to designate d-2 lands and until December, 1973 to determine their suitability for designation as parks, refuges, forests, and wild and scenic rivers.

D-2 LANDS

In March of 1972 the Secretary of the Interior designated 79 million acres as d-2 lands and an additional 47 million acres as d-1 lands. The State of Alaska immediately filed a suit against the Secretary

because some of the land designated as d-2 land had been selected by the State for the acquisition under its statehood selection rights. In January, 1972, before the Secretary made his d-2 designations, the State had selected the remainder of its statehood entitlement (77 million acres) in order to establish its claim to the land which the State wanted. In an out of court settlement in September, 1972 the State relinquished approximately half of its January selections and the Secretary of the Interior surrendered some of his March d-2 designations, in order to permit state selection. Other d-2 lands were shifted to d-1 status.

During 1973 and early 1974 the State selected 2.4 million acres from the 11 million acres of public domain which still remained unaffected by Native claims or d-1 and d-2 designations. However, in March, 1974 the Secretary of the Interior withdrew all the remaining public domain for d-1 classification. This withdrawal halted further state selections because the State could not select land designated as d-1 or d-2.

In December, 1973, the second anniversary of the effective date of the act, the Secretary of the Interior submitted his recommendation to Congress for lands to be added to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. The Secretary's recommendation included proposals for 28 areas involving 83.5 million acres. All lands designated as d-2 lands in 1972, but which were not included in the 1973 recommendation to Congress, reverted to d-1 land status.

The Secretary of the Interior's recommendation for parks, forests, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers in Alaska was introduced in Congress in early 1974 by Senator Jackson (Wash.). Since then several bills have been introduced each year which would affect d-1 and d-2 lands. (See pages 5 through 9 for a list of the bills currently being considered by Congress.)

Congress has until December, 1978 to act upon the establishment of national parks, forests, wildlife refuges, and wild and scenic rivers from d-2 lands. After that time d-2 lands will revert to d-1 land status if they have not been added to the four systems. Congress may extend the deadline for action on the d-2 land beyond December, 1978 if it wishes, but the House and Senate committees working on this issue are preparing to act on d-2 land legislation before the end of 1977. The d-2 land issue would then go to conference committee where the final decisions will be made in 1978.

In the House of Representatives the subject of d-2 lands will be handled primarily by the Subcommittee on General Oversight and Alaska Lands of the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs. This subcommittee is chaired by Representative Seiberling (Ohio). The Subcommittee on Fisheries and Wildlife Conservation and the Environment of the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee will also be involved in formulation of d-2 legislation because it has jurisdiction over matters relating to wildlife refuges. The chairman of this subcommittee is Representative Leggett (Calif.). The House subcommittees have held committee briefings, overview hearings, and general hearings during the

ALL D-1 Lands
BLM Organic Act
1976

spring and summer of 1977. In the Senate the d-2 lands issue will be handled by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources (formerly the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs) chaired by Senator Jackson (Wash.). The House subcommittees and the Senate committee dealing with d-2 lands have or will visit Alaska this summer or fall. The substantive work on the d-2 bills will begin during the fall of 1977.

The Alaska delegation in Congress and Governor Hammond have held meetings on the d-2 lands issue in order to formulate a State position. The result of these discussions has been a bill which was introduced in June, 1977 by Senator Ted Stevens. This legislation has been referred to as the "Alaska Consensus" Bill, although the state's other senator, Mike Gravel, has not supported it.

The Carter administration has not taken a position on the issue. This administration is not likely to introduce legislation, but will attempt to influence the substance of the d-2 legislation while the bills are in committee. The Department of the Interior is reviewing its past d-2 proposals in order to assure that they conform with the policy of the Carter administration. This review is due to be completed in September, 1977. The Department of the Interior's position will be very influential in affecting the outcome of the d-2 issue.

Another factor in determining the outcome of d-2 legislation is the report to Congress by the Joint Federal State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska. The Commission which was established by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act made its recommendations to Congress in spring, 1977. The Commission's recommendations contained proposals for smaller additions to the existing National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems than contained in many of the bills before Congress. In addition, a new system of land management, the Alaska National Lands System, is proposed. This new land management system would be unique to Alaska. It would be designed to allow a high degree of flexibility in managing the lands by balancing protection of exceptional scenic, wildlife, and other values of these lands with the development and utilization of the resources which may exist on these lands. A proposal for cooperative management of federal, state, and private land is included in the Commission's recommendations.

The outcome of the d-2 land issue is more complicated than it would appear from a listing of each bill and the total acreage affected. Such listings, though useful for descriptive purposes, actually obscure the significance of each proposal. The location and amount of land placed into each of the federal land management systems varies with each proposal and thus the overall implications of each bill before Congress differ greatly. It is important to remember that much more is involved in the d-2 lands issue than just land. The final d-2 legislation passed by Congress will not only designate so many million acres of land as national parks, wildlife refuges, etc., but will also affect in some way or another, state management of wildlife resources, the subsistence life style of Native Alaskans, state selection of its remaining statehood entitlement, mineral and agricultural development, outdoor recreation, and any other human activity which is directly related to land and natural resources.

PART II. LEGISLATION CURRENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS

WHICH AFFECTS LAND IN ALASKA

U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

H.R. 39 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

The "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act" establishes or enlarges 14 national parks, 14 wildlife refuges, and 23 wild or scenic rivers in Alaska. The bill also includes an authorization to enlarge the Chugach and Tongass National Forests by a maximum of 1,600,000 acres. The total area affected by these designations is 116,170,000 acres.

This bill also designates 30,470,000 acres of existing national parks, wildlife refuges, and national forests along with the 116,170,000 acres of parks, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers established by the Act as wilderness areas. The total area designated as wilderness in Alaska by H.R. 39 is 146,640,000 acres.

Surface management of the National Petroleum Reserve is transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Subsistence activities are permitted to continue on those areas affected by this Act.

State selections within areas affected by this Act are revoked. The state will be able to select areas of approximately equal acreage.

(H.R. 39 is reviewed in more detail on pages 11-18.)

H.R. 1207 Rep. Roe (N.J.)

The "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1977" establishes eleven wilderness areas and seven wilderness study areas throughout the nation. This bill designates 405,000 acres of the Tongass National Forest as the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness Area.

H.R. 1454 Rep. Alexander (Ark.)

This bill creates the Lake Clark National Park and authorizes a study of the park's wilderness potential.

H.R. 1852 Rep. Dingell (Mich.)

The "Alaska Refuges Act" establishes ten national wildlife refuges totaling 67,900,000 acres in Alaska. Among the refuges established are the North Slope Refuge, Bristol Bay Refuge, Yukon Flats Refuge, Gulf of Alaska Refuge, and the Kuskokwim Refuge.

H.R. 1720 Rep. Sebelius (Kan.)

This bill designates 2,603,547 acres of Katmai National Monument as wilderness.

H.R. 1907 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

This bill designates parts of 39 national wildlife refuges and 12 national forests throughout the country as wilderness areas. Among the areas affected are ten wildlife refuges in Alaska.

H.R. 1974 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

This bill is the same as H.R. 39.

H.R. 2082 Rep. Leggett (Calif.)

This bill revises the laws relating to the National Wildlife Refuge System and adds 70,750,000 acres to the Refuge System by enlarging two existing refuges and establishing 19 new refuges.

H.R. 2876 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

This bill is the same as H.R. 39.

H.R. 3454 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

The "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1977" designates 13 wilderness areas and seven wilderness study areas. Among the areas established is the West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness Area consisting of 405,000 acres in Southeast Alaska. This bill is similar to H.R. 1207.

H.R. 4234 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

This bill is the same as H.R. 3454.

H.R. 5505 Rep. Quillen (Tenn.)

This bill is the same as H.R. 39.

H.R. 5542 Rep. Udall (Ariz.)

This bill is identical to H.R. 3454.

H.R. 5605 Rep. Seiberling (Ohio)

This bill establishes the Admiralty Island National Preserve as a unit of the National Park System.

H.R. 6564 Rep. Murphy (N.Y.)

The "Alaska Conservation Act of 1977" establishes or enlarges eleven units of the National Park System, nine units of the National Wildlife

Refuge System, and four units of the National Forest System. Two national wild rivers and one national scenic river are also established. The total area affected by this bill is approximately 83,500,000 acres. This bill is similar to the Secretary of the Interior's proposal of December, 1973.

U.S. SENATE

S. 164 Sen. Stevens and Gravel (Alaska)

This bill establishes the Seward National Recreation Area consisting of 1,400,000 acres in the Chugach National Forest on the northeastern Kenai Peninsula.

S. 315 Sen. Jackson (Wash.)

This bill establishes wilderness areas in 26 national parks throughout the nation. In Alaska 2,600,000 acres of Katmai National Monument are designated as wilderness.

S. 499 Sen. Jackson (Wash.)

The "Alaska Conservation Act of 1977" establishes or enlarges eleven national parks, nine wildlife refuges, and four national forests. Two wild rivers and one scenic river are also established. The total area affected by this bill is approximately 83,500,000 acres. This bill is similar to the Secretary of the Interior's proposal of December, 1973.

S. 500 Sen. Jackson (Wash.)

The "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act" establishes or enlarges 14 national parks, 14 wildlife refuges, and 23 wild or scenic rivers in Alaska. The bill also includes an authorization to add 1,600,000 acres to the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. The total area affected by these designations is 116,470,000 acres.

This bill also designates 30,970,000 acres of existing national parks, wildlife refuges, and national forests along with the 116,470,000 acres of proposed parks, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers as wilderness areas. The total area designated as wilderness is about 47,440,000 acres.

Surface management of the National Petroleum Reserve is transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Subsistence activities are permitted to continue on those areas affected by this Act.

State selections within areas affected by this Act made after December, 1971 are revoked. The State will be able to select areas of approximately equal acreage.

This bill is very similar to H.R. 39, but contains "technical improvements" proposed by the "Alaska Coalition", a group of conservationist organizations, and by staff counsel.

S. 1180 Sen. Church (Id.)

The "Endangered American Wilderness Act of 1977" designates ten wilderness areas and seven wilderness study areas throughout the nation. The West Chichagof-Yakobi area of the Tongass National Forest which comprises 405,000 acres is designated as a wilderness study area.

S. 1500 Sen. Metoalf (Mont.)

The "Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act" establishes or enlarges 14 national parks, 14 wildlife refuges, and 23 wild or scenic refuges in Alaska. This bill also authorizes an additional 1,600,000 acres for the Chugach and Tongass National Forests. The total area affected by these designations is 116,370,000 acres.

This bill also designates 27,570,000 acres of wilderness areas in existing national parks, wildlife refuges, and national forests, as well as in the 116,370,000 acres of proposed parks, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers. Ten areas in the Tongass National Forest totaling 550,000 acres are designated as wilderness study areas. The total area affected by S. 1500 is 145,490,000 acres.

The responsibility for surface management of the National Petroleum Reserve is transferred to the Fish and Wildlife Service.

Subsistence activities are permitted to continue on those areas affected by this Act.

State selections within areas affected by this Act which were made after December, 1971 are revoked. The State will be able to select areas of approximately equal acreages to compensate for those selections which are revoked.

Land which had been set aside for Native selection and which was not selected by a Native corporation will be added to the proposed national interest lands if the land lies within the boundaries.

This bill has evolved from H.R. 39 and S. 500. It is basically the same bill, but contains "technical improvements" to the previous versions.

S. 1546 Sen. Abouresak (S.D.)

This bill establishes the Admiralty Island National Preserve as a unit of the National Park System.

S. 1787 Sen. Stevens (Alaska)

The "Alaska National Interest Lands Act" establishes or enlarges seven national parks, eight national wildlife refuges and three national

forests. Three wild rivers are also established. The total acreage added to the four national conservation systems is 25,210,000 acres.

Additional areas of federal land are designated as Federal Cooperative Lands. The Federal Cooperative Lands are to be managed by either the Park Service, Fish and Wildlife Service, or Forest Service under the direction of the Alaska Land Classification Commission. The Commission shall be composed of four federal appointees and four state appointees. The Commission shall determine the appropriate uses for the land under its jurisdiction through its authority to classify the federal cooperative lands. A total of 56,890,000 acres of Federal Cooperative Lands is proposed.

The state must designate a significant proportion of state land as Alaska Cooperative Lands to be administered by the Alaska Land Classification Commission before the Commission can become operational.

This Act establishes a trust fund which receives a portion of state and federal revenues derived from national interest lands. This fund would be used to purchase land for inclusion in parks, refuges, and wild and scenic rivers outside of Alaska.

State and Native land selection rights are affirmed by this Act.

(S. 1787 is reviewed in more detail on pages 19-37.)

"ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT"

(Introduced by Representative Morris Udall)

SYNOPSIS

H.R. 39 as introduced by Representative Udall is meant to be a comprehensive land preservation package for Alaska and is offered as a countermeasure to that proposed by the Secretary of the Interior for the disposition of lands in Alaska which have been classified as National Interest Lands under Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Mr. Udall acknowledges that this bill affects vast areas of Alaska when compared with the contiguous United States, but he considers these areas as "merely samples of the vast and diverse federally owned landscapes of Alaska." In August, however, after hearings in Alaska, Mr. Udall was quoted as saying that some reduction in the amount of land that would be withdrawn under his bill would be appropriate.

This bill is directed at the allocation of National Interest Lands among the four national conservation systems (National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Forest System) but also addresses Native subsistence issues and other administrative policies on the affected lands. The major provisions of the bill are summarized below.

116.17 million acres are dedicated as new units of the four national conservation systems.

- 64.1 million acres are added to the National Park System
- 46.4 million acres are added to the National Wildlife Refuge System
- 4.07 million acres are added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
- A maximum of 1.6 million acres may be added to the existing National Forest System by Presidential Order.

All 116.17 million acres dedicated as new units of the four national conservation systems as well as 30.47 million acres of existing units of the national conservation systems are designated as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage of wilderness established by this bill is 146.4 million acres.

Surface management of the national petroleum reserve (Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 4) becomes the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Subsistence uses of natural resources are authorized to continue on the lands affected by this Act under regulations promulgated by the Secretary of the Interior. The regulations issued by the Secretary may prescribe the hunting season, bag limits, and methods of taking. Subsistence uses of resources have precedence over all competing consumptive uses. Subsistence users are defined in general terms by the Act. The right to subsist is granted to those who fit the definition of subsistence user and their direct descendants as long as they continue to fit the definition.

Hunting (undefined as to whether it is sport, commercial, or subsistence) will be permitted on the 12.6 million acres of national preserves established by the Act.

All lands designated by this Act as national parks, monuments, preserves, wildlife ranges, wildlife refuges, and national wild and scenic rivers are closed to further entry for mining and prospecting purposes. Existing claims and other existing mining rights are allowed to continue as long as regulations applicable to mineral location and mining activities on federal lands are followed.

Lands within the areas affected by this Act available for selection by Native village corporations but which are not selected shall be incorporated into the appropriate unit. The amount of land affected by this provision is unknown.

State land selections within the areas affected by this Act are revoked. Areas of approximately equal acreage will be made available to the State for selection.

The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to pursue cooperative agreements with state and private landowners who have land adjacent to units established by this Act in order to preserve the environments of the units.

"ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT"

SECTION-BY-SECTION SUMMARY

SECTION 1 (a) This subsection lists the titles of the Act and the national conservation systems which are affected.

(b) The intent of Congress is "to preserve unrivaled scenic and geologic values associated with natural landscapes; to provide for the maintenance of sound populations of, habitat for, resident and nonresident wildlife species...; to protect and preserve cultural values of indigenous peoples and the resources related to their subsistence needs; to protect and preserve historic and archeologic sites, rivers, and lands, and to preserve wilderness resource values and related recreational opportunities...; and to maintain opportunities for scientific research and undisturbed ecosystems."

(c) This subsection designates which maps are to be used to describe National Park Service, National Wildlife Refuge, and National Wild and Scenic River areas affected by this Act. These maps are to be available for public inspection in the office of the Secretary of the Interior. As soon as practicable after the passage of this Act, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a map and legal description of each change in land management status.

TITLE I NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

PART A ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

SECTION 101 This section creates eleven additional national parks, monuments, and preserves affecting 56.0 million acres of federal land in Alaska. The specific areas established as part of the National Park System are given in Table 2b on page 45.

PART B ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SECTION 102 This section adds a total of 8.1 million acres to existing national parks and monuments and redesignates the expanded Katmai National Monument and the expanded Glacier Bay National Monument as Katmai National Park and Glacier Bay National Park, respectively. The additional acreage allocated to each unit is given in Table 2b on page 45.

PART C ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 103 This section requires the Secretary of the Interior to administer the new units established by this Title as part of

the National Park System except that hunting may be permitted under provisions of Section 702 of this Act.

TITLE II NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

PART A ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

SECTION 201 This section establishes twelve new wildlife refuges or ranges on 31.7 million acres in Alaska. A list of the new units established and the acreages involved are given in Table 2c on page 47.

PART B ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SECTION 202 This section adds 14.7 million acres to existing national wildlife ranges as well as merging or renaming certain units of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The additional acreage allocated to each unit is given in Table 2c on page 47.

TITLE III NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

PART A ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RIVERS

SECTION 301 This section establishes all or part of 23 rivers as wild rivers or scenic rivers. These wild or scenic rivers are to be managed by the National Park Service. Those rivers affected by this section and the acreage involved are listed in Table 2d on page 51.

PART B ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 302 (a) This subsection authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to establish boundaries for wild and scenic rivers of at least two miles on each side of the river except that village corporation lands along the Anaktuvuk River, Melozitna River, Susitna River, Coleville River, and Gulkana River are excluded from inclusion in the system. The Secretary is further authorized to seek cooperative agreements with owners of non-federal land adjoining the wild and scenic rivers.

(b) This subsection requires the Secretary to establish the boundaries for the wild and scenic rivers within three years after the Act is passed.

TITLE IV NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

Within one year after the effective date of this Act, the President shall, after consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior, add a maximum of 1.6 million acres to the Tongass and Chugach National Forests.

TITLE V NATIONAL PETROLEUM RESERVE IN ALASKA

Surface management of the National Petroleum Reserve (formerly Naval Petroleum Reserve, Number Four) shall be the responsibility of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service until Congress decides otherwise.

TITLE VI DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS AREAS

SECTION 601 This section designates all lands added to the National Park System, National Wildlife Refuge System, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers System by this Act as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage affected by this section is approximately 116.17 million acres.

SECTION 602 This section designates a total of 7.3 million acres from existing portions of the National Park System as components of the Wilderness Preservation System.

SECTION 603 This section designates portions of nine existing wildlife refuges or ranges as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage affected is approximately 19.5 million acres.

SECTION 604 Six areas within the national forests in Alaska are designated as components of the National Wilderness Preservation System. The total acreage affected is approximately 5.0 million acres. Native village corporation lands within the areas designated as wilderness are excluded from the proposals.

SECTION 605 All wilderness lands designated by this Act are to be administered according to the Wilderness Act except that the responsibility for management is transferred to the Secretary of the Interior.

TITLE VII GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SECTION 701 (a) This subsection authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to permit the continuation of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife resources within the areas established by this Act. The Secretary is further authorized to establish regulations prescribing the hunting season, the number and species of game to be harvested, and the conditions under which subsistence uses are conducted. The Secretary may designate "Subsistence Management Zones" on those lands in and adjacent to national interest lands. The "Subsistence Management Zones" need not coincide with the boundaries of the national interest lands. In each "Subsistence Management Zone" the Secretary shall establish a "Regulatory Subsistence Board" consisting of ten subsistence users. These boards shall review all subsistence permit applications and advise the Secretary on matters of concern to subsistence users and other residents of the "Subsistence Management Zone". The Secretary is not obligated to comply with the recommendations of the boards.

(b) Subsistence uses of national interest lands shall receive preference over any competing consumptive use of resources. The Secretary may curtail subsistence uses of resources if it is necessary to protect the resource, but, unless an emergency exists, the Secretary must consult with the subsistence boards.

(c) Subsistence users are defined as those "people who exercise and continue to exercise customary, consistent, and traditional use of subsistence resources...and their direct descendants." Subsistence users will be permitted to continue subsistence activities "if they are primarily and directly dependent...upon local natural resources for either food, shelter", etc.

(d) This subsection requires the Secretary to conduct research on the use of subsistence resources, seek data from subsistence users, and make findings of the research available to the public.

(e) The Secretary is required to report to Congress on the effect of all hunting and fishing upon the flora and fauna of the national interest lands within ten years after this Act becomes effective and every five years thereafter. The Secretary must consult with the subsistence boards and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

SECTION 702 The Secretary may permit hunting in National Preserves established by this Act. The Secretary shall designate the zones and seasons for hunting by regulation and shall consult with the Department of Fish and Game, except in emergencies.

SECTION 703 (a) This subsection withdraws from appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of mineral leasing laws all lands designated as National Parks, National Monuments, National Preserves, National Wildlife Ranges, National Wildlife Refuges, and Wild and Scenic Rivers by this Act. Valid existing rights on these lands are reaffirmed.

(b) This section authorizes the Secretary to validate existing mineral leases, patents, or claims within his existing authority. All mining claims within these units must proceed toward patent within three years or they will lapse. The Secretary has the right of first refusal for mining inholdings which are offered for sale.

SECTION 704 (a) All lands lying within the units established by this Act which are subject to selection by Native village corporations but which are not selected shall be incorporated in the appropriate unit.

(b) Land selections by the State of Alaska which lie within the units established by this Act are revoked. An approximately equal acreage will be made available to the State for selection.

SECTION 705 The Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture are authorized to acquire lands or interest in lands within units established by this Act which are under their respective supervision.

SECTION 706 The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to purchase land outside of the boundaries of the Yukon-Charley National Preserve, Kobuk Valley National Monument, and Chukchi-Imuruk National Monument for the protection of archeological sites or construction of administrative or visitor facilities.

SECTION 707 (a) Whenever it is convenient and desirable for both parties, the administrative and visitor facilities for the areas established by this Act shall be located on adjacent Native-owned land.

(b) Before entering into any contract for provision of revenue-producing visitor services, the Secretary must grant the Native village or regional corporation the right of refusal to provide such services.

SECTION 708 (a) The Secretary of the Interior is authorized to identify Areas of Ecological Concern adjacent to any unit established by this Act. These areas contain resources that are part of the total ecosystem, geologic formation, or reflect a cultural heritage related to any unit of the national interest lands. For those lands within Areas of Ecological Concern, the Secretary may seek agreements with other federal agencies, the state, and private land holders that will assure the management and development of those lands in a manner consistent with preservation of the environmental quality of the units established by this Act.

(b) All federal agencies must consult with the Secretary of the Interior prior to undertaking any action in an area included in an Area of Ecological Concern.

(c) The Secretary is authorized to seek cooperative management agreements with the State of Alaska and its political subdivisions for lands adjacent to the units of the National Park System, National Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic River System, and the National Forests. Within three years the Secretary must report to Congress on whether the agreements have been consummated and whether the appropriate land use controls have been instituted by the state.

SECTION 709 The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the National Park Service are required to cooperate on resource studies and planning in the National Parks, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wildlife Refuges.

SECTION 710 The Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation are authorized to maintain regional offices in Alaska.

SECTION 711 The appropriation of such funds as are necessary to carry out the purpose of this Act is authorized.

PART IV. S. 1787

"ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT"

(Introduced by Senator Ted Stevens)

SYNOPSIS

This bill has been offered as an alternative to the Udall bill, H.R. 39, and the 1973 proposal of the Secretary of the Interior. By introducing this bill, Senator Stevens is proposing solutions to the conflicts surrounding the d-2 lands issue that are considered to be more favorable to the interests of the state and the people of Alaska. The significant proposals of S. 1787 include the designation of only 25.21 million acres as parks, refuges, wild and scenic rivers, and forests and the creation of a new land management mechanism by which certain federal, state and private land would be managed by a federal-state land commission.

S. 1787 is the result of consultations between Alaska's congressional delegation and Governor Hammond in an effort to reach an "Alaskan consensus" on the d-2 lands issue. Senator Gravel participated in the initial discussions but ultimately withdrew from the effort due to differences of opinion as to what provisions the bill should contain.

The major provisions of the bill are given below.

A total of 25.21 million acres is dedicated as units of the four national conservation systems.

- 10.45 million acres are added to the National Park System
- 8.04 million acres are added to the National Wildlife Refuge System
- 1.00 million acres are added to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
- 5.72 million acres are added to the National Forest System.

Another 56.89 million acres of federal land in Alaska are designated as Federal Cooperative Lands. These federal lands, as well as a significant portion of state lands, are to be managed by the Alaska Land Classification Commission. This commission will be a permanent joint state and federal commission with a structure similar to the existing Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska but with authority to implement its land management decisions on those lands subject to its jurisdiction.

Before the Alaska Land Classification Commission can become operational, the State of Alaska must commit a significant portion of its land to the care of the commission. The Secretary of the Interior shall determine what constitutes a significant portion of state land.

Private land owners may participate in the cooperative management system by dedicating their undeveloped land to cooperative management by the Alaska Land Classification Commission for a ten-year period. Exemptions from real property taxes, for those private lands which are dedicated as private cooperative lands, are possible if the state decides to grant them.

The State of Alaska retains jurisdiction over the management of fish and wildlife on those federal lands affected by this bill.

A review of the wilderness potential of all federal lands affected by this bill must be completed within five years after the effective date of this Act.

A trust fund is established from a portion of the state and federal revenues derived from the federal land affected by this bill. This fund will provide money to purchase privately owned lands in the "lower 48" states for addition to parks, refuges, and other areas.

State and Native land selections shall not be affected by the designation of National Interest Lands. Within 90 days after the effective date of this Act the Secretary of the Interior must make available for state selection all federal land not established as d-2 areas or part of existing federal reserves.

"ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS ACT"

SECTION BY SECTION SUMMARY

SECTION 1 This section gives the Act its title.

SECTION 2 (a) This subsection lists the congressional findings, which declare that it is necessary to manage Alaska's national interest lands in order to protect values of national interest, to continue to catalog resource values on national interest lands in Alaska, and to promote cooperative management of federal, state, and private land.

(b) The purpose of this Act is to protect the national interest in federal lands in Alaska and to promote a program of flexible cooperative land management.

SECTION 3 This section defines the key words and phrases used in the Act.

TITLE I ANIAKCHAK CALDERA NATIONAL MONUMENT

SECTION 101 (a) The Aniakchak Caldera National Monument comprising 180,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the monument should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 102 Aniakchak Caldera National Monument is to be administered as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE II CAPE KRUSENSTERN NATIONAL MONUMENT

SECTION 201 (a) The Cape Krusenstern National Monument comprising 190,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the monument should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 202 The Cape Krusenstern National Monument is to be administered as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE III KOBUK SAND DUNES NATIONAL MONUMENT

SECTION 301 (a) The Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument comprising 100,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the monument should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 302 The Kobuk Sand Dunes National Monument is to be managed as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE IV GATES OF THE ARCTIC NATIONAL PARK

SECTION 401 (a) The Gates of the Arctic National Park comprising 3,550,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the park should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 402 The Gates of the Arctic National Park is to be administered as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE V KATMAI NATIONAL PARK

SECTION 501 (a) The Katmai National Monument addition comprising 400,000 acres is established and the monument is designated as a national park.

(b) A map and legal description of the park should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 502 The Katmai National Park is to be managed as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE VI MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK ADDITION

SECTION 601 (a) The Mount McKinley National Park Addition comprising 1,130,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the addition should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 602 The Mount McKinley National Park Addition is to be administered as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE VII WRANGELL-SAINT ELIAS NATIONAL PARK

SECTION 701 (a) The Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park comprising 4,900,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the park should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 702 The Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park is to be managed as a unit of the National Park System.

TITLE VIII ALASKA COASTAL NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 801 (a) The Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge comprising 150,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 802 The Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuge is to be administered as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE IX INNOKO NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 901 (a) The Innoko National Wildlife Refuge comprising 600,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 902 The Innoko National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE X KAIYUH NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 1001 (a) The Kaiyuh National Wildlife Refuge comprising 190,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1002 The Kaiyuh National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE XI KANUTI NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 1101 (a) The Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge comprising 430,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1102 The Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE XII KOYUKUK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 1201 (a) The Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge comprising 1,580,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1202 The Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE XIII SELAWIK NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 1301 (a) The Selawik National Wildlife Refuge comprising 730,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1302 The Selawik National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE XIV SHISHMAREF NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 1401 (a) The Shishmaref National Wildlife Refuge comprising 760,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1402 The Shishmaref National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE XV YUKON DELTA NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

SECTION 1501 (a) The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge comprising 3,600,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the refuge should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1502 The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge is to be managed as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System.

TITLE XVI COLLEGE FJORD ADDITION TO THE CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST

SECTION 1601 (a) The College Fjord Addition to the Chugach National Forest comprising 720,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the addition should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1602 The College Fjord Addition to the Chugach National Forest is to be administered as a unit of the National Forest System.

TITLE XVII NELLIE JUAN ADDITION TO THE CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST

SECTION 1701 (a) The Nellie Juan Addition to the Chugach National Forest comprising 280,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the addition should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1702 The Nellie Juan Addition to the Chugach National Forest is to be administered as part of the National Forest System.

TITLE XVIII PORCUPINE NATIONAL FOREST

SECTION 1801 (a) The Porcupine National Forest comprising 2,590,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the forest should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1802 The Porcupine National Forest is to be administered as a unit of the National Forest System.

TITLE XIX YUKON FLATS NATIONAL FOREST

SECTION 1901 (a) The Yukon Flats National Forest comprising 2,130,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 1902 The Yukon Flats National Forest is to be administered as a unit of the National Forest System.

TITLE XX BIRCH CREEK NATIONAL WILD RIVER

SECTION 2001 (a) The Birch Creek National Wild River comprising 200,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the wild river should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2002 The Birch Creek National Wild River is to be administered as a wild river within the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

TITLE XXI CHARLEY NATIONAL WILD RIVER

SECTION 2101 (a) The Charley National Wild River comprising 400,000 acres is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the wild river should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2102 The Charley National Wild River is to be administered as a wild river within the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

TITLE XXII NOATAK NATIONAL WILD RIVER

SECTION 2201 (a) The Noatak National Wild River, comprising 400,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the wild river should be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2202 The Noatak National Wild River is to be administered as a wild river within the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

TITLE XXIII KATMAI FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2301 (a) The Katmai Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 1,590,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Katmai Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2302 (a) The National Park Service shall manage the Katmai Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the park service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the park service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Katmai Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXIV GATES OF THE ARCTIC FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2401 (a) The Gates of the Arctic Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 3,550,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Gates of the Arctic Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2402 (a) The National Park Service shall manage the Gates of the Arctic Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the park service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the park service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Gates of the Arctic Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXV MOUNT MCKINLEY FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2501 (a) The Mount McKinley Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 1,960,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Mount McKinley Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2502 (a) The National Park Service shall manage the Mount McKinley Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the park service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the park service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Mount McKinley Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXVI WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2601 (a) The Wrangell-St. Elias Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 8,740,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Wrangell-St. Elias Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2602 (a) The National Park Service shall manage the Wrangell-St. Elias Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the park service and the Alaska Land Classi-

fication Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the park service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Wrangell-St. Elias Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXVII LAKE CLARK FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2701 (a) The Lake Clark Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 3,490,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Lake Clark Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2702 (a) The National Park Service shall manage the Lake Clark Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the park service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the park service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Lake Clark Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXVIII CHARLEY RIVER FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2801 (a) The Charley River Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 990,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Charley River Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2802 (a) The National Park Service shall manage the Charley River Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the park service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the park service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Charley River Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXIX INNOKO FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 2901 (a) The Innoko Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 1,240,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Innoko Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 2902 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Innoko Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Innoko Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXX CHANDALAR FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3001 (a) The Chandalar Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 8,270,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Chandalar Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3002 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Chandalar Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Chandalar Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXI SHISHMAREF-IMURUK FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3101 (a) The Shishmaref-Imuruk Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 1,840,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Shishmaref-Imuruk Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal

Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3102 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Shishmaref-Imuruk Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Shishmaref-Imuruk Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXII CAPE NEWENHAM FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3201 (a) The Cape Newenham Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 240,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Cape Newenham Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

SECTION 3202 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Cape Newenham Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Cape Newenham Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXIII NOATAK FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3301 (a) The Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 11,470,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3302 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Noatak Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXIV YUKON DELTA FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3401 (a) The Yukon Delta Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 1,500,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Yukon Delta Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3402 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Yukon Delta Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Yukon Delta Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXV ANDREAFSKY FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3501 (a) The Andreafsky Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 3,500,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Andreafsky Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3502 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Andreafsky Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Andreafsky Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXVI ILIAMNA FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3601 (a) The Iliamna Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 2,800,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Iliamna Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3602 (a) The Fish and Wildlife Service shall manage the Iliamna Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Fish and Wildlife Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Iliamna Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXVII CHUGACH FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3701 (a) The Chugach Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 1,770,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Chugach Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3702 (a) The National Forest Service shall manage the Chugach Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Forest Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Forest Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Chugach Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXVIII PORCUPINE FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3801 (a) The Porcupine Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 3,400,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Porcupine Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3802 (a) The National Forest Service shall manage the Porcupine Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Forest Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Forest Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Porcupine Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses allowed under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXIX YUKON RIVER FEDERAL COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 3901 (a) The Yukon River Federal Cooperative Lands, comprising 540,000 acres, is established.

(b) A map and legal description of the Yukon River Federal Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

SECTION 3902 (a) The National Forest Service shall manage the Yukon River Federal Cooperative Lands in accordance with the regulations of the Forest Service and the Alaska Land Classification Commission. If a conflict should arise between the regulations of the Forest Service and the regulations of the Commission, the Commission shall prevail.

(b) The Yukon River Federal Cooperative Lands may be opened to all uses under the public land laws except those laws which permit conveyance of the land from federal ownership. Valid existing rights shall be continued.

TITLE XXXX ALASKA COOPERATIVE LANDS

SECTION 4001 (a) In compliance with procedures established by Alaska State Law, state land may be committed for inclusion in a system of Alaska Cooperative Lands. The State of Alaska and the Secretary of the Interior shall determine the location and boundaries of the Alaska Cooperative Lands by mutual agreement. The Secretary of the Interior must find that a sub-

stantial proportion of state land is committed to the Alaska Cooperative Lands before the system becomes operational. The Alaska Cooperative Lands will be classified and managed by the Alaska Land Classification Commission. The State may exchange land at a later time for land initially included in the system, following consultation with the Commission and concurrence of the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) A map and legal description of those lands dedicated as Alaska Cooperative Lands shall be published in the Federal Register and filed with the appropriate congressional committees as soon as practicable.

TITLE XXXXI PRIVATE COOPERATIVE LAND

SECTION 4101 (a) Private landowners in the State of Alaska may dedicate their land as private cooperative lands for a period of ten years if the Alaska Land Classification Commission approves. Private cooperative lands shall be classified by the Commission and managed by the landowner.

(b) If the State of Alaska agrees, private cooperative lands may be exempted from state and local real property taxation as long as the land is not developed or leased to a third party.

(c) Private cooperative lands shall be open to all uses except those which are not permitted by the Commission. The landowner may remove his land from the private cooperative lands at any time, but if the landowner should remove his land prior to the expiration of a ten year period, the landowner shall be liable for accrued property taxes plus the interest due for delinquent taxes on the land.

TITLE XXXXII ALASKA LAND CLASSIFICATION COMMISSION

SECTION 4201 (a) When the Secretary of the Interior determines that the State of Alaska has dedicated a substantial proportion of its land to the Alaska Cooperative Lands, the Alaska Land Classification Commission shall be established. The Commission shall consist of eight members, one of which must be an Alaskan Native appointed by the President, with four members appointed by the Governor and four members appointed by the President. Co-chairmen shall be designated by the President and Governor respectively.

(b) The members of the Commission serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. A vacancy in the membership shall be filled in the same manner as the original appointment.

(c) The Federal Co-chairman shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that for a GS-18. The other federal appointees shall be compensated at a rate not to exceed that of GS-16. The state appointees shall be compensated as provided for in state law.

(d) Five members of the Commission constitute a quorum.

(e) The Secretary of the Interior, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the Governor of Alaska may veto a decision of the Commission which affects land under their respective jurisdiction.

(f) The two co-chairmen when acting jointly may hire and dismiss employees of the Commission and procure office space, supplies, and equipment.

(g) The Commission is authorized to use the services, equipment, and personnel of federal and other agencies.

(h) The Commission may accept donations and grants and utilize them to support its work.

(i) The Commission shall keep accounts and records.

(j) The federal government shall pay 50 percent of the expenses of the Commission.

(k) The principal office of the Commission shall be in Alaska.

(l) All Commission meetings shall be public.

(m) The Alaska Land Classification Commission shall:

- 1) inventory the land under its jurisdiction,
- 2) develop land use plans,
- 3) classify land pursuant to the land use plans,
- 4) assist in the development of land use plans for Native corporations,
- 5) review existing state and federal land withdrawals,
- 6) recommend changes in state or federal land law, policies, and programs,
- 7) make recommendations for orderly economic growth, and
- 8) suggest means of improving coordination of state and federal land use decisions.

(n) The Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska shall dissolve four months after the Alaska Land Classification Commission is established.

(o) If the State of Alaska fails to designate a significant proportion of state land as Alaska Cooperative Lands, those lands designated as federal cooperative lands shall be subject to the full jurisdiction of those agencies designated to manage them, as stated in Titles XXIII through XXIX of this Act.

TITLE XXXXIII MANAGEMENT AND ADMINISTRATION

SECTION 4301 The Alaska Land Classification Commission shall take action as necessary to guarantee access across the lands affected by this Act.

SECTION 4302 Mineral exploration and development shall continue on national interest lands classified for this purpose. Locatable minerals shall be developed under a location-lease system which is yet to be proposed.

SECTION 4303 (a) Minor revision in the boundaries of the national interest lands may be made following a publication of a notice in the Federal Register and notification of the appropriate congressional committees.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Commission are prohibited from administratively enlarging or establishing units of the Park System, Refuge System, Forest System, or Wild and Scenic Rivers System in Alaska.

SECTION 4304 Fish and wildlife management on national interest lands shall be the responsibility of the State of Alaska. Subsistence harvests of fish and game shall take priority over other consumptive uses if a conflict should arise over resource allocation.

SECTION 4305 Long term leases may be granted for agricultural development on national interest lands where permitted by the Commission.

SECTION 4306 The appropriate federal land management agencies shall conduct a wilderness review of the national interest lands within five years. The Commission is authorized to conduct the wilderness review of federal cooperative lands.

SECTION 4307 Federal revenues derived from the lands affected by this Act as well as 50 percent of the state's share of revenues from those lands shall be placed in a fund to be used to purchase privately owned land in the "Lower 48" states for park, refuge, and wild and scenic rivers purposes.

SECTION 4308 State land selections are not to be adversely affected by the designation of national interest lands. For a period of at least 21 months following the passage of this Act the

state shall be eligible to make land selections from all federal land in Alaska except those lands dedicated to a particular use. Most of the land made available to the state shall be d-1 lands and relinquished Native selections.

SECTION 4309 Native land selections are not to be adversely affected by national interest land designations. Those Native land selections which lie within a designated national interest land but which are relinquished shall be incorporated into the national interest lands.

SECTION 4310 The Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Commission are authorized to formulate cooperative management agreements among themselves and with any government unit (state, local, or international) or private individual.

SECTION 4311 The federal agencies managing the national interest lands may acquire land within their boundaries; however, state, local government or private lands cannot be acquired without the consent of the appropriate owner. The exchange of lands of equal value may be used to acquire land within the national interest lands. In certain instances the Congress may veto land exchanges.

TITLE XXXIV MISCELLANEOUS

SECTION 4401 The Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, and the Alaska Land Classification Commission are authorized to issue regulations.

SECTION 4402 This Act shall supercede all conflicting provisions of federal law.

SECTION 4403 The invalidity of any provision of this Act shall not affect the remaining provisions.

SECTION 4404 Funds such as are necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act are authorized.

TITLE XXXV LOCATION-LEASE SYSTEM FOR HARDROCK MINERAL EXPLORATION AND DEVELOPMENT

(The provisions of this title had not been made available as of 26 August 1977.)

**PART V. TABULAR COMPARISON OF ACREAGES
AFFECTED BY LEGISLATION CURRENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS**

Table 1. COMPARATIVE SUMMARY

Table 2. PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS

- a. Summary
- b. National Park System
- c. National Wildlife Refuge System
- d. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
- e. National Forest System

Table 3. PROPOSED FEDERAL COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT OR 'FIFTH SYSTEM' AREAS

Table 4. PROPOSED 'INSTANT' WILDERNESS AREAS

- a. Summary
- b. National Park System
- c. National Wildlife Refuge System
- d. National Wild and Scenic Rivers System
- e. National Forest System

Table 5. PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS

Table 1.

**COMPARATIVE SUMMARY
OF ACREAGES AFFECTED BY LEGISLATION
CURRENTLY BEFORE CONGRESS**

HOUSE BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1207 ROE	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1720 SEBELIUS	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 2082 LEGGETT	HR 5605 SEIDERLING	HR 6564 MURPHY
PROPOSED DESIGNATIONS	MILLION ACRES								
PARKS, REFUGES, FORESTS, AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	116.17	0.00	2.61	67.90	0.00	17.75	70.75	1.04	83.45
WILDERNESS AREAS	146.64	0.40	0.00	0.00	2.60	37.45	0.00	1.04	0.00
WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TOTAL ACREAGE AFFECTED *	148.24	0.40	2.61	67.90	2.60	55.21	70.75	1.04	83.45

SENATE BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
	S 164 STEVENS	S 315 JACKSON	S 499 JACKSON	S 500 JACKSON	S 1180 CHURCH	S 1500 NETCALF	S 1546 ABOUREZK	S 1787 STEVENS	FSLUPC ** PROPOSAL
PROPOSED DESIGNATIONS	MILLION ACRES								
PARKS, REFUGES, FORESTS, AND WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	1.40	0.00	83.45	116.47	0.40	116.37	1.04	25.21	44.01
WILDERNESS AREAS	0.00	2.60	0.00	147.44	0.00	144.94	1.04	0.00	0.00
WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.55	0.00	0.00	0.00
OTHER SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	56.89	46.70
TOTAL ACREAGE AFFECTED *	1.40	2.60	83.45	149.04	0.40	146.54	1.04	82.10	90.71

* -- THE 'TOTAL ACREAGE AFFECTED' IS ADJUSTED FOR OVERLAPPING DESIGNATIONS

** -- FSLUPC = FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

Table 2a.

**PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO
THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS
IN ALASKA**

SUMMARY

	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 2082 LEGGETT	HR 5605 SEIBERLING	S 499 JACKSON	S 1500 NETCALF	S 1787 STEVENS	FBLUPC * PROPOSAL
	MILLION ACRES									
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM										
EXISTING PARKS	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.05	8.00	1.53	3.77
NEW PARKS	56.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	27.21	56.30	8.92	15.95
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	64.10	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	32.26	64.30	10.45	19.72
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM										
EXISTING REFUGES	14.70	0.00	19.01	14.30	7.08	0.00	8.92	14.70	0.00	2.17
NEW REFUGES	31.70	0.00	48.89	3.45	63.67	0.00	22.65	31.70	8.04	16.65
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	46.40	0.00	67.90	17.75	70.75	0.00	31.57	46.40	8.04	18.82
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM										
NEW WILD RIVERS	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.59	1.00	0.37
NEW SCENIC RIVERS	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.48	0.00	0.32
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	4.07	1.00	0.69
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM										
EXISTING NATIONAL FORESTS	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.60	1.00	4.78
NEW NATIONAL FORESTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.30	0.00	4.72	0.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.80	1.60	5.72	4.78
*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****	*****
GRAND TOTAL	116.17	2.61	67.90	17.75	70.75	1.04	83.45	116.37	25.21	44.01

* -- FBLUPC = FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

Table 2b- PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO
THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM		BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
		HR 39 UDALL	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 2082 LEONETT	HR 5605 SEIBERLING	S 499 JACKSON	S 1500 NETCALF	S 1787 STEVENS	PLURIC PROPOSAL
EXISTING PARKS		MILLION ACRES									
MOUNT McKinley N. Park	4.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.18	4.70	1.13	2.69
KATIAI N. Monument	2.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.87	2.60	0.40	1.08
GLACIER BAY N. Monument	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.70	0.00	0.00
SUBTOTAL EXISTING PARKS	8.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.05	8.00	1.53	3.77
NEW PARKS		MILLION ACRES									
GATES OF THE ARCTIC N. Park	13.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.36	13.60	3.55	5.22
YUKON-CHARLEY N. Preserve	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.97	3.20	0.00	0.54
KODIAK VALLEY N. Monument	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.85	1.90	0.10	0.10
CAPE KRUSENSTERN N. Monument	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.35	0.90	0.19	0.19
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS N. Park	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.64	14.00	4.90	9.72
CHISANA N. Preserve	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00
LAKE CLARK N. Park	7.50	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.61	7.50	0.00	0.00
KENAI FJORDS N. Monument	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.60	0.00	0.00
AVIANCHAK CALDERA N. Monument	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.44	0.40	0.18	0.18
CHUKCHI-IMURUK N. Monument	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.69	4.50	0.00	0.00
NOATUK N. Preserve	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.60	0.00	0.00
ADMIRALTY ISLAND N. Preserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBTOTAL NEW PARKS	51.00	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	27.21	56.30	8.92	15.95
TOTAL FOR ALL PARKS	64.10	2.61	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	32.26	64.30	10.45	19.72

Table 2c. PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS IN ALASKA

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM									
BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
EXISTING REFUGES	HR 39	HR 1454	HR 1652	HR 1907	HR 2082	HR 5605	S 499	S 1500	S 1787
	LDAL	ALEXANDER	DINGELL	LDAL	LEGGETT	SEIBERLING	JACKSON	NETCALF	STEVENS
MILLION ACRES									
KEMAI N. MOOSE RANGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.28	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CLARENCE N. W. RANGE	6.30	0.00	19.01	6.50	0.00	0.00	5.16	6.30	0.00
ARCTIC N. W. RANGE	8.40	0.00	0.00	7.80	6.80	0.00	3.76	8.40	0.00
CAPE NEKEWAM N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBTOTAL	14.70	0.00	19.01	14.30	7.08	0.00	8.92	14.70	0.00
EXISTING REFUGES	14.70	0.00	19.01	14.30	7.08	0.00	8.92	14.70	0.00
EXISTING REFUGES	14.70	0.00	19.01	14.30	7.08	0.00	8.92	14.70	2.17
NEW REFUGES									
MILLION ACRES									
ALASKA PENINSULA N. W. RANGE	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00
COPPER RIVER DELTA N. W. REFUGE	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.30	0.00	0.00	0.90	0.00
SELAWIK N. W. RANGE	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.40	2.50	0.73
YUKON FLATS N. W. RANGE	12.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	16.80	0.00	3.59	12.30	0.00
KOYUKUK N. W. RANGE	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	4.43	2.90	1.58
INDKO N. W. RANGE	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.40	0.00	0.00	3.00	0.60
TODIAY N. W. RANGE	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.94	0.00	2.74	3.50	0.00
ILIAPPA N. W. RANGE	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.80	0.00	2.85	2.90	0.00
ALASKA COASTAL N. W. REFUGES	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00	0.05	0.30	0.15
KANUTI N. W. REFUGE	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.43
KATYUK N. W. REFUGE	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.19
NOMITNA N. W. REFUGE	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00	0.00	7.59	1.00	0.00
NOATAY N. ARCTIC RANGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	8.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NORTH SLOPE N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KOTZEBE N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.68	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BRISTOL BAY N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.89	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GULF OF ALASKA N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.12	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KUSKOKWIM N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	6.27	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
GILKANA N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.24	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SWAG CREEK N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SHIBWARF N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.76
YUKON DELTA N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.60
YUKON DELTA N. W. REFUGE	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.67

* * CONTINUED ON next page * *

Table 2c. (continued) PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO
THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM									
NEW REFUGES (continued)	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR								
	HR 39 IDALL	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1907 IDALL	HR 2082 LEGGETT	HR 5405 BEIERLING	S 499 JACKSON	S 1500 METCALF	S 1787 STEVENS
MILLION ACRES									
UNADAK N. WILDLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TESSEYUK LAKE N. WILDLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADIRITALTY ISLAND N. WILDLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
AFOSWAK N. WILDLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
YANUTAT N. WILDLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
TETLIN N. WILDLAND	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBTOTAL NEW REFUGES	31.70	0.00	48.89	3.45	63.67	0.00	22.65	31.70	8.04
TOTAL FOR ALL REFUGES	46.40	0.00	67.90	17.75	70.75	0.00	31.57	46.40	8.04
									18.82

Table 2d. PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS IN ALASKA

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 2082 LEGGETT	HR 5605 BEISERLING	S 499 JACKSON	S 1500 METCALF	S 1787 STEVENS	PELLUC PROPOSAL
NEW WILD RIVERS	MILLION ACRES									
ANATLUTAK RIVER	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
BIRCH CREEK	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOHITNA RIVER	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
UNALAKLEET RIVER	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.05	0.00	0.10
PELOZITNA RIVER	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
HELITNA-HOGLITNA RIVERS	0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23	0.00	0.00
SLEITNA RIVER	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
NELCHINA-TAZILINA RIVERS	0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08	0.00	0.00
NUYAKUK RIVER	0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06	0.00	0.00
UTUKUK RIVER	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
SITUK RIVER	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
KOMUK RIVER	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
KIPKIPUK RIVER	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
KISARILIK RIVER	0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20	0.00	0.00
COLVILLE RIVER	0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00	0.00
KUK-KETUK RIVERS	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
YUKON RIVER (NAPPART SECTION)	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00
MIDDLE KUBUKOMIN RIVER	0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10	0.00	0.00
STIKINE RIVER	0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05	0.00	0.00
COPPER RIVER (ILIAMNA)	0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02	0.00	0.00
BEAVER CREEK	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOATKA RIVER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHARLEY RIVER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40	0.00
ANIANCHAK RIVER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
ALAGNAK RIVER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.09
KANEXTOK RIVER	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.11
SUBTOTAL NEW WILD RIVERS	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	3.59	1.00	0.37

CONTINUED ON NEXT PAGE

Table 2d. (continued) PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO
THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM									
BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 2082 LEGGETT	HR 5605 SEIBERLING	S 499 JACKSON	S 1500 NETCALF	S 1787 STEVENS
NEW SCENIC RIVERS									
	MILLION ACRES								
FORTMILE RIVER	0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.32	0.00
DELTA RIVER	0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03	0.00
CUKANA RIVER	0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13	0.00
SUBTOTAL									
NEW SCENIC RIVERS	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32	0.48	0.00
TOTAL FOR ALL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.82	4.07	1.00
									0.69

Table 2e.

**PROPOSED ADDITIONS TO
THE FOUR NATIONAL CONSERVATION SYSTEMS
IN ALASKA**

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR									
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1454 ALEXANDER	HR 1652 DINGELL	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 2082 LEGGETT	HR 5605 SEIBERLING	S 499 JACKSON	S 1500 METCALF	S 1787 STEVENS	FELUPC PROPOSAL
EXISTING NATIONAL FORESTS	MILLION ACRES									
TONGASS N. FOREST	0.00 *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00 *	0.00	2.01
CHUGACH N. FOREST	0.00 *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	0.00 *	1.00	2.77
SUBTOTAL										
EXISTING NATIONAL FORESTS	1.60 *	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50	1.60 *	1.00	4.78
NEW NATIONAL FORESTS	MILLION ACRES									
PORCUPINE N. FOREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.00	2.59	0.00
WRANGELL MOUNTAINS N. FOREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	5.50	0.00	0.00	0.00
YUKON-KUSKOKWIM N. FOREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	7.30	0.00	0.00	0.00
YUKON FLATS N. FOREST	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.13	0.00
SUBTOTAL										
NEW NATIONAL FORESTS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.30	0.00	4.72	0.00
TOTAL FOR ALL NATIONAL FORESTS	1.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	18.80	1.60	5.72	4.78

* -- A MAXIMUM OF 1.6 MILLION ACRES MAY BE ADDED TO THE CHUGACH
AND TONGASS NATIONAL FORESTS BY PRESIDENTIAL ORDER.

Table 3.

**PROPOSED FEDERAL COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT
OR 'FIFTH SYSTEM' AREAS
IN ALASKA**

MANAGEMENT AREA	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR	
	S 1787 STEVENS	FSLUPC * PROPOSAL
	MILLION ACRES	
KATMAI	1.59	0.00
GATES OF THE ARCTIC	3.55	0.00
MOUNT MCKINLEY	1.96	0.00
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS	8.74	0.00
LAKE CLARK	3.49	3.49
CHARLEY RIVER	0.99	0.00
CATHEDRAL SPIRES	0.00	0.40
CHITINA	0.00	1.05
NEKEENA	0.00	2.87
NUNAHUT	0.00	1.98
INNOKO	1.24	0.00
CHANDALAR	8.27	5.56
SHISHAREF-IMURUK	1.84	0.00
CAPE NEMENHAM	0.24	0.00
NOATAK	11.47	11.87
YUKON DELTA	1.50	0.00
ANDREAFISKY	3.50	3.54
ILIAMNA	2.80	0.00
BECHAROF	0.00	0.88
CHUGACH	1.77	0.00
PORCUPINE	3.40	5.49
YUKON RIVER	0.54	0.00
NOUITNA	0.00	3.52
YUKON MOUNTAINS	0.00	6.05

TOTAL	56.89	46.70

* -- FSLUPC = FEDERAL-STATE LAND USE PLANNING COMMISSION

Table 4a.

PROPOSED 'INSTANT' WILDERNESS AREAS
IN ALASKA

SUMMARY

	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR						
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1207 ROE	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 3454 UDALL	HR 5605 SEIBERLING	S 315 JACKSON	S 1500 METCALF
	MILLION ACRES						
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM							
EXISTING PARKS	15.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60	14.75
NEW PARKS	56.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00	56.30
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	71.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	2.60	71.05
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM							
EXISTING REFUGES	37.91	0.00	37.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	35.71
NEW REFUGES	28.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.20
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	66.11	0.00	37.46	0.00	0.00	0.00	63.91
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM							
NEW WILD RIVERS	3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59
NEW SCENIC RIVERS	0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.07
NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM							
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST	4.44	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	4.91
CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	5.04	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	5.91
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
GRAND TOTAL	146.64	0.40	37.46	0.40	1.04	2.60	144.94

Table 4b. PROPOSED 'INSTANT' WILDERNESS AREAS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR					
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1207 RDE	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 3454 UDALL	HR 5605 SEIBERLING JACKSON	S 315 JACKSON S 1500 NETCALF
EXISTING PARKS						
MOUNT McKinley N. Park	6.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KATIAI N. Monument	5.22	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60
GLACIER BAY N. Monument	3.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
SUBTOTAL	15.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.60
NEW PARKS						
MILLION ACRES						
GATES OF THE ARCTIC N. Park	13.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
YUKON-CHARLEY N. Preserve	3.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KODIAK VALLEY N. Monument	1.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CAPE KRusenSTERN N. Monument	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
WRANGELL-ST. ELIAS N. Park	14.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHISANA N. Preserve	1.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
LAKE CLARK N. Park	7.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
KEWAU FJORDS N. Monument	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ANINCHAK CALDERA N. Monument	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
CHALCHIT-IMIRUK N. Monument	4.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
NOATAK N. Preserve	7.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
ADMIRALTY ISLAND N. Preserve	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00
SUBTOTAL	56.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	0.00
TOTAL	71.42	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.04	2.60
						71.06

Table 4c. PROPOSED 'INSTANT' WILDERNESS AREAS IN ALASKA

	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR					
	HR 39 UDAL	HR 1207 RDE	HR 1907 UDAL	HR 3454 UDAL	HR 5605 BEIBERLING JACKSON	S 315 FETCALF
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM						
EXISTING REFUGES						
	MILLION ACRES					
CLARENCE RHOE N. W. RANGE	9.10	0.00	9.30	0.00	0.00	9.10
ARCTIC N. W. RANGE	17.35	0.00	16.75	0.00	0.00	17.35
CAPE NORDEN N. W. REFUGE	3.75	0.00	3.70	0.00	0.00	3.75
ALEUTIAN ISLAND N. W. REFUGE	2.37	0.00	2.37	0.00	0.00	2.37
HAZEN BAY N. W. REFUGE	0.01	0.00	0.01	0.00	0.00	0.01
IZEMBEK N. W. RANGE	0.30	0.00	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.30
KENAI N. W. REFUGE	1.27	0.00	1.27	0.00	0.00	1.27
NUNIVAK N. W. REFUGE	3.50	0.00	3.50	0.00	0.00	3.50
SEKID N. W. REFUGE	0.26	0.00	0.26	0.00	0.00	0.26
SUBTOTAL	37.91	0.00	37.46	0.00	0.00	35.71
NEW REFUGES						
	MILLION ACRES					
ALASKA PENINSULA N. W. RANGE	1.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.20
COPPER RIVER DELTA N. W. REFUGE	0.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.90
SELAWIK N. W. RANGE	2.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.50
YUKON FLATS N. W. RANGE	12.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	12.30
KOVLUK N. W. RANGE	3.70	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.70
INWOOD N. W. RANGE	2.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.30
ILIAMNA N. W. RANGE	2.90	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.90
ALASKA COASTAL N. W. REFUGES	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
KANULTI N. W. REFUGE	0.80	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.80
KALIVUH N. W. REFUGE	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
KOHITNA N. W. REFUGE	1.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
SUBTOTAL	28.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	28.20
TOTAL	66.11	0.00	37.46	0.00	0.00	63.91

Table 4d. PROPOSED 'INSTANT' WILDERNESS AREAS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM		BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR				
		HR 39 UDALL	HR 1207 ROE	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 3454 UDALL	HR 5605 S 315 SEIBERLING JACKSON METCALF
NEW WILD RIVERS		MILLION ACRES				
ANAKTUVUK RIVER		0.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.40
BIRCH CREEK		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
KOMITNA RIVER		0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
UNALAKLET RIVER		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
MELOZITNA RIVER		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
KOLITNA-HOLITNA RIVERS		0.23	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
SUSITNA RIVER		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
MELCHINA-TAZLINA RIVERS		0.08	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.08
NUMAKUK RIVER		0.06	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.06
UTUKUK RIVER		0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
SITUK RIVER		0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
KOMUK RIVER		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
IKPIMPUK RIVER		0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
KISARILIK RIVER		0.20	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.20
COLVILLE RIVER		0.50	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.50
KUK-METIK RIVERS		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
YUKON RIVER (RAMPART SECTION)		0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
MIDDLE KUSKOWIM RIVER		0.10	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.10
STIKINE RIVER		0.05	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
COPPER RIVER (ILIANNA)		0.02	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.02
SUBTOTAL		3.59	0.00	0.00	0.00	3.59
NEW SCENIC RIVERS		MILLION ACRES				
FORTY MILE RIVER		0.32	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.32
DELTA RIVER		0.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.03
GULKANA RIVER		0.13	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.13
SUBTOTAL		0.48	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.48
TOTAL		4.07	0.00	0.00	0.00	4.07

Table 4e.

PROPOSED 'INSTANT' WILDERNESS AREAS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR						
	HR 39 UDALL	HR 1207 ROE	HR 1907 UDALL	HR 3454 UDALL	HR 5605 SEIBERLING	S 315 JACKSON	S 1500 METCALF
TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST	MILLION ACRES						
DUNCAN CANAL WILDERNESS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.12
ADMIRALTY ISLAND WILDERNESS	1.03	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.03
YAKUTAT FORELANDS WILDERNESS	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
MISTY FJORDS WILDERNESS	2.40	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	2.40
WEST CHICHAGOF-YAKOBI WILDERNESS	0.40	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	0.40
STIKINE-LE CONTE WILDERNESS	0.30	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.30
ETOLIN ISLAND WILDERNESS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.23
KARTA WILDERNESS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.05
TEBENKOF WILDERNESS	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.07
SUBTOTAL	4.44	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	4.91
CHUGACH NATIONAL FOREST	MILLION ACRES						
NELLIE JUAN WILDERNESS	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
SUBTOTAL	0.60	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	1.00
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	5.04	0.40	0.00	0.40	0.00	0.00	5.91

Table 5.

PROPOSED WILDERNESS STUDY AREAS
IN ALASKA

NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

	BILL NUMBER AND PRIME SPONSOR	
	S 1180 CHURCH	S 1500 METCALF
TONGASS N. FOREST	MILLION ACRES	
ADMIRALTY ISLAND W. S. A.	1.04	0.00
DALL ISLAND W. S. A.	0.00	0.16
IDAHO INLET-MUD BAY W. S. A.	0.00	0.10
KADAKE W. S. A.	0.00	0.02
NORTH KRUIZOF W. S. A.	0.00	0.01
PAVLOF HARBOR W. S. A.	0.00	0.02
ROCKY PASS W. S. A.	0.00	0.07
SAINT JAMES BAY W. S. A.	0.00	0.03
SALMON BAY W. S. A.	0.00	0.02
SARKAR LAKES W. S. A.	0.00	0.03
SWEETWATER-MONKER DIVIDE W. S. A.	0.00	0.09
-----	-----	-----
TOTAL	1.04	0.55

SCOMM

#22:59

Complete copy of report
available in
Legislative Reference Library LLIB file

**WASHINGTON D. C. LEADERS
TALK ABOUT D-2 LANDS**

**Rowan Group Report
for the
D-2 Steering Council on Alaska Lands**

November 1977

SCOMM

#22:60

THE STATIONERY HOUSE, INC.
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501
(907) 264-0000

file 02

October 25, 1977

Senator Mike Colletta
Box 3188
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

Dear Mike:

Thought you would be interested in my comments on D-2.

With best wishes,

Cordially,

BIRCH, HORTON, BITTNER & MONROE



Ronald G. Birch

RGB/ah
enclosure

ADDRESS TO

ANCHORAGE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

October 24, 1977

"THE IMPACT OF THE CARTER
ADMINISTRATION ON ALASKA'S DEVELOPMENT

BY:

RONALD G. BIRCH
Birch, Horton, Bittner & Monroe
733 W. Fourth Avenue
Suite 206
Anchorage, Alaska 99501

INTRODUCTION

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION IS SEEKING TO IMPOSE A SERIES OF SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHANGES UPON OUR LIFESTYLE THAT ARE BROADER IN SCOPE AND EFFECT THAN ANY SIMILAR SERIES OF CHANGES SEEN SINCE THE NEW DEAL. THE PRESIDENT HAS PRESENTED TO CONGRESS, OR HAS INDICATED HE WILL PRESENT, SWEEPING LEGISLATIVE CHANGES WHICH WILL AFFECT OUR PUBLIC LANDS, OUR TAX PROGRAM, OUR ENERGY PROGRAM, AND OUR INTERNATIONAL POSTURE.

IT IS APPROPRIATE TO REVIEW JUST A FEW OF THESE TO INDICATE WHAT IS HAPPENING, WHAT IS THE PROGNOSIS, AND HOW IT AFFECTS US AS ALASKANS.

MY REMARKS TODAY WILL BE LIMITED TO SEVERAL SELECTED TOPICS.

1. THE D-2 LANDS ISSUE.
2. CERTAIN FACETS OF THE ENERGY PROGRAM DIRECTLY AFFECTING US WHICH HAVE PASSED THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES AND ARE PRESENTLY IN CONFERENCE WITH THE SENATE.
3. OUR URANIUM DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, AND HOW IT AFFECTS ALASKA.
4. SOCIAL SECURITY.

I WOULD LIKE TO NOW TURN TO A DISCUSSION OF THE ALASKA PUBLIC LANDS ISSUE, WHICH MIGHT MORE APTLY BE TERMED THE BATTLE FOR ALASKA STATEHOOD, STAGE 3.

THE DECADE OF THE 50's WAS OUR BATTLE FOR STATEHOOD, THE BATTLE OF THE LATE 60's AND EARLY 70's WAS OUR BATTLE FOR A SETTLEMENT OF THE ALASKA NATIVE LAND CLAIMS ISSUE AND OIL DEVELOPMENT, AND IT APPEARS THAT THE BATTLE OF THE LATE 70's WILL DETERMINE THE FUTURE GROWTH, DEVELOPMENT AND LIFESTYLE OF EVERY ALASKAN.

WHEN WE DISCUSS THE D-2 ISSUE, THERE ARE NO GOOD GUYS OR BAD GUYS, BUT RATHER A SERIES OF COMPETING VALUE SYSTEMS THAT HAVE FOCUSED UPON ALASKA AS A MICROCOSM OF THE DEVELOPMENT VERSUS ECOLOGICAL PRESERVATION DISPUTE.

THERE ARE TWO PERCEPTIONS THAT ARE CLEARLY EMERGING ON THIS ISSUE. THE FIRST IS THAT ATTITUDES OF CONGRESSMEN AND SENATORS ARE NOT YET CAST IN CONCRETE, OTHER THAN THOSE WHO ARE VERY CLOSE TO THE ISSUE. THERE IS STILL SOME TIME FOR EACH OF THE COMPETING INTERESTS TO MAKE THEIR CASE HEARD, AND HEARD LOUDLY, ON CAPITOL HILL. THE SECOND IS THAT THERE IS NOT ENOUGH KNOWN ABOUT THE MINERAL POTENTIAL OF ALASKA TO MAKE MEANINGFUL, LONG-LASTING DECISIONS ABOUT EACH AND EVERY ACRE IN THIS STATE.

BOB LERESCHE, THE COMMISSIONER OF NATURAL RESOURCES, HAS COMPILED AN EXCELLENT INVENTORY OF ALASKA LANDS LISTING THE COMPETING VALUES ON EACH OF THE AREAS IN DISPUTE. ~~THIS~~ *LUPC* TOOL WILL PROVE QUITE VALUABLE IN THE MONTHS TO COME. DON YOUNG HAS BEEN FIGHTING A LONELY AND UPHILL BATTLE TO *LUPC* PERSUADE HIS FELLOW CONGRESSMEN THAT FUTURE DEVELOPMENT IN ALASKA SHOULD NOT BE FORECLOSED.

TONY MOTLEY AND CHUCK HAWLEY OF CMAL HAVE HAD A SIGNIFICANT IMPACT ON A GRASS ROOTS LEVEL IN GETTING THE DEVELOPMENT AND RESOURCE PART OF THE STORY TOLD. THE ALASKA STEERING COUNCIL, UNDER THE CO-CHAIRMANSHIP OF STEVE COWPER AND MIKE COLLETTA, HAS ATTEMPTED TO SYNTHESIZE THE COMPETING VALUES EXPRESSED IN THE STATE INTO A COHERENT SERIES OF PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE D-2 LEGISLATION.

THE BATTLE WILL NOT BE RESOLVED THIS YEAR, BUT PROBABLY WILL BE ENACTED INTO LEGISLATION BY THE END OF 1978. I SUBMIT THAT THERE ARE CERTAIN PRINCIPLES THAT CANNOT BE ABROGATED BY THIS LEGISLATION, AND ON WHICH ALL ALASKANS MUST HOLD FIRM.

THE MOST IMPORTANT OF THESE IS THE PRECEDENCE OF THE STATE'S BEING ALLOWED TO SELECT ITS DOWRY OF 103 MILLION ACRES PRIOR TO THE IMPOSITION OF MASSIVE FEDERAL WITHDRAWALS. IT IS MY OPINION THAT THE STATEHOOD ACT IS A COMPACT, AND NOT SIMPLE LEGISLATION. OUR DOWRY, WHICH WAS THE CONSIDERATION FOR OUR ENTERING INTO THE UNION, CANNOT BE CHANGED LEGISLATIVELY EVERY TIME THERE IS A NEW CONGRESS.

SECONDLY, THERE MUST BE SOME WORKABLE MECHANISM INCLUDED IN THE ULTIMATE LEGISLATION WHICH WILL ALLOW FOR THE "UNLOCKING" OF ALASKA LANDS IF OUR NATIONAL INTEREST REQUIRES THE DEVELOPMENT OF RESOURCES ON THOSE LANDS. FEW OF US NEED TO BE REMINDED OF THE CHAOTIC CONSEQUENCES OF AN OPEC OIL EMBARGO SEVERAL YEARS AGO. THE DAY IS NOT TOO FAR AWAY WHEN MINERAL SUPPLYING NATIONS OF THE WORLD WILL BE FORMING THEIR OWN OPEC IN ORDER TO INFLUENCE THE PRICES, POLITICS AND DECISIONS OF THIS COUNTRY. JUST AS PRESIDENT CARTER TERMED OUR ENERGY CRISIS THE MORAL EQUIVALENT OF WAR, WE CANNOT GO INTO A WAR ON VITAL MINERAL RESOURCES

WITHOUT THE ABILITY TO UNLOCK THE RESOURCES CONTAINED IN OUR STATE. ONE ENCOURAGING SIGN ON D-2 LEGISLATION HAS BEEN CONGRESSMAN UDALL'S RECOGNITION OF THE NEED TO HAVE AN UNLOCK PROVISION. SECRETARY OF INTERIOR ANDRUS HAS PROPOSED A RATHER BYZANTINE FORMULA FOR LIMITED UNLOCKING WHICH IS UNWORKABLE AND INADEQUATE. CONGRESSMAN SIEBERLING HAS IMPROVED UPON THAT FORMULA TO THE POINT WHERE IT IS TOTALLY UNWORKABLE. I SUBMIT THAT ULTIMATELY THE LEGISLATION WHICH PASSES CONGRESS WILL HAVE A WORKABLE UNLOCK PROVISION. AS I STATED BEFORE, THE DIFFICULTY OF ARGUING THE D-2 ISSUE IS THAT MOST OF THE ARGUMENT IS BASED ON SUPPOSITION. UNTIL MINERAL EXPLORATION SURVEYS ARE COMPLETED IN OUR STATE, CONGRESS DOES NOT KNOW WHAT IT IS LOCKING UP, UNLOCKING, PRESERVING OR DESTROYING.

IT IS MY PROGNOSIS THAT AFTER MUCH DEBATE AND DISCUSSION, THE ULTIMATE VEHICLE WHICH WILL EMERGE WILL BE A SYNTHESIS OF THOSE VALUES HELD MOST DEAR BY THE PEOPLE OF ALASKA AND VARIOUS INTEREST GROUPS THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THIS WILL NOT HAPPEN BY ACCIDENT. IT IS INCUMBENT UPON EACH OF US TO SPREAD THE GOSPEL CONCERNING THAT WHICH WE ALASKANS DEEM MOST IMPORTANT.