

ALASKA LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE FILES 1902-1907

1868 SRES ALASKA LANDS LEGISLATION BRIEFING 2/2/81

FEDERAL PROJECTS MANDATED UNDER THE ALASKA LANDS BILL  
INVOLVING STATE PARTICIPATION

Project	Page Number	Section Number	Federal Agency Involved	State Agency Involved	Estimated Person/ Months	Budget Allocated to Monitor Federal Functions
<p><u>Future Executive Withdrawals</u> - No future executive branch may withdraw more than 5,000 acres of public lands without a Congressional joint resolution approving such action within 1 year after notice of such withdrawal. No future studies for purposes of establishing a conservation system unit or for related purposes may be conducted without further Congressional action.</p>	657	1326	DOI			
<p><u>Relinquishment of Selections within CSU</u> - The State may relinquish any portion of a valid selection lying partly in a conservation system unit and in lieu thereof select equal acreage of other available lands. The validity of the remainder of any selection outside a CSU boundary shall not be adversely affected.</p>	676	1415	DOI			



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01-26-80

Dear Senator Fahrenkamp,

Enclosed is an information package regarding our petition to the State and to Secretary of Interior Watt regarding a land-swap between the Federal and State governments.

In the recent Lands Bill this area, which contains the Silver King, Liberty, Eagle and Lucranta properties in addition to our holdings, was mandated for a three year study. The language of the Bill does not encourage development, and does allow the Park Service to determine validity of existing claims. 'Validity' studies recently can only be likened to the 'witch trials' of the Middle Ages.

I talked at some length with John Katz and Jim Wicks at the State D2 office on Jun 23rd, and they advised first petitioning Secretary Watt (with back up from Stevens, Muskowsky & Young) to stop the validity determination, and then to get as much endorsement as possible for our request for a land-swap as described in this package.

I would like to have such an endorsement from the Senate Resource committee, and (whenever they are organized), the House. Perhaps you could steer the 2nd copy to the appropriate person at the right time.

Mr Katz told me that time is of the essence in this matter, so if you could call me at the above number should there be any problem, I will try to be available to the committee, if necessary in Juneau,

Sincerely

Dick Swainbank.

APR 8 1981

*Resources*

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT

Implementation Plan and Status Report

March 9, 1981

Report Update #2 3/30/81

Key to Abbreviations

RO USDA, Forest Service  
Regional Office  
Juneau, AK

RO-E&AM Regional Office, Engineering and Aviation Management  
RO-F&AM Regional Office, Fiscal and Accounting Management  
RO-S&PF Regional Office, State and Private Forestry  
RO-OI Regional Office, Office of Information  
RO-PM Regional Office, Personnel Management  
RO-LM&W Regional Office, Lands, Minerals, and Watershed  
Management  
RO-TM Regional Office, Timber Management  
RO-Rn Regional Office, Recreation Management  
RO-PP&B Regional Office, Programing, Planning, and Budget  
RO-WL&F Regional Office, Wildlife and Fisheries Management

WO USDA, Forest Service  
Office of the Chief  
Washington, DC

FS-CHA Forest Supervisor, Chatham Area  
Tongass NF, Sitka, Alaska  
FS-KTN Forest Supervisor, Ketchikan Area  
Tongass NF, Ketchikan Alaska  
FS-STK Forest Supervisor, Stikine Area  
Tongass NF, Petersburg, Alaska  
FS-CHU Forest Supervisor, Chugach NF,  
Anchorage, Alaska

USDI United States Department of Interior  
USDC United States Department of Commerce  
USDI-F&WS USDI, Fish and Wildlife Service  
USDC-NMFS USDC, National Marine Fisheries Service

Report Legend

1. Timing: An asterisk next to a date indicates timing required by the Act.
2. Lead Responsibility: a parenthetical reference in the lead responsibility column indicates the Regional Office Staff Unit with the key coordination role for a section assigned to a Forest for implementation.

ANILCA Implementation Plan and Status Report  
 March 9, 1981

(An asterisk \* next to a date indicates  
 timing required by the Act.)

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
103(a)	<p>Preparation of maps and legal descriptions for each change of land status resulting from enactment of the Act.</p> <p>Included in this task is the mapping of ownership status and a determination of acreage. Mapping and description requirements also apply to locations where the National Forest boundary has changed.</p> <p>Forests will be responsible for producing draft maps showing boundaries created or changed by the legislation and writing legal descriptions.</p> <p>The RO will review and ink the final maps and provide duplication services. The RO will also plot any remaining Forest and political boundaries, calculate acreages, and plot land status.</p> <p>Direction for making needed, minor boundary adjustments to new wilderness areas has been provided to the Forests.</p>	RO-LMW			RO-E&AM, & Rn Forest Supervisors	
			05/01/81	In progress		
			07/01/81	In progress		
501(b)	<p>Special regulations on protection of fish and wildlife and their habitats in connection with multiple use activities in the Copper/Bering/Rude River areas.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined by 4/15/81.</p>	FS-CHU (RO-WL&F)			State, University of Alaska, FSL, RO, PP&B	

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
502	<p>Regulations on removal of nonleasable minerals from lands within the Copper River addition to the Chugach Forest.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined by 4/15/81.</p> <p>Should be coordinated with regulations to be issued under Section 501(b)</p>	FS-CHU (RO-LMW)				
503(f)(2)(a)	<p>Regulations in connection with the exercise of rights to valid mining claims within monuments. Must be coordinated with requirements of Sections 502, 504, &amp; 505.</p> <p>Final Process Work Plan</p>		04/01/81	In progress	State of Alaska, Alaska Land Use Council, RO-WL&F, RO-Rn, Forest Supervisors	
503	<p><u>Misty Fiords and Admiralty National Monuments</u>-- Requires additional validity determinations be made to determine status of claims. Must prepare analysis of U.S. Borax Mine Development concepts. Prepare EIS on Access Road and Bulk Sampling Plan. Issue leases on land for mining and milling.</p> <p>Analysis of mining concepts document (Draft) (Final) Draft EIS Final EIS</p> <p>An interagency IDT has been formed to oversee and direct the completion of the concepts analysis and bulk sampling EIS through a contract consultant. Preliminary issues to be addressed by the EIS have been identified. A public issues scoping meeting will be held on March 18. Final scoping document will be complete by the end of March. Proposals from prospective contractors have been received, and a contract for preparation of the analysis document and bulk sampling EIS should be negotiated and awarded by 3/13/81.</p>	FS-KTM (RO-LM&W)			State of Alaska, USDI-FWS, USDC-NMFS, RO-LM&W & WL&F, RO-PP&B, RO-Environmental Coordinator	
			06/02/81	In progress		
			09/02/81			
			12/02/81	In progress		
			03/17/82			

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
504	<p>Unperfected mining claims in Misty Fiords and Admiralty Island National Monuments--Prepare and issue public notice of requirements. Process and issue permits and leases. Make validity determinations and studies related to leases. Issue exploration permits within 18 months of application.</p>	RO-LM&W			WO, FS-KTN, FS-CHA	
	<p>Public notice of requirements (See Appendix 2)</p>		03/01/81*	Complete		
505(a)	<p>Fisheries on National Forest Lands in Alaska-- Analyze the extent to which existing law and regulation provide adequate protection for fisheries habitat from degradation as a result of mining activities. Issue additional regulations as appropriate</p>	RO-WL&F			<p>State of Alaska, USDI-FWS, USDC-NMFS, RO-LM&amp;W, Forest Supervisors, Alaska Miners Assoc., Fisheries Groups, Alaska Land Use Council</p>	
	<p>Process: Interagency Task Force Final Process Work Plan Including Sec. 505(b)</p>		04/01/81			
	<p>Draft regulations</p>		06/01/81	In progress		
	<p>Must be coordinated with requirements of Sections 502, 503, 505(b)</p>					
505(b)	<p>Insure that mining operating plans provide an adequate level of protection for fisheries and other resources.</p>	RO-LM&W			<p>State, USDI-F&amp;WS, USDC-NMFS, RO-WL&amp;F &amp; PP&amp;B, Forest Supervisors, Alaska Miners Assoc., Fisheries Groups, Alaska Land Use Council.</p>	
	<p>Interim direction to Forests</p>		03/20/81	In progress		
	<p>Must be coordinated with requirements of Sections 502, 503.</p>					
	<p>Process: Interagency Task Force</p>					

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
506(a) (3)(E)	Cooperative Management with Kootznoowoo, Inc., of Mitchell, Kanalku, and Favorite Bays, and their immediate environs.  Process and timing to be determined by 4/15/81.	FS-CHA (RO-PP&B)			Kootznoowoo, Inc., RO-PP&B RO-Rn	
506(a)(5)	Provides that Kootznoowoo, Inc. may select 21,440 acres from VCU's 677, 678, 680, 681, 682, and that portion of VCU 679 outside the area of the Landcaster Cove-Kitkum Bay Timber Sale.  Process: Identify needed easements and coordinate with Kootznoowoo, Inc. to insure that a manageable land ownership pattern results.	RO-LMW	12/2/81	In progress	FS-KTN FS-CHA	
507	<u>Cooperative fisheries planning</u> --Implement a cooperative planning process for the enhancement of fisheries resources through fish hatchery and aquaculture facilities and activities in the Tongass National Forest.  Report to Congress required with each revision of Forest plan. First report will be developed as an appendix to existing plan.  Process: Restructuring of Aquaculture Regional Planning Team to better reflect objectives of Section 507(a). Contracts with Aquaculture Associations for planning and inventory work.	RO-L&F			State, USDI-F&WS, USDC-NMFS, Native corporations, aquaculture associations, fisheries groups, RO-PP&B & Rn, Forest Supervisors, Alaska Land Use Council.	
				To be determined	In progress	

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
604(a)	Forest Service to study the Situk River in accordance with the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended. Report to Congress required.	FS-CHA (RO-PP&B)	09/30/84*		State of Alaska, RO-PP&B, RO-WL&F, RO-Rn, Alaska Land Use Council.	
	Process to be determined.		06/30/81			
704	<u>Designation of Wilderness Study Areas within National Forest System--Prepare a wilderness study of the Nellie Juan-College Fiord study area.</u>	FS-CHU (RO-PP&B)	12/02/83*		State of Alaska, RO-PP&B, RO-WL&F, RO-Rn, RO-LM&W Alaska Land Use Council	
	Process to be determined.		04/15/81			
705(a)	Funding to maintain Tongass timber supply.	RO-PP&B		In progress	WO-PP&B & Deputy Chief, NFS; Forest Supervisors; RO-Staff	
	F.Y. 1981 and 1982 budgets hve been revised and are being reviewed by USDA and OMB. 705(a) provisions have been incorporated into F.Y. 1983 program budget process.					
	Prepare appropriation language and structure	RO-F&AM	05/01/81	In progress	WO-PP&B & F&AM	

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
705(b) (1)&(2)	<p>Establish a special program of insured or guaranteed loans to purchasers of National Forest materials in Alaska to assist such purchasers in the acquisition of equipment and the implementation of new technologies which lead to the utilization of wood products which might otherwise not be utilized.</p>	RO-TM	7/15/81 4/15/81		RO-F&AM, WO-F&AM, WO-TM, Forest Supervisors	
	<p>Draft regulations. Process and timing to be determined.</p>					
705(c)	<p>Prepare a study of opportunities (consistent with laws and regulations applicable to the management of the National Forests) to increase timber yields on National Forest lands in Alaska.</p>	RO-TM	12/02/83*		RO-PP&B, Forest Supvrs RO-Staff, PNW-Exp. Sta. Alaska Land Use Council.	
	<p>Final process to be determined. Must be coordinated with requirements of Sections 706(a), 706(b) &amp; (c). Preliminary plans are being developed with the PNW experiment station and may include contracts with universities or others for portions of the project. Final decisions on process and timing dependent on Congressional action on funding request.</p>					
	<p>Draft Study Plan</p>		05/01/81			
706(a)	<p>Monitor and report to Congress information on timber supply and demand in Southeastern Alaska.</p>	RO-PP&B	12/02/81*	In progress	RO-TM, PNW-Exp.Sta., Forest Supervisors	
	<p>Must be coordinated with requirements of Sections 705(c) and 706 (b)&amp;(c). Process: contract(s) are being developed in cooperation with the PNW Experiment Station for development of a supply/demand model and input/output model for use in meeting the requirements of this and other sections of the Act.</p>					

Section	Description and Process	Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
706(b)& (c)	<p>Review and report to Congress on the status of the Tongass National Forest. Report shall include:</p> <p>(1) The timber harvest levels since enactment of the Act; (2) The impact of wilderness designation on the timber, fishing, and tourism industry in Southeast Alaska; (3) Measures instituted to protect fish and wildlife; and (4) The status of the Small Business Set Aside program in the Tongass National Forest.</p> <p>Process to be determined. Must be coordinated with requirements of Sections 705(c) and 706(a) as well as Forest and Regional planning process. Draft Study Plan</p>	RO-PP&B	12/02/85* & biannually thereafter		State, Alaska Land Use Council, Native corporations, timber industry, SEACC, RO-Staff, Forest Supervisors	
			05/01/81	In progress		
707	<p>Administer lands designated as wilderness by the Act in accordance with applicable provisions of the Wilderness Act.</p> <p>Direction - Draft Manual Supplement Execution</p> <p>Direction is being developed in the form of supplements to the Forest Service Manual System and is being coordinated with the current national review of wilderness management policies.</p>	RO-Rn Forest Supervisors	03/31/81	In progress	RO-PP&B, Forest Supervisors, WO-Rn	

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
800	<p><u>Subsistence and Land Use Decisions</u>--Evaluate the effects of National Forest management of subsistence uses and alternatives to minimize adverse impacts. Provide Congress with periodic reports. Direction to Forest Supervisors. Include an evaluation of impact of management decisions on subsistence.</p> <p>Final plans to be completed in coordination with USDI and State establishment of subsistence advisory councils.</p> <p>Interim direction needed for incorporating Section 810 requirements into EAR/EIS process Report to USDI</p>	RO-WL&F	05/1/81 09/2/84	In progress	State of Alaska, USDI-F&WS, RO-PP&B	
906(k) (2)	Establishment of an escrow account into which 90 percent of receipts from lands selected by the State under Section 6 Entitlements of the Statehood Act will be held until conveyance.	RO-F&AM	02/01/81	Complete	RO-LM&W, Forest Supvrs, WO-F&AM	
907	<p><u>Alaska Land Bank</u>--Enhance the quantity and quality of Alaska's renewable resources and facilitate the coordinated management and protection of Federal, State, Native, and other private lands through participation in the Alaska Land Bank Program.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined.</p>	RO-S&PF	04/1/81		State of Alaska, Land Use Council, Native corps, USDI, Forest Supervisors, RO-PP&B, RO-LM&W	

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
1008	<p>USDI to conduct study of oil and gas potential. Report to Congress required.</p> <p>USDI has lead responsibility under the Act. Forest Service to cooperate and facilitate process on National Forest lands.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined.</p>	RO-LM&W	10/1/81*		USDI, Forest Supervisors	
1010	<p>Alaska Mineral Resource Assessments--Cooperate with USDI in assessing the mineral potential on lands administered by the Forest Service. USDI to prepare and issue regulations to insure that mineral explorations are carried out in an environmentally safe manner.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined. RO-LM&amp;W to initiate contact by letter w/USDI</p>	RO-LM&W	04/15/81		USDI, Forest Supervisors	
1104(b) (1)	<p>Cooperate with the Secretary of Transportation in publishing a form to be used for applying for the approval of transportation or utility systems.</p> <p>WO taking lead with Department of Transportation and other Federal agencies. R-10 has reviewed a draft of standardized process.</p>	RO-LM&W	05/02/81*	In progress	WO-Lands	
1113	<p>Stikine River Region--Study the effect of the Act on the ability of the government of Canada to obtain access in the Stikine River Region of Southeastern Alaska. Report to Congress.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined.</p>	RO-LM&W	12/02/85*		RO-LM&W, WO-Lands, State, U.S. State Department, RO-PP&B, FS-STK	
			04/15/81			

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
1201	<p><u>Alaska Land Use Council</u>--Participate in the establishment and operation of the Alaska Land Use Council.</p> <p>The State co-chairman has been designated. The Federal co-chairman has not. The Alaska Land Managers Task Force has been reconstituted to facilitate establishment of the Council and to fill an interim role in matters relating to the Council.</p>	RF		In progress		
1202	<p><u>Federal Coordination Committee</u>--Participate in the establishment of and operation of a Federal Coordination Committee.</p> <p>Alaska Land Managers Task Force to fill role until establishment of Land Use Council and designation of Federal co-chairman. Federal co-chairman of Land Use Council will serve as chairman of Federal Coordination Committee.</p>	RF				
1303(b)	<p>Administer provisions of the Act relating to construction, use, and occupancy of cabins and other structures on National Forest land.</p> <p>Recreation staff is preparing a draft manual supplement to FSM 2320. LM&amp;W and Rn Staff coordinating interim occupancy administration until finalization of supplement.</p> <p>Issue final supplement</p>	RO-LM&W		In progress	RO-Rn, Forest Supervisors	
1305	<p><u>Cooperative Information/Education Centers</u>-- Investigate and plan for development of a Cooperative Information/Education Center in either Juneau, Ketchikan, or Sitka, Alaska.</p> <p>Process and timing to be determined.</p>	RO-Rn			RO-OI, Forest Supervisors Alaska Land Use Council, State of Alaska, Local Govts.	

06/1/81

04/15/81

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$
1308(a)	<u>Local Hire</u> --Implement provisions of the Local Hire	RO-PM		In progress	USDI, OPM, Alaska Land Use Council	
&(b)	Program. Report to Congress on actions taken and additional legislation needed.  Process: An interagency task force consisting of representatives of USDI agencies, the Forest Service, and the Office of Personnel Management has held a series of meetings and developed a set of policies and procedures for implementing this section of the Act. Department and OPM-Washington approval required prior to implementation.					
1315(b)	Develop regulations for construction within designated wilderness areas of permanent improvements and facilities such as fishways, fish weirs, fish ladders, fish hatcheries, spawning channels, stream clearance, egg planting, and other accepted means of maintaining, enhancing, and rehabilitating fisheries resources.  Must be coordinated with requirements of Sec. 507, 1303(b), 1316  Process and timing to be determined.	RO-WL&F			RO-Rn, Forest Supervisors, State, fisheries groups	
1315(e)	Modify existing timber sale contracts applying to lands designated by the Act as wilderness by substituting, to the extent practicable, timber on other lands approximately equal in volume, species, grade, and accessibility.  Process: Project as part of new 5-year operating plans and/or life-of-sale plans.	FS-KTN FS-CHA (RO-TM)			RO-TM, RO-E&AM, FS-STK	

AL&P  
LPK

Section	Description and Process	Lead Responsibility	Timing*	Status	Coordination	\$	
1316	Develop and issue reasonable regulations for the establishment and use in wilderness areas of temporary campsites, tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to the taking of fish and wildlife where permitted by law or regulation.  Must be coordinated w/requirements of Secs. 1303(b), 507.  Process and timing to be determined.	RO-Rn				RO-LM&W, RO-WL&F, Forest Supervisors	
			04/15/84				
1318	Provide advice, assistance, and technical expertise to Native corporations or Native groups in the preservation, display, and interpretation of cultural resources.	RO-Rn		On request		RO-S&PF, Forest Supvrs, Native corporations	
1411	Determine the amount of receipts deriving from activities on lands after withdrawal for Native selection and prior to conveyance. Such receipts are payable to the new landowner upon final conveyance of title to the land.	RO-F&AM	09/30/82	In progress		Forest Supervisors	
1428 1429 1430	Participate with the Alaska Land Use Council, Secretary of Interior, and the Chugach Natives, Inc., in a study to determine lands to be made available for conveyance to the Chugach Natives, Inc. Report to Congress.  Process: A study group has been formed and a tentative study plan agreed to (see Appendix 6). In addition, a contract is being negotiated with the University of Alaska for assistance in development and analysis of alternatives.	RF	12/02/81*	In progress		Forest Supvrs, USDI, Chugach Natives, Inc., State of Alaska, Land Use Council	

# Alaska State Legislature

BETTYE FAHRENKAMP, CHAIRMAN  
VIC FISCHER, VICE-CHAIRMAN  
GRAD BRADLEY  
DICK ELIASON  
DON GILMAN  
BOB MULCAHY  
ARLISS STURGULEWSKI



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## Senate

### Committee on Resources

February 2, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Senate Finance Chambers  
5th Floor - Capitol

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#### MEMBERS PRESENT

SENATOR FAHRENKAMP  
SENATOR FISCHER  
SENATOR STURGULEWSKI  
SENATOR MULCAHY  
SENATOR GILMAN  
SENATOR ELIASON

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The Committee was briefed on the Alaska Lands Legislation by John Katz, Special Counsel to the Governor, Tom Meachan, Attorney General's Office, Jim Wickes, Department of Natural Resources.

John Katz outlined the outcome of the seven consensus points:

- #1. Revocation of the Executive Order withdrawing lands. The Executive withdrawals have been replaced by legislative boundaries.
- #2. The no more clause. Any Executive withdrawals over 5,000 acres Congress must approve within one year.
- #3. The conveyance of State and native lands. The Bill conveyed most of the State lands. The State received tentative conveyance of 98 million acres. The 98 million acres will be conveyed to the State when the BLM has completed its review process at which time the State will receive clear title to these lands. Most of the native allotments were conveyed.
- #4. The provision for transportation corridors across State and native lands. This is subject to reasonable regulations.
- #5. The provision for State management of fish and wildlife. The Act contains a provision that specifically reaffirms that the State has primary responsibility for the management of fish and wildlife.
- #6. The provision to protect a number of the traditional Alaskan lifestyle uses. Alaskans will be allowed to continue certain uses on federal lands as they have in the past. These uses include hunting, trapping, campsites, protection of inholdings, cabins and activities such as fish hatcheries

February 2, 1981

that would not normally be permitted in wilderness areas.

#7. The provision to exclude high-value commodity resources from conservation units. High-value commodity resources which are affected by the Act include: (a) oil and gas, (b) hardrock minerals, and (c) timber products.

(a) The Act contains an oil and gas study provision for the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge. Also, the Secretary is directed to establish a program to pursue oil and gas leasing on non-North Slope federal lands outside conservation system units.

(b) Six of nine major mineral discoveries are excluded from restrictive land designations.

(c) The Forest Service is directed to offer 450 million board feet of timber for harvest, which will be made possible by authorizing special funds for intensive timber management and not subject to annual appropriations.

He mentioned some possible amendments to the statutes:

1. Convert park areas to park preserves to help the urban sports hunter; and, 2. identify strategic and critical minerals and have them placed into less restrictive land classifications.

On the issue of subsistence, he stated that in his judgement no State legislation is immediately needed. The statute contains the following provisions: 1. a definition of subsistence which is not too different from the State's definition; 2. a preference for subsistence use over consumptive use when a resource is threatened; and, 3. meaningful local and regional input. The law requires six regional councils and the State presently has five. The State is in compliance except for the need for one more council which can be established by the Governor through an Executive order.



# Alaska State Legislature

## Senate

JUNEAU, ALASKA

### RESOURCES COMMITTEE

January 16, 1981  
1:30 p.m.

Beltz Room  
Capitol 211

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#### MEMBERS PRESENT

SENATOR FAHRENKAMP  
SENATOR ELIASON  
SENATOR FISCHER  
SENATOR GILMAN  
SENATOR MULCAHY  
SENATOR STURGULEWSKI

#### MEMBERS ABSENT

SENATOR BRADLEY

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Alan Epps, University of Alaska, Agriculture and Land Use Planning Coordinator, briefed the Committee on the inter-relationship between state/native/federal lands as the result of the most recently passed federal lands legislation and how these land ownership patterns inter-relate to one another and the resources within these lands.

Alaska Lands Legislation: He displayed a map depicting the results of this legislation. The Brooks Range is in federal ownership in the form of parks and preserves with wildlife refuges on the east and west sides. There are large wildlife areas scattered throughout the interior valleys and the Yukon and Delta regions.

Mr. Epps displayed an overlay of State land selections. The state received all pre-1978 selections with minor exceptions which the State has agreed to. The selections that fall within federal conservation system boundaries will not be conveyed to the state. The state did receive the majority of the lands it selected. The state will not have to deal with the Secretary of Interior for transfer of title because the lands were transferred by Congress. He felt that this fact will be significant when we start to look at the resource values on the lands and the decisions that need to be made in allocating these resource values.

Mr. Epps displayed an overlay of native land selections. When the state and native selections are combined the land areas can be easily studied and researched. The native selections have a significant amount of land that has development capabilities.

Decisions need to be made as to how to allocate the resources. At this point one of the things DNR has begun is regional

planning and they have targeted areas where additional information is needed before management decisions can be made. In the area of agriculture and soils analysis they have found areas that indicate a potential for agriculture. These are around Dillingham, below Galena on the Yukon River and west of Nenana. The key is exploratory soil surveys. These soil surveys are conducted by the Soil Conservation Service which is under the U. S. Department of Agriculture. These are cooperative Federal/State studies with a portion of the funding coming from the State.

The Land Use and Planning Commission had formulated some broad and general regional data. For instance it is known that across the face of the Brooks Range there is a mineral belt. Presently what is needed is to identify given drainages with mineral potential so that the State can make good management alternative decisions.

Mr. Epps indicated that one of the problems that will have to be dealt with in the future is that the only north/south access through the Brooks Range is via the Haul Road.

The Alaska Lands Legislation created a Federal/State Land Council similar to the Land Use and Planning Commission. The Council will have more of a coordinating role than the Commission. This Council is a key element as we begin to develop policies and approaches to resource development.

Two years ago, the State and Federal Governments started a group that meets monthly to deal in part with the following:

1. Studying fire management and methods to deal with it on an ecosystem basis.
2. Standardize how data is collected and recorded to be used by agency and the public.
3. Attempting to simplify the permit system, so that instead of having to deal with fifteen different agencies, a person can obtain a necessary permit from one agency.

Alaska has a great deal of land suitable for agriculture. The only countries exporting agriculture products are the United States and Australia. With Alaska halfway to the Orient, the State is in an advantageous geographic position in relation to the world markets. Mr. Epps pointed out that Iowa has 16 million acres in agriculture production while Alaska has the potential of putting 20 million acres into production.

we have debts, but we are in the

that the corporation has lost \$12 million

## Inventory of state resources urged

JUNEAU (AP)—Alaska is about to become the landlord of an area the size of California. But the man who is helping coordinate development of Alaska lands says the number of people overseeing the two masses don't compare.

Unlike land allocations to Natives and the state and federal governments, the state's resources are not neatly parceled, Alan Epps told the Senate Resources Committee Friday.

Detailed, statewide resource inventories are needed to chart development, he said.

From there, cooperative effort will be required because often three owners have claim to one resource.

The Department of Natural Resources plans to ask lawmakers to fund a five-year, statewide resource inventory. Gov. Jay Hammond's proposed capital budget includes \$17 million for inventories during the next year.

Epps, an expert on Alaska agriculture, told lawmakers that at least a half-million acres of land could be in farms by 1990. That includes areas north of Dillingham, at Nenana and McGrath.

But Epps warned lawmakers that the state will not be able to produce enough to meet its needs. No state can, he said, not even California.

Instead, certain products—meat, dairy and small grains—should be developed for export, Epps said. Reindeer could be an important export, and Alaska is well-suited to raising hogs and chicken indoors. Wheat, barley, oats and grasses would also thrive here, he said.

Most of the state's richest lands are

untouched now, so any agricultural development will cost the public large sums of "up-front money," Epps said.

"In Alaska we have to develop an infrastructure. It's more of a third-world kind of development here than in the rest of the world," he said.

For the same reasons, most agricultural uses will likely be on a large scale at first, such as at Delta and Point McKenzie, he said.

Putting land into agriculture doesn't mean the state has to sacrifice mining, recreation, wildlife, timber or oil development, Epps said.

If the necessary studies are done, multiple uses can be meshed, he said. "If you talk about any use generally, there is a conflict," but if careful, specific plans are made, land can be used effectively for several purposes, he said.

## Official list of land winners available

An official list of winners of the Dec. 29 state land disposal is now available at the Fairbanks Division of Forest, Land and Water Management office.

Earlier the state had released an unofficial list of only the names of winners in areas where more applicants filed than there were parcels available. The Daily News-Miner published that list Jan. 2.

The current list confirms the remote parcel rights for people who filed in areas where the number of applicants was so low that no drawings were necessary.

## PUBLIC INFORMATION OFFICER CONTACT LIST

## ALASKA LANDS

STATEFEDERAL

Governor's D-2 Information Office  
1016 W. 6th. Ave., Suite 435  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
277-2415  
Function: Referral, distribution  
of D-2 information materials  
Contact: Ed Bennett

Department of Natural Resources  
323 E. 4th Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
277-9-5577  
Function: Management of State lands  
Contacts: Beverly Bridger  
Carol Larsen

Department of Fish & Game  
Support Building  
Juneau, AK 99801  
465-4113  
Function: Management of Fish & Game,  
including all regulations and subsistence  
Contact: Dolores Moulton

Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection  
P.O. Box 6188 Annex  
Anchorage, AK 99502  
269-5659  
Function: Enforcement of all Fish &  
Game regulations, including subsistence  
Contact: S/Sgt. Bob Brown

Department of Transportation and Public  
Facilities  
Pouch Z  
Juneau, AK 99811  
465-3916  
Function: Construct & Maintain highways  
and state buildings; access determinations  
Contact: Ginger Johnson

Department of Community & Regional Affairs  
225 Cordova, Building B  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
264-2255  
Function: provide various services to  
all towns and villages; maintain contacts  
in all communities.  
Contact: Larry Kimball

Office of the Secretary, Department of the Interior  
P.O. Box 120  
Anchorage, AK 99510  
271-5011  
Function: Implement Interior Dept. policies;  
co-ordination with and referral to Federal agencies  
Contact: Ron Mcoy

Bureau of Land Management  
Alaska State Office  
701 C. St., Box 13  
Anchorage, AK 99513  
271-5555  
Function: Mining claims, oil & gas leasing,  
land surveying and conveyances  
Contact: Carl Gidlund

National Park Service  
540 W. 5th. Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
271-4196  
Function: Manage National Parks, Monuments, and  
Preserves  
Contact: Joan Gidlund

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
1011 E. Tudor Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
276-3800  
Function: Manage Wildlife Refuges, including  
subsistence and fish & game matters with State  
Contact: George Sura

Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service  
1011 E. Tudor Rd., Suite 297  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
277-1666  
Function: Implement Wild & Scenic Rivers Act,  
including recreational info about Alaskan Rivers,  
plus provide cultural assistance  
Contact: JoAnne Dunec

U.S. Forest Service  
Regional Office  
P.O. Box 1628  
Juneau, AK 99802  
586-7282  
Function: Manage Tongass and Chugach National  
Forests; conduct forestry research; assist  
State & private forestry efforts.  
Contact: Konrad Reinke



JAN 26 1981

1316 W. SIXTH AVENUE, SUITE 435  
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99501  
(907) 277-2415

STATE OF ALASKA  
OFFICE OF THE GOVERNOR  
D-2 INFORMATION OFFICE  
ANCHORAGE

Jan. 23, 1981

Dear Legislator,

Enclosed is a complete set of the materials this office is currently distributing to the public. They include: the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, an E-size map of the new D-2 areas, a summary of the Act, and a directory to the various State and Federal agencies affected by the Act.

If you or your staff needs any further information or assistance, please call or write.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Edward W. Bennett".

Edward W. Bennett  
Communications Specialist

ALASKA LANDS INFORMATION DIRECTORY

- I. GENERAL INFORMATION: This includes copies of the Alaska Lands Act, summaries of the Act, and maps. General questions can be answered at these locations, and you can be referred to the appropriate agency.

Governor's D-2 Information Office  
1016 W. 6th. Ave., Suite 435  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
277-2415

Federal Information Center  
701 C. St. (Federal Building)  
Box 33  
Anchorage, AK 99513  
271-3650

By March 1, 1981, copies of the Act and maps should be available at the Governor's Offices in Juneau, Fairbanks, Nome, and Kotzebue; at the offices of Sen. Stevens and Rep. Young; and at the Legislative Information Offices in Anchorage, Juneau, Barrow, Bethel, Dillingham, Fairbanks, Soldotna, Ketchikan, Kodiak, Kotzebue, Wasilla, Nome, Sitka, and Delta. In addition maps and bills will be available for inspection at local, state, high school, and University libraries; at all Mayors' offices; and at the headquarters of all Village Councils, Village Corporations, and Regional Corporations.

II. QUESTIONS RELATING TO ACTIVITIES WITHIN SPECIFIC AREAS If you are interested in permits, access, recreation, or any specific information about a given area, whether it be State land, a National Park, a National Forest, a Wildlife Refuge, etc, you should go directly to the appropriate agency.

A. STATE LANDS. These are all administered by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Information on State Land Sales is also available from this agency.

Southcentral Alaska  
941 E. Dowling Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99502  
349-4524

Southeastern Alaska  
230 S. Franklin  
Juneau, AK 99801  
465-3400

Northcentral Alaska  
4420 Airport Way  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
479-2243

B. FEDERAL LANDS. Different agencies manage different units. Many of the Parks and Refuges created by the Alaska Lands Act are so new that they don't have offices, so your best bet will be to contact the nearest large office, as indicated below.

1. National Park Service -- manages all National Parks, Preserves, and Park Monuments.

Main Office: 540 W. 5th. Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99501  
271-4196

2. U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service -- manages all Wildlife Refuges, and has certain responsibilities for subsistence, in co-operation with the State.

Main Office: 1011 E. Tudor Rd.  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
276-3800

Northern District: Federal Building & Courthouse  
Fairbanks, AK 99701  
452-1951

3. Bureau of Land Management -- manages unclassified Federal Lands, the Steese Highway National Conservation Area, and the White Mountains National Recreation Area. In addition, the BLM is responsible for mining claims and oil & gas leasing on all Federal lands. The BLM is also in charge of surveying lands and conveying them to the State and Native Corporations.

General Information  
Anchorage District Office  
4700 E. 72nd. Ave.  
Anchorage, AK 99507  
344-9661

Mining Claims:  
Public Room  
Lobby, Federal Building  
701 C. St., Box 13  
Anchorage, AK 99513  
271-5960

Both functions, Northern Alaska  
Fairbanks District Office  
N. Post of Fort Wainwright  
P.O. Box 1150  
Fairbanks, AK 99707  
356-2025

4. Heritage Conservation & Recreation Service -- This agency can provide a guide to the recreational use of Alaska's Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers. For questions regarding uses on a specific river, contact the agency managing the area through which the river flows. The HCRS is also involved with cultural activities such as preserving valuable historic places.

1011 E. Tudor Rd., Suite 257  
Anchorage, AK 99503  
277-1666

5. U.S. Forest Service: manages Alaska's National Forests and Forest Monuments, conducts forestry research, and assists State and private forestry efforts. Alaska has two National Forests: the Tongass (Southeastern Alaska), and the Chugach (Anchorage-Hope-Seward-Valdez-Cordova). Questions about both Forests can be answered at the Juneau Regional Office, or you can contact the nearest Forest Supervisor's Office:

Regional Office P.O. Box 1628 Juneau, AK 99802 586-7282	Chatham Area Office Tongass National Forest P.O. Box 1980 Sitka, AK 99835 747-6671	Stikine Area Office Tongass National Forest P.O. Box 309 Petersburg, AK 99833 772-3841	Ketchikan Area Office Tongass National Forest Federal Building Ketchikan, AK 99901 225-3101
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Chugach National Forest  
2221 E. Northern Lights  
Anchorage, AK 99504  
279-5541

III. MINING CLAIMS AND OIL & GAS LEASING: If on State land, contact the Department of Natural Resources; If on Federal land, contact both the Bureau of Land Management and the managing agency.

IV. HUNTING, FISHING, AND TRAPPING, WHETHER SUBSISTENCE, SPORT, OR COMMERCIAL: The State Department of Fish and Game manages these matters, and the Fish & Wildlife Protection Division enforces the laws. However, if you are contemplating any of these activities within the boundaries of a Federal unit, you must also contact the agency that manages the area for their special rules and regulations - for instance, all National Parks are closed to sport hunting.

Copies of sport hunting & fishing regulations are available wherever you can buy a license (including most sporting goods stores), at the numerous Fish & Game Dept. offices statewide, at all Fish & Wildlife Protection offices, and from the Alaska State Troopers. If you have a more complicated question, contact the nearest regional office of Fish & Game:

333 Raspberry Rd. Anchorage, AK 99502 344-0541	1300 College Road Fairbanks, AK 99701 452-1531	230 S. Franklin St. Juneau, AK 99801 465-4293
--	--	---

For detailed questions regarding such things as future planning and subsistence policy, you should contact the Chief of Public Information for the appropriate agency:

Department of Fish & Game Support Building Juneau, AK 99801 465-4113	Division of Fish & Wildlife Protection P. O. Box 6188 Annex Anchorage, AK 99502 269-5659
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V. ACCESS: If across Federal lands, contact the agency managing the area. On State Lands, contact the Department of Natural Resources for remote areas; if the State highway system is involved, contact the nearest Director of Maintenance & Operations of the Department of Transportation:

Pouch 6900 Anchorage, AK 99502 266-1450	P.O. Box 507 Valdez, AK 99686 835-4322	2301 Peger Rd. Fairbanks, AK 99701 452-1911	Box 3-1000 Juneau, AK 99811 789-0841	P.O. Box 220 Nome, AK 99762 443-5266
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## Alaska Lands Act

This summary compares the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (Alaska Lands Act) with the laws and regulations that applied to the National Monuments proclaimed by President Carter and the executive withdrawals made by Secretary Andrus. The points of comparison are the State Legislature's so-called seven consensus points respecting Alaska lands legislation. While the rating system used in this comparison is somewhat arbitrary, it does reasonably reflect the relative differences between the two available options--legislation or the continuation and possible expansion of monuments and other executive withdrawals.

### I. State Lands--Alaska Lands Act, 10; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 3.

- The Act contains a much-needed state land conveyance title which assures transfer of most of the State's land entitlement and streamlines federal rules for future state selection. These changes would not have been possible without Congressional action.

- The Monuments/Executive Withdrawals created inholdings of about 7 million acres of existing state lands and valid selections; the units established by the Alaska Lands Act were drawn to exclude almost all of these state lands and valid selections.

• The Act resolves in the State's favor debate over the disposition of <sup>7 million acres</sup> of land, including priority selections in the Yukon Flats, Chulitna, Ambler, and Il/iamna areas; the Monuments/Executive Withdrawals prevented the State from receiving these lands.

II. Transportation and Access--Alaska Lands Act, §; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 3.

• The Alaska Lands Act streamlines procedures for obtaining major rights-of-way across federal land. The Act's transportation title establishes criteria and time periods for federal decisions on rights-of-way applications and provides for Presidential and expedited judicial review of denied applications. Although convoluted in some respects, the title is a significant improvement over previous law.

• The Act guarantees inholders access across units, subject to reasonable regulation. Federal decision criteria include economic feasibility and physical obstacles to access. While existing law theoretically provides for inholder access, the actions of government agencies create problems in its implementation.

• Traditional means of access and travel, such as snowmachines, motorboats, and airplanes, into and across units are provided for by the Act, subject to reasonable regulation. No statutory guarantee for such use existed prior to the Act.

III. High Commodity Resources--Alaska Lands Act, 6; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 2.

• Oil and gas. The Act requires seismic exploration of the coastal plain of the Arctic National Wildlife Range; this area was previously closed by administrative action to such activity. Numerous other provisions of the Act encourage active oil and gas exploration and development of other federal uplands. (Note: NPRA will be opened to private leasing within 20 months under a provision of the Interior Department's appropriations bill.)

• Hardrock minerals. Like the Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, large areas of prospective hardrock mineral lands are withdrawn by the Act. However, the Act provides for the development of eight major mineral discoveries--including Quartz Hill--and provides special access to the Ambler mining area. Additionally, other important mineralized areas are either granted to the State or designated as multiple use areas by the Act. These changes help to mitigate the adverse impacts of the Act upon hardrock mineral development.

• Timber. The Monuments/Executive Withdrawals in Tongass National Forest could have greatly reduced timber harvest levels and created a significant unemployment problem. The Act offsets the loss of harvestable timber (that included in wilderness designations) with a guaranteed appropriation of funds for intensive forest management and increased timber production.

- The Act exempts federal land outside conservation units from future wilderness studies under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act and exempts Alaskan national forest lands from further wilderness studies under RARE II.

IV. Wildlife Management--Alaska Lands Act, 7; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 3.

- The Act reaffirms the traditional state-federal relationship regarding wildlife management.

- The Act provides for a subsistence preference, based upon existing state law, when harvest limitations are required. After exhausting available administrative remedies, an aggrieved party may request judicial review of particular state regulations. Judicial action is limited to the specific regulation involved. Under the proposed Monument regulations, the Secretary could, after reaching certain findings, involve himself in the daily management of fish and game resources.

V. Sport Hunting and Traditional Uses--Alaska Lands Act, 6; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 2.

- All National Park Service Monuments (41 million acres) were closed to sport hunting; under the Act, almost 19 million acres of <sup>park service</sup> NPS units are open to sport hunting. Significant areas in the Wrangells, Mt. McKinley, and Lake Clark units are among those open to sport hunting. Wildlife refuges and other conservation system units remain open to sport hunting under the Act.

\* The Act clarifies a previously ambiguous relationship respecting the federal government's powers to condemn and acquire inholdings. The Act exempts state and Native lands from such proceedings and requires the federal government to offer land exchanges as an option for other inholdings. In addition, the Act makes special provisions for continued use of cabins, and other incidental uses important to the traditional Alaskan lifestyle. The proposed Monument regulations, <sup>also</sup> protected cabin use but did not go as far as the Act in protecting traditional uses.

VI. Revocation of Monuments and Executive Withdrawals--Alaska Lands Act, 10; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 0.

\* The Act accomplishes this revocation. In the absence of legislation, the executive withdrawals would remain in effect unless and until a favorable legislative or judicial resolution ~~was~~ <sup>is</sup> achieved.

VII. "No More" Clause--Alaska Lands Act, 10; Monuments/Executive Withdrawals, 0.

\* The Act limits the duration of future executive withdrawals exceeding 5,000 acres to one year unless Congress approves the withdrawal. In the absence of legislation, there are few statutory limitations on the authority of the Executive Branch to withdraw land under the 1906 Antiquities Act and the Federal Land Policy and Management Act.



TEL: (907) 452-1655

711 GAFFNEY ST. FAIRBANKS, ALASKA 99701

TELEX: 090-35419

January 26, 1981

Secretary James W. Watt.  
Dept. of Interior  
Interior Building  
Washington, D.C. 20240

Dear Mr. Secretary,

The enclosed letter from the Park Service indicates that despite the fact that a mineral survey is to be conducted in the vicinity of the Dunkle Mine, they intend to conduct a validity study. While they are technically correct that they are mandated to do so, (Sect 202.3.c of the Lands Bill), it seems to be superfluous. I do not believe that the section was drafted with full knowledge of the implications of recent validity studies, which I can only characterize as being analogous to medieval "witch trials."

Furthermore, language in Sect 202.3a and b, (e.g. "the estimated cost of acquiring the claims", and "Provided however that such lands or claims shall be subject to acquisition without the consent of the owner—"), assures that funding for the necessary drilling of our claims will be exceedingly difficult to obtain.

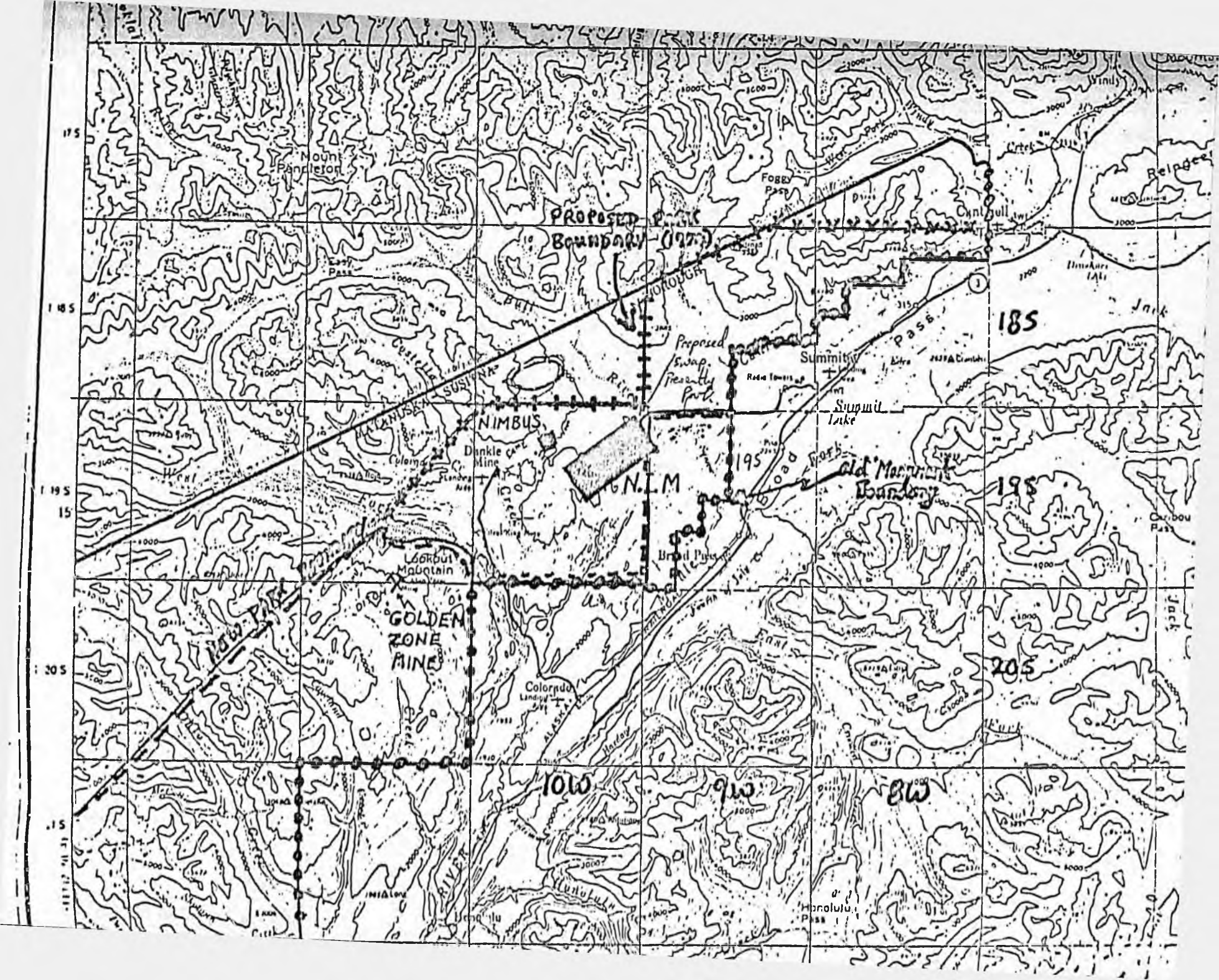
I respectfully request that the validity determination be suspended, pending the study mandated for the Dunkle Mine area, and that, preferably, under the authority granted to you under Sect 1302h of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, you consider the enclosed petition and attached substantiation as the basis for a minor boundary adjustment and land exchange.

Yours Sincerely,

*Dick Swainbank*

Dick Swainbank

cc: Rep. Young  
Sen. Stevens  
Sen. Murkowski  
Sen. McClure  
Sen. Fahrenkamp  
John Katz



WHEREAS the Environmental Impact Statement of 1974 regarding proposed additions to the Mt. McKinley National Park

- a) Showed a boundary excluding the Silver King, Liberty, Lucrata, Eagle, Dunkle Mines and the Township 19S, Range 10W, Fairbanks Meridian,
- b) Stated that known mineralized areas were to be exempted, (p133)
- c) Showed that sensitive caribou calving areas occurred some twenty miles north of Dunkle Mine across the Alaska Range (pps 84-85)

and  
WHEREAS the State of Alaska has selected approval of some 40 townships within the Arctic Wildlife Range extension which are important caribou habitat, and which were to be bartered by the State in the Alaska Lands Bill, and,

WHEREAS the State of Alaska recognized the Upper Chulitna Mining District, including T19SR10W (F.M.) as containing some of the most highly mineralized land in Alaska (May 1978) and

WHEREAS the State in Nov. 1978 and other selections indicated a desire to acquire T19SR10W (F.M.) for the benefit of the people of Alaska, and,

WHEREAS Sect 6 of Public Law 94-429 indicates a desire to exclude significant mineral deposits from some National Monuments, and

WHEREAS Sect 1302 h authorized the Secretary of the Interior to exchange land within conservation system units on the basis of equal value,

I hereby petition the State of Alaska and the Secretary of the Interior to conduct such an exchange of State Lands valuable for caribou habitat in the Coleen River area of the Arctic Wildlife Refuge for those lands of known mineral character in the Upper Chulitna Mining District which were specifically excluded from the proposed Park extension in the 1974 Final Environmental Impact Statement.

NOTE: Attachments show E.I.S. already complete, and shows State and Alaska Miners assessment of Mineral Potential.

*Richard C Swainlund  
Vice-President (Exploration)*

ENDORSED

CHAIRMAN A.M.A. FAIRBANKS	<i>Donald Patton</i>
VICE CHAIRMAN A.M.A. FAIRBANKS	<i>Donald May</i>
Private Interest	<i>Earl Foster</i>
Exploration	<i>[Signature]</i>
_____	_____
_____	_____



# United States Department of the Interior

## NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

Alaska Area Office

540 West Fifth Avenue, Room 202

Anchorage, Alaska 99501

December 12, 1980

IN REPLY REFER TO:

L3023

Mr. Richard C. Swainbank  
Vice-President (Exploration)  
Resource Exploration Consultants, Inc.  
711 Gaffney Street  
Fairbanks, Alaska 99701

Dear Mr. Swainbank:

Legislation establishing units of the National Park System in Alaska, and mining regulations (36 CFR 9A) applicable to such units, address mining claims in terms of valid existing rights.

In order to determine validity of the mining claims of the NIM/NIMBUS Claim Group in the Denali National Park, the National Park Service must conduct a validity examination including a field examination.

The National Park Service would like to arrange a mutually satisfactory time period to conduct a field validity examination of the NIM/NIMBUS unpatented mining claim groups. It is extremely important that a company representative familiar with the claims and geology accompany the National Park Service examining personnel to identify discovery points and areas of mineralization on the claims.

Please inform this office what time periods are satisfactory during the 1981 field season and who will be the company's representative. A representative of the Branch of Mining and Minerals of this office will then make contact directly to arrange the details.

If you have additional information pertinent to the validity of these claims that has not already been supplied to the National Park Service, you are encouraged to submit it at this time.

Sincerely yours,

John E. Cook  
Regional Director  
Alaska Office

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

Final  
Environmental Statement

Proposed  
MT. MCKINLEY  
NATIONAL PARK ADDITIONS  
Alaska - -

Prepared by  
Alaska Planning Group  
U.S. Department of the Interior



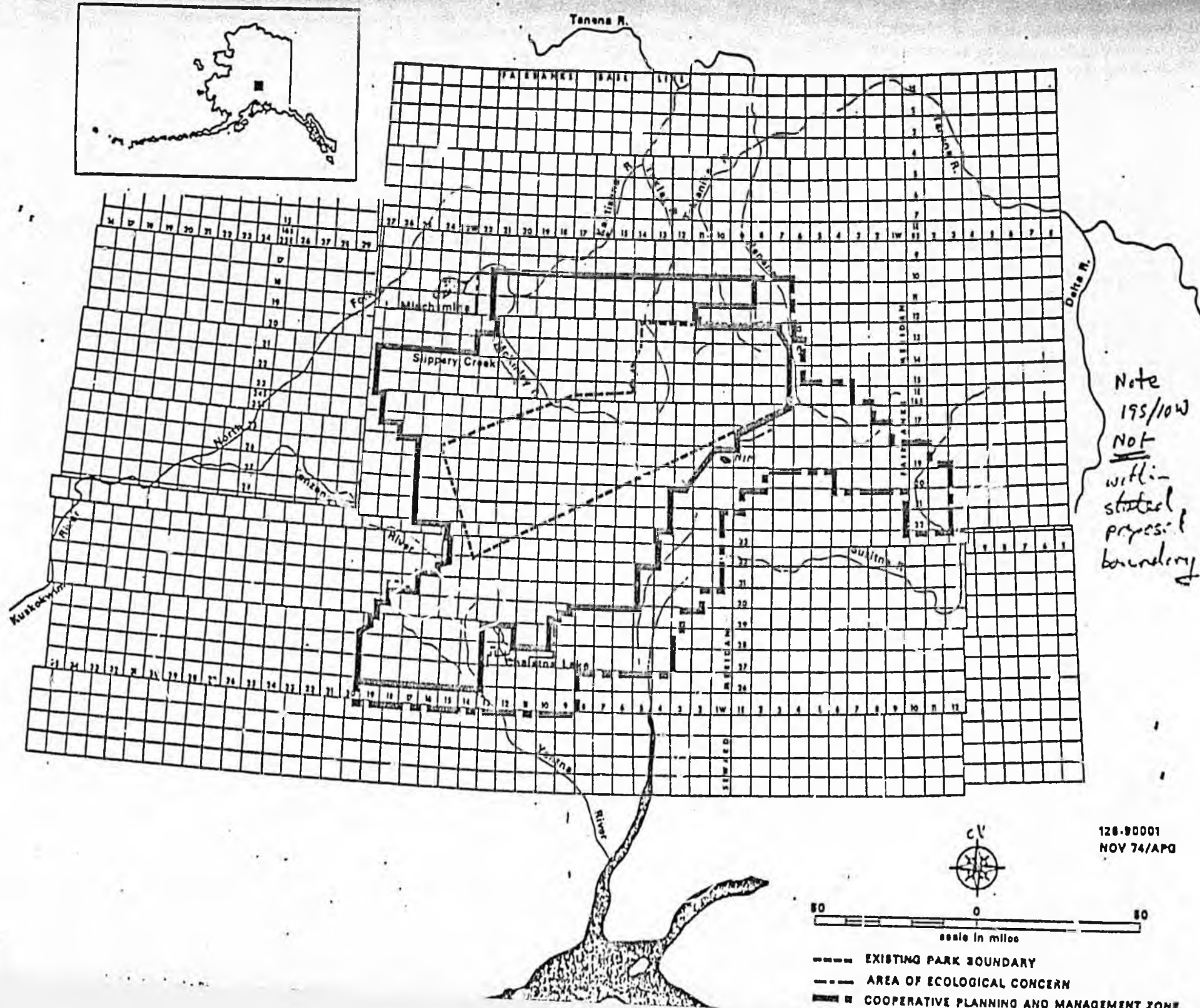
October, 1974

*Royston C. Hughes*

Royston C. Hughes  
Assistant Secretary of the Interior  
Chairman, Alaska Task Force

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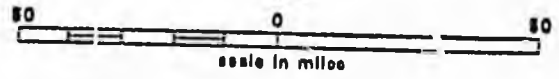
THE PROPOSAL



Note  
195/10W  
Not  
within  
statistcal  
proposit  
boundary



126-90001  
NOV 74/APG



- EXISTING PARK BOUNDARY
- AREA OF ECOLOGICAL CONCERN
- COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ZONE

plants which occupy it during all or part of their life cycle. The object is to enclose tracts extensive enough to provide sufficient areas and sufficient habitat diversity to reasonably assure long-term existence of unmodified (insofar as possible) portions of ecosystems. These should be sizeable enough to allow long-term survival for every species present in the ecosystem, and to allow significant numbers of most of the large mammals using the system to live out their lives with minimal direct or indirect disturbance by man.

All major known potential mineral production areas have been excluded from the proposed additions except Kantishna, which has had mineral production in the past. All parklands will be withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, including the mining laws. Valid existing claims will be recognized.

Since uncertainty exists regarding what is hunting for sport and what is hunting for subsistence an in-depth study of subsistence lifestyles and resource uses will be carried out. Resource harvest activities by local residents will continue under existing State and Federal laws pending results of this study. If it becomes necessary to restrict harvest because resource viability is threatened before study results are available, restrictions will be initiated after consultation with State agencies, affected communities and individuals.

In the event conflicts occur among uses or in cases where a resource cannot support all demands for use, subsistence needs will be given priority over other demands on natural resources. Recreational and visitor use facilities and programs will be planned and zoned as to location and season of use so that they will have minimal conflict with subsistence activities and needs. It is recognized that sustained biological productivity of all subsistence-related resources is the pivotal factor in maintaining the capability for these uses. It is the intent of this proposal that natural

productivity be maintained, recognizing that natural fluctuations occur, so that subsistence uses will be carried out under the same biological patterns, and at the same levels as in the past.

Sport hunting of all kinds will be prohibited. Existing established subsistence uses will be allowed to continue.

Proposed legislation also includes provisions that the United States be granted exclusive jurisdiction over lands within the extensions to the park and that the park be studied for possible additions to the National Wilderness Preservation System in a manner similar to that prescribed by the Wilderness Act of 1964, and the study report be made to Congress within 3 years of establishment of the extensions. (See Appendix E for further information on wilderness designation at Mount McKinley.)

Establishment of a Cooperative Planning and Management Zone to the south and east of the enlarged park (Proposal map), comprising the threshold area to Mount McKinley National Park, is also proposed. This zone would be established within the context of overall State land use planning efforts and would involve the Bureau of Land Management, the State of Alaska, its local political subdivisions, and the Native corporations and villages.

The objectives of the creation of this zone would be to:

- (1) Foster continuing involvement of the National Park Service in regional planning efforts adjacent to the park particularly with respect to technical assistance.
- (2) Assure orderly and responsive land and resource use.
- (3) Retain the existing character of the foreground

modest production record. Some doubt exists as to whether this potential is of sufficient size to support large-scale commercial mining operations.

Further intensive investigation would be needed to determine Kantishna's remaining production potential; however, mineral production in the area has been declining since its boom years in the early 1900's, but is reportedly on the increase now. Total production of gold through 1970 has been fifty-one to fifty-six thousand ounces; silver approximately 19,000 ounces. There has also been limited production of copper (639 pounds), lead (13,801 pounds), and antimony (1,890,391 pounds).

If the proposal were enacted, additional claims and patents in the Kantishna-Stampede area would be prohibited. Existing operations would be allowed to continue, but with increased control. Private landholdings in the area would eventually be purchased. The significance of this action's impact on the local economy is hard to evaluate since the present value of the mining activity in the area is not known. Detailed geological mapping and sampling would be required to determine the district's mineral potential. The USGS believes silver to be the mineral having the best potential (USGS, 1974). Mining is thought to be a modest source of income to some individuals with few, if any, major company operations. It is therefore felt that the proposed action may have a major impact on a few individuals in the Kantishna area, but that the impact on the region as a whole and on overall mining activity in the State would be insubstantial.

Other major mineralized areas in the region are the mineralized belt south of the existing park and the Purkeypyle and Shellabarger Pass areas. The known high potential areas to the south, including the Golden Zone, Peters Hills-Dutch Hills district, and the Collinsville district have been excluded from the proposed boundaries. It is

thought that the lands between these districts may have mineral potential because of the existence of similar geologic terrain. However, no real potential has been demonstrated and much of this area is covered by glaciers.

The overall potential of the area to the south is estimated at \$360 million. (USGS, 1974) Therefore, should some of this potential be found to lie within the proposed boundaries, the impact of prohibiting mining could be significant. Almost all of the areas of past production lie outside the boundaries. The impact of the proposal on this mining area will probably be small, unless new reserves, suspected but unproven, are shown to exist.

The Purkeypyle area shows high potential for base metals. Geologic mapping of the area has not yet been completed, but on the basis of present information, it is thought that the best production potential areas have been excluded from the proposed boundaries. Thus the impact of the proposal on this area would also be small.

Coal production and use has played an important part in the economy of Healy. Employment with the Usibelli Company and with the power plant in town provides a major source of the town's income. The coal bearing rocks of the Nenana field (Healy-Suntrana area) occur adjacent to the north boundary, both in and out of the park. Most of the field lies outside the proposed boundary as does all of the present production area. Coal reserves in the area of ecologic concern in this vicinity constitute only 0.1 percent of the statewide potential although accessibility of the area's reserves increases its value. Therefore the impact of this proposal on coal production and potential in the area would probably be very slight at present. Future demand for increased supplies could increase the impact in proportion to the demand. Part of the southern border of the proposal area is peripheral to the Cook Inlet

#### IV. MITIGATING MEASURES INCLUDED IN THE PROPOSED ACTION

The proposed legislation provides that relocation costs will be paid and allocation assistance provided to any private property owners affected by the extension of the park boundaries.

Boundary locations have been made which recognize the known mineral areas of the Golden Zone, Dutch-Hills, Peter's Hills, Collinsville, and Purkeypile districts and exclude those areas from the proposal.

The proposed Cooperative Planning and Management Zone along the south and east sides of the expanded boundary will mitigate the need for a larger boundary proposal to include these lands for protection of the scenic foreground of the park. This zone is designed to accomplish the protection of esthetic and scenic values, while providing for multiple-use management of the included lands to the ultimate benefit of the local region, the State, and the Nation.

Baseline research capacity studies will be conducted in order to provide the National Park Service with the information necessary to define the use limitations of the park.

The essentially conservative nature of the conceptual master plan regarding visitor use also mitigates potential adverse impacts on resources which could occur should uncontrolled visitor use take place. This conservative approach should be regarded as a possible temporary measure, pending results of the capacity studies. Development proposals have been made only in areas where minimum conflicts would occur with the primary natural resources of the park, yet the proposals allow for public appreciation of these resources. Type and location of such developments have been proposed to ensure the widest possible diversity of types and intensity of use consistent with current knowledge of the resources and National Park Service policies.

Before any development proposal is implemented, research and detailed development plans will be prepared with the objective of preventing undue destruction or degradation of natural, archeological, and historical resources known or as yet undiscovered and social and cultural patterns. An environmental assessment will be prepared to analyze the alternatives in relation to the resources and patterns in the area, the function and scope of the proposed development, and the relationship of the proposal to the site. An environmental statement will be prepared for all development plans which are determined, through the assessment process, to have a significant impact on the natural and human environment. Public notification of the results of the assessment will be made, and the assessment will be available for public review at least 30 days prior to initiation of an environmental statement or implementation of the action in any case where it may be found that no significant impact would occur.

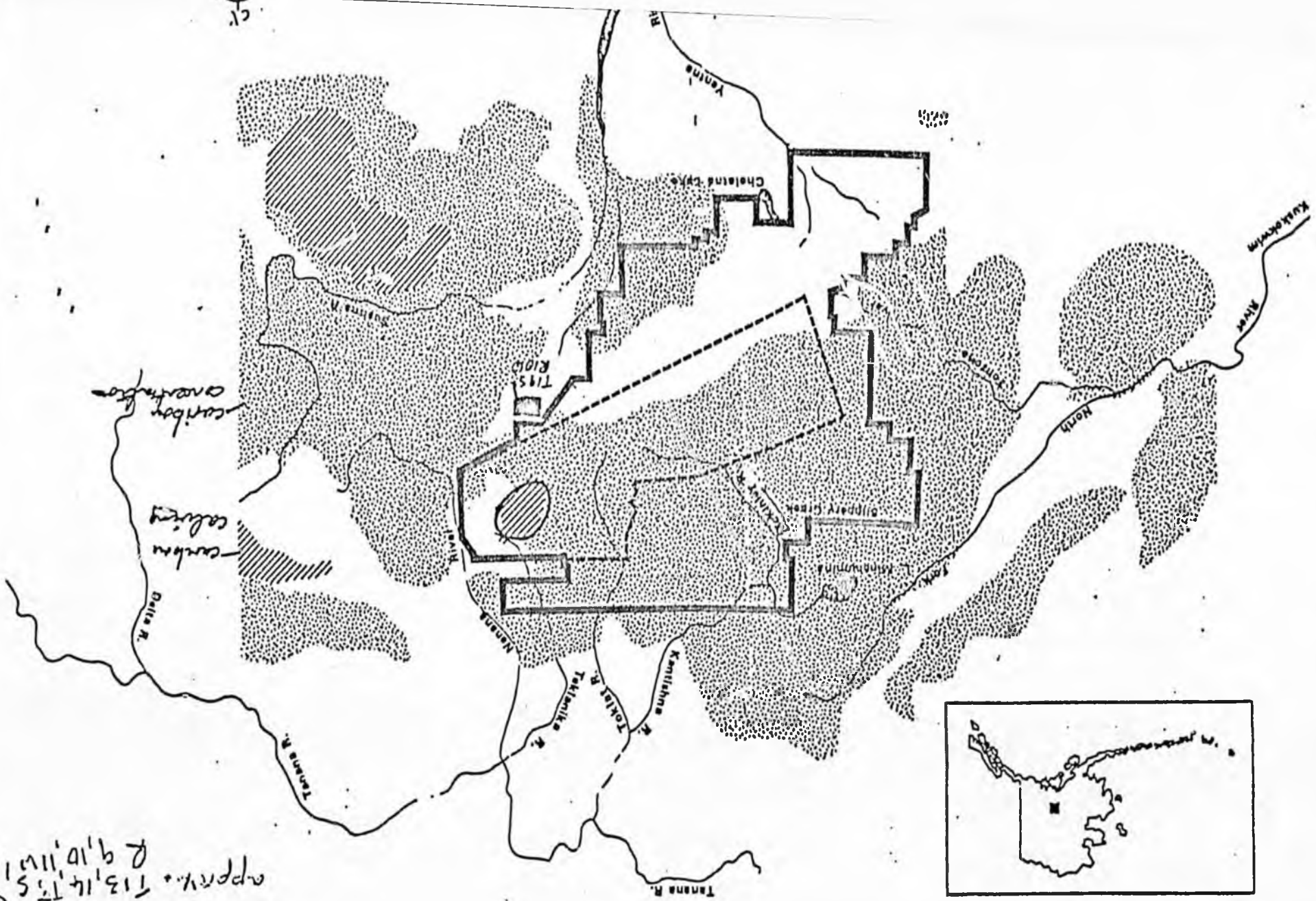
The proposal to manage the south addition in such a manner that greater levels of use are allowed than on the north side of the Alaska Range mitigates the adverse effects of limitations on visitor use of the northern portion of the park.

Interpretation of wilderness values will lessen adverse environmental effects caused by visitor misuse of the environment, and help to mitigate some of the man/wildlife interactions through education and increased appreciation of natural relationships.

The proposal to rely on private enterprise and other public agencies for the greatest possible number of needed visitor service facilities such as hotels, vehicle campgrounds, etc., provides the opportunity for a more stable and diversified regional economic base than would be possible if all such facilities were provided within the park. At present, a study area has been identified near

UNIV. OF ALASKA LIB.

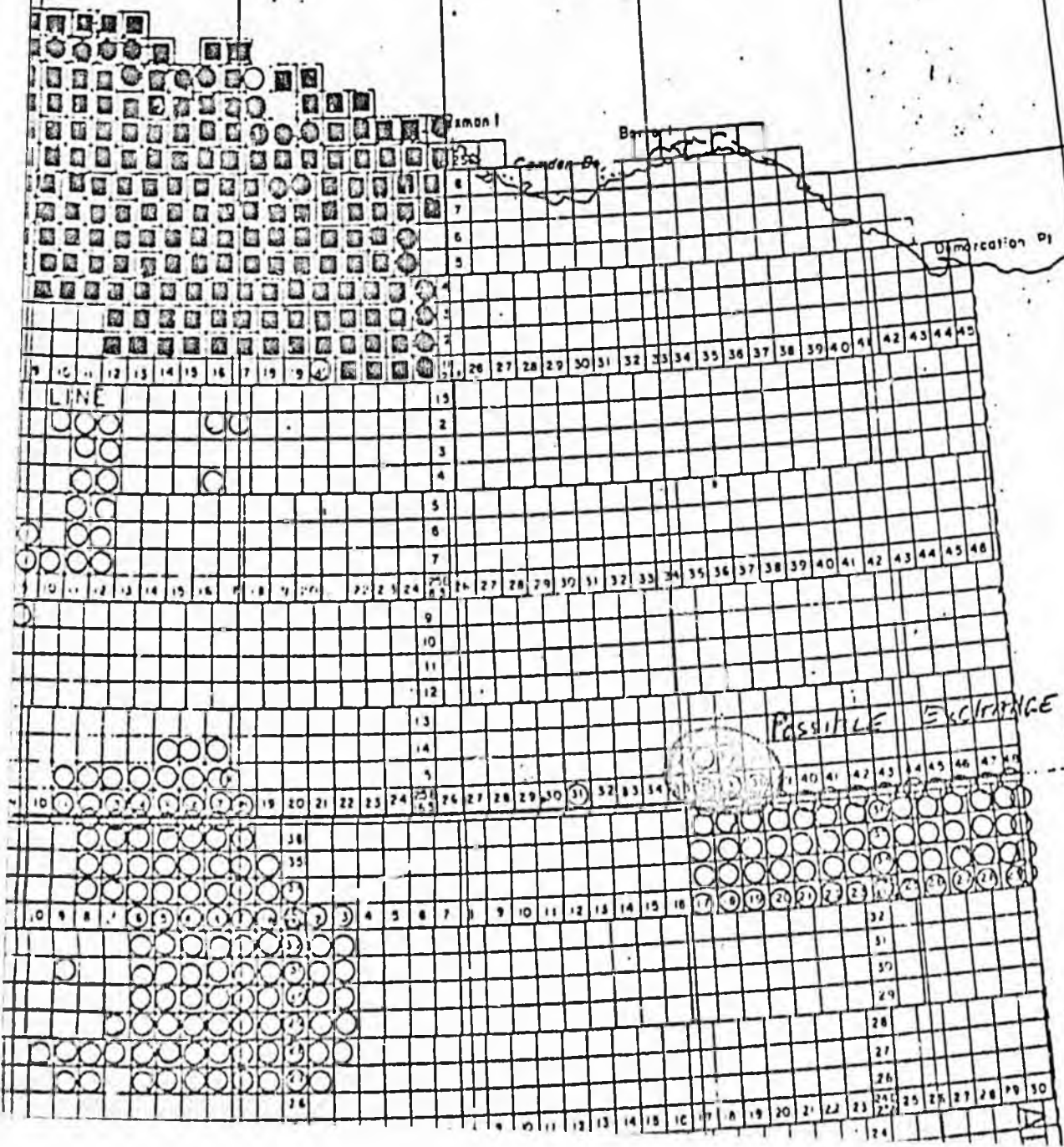
Note: - see pt  
 Caribou ridges: common  
 approx. T13, 14, T15  
 approx. 2 q'10, 11, 12



CARIBOU

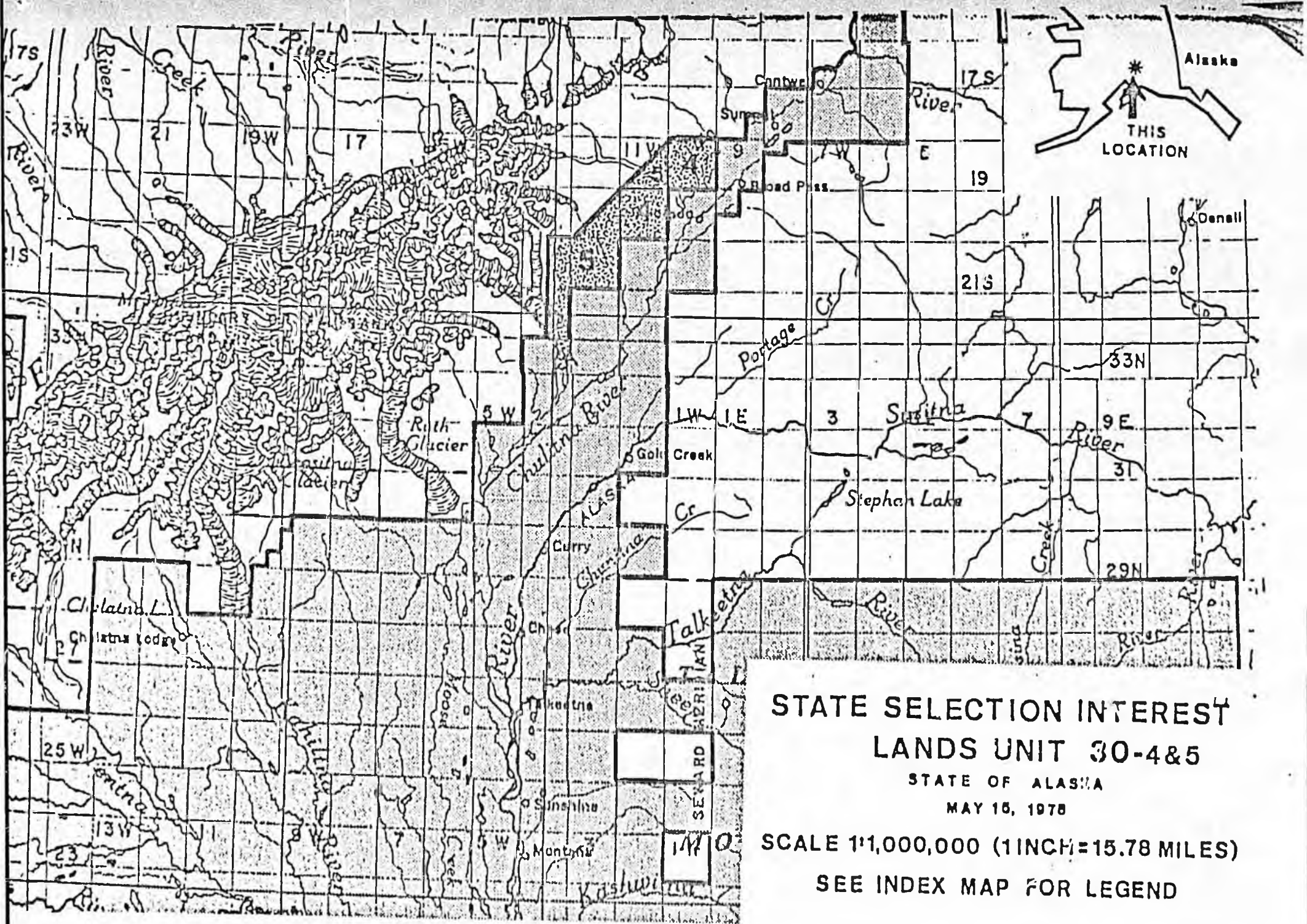
BEAUFORT

SEA



POSSIBLE EXCHANGE LANDS





**STATE SELECTION INTEREST  
LANDS UNIT 30-4&5**

STATE OF ALASKA  
MAY 16, 1978

SCALE 1:1,000,000 (1 INCH = 15.78 MILES)

SEE INDEX MAP FOR LEGEND

## INTEREST UNIT 30-4, 30-5 - Upper Chulitna Mining District

### Geography, Location and Resources

The interest units are located in the heart of the upper Chulitna mining district located in the upper Susitna basin in the Alaska Range. Interest unit 30-4 consists of two townships which were identified as a state interest unit last November. Unit 30-5 comprises the balance of d-1 classified land in the Upper Chulitna mining district. The interest units lie immediately west of the Alaska Railroad and Parks Highway transportation corridor on the west flank of the existing Mt. McKinley National Park.

The terrain within these units is generally mountainous and steep, although in Township 19S, Range 10W, Fairbanks Meridian, there is a high plateau. In addition, the west fork of the Chulitna River has carved a fairly broad valley through the unit.

The interest units' hard rock mineral potential ranks in the best 3.5 million acres of hard mineral potential lands in the state of Alaska. One township within unit 30-4 ranks among the best 400,000 acres of land with potential for hard minerals, according to the Department of Natural Resources' 1978 State Minerals Assessment. Throughout the area, there is high potential for precious and base metal mineralization including deposits of gold, lead, zinc and tin. The most promising areas within the interest units are upper Partin Creek and Ohio Creek where gold and tin deposits are particularly favorable. The upper Chulitna mining district is heavily staked with mining claims, a reasonable indication of high industry interest in the area.

The high mineral potential of these interest units is complimented by high values for recreation and wildlife as well. The recreational and scenic values of the area are enhanced by its proximity to existing transportation corridors in the Chulitna River valley. The area has outstanding wildlife value due to its role in the migration of the McKinley Park caribou herd. The caribou herd, following calving, gathers on the high plateau in Township 19S, Range 10W, Fairbanks Meridian, for a period of time prior to moving north.

In addition to the mentioned above, the use potential of these interest units is heightened by the existence of the Alaska Railroad and the Parks Highway immediately to the west in the Chulitna River valley. These interest units are located approximately midway along this transportation corridor between the urban centers of Anchorage and Fairbanks.

### Land Status Considerations

The 115,000 acre area is classified as d-1 land. Lands immediately to the west of these interest units are classified d-2 and were withdrawn from public land laws for the purposes of study as possible additions to Mt. McKinley National Park. State lands which abut the interest unit on the southeast and the village land selections around the village of Cantwell round out the land status picture. Despite their d-1 land status, the interest units are included in pending d-2 land proposals now before Congress as part of the Mt. McKinley National Park additions.

## Outstanding Values and Selection Rationale

Interest units 30-4 and 30-5 together represent valuable hard rock mineral lands. The potential of these areas for development is greatly increased by their proximity to existing transportation routes. Hard rock mineral potential, in conjunction with recreation and wildlife values, justifies this area for state selection. State selection of these lands, would enable the State to manage and guide development in this area as part of the large state holdings within the Susitna River basin.

## Public Comments

Most of the public comments on the upper Chulitna mining district testified to the area's high hard rock mineral potential. The area was rated very high by members of the Alaska Miners Association. One letter characterized the area's mineral potential as follows: "Copper mineralization, (up to 5.5%), with up to 8.87 ounces of silver per ton is ubiquitous, and good gold values (1/2 ounce per ton) are present in higher grade lenses in several places, associated with stibnite and molybdenite." Persons involved in the mineral exploration industry in Alaska heartily supported continued state selection of interest in Unit 30-4 and the addition of interest unit 30-5 to round out the upper Chulitna mining district.

Other comments urged that the State drop from the selection consideration those units which were included in various d-2 bills now before Congress. A letter from the Denali Citizens Council stated: "It appears that the state land selections have been introduced as tools to hack away at boundaries of units proposed in H.R. 39. We urge you to see that the d-2 issue is settled first, then the State should make its priorities known." Another comment focused on the recreational potential of the area and suggested that the area be managed as a "state recreation area capable of satisfying and accommodating the recreational needs of a wider spectrum of people than the existing park presently does."

## Decision Considerations

The most recent statewide assessment of lands with hard rock mineral potential in Alaska conducted by the State Division of Geological & Geophysical Surveys, and an impressive body of public comments, agree that the upper Chulitna mining district has high mineral potential. The fact that the original d-2 land withdrawals excluded the heart of the upper Chulitna mining district from this classification also reflects expectation of high mineral development potential in this area. The area's accessibility makes it a likely candidate for mineral development barring prohibitions imposed upon such development by restrictive land classifications. The inclusion of the upper Chulitna mining district in various proposals to extend Mt. McKinley National Park would probably preclude such mineral development. State land management of the area would be more receptive to mineral development under appropriate guidelines.

The numerous recreational opportunities of the area could be managed by the State to provide for a wide variety of user needs. The area's proximity to an established railroad and highway transportation corridor in the Chulitna valley is a persuasive argument for the area's management for more intensive recreational uses. The area's seasonal use by the McKinley caribou herd is an important value and could be adequately safeguarded by establishing appropriate seasonal restrictions in mining and recreational activity in the herd's post-calving aggregation area. ✓

area's inherent mineral and recreation values together with its accessibility along a major transportation corridor equidistant from Alaska's two major urban centers argue strongly for state selection of the interest areas.

Recommendation

Select Interest Units 30-4 and 30-5 on the basis of their high mineral and recreational values, their location and accessibility.

Repeal.

(f) The Act of October 27, 1911 (35 Stat. 745; 16 U.S.C. 450c), relating to Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument, is hereby repealed.

Certain mining operations, temporary cessation.  
16 USC 1905.

SEC. 4. For a period of four years after the date of enactment of this Act, holders of valid mineral rights located within the boundaries of Death Valley National Monument, Mount McKinley National Park, and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monument shall not disturb for purposes of mineral exploration or development the surface of any lands which had not been significantly disturbed for purposes of mineral extraction prior to February 29, 1976. Provided, That if the Secretary finds that enlargement of the existing excavation of an individual mining operation is necessary in order to make feasible continued production therefrom at an annual rate not to exceed the average annual production level of said operation for the three calendar years 1972, 1974, and 1975, the surface of lands contiguous to the existing excavation may be disturbed to the minimum extent necessary to effect such enlargement, subject to such regulations as may be issued by the Secretary under section 2 of this Act. For purposes of this section, each separate mining excavation shall be treated as an individual mining operation.

12 thro  
Sept 1980

16 USC 1904.

SEC. 5. The requirements for annual expenditures on mining claims imposed by Revised Statute 2324 (30 U.S.C. 28) shall not apply to any claim subject to section 4 of this Act during the time such claim is subject to such section.

Certain unpatented mining claims, recommendations for acquisition.  
16 USC 1905.

SEC. 6. Within two years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine the validity of any unpatented mining claims within Glacier Bay National Monument, Death Valley and Organ Pipe Cactus National Monuments and Mount McKinley National Park and submit to the Congress recommendations as to whether any valid or patented claims should be acquired by the United States, including the estimated acquisition costs of such claims, and a discussion of the environmental consequences of the extraction of minerals from these lands. The Secretary shall also study and within two years submit to Congress his recommendations for modifications or adjustments to the existing boundaries of the Death Valley National Monument and the Glacier Bay National Monument to exclude significant mineral deposits and to decrease possible acquisition costs.

\* Did this??

Study, Recommendations, submittal to Congress.

Recommendations, submittal to Congress.  
16 USC 1905.

SEC. 7. Within four years after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of the Interior shall determine the validity of any unpatented mining claims within Crater Lake National Park, Coronado National Memorial, and Glacier Bay National Monument, and submit to the Congress recommendations as to whether any valid or patented claims should be acquired by the United States.

Brady  
Glacier  
-Newmont

Not McKinley

Mining claims, recordation.  
16 USC 1907.

SEC. 8. All mining claims under the Mining Law of 1872, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. chapters 2, 12A, and 16 and sections 161 and 162) which lie within the boundaries of units of the National Park System shall be recorded with the Secretary of the Interior within one year after the effective date of this Act. Any mining claim not so recorded shall be conclusively presumed to be abandoned and shall be void. Such recordation will not render valid any claim which was not valid on the effective date of this Act, or which becomes invalid thereafter. Within thirty days following the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall publish notice of the requirement for such recordation in the Federal Register. He shall also publish similar notices in newspapers of general circulation in the areas adjacent to those units of the National Park System listed in section 3 of this Act.

Notice, publication in Federal Register.

Landmarks.  
16 USC 1905.

SEC. 9. (t) Whenever the Secretary of the Interior finds on his own motion or upon being notified in writing by an appropriate scientific,

determination that such right is being exercised in a manner inconsistent with the purposes of this Act, and it shall terminate by operation of law upon notification by the Secretary to the holder of the right of such determination and tendering to him the amount equal to the fair market value of that portion which remains unexpired.

(f) DEFINITION.—For the purposes of this section, the term "improved property" means—

"Improved property."

(1) a detached single family dwelling, the construction of which was begun before January 1, 1980 (hereinafter referred to as the "dwelling"), together with the land on which the dwelling is situated to the extent that such land—

(A) is in the same ownership as the dwelling or is Federal land on which entry was legal and proper, and

(B) is designated by the Secretary to be necessary for the enjoyment of the dwelling for the sole purpose of noncommercial residential use, together with any structures necessary to the dwelling which are situated on the land so designated, or

(2) property developed for noncommercial recreational uses, together with any structures accessory thereto which were so used on or before January 1, 1980, to the extent that entry onto such property was legal and proper.

In determining when and to what extent a property is to be considered an "improved property", the Secretary shall take into consideration the manner of use of such buildings and lands prior to January 1, 1980, and shall designate such lands as are reasonably necessary for the continued enjoyment of the property in the same manner and to the same extent as existed before such date.

(g) CONSIDERATION OF HARDSHIP.—The Secretary shall give prompt and careful consideration to any offer made by the owner of any property within a conservation system unit to sell such property, if such owner notifies the Secretary that the continued ownership is causing, or would result in, undue hardship.

(h) EXCHANGE AUTHORITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in acquiring lands for the purposes of this Act, the Secretary is authorized to exchange lands (including lands within conservation system units and within the National Forest System) or interests therein (including Native selection rights) with the corporations organized by the Native Groups, Village Corporations, Regional Corporations, and the Urban Corporations, and other municipalities and corporations or individuals, the State (acting free of the restrictions of section 6(i) of the Alaska Statehood Act), or any Federal agency. Exchanges shall be on the basis of equal value, and either party to the exchange may pay or accept cash in order to equalize the value of the property exchanged, except that if the parties agree to an exchange and the Secretary determines it is in the public interest, such exchanges may be made for other than equal value.

48 USC note  
prec. 2i.

(i)(1) The Secretary is authorized to acquire by donation or exchange, lands (A) which are contiguous to any conservation system unit established or expanded by this Act, and (B) which are owned or validly selected by the State of Alaska.

(2) Any such lands so acquired shall become a part of such conservation system unit.



C. C. HAWLEY AND ASSOCIATES, INC.

STAR ROUTE A, BOX 7B-D • ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99507 • (907) 344-6114

June 2, 1976

The Honorable Jay Hammond  
Governor of Alaska  
Pouch "A"  
Juneau, AK 99801

Dear Governor Hammond:

This is in support of correspondence by Mr. Richard Swainbank, James Rooney, and Walt Phillips of Resource Exploration Consultants--to urge that the Chulitna Mining District not be recommended for National Park (Recreation Area) Status by the State of Alaska. We have been advised informally by Mike Harvey and others of the U.S. Senate Interior Committee staff that it is very unlikely that Congress will permit mining in any new National Park Unit in Alaska.

In reading your letter of April 20th to Mr. Swainbank (third paragraph), I wonder if you have been advised that the area in question is presently Federal (d) (1) open for entry and it contains thousands of claims.

If the state wants to be really creative in such areas as this, why don't you propose a new classification of mining reserve lands, which would be reserved for extractive use, yet managed in harmony with recreation. Both the Chulitna and Kantishna areas would be eminently suitable, as the relatively small high grade prospects of these districts can be hidden or enhanced by facility planning.

The Miners Association and NW Mining Association are still working on their position on (d) (2) lands, in conjunction with groups interested in forestry and agriculture. We hope to be able to furnish this study to the (d) (2) task force early this summer in time for their use.

I would also like to advise you that my firm has been awarded a Bureau of Mines contract to study the mineral potential of (d) (2) and Comans area adjacent to McKinley, including Chulitna and Kantishna. We will make as thorough and as objective a study as possible, and we would appreciate the cooperation of state agencies in this rather overwhelming area.

Sincerely,

C. C. Hawley for Great Northern Mines

ams

cc Dick Swainbank, REC: Bob LeResche

# MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

*Dick Swartz*

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF GEOLOGICAL & GEOPHYSICAL SURVEYS

TO: Honorable Guy Martin  
Commissioner

DATE: December 15, 1975

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Wyatt G. Gilbert  
Geologist

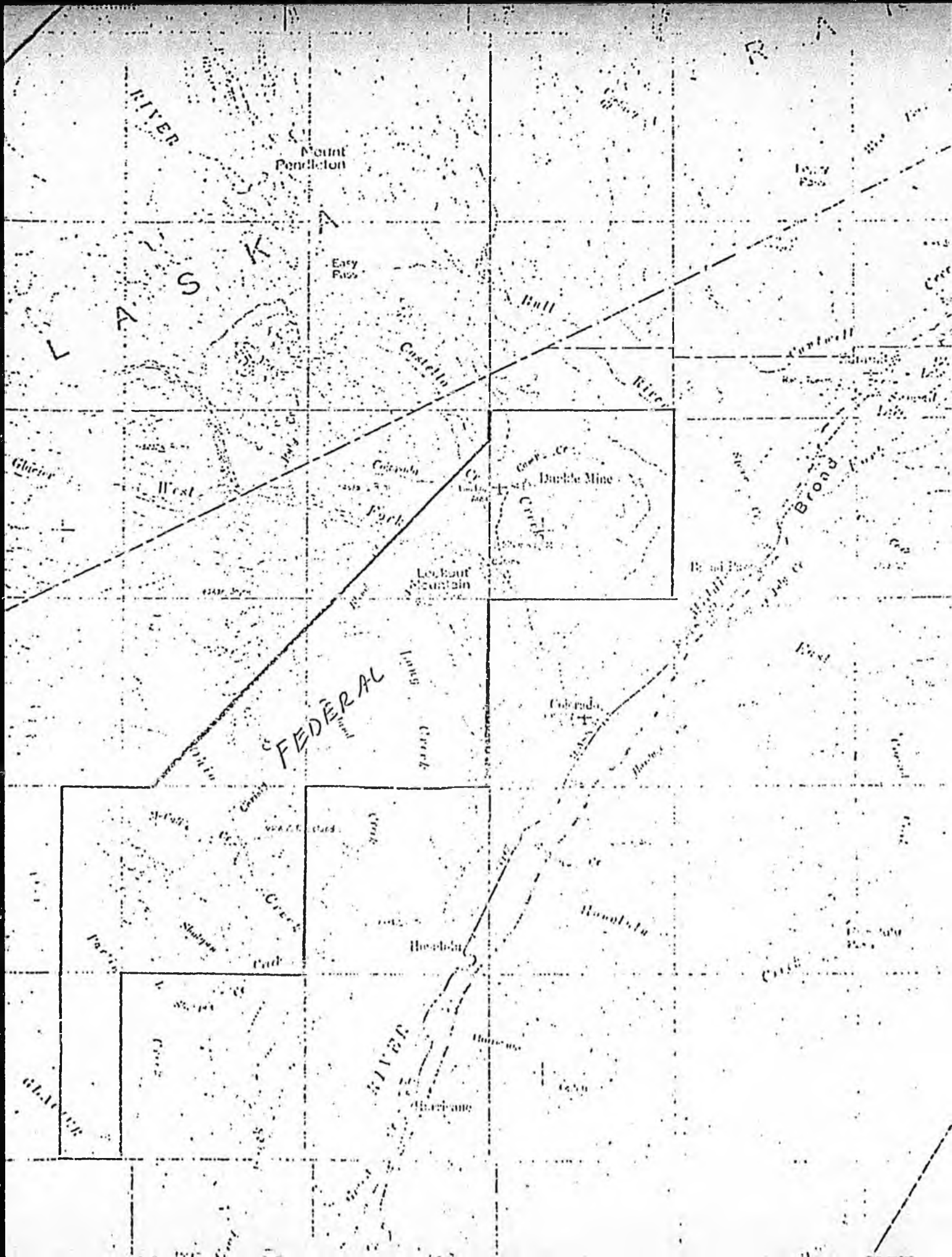
SUBJECT: A proposal for land exchange in  
the Mount McKinley region

Since attempts are now being made to complete land exchanges and agreements between the federal government, State of Alaska, and Native corporations, I would like to urge that the State of Alaska attempt to acquire about 4-1/2 townships of Federal D-1 land on the west side of the upper Susitna Basin (see map). This land contains the most important known mineral deposits in the Chulitna-Yenina mineral belt, and future development of some of these deposits is likely. Acquisition of the Federal D-1 townships on the west side of the upper Susitna Basin will enable the State of Alaska to manage and guide development of the entire Susitna Basin.

Although the D-1 lands mentioned have apparent high mineral value, I suggest that the State may be able to acquire this land in exchange for the approximately four townships of state land on the north boundary of Mount McKinley National Park (see map). These townships are greatly desired by the Department of the Interior as part of the northern addition to Mount McKinley National Park.

Thus, a land exchange as I have suggested should further the interests of both the State of Alaska and the federal government.

cc: Ross Schaff, State Geologist  
Michael Smith, Director, Lands





FEB 11 1981

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE  
FOREST SERVICE  
P.O. Box 1628, Juneau, AK 99802

1510

February 6, 1981

Honorable Bettye Fahrenkamp  
Alaska Senate  
Pouch V  
Juneau, AK 99811



Dear Ms. Fahrenkamp:

The purpose of this letter is to keep you informed of current activities of the Forest Service in Alaska.

Alaska Lands Act Implementation

The enclosed publication summarizes the effects of the Alaska Lands Act on Forest Service programs in Alaska.

The Forest Service is prepared to meet all 1981 mandated time deadlines specified in the Alaska Lands Act. In so doing, we will work closely with the State and local communities as well as private organizations and the general public. An Alaska Region Steering Committee and Task Force have been formed with liaison established with all State and Federal agencies.

Formation of the Land Use Council early in 1981 will aid in achieving these time deadlines. Hopefully, the Land Use Council would give priority attention to those items mandated for completion in the first year. The development of implementing regulations also will have Forest Service priority attention again with the State, local governments, and public involved in this process.

As is the case on all National Forests, the State has primary responsibility for resident fish and wildlife species management including the development and administration of hunting, fishing, and trapping regulations on the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.

The U.S. Borax Operations east of Ketchikan are proceeding as described later in this letter. The Forest Service has proposed the concept analysis and environmental statement be prepared by contract, and we have received general agreement on this concept.

Noranda and Anaconda mining claims on Admiralty Island are also receiving Forest Service attention. Although specific time deadlines are not mandated in the Act, we are working with these companies as directed by the Alaska Lands Act and other laws.

With regard to the Chugach Land Study, the Forest Service is also proposing the study be conducted by the University of Alaska or other contractor suitable to the State of Alaska, Chugach Natives, Inc., USDI, and other involved parties. We have not yet received agreement on this concept.

The transfer of Afognak Island to the Native corporations and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service is expected to be completed by October 1, 1981. The Forest Service plans to close its headquarters office in Kodiak by October 1, 1981, and will work with the community, BLM, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and Native organizations to facilitate the transfer and administration of remaining Federal lands on the Island.

The Forest Service is working with Kootznoowoo (Angoon) regarding the possible land exchange (timber cutting rights, etc.) involving the Cholmondely Area on Prince of Wales Island. We anticipate this matter will be resolved and hopefully the land conveyed in 1981.

Shee-Atika, Inc. is moving ahead with its plans for lands designated on Admiralty Island. The Forest Service and Shee-Atika have reached general agreement on access routes and are in turn working with the Bureau of Land Management to facilitate the conveyance of these lands.

#### Planning Activities

The Forest Service's Regional Plan for Alaska will be drafted during 1981. The Regional Plan, required by the National Forest Management Act and Renewable Resources Planning Act, embraces all Forest Service activities in Alaska including National Forest System, Research, and State of Alaska and local communities. Public involvement is also a key part of this planning effort.

The Chugach National Forest Plan will also be developed during 1981. In addition to being coordinated with the Regional Plan and State-Community planning efforts, it will be necessary to coordinate this plan with the Chugach Land Study discussed above.

The legislative history of the Alaska Lands Act (colloquy between Senators Stevens, Jackson, and Tsongas) anticipates a modification of the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) to make the plan in conformance with the Alaska Lands Act. This modification will be undertaken following the completion of the Regional Plan.

In the development of recreation plans, we are working closely with the State of Alaska in the following areas:

- Southeast Alaska portion of the State Comprehensive Outdoor Recreation Plan (SCORP).
- Southcentral Alaska portion of the SCORP.
- Cooperative information services with Alaska State Parks in Haines, Alaska.
- Cooperative interpretive services aboard the Alaska Marine Highway in Southeast and Southcentral Alaska.

#### Public Use Cabins Fee Increase

We are currently administering 184 public use cabins on the four National Forests for recreation, public safety, and other purposes. Native selections authorized under ANILCA, especially on the Chugach, will possibly reduce this total somewhat.

Due to rising maintenance costs and National direction to bring recreation user fees in line with actual costs, we plan to raise cabin fees from the current \$5 per day rate to \$10 per day as of January 1, 1982. Initial public response to this increase has been favorable. No increases in cabin use fees have been made since 1971, when the \$5 rate was established. We will solicit comments from affected publics and organizations prior to finalizing this proposed increase.

#### Special Use Fee Increases - Tongass National Forest

Special use permit fees for summer home sites and other uses are tied to the appraised value of such property. Forest Service regulations fix such fees at a 5% rate of fair market value.

Reappraisals of such areas were made in 1977 and increases made in the Chugach National Forest. However, fee increases were not made on the Tongass National Forest because of the rapidly changing private land ownership patterns. Also, about half the Forest Service special uses have been selected by the State of Alaska for possible conveyance to private ownership. Upon receiving tentative approval of these areas, the State of Alaska has fixed all the cabin and recreation permit fees at \$100 a year.

Although the 1977 appraisals are affected by the offering of 100,000 acres of State land to Alaska residents at up to 50% of the appraised value of such properties, the Forest Service believes that an adjustment in the annual fee structure is warranted on lands not being conveyed to the State. Accordingly, the Alaska Region will be taking a number of steps to deal with this situation.

First, the Forest Service will encourage the State of Alaska to select the remaining special use areas within or near boroughs and communities. Most National Forest areas were withdrawn from State selection the past two years, but the USDI order expired in December. Except for National Monuments and special areas designated in the Alaska Lands Act, State land selections can now be made.

Second, for those land areas not selected and planned for conveyance to the State, the Forest Service will notify permittees that one-third of the increase that would be warranted by the 1977 appraisal will be added to the 1981 fee. During 1981, a new appraisal will be made and the balance of the increase scheduled for adjustment in 1982 and 1983.

Third, we are exploring the possibility of giving the permittees the option of modifying the terms of the permit to a life estate restriction. With this arrangement, no fee increase would be assigned and, where appropriate, provisions made for conversion of these cabins to public use.

Timber sale preparation plans for 1981 are as follows:

Long-term Sales (volume release)

Volumes In Million Bd. Ft.

Tongass	Chatham	105
	Ketchikan	177
	Stikine	79
Chugach		14
	Subtotal	375 MM Bd/Ft.

Independent (Small Business and Others)

Tongass	Chatham	--
	Ketchikan	69
	Stikine	91
Chugach		2
	Subtotal	162 MM Bd/Ft.
	Total Offerings Planned in 1981:	537 MM Bd/Ft.

With regard to fisheries enhancement programs developed in cooperation with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, the following federal funds have been allocated for fisheries enhancement projects:

Tongass National Forest		
Ketchikan Area	\$	493,000
Stikine (Petersburg Area)	\$	95,000
Chatham (Sitka Area)	\$	890,600
Chugach National Forest	\$	971,400
Total	\$	<u>2,450,000</u>

#### Mineral Development

With the passage of the ANILCA, all National Forest areas in R-10 that were previously withdrawn from mineral entry under FLPMA were reinstated except:

Misty Fiords National Monument	2,885,000 Acres
Admiralty Island National Monument	921,000 Acres

The Copper-Rude River addition is withdrawn under the mining laws, but at the discretion of the Secretary of Agriculture both leasable and locatable minerals may be removed by leases.

The new wilderness areas are subject to the 1964 Wilderness Act. These areas are open to exploration until January 1, 1984, after which date they are withdrawn from entry subject to valid existing rights.

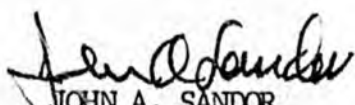
The Forest Service will encourage prospecting and development of energy and other mineral resources, consistent with the direction of the Alaska Lands Act, Federal Minerals Policy Act, and other laws.

The Forest Service is committed to working cooperatively with the State and local communities in the various activities and programs noted above.

Not mentioned above, but certainly of interest to you, is the status of the Young Adult Conservation Corp. While this program is currently under review and may be partially curtailed, we do anticipate having jobs for 300-400 enrollees through the balance of FY 1981.

If you have any questions or suggestions regarding the above issues or other matters, I would be pleased to receive them.

Sincerely,

  
JOHN A. SANDOR  
Regional Forester

Enclosure

COPY

P.O. Box 1628, Juneau, AK 99802

2810

January 12, 1981

Mr. Gene Smith  
U.S. Borax & Chemical Co.  
3075 Wilshire Blvd.  
Los Angeles, CA 90010

Dear Gene:

As noted in our letter of December 30, 1980, a meeting was held here in Juneau relative to the Quartz Hill project and the provisions of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). The purpose of this meeting was to seek agreement on the third party contractor concept for the environmental statement and analysis and to identify possible acceptable consulting firms which should be considered for such a contract.

The Departments of Commerce and Interior as well as a number of State agencies were present at the session. We were particularly pleased to have Commissioner McAnerney join us. Enclosed is a copy of the attendance sheet for your information. We also made telephone or other contacts with those not present at the meeting but who are appropriate members of the Interdisciplinary Team (IDT) or cooperators.

We are pleased to report that general agreement was reached on the third party contractor concept. Nearly all agreed that this was the best way to accomplish the tasks within the given time limits without severely impacting the ongoing programs of the agencies involved.

With that decision made, the discussion turned to the question of consultants. In this discussion and subsequent contacts with other IDT members, cooperators, and with U.S. Borax, the consultants listed below were identified as possible consultants:

Dames & Moore  
Suite 500  
N. Gate Executive Center  
155 NE 100th Street  
Seattle, Washington 98125

Mr. Gene Smith

2

Kramer, Chin, and Mayo  
1917 First Avenue  
Seattle, Washington 98101

Battelle Memorial Institute  
NW Laboratory  
P.O. Box 999  
Richland, Washington 99352  
(509)-375-2937

Harza Engineering Co.  
150 South Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Illinois 60606  
(312)-855-7064

VTN  
2301 Campus Drive  
Irvine, California 92713

Following the receipt of responses from the above firms, we will again convene the IDT and cooperators to determine what, if any, of the responses/contractors are acceptable.

Supervisor Watson will soon be sending additional information on the meeting along with data necessary for "request for proposals" purposes.

It appears as though we are off to a good start and will do all we can to expedite the entire process.

Sincerely,

/s/John A. Sandor

JOHN A. SANDOR  
Regional Forester

Enclosure

ALASKA LAND ACREAGE SUMMARY

	<u>Millions of Acres</u>	<u>% of Total</u>
<u>Total Land Alaska</u> -----	367.7	100.0%
<u>State Land Entitlement</u> <sup>1</sup> -----	104.5*	28.4%
Selected Land <sup>2</sup> -----	56.3	
Tentatively Approved-----	26.4	
Patented-----	21.8	
<u>Private Land Owned by Individuals</u> <sup>3</sup> -----	1.8*	0.5%
<u>Native Corporation Land Entitlement</u> <sup>4</sup> -----	43.7*	11.9%
Selected Land (includes over-selection) <sup>5</sup> -----	63.9	
Interim Conveyed or Patented <sup>6</sup> -----	16.9	
<u>Total Federal Land</u> -----	217.7*	59.2%
National Park Service Management Areas <sup>7</sup> -----	51.0**	13.9%
Areas Established Prior to Alaska Lands Act--	7.5	
Parks/Monuments Established in Alaska Lands		
Act <sup>11</sup> -----	24.6	
Parks/Preserves Established in Alaska Lands		
Act-----	18.9	
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Management Areas <sup>8</sup> -----	76.0**	20.6%
Areas Established Prior to Alaska Lands Act--	22.3	
Areas Established in Alaska Lands Act-----	53.7	
U.S. Forest Service Management Areas <sup>9</sup> -----	23.2**	6.3%
Areas Established Prior to Alaska Lands Act--	19.8	
Areas Established in Alaska Lands Act-----	3.4	
Bureau of Land Management-----	65.0**	17.7%
National Petroleum Reserve-Alaska-----	22.4	
Areas Established in Alaska Lands Act		
Conservation and Recreation Areas-----	2.2	
Wild and Scenic Rivers-----	1.5	
Other Alaska Lands-----	38.9	
Military Lands <sup>10</sup> -----	2.5**	0.7%

Note: Because of unresolved overlaps between state and Native selections and various federal designations, the sum of subtotals exceed the statewide total.

\*Figures add to statewide total.

\*\*Figures add to federal total.

(Please see reverse side for source information).

- SOURCES:
1. Alaska Statehood Act P.L. 85-508
 

General Grant Sec. 6(b)-----	102,550,000
Community Grant Sec. 6(a)-----	400,000
Community-National Forest Sec. 6(a)-	400,000
Territorial Grants-----	1,200,000+
  2. Monthly Land Activity Report, November 30, 1980.  
Selected land figure includes unresolved overlaps with Native over-selections and (d)(2) proposals.
  3. Represents state and federal land disposals including an estimated 700,000 acres to be conveyed to individual Alaskan Natives under the Native Allotment Act of 1906.
  4. Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act P.L. 92-203.
  5. Resource Assessment System, Department of Natural Resources.
  6. Bureau of Land Management, Division of ANCSA Operations, September 30, 1980.
  7. National Park Service, Department of Interior.
  8. U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Department of Interior.
  9. U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service: Chugach Forest, 4.6 Million; Tongass Forest, 15.2 million.
  10. Public Land Statistics, Bureau of Land Management, 1977.
  11. Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (P.L. 96-487).

# ALASKA FEDERATION OF NATIVES, INC.

1577 'C' Street, Suite 304 • Anchorage, Alaska 99501 • Phone 907-274-3611



## MEMORANDUM

TO: AFN Board of Directors  
AFN Land Managers Association

FROM: Don Mitchell

SUBJECT: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE ALASKA NATIONAL  
INTEREST LANDS CONSERVATION ACT

DATE: December 22, 1980

Attached is a copy of a document which I recently received from the Department of the Interior detailing both the deadlines for administration action set forth in the Alaska Lands legislation, and a summary of responsibilities for regulations, studies, reports, etc. An even more comprehensive working document is being prepared by the Department, but is not yet available.

Because all of the policy development personnel are leaving the Department with the change of administration in January, the Secretary has assigned overall responsibility for D-2 implementation during the transition period to a White House fellow named Margaret McKeown. Her telephone number in Washington, D.C. is (202) 343-5301.



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Chronological Summary of  
Deadlines Specified in  
Alaska Lands Legislation

Attachment A

<u>Deadline</u>	<u>Requirement</u>	<u>Responsible Agency</u>	<u>Participation by Others</u>
As soon as practicable	Section 103(b): Maps for areas of changed management status	NPS, FWS, BLM lead for respective areas; USGS lead for reproduction; BLM lead for assistance for legal description	BIA -- review USDA
10 days <u>1/</u>	Section 1414: Fiscal year adjustment for Alaska Native Fund; deposit 10 days after enactment and distribute by end of first quarter following enactment	BIA	
30 days <u>1/</u>	Section 1414(c): Deposit of interest in Alaska Native Fund from appropriations after October 1, 1976	BIA	
90 days <u>2/</u>	Section 504(h): Unperfected mining claims requirements in Misty Fjords and Admiralty Island National Monuments	USDA - USFS	
6 months <u>3/</u>	Section 503(h)(2): Draft study for Quartz Hill Mine	USDA - USFS	DOI -- consultation BOM -- technical assistance DOC -- consultation State -- consultation
180 days	Section 905: Alaska Native allotments - approval unless valuable mineral determination or certain State selections not withdrawn	BIA -- maintain trust responsibilities BLM -- issue conveyances	USGS/BOM -- consultation

180 days	Section 1104: Develop and publish a consolidated application form for transportation and utility systems	BLM - clearinghouse	USGS/OMPRA/BOM -- technical assistance NPS/FWS -- participate in preparation of form DOT USDA Consultation with other Federal agencies
9 months <u>3/</u>	Section 503(h)(2): Final study for Quartz Hill Mine	USDA - USFS	DOI -- consultation BOM -- technical assistance DOC -- consultation State -- consultation
90 days <u>2/</u>	Section 504(h): Receive applications for unperfected mining claims in Misty Fjords and Admiralty Island National Monuments	USDA - USFS	
October 1, 1981 (annually thereafter)	Section 1008: Oil and gas leasing: non-North Slope regulations and report	BLM	FWS USGS -- assistance DOE
12 months <u>3/</u>	Section 503(h)(3): Draft EIS for Quartz Hill Access Road	USDA - USFS	FWS -- participate USGS -- technical assistance
12 months (annually)	Section 706: Southeast Alaska Timber Reports	USDA - USFS	
12 months	Section 805(a): Establishment of subsistence resource regions, land advisory committees, and regional advisory councils	Alaska Cooperative Planning Group -- oversight and coordination; NPS, FWS & BLM management responsibilities on their lands; BIA participation in planning and development; FWS - administration of grant program	State -- consultation

12 months (annually and at other times the Secretary deems necessary)

Section 806: Secretarial report to the State and congressional committees on the effectiveness of implementation of the subsistence title

Alaska Cooperative Planning Group -- oversight and coordination

BIA consultation  
NPS, FWS, BLM -- consultation for respective areas  
State -- consultation

12 months 4/ (annually)

Section 808(a): Recommendations for appointments of National Park and Park Resource Monument Subsistence Commission (Secretary must act upon Commission's recommendation within 18 months)

Alaska Cooperative Planning Group -- oversight and coordination

BIA, NPS, FWS, BLM -- participation  
Governor -- appoint 3 members to each commission  
Regional Advisory Council -- appoint 3 members to each commission

12 months 5/ (annually)

Sections 1001, 1005 (wildlife resources), and 1006 (transportation): North Slope Study; annual reports to Congress

BLM

USGS/OMPRA -- assistance  
FWS -- assistance  
DOT  
USDA  
DOE  
Alaska Land Use Council  
Consultation with:  
State, Canada, and Native village and regional corporations

12 months

Section 1007: Arctic Research Study

FWS

USGS -- technical assistance  
DOT  
DOE  
DOD - Navy  
USDA - USFS  
DOC - NOAA  
NSF  
Smithsonian  
Consultation with:  
State and Native village and regional corporations

12 months

Section 1430: Chugach Region Study and Report to Congress

Alaska Land Use Council

FWS  
BLM  
USDA  
State  
Chugach Natives

February 1, 1982  
(annually)

Section 1201: Report of Alaska  
Land Use Council

SIO and Federal Co-chairman

4

NPS  
FWS  
HCRS  
BLM  
USDA - USFS  
DOT  
State Co-Chairman  
Commissioners of Alaska Depts. of:  
Natural Resources  
Fish and Game  
Environmental Conservation  
Transportation  
Native regional corporation  
representatives

18 months 4/

Section 808(a): Commissions to submit  
recommendations for subsistence hunting  
within park or park monument areas

Alaska Cooperative Planning  
Group -- oversight and coordination  
Subsistence Resource Commissions

18 months 5/  
(and continuing  
thereafter)

Section 1002: Arctic Coastal Plain  
Resource Assessment; first  
publication

FWS

USGS -- technical assistance  
BLM  
Consultation with:  
Governor  
Native village and regional corporations  
North Slope Borough  
Interested persons

2 years <u>5/</u>	Section 1002(d): Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Coastal Plain Resources Assessment Regulations	FWS	OMPRA/USGS -- technical assistance BLM
After Sept. 30, 1982, or upon request	Section 404(d): Validity determinations	BLM	
October 1, 1982 (annually thereafter)	Section 1011: Presidential transmittal to Congress of information relating to minerals	President USGS/OMPRA	BOM
October 1, 1982 <u>1/</u>	Section 1414: Fiscal year adjustment for Alaska Native Fund; deposit first day of fiscal year and distribute by end of first full quarter	BIA	
3 years	Section 202(3)(b): Report to Congress on Kantishna Hills/Dunkle Mine Study	Alaska Land Use Council	BOM -- technical assistance NPS
3 years <u>6/ 8/</u>	Section 304(g): Refuge comprehensive conservation plans for not less than 5 refuges, including boundaries and management plans for National Wild and Scenic Rivers pursuant to Section 305	FWS	NCRS -- technical assistance on cultural resources plan State -- consultation Native corporations -- consultation

3 years <u>7/</u>	Section 604: Designation of study rivers; Utukok and Kavetok reports to be submitted no later than Bristol Bay Cooperative Region Plan prepared pursuant to Section 1203	NPS	FWS HCRS BLM
3 years <u>8/</u>	Section 605: Boundaries and management plans for National Wild and Scenic Rivers not included within National Park System or National Wildlife System	BLM (NPS & FWS include in system management plans pursuant to Sections 304(g) and 1301 for rivers each manages)	HCRS -- coordination/consultation role through lead on Statewide Rivers Planning Group
3 years	Section 704: National Forest Wilderness Study	USDA-USFS	
3 years	Section 705(c): Forest Yield Study	USDA - USFS	
3 years <u>7/</u>	Section 1203(b): Bristol Bay Cooperative Region Plan	FWS	BLM State Native corporations
3 years	Section 1311(b): Denali Scenic Highway Study	BLM -- overall coordination with NPS responsibility for substantive planning and development on NPS lands	DOT State Native corporations
4 years (and every 3 years thereafter)	Section 813: Periodic reports to Congress on subsistence	Alaska Cooperative Planning Group -- coordination	BIA, FWS, NPS, BLM -- participation State Subsistence Advisory Councils

5 years <u>6/ 8/</u>	Section 304(g): Refuge comprehensive conservation plans for not less than 10 refuges, including boundaries and management plans for National Wild and Scenic Rivers pursuant to Section 605	FWS	MCRS -- technical assistance on cultural resources plan State -- consultation Native corporations -- consultation
5 years	Section 402: Steese National Conservation Area Land Use Plan	BLM	FWS -- participation
5 years	Section 403: White Mountains National Recreation Area Land Use Plan	BLM	FWS -- participation State -- close cooperation/consultation
5 years (and every 2 years thereafter)	Section 706(b): Tongass Forest Study	USDA - USFS	FWS -- technical assistance Alaska Land Use Council -- consultation Consultation with: State Native corporations Timber industry S.E. Alaska Conservation Council
5 years (at least once every 5 years)	Section 805(e)(2): Report to Congress on whether payments to the State are adequate to carry out subsistence program	Alaska Cooperative Planning Group -- coordination	BIA, NPS, BLM, FWS -- participation
5 years	Section 1113: Stikine River Region report	USDA - USFS	FWS Canada -- consultation

5 years <u>8/</u>	Section 1301: Management Plans for National Park System units, including boundaries and management plans for National Wild and Scenic Rivers pursuant to Section 605	NPS	HCRS Alaska Land Use Council State Native corporations Local, State and national organizations
5 years	Section 1317(a): General Wilderness Review; report to President	NPS, FWS	
5 years 9 months (no earlier than 5 years)	Section 1002(h): Arctic National Wildlife Refuge Coastal Plain report to Congress on oil and gas potential and impact on fish and wildlife resources	FWS	BLM USGS/OMPRA
7 years <u>6/ 8/</u>	Section 304(g): Refuge comprehensive conservation plans for all refuges not completed in 3 and 5 year deadlines, including boundaries and management plans for National Wild and Scenic Rivers pursuant to Section 605	FWS	HCRS -- technical assistance on cultural resources plan State -- consultation Native corporations -- consultation
7 years	Section 1317(b): Report to Congress on wilderness suitability in NPS and Refuge areas	NPS, FWS	
8 years <u>5/</u>	Sections 1001, 1005 (wildlife resources), and 1006 (transportation): North Slope study and findings	BLM	USGS/OMPRA -- assistance FWS -- assistance DOT USDA DGE Alaska Land Use Council Consultation with: State Native village and regional corporations North Slope Borough Canada

10 years	Section 1201(1): Termination of Alaska Land Use Council unless extended by Congress; report of accomplishments due 1 year prior to termination	Alaska Land Use Council	
January 15, 1982	Section 1435: Report to Congress on Cook Inlet Region	BLM	
Periodic	Section 1308: Report on local hire	Alaska Cooperative Planning Group -- coordinator NPS, FWS, HCRS, BLM	OPM
Periodic	Section 1320: BLM land reviews	RLM	

Summary of Responsibilities for Regulations,  
Studies, Reports and other Requirements in the  
Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act