SCOMM

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# ALASKA IS MORE THAN PRETTY SCENERY . . .

# THE FACTS ABOUT ALASKA LANDS

H. A. "RED" BOUCHER

## H. A. "RED" BOUCHER

- Lt. Gov. of Alaska 1970 1974
- Mayor of Fairbanks 1966 1970
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## STATEHOOD COMPACT OVERLOOKED

In the 1959 Statehood Act, the United States of America and the new State of Alaska struck a bargain, a compact not to be altered unilaterally by either party, a compact different from all those made with previously admitted states.

Because of the special needs of the huge northern state-to-be, and the desire of Congress to ensure its economic survival, the state was granted 103,350,000 acres of federal land. It was not an "in place" grant of specifically identified lands as had been the case when all other states had joined the union.

Instead, recognizing the inadequacy of existing information about Alaska's land resources, Congress chose to give Alaska the right to "select" its state lands from the vast pool of available federal lands within the state. Ninety-nine per cent of Alaska at that time was owned by the federal government.

It was understood that no subsequent attempt at withdrawal, reservation or grant or any other action by the federal government could intrude upon or take precedence over these selections once initiated. The state since that time has selected about 70.5 million acres and of this, 21.1 million acres have been patented.

The statehood act did not require the new state to race to the Bureau of Land Management office in 1959 with selections for the entire 100-plus million acres. It provided for a 25-year period to select, considered a reasonable length of time by both parties. It was never intended that the state be forced by other legislative actions to make hasty selections before the facts about the lands were known, nor did either party expect the state's right to select during that 25-year period be impaired by other federal actions.

It was understood that Alaska's right to select be from that large, diverse pool as it was in 1959. But since statehood, a series of federal actions have placed the state in a bind, one which was not contemplated by either party to the statehood act.

The State of Alaska was pressed to make major concessions to the federal government in response to changing social needs. The passage of the Native Claims Act in 1971 reduced the pool by granting Native corporations priority rights to select 40 million acres of the best resource-rich lands; it included granting back to the federal government for reconveyance to the Native corporations about 2,735,000 acres of valuable lands which had already been state-selected.

Then section 17 (d) (2) of the Native Claims Act was to pull another 80 million acres from the pool, which the state tolerated, led to believe it would be no more than 80 million. In 1973 83 million acres were withdrawn and frozen, followed in 1974 by the superfreeze which included all remaining federal lands--none of which were open for further sleection at that time.

In the 19 years since statehood, Alaska has had only 10 years in which to select its entitlement. The parties to the statehood act 20 years ago did not commit the U.S. to preserve intact the entire pool of lands then available; neither did the state expect the pool to be so drastically limited, to the point at which the state might not have a choice as to the lands it would select.

The state of Alaska has not been permitted to benefit from the bargain struck 20 years ago.

Statement on Behalf of

THE STATE OF ALASKA

By

Governor Jay S. Hammond

For the Hearings of the

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL OVERSIGHT AND ALASKA LANDS

OF THE HOUSE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

on

ALASKA'S LAND SELECTION ENTITLEMENT

Fairbanks, Alaska

August 20, 1977



The Alaska Statehood Act embodies a bargain struck by the people of the State of Alaska and the United States of America, a "compact" which may not be altered unilaterally by either party.

One of the most important elements of this compact is the grant to the State, under Section 6 of the Act, of 103,350,000 acres of federal land. This grant of land differed from the statehood land grants made by Congress to all previously-admitted states. Because of the special needs of the new state and the desire of Congress to ensure its economic survival, the Alaska Statehood Act grant was not an "in place" grant of specifically identified lands. Instead, recognizing the inadequacy of existing information about Alaska's land resources, Congress chose to give Alaska the right to <u>select</u> its statehood lands from the vast pool of available federal lands within the new state. Though the lands granted to Alaska were, for that reason, indeterminant as to their location when the grant was made, the Statehood

Act grant operated, in legal terms, in praesenti. That is to say, equitable title would vest in the State as to specific lands upon the selection of those lands by the State's filing of a selection application valid under Interior Department regulations. If land is available for selection,* the filing of a selection application initiates a chain of events which, subject only to the identification of prior valid existing rights, vests equitable title in the State. No subsequent attempt at withdrawal, reservation, grant or other action by the federal government may intrude upon or take precedence over this chain of events once initiated.

In perfecting its rights to acquire these federal lands, rights which were the principal inducement to accepting the responsibilities attendant upon Statehood, the State has over the years selected approximately 70.5 million acres of federal land. Of this, 21.1 million acres have been patented to the State. The State regards itself as the equitable owner of the remaining 49.4 million acres of selected and tentatively approved land.

Legal questions as to the claimed unavailability of federal lands for state selection, based upon their alleged prior use and occupancy by Native Alaskans, were laid to rest by Section 4 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. All state land selections were validated by that section as against any claims that the lands to which those selections applied were unavailable for selection due to Native use and occupancy.

In the context of the pending congressional deliberation over Alaska "national interest" lands legislation, two important aspects of this Alaska Statehood Act land grant must be kept in mind. They were and are substantial elements of the bargain made in 1959.

First, the Alaska Statehood Act did not require the fledgling state to race to the Bureau of Land Management in 1959 with selection applications for the entire 103,350,000 acres of land. It provided instead for a

25-year period within which the State might complete its selection of the acreage granted to it by Congress. This term of years (1959 to 1984) was accepted by all parties to the statehood compact as a reasonable time frame within which the State might be expected to make rational land selection decisions, given indeterminancies as to state development policy, incidence of resources, and the like. It was never intended that the State would be forced by other federal legislative actions to make hasty selections in an accelerated time frame, nor did any party expect that the State's right to select during the statutory 25-year period might somehow be impaired by federal actions taken in response to later competing claims for the available federal lands.

Second, the value of Alaska's right to acquire its lands, by the very nature of that right, depends substantially upon the size and diversity of the pool of available federal lands from which Alaska's selections may be made. In the eyes of the Congress, and in the eyes of the people who voted for Statehood, "selection" clearly meant choice among reasonable alternatives.

Subsequent to the attainment of Statehood in 1959, a series of federal actions have placed the State in a bind, a bind which has become progressively more serious, and one which was not contemplated by the authors of the Statehood Act nor by the Alaskan citizens who voted to accept Statehood under the terms of that act. The bind has arisen from the fact that other, competing demands upon available lands -- principally, the Native land claims settlement and the administrative actions in aid of so-called "national interest" land legislation -- have effectively reduced the size of the pool from which the State may select its Statehood land grant. This reduction of the pool has been so rapid and so substantial that it threatens to frustrate Alaska's legitimate expectations that it could use its entire 25-year selection period in order to select Statehood Act lands from a pool of federal lands of sufficient size and composition to offer meaningful choices among reasonable alternatives.

In the course of this gradual erosion of the Statehood Act grant, the State of Alaska has made various major concessions to the United States in response to changing social needs. Indeed, it has voluntarily subordinated its Statehood Act land rights in favor of the interests of other constituencies, as an act of comity and cooperation under circumstances in which Congress might not constitutionally compel it to do so. Some of the more conspicuous events in this seemingly inexorable 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 substantial sacrifices on the State's part. It not only 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 resource-rich lands from that pool; it also included a granting-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.

This subordination of the State's land grant rights in order to settle Native claims had another aspect, Section 17(d)(2) of the Settlement Act. By inclusion of that provision in the Native Claims Settlement Act, Alaska was faced in essence with an extension of the earlier land freeze for another five years with respect to up to 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 only upon the terms set forth in Section 17(d)(2) itself -- that is, provided that the pool of available lands for state selection would be reduced by no more than 80 million acres under Section 17(d)(2), and provided that the 80 million acres would not remain

frozen beyond December 18, 1978 except insofar as they might be included in the federal "national interest lands" legislation contemplated by that section.

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 has been severely depleted by the Native corporations under the Settlement Act and further bled dry by the withdrawals and associated Secretarial actions under Section 17(d)(2)) were drained by this action early in 1974.

Alaska's entitlement under the Statehood Act to select 103,350,000 acres of land from a larger pool of federal lands over a 25-year period has thus been substantially impaired by each of the foregoing actions. In the 18 1/2 years since Statehood, Alaska has enjoyed only 10 years within which to freely select its entitlement. Congress, during its Claim Settlement Act deliberations, rejected the concept of free floating Native selections, specifically to allow Alaska's selection of its statehood entitlement to continue from lands not withdrawn for Native selections. However, Congress did not envision the tremendous over-selection of land by the Native corporations which has frustrated state selections, nor the absence 6 1/2 years after enactment of regulations to implement Section 17(d)(1) of the Act. With only 6 1/2 years left in which Alaska must complete its selections, there is nothing within sight which would lead Alaska to believe that the federal government will remove those obstacles to its land selections by 1984.

Certainly Alaska would not maintain that in the Statehood Act Congress committed the United States to preserve intact the entire pool of federal lands then available for state selection so that the State would have the opportunity to select any of those lands at any time

in the course of its 25-year selection period. Neither could anyone maintain, at the opposite extreme, that the parties to the Alaska Statehood Compact expected that this pool of federal lands would be diminished during the 25-year selection period by other federal actions to the point where the Sate was left with no choice whatsoever as to the lands it would select. Everyone would agree that Congress had in mind some less drastic scenario. It clearly anticipated that the State would enjoy the benefit of its bargain — an uninterrupted 25-year selection period during which time the pool of available federal lands from which state selections were to be made would remain sufficient in size and composition so that it would present a meaningful opportunity for choice by the State.

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 mere 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 RECRUDESENCE 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.

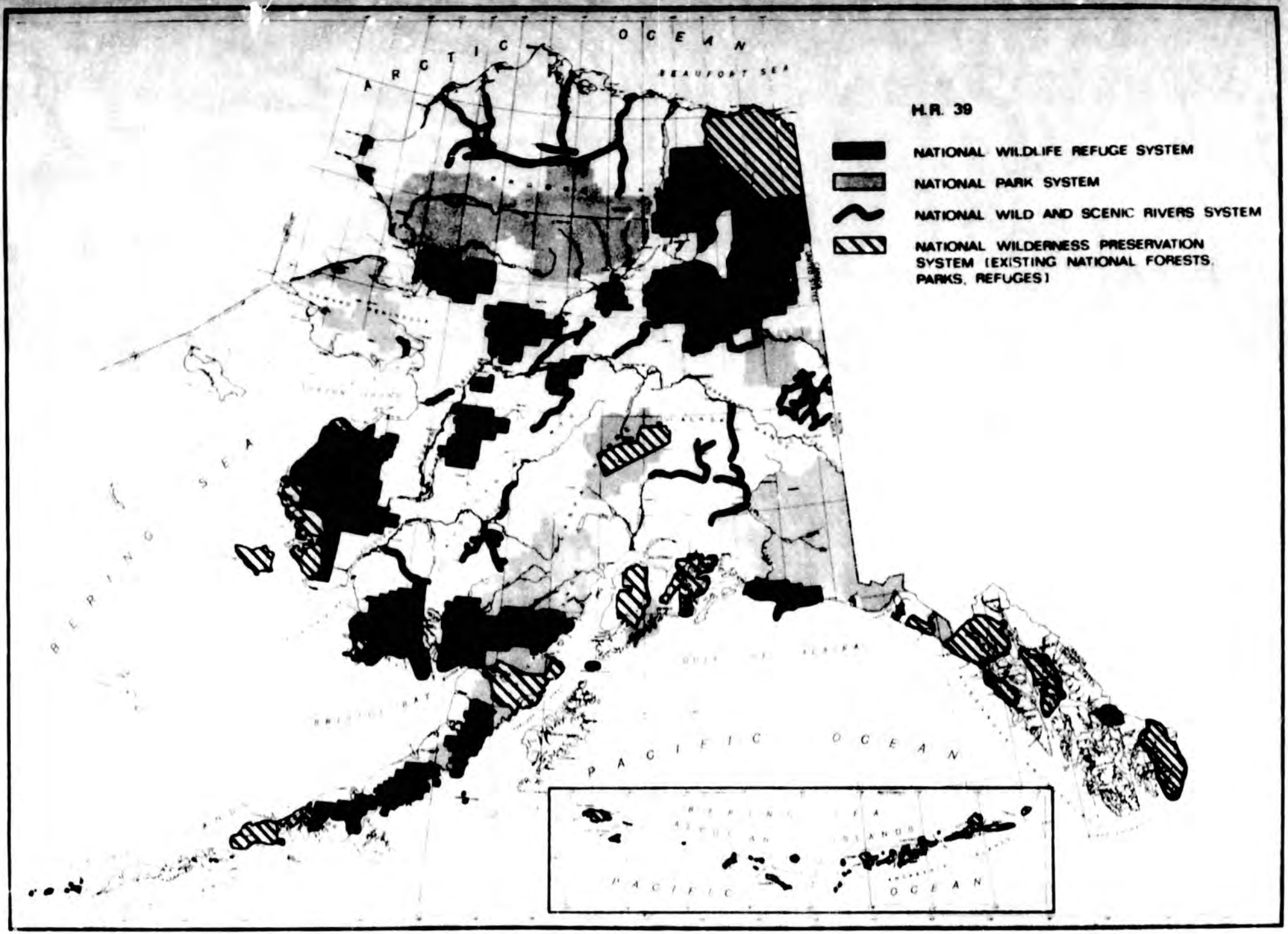
IT MAKES MORE SENSE TO START OVER, TO INVENTORY RESOURCES, EXPLORE COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT, TO GIVE MORE THOUGHT TO THE IMPLICATIONS FOR FEDERALISM, WILFLIFE

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

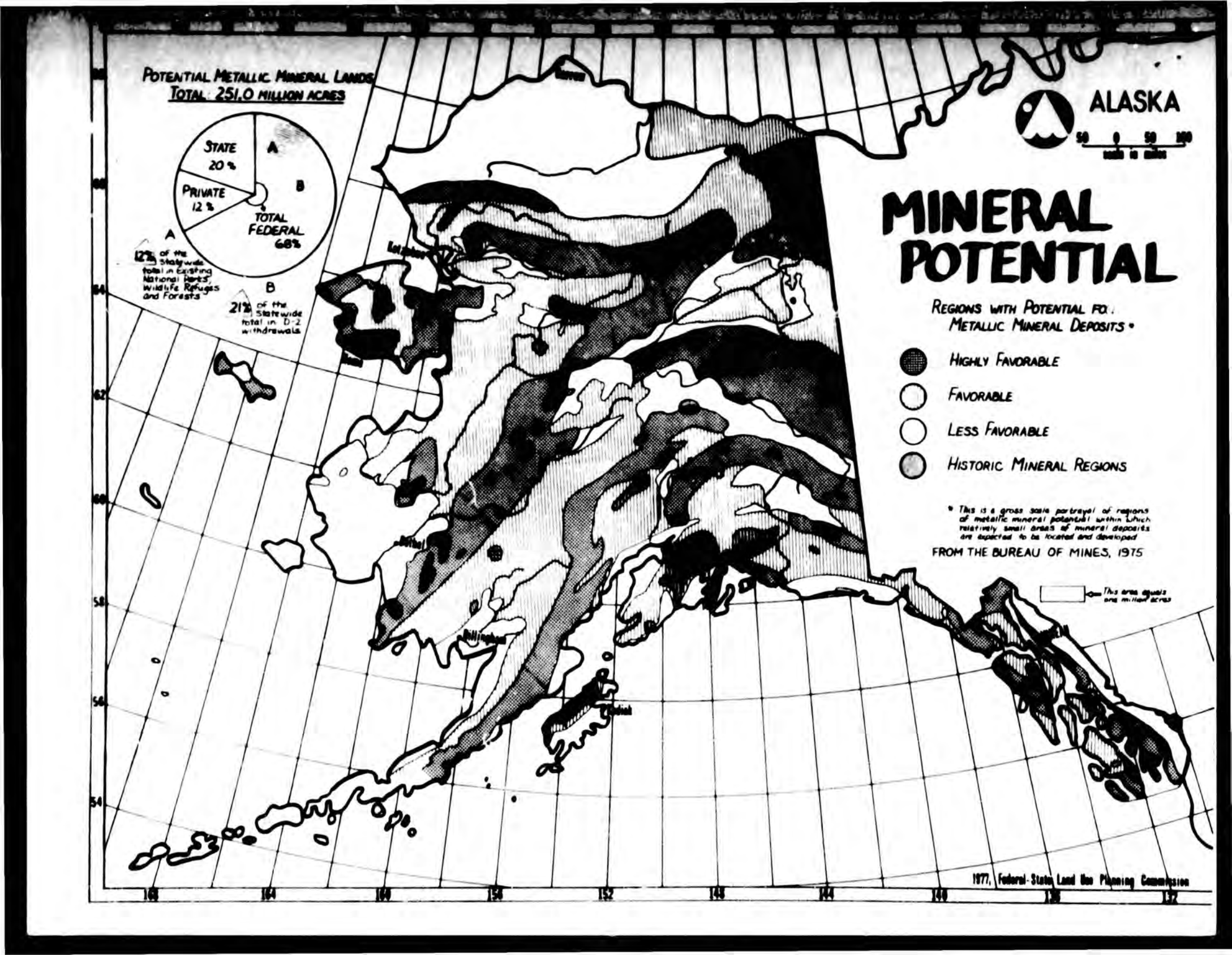
ALASKA WAS ADMITTED TO THE UNION LARGELY BECAUSE CONGRESS HAD FAITH IN THE STABILITY AND PATRIOTISM OF ALASKANS. ALASKANS HAVE DONE NOTHING TO FORFEIT THAT FAITH.

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.


ARCTIC OCEAN
BEAUFORT SEA
H.R. 39
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM
NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM
NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM (EXISTING NATIONAL FORESTS, PARKS, REFUGES)
BERING SEA
PACIFIC OCEAN
PACIFIC OCEAN


OIL & GAS


POTENTIAL METALLIC MINERAL LANDS
TOTAL 251.0 MILLION ACRES
STATE 20%
PRIVATE 12%
TOTAL FEDERAL 68%
A
B
12% of the Statewide total in existing National Parks, Wildlife Refuges and Forests
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 state 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
1977, Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission

# 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