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ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS

DOCUMENTS

MAY 11 1976

HEARINGS

BEFORE THE

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COMMITTEE ON

INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-FOURTH CONGRESS

FIRST SESSION

ON

S. 1687

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR THE ADDITION OF CERTAIN LANDS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA TO THE NATIONAL PARK, NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE, NATIONAL FOREST, AND THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEMS AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

S. 1688

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA FOR NATIONAL CONSERVATION PURPOSES TO BE ADMINISTERED AS UNITS OF THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM, THE NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM, NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM, AND THE NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

S. 2676

A BILL TO DESIGNATE CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS AND WATERS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA FOR NATIONAL CONSERVATION PURPOSES, AND TO PROVIDE FOR THE BENEFIT, USE, AND ENJOYMENT BY PRESENT AND FUTURE GENERATIONS OF CERTAIN PUBLIC LANDS CONTAINING FORESTED, GEOLOGICAL, SCENIC, HISTORIC, SCIENTIFIC, CULTURAL, RECREATIONAL, AND WILDLIFE AREAS IN THE STATE OF ALASKA, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

NOVEMBER 21 AND DECEMBER 11, 1975



Printed for the use of the
Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

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STATEMENTS

Statement of the author, dated 1975, regarding the research project. The author states that the research was conducted in a systematic and thorough manner, and that the results are presented in a clear and concise manner. The author also states that the research was conducted in a timely manner, and that the results are presented in a clear and concise manner.

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APPENDIX

Appendix A: A list of the names of the individuals who participated in the research project. The list includes the names of the author, the research assistants, and the participants.

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1975

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110 Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Floyd K. Haskell, presiding.

Present: Senators Haskell, Stevens, and Gravel.

Also present: Steven P. Quarles, counsel.

Senator HASKELL. The hearing of the Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs will commence.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

The subject of today's hearing is legislation to implement section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Although additional proposals will be forthcoming, three measures upon which testimony will be received in these hearings are S. 1687, S. 1688, and S. 2676. Two of these bills, S. 1687 and S. 1688, designate 83 million acres and 106 million acres, respectively, of public domain lands in the State of Alaska for inclusion in the four national conservation systems—the National Forest, Park, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and Wildlife Refuge Systems. S. 2676 would place 67 million acres in the existing systems and create a 14 million acre Scenic Reserve System.

For today's hearing and the hearing we expect to schedule in December to replace the hearing originally scheduled for Tuesday, we invited to testify the principal proponents of these measures—for S. 1687, the administration; for S. 1688, the conservation community; and, for S. 2676, Congressman Don Young. Invitations to testify have also been extended to the entire Alaska congressional delegation. Finally, the committee has invited the Governor of the State of Alaska to testify and it is expected that his representative will outline a tentative (d)(2) proposal which the State will submit in the near future.

These hearings are to be regarded as only the initial step in what will almost certainly be a lengthy legislative process. Perhaps the most critical stage in this process will be the public hearings the committee expects to hold this spring. This year's hearings should be regarded as a prelude to the spring hearings. The purpose of this year's hearing is to make a hearing record which, when published, will provide the committee members and the public with the first readily accessible statements of the purpose, policies, and provisions of these proposals. Hopefully the record will serve as a basic resource

document to which public witnesses may refer in preparing their testimony for the spring hearings and which the committee members may consult in reviewing and analyzing that testimony.

As the chairman stated in his letter of invitation, the committee is especially interested in receiving testimony which outlines the principals and policies which served as the basis for, and the procedures followed in, the preparation of the proposals, and a description of the bills' specific provisions. Similarly, the witnesses have been asked to refrain from embarking on a critique of competitive proposals, but rather to concentrate on providing indepth briefings on their own proposals.

The legislation we consider today is of critical importance to the State of Alaska and the entire Nation. It will decide the future of more than 20 percent of Alaska's land base and may dictate what Alaskans can and cannot do on that land. At the same time, it may more than double the National Park and Wildlife Refuge Systems and provide an immense scenic and natural resource legacy to future generations of Americans. It will certainly be remembered as a moment of true historic importance as it will mark the conclusion of three centuries of westward expansion.

The committee recognizes the significance of these measures and pledges to all interested parties that it will devote to these proposals the careful consideration they merit.

I would like to place in the record at this point, copies of the bills and the Department's report concerning them.

[The bills, S. 1687, S. 1688, and S. 2676 and the Department report follow:]

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1687

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1975

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To provide for the addition of certain lands in the State of Alaska to the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That, having reviewed the recommendations of the Secretary
4 of the Interior made pursuant to sections 17 (d) (1) and
5 17 (d) (2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85
6 Stat. 688) for addition of certain lands in Alaska to the
7 National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic
8 Rivers Systems, the Congress designates and establishes new

1 units and additions to existing units of those systems, subject
2 to the provisions of the following titles.

3 SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "Alaska Conserva-
4 tion Act of 1975".

5 TITLE I—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

6 PART A—ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

7 SEC. 101. MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK.—(a)
8 In order to include within Mount McKinley National Park
9 (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "park") cer-
10 tain areas needed to provide a diversity of habitat, insure the
11 preservation of animal ecosystems, and protect and interpret
12 associated scenic resources and glacial features, the boundary
13 of the park is hereby revised to include, subject to valid
14 existing rights, the lands, waters, and interests therein de-
15 picted as within the proposed boundary of the park on the
16 map entitled "Mount McKinley National Park", numbered
17 126-90-001, and dated December 1973, which additional
18 area comprises approximately 3,180,000 acres.

19 (b) Section 4 of the Act of February 26, 1917 (39
20 Stat. 938, 16 U.S.C. 350), is repealed. Section 2 of the Act
21 of January 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043, 16 U.S.C. 350a), is
22 revised to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Interior
23 shall have authority to prescribe regulations for the surface
24 use of any valid mining locations made within the boundaries
25 of Mount McKinley National Park."

1 (c) Section 6 of the Act of February 26, 1917 (39
2 Stat. 939), as amended (16 U.S.C. 352) is further amended
3 by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and
4 adding the following: "or for subsistence uses in areas added
5 to the park by the Alaska Conservation Act of 1974 pur-
6 suant to section 108 of that Act."

7 (d) In furtherance of the purposes set forth in subsec-
8 tion (a) of this section, the area adjacent to the south and
9 east boundary of the park generally depicted on the map re-
10 ferred to in subsection (a) as "Cooperative Planning
11 and Management Zone" is hereby designated as a zone
12 within which resource use and development are critical to
13 the proper protection, management, and interpretation of the
14 park. Not later than three years from the date of enactment
15 of this title, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter re-
16 ferred to as the "Secretary") shall submit a report to the
17 Congress as to whether land-use controls needed for the
18 proper protection, management, and interpretation of the
19 park have been instituted effectively with respect to the desig-
20 nated zone by the State of Alaska or an appropriate politi-
21 cal subdivision thereof. The Secretary shall solicit the views
22 of the Governor of the State of Alaska and of the Joint
23 Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska
24 on his report, and he shall submit any such views to the
25 Congress at the time the report is submitted.

1 SEC. 102. KATMAI NATIONAL PARK.—(a) In order
2 to include therein certain areas needed for the protection of
3 critical animal habitat, including a watershed necessary for
4 the perpetuation of red salmon and a habitat to protect a
5 population of brown bear, and for the interpretation and pres-
6 ervation of outstanding scenic and scientific values associated
7 with such habitats, the boundary of Katmai National Monu-
8 ment, as established by Proclamation Numbered 1487 of
9 September 24, 1918 (40 Stat. 1855), and revised by Proc-
10 lamation Numbered 1949 of April 24, 1931 (47 Stat. 2453),
11 numbered 2564 of August 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1972), and
12 numbered 3890 of January 20, 1969 (83 Stat. 926) is
13 hereby revised to include, subject to valid existing rights, the
14 lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the
15 proposed boundary of the park on the map entitled "Katmai
16 National Park", numbered 127-90-001, and dated Decem-
17 ber 1973, which additional area comprises approximately
18 1,870,000 acres.

19 (b) The Katmai National Monument is hereby redesign-
20 nated as Katmai National Park.

21 PART B—ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

22 SEC. 103. (a) In order to protect and interpret for the
23 benefit, inspiration, and education of present and future
24 generations the scenic, scientific, biological, archeological,

1 and historical values associated therewith, there are hereby
2 established, subject to valid existing rights:

3 (1) Aniakchak Caldera National Monument, the
4 boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and
5 interests therein depicted as within the proposed bound-
6 ary of the national monument on the map entitled
7 "Aniakchak Caldera National Monument", numbered
8 NM-AC-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area
9 comprises approximately 440,000 acres;

10 (2) Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords National Mon-
11 ument, the boundary of which shall include the lands,
12 waters, and interests therein depicted as within the pro-
13 posed boundary of the national monument on the map
14 entitled "Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords National Mon-
15 ument", numbered NM-HI/KF-90,001 and dated De-
16 cember 1973, which area comprises approximately
17 300,000 acres: *Provided*, That the Secretary may revise
18 the monument boundary to include any lands, waters,
19 and interests therein depicted on such map as within
20 the area marked "potential additions" if such lands,
21 waters, and interests therein are not selected by native
22 corporations pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Set-
23 tlement Act;

24 (3) Cape Krusenstern National Monument, the
25 boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and

1 interests therein depicted as within the proposed bound-
2 dary of the national monument on the map entitled
3 "Cape Krusenstern National Monument", numbered
4 NM-CK-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area
5 comprises approximately 350,000 acres;

6 (4) Kobuk Valley National Monument, the bound-
7 dary of which shall include the lands, waters, and in-
8 terests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary
9 of the national monument on the map entitled "Kobuk
10 Valley National Monument", numbered NM-KV-
11 90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises
12 approximately 1,850,000 acres: *Provided*, That any
13 lands within the Onion Portage Archeological District,
14 as depicted on such map, not selected by a native cor-
15 poration pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settle-
16 ment Act shall become part of the national monument;

17 (5) Lake Clark National Park, the boundary of
18 which shall include the lands, waters, and interests
19 therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the
20 national park on the map entitled "Lake Clark National
21 Park", numbered NP-LC-90,001, and dated December
22 1973, which area comprises approximately 2,610,000
23 acres;

24 (6) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the boundary
25 of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests

1 therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the
2 national park on the map entitled "Wrangell-Saint Elias
3 National Park", numbered NP-WSE-90,001, and
4 dated December 1973, which area comprises approxi-
5 mately 8,640,000 acres;

6 (7) Gates of the Arctic National Park, the bound-
7 aries of which shall include the lands, waters, and
8 interests therein depicted as within the proposed bound-
9 aries of the park on the map entitled "Gates of the Arctic
10 National Park", numbered NP-GA-90,001 and dated
11 December 1973, which park comprises approximately
12 8,360,000 acres;

13 (8) Yukon-Charley National Rivers, the boundary
14 of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests
15 therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the
16 national rivers on the map entitled "Yukon-Charley
17 National Rivers", numbered NR-YC-90,001, and dated
18 December 1973, which area comprises approximately
19 1,970,000 acres;

20 (9) Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve, the bound-
21 ary of which shall include the lands, waters, and
22 interests therein depicted as within the proposed bound-
23 ary of the national reserve on the map entitled
24 "Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve", numbered NR-

1 CI-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area
2 comprises approximately 2,690,000 acres.

3 (b) The boundary maps referred to in part A of this
4 title and this part shall be on file and available for public
5 inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Depart-
6 ment of the Interior; the maps entitled "Chukchi-Imuruk
7 National Reserve" and "Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords
8 National Monument" shall also be on file at the Bureau of
9 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior. In
10 no event shall the boundary of any area added to existing
11 areas or established by part A of this title or this part extend
12 beyond the territorial sea.

13 PART C—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

14 SEC. 104. ADMINISTRATION.—(a) The Secretary shall
15 administer the lands, waters, and interests therein added to
16 existing areas or established by the foregoing sections of this
17 title as areas of the national park system, subject to the ap-
18 plicable provisions of this title and the Act of August 25,
19 1916 (39 Stat. 535 et seq.), as amended and supplemented
20 (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

21 (b) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary
22 of the Interior shall consult in the development of manage-
23 ment plans for the Wrangell Mountains National Forest and
24 the adjoining Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park to achieve
25 the fullest possible coordination and cooperation. In addi-

tion, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, in cooperation with the Secretary of the Interior, select and develop one or more areas along the Alaska Highway between the Canadian border and the village of Northway, Alaska, together with other interested public agencies, for public use, administration, interpretation, and other provision of facilities. Funds appropriated for purposes of this title shall be available for the development and operation of such facilities.

SEC. 105. BOUNDARIES, ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—

Following reasonable notice in writing to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, and after publication of notice in the Federal Register, the Secretary may make minor revisions in the boundaries of the areas added to existing areas or established by parts A and B of this title, including revisions to include within the boundaries such additional lands as are necessary for administrative sites but such administrative sites shall not exceed 80 acres for any one area added to existing areas or established by parts A and B. Within the boundaries of the areas added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title, or as such boundaries may be revised pursuant to this section, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase, or exchange, except that property owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only

1 by donation or exchange, and property owned by any native
2 village or corporation may be acquired only with the concur-
3 rence of such owner.

4 SEC. 106. APPLICABILITY OF MINING AND MINERAL
5 LEASING LAWS.—(a) Except as provided in subsection (b)
6 of this section, Federal lands within the boundaries of the
7 areas added to existing units or established by parts A and B
8 of this title, or as such boundaries may be revised pursuant to
9 section 105 of this part, as well as Federal lands within the
10 boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park as of the date
11 of enactment of this title, are, subject to valid existing rights,
12 hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the
13 public land laws of the United States, including from all
14 forms of appropriation under the United States mining laws,
15 and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in
16 both cases, amendments thereto.

17 Any mining claims located under the mining laws of the
18 United States within the boundaries of those areas withdrawn
19 pursuant to this subsection, must be recorded with the Secre-
20 tary under regulations established by the Secretary within
21 one year after the effective date of such regulations. Any
22 mining claim not so recorded shall be conclusively presumed
23 to be abandoned and shall be void. Such recordation will not
24 render valid any claim which was not valid on the effective
25 date of this title, or which becomes invalid thereafter. Any

1 claim recorded pursuant to the regulations promulgated
2 under this subsection, for which the claimant has not made
3 application for a patent within three years from the date of
4 recordation, shall be presumed to be invalid unless the claim-
5 ant presents to the Secretary clear evidence of its validity.

6 (b) Lands outside the Charley River watershed which
7 are within the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, are not with-
8 drawn from operation of the mineral leasing laws, including
9 amendments thereto, and the Mineral Leasing Act of Feb-
10 ruary 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C.
11 181-263), shall apply to them: *Provided*, That the Secre-
12 tary may administratively cancel any lease or prospecting
13 permit for violations of the terms of the lease or permit or
14 of regulations issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act
15 of February 25, 1920 without regard to the requirements of
16 section 31 of such Act (30 U.S.C. 188), after thirty days
17 notice to the lessee or permittee and failure of the lessee or
18 permittee to correct the condition giving rise to the breach.
19 With respect to mineral deposits located within such lands
20 normally subject to location, entry, and patent under the
21 mining laws and withdrawn pursuant to subsection (a) of
22 this section, the Secretary may issue permits for the explora-
23 tion and development of said deposits pursuant to regula-
24 tions establishing procedures, terms, and conditions under
25 which such activity may be conducted, but with right of

1 occupation and use of only so much of the surface of the land
2 as is immediately and directly necessary to the exploration
3 and development of said deposits.

4 SEC. 107. SPORT HUNTING.—(a) Subject to subsection
5 (b) of this section, and except as may otherwise be pro-
6 hibited by Federal or State law, the Secretary shall per-
7 mit sport hunting on lands and waters under his jurisdiction
8 within the areas established by paragraphs (a) (1) and
9 (a) (5) through (9) of section 103 of this title in accord-
10 ance with such regulations as he shall prescribe. Such regu-
11 lations may include the establishment of limits on the num-
12 bers and types of species that may be taken and the manner
13 of taking, or prohibit takings. The Secretary may, however,
14 designate zones where, and establish periods when, no sport
15 hunting shall be permitted in any such area for reasons
16 of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management,
17 or public use and enjoyment, and except in emergencies, any
18 regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall
19 be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate
20 fish and game agency of the State of Alaska.

21 (b) With regard to the area referred to in section 103
22 (a) (1) of this title, the Secretary shall permit sport hunt-
23 ing only in the townships described as follows:

1 SEWARD MERIDIAN (PROTRACTION DESCRIPTION)

2 (all fractional)

3 Township 38 south, range 51 west.

4 Township 39 south, range 51 west.

5 Township 39 south, range 52 west.

6 Township 40 south, range 54 west.

7 Township 40 south, range 53 west.

8 Township 40 south, range 54 west.

9 Township 41 south, range 51 west.

10 Township 41 south, range 52 west.

11 Township 41 south, range 53 west.

12 Township 41 south, range 54 west.

13 (c) Not later than ten years from the date of enactment
 14 of this title, and continuing at intervals of not more than five
 15 years after the submission of the first such report, the Secre-
 16 tary shall report to the Congress on the effect of all hunting,
 17 fishing, and trapping, including subsistence uses, on the flora
 18 and fauna within each area added to existing units or estab-
 19 lished by parts A and B of this title, and shall recommend
 20 whether any or all of such uses shall be continued.

21 SEC. 108. SUBSISTENCE USES.—Except as may other-
 22 wise be prohibited by Federal or State law, the Secretary
 23 shall permit the continuation of such subsistence uses of the

1 fish, wildlife, and plant resources within the areas added to
2 existing units or established by parts A and B of this title to
3 the extent that such uses were in effect on the date of enact-
4 ment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Such uses
5 shall continue unless the Secretary determines that particular
6 uses are materially and negatively affecting the fish, wildlife,
7 or plant resources of such areas: *Provided, That, for such*
8 reasons as public safety, administration, fish and wildlife
9 management, or public use and enjoyment, the Secretary
10 may, by regulation, prescribe conditions under which such
11 subsistence uses shall be conducted including, but not limited
12 to, prohibitions on takings, and the establishment of limits on
13 the number and type of resources taken, and the season when
14 an area within such areas where subsistence activities can be
15 undertaken. Regulations promulgated pursuant to this section
16 shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appro-
17 priate fish and game agency of the State of Alaska.

18 SEC. 109. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(a) The
19 Secretary is authorized to cooperate and seek agreements
20 with the heads of other Federal agencies and the owners of
21 lands and waters within, adjacent to, or related to each area
22 added to existing units or established by parts A and B of
23 this title, including, without limitation, the State of Alaska
24 or any political subdivision thereof, any native corporation,
25 village, or group having traditional cultural or resource-based

1 affinities for such areas, and, with the concurrence of the
2 Secretary of State, the governments of foreign nations. Such
3 agreements shall have as their purpose the assurance that
4 resources will be used, managed, and developed in such a
5 manner as to be consistent with the preservation of the en-
6 vironmental quality of such areas. The agreements may
7 also provide for access by visitors to the park system units
8 to and across the lands which are the subject of the
9 agreements.

10 (b) The head of any Federal agency, other than
11 agencies that are parties to cooperative agreements pursuant
12 to subsection (a) of this section, having direct or indirect
13 jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted
14 undertaking in the lands and waters within, adjacent to,
15 or related to areas added to existing units or established
16 by parts A and B of this title, and the head of any Federal
17 Department or interdepartmental agency, other than parties
18 to such agreements, having authority to license any under-
19 taking in such lands and waters shall, prior to the approval
20 of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking
21 or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be,
22 afford the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment
23 with regard to such undertaking.

24 SEC. 110. WILDERNESS REVIEW.—Within three years
25 from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall

1 report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3 (c)
 2 and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892; 16 U.S.C.
 3 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitabil-
 4 ity or nonsuitability of any area added to existing units or
 5 established by parts A and B of this title for preservation as
 6 wilderness; any designation of any such area as wilderness
 7 shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsection of
 8 the Wilderness Act. Notwithstanding anything to the con-
 9 trary in the Wilderness Act, the Secretary shall, with respect
 10 to Mount McKinley National Park, report to the President
 11 his recommendations as to the suitability of any area within
 12 the entire park within three years from the date of enact-
 13 ment of this title.

14 PART D—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

15 SEC. 111. DESIGNATION.—Section 3 (a) of the Wild
 16 and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907), as amended (16
 17 U.S.C. 1274 (a)), is further amended by adding the follow-
 18 ing new paragraphs:

19 “ . ALATNA, ALASKA.—The seventy-five-mile portion
 20 of the mainstem within the gates of the Arctic National
 21 Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

22 “ . ANIAKCHAK, ALASKA.—The entire river, includ-
 23 ing its major tributaries, Hidden Creek, Mystery Creek, Al-
 24 bert Johnson Creek, and North Fork Aniakchak River,
 25 within the Aniakchak Caldera National Monument; to be

1 administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

2 " . CHARLEY, ALASKA.—The entire river, including
3 its major tributaries, Copper Creek, Bonanza Creek, Hosford
4 Creek, Derwent Creek, Flat-Orthmer Creek, Crescent Creek,
5 and Moraine Creek, within the Yukon-Charley National
6 Rivers; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

7 " . KILLIK, ALASKA.—The entire river, including its
8 major tributary, Easter Creek, within the gates of the Arctic
9 National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the
10 Interior.

11 " . NOATAK, ALASKA.—The sixty-five-mile segment
12 within the gates of the Arctic National Park; to be adminis-
13 tered by the Secretary of the Interior.

14 " . SALMON, ALASKA.—The entire river within the
15 Kobuk Valley National Monument; to be administered by the
16 Secretary of the Interior.

17 " . TINAYGUK, ALASKA.—The entire river, and the
18 North Fork of the Koyukuk, within the gates of the Arctic
19 National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the
20 Interior.”.

21 SEC. 112. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—(a) The
22 river segments designated in section 111 of this title are
23 hereby classified and designated, and shall be administered,
24 as wild river areas pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers
25 Act.

1 (b) The provisions of subsection 3 (b) and section 6 of
2 the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act shall not apply to the river
3 segments listed in section 111 of this title. The provisions of
4 sections 107 and 108 of this title shall supersede those of sec-
5 tion 13 (a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, concerning
6 fish and wildlife.

7 PART E—APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION

8 SEC. 113. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated
9 such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title

10 TITLE II—NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE

11 SYSTEM

12 PART A—ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGES AND RANGES

13 SEC. 201. There are hereby established, subject to valid
14 existing rights, twelve national wildlife refuges, (hereinafter
15 referred to as the "refuges") one national arctic range and
16 one national resource range (hereinafter referred to as the
17 "ranges").

18 SEC. 202. (a) The boundary of each refuge and each
19 range shall include the area generally depicted on the appli-
20 cable map as herein described: *Provided, however,* That in
21 no case shall the boundary of a refuge or range extend
22 beyond the territorial sea. Such maps shall be on file and
23 available for public inspection in the office of the Bureau of
24 Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior,
25 and, with respect to the ranges, the maps shall also be avail-

1 able for public inspection in the office of the Bureau of Land

2 Management:

3 (1) As herein established, the (A) Barren Islands
4 National Wildlife Refuge, (B) Chukchi Sea National Wild-
5 life Refuge, (C) Shumagin Islands National Wildlife
6 Refuge, (D) additions to the Kodiak National Wildlife
7 Refuge, and (E) additions to the Bering Sea National Wild-
8 life Refuge, shall be comprised of approximately .05 million
9 acres of lands, waters and interests therein within the area
10 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the maps
11 entitled "Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuges", and
12 dated December 1973. The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge
13 as designated in Executive Order Numbered 8857 of August
14 19, 1941, and modified by Public Land Order Numbered
15 1634 of May 9, 1958, and the additions designated in this
16 subsection are hereby established as the "Kodiak National
17 Wildlife Refuge"; and the Bering Sea National Wildlife
18 Refuge as designated in Proclamation Numbered 2416 of
19 July 15, 1940, amending Executive Order Numbered 1037
20 of February 27, 1909, and the additions designated in this
21 subsection are hereby established as the "Bering Sea
22 National Wildlife Refuge".

23 (2) The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as herein es-
24 tablished shall be comprised of approximately 3.76 million
25 acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area

1 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map
2 entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Refuge", and dated De-
3 cember 1973, and the Arctic National Wildlife Range, es-
4 tablished by Public Land Order Numbered 2214 of Decem-
5 ber 6, 1960, issued pursuant to Executive Order Numbered
6 10355 of May 26, 1952, is hereby redesignated as part of
7 the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

8 (3) The Iliamna National Resource Range as herein
9 established shall be comprised of approximately 2.85 million
10 acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area
11 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map
12 entitled "Iliamna National Resource Range", and dated
13 December 1973.

14 (4) The Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge as herein
15 established shall be comprised of approximately 4.43 million
16 acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area
17 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map
18 entitled "Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge", and dated
19 December 1973.

20 (5) The Noatak National Arctic Range as herein estab-
21 lished shall be comprised of approximately 7.59 million acres
22 of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area gen-
23 erally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map en-
24 titled "Noatak National Arctic Range", and dated December
25 1973.

1 (6) The Selawik National Wildlife Refuge as herein
2 established shall be comprised of approximately 1.4 million
3 acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area
4 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map
5 entitled "Selawik National Wildlife Refuge", and dated De-
6 cember 1973, and the Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge,
7 established by Proclamation Numbered 2416 of July 15,
8 1940, amending Executive Order Numbered 1658 of De-
9 cember 7, 1912, is hereby redesignated as part of the Selawik
10 National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

11 (7) The Togiak National Wildlife Refuge as herein
12 established shall be comprised of approximately 2.74 million
13 acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area
14 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map
15 entitled "Togiak National Wildlife Refuge", and dated De-
16 cember 1973, and the Cape Newenham National Wildlife
17 Refuge, established by Public Land Order Numbered 4583
18 of January 20, 1969, is hereby redesignated as part of the
19 Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

20 (8) The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge as
21 herein established shall be comprised of approximately 5.16
22 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the
23 area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on
24 the map entitled "Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge",
25 and dated December 1973, and the Clarence Rhode National

1 Wildlife Refuge, established by Public Land Order Numbered
2 4581 of January 20, 1969, amending Public Land Order
3 Numbered 2253 of January 23, 1961, amending Public Land
4 Order Numbered 2213 of December 8, 1960, issued pursuant
5 to Executive Order Numbered 10355, is hereby redesignated
6 as a unit of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge to be
7 administered as part of said refuge, and the Hazen Bay Na-
8 tional Wildlife Refuge, as established by Proclamation Num-
9 bered 2416 of July 15, 1946, amending Executive Order
10 Numbered 7770 of December 14, 1937, is hereby redesign-
11 ated as part of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge
12 and added to said refuge.

13 (9) The Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge as herein
14 established shall be comprised of approximately 3.59 million
15 acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area
16 generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map
17 entitled "Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge", and dated
18 December 1973.

19 (b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred
20 to as the "Secretary") may make minor revisions in the
21 boundary of each refuge and each range by publication of a
22 revised map or other boundary description in the Federal
23 Register.

24 PART B—GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

25 SEC. 203. ACQUISITION OF PROPERTY.—Within the
26 boundary of each refuge and each range the Secretary is

1 authorized to acquire by purchase, donation, or exchange,
2 lands, waters, and interests therein, except that lands, waters,
3 and interests herein owned by the State of Alaska or any
4 political subdivision thereof may be acquired only with
5 agreement of the said State or political subdivision and prop-
6 erty owned by any native village or corporation may be
7 acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

8 SEC. 204. COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS.—(a) The Secre-
9 tary is authorized to cooperate and seek agreements with
10 the heads of other Federal agencies and the owners of lands
11 and waters within, adjacent or to related to each area added
12 to existing units or established by section 202 of this title,
13 including, without limitation, the State of Alaska or any
14 political subdivision thereof, any native corporation, village,
15 or group having traditional cultural or resource-based affin-
16 ities for such areas. Such agreements shall have as their
17 purpose the assurance that resources will be used, managed,
18 and developed in such a manner as to be consistent with the
19 preservation of the environmental quality of such areas.

20 (b) The head of any Federal agency, other than agen-
21 cies that are parties to cooperative agreements pursuant to
22 subsection (a) of this section, having direct or indirect juris-
23 diction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted un-
24 dertaking in the lands and waters within, adjacent to or
25 related to areas added to existing units or established by

1 section 202 of this title, and the head of any Federal depart-
2 ment or interdepartmental agency, other than parties to such
3 agreements, having authority to license any undertaking in
4 such lands and waters shall, prior to the approval of the ex-
5 penditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior
6 to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, afford
7 the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment with
8 regard to such undertaking. Nothing in subsection (c) of
9 this section shall be construed as superseding or limiting the
10 authorities and responsibilities of the Secretary under the
11 Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended (60 Stat.
12 1080; 16 U.S.C. 661-667e).

13 (c) The Secretary may seek, with the concurrence of
14 the Secretary of State, and enter into bilateral or multilat-
15 eral agreements with foreign countries in order to provide for
16 the protection, preservation, and enhancement of the fish and
17 wildlife of international significance.

18 SEC. 205. ADMINISTRATION.—(a) (1) The Secretary
19 shall administer the refuges and the ranges pursuant to the
20 provisions of the National Wildlife Refuge Administration
21 Act of 1966, as amended (80 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 668dd-
22 668ee), and the provisions of this title, as part of the Na-
23 tional Wildlife Refuge System. The Secretary may also utilize
24 such additional authorities as may be available to him for the
25 management and protection of the resources within, adjacent

1 to or related to the refuges and the ranges, including but not
2 limited to the preservation and enhancement of nationally
3 and internationally significant fish and wildlife species, the
4 development of fish and wildlife-oriented outdoor recreation
5 opportunities, interpretive education programs and scientific
6 research, the conservation, protection, restoration, and prop-
7 agation of endangered and threatened species, and the pres-
8 ervation of cultural, historical, and archeological resources.

9 (2) The Illiamna National Resource Range shall be ad-
10 ministered as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System
11 pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection and in accord-
12 ance with plans, to be developed by the Secretary, which
13 will permit activities, in accordance with the principles of
14 multiple use and sustained yield, which the Secretary deter-
15 mines will not significantly impair the nationally and inter-
16 nationally significant fish and wildlife resources of the range
17 and Bristol Bay.

18 (3) The Noatak National Arctic Range shall be admin-
19 istered as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System
20 pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection and in accord-
21 ance with plans, to be developed by the Secretary, which
22 will provide for the protection of the natural features of the
23 range, permit appropriate scientific research and other activi-
24 ties which will not significantly impair the environment. For
25 a period of twenty years following the enactment of this

1 title, any developmental activities or uses are, subject to
2 valid existing rights, prohibited on the range. The Secretary
3 shall conduct a review and report to the Congress within
4 twenty years of the date of enactment of this title his findings
5 and recommendations for the future administration and man-
6 agement of the range.

7 (b) (1) The lands within the refuges and the Iliamina
8 National Resource Range are, subject to valid existing rights,
9 hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under
10 the public land laws of the United States, including all forms
11 of appropriation under the United States mining laws, but
12 not including the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920,
13 as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 181-263), except
14 that, with respect to mineral deposits normally subject to
15 location, entry, and patent pursuant to the mining laws, the
16 Secretary may issue permits for the exploration and develop-
17 ment of said deposits pursuant to regulations establishing pro-
18 cedures, terms, and conditions under which such activity may
19 be conducted, but with right of occupation and use of only
20 so much of the surface of the land as is immediately and
21 directly necessary to the exploration and development of
22 said deposits. Any mining claims located under the mining
23 laws of the United States with the boundaries of those areas
24 withdrawn pursuant to this subsection, must be recorded

1 with the Secretary under regulations established by the Secre-
2 tary within one year after the effective date of such regula-
3 tions. Any mining claim not so recorded shall be conclusively
4 presumed to be abandoned and shall be void. Such recorda-
5 tion will not render valid any claim which was not valid
6 on the effective date of this title, or which becomes invalid
7 thereafter. Any claim recorded pursuant to the regulations
8 promulgated under this subsection, for which the claimant
9 has not made application for a patent within three years from
10 the date of recordation, shall be presumed to be invalid
11 unless the claimant presents to the Secretary clear evidence
12 of its validity.

13 (2) The Secretary may administratively cancel any
14 lease or prospecting permit for violations of the terms of the
15 lease or permit or of regulations issued pursuant to the Min-
16 eral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, without regard to
17 the requirements of section 31 of such Act (30 U.S.C. 188),
18 after thirty days notice to the lessee or permittee and failure
19 of the lessee or permittee to correct the condition giving rise
20 to the breach.

21 (c) The lands within the Noatak National Arctic Range
22 are, subject to valid existing rights, withdrawn from location,
23 entry, and patent under the public land laws of the United
24 States, including all forms of appropriation under the mining

1 laws of the United States and from the operation of the Min-
2 eral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and
3 supplemented.

4 (d) Except as may otherwise be prohibited by Federal
5 or State law, the Secretary shall permit the continuation of
6 such subsistence uses of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources
7 within the refuges and the ranges to the extent that such
8 uses were in effect on the date of enactment of the Alaska
9 Native Claims Settlement Act. Such uses shall continue un-
10 less the Secretary determines that particular uses are mate-
11 rially and negatively affecting the fish, wildlife, or plant
12 resources of the refuges and the ranges: *Provided*, That, for
13 such reasons as public safety, administration, fish and wildlife
14 management, or public use and enjoyment, the Secretary
15 may, by regulation prescribe conditions under which such
16 subsistence uses shall be conducted including, but not limited
17 to, prohibitions on taking, the establishment of limits on the
18 number and type of resources taken, and the season when
19 and area within the refuges and the ranges where subsistence
20 activities can be undertaken. Regulations promulgated pur-
21 suant to this section shall be put into effect only after con-
22 sultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of the
23 State of Alaska.

24 SEC. 206. WILDERNESS REVIEW.—(a) Within three
25 years from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary

1 shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections
2 3 (c) and 3 (d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16
3 U.S.C. 1132 (c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the
4 suitability or unsuitability of any area within the refuges
5 and the Iliamna National Resource Range for preservation
6 as wilderness, and any designation of any such areas as
7 wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said
8 subsections of the Wilderness Act, except that this section
9 shall not apply to that portion of the Bering Sea National
10 Wildlife Refuge designated as wilderness pursuant to the Act
11 of October 23, 1970 (84 Stat. 1104; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note).
12 Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Wilderness
13 Act, the Secretary shall, with respect to any existing refuge
14 added to the refuges herein established by paragraphs (1)
15 (D), (2), and (8) of section 202 (a) of this title, report
16 to the President his recommendations as to the suitability
17 of any area within the entire refuge within three years from
18 the date of enactment of this title.

19 (b) With regard to the Noatak National Arctic Range
20 such a wilderness report as is required in subsection (a) of
21 this section shall be included in the Secretary's report to the
22 Congress pursuant to section 205 (a) (3) of this title.

23 PART C—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

24 SEC. 207. (a) Section 3 (a) of the Wild and Scenic
25 Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274

1 (a)), is further amended by adding the following new
2 paragraph:

3 " . ALAGNAK, ALASKA.—The entire river within the
4 boundary of the Iliamna National Resource Range from a
5 point approximately eight miles below its source, to a point
6 twenty miles above the mouth, including the Nonvianuk
7 River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

8 " . ANDREAFSKY, ALASKA.—From its source, includ-
9 ing all headwaters, downstream for two hundred and forty
10 miles, including the East Fork, all within the boundary of
11 the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, to be admin-
12 istered by the Secretary of the Interior.

13 " . IVISHAK, ALASKA.—From its source, including all
14 headwaters and an unnamed tributary to Porcupine Lake,
15 downstream to a point near Flood Creek, all within the
16 boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to be
17 administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

18 " . KANEKTOK, ALASKA.—The entire river within
19 the boundary of Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kagati
20 Lake to a point sixteen miles above the mouth, to be admin-
21 istered by the Secretary of the Interior.

22 " . NOATAK, ALASKA.—From the east boundary of
23 the Noatak National Arctic Range to its confluence with the
24 Kelly River, to be administered by the Secretary of the
25 Interior.

1 “ . WIND, ALASKA.—From its source, including all
2 headwaters and one unnamed tributary in township T13S,
3 downstream for sixty-five miles, within the boundaries of the
4 Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to be administered by the
5 Secretary of the Interior.”.

6 (b) The river segments designated in subsection (a) of
7 this section are hereby classified and designated and shall be
8 administered as wild river areas.

9 (c) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of
10 the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907; 16 U.S.C.
11 1271) the boundaries of the river segments referred to in
12 subsection (a) of this section may include an area extending
13 up to two miles from the mean high water level on either
14 side of the river segments. Notwithstanding the provisions of
15 section 3 (b) of such Act, the Secretary shall establish
16 boundaries for the river segments referred to in subsection
17 (a) of this section within three years after the date of enact-
18 ment of this title.

19 (d) The provisions of section 6 of the Wild and Scenic
20 Rivers Act shall not apply to the river segments referred to
21 in subsection (a) of this section.

22 PART D—REGULATIONS

23 SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary may issue such rules and
24 regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions
25 of this title.

1 (b) Any regulations heretofore prescribed by the Sec-
2 retary for any existing refuge added to the refuges herein
3 established as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), (6), (7),
4 and (8) of section 202 (a) of this title shall remain in effect
5 until republished in total or in part by the Secretary.

6 PART E—APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION

7 SEC. 209. There are hereby authorized to be appro-
8 priated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the
9 provisions of this title.

10 TITLE III.—NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

11 SEC. 301. NEW ALASKA NATIONAL FORESTS.—For the
12 purpose of providing for the protection, conservation, and
13 management of the multiple resource values of certain public
14 lands in the State of Alaska as part of the National Forest
15 System, the areas described in subsections (a) through (c)
16 of this section, as generally depicted on maps appropriately
17 referenced, dated December 1973; and on file and available
18 for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Serv-
19 ice, Department of Agriculture, are hereby established as the
20 Wrangell Mountains, Porcupine, and Yukon-Kuskokwim
21 National Forests, respectively. The Wrangell Mountains,
22 Porcupine, and Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forests shall,
23 subject to valid existing rights, be administered by the Secre-
24 tary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and
25 regulations applicable to the national forests.

1 (a) The Porcupine National Forest shall include the
2 area generally depicted on a map entitled, "Proposed Porcu-
3 pine National Forest", comprising approximately 5,500,000
4 acres.

5 (b) The Wrangell Mountains National Forest shall in-
6 clude the area generally depicted on a map entitled, "Pro-
7 posed Wrangell Mountains National Forest", comprising
8 approximately 5,500,000 acres.

9 (c) The Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest shall in-
10 clude the area generally depicted on a map entitled, "Pro-
11 posed Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest", comprising
12 approximately 7,300,000 acres.

13 SEC. 302. ADDITION TO CHUGACH NATIONAL FOR-
14 EST.—Within sixty days following enactment of this title,
15 the Secretary of the Interior shall, by public land order,
16 provide for addition to the Chugach National Forest of the
17 area comprising approximately 500,000 acres generally
18 depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Chugach National
19 Forest Addition" which is on file and available for public
20 inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Depart-
21 ment of Agriculture. Subject to valid existing rights, the
22 Chugach National Forest Addition shall be administered as
23 a part of the Chugach National Forest in accordance with
24 the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests.

25 SEC. 303. (a) WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS WITHIN

1 ALASKA NATIONAL FORESTS.—Section 3 (a) of the Wild
2 and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907, 16 U.S.C. 1274 (a)),
3 as amended is further amended by adding the following new
4 paragraphs:

5 “ . BREMNER, ALASKA.—The entire river, from its
6 origin to its confluence with the Copper River, to be ad-
7 ministered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

8 “ . NOWITNA, ALASKA.—The segment from the point
9 where the river crosses the west boundary of section 6,
10 township 17 south, range 22 east, Fairbanks principal merid-
11 ian, downstream to its confluence with the Yukon River,
12 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

13 “ . PORCUPINE, ALASKA.—The segment from the Ca-
14 nadian border downstream to the point where the river
15 crosses the north boundary of section 2, township 23 north,
16 range 18 east, Fairbanks principal meridian, to be adminis-
17 tered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

18 “ . SHEENJEK, ALASKA.—The segment from the point
19 where the river crosses the north boundary of section 1,
20 township 32 north, range 16 east, Fairbanks principal merid-
21 ian, downstream to its confluence with the Porcupine River,
22 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.”.

23 (b) The Bremner and Sheenjek River segments desig-
24 nated in subsection (a) of this section are hereby classified
25 and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas.
26 The Porcupine and Nowitna River segments designated in

1 subsection (a) of this section are hereby classified and desig-
2 nated and shall be administered as scenic river areas.

3 (c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3 (b)
4 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907, 16 U.S.C.
5 1274 (b)), the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish boun-
6 daries for the Wild and Scenic Rivers referred to in section
7 303 of this title within three years after the date of enact-
8 ment of this title.

9 SEC. 304. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, as soon as
10 practicable after the date of enactment of this title, publish
11 in the Federal Register a detailed description and map show-
12 ing the boundaries of the Wrangell Mountains, Porcupine,
13 and Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forests, and the addition
14 to the Chugach National Forest.

15 SEC. 305. There are hereby authorized to be appropri-
16 ated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provi-
17 sions of this title.

18 TITLE IV—ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILD AND
19 SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM LOCATED OUTSIDE
20 NATIONAL PARKS, NATIONAL WILDLIFE
21 REFUGES, AND NATIONAL FORESTS

22 SEC. 401. DESIGNATION.—Section 3 (a) of the Wild
23 and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907), as amended (16
24 U.S.C. 1274 (a)), is further amended by adding the follow-
25 ing new paragraphs:

1 “ . BEAVER CREEK, ALASKA.—The segment of the
2 main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of Bear and
3 Champion Creeks downstream one hundred and thirty-five
4 miles to a point approximately fifteen miles downstream
5 from the mouth of Victoria Creek, the segment not to exceed
6 200,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the
7 Interior.

8 “ . BIRCH CREEK, ALASKA.—The segment of the
9 main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of North Fork
10 downstream one hundred and thirty-five miles to the vicinity
11 of Jumpoff Creek, the segment not to exceed 200,000 acres;
12 to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

13 “ . FORTY MILE, ALASKA.—The main stem within the
14 State of Alaska; O'Brien Creek; South Fork; Napoleon
15 Creek; Franklin Creek; Uhler Creek; Walker Fork down-
16 stream from the confluence of Liberty Creek; Wade Creek;
17 Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechum-
18 stuk; West Fork Dennison Fork downstream from the con-
19 fluence of Logging Cabin Creek; Dennison Fork downstream
20 from the confluence of West Fork Dennison Fork; Logging
21 Cabin Creek; North Fork; Hutchinson Creek; Champion
22 Creek; the Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of
23 Joseph Creek; and Joseph Creek, the segments not to exceed
24 320,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the
25 Interior.

1 “ . UNALAKLEET, ALASKA.—The segment of the
2 main stem beginning at 159 degrees 21 minutes 06.156
3 seconds west longitude approximately six miles from the
4 headwaters extending downstream sixty miles to 160 degrees
5 19 minutes 15.031 seconds west longitude in the vicinity of
6 confluence of the Chirokey River, the segment not to ex-
7 ceed 104,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of
8 the Interior.”.

9 SEC. 402. ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS.—(a) The
10 Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, and Unalakleet components, as
11 well as Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of
12 Kechumstuk to Ingle Creek, North Fork, Champion Creek,
13 Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph
14 Creek, and Joseph Creek units of the Fortymile component,
15 designated in section 401 of this title, are hereby classified
16 and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas
17 pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Wade
18 Creek unit of the Fortymile component is classified and
19 designated and shall be administered as a recreational river
20 area, pursuant to such Act. The remaining units of the Forty-
21 mile component are classified and designated and shall be
22 administered as scenic river areas, pursuant to such Act.
23 The classification as wild river areas of certain segments of
24 the Fortymile by this subsection shall not preclude such ac-
25 cess across those river segments as the Secretary of the In-

1 terior determines to be necessary to permit commercial de-
2 velopment of asbestos deposits in the North Fork drainage.

3 (b) The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action
4 as is provided for under section 3 (b) of the Wild and Scenic
5 Rivers Act to establish detailed boundaries and formulate
6 detailed development and management plans within three
7 years after the date of enactment of this title with respect
8 to the Beaver Creek component, within two years with
9 respect to the Birch Creek component, within one year with
10 respect to the Fortymile component, and within four years
11 with respect to the Unalakleet component.

12 (c) The provisions of section 401 of this title specifying
13 maximum permissible acreages for individual components
14 shall supersede any provisions to the contrary of the Wild
15 and Scenic Rivers Act.

16 (d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9 (a)
17 (iii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the minerals in all
18 Federal lands included in any component or part of a com-
19 ponent designated by this section as a wild river area are
20 hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all
21 forms of appropriations under the mining laws and from
22 operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both
23 cases, amendments thereto.

24 SEC. 403. APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION.—There
25 is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may
26 be necessary for the purposes of this title.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1688

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

MAY 8 (legislative day, APRIL 21), 1975

Mr. JACKSON (for himself and Mr. FANNIN) (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain public lands and waters in the State of Alaska for national conservation purposes to be administered as units of the National Park System, the National Wildlife Refuge System, National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, and the National Forest System.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "National Interest Lands
4 Reservation Act".

5 (a) In order to preserve for the benefit, use, and in-
6 spiration of present and future generations certain Federal
7 wildlands and rivers in the State of Alaska that contain
8 nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, geological,

1 scientific, wilderness, cultural, recreational, and wildlife val-
2 ues, the areas described in section 2 are, subject to valid
3 existing rights, hereby declared to be units of the National
4 Wildlife Refuge System; the areas described in section 3
5 are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby declared to be
6 units of the National Park System; the areas described in
7 section 4 are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby declared
8 to be units of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System;
9 and the areas described in section 5 are, subject to valid
10 existing rights, hereby declared to be units of the National
11 Forest System: *Provided, however,* That notwithstanding
12 the foregoing, nothing herein shall interfere with native vil-
13 lages in making selections to which they are entitled within
14 these or other areas under the terms of the Alaska Native
15 Claims Settlement Act.

16 (b) It is the intent of Congress in this Act to provide
17 for the maintenance of sound populations of and habitat
18 for resident and nonresident wildlife species of inestimable
19 value to the citizens of Alaska and the Nation, including
20 those species dependent on vast undeveloped areas; to pre-
21 serve in their natural state extensive unaltered arctic and sub-
22 arctic ecosystems; to protect and preserve archeological
23 and other cultural values of indigenous peoples; to protect
24 and preserve historic sites, rivers, and lands; to provide
25 wilderness recreational opportunities within large arctic and

1 subarctic wildlands and on free flowing rivers; to preserve
2 unrivaled scenic and geological values associated with nat-
3 ural landscapes; and to maintain opportunities for scientific
4 research on undisturbed ecosystems.

5 (c) (1) Areas described in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5 of
6 this Act shall be comprised of the lands generally depicted
7 on the maps bearing the following designations:

8 NWR- _____ Alaska, dated _____,
9 for those lands in section 2;

10 NPS- _____ Alaska, dated _____, for
11 those lands in section 3;

12 NWSR- _____ Alaska, dated _____,
13 for those lands in section 4;

14 NF- _____ Alaska, dated _____, for
15 those lands in section 5.

16 (2) The maps described in paragraph (1) shall be
17 on file and available for public inspection in the office of
18 the Secretary of the Interior (hereafter referred to as the
19 "Secretary").

20 SEC. 2. (a) The following areas are hereby established
21 as units of the National Wildlife Refuge System and shall
22 be administered by the Secretary under the laws governing
23 the administration of such lands and under the provisions
24 of this Act:

25 (1) Alaska Peninsula National Brown Bear Range

1 of approximately 4.9 million acres, including all adjacent
2 saltwater surface area for a distance of three miles sea-
3 ward of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights;

4 (2) Yukon Delta National Wildlife Range of ap-
5 proximately 5.4 million acres;

6 (3) Koyukuk National Wildlife Range of approxi-
7 mately 8.2 million acres;

8 (4) Selawik National Wildlife Range of approxi-
9 mately 2.1 million acres, including all adjacent salt
10 water surface area for a distance of three miles seaward
11 of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights;

12 (5) Coastal National Wildlife Refuge of approxi-
13 mately .1 million acres, including all adjacent saltwater
14 surface area for a distance of three miles seaward of the
15 shoreline, subject to valid existing rights;

16 (6) Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range of ap-
17 proximately 12.3 million acres;

18 (7) Iliamna National Wildlife Range of approxi-
19 mately 1.6 million acres; and

20 (8) Togiak National Wildlife Range of approxi-
21 mately 3.0 million acres, including all adjacent salt-
22 water surface area for a distance of three miles seaward
23 of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights.

24 (b) The following unit of the National Wildlife Refuge
25 System is hereby expanded:

1 (1) Arctic National Wildlife Range by the addi-
2 tion of approximately 5.6 million acres.

3 SEC. 3. (a) The following areas are hereby established
4 as units of the National Park System and shall be adminis-
5 tered by the Secretary under the laws governing the ad-
6 ministration of such lands and under the provisions of this
7 Act:

8 (1) Gates of the Arctic National Park of approxi-
9 mately 12.2 million acres; *Provided*, That with the con-
10 currence of appropriate Native corporations, the Sec-
11 retary may include within the park approximately 1.1
12 million acres of Native-owned land;

13 (2) Yukon-Charley Rivers National Park of ap-
14 proximately 2.0 million acres;

15 (3) Kobuk Valley National Monument of approxi-
16 mately 1.9 million acres;

17 (4) Cape Krusenstern National Monument of ap-
18 proximately .3 million acres, including all adjacent salt-
19 water surface area for a distance of three miles seaward
20 of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights;

21 (5) Wrangells National Park of approximately
22 18.1 million acres, including all adjacent saltwater sur-
23 face area for a distance of three miles seaward of the
24 shoreline, subject to valid existing rights;

1 (6) Lake Clark National Park of approximately
2 5.8 million acres;

3 (7) Aniakchak Caldera National Monument of
4 approximately .7 million acres, including all adjacent
5 saltwater surface area for a distance of three miles sea-
6 ward of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights.

7 (b) The following units of the National Park System
8 are hereby expanded:

9 (1) Mount McKinley National Park by the addi-
10 tion of approximately 4.2 million acres; and

11 (2) Katmai National Monument by the addition
12 of approximately 2.6 million acres, including all ad-
13 jacent saltwater surface area for a distance of three miles
14 seaward of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights:
15 *Provided, however,* That the Secretary is authorized to
16 identify 230,000 acres of Federal land elsewhere that is
17 suitable for use as replacement for habitat lost to Native
18 selection in the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge and to
19 so classify it and manage for that purpose.

20 (c) The following areas are hereby established as Na-
21 tional Ecological Reserves in the National Park System and
22 shall be administered by the Secretary under the laws govern-
23 ing the administration of National Park System lands and
24 under the provisions of this Act: *Provided,* That the Bureau
25 of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife of the Fish and Wildlife

1 Service shall advise the National Park Service with respect
2 to all questions of wildlife management within such areas and
3 shall provide such services as may be required to implement
4 the advice it provides.

5 (1) Noatak National Ecological Reserve of ap-
6 proximately 7.6 million acres;

7 (2) Chukchi-Imuruk National Ecological Reserve
8 of approximately 4.0 million acres, including all adjacent
9 saltwater surface area for a distance of three miles sea-
10 ward of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights;
11 and

12 (3) Kenai Fiords National Ecological Reserve of
13 approximately .3 million acres, including all adjacent
14 saltwater surface area for a distance of three miles
15 seaward of the shoreline, subject to valid existing rights.

16 SEC. 4. (a) The following rivers, and contiguous lands
17 extending in a band averaging approximately one mile wide
18 on each side of the rivers for their length, are hereby estab-
19 lished as Wild and Scenic Rivers in the National Wild and
20 Scenic Rivers System and shall be administered by the Sec-
21 retary under the laws governing the administration of such
22 rivers and lands, and under the provisions of this Act: *Pro-*
23 *vided, however,* That, wherever major portions of such rivers
24 lie within national forests, administration of such portions
25 shall be by the Secretary of Agriculture:

1 (1) Susitna National Wild River of approximately
2 165,000 acres;

3 (2) Birch Creek National Wild River of approxi-
4 mately 200,000 acres;

5 (3) Nowitna National Wild River of approxi-
6 mately 80,000 acres;

7 (4) Mulchatna National Wild River of approxi-
8 mately 102,000 acres;

9 (5) Unalakleet National Wild River of approxi-
10 mately 52,000 acres;

11 (6) Holitna National Wild River of approximately
12 100,000 acres;

13 (7) Hoholitna National Wild River of approxi-
14 mately 128,000 acres;

15 (8) Nelchina National Wild River of approxi-
16 mately 40,000 acres;

17 (9) Tazlina National Wild River comprised of the
18 lands not selected by the Native village corporation;

19 (10) Melozitna National Wild River of approxi-
20 mately 200,000 acres;

21 (11) Fortymile National Scenic River of approxi-
22 mately 320,000 acres;

23 (12) Delta National Scenic River of approxi-
24 mately 77,000 acres; and

1 (13) Gulkana National Scenic River of approxi-
2 mately 130,000 acres.

3 (b) The following rivers within units of the National
4 Park System and National Wildlife Refuge System as estab-
5 lished herein are hereby designated as components of the
6 National Wild and Scenic Rivers System, to be administered
7 by the Secretary as wild rivers and as part of the units
8 within which they are located.

9 Alagnak (Katmai) ;
10 Alatna (Gates of the Arctic) ;
11 Alsek (Wrangells) ;
12 Andreafsky (Yukon Delta) ;
13 Black, including all tributaries (Yukon Flats) ;
14 Beaver Creek (Yukon Flats) ;
15 Bremner (Wrangells) ;
16 Charley (Yukon-Charley) ;
17 Chitina (Wrangells) ;
18 Copper (Wrangells) ;
19 Ivishak (Arctic) ;
20 Kanektok (Togiak) ;
21 Killik, including Easter Creek (Gates of the Arctic) ;
22 Kobuk (Gates of the Arctic) ;
23 Kuzitrin (Chukchi-Imuruk) ;
24 Noatak, including Culter, Aniuk, Kugururok, and
25 Kelly (Gates of the Arctic and Noatak) ;

- 1 North Fork Koyukuk, including Tinayguk (Gates
- 2 of the Arctic) ;
- 3 Mulchatna, including Chilikadrotna (Lake Clark) ;
- 4 Porcupine (Yukon Flats) ;
- 5 Salmon (Kobuk Valley) ;
- 6 Shenjek (Arctic and Yukon Flats) ;
- 7 Squirrel (Noatak) ;
- 8 Togiak (Togiak) ;
- 9 Wind (Arctic) ; and
- 10 Nowitna (Koyukuk).

11 SEC. 5 The following areas are hereby added to exist-
12 ing units of the National Forest System and shall be admin-
13 istered by the Secretary of Agriculture under the laws gov-
14 erning the administration of such lands and under the pro-
15 visions of this Act:

- 16 (1) Tongass National Forest additions of approxi-
17 mately 0.9 million acres;
- 18 (2) Chugach National Forest additions of approxi-
19 mately 0.7 million acres.

20 SEC. 6. As soon as practicable after this Act takes ef-
21 fect, a map and legal description of each unit established by
22 this Act in the four national conservation systems shall be
23 published in the Federal Register and filed in the Office of the
24 Secretary, and such description shall have the same force and
25 effect as if included in this Act; except that correction of

1 clerical and typographical errors in such legal descriptions
2 and maps may be made. Wherever possible, descriptions shall
3 be based on Bureau of Land Management cadastral surveys,
4 and boundaries shall follow hydrographic divides where
5 feasible.

6 SEC. 7. (a) Within areas withdrawn pursuant to sec-
7 tion 11 (a) (1) and (3) of the Alaska Native Claims Set-
8 tlement Act, those lands not selected by the village and re-
9 gional corporations (and including State selections pending
10 lands of the State of Alaska) shall be withdrawn by the
11 Secretary from all forms of appropriation under the public
12 land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws,
13 and from selection, tentative approval, or patenting to the
14 State under the Statehood Act for a period of two years fol-
15 lowing completion of village and regional corporation selec-
16 tions. Within two years following completion of village and
17 regional corporation selections, the Secretary shall determine
18 which of the withdrawn lands qualify for inclusion as addi-
19 tions to the units of the four national conservation systems
20 established by this Act and shall add these qualified lands to
21 the appropriate units.

22 (b) All lands which are within the exterior boundaries
23 of the areas added to the four systems under sections 2, 3, 4,
24 and 5 of this Act, which are subject to selection by village
25 and regional corporations under the terms of the Alaska Na-

1 tive Claims Settlement Act, and which are not selected by
2 those corporations under the terms of that Act are hereby
3 added to and incorporated within the appropriate area, to be
4 administered under the terms of this Act, at such time as the
5 relinquishment of Native rights becomes final.

6 (c) Under his existing authority, the Secretary shall
7 make available to the State of Alaska other public lands of
8 approximately equal acreage for those lands selected by,
9 tentatively approved to, but not patented to the State of
10 Alaska which are added to units of the four national con-
11 servation systems pursuant to subsection (a) above: *Pro-*
12 *vided*, That such other public lands shall not be taken from
13 lands within the boundaries of areas described in sections 2,
14 3, and 4 of this Act.

15 (d) Any lands withdrawn pursuant to subsection (a)
16 not added to the units of the four national conservation sys-
17 tems established by this Act shall be made available for
18 selection by the State under the Statehood Act, and for
19 classification by the Secretary under his existing authority
20 and that granted him by section 17 (d) (1) of the Settlement
21 Act.

22 SEC. 8. (a) All lands established as national parks, na-
23 tional wildlife refuges, national ecological reserves, or as wild
24 or scenic rivers, are hereby withdrawn from all forms of ap-
25 propriation under the public land laws, including the mining
26 and mineral leasing laws.

1 (b) All lands established as national forests are hereby
2 withdrawn from all forms of appropriation under the public
3 land laws, including the mining and mineral leasing laws:
4 *Provided, however,* That the Secretary is authorized to issue
5 permits for metalliferous mining, and leases for minerals that
6 are leasable under the Mineral Leasing Act, wherever he
7 finds that the minerals sought are required to meet critical
8 national needs, that other sources are not reasonably avail-
9 able, and that the values for which the area is established
10 will not be permanently impaired.

11 SEC. 9. (a) Within the boundaries of the national park
12 system units described in section 3 (a) and (b) of this Act,
13 the Secretary shall designate zones where subsistence uses
14 shall be permitted wherever he finds that such activities are
15 consistent with maintaining or increasing the biological pro-
16 ductivity of the area, providing for public safety, use and
17 enjoyment, and with the establishment of adequate control
18 areas for scientific research.

19 (b) Wherever the Secretary finds that the biological
20 productivity of the native species will not be impaired, he
21 may permit hunting, trapping, and fishing, including sub-
22 sistence uses, within the boundaries of the National Wild-
23 life Refuge System units described in section 2 (a) and
24 section 2 (b) and in units of the national park system de-
25 scribed in section 3 (c), and within the boundaries of the

1 Wild and Scenic Rivers described in section 4 of this Act,
2 except that the Secretary may designate zones where no
3 hunting, fishing, or trapping, including for subsistence pur-
4 poses, shall be permitted for reasons of maintaining or in-
5 creasing the biological productivity of certain species, provid-
6 ing for public safety, use, and enjoyment, or in order to
7 establish control areas for scientific research.

8 (c) As used in this section, the term "subsistence uses"
9 means activities such as hunting, fishing, trapping, or the
10 gathering of natural organic products of the land by which
11 any person regularly derives a portion of diet, clothing,
12 shelter, tools, or transportation.

13 SEC. 10. Within the boundaries of the units of the
14 national interest areas established by this Act, the Secre-
15 taries of Interior and Agriculture may acquire lands and
16 interests in lands within areas placed under their respective
17 jurisdictions by donation, purchase, exchange, or otherwise.

18 SEC. 11. The Secretaries of Interior and Agriculture
19 shall study all lands and waters within the boundaries of
20 the areas within their respective jurisdictions that are de-
21 scribed in sections 2, 3, 4, and 5, as to their suitability for
22 inclusion as units of the National Wilderness Preservation
23 Systems, and shall submit their recommendations to Congress
24 with ten years of the date of the enactment of this Act:
25 *Provided*, That the Secretary shall permit no activities to

1 take place which would impair the suitability of such lands
2 for designation as units of the National Wilderness Preserva-
3 tion System until Congress has made a determination about
4 such suitability.

5 SEC. 12. (a) The Secretary may establish administra-
6 tive sites or visitor facilities outside of the boundaries of any
7 area established under this Act, or protect any significant
8 archeological sites outside the boundaries of the area de-
9 scribed in section 3 (a) (3), section 3 (a) (4), and section
10 3 (c) (2). For these purposes he may establish on Federal
11 lands or acquire other lands not to exceed one thousand
12 acres for administrative and visitor facilities, and no more
13 than seven thousand five hundred acres for archeological
14 sites outside the boundaries of each of the areas referred to
15 herein.

16 (b) The Secretary shall, wherever possible, in locating
17 administrative sites and visitor facilities to serve any area
18 established under this Act, give preference to such location
19 to sites located on any lands under the jurisdiction of any
20 native corporation which are reasonably adjacent to such
21 areas.

22 SEC. 13. Section 4 of the Act of February 26, 1917 (39
23 Stat. 938), is repealed, and section 2 of the Act of January
24 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043), is repealed: *Provided*, That this
25 repealer shall not affect any regulations heretofore prescribed

1 by the Secretary for the surface use of any mineral land
2 locations pursuant to said section 2 of the Act of January 26,
3 1931.

4 SEC. 14. There are authorized to be appropriated such
5 sums as may be necessary to carry out the purposes of this
6 Act.

94TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 2676

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

NOVEMBER 14, 1975

Mr. STEVENS (by request) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs

A BILL

To designate certain public lands and waters in the State of Alaska for national conservation purposes, and to provide for the benefit, use, and enjoyment by present and future generations of certain public lands containing forested, geological, scenic, historic, scientific, cultural, recreational, and wildlife areas in the State of Alaska, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Alaska National Public
4 Lands Conservation Act".

5 SEC. 2. It is the purpose of this Act to—

6 (a) ascertain that Alaska's national public lands
7 will be permitted to serve, as they have in the past, as a

1 national provider of natural resources, including wildlife,
2 forestry, and scenic beauty. At the same time, this Act
3 will assure the future utilization of Alaska's mineral
4 and energy resources. This Act will also insure access,
5 vitally necessary, for the transportation of resources
6 across these vast expanses of Alaska's public lands.

7 (b) provide designation of major significant areas of
8 public land possessing a variety of resources which can
9 best serve our Nation by management under the princi-
10 ples of multiple-use sustained yield practices in an
11 environmentally sound manner as units of the National
12 Forest System.

13 (c) reserve for the benefit, use, and inspiration of
14 present and future generations certain national public
15 lands that contain nationally significant natural, scenic,
16 historic, geological scientific, wilderness, cultural, recrea-
17 tional, and wildlife values which will be declared units of
18 the Alaska Scenic Reserve, National Park System, and
19 National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

20 (d) establish an Alaska Scenic Reserve comprised
21 of certain public lands in the State of Alaska and admin-
22 istered by an Alaska Scenic Reserve Service. These
23 lands, administered jointly by Federal and State ap-
24 pointees, are areas containing a diversity of resources
25 and where a variety of existing uses call for a more direct

1 State involvement than is to be had within the existing
2 management systems.

3 (e) provide for a multimodal transportation and
4 utility corridor system intended for the systematic trans-
5 port of resources. This network identifies transportation
6 routes for resources which are of national and statewide
7 significance.

8 TITLE I—ESTABLISHMENT OF ALASKA SCENIC
9 RESERVE

10 ESTABLISHMENT OF SERVICE

11 SEC. 101. There is hereby established as an independent
12 establishment in the executive branch the Alaska Scenic
13 Reserve Service (hereinafter in this title referred to as the
14 "Service").

15 FUNCTIONS OF SERVICE

16 SEC. 102. The Service shall administer, manage, and
17 protect, in accordance with the provisions of this title and
18 other applicable Federal law, the public lands and waters
19 which are designated as components of the Alaska Scenic
20 Reserve.

21 ADMINISTRATION OF SERVICE

22 SEC. 103. (a) The Service shall be administered by two
23 Co-Directors, one to be appointed by the President, by and
24 with the advice and consent of the Senate, and one to be
25 appointed by the Governor of Alaska.

1 (b) The Co-Directors shall each be entitled to receive
2 the daily equivalent of the annual rate of basic pay in effect
3 from time to time for level V of the Executive Schedule.

4 (c) The Co-Directors may appoint and fix the pay of
5 such personnel as may be necessary to carry out the functions
6 of the Service and may make such other expenditures and
7 have such powers as may be appropriate.

8 ALASKA SCENIC RESERVE

9 SEC. 104. (a) Lands and waters within the Alaska
10 Scenic Reserve shall be used for recreational purposes, timber
11 leasing, and for such other purposes not inconsistent with
12 applicable Federal law, as the Co-Directors shall by regula-
13 tion prescribe. Such regulations shall provide that activities
14 carried out within any part of the Alaska Scenic Reserve
15 shall further the highest and best use of that part, and shall
16 promote and insure harmony between development of the
17 lands and waters and the recreational and other uses to which
18 such land and waters could be put.

19 (b) No regulation shall be prescribed under this section
20 unless both Co-Directors concur.

21 (c) No regulation prescribed under this section shall
22 take effect before the date thirty days after the date on which
23 a public hearing was held with respect to such regulation in
24 the State of Alaska. No such public hearing shall be held
25 before the date thirty days after notice of such hearing has

1 been given through publication in the Federal Register and
2 in the newspaper of general circulation in the area or areas
3 in the vicinity of affected lands.

4 TITLE II—DESIGNATION OF AREAS

5 ALASKA SCENIC RESERVE

6 SEC. 201. (a) Subject to all valid existing rights, the
7 following public lands in the State of Alaska are withdrawn
8 from all forms of entry or application under the public lands
9 laws of the United States and shall be established as compo-
10 nents of the Alaska Scenic Reserve to be administered by the
11 Alaska Scenic Reserve Service in accordance with title I of
12 this Act:

13 (1) approximately 2.85 million acres to be known
14 as the Illiama Reserve, described in subsection (b),

15 (2) approximately 7.59 million acres to be known
16 as the Noatak Valley Reserve, described in subsection
17 (c),

18 (3) approximately 1.68 million acres to be known
19 as the Denali Reserve, described in subsection (d), and

20 (4) approximately 3.76 million acres to be known
21 as the Arctic Reserve, described in subsection (e).

22 (5) approximately 1.84 million acres described in
23 subsection (b), to be known as the Innoko Reserve,

24 (6) approximately 1.70 million acres described in

1 subsection (c), to be known as the Selawik Wildlife
2 Reserve,

3 (7) approximately 2.64 million acres, described in
4 subsection (d), to be known as the Yukon Delta
5 Reserve,

6 (8) approximately 2.21 million acres described in
7 subsection (e), to be known as the Yukon Flats
8 Reserve,

9 (9) approximately .07 million acres described in
10 subsection (f), to be known as the Coastal National
11 Reserve.

12 A map of each such Reserve shall be on file and available
13 for public inspection in the offices of the Alaska Scenic Re-
14 serve Service, and as soon as practicable after the date of
15 enactment of this Act, such map and a legal discription of
16 each such Reserve shall be filed with the Committees on
17 Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of
18 Representatives, and such description shall have the same
19 force and effect as if included in this Act. Correction of any
20 clerical or typographical errors in such map and description
21 may be made.

22 (b) The Illiana Reserve referred to in subsection (a)
23 (1) includes lands described as follows:

24 Beginning at the southeast corner of township 13
25 south, range 33 west, Seward base and meridian;

- 1 thence westerly to the east line of township 14 south,
- 2 range 35 west;
- 3 thence southerly to the south line of township 14
- 4 south, range 35 west;
- 5 thence westerly to the east line of township 15 south,
- 6 range 43 west;
- 7 thence southerly to the south line of township 15
- 8 south, range 43 west;
- 9 thence westerly to the west line of township 15
- 10 south, range 43 west;
- 11 thence southerly to the south line of township 16
- 12 south, range 44 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the east shore line of Kvichak Bay;
- 14 thence northerly, westerly, and southerly along the
- 15 mean high tide line to a point of intersection with the
- 16 west line of township 16 south, range 54 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 13
- 18 south, range 54 west;
- 19 thence easterly to the west line of township 12 south,
- 20 range 53 west;
- 21 thence northerly to the north line of township 5
- 22 south, range 53 west;
- 23 thence easterly to the west line of township 4 south,
- 24 range 52 west;

- 1 thence northerly to the north line of township 4
- 2 south, range 52 west;
- 3 thence easterly to the west line of township 3 south,
- 4 range 50 west;
- 5 thence northerly to the north line of township 1
- 6 south, range 50 west;
- 7 thence easterly to the east line of township 1 south,
- 8 range 45 west;
- 9 thence southerly to the north line of township 5
- 10 south, range 45 west;
- 11 thence westerly to the west line of township 4 south,
- 12 range 39 west;
- 13 thence northerly to the north line of township 4
- 14 south, range 39 west;
- 15 thence easterly to the west line of township 3 south,
- 16 range 38 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 1
- 18 south, range 38 west;
- 19 thence easterly to the west line of township 1 north,
- 20 range 36 west;
- 21 thence northerly to the north line of township 4
- 22 north, range 36 west;
- 23 thence easterly to the east line of township 4 north,
- 24 range 36 west;

- 1 thence southerly to the north line of township 1
- 2 north, range 35 west;
- 3 thence easterly to the east line of township 1 north,
- 4 range 30 west;
- 5 thence southerly to the north line of township 2
- 6 south, range 29 west;
- 7 thence easterly to the east line of township 2 south,
- 8 range 26 west;
- 9 thence southerly to the south line of township 4
- 10 south, range 26 west;
- 11 thence westerly to the east line of township 5 south,
- 12 range 27 west;
- 13 thence southerly to the south line of township 6
- 14 south, range 27 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the east line of township 7 south,
- 16 range 30 west;
- 17 thence southerly to the south line of township 8
- 18 south, range 30 west;
- 19 thence westerly to the east line of township 9 south,
- 20 range 31 west;
- 21 thence southerly to the south line of township 12
- 22 south, range 31 west;
- 23 thence westerly to the east line of township 13
- 24 south, range 33 west;

1 thence southerly to the point of beginning; exclud-
2 ing all valid existing rights and future rights or claims
3 authorized under law.

4 (c) The Noatak Valley Reserve referred to in subsec-
5 tion (a) (2) includes lands described as follows:

6 Beginning at the southeast corner of township 29
7 north, range 13 east, Kateel River base and meridian;
8 thence westerly to the east line of township 28
9 north, range 12 east;
10 thence southerly to the south line of township 28
11 north, range 12 east;
12 thence westerly to the east line of township 27
13 north, range 10 east;
14 thence southerly to the south line of township 27
15 north, range 10 east;
16 thence westerly to the east line of township 26
17 north, range 7 east;
18 thence southerly to the south line of township 24
19 north, range 7 east;
20 thence westerly to the midline of township 23 north,
21 range 6 east;
22 thence southerly to the south line of township 23
23 north, range 6 east;
24 thence westerly to the west line of township 23
25 north, range 5 east;

- 1 thence northerly to the south line of township 25
- 2 north, range 4 east;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 25
- 4 north, range 2 east;
- 5 thence northerly to the south line of township 27
- 6 north, range 1 east;
- 7 thence westerly to the midline of township 27 north,
- 8 range 3 west;
- 9 thence northerly to the south line of township 28
- 10 north, range 3 west;
- 11 thence westerly to the west line of township 28
- 12 north, range 3 west;
- 13 thence northerly to the midline of township 28
- 14 north, range 4 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the west line of township 28
- 16 north, range 4 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the south line of township 29
- 18 north, range 5 west;
- 19 thence westerly to 160 degrees longitude, west of
- 20 Greenwich;
- 21 thence southerly to the south line of township 28
- 22 north, range 6 west;
- 23 thence westerly to the midline of township 27
- 24 north, range 7 west;

- 1 thence southerly to the midpoint of township 27
- 2 north, range 7 west;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 27
- 4 north, range 7 west;
- 5 thence southerly to the south line of township 22
- 6 north, range 7 west;
- 7 thence easterly to the midline of township 21 north,
- 8 range 7 west;
- 9 thence southerly to the south line of township 21
- 10 north, range 7 west;
- 11 thence westerly to the east line of township 20
- 12 north, range 11 west;
- 13 thence southerly to the south line of township 20
- 14 north, range 11 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the west line of township 20
- 16 north, range 13 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the south line of township 22
- 18 north, range 14 west;
- 19 thence westerly to the west line of township 22
- 20 north, range 17 west;
- 21 thence northerly to the north line of township 24
- 22 north, range 17 west;
- 23 thence easterly to the west line of township 25 north,
- 24 range 16 west;

- 1 thence northerly to the south line of township 28
- 2 north, range 17 west;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 28
- 4 north, range 21 west;
- 5 thence northerly to the north line of township 28
- 6 north, range 21 west;
- 7 thence easterly to the west line of township 29 north,
- 8 range 20 west;
- 9 thence northerly to the north line of township 29
- 10 north, range 20 west;
- 11 thence easterly to the west line of township 30 north,
- 12 range 19 west;
- 13 thence northerly to the north line of township 30
- 14 north, range 19 west;
- 15 thence easterly to the west line of township 31
- 16 north, range 18 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 34
- 18 north, range 18 west;
- 19 thence easterly to the west line of township 12
- 20 south, range 45 west, Umat base and meridian;
- 21 thence northerly to the north line of township 12
- 22 south, range 45 west;
- 23 thence easterly to the west line of township 11
- 24 south, range 44 west;

1 thence northerly to the north line of township 11
2 south, range 44 west;

3 thence easterly to the southwest boundary of the
4 Naval Petroleum Reserve Numbered 4;

5 thence easterly along the boundary of Naval Petro-
6 leum Reserve Numbered 4 to the east line of township
7 30 north, range 13 east, Kateel River base and
8 meridian;

9 thence southerly to the point of beginning; exclu-
10 sive of all valid existing rights and any future rights or
11 claims authorized under law.

12 (d) The Denali Reserve referred to in subsection (a)
13 (3) includes land described as follows:

14 Beginning at the northeast corner of township 33
15 north, range 5 west, Seward meridian;

16 thence southerly to the south line of township 32
17 north, range 5 west;

18 thence westerly to the east line of township 31
19 north, range 6 west;

20 thence southerly to the south line of township 30
21 north, range 6 west;

22 thence westerly to the west line of the east one-fourth
23 township 29 north, range 9 west;

24 thence southerly to the south line of the north one-
25 half township 29 north, range 9 west;

- 1 thence west to the east line of township 29 north,
- 2 range 10 west;
- 3 thence southerly to the south line of township 29
- 4 north, range 10 west;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 28
- 6 north, range 11 west;
- 7 thence northerly to the south line of township 29
- 8 north, range 12 west;
- 9 thence westerly to the east line of township 28 north,
- 10 range 14 west;
- 11 thence southerly to the south line of township 26
- 12 north, range 14 west;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line of township 26
- 14 north, range 19 west;
- 15 thence northerly to the one-half township line of
- 16 township 28 north, range 19 west;
- 17 thence northeasterly to the west line of township 29
- 18 north, range 18 west;
- 19 thence northerly to the south line of township 30
- 20 north, range 18 west;
- 21 thence westerly to the east line of township 30
- 22 north, range 16 west;
- 23 thence northerly to the north line of township 30
- 24 north, range 16 west;

- 1 thence northeasterly to the one-half township line of
- 2 township 31 north, range 15 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the south line of township 22
- 4 south, range 24 west, Fairbanks base and meridian;
- 5 thence easterly to the intersection of the south line
- 6 of township 22 south, range 23 west and the boundary
- 7 of Mount McKinley National Park;
- 8 thence southerly to the southwest corner of the park
- 9 boundary;
- 10 thence northeasterly along the park boundary to its
- 11 intersection with the east line of township 18 south,
- 12 range 10 west;
- 13 thence southerly to the south line of township 18
- 14 south, range 10 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the east line of township 18,
- 16 south, range 11 west;
- 17 thence southwesterly to the southeast corner of
- 18 township 20 south, range 13 west;
- 19 thence westerly to the east one-half township line of
- 20 township 21 south, range 13 west;
- 21 thence southerly to south line of township 22 south,
- 22 range 13 west;
- 23 thence westerly to the point of beginning.
- 24 (e) The Arctic Reserve referred to in subsection (a)
- 25 (4) includes lands described as follows:

1 West Unit

2 Beginning at a point on the north line of township
3 37 north, range 17 east, Fairbanks base and meridian,
4 at the point of its intersection with the east line of town-
5 ship 16 south, range 35 east, Umiat base line and merid-
6 ian, also on the western boundary line of the withdrawn
7 utility corridor;

8 thence southerly to the north line of township 36
9 north, range 17 east;

10 thence westerly to the east line of township 36 north
11 range 16 east;

12 thence southerly to the south line of township 33
13 north, range 16 east, also the north boundary of the
14 proposed Porcupine National Forest;

15 thence westerly to the east boundary line of the for-
16 mer Venetie Indian Reservation;

17 thence northerly along this line to its intersection
18 with the south line of township 16 south, range 30 east,
19 Umiat base line and meridian;

20 thence northerly to the south line of township 12
21 south, range 30 east;

22 thence westerly to the east line of township 13 south,
23 range 25 east;

24 thence southerly to the south line of township 16
25 south, range 25 east;

- 1 thence westerly to the point of intersection with the
- 2 east line of township 37 north, range 6 west, Fairbanks
- 3 base line and meridian;
- 4 thence southerly to the north line of township 36
- 5 north, range 6 east;
- 6 thence westerly to the east line of township 36 north,
- 7 range 5 east;
- 8 thence southerly to the south line of township 35
- 9 north, range 5 east;
- 10 thence westerly to the west line of township 36
- 11 north, range 5 east;
- 12 thence northerly to the south line of township 36
- 13 north, range 4 east;
- 14 thence westerly to the west line of township 36
- 15 north, range 3 east;
- 16 thence northerly to the south line of township 37
- 17 north, range 2 east;
- 18 thence westerly to the west line of the eastern one-
- 19 half, township 37 north, range 2 east;
- 20 thence northerly to the intersection with the south
- 21 line of township 16 south, range 21 east, Umiat base
- 22 line and meridian;
- 23 thence northerly to the south line of the northern
- 24 one-half of township 16 south, range 21 east;

19

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of township 16
- 2 south, range 21 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the south line of township 13
- 4 south, range 20 east;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 13
- 6 south, range 19 east;
- 7 thence northerly to the south line of township 4
- 8 south, range 19 east;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 4 south,
- 10 range 22 east;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 5
- 12 south, range 23 east;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 5 south,
- 14 range 23 east;
- 15 thence southerly to the north line of township 6
- 16 south, range 24 east;
- 17 thence easterly to the east line of west one-half of
- 18 township 6 south, range 25 east, also being the boun-
- 19 dary of the utility corridor;
- 20 thence following the western boundary of this cor-
- 21 ridor in a southeasterly direction to the point of be-
- 22 ginning.

1 East Unit

2 Beginning at a point at the intersection of the inter-
3 national boundary line, longitude 141 degrees, 00 min-
4 utes and the north line of township 37 north, range 30
5 east; Fairbanks base line and meridian;

6 thence southerly to the intersection with the north
7 boundary of the utility corridor;

8 thence following this utility corridor border in a
9 westerly direction to the intersection with the south line
10 of township 16 south, range 38 east; Umiat base line
11 and meridian;

12 thence westerly to the intersection with the southern
13 boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge;

14 thence along the boundary northeasterly and easterly
15 to the intersection with the international boundary line;

16 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

17 (f) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (5) as the
18 Innoko National Reserve are described as follows:

19 Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of
20 township 33 north, range 45 west, Seward base and
21 meridian;

22 thence southerly to the south line of township 33
23 north, range 45 west;

24 thence westerly to the east line of township 32
25 north, range 46 west;

- 1 thence southerly to the south line of township 32
- 2 north, range 46 west;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 32
- 4 north, range 47 west;
- 5 thence northerly to the south line of township 33
- 6 north, range 47 west;
- 7 thence westerly to the west line of township 33
- 8 north, range 47 west;
- 9 thence northerly to the north line of township 33
- 10 north, range 48 west;
- 11 thence westerly to the east line of township 33
- 12 north, range 51 west;
- 13 thence southerly to the south line of township 33
- 14 north, range 51 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the west line of township 33
- 16 north, range 53 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 33
- 18 north, range 53 west; Seward base and meridian;
- 19 thence northerly to the north line of township 28
- 20 south, range 3 west, Kateel River base and meridian;
- 21 thence easterly to the west line of township 27
- 22 south, range 1 west;
- 23 thence northerly to the north line of township 25
- 24 south, range 1 west;

- 1 thence easterly to the west line of township 24
- 2 south, range 2 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 20
- 4 south, range 2 east;
- 5 thence easterly to the west line of township 19
- 6 south, range 4 east;
- 7 thence northerly to the north line of township 18
- 8 south, range 4 east;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 18 south,
- 10 range 8 east;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 21
- 12 south, range 9 east;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 21
- 14 south, range 9 east;
- 15 thence southerly to the south line of township 22
- 16 south, range 9 east;
- 17 thence westerly to the west line of township 23
- 18 south, range 5 east;
- 19 thence southerly to the north line of township 24
- 20 south, range 6 east;
- 21 thence easterly to the east line of township 24
- 22 south, range 6 east;
- 23 thence southerly to the south line of township 28
- 24 south, range 6 east;
- 25 thence westerly to the point of beginning.

1 (L) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (6) as
2 the Selawik National Reserve are described as follows:

3 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of town-
4 ship 11 north, range 4 east;

5 thence westerly to the east line of township 10
6 north, range 2 west;

7 thence southerly to the south line of township 9
8 north, range 2 west;

9 thence westerly to the west line of township 9 north,
10 range 4 west;

11 thence northerly to the north line of township 12
12 north, range 4 west;

13 thence easterly to the west line of township 13
14 north, range 3 west;

15 thence northerly to the south line of township 17
16 north, range 4 west;

17 thence westerly to the west line of township 17
18 north, range 5 west;

19 thence northerly to the intersection with the south-
20 ern bank of the Kobuk River;

21 thence following this bank in a northeasterly direc-
22 tion to the east line of township 20 north, range 2 west,
23 also the eastern boundary of the proposed Kobuk Dunes
24 National Monument;

25 thence southerly and easterly along this common

1 boundary to the east line of township 18 north, range
 2 2 east;
 3 thence southerly to the north line of township 17
 4 north, range 3 east;
 5 thence easterly to the east line of township 17 north,
 6 range 4 east;
 7 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

8 (i) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (7) as the
 9 Yukon Delta Reserve are described as follows:

10 West Unit

11 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of town-
 12 ship 15 north, range 64 west;
 13 thence westerly to the west line of township 14
 14 north, range 67 west;
 15 thence southerly to the south line of township 13
 16 north, range 67 west;
 17 thence westerly to the east line of township 12
 18 north, range 70 west;
 19 thence southerly to the south line of township 12
 20 north, range 70 west;
 21 thence westerly to the west line of township 12
 22 north, range 75 west;
 23 thence northerly to the south line of township 13
 24 north, range 76 west;

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of township 13
- 2 north, range 76 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the south line of township 16
- 4 north, range 77 west;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 16
- 6 north, range 81 west;
- 7 thence northerly to the south line of township 17
- 8 north, range 82 west;
- 9 thence westerly to the west line of township 17
- 10 north, range 82 west;
- 11 thence northerly to the south line of township 19
- 12 north, range 83 west;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line of township 19
- 14 north, range 84 west;
- 15 thence northerly to the north line of township 20
- 16 north, range 84 west;
- 17 thence easterly to the west line of township 21
- 18 north, range 83 west;
- 19 thence northerly to the south line of township 23
- 20 north, range 84 west;
- 21 thence westerly to the west line of township 23
- 22 north, range 85 west;
- 23 thence northerly to the south line of township 25
- 24 north, range 86 west;

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of township 25
- 2 north, range 86 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 25
- 4 north, range 86 west;
- 5 thence easterly to the east line of township 25
- 6 north, range 83 west;
- 7 thence southerly to the north line of township 20
- 8 north, range 82 west;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 20 north,
- 10 range 79 west;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 19
- 12 north, range 78 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 19
- 14 north, range 77 west;
- 15 thence southerly to the north line of township 18
- 16 north, range 76 west;
- 17 thence easterly to the east line of township 18 north,
- 18 range 72 west;
- 19 thence southerly to the north line of township 16
- 20 north, range 71 west;
- 21 thence easterly to the east line of township 16 north,
- 22 range 71 west;
- 23 thence southerly to the north line of township 14
- 24 north, range 70 west;

- 1 thence easterly to the west line of township 15 north,
- 2 range 66 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 17
- 4 north, range 66 west;
- 5 thence easterly to the east line of township 17 north,
- 6 range 64 west;
- 7 thence southerly to the point of beginning.
- 8 East Unit
- 9 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of town-
- 10 ship 20 north, range 60 west;
- 11 thence westerly to the west line of township 20
- 12 north, range 63 west;
- 13 thence northerly to the south line of township 21
- 14 north, range 64 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the west line of township 21
- 16 north, range 64 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 24
- 18 north, range 64 west;
- 19 thence easterly to the east line of township 24 north,
- 20 range 63 west;
- 21 thence southerly to the north line of township 22
- 22 north, range 62 west;
- 23 thence easterly to the east line of township 22 north,
- 24 range 61 west;

- 1 thence southerly to the north line of township 21
- 2 north, range 60 west;
- 3 thence easterly to the east line of township 21 north,
- 4 range 60 west;
- 5 thence southerly to the point of beginning.
- 6 (j) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (8) as the
- 7 Yukon Flats Reserve are described as follows:
- 8 Beginning at a point at the southwest corner of
- 9 township 14 north, range 15 east;
- 10 thence westerly to the east line of township 13
- 11 north, range 5 west;
- 12 thence southerly to the south line of township 13
- 13 north, range 5 west;
- 14 thence westerly to the east line of township 12
- 15 north, range 8 west;
- 16 thence southerly to the south line of township 12
- 17 north, range 8 west;
- 18 thence westerly to the west line of township 12
- 19 north, range 8 west;
- 20 thence northerly to the south line of township 13
- 21 north, range 9 west;
- 22 thence westerly to the west line of township 13
- 23 north, range 9 west;
- 24 thence northerly to the south line of township 14
- 25 north, range 10 west;

- 1 thence westerly to the southwest corner of township
- 2 14 north, range 10 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 17
- 4 north, range 10 west;
- 5 thence easterly to the west line of township 18
- 6 north, range 9 west;
- 7 thence northerly to the north line of township 18
- 8 north, range 9 west;
- 9 thence easterly to the west line of township 19
- 10 north, range 6 west;
- 11 thence northerly to the north line of township 19
- 12 north, range 6 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the west line of township 20
- 14 north, range 1 west;
- 15 thence northerly to the north line of township 20
- 16 north, range 1 west;
- 17 thence easterly to the west line of township 21
- 18 north, range 4 east;
- 19 thence northerly to the intersection with the south-
- 20 west boundary of the former Venietie Indian Reserve
- 21 and the west line of township 26 north, range 4 east;
- 22 thence southerly and northeasterly along the boun-
- 23 dary of the Venietie Indian Reservation to the inter-
- 24 section with the north line of township 22 north, range
- 25 10 east;

1 thence easterly, southerly, southwesterly and south-
2 easterly along the common boundary with the proposed
3 Porcupine National Forest to the east line of township
4 14 north, range 15 east;

5 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

6 (k) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (10) as the
7 Coastal National Reserve are described as follows:

8 A series of approximately 1,800 land areas composed of
9 islands, islets, rocks, pinnacles, and cliffs distributed along
10 approximately 1,500 miles of Alaska coastline from Cape
11 Lisburne in the Chukchi Sea to the Gulf of Alaska which in-
12 cludes the following names areas:

13 Chukchi Sea NWR: Cape Lisburn, Cape Thompson.

14 Bering Sea NW: Fairway Rock, Sledge Island, Bluff,
15 Egg Island.

16 Shumagin Islands NWR: Sankin Island, Egg Island,
17 Amagat Island, Umga Island, Sozavarika Island, Sandman
18 Reefs, Jude Island, Kennoys Island, Bay Point, Round
19 Island, Sea Lion Rocks, High Island, The Haystacks, Karpa
20 Island, Bird Island, Near Island, Twins, Koniuji Island,
21 Mitrofanina Group, Atkulik, Chignigak Bay.

22 Kodiak NWR: Kodiak Island Group.

23 Barren Islands NWR: Rock Islands, Latax Rocks.

24 Pye Islands NWR: Pye Island Group, Lower Aialik
25 Peninsula.

1 Chiswell Island NWR: Chiswell Island, Lower Harris
2 Island.

3 NATIONAL PARKS

4 SEC. 202. (a) Subject to all valid existing rights, the
5 following public lands in the State of Alaska are reserved
6 and withdrawn from all forms of entry or application under
7 the public land laws of the United States and established as
8 components of the national park system for the benefit and
9 enjoyment of the people, to be administered by the National
10 Park Service in accordance with the provisions of laws appli-
11 cable to such system:

12 (1) approximately .44 million acres described in
13 subsection (b), to be known as the Aniakchak Caldera
14 National Park,

15 (2) approximately .13 million acres described in
16 subsection (c), to be known as the Cape Krusenstern
17 National Monument,

18 (3) approximately .15 million acres described in
19 subsection (d), to be known as the Kobuk Dunes Na-
20 tional Monument,

21 (4) approximately 6.63 million acres described in
22 subsection (e), to be known as the Wrangell-Saint Elias
23 National Park, and

24 (5) approximately 3.24 million acres described in

1 subsection (f) to be known as the Gates of the Arctic
2 National Park.

3 A map of each such park and monument shall be on file
4 and available for public inspection in the offices of the Na-
5 tional Park Service, Department of the Interior, and as soon
6 as practicable after the date of enactment of this Act, such
7 map and a legal description of each such park and monu-
8 ment shall be filed with the Committees on Interior and
9 Insular Affairs of the Senate and the House of Representa-
10 tives, and such description shall have the same force and
11 effect as if included in this Act. Correction of any clerical
12 or typographical errors in such map and description may
13 be made.

14 (b) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (1) as the
15 Aniakchak Caldera National Park are described as follows:

16 Beginning at the northeast corner of township 37
17 south, range 51 west, Seward meridian;

18 thence southerly to the intersection of the east line
19 of township 39 south, range 51 west, and the Pacific
20 Ocean;

21 thence southwest along the seashore to its inter-
22 section with the east line of township 41 south, range
23 54 west;

24 thence northerly to the south line of township 40
25 south, range 54 west;

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of township 40
- 2 south, range 55 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the one-half township line of
- 4 township 40 south, range 56 west;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 40
- 6 south, range 56 west;
- 7 thence northerly to the north line of township 37
- 8 south, range 56 west;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 36 south,
- 10 range 54 west;
- 11 thence northerly to the north line of township 36
- 12 north, range 54 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 36
- 14 south, range 52 west;
- 15 thence southerly to the north line of township 37
- 16 south, range 52 west;
- 17 thence easterly to the point of beginning.
- 18 (c) Lands referred to in subsection (a) (2) as the Cape
- 19 Krusenstern National Monument are described as follows:
- 20 Beginning at the northeast corner of township 19
- 21 north, range 21 east, Kateel River meridian;
- 22 thence southerly along the east line of township 19
- 23 north to its intersection with the Chukchi Sea;
- 24 thence along the shoreline to its intersection with the
- 25 north line of township 24 north, range 24 west;

1 thence easterly to the east line of township 24 north,
2 range 23 west;
3 thence southerly to the north line of township 21
4 north, range 22 west;
5 thence easterly to the east line of township 21 north,
6 range 22 east;
7 thence southerly to the north line of township 19
8 north, range 21 west;
9 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

10 (d) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (3) as the
11 Kobuk Dunes National Monument are described as follows:

12 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of town-
13 ship 19 north, range 2 east;
14 thence westerly to the west line of township 19
15 north, range 1 west;
16 thence northerly to the intersection of the west line
17 of township 21 north, range 1 west, with the Kobuk
18 River;
19 thence easterly along the Kobuk River to its inter-
20 section with the east line of township 20 north, range 1
21 east;
22 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

23 (e) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (4) as the
24 Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park are described as follows:

25 Beginning at a point at 60 degrees north latitude on

1 the international boundary between the United States
2 and Canada;

3 thence westerly to the mean high tide line in the
4 Gulf of Alaska;

5 thence following the coast in a westerly direction to
6 141 degrees longitude, west of Greenwich;

7 thence northerly to the south line of township 19
8 south, range 25 east, Copper River base and meridian;

9 thence westerly to the east line of township 20
10 south, range 23 east;

11 thence southerly to the mean high tide line on the
12 Gulf of Alaska;

13 thence northwesterly to the southwest corner of
14 township 21 south, range 23 east;

15 thence westerly to the west line of township 21
16 south, range 22 east;

17 thence northerly to the south line of township 20
18 south, range 21 east;

19 thence westerly to the west line of township 20
20 south, range 21 east;

21 thence northerly to the south line of township 19
22 south, range 20 east;

23 thence westerly to the west line of township 19
24 south, range 19 east;

- 1 thence northerly to the south line of township 17
- 2 south, range 18 east;
- 3 thence westerly to the east line of township 18
- 4 south, range 16 east;
- 5 thence southerly to the south line of township 18
- 6 south, range 16 east;
- 7 thence westerly to the east line of township 18
- 8 south, range $11\frac{1}{2}$ east;
- 9 thence southerly to the south line of township 19
- 10 south, range $11\frac{1}{2}$ east;
- 11 thence westerly to the west line of township 19
- 12 south, range 10 east;
- 13 thence northerly to the south line of township 15
- 14 south, range 9 east;
- 15 thence northeasterly along the watershed divide to
- 16 Mount Hawkins;
- 17 thence continuing northeasterly along the divide
- 18 between the Bremner River and the Tana River;
- 19 thence continuing northeasterly along the divide
- 20 between the Chitina and Tana River to the south line of
- 21 township 8 south, range 14 east;
- 22 thence northeasterly to the intersection of the Chi-
- 23 tina River and the south line of township 7 south, range
- 24 14 east;

- 1 thence easterly to the east line of township 7 south,
- 2 range 14 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 6
- 4 south, range 14 east;
- 5 thence northeasterly along the watershed divide to
- 6 Nikolai Pass;
- 7 thence northwesterly along the divide to the south
- 8 line of township 1 south, range 13 east;
- 9 thence westerly to the west line of township 1 south,
- 10 range $10\frac{1}{2}$ east;
- 11 thence northerly to the intersection with the Na-
- 12 besna Glacier;
- 13 thence northwesterly along the glacier's edge to its
- 14 intersection with the east line of township 1 north, range
- 15 8 east;
- 16 thence southwesterly to the southeast corner of
- 17 township 1 south, range 7 east;
- 18 thence westerly to the west line of township 1 south,
- 19 range 4 east;
- 20 thence northerly to the north line of township 6
- 21 north, range 4 east;
- 22 thence westerly to the west line of township 7 north,
- 23 range 7 east;

- 1 thence northerly to the north line of township 8
- 2 north, range 7 east;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 8 north,
- 4 range $12\frac{1}{2}$ east;
- 5 thence southerly to the north line of township 6
- 6 north, range 12 east;
- 7 thence easterly to the east line of township 6 north,
- 8 range 12 east;
- 9 thence southerly to the north line of township 4
- 10 north, range 13 east;
- 11 thence easterly to the west line of township 4 north,
- 12 range $14\frac{1}{2}$ east;
- 13 thence southerly to the north line of township 3
- 14 north, range 14 east;
- 15 thence easterly to the west line of township 3 north,
- 16 range 17 east;
- 17 thence southerly to the north line of township 2
- 18 north, range 18 east;
- 19 thence easterly to the west line of township 2 north,
- 20 range 18 east;
- 21 thence southerly to the north line of township 2
- 22 north, range 19 east;
- 23 thence easterly to the international boundary;
- 24 thence southerly, easterly, and southerly along the
- 25 international boundary to the point of beginning.

1 (f) The lands described in subsection (a) (5) as the
2 Gates of the Arctic National Park are described as follows:

3 West Unit

4 Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of
5 township 15 north, range 20 east, Kateel River base
6 and meridian;
7 thence westerly to the west line of township 15
8 north, range 15 east;
9 thence northerly to the south line of township 17
10 north, range 14 east;
11 thence westerly to the north line of township 17
12 north, range 14 east;
13 thence northerly to the north line of township 17
14 north, range 14 east;
15 thence easterly to the west line of township 18
16 north, range 15 east;
17 thence northerly to the north line of township 18
18 north, range 15 east;
19 thence easterly to the east line of township 18
20 north, range 15 east;
21 thence southerly to the north line of township 17
22 north, range 16 east;
23 thence easterly to the west line of township 18
24 north, range 19 east;

- 1 thence northerly to the south line of township 22
- 2 north, range 18 east;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 22
- 4 north, range 17 east;
- 5 thence northerly to the intersection with the line of
- 6 latitude of 68 degrees, 00 minutes;
- 7 thence easterly along the latitude line to the east
- 8 line of township 30 north, range 25 east;
- 9 thence southerly to the south line of township 31
- 10 north, range 24 west, Fairbanks base and meridian;
- 11 thence easterly to the one-half township line of
- 12 township 30 north, range 24 west;
- 13 thence southerly to the one-half township line of
- 14 township 29 north, range 24 west;
- 15 thence westerly to the one-half township of town-
- 16 ship 22 north, range 25 east, Kateel River base and
- 17 meridian;
- 18 thence southerly to the south line of township 22
- 19 north, range 25 east;
- 20 thence westerly to the east line of township 21
- 21 north, range 23 east;
- 22 thence southerly to the south line of township 21
- 23 north, range 23 east;
- 24 thence westerly to the one-half township line of
- 25 township 20 north, range 23 east;

- 1 thence southerly to the north line of township 19
- 2 north, range 23 east;
- 3 thence westerly to the east line of township 19
- 4 north, range 22 east;
- 5 thence southerly to the north line of township 18
- 6 north, range 22 east;
- 7 thence westerly to the east line of township 17
- 8 north, range 20 east;
- 9 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

10 East Unit

- 11 Beginning at a point on the southeast corner of
- 12 township 34 north, range 12 west, Fairbanks meridian;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line of township 34
- 14 north, range 15 west;
- 15 thence northerly to the north line of township 15
- 16 south, range 5 east, Umat meridian;
- 17 thence easterly to the east line of township 15
- 18 south, range 9 east;
- 19 thence southerly to the south line of township 16
- 20 south, range 9 east;
- 21 thence westerly to the west line of township 36
- 22 north, range 12 west, Fairbanks meridian;
- 23 thence southerly to the point of beginning.
- 24 (g) Subject to valid existing rights there is added to

1 Mount McKinley National Park the lands described as
2 follows:

3 Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of town-
4 ship 11 south, range 9 west;

5 thence southerly to the south line of township 11
6 south, range 9 west;

7 thence westerly to the east line of township 12
8 south, range 12 west;

9 thence southerly to the point of intersection of the
10 east line of township 13 south, range 12 west, and the
11 northern boundary of Mount McKinley National Park;

12 thence westerly and southerly along the boundary of
13 Mount McKinley National Park to a point of intersection
14 with the south line of township 22 south, range 23 west;

15 thence westerly to the west line of township 22
16 south, range 25 west;

17 thence northerly to the north line of township 17
18 north, range 25 west;

19 thence easterly to the west line of township 16
20 south, range 24 west;

21 thence northerly to the north line of township 16
22 south, range 24 west;

23 thence easterly to the west line of township 15
24 south, range 22 west;

- 1 thence northerly to the north line of township 15
- 2 south, range 22 west;
- 3 thence easterly to the west line of township 14
- 4 south, range 21 west;
- 5 thence northerly to the north line of township 14
- 6 south, range 21 west;
- 7 thence easterly to the west line of township 13
- 8 south, range 19 west;
- 9 thence northerly to the north line of township 13
- 10 south, range 19 west;
- 11 thence easterly to the west line of township 12
- 12 south, range 17 west;
- 13 thence northerly to the north line of township 12
- 14 south, range 17 west;
- 15 thence easterly to the one-half township line of
- 16 township 11 south, range 17 west;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 11
- 18 south, range 17 west;
- 19 thence easterly to the point of beginning.

20

NATIONAL FORESTS

- 21 SEC. 203. (a) Subject to all valid existing rights, the
- 22 following public lands in the State of Alaska are withdrawn
- 23 from all forms of entry or application under the public land
- 24 laws of the United States and established as national forests

1 to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in ac-
2 cordance with the laws applicable to the national forests:

3 (1) approximately 5.5 million acres described in
4 subsection (b), to be known as the Porcupine National
5 Forest,

6 (2) approximately 5.5 million acres described in
7 subsection (c), to be known as the Wrangell Mountain
8 National Forest,

9 (3) approximately 5.4 million acres described in
10 subsection (d), to be known as the Yukon National
11 Forest,

12 (4) approximately 4.5 million acres described in
13 subsection (e), to be known as the Fortymile National
14 Forest,

15 (5) approximately 4.48 million acres described in
16 subsection (f), to be known as the Kuskokwim Na-
17 tional Forest,

18 (6) approximately 2.61 million acres described in
19 subsection (g), to be known as the Lake Clark National
20 Forest, and

21 (7) approximately .32 million acres described in
22 subsection (h), to be known as the Chugach National
23 Forest Addition.

24 A map of each such national forest shall be on file and
25 available for public inspection in the offices of the Depart-

1 ment of Agriculture, and as soon as practicable after the
2 date of enactment of this Act, such map and a legal descrip-
3 tion of each such national forest shall be filed with the
4 Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate
5 and the House of Representatives, and such description
6 shall have the same force and effect as if included in this
7 Act. Correction of any clerical or typographical errors in
8 such map and description may be made.

9 (b) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (1) as the
10 Porcupine National Forest are described as follows:

11 Beginning at the southeast corner township 13
12 north, range 23 east;

13 thence westerly to the west line township 13 north,
14 range 20 east;

15 thence northerly to the south line township 15 north,
16 range 19 east;

17 thence westerly to the west line of the east one-half
18 township 15 north, range 15 east;

19 thence northerly to the south line of the north one-
20 half township 15 north, range 15 east;

21 thence westerly to the west line township 15 north,
22 range 15 east;

23 thence northerly to the south line township 16
24 north, range 14 east;

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of the east one-half
- 2 township 16 north, range 14 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the south line of the north one-
- 4 half township 16 north, range 14 east;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line township 16 north,
- 6 range 14 east;
- 7 thence northerly to the south line township 17
- 8 north, range 13 east;
- 9 thence westerly to the west line of the east one-half
- 10 township 17 west, range 13 east;
- 11 thence northerly to the south line township 18 north,
- 12 range 13 east;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line township 18 north,
- 14 range 13 east;
- 15 thence northerly to the intersection with the south
- 16 bank of the Yukon River;
- 17 thence northwesterly along the south bank of the
- 18 Yukon River to the intersection with the west line of
- 19 the east one-half of township 20 north, range 11 east;
- 20 thence northerly to the north line of township 21
- 21 north, range 11 east;
- 22 thence easterly to the intersection with the north
- 23 bank of the Porcupine River;
- 24 thence northeasterly along the north bank of the

1 Porcupine River to the intersection with the west line of
2 township 22 north, range 14 east;
3 thence northerly to the south line of township 23
4 north, range 13 east;
5 thence westerly to the intersection with the bound-
6 ary of the former Venetie Indian Reservation;
7 thence northerly along that boundary to the inter-
8 section with the north line of township 32 north, range
9 12 east;
10 thence easterly to international boundary, longitude
11 141 degrees, 00 minutes;
12 thence southerly along that boundary to the junc-
13 tion of the south line of township 29 north, range 30
14 east;
15 thence westerly to the east line of township 28
16 north, range 28 east;
17 thence southerly to the south line of township 25
18 north, range 28 east;
19 thence westerly to the east line of township 24
20 north, range 26 east;
21 thence southerly to the south line of township 15
22 north, range 26 east;
23 thence westerly to the east line of township 14 north,
24 range 23 east;

1 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

2 (c) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (2) as the
3 Wrangell Mountain National Forest are described as follows:

4 South Unit

5 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of town-
6 ship 15 south, range 9 east, on the common boundary
7 with the Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park;

8 thence westerly to the west line of township 15
9 south, range 4 east;

10 thence northwesterly to the east line of township
11 14 south, range 1 east;

12 thence northerly to the south line of township 12
13 south, range 1 east;

14 thence westerly to the west line of township 12
15 south, range 1 east;

16 thence northerly to the south line of township 11
17 south, range 1 west;

18 thence westerly to the west line of township 11
19 south, range 1 west;

20 thence northerly to the north line of township 9
21 south, range 1 west;

22 thence easterly to the west line of township 8 south,
23 range 1 east;

24 thence northerly to the north line of township 8
25 south, range 1 east;

North Unit

22 Beginning at a point of intersection of the inter-
23 national boundary, latitude 141 degrees, 00 minutes, and
24 the south line of township 2 north, range 24 east;

1 a common boundary with the proposed Wrangell-Saint
2 Elias National Park;
3 thence westerly and northwesterly along this bound-
4 ary to the southwest corner of township 9 north, range
5 11 east;
6 thence northerly to the north line of township 10
7 north, range 11 east;
8 thence easterly to the boundary of former Tetlin
9 Indian Reservation;
10 thence southerly, easterly, and northeasterly along
11 this boundary to its intersection with the north line of
12 township 11 north, range 17 east;
13 thence easterly to the west line of township 12
14 north, range 22 east;
15 thence northerly to the south line of township 14
16 north, range 21 east;
17 thence westerly to the west line of township 14
18 north, range 21 east;
19 thence northerly to the north line of township 14
20 north, range 21 east;
21 thence easterly to the international boundary;
22 thence southerly to the point of beginning.
23 (d) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (3) as the
24 Yukon National Forest are described as follows:

1 North Unit

2 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of
3 township 6 south, range 18 east of the Kateel River
4 base and meridian;

5 thence westerly to the west line of township 6 south,
6 range 9 east;

7 thence northerly to the south line of township 4
8 south, range 8 east;

9 thence westerly to the west line of township 4
10 south, range 6 east;

11 thence northerly to the north line of township 3
12 north, range 6 east;

13 thence easterly to the east line of township 3 north,
14 range 9 east;

15 thence southerly to the north line of township 1
16 south, range 10 east;

17 thence easterly to the west line of township 1 north,
18 range 15 east;

19 thence northerly to the south line of township 5
20 north, range 14 east;

21 thence westerly to the west line of township 5
22 north, range 14 east;

23 thence northerly to the north line of township 6
24 north, range 14 east;

- 1 thence easterly to the west line of township 7 north,
- 2 range 16 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 7
- 4 north, range 16 east;
- 5 thence easterly to the east line of township 7 north,
- 6 range 17 east;
- 7 thence southerly to the north line of township 5
- 8 north, range 18 east;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 5 north,
- 10 range 22 east;
- 11 thence southerly to the south line of township 4
- 12 north, range 22 east;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line of township north,
- 14 range 19 east;
- 15 thence southerly to the south line of township 5
- 16 south, range 19 east;
- 17 thence westerly to the east line of township 6 south,
- 18 range 18 east;
- 19 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

South Unit

- 20 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of
- 21 township 16 south, range 29 east, Kateel River base
- 22 and meridian;
- 23 thence southerly to the south line of township 17
- 24 south, range 29 east;
- 25

- 1 thence westerly to the east line of township 18
- 2 south, range 25 east;
- 3 thence southerly to the south line of township 18
- 4 south, range 25 east;
- 5 thence westerly to the east line of township 19
- 6 south, range 22 east;
- 7 thence southerly to the south line of township 19
- 8 south, range 22 east;
- 9 thence westerly to the west line of township 19
- 10 south, range 22 east;
- 11 thence northerly to the south line of township 11
- 12 south, range 21 east;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line of township 11
- 14 south, range 21 east;
- 15 thence northerly to the north line of township 6
- 16 south, range 21 east;
- 17 thence easterly to the east line of township 6 south,
- 18 range 23 east;
- 19 thence southerly to the north line of township 7
- 20 south, range 24 east;
- 21 thence easterly to the west line of township 6 south,
- 22 range 27 east;
- 23 thence northerly to the north line of township 4
- 24 south, range 27 east;

- 1 thence easterly to the east line of township 4 south,
- 2 range 28 east;
- 3 thence southerly to the south line of township 4
- 4 south, range 28 east;
- 5 thence westerly to the east line of township 5 south,
- 6 range 28 east;
- 7 thence southerly to the north line of township 6
- 8 south, range 29 east;
- 9 thence easterly to the east boundary of the Kateel
- 10 River meridian;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 5
- 12 south, range 27 west, Fairbanks meridian;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 55,
- 14 range 27 west;
- 15 thence southerly to the south line of township 8
- 16 south, range 27 west;
- 17 thence westerly to the west boundary of the Fair-
- 18 banks meridian;
- 19 thence southwesterly to the point of beginning.
- 20 (e) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (4) as the
- 21 Fortymile National Forest are described as follows:

22

SOUTH UNIT

- 23 Beginning at a point on the south line of township
- 24 15 north, range 23 east, at its intersection with the in-

- 1 ternational boundary, Copper River base line and me-
- 2 ridian;
- 3 thence westerly to the west line of township 15
- 4 north, range 21 east;
- 5 thence northerly to the north line of township 16
- 6 north, range 21 east;
- 7 thence westerly to the west line of township 17
- 8 north, range 17 east;
- 9 thence northerly to the south line of township 22
- 10 north, range 16 east;
- 11 thence westerly to the west line of township 22
- 12 north, range 14 east;
- 13 thence northerly to the south line of township 25
- 14 north, range 14 east;
- 15 thence easterly to the west line of township 25
- 16 north, range 14 east;
- 17 thence northerly to the north line of township 25
- 18 north, range 14 east;
- 19 thence easterly to the west line of township 26
- 20 north, range 15 east;
- 21 thence northerly to a point on the south line of
- 22 township 8 south, range 26 west, Fairbanks base line
- 23 and meridian;

West Unit

19 Beginning at the southeast corner of township 25
20 north, range 10 east;
21 thence westerly to the intersection of the 144 degrees
22 meridian of longitude with the south line of township
23 25 north, range 7 east;
24 thence northerly to the north line of township 26
25 north, range 7 east;

1 thence easterly to the east line of township 26
 2 north, range 10 east;
 3 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

4 North Unit

5 Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of
 6 township 5 south, range 23 east;
 7 thence southerly to the south line of township 5
 8 south, range 23 east;
 9 thence westerly to the one-half township line of
 10 township 6 south, range 23 east;
 11 thence southerly to the south line of township 6
 12 south, range 23 east;
 13 thence westerly to the east line of township 7 south,
 14 range 22 east;
 15 thence southerly to the one-half township line of
 16 township 7 south, range 22 east;
 17 thence westerly to the east line of township 7 south,
 18 range 21 east;
 19 thence southerly to the south line of township 7
 20 south, range 21 east;
 21 thence westerly to the west line of township 7 south,
 22 range 21 east;
 23 thence northerly to the south line of township 4
 24 south, range 20 east;

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of township 4 south,
- 2 range 20 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the half-township line of town-
- 4 ship 4 south, range 19 east;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 4 south,
- 6 range 19 east;
- 7 thence northerly to the north line of township 4
- 8 south, range 19 east;
- 9 thence westerly to the midpoint of the north line of
- 10 township 4 south, range 18 east;
- 11 thence northerly to the Fairbanks base line at a
- 12 point on the north line of township 1 south, range 18
- 13 east;
- 14 thence easterly to the midpoint of the south line
- 15 of township 1 north, range 18 east;
- 16 thence northerly to the center of township 3 north,
- 17 range 18 east;
- 18 thence westerly to the east line of township 3 north,
- 19 range 18 east;
- 20 thence northerly to the north line of township 3
- 21 north, range 18 east;
- 22 thence easterly to the east line of township 3 north,
- 23 range 19 east;
- 24 thence northerly to the north line of township 4
- 25 north, range 20 east;

- 1 thence easterly to the midpoint line of the south
- 2 line of township 5 north, range 20 east;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 5
- 4 north, range 20 east;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 6 north,
- 6 range 20 east;
- 7 thence northerly to the south line of township 7
- 8 north, range 19 east;
- 9 thence westerly to the west line of township 7 north,
- 10 range 19 east;
- 11 thence northerly to the south line of township 8
- 12 north, range 18 east;
- 13 thence westerly to the west line of township 8 north,
- 14 range 18 east;
- 15 thence northerly to the south line of township 9
- 16 north, range 17 east;
- 17 thence westerly to the west line of township 9 north,
- 18 range 17 east;
- 19 thence northerly to the north line of township 9
- 20 north, range 17 east;
- 21 thence easterly to the east line of township 9 north,
- 22 range 19 east;
- 23 thence southerly to the north line of township 8
- 24 north, range 20 east;

- 1 thence easterly to the east line of township 8 north,
- 2 range 20 east;
- 3 thence southerly to the north line of township 7
- 4 north, range 21 east;
- 5 thence easterly to the east line of township 7 north,
- 6 range 28 east;
- 7 thence southerly to the north line of township 5
- 8 north, range 29 east;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 5 north,
- 10 range 30 east;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 4
- 12 north, range 31 east;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 4 north,
- 14 range 31 east;
- 15 thence southerly to the north line of township 3
- 16 north, range 32 east;
- 17 thence easterly to the international boundary;
- 18 thence southerly to the south line of township 3
- 19 north, range 33 east;
- 20 thence westerly to the west line of township 3
- 21 north, range 29 east;
- 22 thence northerly to the south line of township 4
- 23 north, range 28 east;
- 24 thence westerly to the west line of township 4 north,
- 25 range 28 east;

- 1 thence northerly to the south line of township 4
- 2 north, range 27 east;
- 3 thence westerly to the east line of township 4 north,
- 4 range 25 east;
- 5 thence southerly to the south line of township 2
- 6 south, range 25 east;
- 7 thence westerly to the east line of township 3 south,
- 8 range 24 east;
- 9 thence southerly to the one-half line of township
- 10 3 south, range 24 east;
- 11 thence westerly to the east line of township 3 south,
- 12 range 23 east;
- 13 thence southerly to the south line of township 4
- 14 south, range 23 east;
- 15 thence westerly to the point of beginning.

16 River Units

- 17 A corridor not to exceed an average width of two
- 18 miles on either side of the river on the following units:

19 Middlefork Unit

- 20 Beginning at a point on the Middlefork of the Forty-
- 21 mile River at its intersection with the north line of town-
- 22 ship 6 south, range 29 east, Fairbanks base line and
- 23 meridian; thence in a northwesterly, westerly, and south-
- 24 westerly direction to the point of the river intersection

1 with the north line of township 26 north, range 9 east,
2 Copper River base line and meridian.

3 Joseph Creek Unit

4 Beginning at a point at the confluence of Joseph
5 Creek with the Middlefork of the Fortymile River;
6 thence northwesterly to the point of river intersection
7 with the west line of township 5 south, range 22 west,
8 Fairbanks base line and meridian.

9 Slate Creek Unit

10 Beginning at the point of confluence of Slate Creek
11 with Champion Creek; thence northwesterly to the point
12 of creek intersection with the west line of township 3
13 south, range 27 east, Fairbanks base line and meridian.

14 Fortymile Unit

15 Beginning at a point of intersection of the Fortymile
16 River with the international boundary, longitude 141
17 degrees 00 minutes; thence westerly to the point of
18 river intersection with the east line of township 7 south,
19 range 30 east, Fairbanks base line and meridian.

20 O'Brien Creek Unit

21 Beginning at the point of confluence of O'Brien
22 Creek with the Fortymile River; thence northeasterly
23 to the point of confluence of King Creek with Liberty
24 Fork, Fairbanks base line and meridian.

1 (f) The lands referred to in subsection (a) as the
2 Kuskokwim National Forest are described as follows:

3 Beginning at a point at the northeast corner of
4 township 33 north, range 20 west, Seward base line
5 and meridian;

6 thence westerly to the east line of township 33
7 north, range 25 west;

8 thence southerly to the south line of township 31
9 north, range 25 west;

10 thence westerly to the east line of township 30
11 north, range 26 west;

12 thence southerly to the south line of township 29
13 north, range 26 west;

14 thence westerly to the east line of township 28
15 north, range 27 west;

16 thence southerly to the south line of township 27
17 north, range 27 west;

18 thence westerly to the east line of township 26
19 north, range 29 west;

20 thence southerly to the south line of township 26
21 north, range 29 west;

22 thence westerly to the east line of township 25
23 north, range 30 west;

- 1 thence southerly to the south line of township 25
- 2 north, range 30 west;
- 3 thence westerly to the east line of township 24
- 4 north, range 37 west;
- 5 thence southerly to the south line of township 23
- 6 north, range 37 west;
- 7 thence westerly to the west line of township 23
- 8 north, range 39 west;
- 9 thence northerly to the north line of township 24
- 10 north, range 39 west;
- 11 thence easterly to the west line of township 25
- 12 north, range 38 west;
- 13 thence northerly to the north line of township 33
- 14 north, range 38 west;
- 15 thence easterly to the intersection with the west
- 16 line of township 28 south, range 13 east, Kateel River
- 17 base line and meridian;
- 18 thence, proceeding from this intersection northerly
- 19 to the north line of township 26 south, range 13 east;
- 20 thence easterly to the west line of township 25
- 21 south, range 20 east;
- 22 thence northerly to the north line of township 25
- 23 south, range 25 east;
- 24 thence easterly to the west line of township 24
- 25 south, range 26 east;

- 1 thence northerly to the north line of township 22
- 2 south, range 26 east;
- 3 thence easterly to the west line of township 21
- 4 south, range 27 east;
- 5 thence northerly to the north line of township 21
- 6 south, range 27 east;
- 7 thence easterly to the west line of township 20
- 8 south, range 28 east;
- 9 thence northerly to the north line of township 20
- 10 south, range 28 east;
- 11 thence easterly to the east line of township 20
- 12 south, range 30 east;
- 13 thence northerly to the intersection with the north
- 14 line of township 13 south, range 28 west, Fairbanks base
- 15 line and meridian;
- 16 thence, proceeding from this intersection easterly to
- 17 the west line of township 12 south, range 26 west;
- 18 thence northerly to the north line of township 10
- 19 south, range 26 west;
- 20 thence easterly to the east line of township 10
- 21 south, range 22 west;
- 22 thence southerly to the north line of township 12
- 23 south, range 21 west;
- 24 thence easterly to the west line of township 11
- 25 south, range 20 west;

1 thence northerly to the north line of township 11
2 south, range 20 west;

3 thence easterly to the intersection with the north-
4 western boundary of the proposed addition to Mount
5 McKinley National Park;

6 thence proceeding in a southeasterly and southerly
7 direction along this common boundary to the intersec-
8 tion with the south line of township 21 south, range 26
9 west;

10 thence westerly to the west line of township 21
11 south, range 28 west;

12 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

13 (g) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (6) as the
14 Lake Clark National Forest are described as follows:

15 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of
16 township 2 south, range 20 west of the Seward base
17 and meridian;

18 thence westerly to the east line of township 3 south,
19 range 22 west;

20 thence southerly to the south line of township 3
21 south, range 22 west;

22 thence westerly to the west line of township 3 south,
23 range 22 west;

24 thence northerly to the south line of township 2
25 south, range 23 west;

- 1 thence westerly to the west line of township 2 south,
- 2 range 23 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the south line of township 3
- 4 north, range 24 west;
- 5 thence westerly to the west line of township 3
- 6 north, range 27 west;
- 7 thence northerly to the south line of township 4
- 8 north, range 28 west;
- 9 then westerly to the west line of township 4 north,
- 10 range 29 west;
- 11 thence northerly to the north line of township 6
- 12 north, range 29 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the west line of township 7 north,
- 14 range 28 west;
- 15 thence northerly to the north line of township 8
- 16 north, range 28 west;
- 17 thence easterly to the west line of township 9 north,
- 18 range 27 west;
- 19 thence northerly to the north line of township 11
- 20 north, range 27 west;
- 21 thence easterly to the west line of township 12
- 22 north, range 26 west;
- 23 thence northerly to the north line of township 13
- 24 north, range 26 west;

- 1 thence easterly to the west line of township 14
- 2 north, range 24 west;
- 3 thence northerly to the north line of township 14
- 4 north, range 24 west;
- 5 thence easterly to the west line of township 15
- 6 north, range 23 west;
- 7 thence northerly to the north line of township 16
- 8 north, range 23 west;
- 9 thence easterly to the east line of township 16
- 10 north, range 21 west;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 9
- 12 north, range 20 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the east line of township 9 north,
- 14 range 17 west;
- 15 thence southerly to the one-half township line of
- 16 township 9 north, range 17 west;
- 17 thence westerly to the east line of township 9 north,
- 18 range 18 west;
- 19 thence southerly to the north line of township 8
- 20 north, range 18 west;
- 21 thence westerly to the west line of township 8 north,
- 22 range 20 west;
- 23 thence southerly to the one-half township line of
- 24 township 8 north, range 20 west;

- 1 thence easterly to the one-half township line of
- 2 township 8 north, range 18 west;
- 3 thence southerly to the north line of township 5
- 4 north, range 18 west;
- 5 thence westerly to the east line of township 5 north,
- 6 range 18 west;
- 7 thence southerly to the north line of township 4
- 8 north, range 18 west;
- 9 thence easterly to the one-half township line of
- 10 township 4 north, range 18 west;
- 11 thence southerly to the north line of township 3
- 12 north, range 18 west;
- 13 thence easterly to the mean high tide line of Cook
- 14 Inlet;
- 15 thence southerly along the mean high tide line of
- 16 Tuxedni Bay-Cook Inlet (excluding the Native Selec-
- 17 tion lands) to the point of beginning.
- 18 (h) The lands referred to in subsection (a) (7) as the
- 19 Chugach National Forest Addition are described as follows:
- 20 Beginning at a point at the southeast corner of
- 21 township 1 south, range 2 west;
- 22 thence westerly to the east line of township 2 south,
- 23 range 3 west;

1 thence southerly to the south line of township 2
 2 south, range 3 west;
 3 thence westerly to the east line of township 3 south,
 4 range 4 west;
 5 thence southerly to the south line of township 3
 6 south, range 4 west;
 7 thence westerly to the east line to township 4 south,
 8 range 5 west;
 9 thence southerly to the south line of township 4
 10 south, range 5 west;
 11 thence westerly to the east line of township 5 south,
 12 range 6 west;
 13 thence southerly to the south line of township 5
 14 south, range 6 west;
 15 thence westerly to the boundary of the Chugach
 16 National Forest;
 17 thence northerly and easterly along the Forest
 18 boundary to its intersection with the east line of town-
 19 ship 1 north, range 2 west;
 20 thence southerly to the point of beginning.

21 WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

22 SEC. 204. (a) Section 3 (a) of the Wild and Scenic
 23 Rivers Act (16 U.S.C. 1274 (a)) is amended by adding the
 24 following new paragraphs at the end thereof:

25 “(11) BIRCH CREEK, ALASKA.—The segment from the

1 intersection with the north line of township 9 north, range
2 16 east to the headwaters.

3 “(12) BEAVER CREEK, ALASKA.—The segment from
4 the intersection with the north line of township 13 north,
5 range 7 east to the headwaters.

6 “(13) UNALAKLEET, ALASKA.—The segment from the
7 intersection with the east line of township 15 south, range 4
8 west to the entrance into Norton Sound.”.

9 (b) Section 3 of such Act is amended by adding at the
10 end thereof the following new subsection:

11 “(c) Subsection (b) of this section shall not apply to
12 the rivers enumerated in paragraphs (11) through (13) of
13 subsection (a). Such rivers shall be classified, designated,
14 and administered as scenic river areas within the meaning
15 of section 2 (b) and a plan shall be prepared by the Secretary
16 of the Interior for necessary developments in connection
17 with such administration. The detailed boundaries of such
18 river areas shall be established by the Secretary of the In-
19 terior but in each case such areas shall be comprised of a
20 corridor which would average not more than two miles on
21 either side of the river such that the acreage of each such
22 area is as follows:

23 “(1) Birch Creek, .2 million acres;

24 “(2) Beaver Creek, .2 million acres; and

25 “(3) Unalakleet, .1 million acres.”.

1 HUNTING

2 SEC. 205. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the
3 contrary, hunting and subsistence hunting in any area de-
4 scribed in this title shall be governed by the laws and reg-
5 ulations of the State of Alaska.

6 TITLE III—MULTIMODAL TRANSPORTATION
7 AND UTILITY CORRIDOR SYSTEM

8 SUSPENSION OF DESIGNATION

9 SEC. 301. (a) Land proposed to be included within
10 corridors 1, 2, 6, 4 (excluding the portion west of the inter-
11 section of 4 and 11) 11, 13, 27 and 34 described in the
12 Primary Corridor System Report (dated October 1, 1974)
13 of the Bureau of Land Management and depicted on maps on
14 file in the State Office of the Bureau of Land Management at
15 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska. These lands shall
16 not be designated as part of any system under title II of this
17 Act or withdrawn and transferred to State, Native, or private
18 ownership. All corridors reserved in this section shall be
19 three hundred feet wide.

20 (b) After notice, hearing, and compliance with all other
21 applicable laws, the Secretary of the Interior shall designate
22 the corridors referred to in subsection (a) for use for trans-
23 portation or utility purposes or for other reasonable pur-
24 poses. On January 1, 2001, any land described in subsec-
25 tion (a) which the Secretary determines not to be necessary

1 for such purposes shall become part of the Alaska Scenic
2 Reserve, national park, national wildlife refuge, national
3 forest, or scenic river area which the Secretary determines
4 to be most proximate to such land. Until such time as a des-
5 ignation is made under the first sentence of this subsection,
6 no restriction shall be placed on any right of access or other
7 rights of owners of adjacent and surrounding lands, except
8 that no property rights shall accrue to any person on or
9 after the date of enactment of this Act.

10 (c) In any case in which land described in subsection
11 (a) would be transferred, but for such subsection (a) under
12 the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to a Native cor-
13 poration or village, an equivalent acreage of land which is,
14 to the extent possible, contiguous to the land not transferred
15 by reason of subsection (a) shall be transferred to such cor-
16 poration or village.



United States Department of the Interior

OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20240

MAR 21 1975

Dear Mr. President: and Dear Mr. Speaker:

On December 17, 1973 this Department transmitted to the 93rd Congress a bill "To provide for the addition of certain lands in the State of Alaska to the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, and for other purposes." This bill was transmitted pursuant to section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) (P.L. 92-203) and was introduced in the House and Senate as H.R. 12336 and S. 2917 respectively. No action was taken in the 93rd Congress on these bills.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act extinguished all aboriginal claims to land in Alaska and in return provided the Natives with a land settlement of 40 million acres and a monetary settlement of nearly a billion dollars.

In addition, section 17(d)(1) of ANCSA authorized the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw such public domain lands as he thought advisable to ensure that the public interest in them is properly protected.

Section 17(d)(2) of the Act authorized the Secretary to withdraw up to 80 million acres of land to be studied for possible addition to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Section 17(d)(2) also required all legislative proposals coming from such studies to be submitted to the Congress within two years, by December 18, 1973, and provided that Congress would have five years to act following receipt of the legislation. During this period lands in those proposals withdrawn under 17(d)(2) would not be subject to appropriation under the public land laws. S. 2917 and H.R. 12336 in the 93rd Congress constituted the legislative proposals pursuant to that authority.

Our proposal, entitled the "Alaska Conservation Act", will dedicate 83.47 million acres to conservation purposes. The proposal would allocate the total acreage among four distinct management systems: 32.26 million acres to the National Park System, 31.59 million acres to the National Wildlife Refuge System, 18.80 million acres to the National Forest System, and 0.82 million acres to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. These potential additions to the "Four Systems" are outstanding in their variety of ecosystems, their spectacular beauty, and their undisturbed integrity.

The Department is prepared to offer any assistance which is necessary to facilitate congressional consideration of this proposal. I believe that we can achieve an effective partnership which will insure the broad overview necessary for a proposal of this scope and complexity. In this regard, I would respectfully suggest that we arrange for the members and staff of the appropriate committees to receive preliminary, generalized briefings in advance of committee hearings. Accordingly, I have asked the Department's Legislative Counsel, Ken M. Brown, to coordinate such an effort in his additional capacity as Chairman of the Working Group of the Department's Alaska Task Force.

Field trips to various locations in Alaska will undoubtedly be an integral part of the congressional deliberations on this proposal. We welcome the opportunity to provide technical assistance to members and their staff who wish to make such trips. We would, however, request their indulgence in arranging such visits: logistical problems and weather conditions in Alaska sometimes create unique transportation problems. We would appreciate congressional efforts to afford us ample notice of travel so that we can make appropriate staff available in Alaska as well as attempt to alleviate these problems.

I look forward to close cooperation between the Congress and the Department in making this proposal a reality. If we adopt a systematic, unified approach to the conservation of Alaska's abundant resources, we cannot fail to leave future generations an environmental legacy without peer. Early enactment by the 94th Congress would be convincing evidence of our Nation's devotion to the preservation of this wondrous frontier environment. Accordingly, I urge that this proposal be reintroduced, that it be referred to the appropriate committee and that it be enacted.

Sincerely yours,

Rogers C. Beaton
Secretary of the Interior

Honorable Nelson Rockefeller
President of the Senate
Washington, D. C.

Attachment

Honorable Carl Albert
Speaker of the
House of Representatives
Washington, D. C.

A B I L L

To provide for the addition of certain lands in the State of Alaska to the National Park, National Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, having reviewed the recommendations of the Secretary of the Interior made pursuant to sections 17(d)(1) and 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (85 Stat. 688) for addition of certain lands in Alaska to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, the Congress designates and establishes new units and additions to existing units of those systems, subject to the provisions of the following titles.

SEC. 2. This Act may be cited as the "ALASKA CONSERVATION ACT OF 1974".

TITLE I - NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM
PART A - ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SEC. 101. Mount McKinley National Park. (a) In order to include within Mount McKinley National Park (hereinafter referred to in this section as the "park") certain areas needed to provide a diversity of habitat, ensure the preservation of animal ecosystems, and protect and interpret associated scenic resources and glacial features, the boundary of the park is hereby revised to include, subject to valid existing rights, the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the park on the map entitled "Mount McKinley National Park", numbered 126-90-001, and dated December 1973, which additional area comprises approximately 3,180,000 acres.

(b) Section 4 of the Act of February 26, 1917 (39 Stat. 938, 16 U.S.C. 350) is repealed. Section 2 of the Act of January 26, 1931 (46 Stat. 1043, 16 U.S.C. 350a) is revised to read as follows: "The Secretary of the Interior shall have authority to prescribe regulations for the surface use of any valid mining locations made within the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park."

(c) Section 6 of the Act of February 26, 1917 (39 Stat. 939), as amended (16 U.S.C. 352) is further amended by changing the period at the end thereof to a comma, and adding the following: "or for subsistence uses in areas added to the park by the Alaska Conservation Act of 1974 pursuant to section 108 of that Act."

(d) In furtherance of the purposes set forth in subsection (a) of this section, the area adjacent to the south and east boundary of the park generally depicted on the map referred to in subsection (a) as "Cooperative Planning and Management Zone" is hereby designated as a zone within which resource use and development are critical to the proper protection, management, and interpretation of the park. Not later than three years from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as the "Secretary") shall submit a report to the Congress as to whether land-use controls needed for the proper protection, management, and interpretation of the park have been instituted effectively with respect to the designated zone by the State of Alaska or an appropriate political subdivision thereof. The Secretary shall solicit the views of the Governor of the State of Alaska and of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission for Alaska on his report, and he shall submit any such views to the Congress at the time the report is submitted.

SEC. 102. Katmai National Park. (a) In order to include therein certain areas needed for the protection of critical animal habitat, including a watershed necessary for the perpetuation of red salmon and a habitat to protect a population of brown bear, and for the interpretation and preservation of outstanding scenic and scientific values associated with such habitats, the boundary of Katmai National Monument, as

established by Proclamation No. 1487 of September 24, 1918 (40 Stat. 1855), and revised by Proclamation No. 1949 of April 24, 1931 (47 Stat. 2453), No. 2564 of August 4, 1942 (56 Stat. 1972), and No. 3890 of January 20, 1969 (83 Stat. 926) is hereby revised to include, subject to valid existing rights, the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the park on the map entitled "Katmai National Park", numbered 127-90-001, and dated December 1973, which additional area comprises approximately 1,870,000 acres.

(b) The Katmai National Monument is hereby redesignated as Katmai National Park.

PART B ← ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

SEC. 103. (a) In order to protect and interpret for the benefit, inspiration, and education of present and future generations the scenic, scientific, biological, archeological, and historical values associated therewith, there are hereby established, subject to valid existing rights:

(1) Aniakchak Caldera National Monument, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national monument on the map entitled "Aniakchak Caldera National Monument", numbered NM-AC-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 440,000 acres;

(2) Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords National Monument, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national monument on the map entitled "Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords National Monument", numbered NM-HI/KF-90,001 and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 300,000 acres; Provided, That, the Secretary may revise the monument boundary to include any lands, waters, and interests therein depicted on such map as within the area marked "Potential additions" if such lands, waters, and interests therein are not selected by native corporations pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act;

(3) Cape Krusenstern National Monument, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national monument on the map entitled "Cape Krusenstern National Monument", numbered NM-CK-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 350,000 acres;

(4) Kobuk Valley National Monument, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national monument on the map entitled "Kobuk Valley National Monument", numbered NM-KV-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 1,850,000 acres, Provided, That, any lands within the Onion Portage Archeological District, as depicted on such map, not selected by a native corporation pursuant to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act shall become part of the national monument;

(5) Lake Clark National Park, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national park on the map entitled "Lake Clark National Park", numbered NP-LC-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 2,610,000 acres;

(6) Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national park on the map entitled "Wrangell-St. Elias National Park", numbered NP-WSE-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 8,640,000 acres;

(7) Gates of the Arctic National Park, the boundaries of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundaries of the park on the map entitled "Gates of the Arctic National Park", numbered NP-GA-90,001 and dated December 1973, which park comprise approximately 8,360,000 acres;

(8) Yukon-Charley National Rivers, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national rivers on the map entitled "Yukon-Charley National Rivers", numbered NR-YC-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 1,970,000 acres.

(9) Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve, the boundary of which shall include the lands, waters, and interests therein depicted as within the proposed boundary of the national reserve on the map entitled "Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve", numbered NR-CI-90,001, and dated December 1973, which area comprises approximately 2,690,000 acres.

(b) The boundary maps referred to in part A of this title and this part shall be on file and available for public inspection in the offices of the National Park Service, Department of the Interior; the maps entitled "Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve" and "Harding Ice Field-Kenai Fjords National Monument" shall also be on file at the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior. In no event shall the boundary of any area added to existing areas or established by part A of this title or this part extend beyond the territorial sea.

PART C - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 104. Administration. (a) The Secretary shall administer the lands, waters, and interests therein added to existing areas or established by the foregoing sections of this title as areas of the national park system, subject to the applicable provisions of this title and the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535 et seq.), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.).

(b) The Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior shall consult in the development of management plans for the Wrangell Mountains National Forest and the adjoining Wrangell-St. Elias National Park to achieve the fullest possible coordination and cooperation. In addition, the Secretary of Agriculture shall, in cooperation with the

Secretary of the Interior, select and develop one or more areas along the Alaska Highway between the Canadian border and the village of Northway, Alaska, together with other interested public agencies, for public use, administration, interpretation, and other provision of facilities. Funds appropriated for purposes of this title shall be available for the development and operation of such facilities.

SEC. 105. Boundaries, Acquisition of Property. Following reasonable notice in writing to the Committees on Interior and Insular Affairs of the Senate and House of Representatives, and after publication of notice in the Federal Register, the Secretary may make minor revisions in the boundaries of the areas added to existing areas or established by parts A and B of this title, including revisions to include within the boundaries such additional lands as are necessary for administrative sites but such administrative sites shall not exceed 80 acres for any one area added to existing areas or established by parts A and B. Within the boundaries of the areas added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title, or as such boundaries may be revised pursuant to this section, the Secretary is authorized to acquire lands, waters, and interests therein by donation, purchase, or exchange, except that property owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only by donation or exchange, and property owned by any native village or corporation may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

SEC. 106. Applicability of Mining and Mineral Leasing Laws. (a) Except as provided in subsection (b) of this section, Federal lands within the boundaries of the areas added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title, or as such boundaries may be revised pursuant to section 105 of this part, as well as Federal lands within the boundaries of Mount McKinley National Park as of the date of enactment of this title, are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the public land laws of the United States, including from all forms of appropriation under the United States mining laws, and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

Any mining claims located under the mining laws of the United States within the boundaries of those areas withdrawn pursuant to this subsection, must be recorded with the Secretary under regulations established by the Secretary within one year after the effective date of such regulations. 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 title, or which becomes invalid thereafter. Any claim recorded pursuant to the regulations promulgated under this subsection, for which the claimant has not made application for a patent within three years from the date of recordation, shall be presumed to be invalid unless the claimant presents to the Secretary clear evidence of its validity.

(b) Lands outside the Charley River watershed which are within the Yukon-Charley National Rivers, are not withdrawn from operation of the mineral leasing laws, including amendments thereto, and the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented, (30 U.S.C. 181-263) shall apply to them; Provided, That, the Secretary may administratively cancel any lease or prospecting permit for violations of the terms of the lease or permit or of regulations issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920 without regard to the requirements of section 31 of such Act (30 U.S.C. 188), after 30 days notice to the lessee or permittee and failure of the lessee or permittee to correct the condition giving rise to the breach. With respect to mineral deposits located within such lands normally subject to location, entry, and patent under the mining laws and withdrawn pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, the Secretary may issue permits for the exploration and development of said deposits pursuant to regulations establishing procedures, terms, and conditions under which such activity may be conducted, but with right of occupation and use of only so much of the surface of the land as is immediately and directly necessary to the exploration and development of said deposits.

SEC. 107. Sport Hunting. (a) Subject to subsection (b) of this section, and except as may otherwise be prohibited by Federal or State law, the Secretary shall permit sport hunting on lands and waters under his

jurisdiction within the areas established by paragraphs (a)(1) and (a)(5)-(9) of section 103 of this title in accordance with such regulations as he shall prescribe. Such regulations may include the establishment of limits on the numbers and types of species that may be taken and the manner of taking, or prohibit takings. The Secretary may, however, designate zones where, and establish periods when, no sport hunting shall be permitted in any such area for reasons of public safety, administration, fish or wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment, and except in emergencies, any regulations of the Secretary pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of the State of Alaska.

(b) With regard to the area referred to in section 103(a)(1) of this title, the Secretary shall permit sport hunting only in the townships described as follows:

SEWARD MERIDIAN (PROTRACTION DESCRIPTION)
(all fractional)

T. 38 S., R. 51 W.

T. 40 S., R. 54 W.

T. 39 S., R. 51 W.

T. 41 S., R. 51 W.

T. 39 S., R. 52 W.

T. 41 S., R. 52 W.

T. 40 S., R. 52 W.

T. 41 S., R. 53 W.

T. 40 S., R. 53 W.

T. 41 S., R. 54 W.

(c) Not later than ten years from the date of enactment of this title, and continuing at intervals of not more than five years after

the submission of the first such report, the Secretary shall report to the Congress on the effect of all hunting, fishing, and trapping, including subsistence uses, on the flora and fauna within each area added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title, and shall recommend whether any or all of such uses shall be continued.

SEC. 108. Subsistence Uses. Except as may otherwise be prohibited by Federal or State law, the Secretary shall permit the continuation of such subsistence uses of the fish, wildlife, and plant resources within the areas added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title to the extent that such uses were in effect on the date of enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Such uses shall continue unless the Secretary determines that particular uses are materially and negatively affecting the fish, wildlife, or plant resources of such areas, and provided that, for such reasons as public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment, the Secretary may, by regulation, prescribe conditions under which such subsistence uses shall be conducted including, but not limited to, prohibitions on takings, and the establishment of limits on the number and type of resources taken, and the season when and area within such areas where subsistence activities can be undertaken. Regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of the State of Alaska.

SEC. 109. Cooperative Agreements. (a) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and seek agreements with the heads of other Federal agencies and the owners of lands and waters within, adjacent to, or related to each area added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title, including, without limitation, the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof, any native corporation, village, or group having traditional cultural or resource-based affinities for such areas, and, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, the governments of foreign nations. Such agreements shall have as their purpose the assurance that resources will be used, managed and developed in such a manner as to be consistent with the preservation of the environmental quality of such areas. The agreements may also provide for access by visitors to the park system units to and across the lands which are the subject of the agreements.

(b) The head of any Federal agency, other than agencies that are parties to cooperative agreements pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or federally assisted undertaking in the lands and waters within, adjacent to, or related to areas added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title, and the head of any Federal Department or inter-departmental agency, other than parties to such agreements, having authority to license any undertaking in such lands and waters

shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, afford the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking.

SEC. 110. Wilderness Review. Within three years from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of any area added to existing units or established by parts A and B of this title for preservation as wilderness; any designation of any such area as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsection of the Wilderness Act. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Wilderness Act, the Secretary shall, with respect to Mount McKinley National Park, report to the President his recommendations as to the suitability of any area within the entire park within three years from the date of enactment of this title.

PART D - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 111. Designation. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907), as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), is further amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

"_. ALATNA, ALASKA. -- The 75-mile portion of the main stem within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. ANIAKCHAK, ALASKA. -- The entire river, including its major tributaries, Hidden Creek, Mystery Creek, Albert Johnson Creek, and North Fork Aniakchak River, within the Aniakchak Caldera National Monument; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. CHARLEY, ALASKA. -- The entire river, including its major tributaries, Copper Creek, Bonanza Creek, Hosford Creek, Derwent Creek, Flat-Orthmer Creek, Crescent Creek, and Moraine Creek, within the Yukon-Charley National Rivers; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. KILLIK, ALASKA. -- The entire river, including its major tributary, Easter Creek, within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. NOATAK, ALASKA. -- The 65-mile segment within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. SALMON, ALASKA. -- The entire river within the Kobuk Valley National Monument; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. TINAYGUK, ALASKA. -- The entire river, and the North Fork of the Koyukuk, within the Gates of the Arctic National Park; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior."

SEC. 112. Administrative Provisions. (a) The river segments designated in section 111 of this title are hereby classified and designated; and

shall be administered, as wild river areas pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(b) The provisions of subsection 3(b) and section 6 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act shall not apply to the river segments listed in section 111 of this title. The provisions of sections 107 and 108 of this title shall supersede those of section 13(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, concerning fish and wildlife.

E. APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 113. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title.

TITLE II - NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE SYSTEM

PART A - ESTABLISHMENT OF REFUGES AND RANGES

SEC. 201. There are hereby established, subject to valid existing rights, twelve national wildlife refuges, (hereinafter referred to as the "refuges") one national arctic range and one national resource range (hereinafter referred to as the "ranges").

SEC. 202. (a) The boundary of each refuge and each range shall include the area generally depicted on the applicable map as herein described provided, however, that in no case shall the boundary of a refuge or range extend beyond the territorial sea. Such maps shall be on file and available for public inspection in the office of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Department of the Interior, and, with respect to the ranges, the maps shall also be available for public inspection in the office of the Bureau of Land Management:

(1) As herein established, the (A) Barren Islands National Wildlife Refuge, (B) Chukchi Sea National Wildlife Refuge, (C) Shumagin Islands National Wildlife Refuge, (D) additions to the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge, and (E) additions to the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge, shall be comprised of approximately .05 million acres of lands, waters and interests therein within the

area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the maps entitled "Alaska Coastal National Wildlife Refuges", and dated December 1973.

The Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge as designated in Executive Order No. 8857 of August 19, 1941 and modified by Public Land Order No. 1634 of May 9, 1958 and the additions designated in this subsection are hereby established as the "Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge"; and the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge as designated in Proclamation No. 2416 of July 15, 1940, amending Executive Order No. 1037 of February 27, 1909 and the additions designated in this subsection are hereby established as the "Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge".

(2) The Arctic National Wildlife Refuge as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 3.76 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Arctic National Wildlife Refuge", and dated December 1973, and the Arctic National Wildlife Range, established by Public Land Order No. 2214 of December 6, 1960, issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355 of May 26, 1952, is hereby redesignated as part of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

(3) The Iliamna National Resource Range as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 2.85 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Iliamna National Resource Range", and dated December 1973.

(4) The Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 4.43 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge", and dated December 1973.

(5) The Noatak National Arctic Range as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 7.59 million acres of lands, waters and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Noatak National Arctic Range", and dated December 1973.

(6) The Selawik National Wildlife Refuge as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 1.4 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Selawik National Wildlife Refuge", and dated December 1973, and the Chamisso National Wildlife Refuge, established by Proclamation No. 2416 of July 15, 1940, amending Executive Order No. 1658 of December 7, 1912, is hereby redesignated as part of the Selawik National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

(7) The Togiak National Wildlife Refuge as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 2.74 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Togiak National Wildlife Refuge", and dated December 1973, and the Cape Newenham National Wildlife Refuge, established by Public Land Order No. 4583 of January 20, 1969, is

hereby redesignated as part of the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

(8) The Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 5.16 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge", and dated December 1973, and the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Refuge, established by Public Land Order No. 4581 of January 20, 1969, amending Public Land Order No. 2253 of January 23, 1961, amending Public Land Order No. 2213 of December 8, 1960, issued pursuant to Executive Order No. 10355, is hereby redesignated as a unit of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge to be administered as part of said refuge, and the Hazen Bay National Wildlife Refuge, as established by Proclamation No. 2416 of July 15, 1946, amending Executive Order No. 7770 of December 14, 1937, is hereby redesignated as part of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge and added to said refuge.

(9) The Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge as herein established shall be comprised of approximately 3.59 million acres of lands, waters, and interests therein within the area generally depicted as the "Proposed Boundary" on the map entitled "Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge", and dated December 1973.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior (hereinafter referred to as "the Secretary") may make minor revisions in the boundary of each refuge

and each range by publication of a revised map or other boundary description in the Federal Register.

PART B - GENERAL ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 203. Acquisition of Property. Within the boundary of each refuge and each range the Secretary is authorized to acquire by purchase, donation or exchange, lands, waters, and interests therein, except that lands, waters, and interests herein owned by the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof may be acquired only with agreement of the said State or political subdivision and property owned by any native village or corporation may be acquired only with the concurrence of such owner.

SEC. 204. Cooperative Agreements (a) The Secretary is authorized to cooperate and seek agreements with the heads of other Federal agencies and the owners of lands and waters within, adjacent to or related to each area added to existing units or established by Section 202 of this title, including, without limitation, the State of Alaska or any political subdivision thereof, any native corporation, village, or group having traditional cultural or resource-based affinities for such areas. Such agreements shall have as their purpose the assurance that resources will be used, managed and developed in such a manner as to be consistent with the preservation of the environmental quality of such areas.

(b) The head of any Federal agency, other than agencies that are parties to cooperative agreements pursuant to subsection (a) of this section, having direct or indirect jurisdiction over a proposed Federal or Federally assisted undertaking in the lands and waters within, adjacent to or related to areas added to existing units or established by Section 202 of this title, and the head of any Federal Department or interdepartmental agency, other than parties to such agreements, having authority to license any undertaking in such lands and waters shall, prior to the approval of the expenditure of any Federal funds on the undertaking or prior to the issuance of any license, as the case may be, afford the Secretary a reasonable opportunity to comment with regard to such undertaking. Nothing in subsection (c) of this section shall be construed as superceding or limiting the authorities and responsibilities of the Secretary under the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, as amended (60 Stat. 1080; 16 U.S.C. 661-667e).

(c) The Secretary may seek, with the concurrence of the Secretary of State, and enter into bilateral or multilateral agreements with foreign countries in order to provide for the protection, preservation and enhancement of the fish and wildlife of international significance.

SEC. 205. Administration. (a)(1) The Secretary shall administer the refuges and the ranges pursuant to the provisions of the National Wildlife

Refuge Administration Act of 1966, as amended (80 Stat. 927; 16 U.S.C. 668dd-668ee), and the provisions of this title, as part of the National Wildlife Refuge System. The Secretary may also utilize such additional authorities as may be available to him for the management and protection of the resources within, adjacent to or related to the refuges and the ranges, including but not limited to the preservation and enhancement of nationally and internationally significant fish and wildlife species, the development of fish and wildlife-oriented outdoor recreation opportunities, interpretive education programs and scientific research, the conservation, protection, restoration and propagation of endangered and threatened species, and the preservation of cultural, historical, and archeological resources.

(2) The Illiamna National Resource Range shall be administered as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System pursuant to paragraph (1) of this subsection and in accordance with plans, to be developed by the Secretary, which will permit activities, in accordance with the principles of multiple use and sustained yield, which the Secretary determines will not significantly impair the nationally and internationally significant fish and wildlife resources of the Range and Bristol Bay.

(3) The Noatak National Arctic Range shall be administered as a unit of the National Wildlife Refuge System pursuant to paragraph

(1) of this subsection and in accordance with plans, to be developed by the Secretary, which will provide for the protection of the natural features of the range, permit appropriate scientific research and other activities which will not significantly impair the environment. For a period of twenty years following the enactment of this title, any developmental activities or uses are, subject to valid existing rights, prohibited on the range. The Secretary shall conduct a review and report to the Congress within twenty years of the date of enactment of this title his findings and recommendations for the future administration and management of the range.

(b)(1) The lands within the refuges and the Iliamna National Resource Range are, subject to valid existing rights, hereby withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the public land laws of the United States, including all forms of appropriation under the United States mining laws, but not including the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented (30 U.S.C. 181-263), except that, with respect to mineral deposits normally subject to location, entry, and patent pursuant to the mining laws, the Secretary may issue permits for the exploration and development of said deposits pursuant to regulations establishing procedures, terms, and conditions under which such activity may be conducted, but with right of

occupation and use of only so much of the surface of the land as is immediately and directly necessary to the exploration and development of said deposits. Any mining claims located under the mining laws of the United States within the boundaries of those areas withdrawn pursuant to this subsection, must be recorded with the Secretary under regulations established by the Secretary within one year after the effective date of such regulations. 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 title, or which becomes invalid thereafter. Any claim recorded pursuant to the regulations promulgated under this subsection, for which the claimant has not made application for a patent within three years from the date of recordation, shall be presumed to be invalid unless the claimant presents to the Secretary clear evidence of its validity.

(2) The Secretary may administratively cancel any lease or prospecting permit for violations of the terms of the lease or permit or of regulations issued pursuant to the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, without regard to the requirements of section 31 of such Act (30 U.S.C. 188), after 30 days notice to the lessee or permittee and failure of the lessee or permittee to correct the condition giving rise to the breach.

(c) The lands within the Noatak National Arctic Range are, subject to valid existing rights, withdrawn from location, entry, and patent under the public land laws of the United States, including all forms of appropriation under the mining laws of the United States and from the operation of the Mineral Leasing Act of February 25, 1920, as amended and supplemented.

(d) Except as may otherwise be prohibited by Federal or State law, the Secretary shall permit the continuation of such subsistence uses of the fish, wildlife and plant resources within the refuges and the ranges to the extent that such uses were in effect on the date of enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. Such uses shall continue unless the Secretary determines that particular uses are materially and negatively affecting the fish, wildlife, or plant resources of the refuges and the ranges, and provided that, for such reasons as public safety, administration, fish and wildlife management, or public use and enjoyment, the Secretary may, by regulation prescribe conditions under which such subsistence uses shall be conducted including, but not limited to, prohibitions on taking, the establishment of limits on the number and type of resources taken, and the season when and area within the refuges and the ranges where subsistence activities can be undertaken. Regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of the State of Alaska.

SEC. 206. Wilderness Review. (a) Within three years from the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall report to the President, in accordance with subsections 3(c) and 3(d) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 890; 16 U.S.C. 1132(c) and (d)), his recommendations as to the suitability or unsuitability of any area within the refuges and the Iliamna National Resource Range for preservation as wilderness, and any designation of any such areas as wilderness shall be accomplished in accordance with said subsections of the Wilderness Act, except that this section shall not apply to that portion of the Bering Sea National Wildlife Refuge designated as wilderness pursuant to the Act of October 23, 1970 (84 Stat. 1104; 16 U.S.C. 1132 note). Notwithstanding anything to the contrary in the Wilderness Act, the Secretary shall, with respect to any existing refuge added to the refuges herein established by paragraphs (1)(D), (2) and (8) of section 202(a) of this title, report to the President his recommendations as to the suitability of any area within the entire refuge within three years from the date of enactment of this title.

(b) With regard to the Noatak National Arctic Range such a wilderness report as is required in subsection (a) of this section shall be included in the Secretary's report to the Congress pursuant to section 205(a)(3) of this title.

PART C - WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS

SEC. 207. (a) Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907) as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), is further amended by adding the following new paragraph.

___ . ALAGNAK, ALASKA--the entire river within the boundary of the Iliamna National Resource Range from a point approximately eight miles below its source, to a point twenty miles above the mouth, including the Nonvianuk River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior;

___ . ANDREAFSKY, ALASKA--from its source, including all headwaters, downstream for two hundred forty miles, including the East Fork, all within the boundary of the Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior;

___ . IVISHAK, ALASKA--from its source, including all headwaters and an unnamed tributary to Porcupine Lake, downstream to a point near Flood Creek, all within the boundary of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior;

___ . KANEKTOK, ALASKA--the entire river within the boundary of Togiak National Wildlife Refuge, Kagati Lake to a point sixteen miles above the mouth, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior;

___ . NOATAK, ALASKA--from the east boundary of the Noatak National Arctic Range to its confluence with the Kelly River, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior; and

___ . WIND, ALASKA--from its source, including all headwaters and one unnamed tributary in Township T13S, downstream for sixty-five miles, within the boundaries of the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge, to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

(b) The river segments designated in subsection (a) of this section are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas.

(c) Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907; 16 U.S.C. 1271) the boundaries of the river segments referred to in subsection (a) of this section may include an area extending up to two miles from the mean high water level on either side of the river segments. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 3(b) of such Act, the Secretary shall establish boundaries for the river segments referred to in subsection (a) of this section within three years after the date of enactment of this title.

(d) The provisions of section 6 of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act shall not apply to the river segments referred to in subsection (a) of this section.

PART D - REGULATIONS

SEC. 208. (a) The Secretary may issue such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

(b) Any regulations heretofore prescribed by the Secretary for any existing refuge added to the refuges herein established as referred to in paragraphs (1), (2), (6) (7) and (8) of section 202(a) of this title shall remain in effect until republished in total or in part by the Secretary.

PART E - APPROPRIATION AUTHORIZATION

SEC. 209. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE III - NATIONAL FOREST SYSTEM

SEC. 301. New Alaska National Forests. For the purpose of providing for the protection, conservation, and management of the multiple resource values of certain public lands in the State of Alaska as part of the National Forest System, the areas described in subsections (a) - (c) of this section, as generally depicted on maps appropriately referenced, dated December 1973; and on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, are hereby established as the Wrangell Mountains, Porcupine, and Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forests, respectively. The Wrangell Mountains, Porcupine, and Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forests shall, subject to valid existing rights, be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to the national forests.

(a) The Porcupine National Forest shall include the area generally depicted on a map entitled, "Proposed Porcupine National Forest", comprising approximately 5.5 million acres.

(b) The Wrangell Mountains National Forest shall include the area generally depicted on a map entitled, "Proposed Wrangell Mountains National Forest", comprising approximately 5.5 million acres.

(c) The Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest shall include the area generally depicted on a map entitled, "Proposed Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest", comprising approximately 7.3 million acres.

SEC. 302. Addition to Chugach National Forest. Within sixty days following enactment of this title, the Secretary of the Interior shall, by public land order, provide for addition to the Chugach National Forest of the area comprising approximately 500,000 acres generally depicted on a map entitled "Proposed Chugach National Forest Addition" which is on file and available for public inspection in the Office of the Chief, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. Subject to valid existing rights, the Chugach National Forest Addition shall be administered as a part of the Chugach National Forest in accordance with the laws, rules, and regulations applicable to national forests.

SEC. 303. (a) Wild and Scenic Rivers Within Alaska National Forests. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907, 16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), as amended is further amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

___ . BREMNER, ALASKA -- The entire river, from its origin to its confluence with the Copper River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

___ . NOWITNA, ALASKA -- The segment from the point where the river crosses the west boundary of section 6, Township 17 South, Range 22 East, Fairbanks Principal Meridian, downstream to its confluence with the Yukon River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

___ . PORCUPINE, ALASKA -- The segment from the Canadian border downstream to the point where the river crosses the north boundary of section 2, Township 23 North, Range 18 East, Fairbanks Principal Meridian, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

___ . SHEENJEK, ALASKA -- The segment from the point where the river crosses the north boundary of section 1, Township 32 North, Range 16 East, Fairbanks Principal Meridian, downstream to its confluence with the Porcupine River, to be administered by the Secretary of Agriculture.

(b) The Bremner and Sheenjek river segments designated in subsection (a) of this section are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas. The Porcupine and Nowitna river segments designated in subsection (a) of this section are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as scenic river areas.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (82 Stat. 907, 16 U.S.C. 1274(b)), the Secretary of Agriculture shall establish boundaries for the Wild and Scenic Rivers referred to in section 303 of this title within three years after the date of enactment of this title.

SEC. 304. The Secretary of Agriculture shall, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this title, publish in the Federal Register a detailed description and map showing the boundaries of the Wrangell Mountains, Porcupine, and Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forests, and the addition to the Chugach National Forest.

SEC. 305. There are hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this title.

TITLE IV -- ADDITIONS TO NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC
RIVERS SYSTEM LOCATED OUTSIDE NATIONAL PARKS,
NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES, AND NATIONAL FORESTS.

SEC. 401. Designation. Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, (82 Stat. 907), as amended. (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), is further amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

"___. BEAVER CREEK, ALASKA. -- The segment of the main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of Bear and Champion Creeks downstream 135 miles to a point approximately 15 miles downstream from the mouth of Victoria Creek, the segment not to exceed 200,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. BIRCH CREEK, ALASKA. -- The segment of the main stem from the vicinity of the confluence of North Fork downstream 135 miles to the vicinity of Jumpoff Creek, the segment not to exceed 200,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. FORTYMILE ALASKA. -- The main stem within the State of Alaska; O'Brien Creek; South Fork; Napoleon Creek; Franklin Creek; Uhler Creek; Walker Fork downstream from the confluence of Liberty Creek; Wade Creek; Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechumstuk; West Fork Dennison Fork downstream from the confluence of Logging Cabin Creek; Dennison Fork downstream from the confluence of West Fork Dennison Fork; Logging Cabin Creek; North Fork; Hutchinson Creek; Champion Creek; the Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph Creek; and Joseph Creek; the segments not to exceed 320,000

acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

"___. UNALAKLEET, ALASKA. -- The segment of the main stem beginning at 159° 21'06.156" west longitude approximately 6 miles from the headwaters extending downstream 60 miles to 160°19'15.031" west longitude in the vicinity of confluence of the Chirosey River, the segment not to exceed 104,000 acres; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior."

SEC. 402. Administrative Provisions. (a) The Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, and Unalakleet components, as well as Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechumstuk to Ingle Creek, North Fork, Champion Creek, Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph Creek, and Joseph Creek units of the Fortymile component, designated in section 401 of this title, are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The Wade Creek unit of the Fortymile component is classified and designated and shall be administered as a recreational river area, pursuant to such Act. The remaining units of the Fortymile component are classified and designated and shall be administered as scenic river areas, pursuant to such Act. The classification as wild river areas of certain segments of the Fortymile by this subsection shall not preclude such access across those river segments as the Secretary of the Interior determines to be necessary to permit commercial development of asbestos deposits in the North Fork drainage.

(b) The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as is provided for under section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to establish detailed boundaries and formulate detailed development and management plans within three years after the date of enactment of this title with respect to the Beaver Creek component, within two years with respect to the Birch Creek component, within one year with respect to the Fortymile component, and within four years with respect to the Unalakleet component.

(c) The provisions of section 401 of this title specifying maximum permissible acreages for individual components shall supersede any provisions to the contrary of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(d) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 9(a)(iii) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, the minerals in all Federal lands included in any component or part of a component designated by this section as a wild river area are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto.

SEC. 403. Appropriation Authorization. There is hereby authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary for the purposes of this title.

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Senator HASKELL. We look forward to hearing witnesses today from Alaska, and it is a great pleasure to have the Senator from Alaska, Senator Gravel.

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE GRAVEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman. I will try and be brief in my opening statement. As you know this committee has had a long history of activity with the State of Alaska. You, yourself, in your position as chairman of this committee are going to play a very significant role in Alaska. I might say that Congressman O'Brien played such a significant role, not coming from Alaska, that we finally named a mountain after him. So, I think not only the testimony but the good work that you have done for the State of Alaska, I believe, that will be carried out in the future some day we may have a Haskell Mountain.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you.

Senator GRAVEL. This issue is interesting, Mr. Chairman, because it first came into context as part of the Alaskan Native Claims Settlement Act, the (d)(2) provision of that bill. I served on that committee at that time, and the issue was enjoined at that point. In point of fact, it was not necessary to be part of that act, but those who felt very sincerely and strongly about the issue thought they wanted to get a toehold in the native land in Alaska and they pressed very hard.

In conference we were not able to ward off what we felt was a pretty strong definition of what was involved, and now it is incumbent upon the Congress to act as a result of the dictates of that legislation. We would have had that same role in any event because the problem was there to be resolved.

However, the act did involve 80,000 acres which required the Secretary to act. The Governor has counseled with myself, he has counseled with members of the delegation—Senator Stevens, who has now come into the room, and Congressman Young. Also, we have had some degree of input into the State's proposal; the proposal that the State puts forward and the proposal that I will just introduce, outline, and define the philosophic concept. I would ask that my written statement be placed in the record at this point.

Senator HASKELL. Certainly.

[The prepared statement of Senator Gravel follows:]

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE GRAVEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

In recent history, three important milestones mark the relationship between the United States Congress and the State of Alaska; the Alaska Statehood Act signed into law in 1959, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, and the Alaska pipeline authorization bill signed into law in 1973.

Today, the citizens of Alaska are once again depending on Congress for resolution of what is an equally crucial issue; the disposition of certain Federal lands within the State of Alaska. The solution, already the subject of controversial divergent views, will effectively determine the economic, environmental and cultural future of Alaska.

The subject also has broad national implications. Alaska represents in the minds of many, who have suffered the errors of prior generations in the South '48, an opportunity to preserve an ideal natural environment.

To opportunists, the word Alaska conjures up visions of untold wealth to be garnered from her natural resources.

But most important, to Alaskans, their State offers two equally important possibilities: the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood while at the same time enjoying the unspoiled environment which they have always fully appreciated.

I am, of course, referring to section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which, simply stated, provides that up to 80 million acres of Federal land in Alaska are to be allocated to the four Federal systems: national parks, national wildlife refuges, national forests and wild and scenic rivers.

Historically, the D-2 provision was a reflection of this nation's growing environmental maturity. Nevertheless, it was also a compromise arrived at in Conference in order that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act might become law. It was irrelevant to that measure and hence must now be approached as new legislation deserving of utmost study and consideration in light of its impact on Alaska and the national perception.

Approximately three hundred and sixty-five million acres comprise the State. Of that total, two hundred and twenty-four million acres, in the following categories, have already been allocated:

- 48.1 million acres in the four national systems;
- 26.1 million acres for military reservations;
- 103 million acres to be selected by the State;
- 40 million acres to be conveyed to Alaskan Natives;
- 5.6 million acres for transportation corridors; and
- 1 million acres in private ownership.

Thus, the Federal Government is the owner of approximately one hundred and forty-one million acres subject to present and future disposition. Some would prefer that none of those acres be placed in the four national systems; that all of the land remain open for economic exploitation. Others are convinced that all remaining Federal lands in Alaska should become parks and wildlife refuges. A third group would seek some compromise between the two extremes.

There is, however, a fourth approach which, to date, has not been espoused. As a preface, two facts must be recognized. First, no one person or body can today, or even tomorrow, determine the highest and best use, in perpetuity, of such a sizeable portion of Alaska.

Second, and let's not deceive ourselves, if any substantial portion of the nation's largest state is immediately placed in the four national systems, its use and its categorization would remain inflexible to what might prove to be a warranted change. Thus, once again, the State of Alaska, as it has done in the past, must impose upon this Committee and the Congress an issue demanding of a unique and imaginative solution. As in the past, I am sure this Committee and the Congress can meet the full measure of the challenge.

As my contribution to that solution let me suggest for your consideration the creation of a permanent Federal and State Planning and Land-Use Commission. That body would function, in effect, as a statewide planning agency. It would have the power and authority to determine, on a continual basis, the highest and best of all lands in the State of Alaska, both private and public.

The ceding of existing authority from both the Federal and State domains, the latter initiating a new concept of State's rights on Federal lands and the former the re-establishment of national influence on lands formerly lost to its jurisdiction, represents a novel approach to a persistent problem of growing concern to this nation.

The concept of this commission is the product of my support of the philosophy embodied in the "Land Resource Planning Assistance Act" authored by Senator Jackson and considered previously by the United States Senate. He stated better than I can what the goals of this commission would be and I quote:

"This new bill reflects my strong contention that many of the most crucial problems and conflicts facing all levels of government are the direct result of past failures to anticipate and accommodate competing demands for our finite land base. These include the protection of environmental amenities, siting of energy facilities and industrial plants, design of transportation systems, provision of recreational opportunities, water and sewage facilities, police and fire protection, and other public services, and development of conservation of natural resources. If we perpetuate these failures by continuing to indulge in the Ad hoc, short term, case-by-case, crisis-to-crisis land resource decision making so prevalent today, we will shortly be facing a land use crisis of major dimensions."

The Commission's concept would provide for cooperative land use planning and management on a statewide basis. It would transcend Federal and State ownership.

In my recommendation of a Commission, I would tentatively suggest the following:

1. A permanent Commission of 10 members.
2. Five members of the Commission to be appointed by the President and five members to be appointed by the Governor of Alaska.
3. The expenses of the Commission to be borne equally by the respective governments.
4. The State of Alaska to pass companion legislation acquiescing in the Commission, its functions, its authority and its funding.
5. The Commission to formulate all policy with respect to the management and utilization of Alaskan lands.
6. The Commission to be given the authority to implement its policy decisions.
7. All agencies including but not limited to the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Land Management, the State Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game and Political Subdivisions of the State of Alaska, to implement the policies of the Commission at its discretion.
8. Subsistence uses throughout the State to be continued under the regulation of the Commission.

Despite the flexibility which the foregoing concept entails, all of us recognize that there are areas in Alaska which should be immediately included in the four systems. The areas and their sizes should be the subject of direct Committee investigation and I would hope the Committee would travel to Alaska for that purpose.

The proposal I am offering today is not complete. It is a concept as opposed to detailed, concrete legislation. I herein suggest an innovative approach but it is nevertheless one which must be considered because the alternatives are staggering. On the one hand lies the vast national park denominated "Alaska", on the other the spectre of indiscriminate development which haunts all of us who are cognizant of the aesthetic riches which Alaska has to offer and which, once destroyed, can never be replaced.

In the middle is the third alternative which will satisfy no Alaskan; vast areas of the State locked up today which cannot be released tomorrow: Areas which, on second thought, should have been developed while those ignored should have been preserved.

None of us are prophets. None of us are seers. The maximum which we can ensure is that Alaska's unique qualities, both in environmental and economic terms are realized to the optimum, with neither being sacrificed for the other. My proposal is offered to accomplish that result.

Only time and future events can determine the proper course. Let us realize that inevitable fact and plot our path accordingly.

Senator GRAVEL. This is a new concept. Rather than hanging on to old views I am happy to see that the State in its investigations has come forward with a proposal not totally similar to mine but I think similar in character. And, obviously, we of the Alaska delegation recognize that at some point we are going to have to come together and arrive at a very strong unified position for the welfare of Alaska.

I know that you all have that intention and that goodwill in mind. With that I would like to introduce the person who will make the Governor's presentation. The Governor apologizes for not being here. He was here yesterday. He met with Senator Jackson. He had long-standing commitments to be in New York this morning, and so when the committee had to change its schedule from earlier in the week when he planned to be here at that time he was not able to accommodate the committee's change of schedule. He had to meet his commitments in New York.

Senator HASKELL. I understand, and I hope that Dr. Weeden will convey the committee's apologies to the Governor. But it was just unavoidable that we had to postpone the hearing.

Senator GRAVEL. Dr. Weeden is the director of the division of policy development within the office of the Governor. So the Governor has this, and I think his statement will reflect it as the highest priority

within the State of Alaska. The concepts advanced will be related to the original concepts that were put into the Lands Act. That was the use of the Commission, an ongoing Commission.

In the Claims Act we had to compromise on the police powers of that commission. I would hope that is the concept that we are now beginning to discuss. I would hope the committee will look upon this as a new and imaginative act as concerns Alaska.

But, as a concept I must say that the lion's share of the credit goes to the distinguished chairman of your committee, Mr. Jackson. My comments and my text referred to that he has offered national leadership in this regard and what we can develop for the State of Alaska as a solution to our problem may well be the prototype of legislation that Senator Jackson would be able to lead the rest of the Nation to acquire if his bill did once it has passed the Senate.

However, it has not passed the House. I hope you will pick up that issue again, and maybe this may well be the vehicle through which to pick up that issue for land planning. Obviously it should take place.

With that, I would like to introduce Dr. Weeden who will give the Governor's statement and I will join you on the dais.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Senator.

Dr. Weeden, before you commence, Senator Stevens is here and I wonder if he has any comments he would like to make at this time?

Senator STEVENS. I am happy to be here.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. Dr. Weeden, we look forward to hearing from you.

Dr. WEEDEN. Thank you very much, Senator Haskell.

**STATEMENT OF DR. ROBERT WEEDEN, DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF
POLICY DEVELOPMENT AND PLANNING, STATE OF ALASKA, ON
BEHALF OF THE GOVERNOR OF ALASKA**

Dr. WEEDEN. I would like to reiterate the apologies that Senator Gravel expressed on behalf of Governor Hammond. I am really sorry that he could not present this testimony personally. The Governor does indeed have this as an extremely high priority item. The Governor, as you know, has lived in the State for some 30 years and is a person whose whole life, both before his present office and now, is really wrapped up in Alaska's land and resources and landscaping. So many of the things that I will read into the record here, unfortunately without the flair for which our Governor is so well noted, are heartfelt expressions of the Governor's own approach to this (d) (2) question. With your permission then, Mr. Chairman, I will read into the record the statement by the Governor of the State of Alaska.

Senator HASKELL. Certainly. Proceed.

Dr. WEEDEN. Mr. Chairman and members of the committee, it is a privilege to be invited to speak before this committee today. It is highly appropriate that my first appearance before your committee, whose work over many decades had so significantly shaped Alaska's destiny, should be to discuss with you the "second half" of one of the most far-reaching public land decisions in the history of the Nation: The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

That act—itself very largely a product of this committee—was a milestone in the relationships of our Nation with its first citizens, the Native peoples. The act was—is—the single most important decision in Alaskan affairs since Alaska's purchase from Russia in 1867. Even the discovery of oil at Prudhoe Bay, which catapulted Alaska into national strategic and economic prominence and triggered reverberating waves of change throughout our State, is probably of less significance than the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

It is impossible, at this time in our history, to even guess at the eventual results of the basic claims settlement provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. We know they will be awesome, because they involve every single Alaskan, Native or non-Native, in a vast, pervasive, and continuing process of social change. The act made every Native Alaskan a landowner of unprecedented magnitude.

One of the 12 Native regional corporations established under the act has, in fact, become one of the world's largest owners of private land. The act, by using modern corporations as the institution through which Natives would receive and manage their settlement, has forced our Native people—on an impossibly rapid time schedule—to rethink their entire approach to economic, social, and political organization. I will add that they have been amazingly successful. But the act contained a "second half": A set of provisions which recognized that in order to allocate lands to Native people, it was also necessary to address the interrelated priorities for State and national land interests. We are here today because of one of those provisions, section 17(d)(2), which provides a means for Congress to establish permanent patterns of Federal land management in Alaska.

Once again, as so often in the past, this committee will play a key role in resolving a highly important Alaskan issue. You will be preparing Congress for a decision, or interlocking set of decisions, that, even on the most conservative assessment, will establish policy guidelines for management of the largest remaining block of uncommitted public domain left in our Nation. In my opinion the true significance of Congress 17(d)(2) decisions goes far deeper than that, because they will irrevocably affect the entire future course of public and private land protection and land use throughout Alaska. Furthermore, it is entirely possible that Congress may use 17(d)(2) as the means for designing an entirely new course for Federal public land management in the Nation as a whole.

Some people perceive the 17(d)(2) issue, important though they recognize it to be, as a single event in which Congress will allocate Federal lands in Alaska among the various competing agencies, dust off its hands, and go forward with its other work with never a backward glance. Like the housewife who dumps garbage in the disposal unit and leaves the house, Congress might never know that a silver spoon had jammed the machinery. Whatever happened in Alaska would be a matter for the Federal bureaucracy—and even more, the State of Alaska—to face as best they could. I know that members of the Alaska delegation, members of this committee, and other Members of Congress understand how poorly the public would be served by the one-shot approach. Even a whole Congress of Solomons could scarcely foresee all of the changing National and Alaskan needs that will have to be reflected in public land management in Alaska.

You know that the colorful squares that comprise the modern map of Alaska represent nothing real, only the arbitrary fiefdoms of a dozen public agencies and scores of Native corporations. They represent no logical division of National, State, and private interests, no feasible basis for the protection and management of our natural heritage of resources. A dream for out-of-work surveyors, these lines will be a nightmare for generations of land managers. They will fix us onto a course strewn with unnecessary conflict and frustrating managerial straitjackets. Congress has an alternative, which is to create, instead of fiefdoms, a clear and workable and permanent process for land use decisions in Alaska whose cornerstone is cooperation among all trustees of public land. This is the basis of my proposal to you today for an Alaska Cooperative Land Management Act of 1976.

First let me describe for you the assumptions and understandings that led us to the concepts I will describe shortly, and tell you the process by which we have undertaken to create our proposal. The most sharply lined factor in our thinking is that whatever Congress or the Federal agencies decide with respect to (d)(2) and other Alaska land issues, it is the lives of Alaskans that will be most immediately and thoroughly affected. These lands are, quite literally, our lives. We do not view our lands as flat, dimensionless postcards, essentially without meaning except as a spectacle. We do not view from without, but from within. To us these vast expanses are neither empty nor of strictly utilitarian value. They bind us together, they are the mortar of our society and the matrix of our character. Given that realization, and the realization of the unimaginable rate of change occurring in our lives today in the North, we found that the twin touchstones of our approach to (d)(2) were protectiveness and flexibility of use. Alaskans want protection for our landscapes so that the slow, measured evolution of those natural systems will provide a haven against hectic change in our economy and political systems.

We want protective management of our lands so that wildlife habitats will remain productive, watersheds will continue to provide water, and soils will not lose their fertility. We want flexibility of use because our diversity of cultures and lifestyles demands flexibility of management, and because national and local priorities of resource management are changing and inevitably must continue to change.

Another conclusion I reached very early in my study of the (d)(2) issue several years ago, is that no owner of land in Alaska can satisfactorily pursue his own objectives of land management without cooperation from other landowners, public and private. Successive historic Federal withdrawals, the Alaska Statehood Act, and now the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act have eliminated any possibility for long-term benefit from unilateral actions by "sovereign" landowners. Whether your particular need is to maintain a salmon stock, extract oil, run a recreationists' lodge, or protect a caribou herd, you simply cannot do it alone. Thus, mandatory cooperation among public landholders, and opportunity for voluntary cooperative agreements with private landholders, is the keystone of our (d)(2) approach.

A third element in my perception of the (d)(2) issue is that Congress will probably expand certain existing Federal withdrawals in Alaska and create a limited number of new reserves. I'm determined to use the best information available, and particularly to tap the knowledge

of as many Alaskans as possible, to prepare for congressional consideration a set of proposals which reflect areas of clearly definable and outstanding interest from the national perspective.

A word about how my administration is developing its proposal might be of interest to this committee. Within 3 months after taking office last year I appointed a multiagency task force to develop (d)(2) recommendations for me, based on the general ideas I just outlined. This task force incorporates much of the diversity of experience, knowledge, and attitude of Alaska's citizenry as a whole. The task force, working closely with all State agencies and the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission, examined available resource information and (d)(2) proposals already submitted by others. In July the task force had worked out, in tentative form, the basic features of our approach. These features were discussed personally with Senators Gravel and Stevens, and with Congressman Young. After further development of the draft proposals, the task force, late in October, presented its recommendations to me. On Tuesday of this week I addressed Alaskans about my sincere desire for their careful reflection and comment on our (d)(2) proposals, and initiated an intensive 2-month period of public meetings to stimulate citizen response. I am sure that this process will refine and improve the initial proposals I am discussing with you today, just as congressional consideration will refine them in the coming months. Yet, I am equally convinced that the people of Alaska will endorse and support my basic approach.

The most important features of the proposal are the establishment of an Alaska Land Commission, a permanent body with equal State and Federal appointees which would make important land management decisions on large amounts of Federal and State land; the creation of the Alaska resource lands as a new and flexible category of Federal lands; and the cooperative management area ("Comans") system, broad areas containing Federal, State, and private lands where cooperative planning could be encouraged. I would like now to describe these ideas more extensively, not to suggest my adamant position on all details but to demonstrate the workability and public benefits of the key concepts.

The Alaska Land Commission would be composed of six members. One of the members would be appointed by the President of the United States to serve as Federal cochairman and two members would be appointed by the Secretary of the Interior. Three members would be appointed by the Governor of Alaska, one of whom would be appointed as the State's cochairman. The members would serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority. The Commission's basic task would be the classification of certain Federal and State lands as defined in the Alaska Cooperative Land Management Act of 1976. The cochairmen would be responsible for directing the work of the Commission staff. The Federal cochairman or the Secretary could veto any land classification order of the Commission as it affects Federal lands in Alaska, and the State cochairman or the Governor could veto any land classification order of the Commission as it affects State lands.

State participation on the Alaska Land Commission, and classification authority of the Commission over State lands, would have to be authorized by an act of the State legislature. An integral part of

the State's proposal then, assuming public acceptance of the proposal, would be an administration bill, which would be presented to the Alaska legislature authorizing the Alaska Land Commission and the powers and duties mentioned. Federal Public lands in Alaska included within the Alaska resource lands system and all vacant and unreserved Federal public lands in Alaska included within the Cooperative Management Areas designated, would be subject to regulations adopted by the Commission. These regulations would establish land classifications, set forth permitted and prohibited uses, and provide for certain management practices.

The Alaska Land Commission would be located in Alaska. It would be authorized to:

First, adopt regulations establishing, and from time to time amending and revising, land classifications to promote sound conservation and land use practices, set forth permitted and prohibited uses, and provide for certain management practices on Federal lands in Alaska subject to the classification authority of the Commission as set forth above;

Second, to the extent provided in State law, adopt regulations establishing, and from time to time amending and revising, land classifications setting forth permitted and prohibited uses, and providing for certain management practices on State lands in Alaska subject to the classification authority of the Commission as set forth above;

Third, adopt regulations for identifying transportation and utility corridors in Alaska as these become necessary to meet both national and State transportation needs across all Federal lands in Alaska except areas designated by Congress for wilderness review or for inclusion in the national wilderness system;

Fourth, to the extent provided in State law, adopt regulations identifying transportation and utility corridors across State lands;

Fifth, promote the establishment and utilization of cooperative management plans and agreements between Federal land managers, State and local government managers, and private land owners, giving priority to those areas designated at cooperative management areas;

Sixth, undertake a continuing review of management practices and classification decisions on all Federal and State public lands in Alaska, including lands in the national park, refuge, forest, wild and scenic rivers, and Alaska resources lands systems, for the purpose of evaluating the adequacy of existing State and Federal public lands laws, policies and management programs in providing for the overall conservation, protection, and beneficial utilization of Alaska's natural resources in the best public interest of the people of the Nation and State

Area advisory boards would be established under the commission so that landowners, land managers, and local interests would be able to participate in planning and management decisions affecting specific areas. Alaska resource lands are proposed as a new system of reserved Federal national interest lands in Alaska. The concept arises from a dual purpose: to provide a mechanism by which the State of Alaska may affect management decisions concerning Federal public lands in Alaska and to provide proper management for certain Federal public lands in Alaska, which are not appropriate for additions to the

traditional four systems, but which are nevertheless essential to the proper conservation, protection, management, and enhancement of certain resource values of national significance. This dual purpose finds a focus in the Alaska resource lands category—a land system over which the Alaska Land Commission has classification authority within the bounds of a congressional prime or dominant value designation. The authority would extend to insuring that other compatible uses of the area are not permitted to endanger the prime value of the area. The actual management activities would be carried out by a management agency, such as the Bureau of Land Management, or the Bureau of Land Management in conjunction with the Fish and Wildlife Service.

The thrust of the concept is on what is permitted, not what is prohibited. To begin with, the national interest areas in this system will have a dominant or prime value established by Congress whether that be scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, scientific, or wilderness, and that prime or dominant value would be protected. But other compatible uses would be allowed, such as fish and wildlife habitat enhancement programs, livestock grazing, mining under strict regulation, and fishing, hunting and trapping under State regulations. It would be up to the commission to use its authorities with respect to these compatible uses, so that they are designed and carried out in a manner and in areas which will insure protection of the prime values.

The concept of the cooperative management areas—Comans was developed in recognition that decisions affecting land often have effects far beyond the boundaries of the particular parcel of land being managed. The particular range of effects that the concept tries to deal with are those upon the natural and biological systems of particularly significant areas. In every case, the core of these significant areas are the national interest lands—whether they be Alaska resource lands or four systems lands—within the Comans. A second purpose behind the Comans concept is that it would give the State a proper share of influence through the State's representation on the Alaska Land Commission, over additional Federal lands in Alaska. These are lands which are not national interest lands, although, in many cases, their values are extremely high. These are Federal lands over which in the usual course of events, the State would have no say.

The Comans would contain private lands within its general boundary, but it should be made clear that private lands within these areas would not be regulated by the Commission. No provision of statute or Commission regulation could force private landholders to manage their lands in conformance with management practices on adjacent public lands. The landowners would be encouraged, however, to voluntarily manage their lands in ways that are not incompatible with the natural and biological systems within the Comans.

Senator HASKELL. Excuse me, Doctor. Do you envision the private lands under the jurisdiction of the Commission but not under the jurisdiction of the committee? I did not quite understand that.

Dr. WEEDEN. Senator, these cooperative management areas would be large areas of Alaska with private, State and Federal lands within their boundaries, within their overall general boundaries. The Lands Commission would have classification authority over certain Federal and certain State lands within those areas. They would not—the

Commission would not be a regulatory body with respect to private lands. However, and as I was about to say, the Commission would provide a process through which voluntary cooperation between the private landholders and the State and Federal landholders would be possible to achieve.

Senator STEVENS. Why don't we just say native lands? There are no private lands. I know of no private land in the areas you are talking about, so you are really saying, when you say private you are saying Native lands, aren't you? They will have a million acres.

Dr. WEEDEN. Senator Stevens, that is correct in practical terms. In technical effect there are isolated parcels amounting to several hundred thousand acres of private, nonnative private lands within those areas. But you are quite correct in practical terms. When I say landholders they are the large private landholders, the native corporations.

Shall I proceed?

Senator HASKELL. Yes; please proceed.

Dr. WEEDEN. Private landowners would be encouraged, but not compelled, to enter into cooperative management agreements. The fact that native corporations have already begun to enter into cooperative agreements with individual Federal agencies is excellent evidence of the practicality of this voluntary process.

The Alaska Land Commission would play an important role with respect to the Comans. It would have broad classification authority over the Federal lands in the Comans which are not national interest lands—either four systems or Alaska resource lands. It would classify the lands for a variety of uses, but with a view to the protection of the ecosystem. The thrust of the "Comans" concept, even more than for the Alaska resource lands, would be to enhance all the uses, but at the expense of no single use. These areas would be open to domestic animal grazing, to hunting, trapping, and fishing under State regulations, and to regulated mining. This is sound multiple use and would be fostered on these lands. The Federal lands within the Comans could be opened by the commission to State selection.

An important part of the "Comans" concept is the inclusion of State lands within the boundaries of the "Comans" under Commission purview. For two reasons this is needed to make the Alaska Land Commission work.

First: The State is asking for continuing State participation through the Alaska Land Commission in the management decisions of over millions of acres of Federal land. It is, therefore, not unreasonable to expect that the State would include some of its public lands within the "Comans" as part of the cooperative management system being employed.

Second: This arrangement makes good sense from a land management view. If our aim is to manage an area for multiple use, it makes sense that land management decisions should be viewed from an area-wide perspective.

The last point which should be made regarding the "Comans" is that the actual management of the Federal, State, and private lands would be carried out by owners or trustees of the land. These would be, in the case of Federal lands, the agency designated by Congress

as being most prepared to manage lands under prime use policies established in the act. On State lands, the Alaska Division of Lands would be the land manager. Private lands would, of course, be managed by the landowner himself.

One provision we intend to incorporate would authorize the Secretaries of the Department of Interior, Agriculture, and Defense to exchange any lands or interests in lands in Alaska under their jurisdiction for the purpose of effecting land consolidations or to facilitate the management or development of lands. My staff has drafted a preliminary set of proposals in map form. This map is being offered to Alaskans right now for their comment, and I am happy to submit it to this committee today for your study.

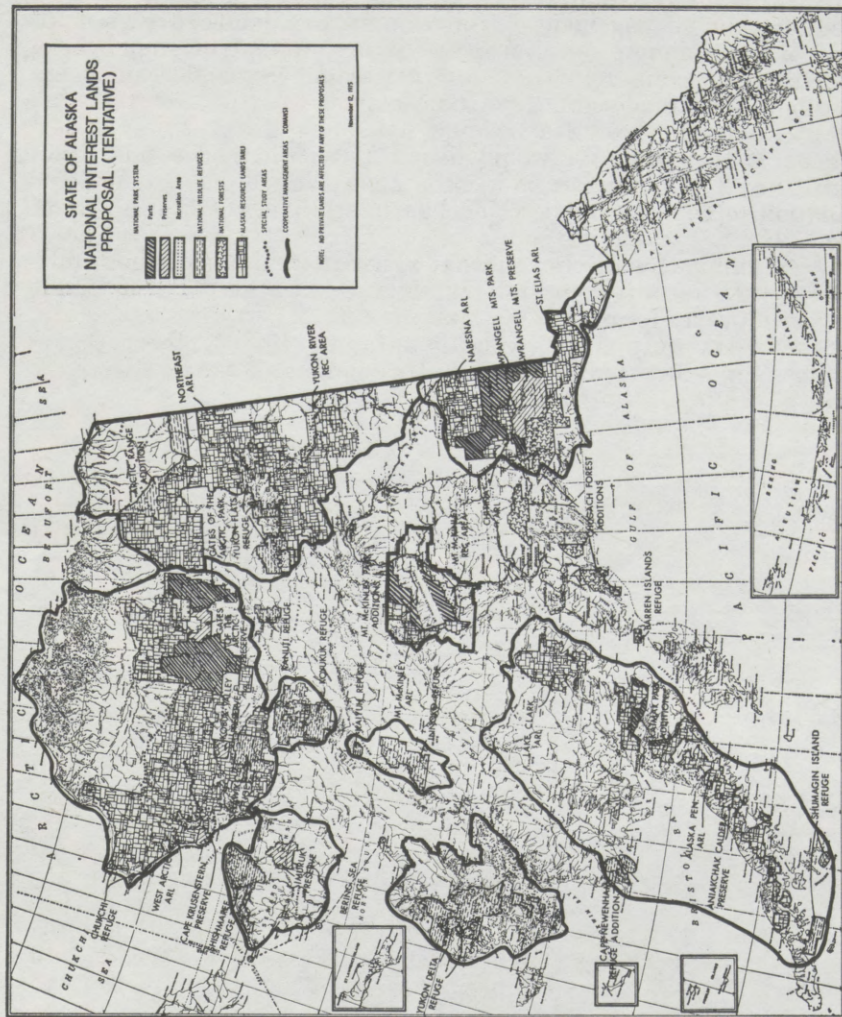
Mr. Chairman, I will leave copies of this map here.

Senator HASKELL. We would like to put it in the hearing record if it is in a form that can be incorporated. We will leave that determination to counsel, but I would like to see it in the hearing record if possible.

Dr. WEEDEN. I will give you what I have now. If it is not in suitable form for the record, your staff can let me know and we can give it to you in proper form.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, sir.

[The map submitted by Dr. Weeden follows:]



Dr. WEEDEN. The map shows suggested boundaries of cooperative management areas—"Comans". These areas are usually bounded by natural features, and they represent areas within which effective resource management is feasible on the basis of physiographic, ecosystem, and often sociocultural homogeneity. They also encompass areas of greatest intermingling of Federal, State, and private lands, thus making cooperative management most urgent. Within the cooperative management areas, we have suggested that a total of 36.6 million acres be added by Congress to the existing national park system—16.7 million acres, refuge system—15.3 million acres, and forest system—4.6 million acres. We are also suggesting that approximately 62 million acres of Federal land within the Comans be designated as Alaska resource lands. As our work on this proposal progresses, we expect to add important new wild and scenic rivers to our bill.

I want to emphasize that the acreage figures just cited are the least important aspects of the State's proposal. The component subtotals and the total acreage will change following public input and our own further study this winter. Moreover, my entire approach to the (d)(2) issue is to wean popular thinking away from the stark, static acreages—symbolic of the one-shot strategy I spoke of earlier—toward a focus on the process by which human needs can be effectively met through public land management.

What is the incentive for Federal support for and participation in the cooperative management system we are proposing? At a minimum, it is the incentive that all participants would have: The opportunity to influence effectively uses on adjacent lands of other landowners; an opportunity that would otherwise be denied. Often, these adjacent land uses can have significant impacts across land ownership boundaries. Further, "once and for all" restrictive land-use decisions would not have to be made where these are not appropriate—where new needs, new information, and new priorities will surely arise over time. For example, consider our mutual experiences with the Kenai National Moose Range. On the range, oil exploration and development have been permitted but only on far more stringent controls than those imposed on adjacent State lands. The result has been that we all point with pride to the Federal management as demonstration that moose and oil can "live" compatibly together. We say very little about the botch on State lands nearby.

Our proposals build in several safeguards to insure that national interest would be protected. First, Congress would determine prime values of national interest lands, whether scenic, recreational, fish and wildlife, scientific, minerals, or wilderness. The Commission, operating under this congressional directive would then classify the lands to allow, where appropriate, compatible uses that do not do violence to the prime use. Second, the Federal Cochairman of the Commission and the Secretary of the Interior would have veto authority over all Commission decisions on Federal lands. Third, using its prime value determination as a yardstick, the Congress would periodically review the performance of the Commission, which undoubtedly would be closely monitored by Federal agencies and major interest groups at the national level. The burden of demonstrating effective performance would be on the Commission. Fourth, the State would

place State lands in the Comans, subject to the planning and classification of the Joint Commission. And fifth, the Commission structure would be a continuing vehicle for accomplishing cooperative agreements between all landowners—Federal, State, and private.

There would be a club behind the Federal back; abuses or lapses of the cooperative management system, from the national interest point of view, could result in compromising protective action by the Federal side of the Commission, or, ultimately, restrictive land reclassifications by Congress.

Mr. Chairman and committee members, I encourage you to consider the State's suggestions carefully as a preferable alternative for dealing with the extraordinary opportunity now before Congress. My suggestions are truly innovative, but involve less risk of tragic error than more traditional approaches. Our proposal is an Alaskan proposal, but its strength is its comprehension of both local and national interests. Its concerns are dynamic interrelationships of people and nature, not titanic bureaucratic squabbles over acreage.

Senator HASKELL. Doctor, just so I can get this in focus, can you give me the rough breakdown of ownership in Alaska between State, Native, and Federal?

Dr. WEEDEN. Mr. Chairman, at the end of the process that we are now undergoing—

Senator HASKELL. Yes, after selection.

Dr. WEEDEN. After State selection and the transfer of lands to Native owners there will be approximately 44 million acres of land, Native private lands. Slightly less than one million acres in no - Native private lands. There will be approximately 105 million acres in State hands, and the remaining total will be Federal. The remaining total being, as I recall, approximately 210 million acres. So in rough percentages it would be about 12 to 13 percent private, 28 percent State, and about 60 percent Federal.

Senator HASKELL. Now the Governor's proposal, is there basically be a joint commission structured as you said in which the Federal Government would enclose its lands—

Dr. WEEDEN. Not all.

Senator HASKELL. All right. What is excepted?

Dr. WEEDEN. The lands that would not be under the purview of the Commission would include all present and future Congressional withdrawals which would be the parks, the petroleum reserve No. 4, wilderness areas, whatever.

Senator HASKELL. So that is what previously I understood to be the d-2 lands.

Senator STEVENS. These are already withdrawn.

Senator HASKELL. I am talking about what Federal lands he is suggesting that we toss in.

Dr. WEEDEN. Under the 1 million acres of Federal lands, sir, Senator Stevens can probably tell us more closely the exact figure of existing withdrawals. But I believe it is on the order of 70 to 75 million acres of existing withdrawals which have been assigned to a particular Federal agency for management, whether it is the Navy or something else.

Senator HASKELL. What you are saying is the Federal lands that are not specifically designated as wilderness, national forests, etc., those Federal lands plus the State lands which you said were how many million acres?

Dr. WEEDEN. The State lands within the cooperative management systems as we now propose them would amount to approximately——

Senator HASKELL. What is a round figure?

Dr. WEEDEN. Approximately 20 million acres of State uplands and a large additional acreage of State tidelands. As you know the State owns tidelands or altitude to the three mile limit around the entire shoreline of Alaska.

Senator HASKELL. So those lands plus the so-called uplands plus the withdrawn Federal lands would be under the jurisdiction of the Commission?

Dr. WEEDEN. That is correct.

Senator HASKELL. Are you really saying is that what I commonly know as BLM lands would be thrown in with State lands for joint management? Would that be accurately reflecting the concept?

Dr. WEEDEN. That is correct. Those BLM lands that are within the cooperative management system boundaries. There would also be additional BLM lands outside of those boundaries. We are trying to focus, sir, for cooperative management on particular regions or districts within Alaska where Congress has critical decisions to make now on the d-2 question where the intermingling of State and Federal lands is most pronounced so that cooperative management is most necessary.

Senator HASKELL. I see. You are not, for example, objecting to a permanent designation of some lands as national forests, for example?

Dr. WEEDEN. That is correct. Our proposal, as I read into the record, now incorporates approximately 36½ million acres of such new designations by Congress for parks and recreation and forests.

Senator HASKELL. I think I will ask the Senators from Alaska what questions they may have. I'm sure you both can ask much more intelligent questions than I can.

Senator GRAVEL. Mr. Chairman, I think your questions are just as intelligent as ours. We are talking about a new concept. As I stated earlier, it is somewhat similar to the concept I have been advancing dealing with the Commission. My concept is somewhat more encompassing, but it would encompass all lands—private, State and Federal. The Commission, comparing it to local government, would be like a zoning commission.

I think what we are aiming at is what first started in the land-use planning commission which has done excellent work in Alaska. This is an extension of that. We have seen that work very well. We now hope that we can build that type of a situation. The fear we have is concern about jeopardizing our environment, and yet, we well realize that we need some degree of development in order to pay for the good life we hope to have or that we are enjoying now. So we are trying to develop some balance. But the pattern in the past has been that the land is taken, and it is almost immutable from that time forth. You can't do anything unless you get a major act of Congress. That is much more restrictive than most of us would like to see take place in Alaska.

We would like to see some new and imaginative way to handle this problem; not just handle it on past systems or past methods of action which are steeped in bureaucracy and steeped in the inability to respond to changing needs, whether those needs are changing in terms of our new environment or maturity, or whether those needs are

changing with respect to our new concepts and maturity in the way we handle the development today. So we are concerned about that. What the Governor is trying to do and what other members of the delegation are trying to do is to chart some new ground here. That is the purpose of the Claims Act Commission.

Another new concept is the bill by Senator Jackson of this committee, that passed the Senate. That, of course, has not been well received in many quarters in the Nation, but if we are ready to do that for Alaska, we can set a prototype that the Nation will come to emulate. So with Senator Jackson's leadership, and I want to focus your attention on the fact that our delegation is coming together with a degree of unanimity, we want to do something new and imaginative.

I know you had planned a trip earlier and scheduling problems occurred, but I would hope that we could get a good representation from the Interior Committee under your leadership, Senator Haskell, and go to Alaska and see it. Because when you talk about how you protect something, people may throw in millions and millions of acres just to protect a small area that could be protected without the setting aside of millions of acres. And yet, we can show you areas where there has been development, and it has been improperly done, and how we have tried to correct it—and in many instances we have corrected it. So that is something that you really should see to experience. It is important to get committee members to go and we will work with you and try to entice our colleagues to get up there and physically see it.

I have no questions other than to commend the Governor for the style in which he came to this conclusion in the broad public process. It is a well-defined proposal, and I am sure that the delegation will work on a closer definition because this is the last remaining important impact the Congress can have on our State. We have the pipeline and statehood, and once we put this into law, we will be on our way to equity in our life with other States. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you. Before I forget it, it seems to me that a fly in the ointment of this proposal—and I'm all for land use planning—but 40 million private acres which we discussed and Senator Stevens brought out the fact that if you are going to have land use planning, it is desirable to have jurisdiction over everybody. But maybe as a political reality, you can't suggest having a planning jurisdiction over Native lands, but it seems to me that will create a problem. I'm not asking you to comment. That is just an observation.

Senator GRAVEL. Could I add something to that? I think that is an important consideration. Under State law, Native lands in Alaska would be subject like anybody else holding private lands I'm sure my colleagues hold private lands, and our private lands are subject to State law and Federal law. So that, in my mind, would pose no problem.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, Senator. Senator Stevens?

Senator STEVENS. I take it, Dr. Weeden, that the Governor intends to present this plan to the legislature when it convenes in January, because it will involve a change in State law. Is that correct?

Dr. WEEDEN. Yes, Senator Stevens. Considering the likely congressional timetable on this, what we propose to do now is to introduce a resolution in the Alaska Legislature when it convenes this winter. And as you say, the date of convening is January 12. This resolution

will call for legislative backing for the key concepts of the land commission and cooperative management. We will then at that point have the expression from the State legislature which we will show to Congress as a measure of the faith of that body. When the Congress has come closer to defining what it wants to do with these concepts and we have all worked out a refined approach and more legal and specific terms, it will be appropriate to present a bill to the legislature asking for specific authorities to engage in this process, establishing the commission, changing lands classification authority from the existing State agencies to the commission, and so on.

Senator STEVENS. With due respect from my time in the legislature and practicing law, it is my impression that the State law and the Constitution prohibits the State from disposing of subsurface minerals once it acquires title.

Your proposal includes an exchange provision which I don't disagree with, but have you had the opinion of the Attorney General as to whether it is possible to have an exchange? To give the commission the right to exchange State land after it has been conveyed to the State in fee for others, for Federal land?

Dr. WEEDEN. I have not investigated that point personally, Senator. I do believe, however, that the State has the authority now to exchange lands.

Senator STEVENS. In fee?

Dr. WEEDEN. Yes, sir. In fact, I believe we are in discussions in the Cook Inlet situation for just such exchanges.

Senator STEVENS. I understand that, but I don't believe that issue has been explored as to whether you have the right to dispose of subsurface title. I believe the Constitution prohibits that. But in any event with regard to the approach to the Congress for the Governor's proposal, it would seem to me that the State legislature is going to have to do more than pass a resolution. I think they are going to have to make some basic changes and be prepared to implement such an approach if they demonstrate the Alaskan acceptance of the concept.

Since we are discussing private land, I think Senator Haskell very quickly asked you to indicate a net amount, what we are talking about in this proposal, to dedicate this management system in the Governor's proposal. What is in this proposal now that would lead to any further private ownership on a non-Native basis in the State? Let me preface that for my friend from Colorado with a history of the Statehood Act. When it first started through Congress, it included 20 million acres of land for the State; and during the process of the hearing, it was developed that if the State was going to have any long-term stability, it would have to have private ownership in substantial quantities. So the Congress increased the amount to 103.5 million acres that went to the State, again with the understanding that the State would find ways to put at least a substantial part of that into private ownership. It is my understanding now that after 16 years of statehood, if I am correct, there are only about 400,000 more acres in private ownership than there were at the time we got statehood.

Is there anything in your plan to insure the development of any type of private ownership in the State?

Dr. WEEDEN. I think the answer to that, Senator, is the commission within the cooperative management areas would be able to classify either Federal or State lands for the disposal through the operation of existing Federal and State statutes, just as the Bureau of Land Management for approximately 5 years in the late 1960's was undertaking the land classification program. And as part of that, identified areas that would be available for private dispersal to the private sector.

Senator STEVENS. We referred again to the BLM. I think we ought to clear that up for the Senator from Colorado. We are discussing BLM. Public domain land is the BLM land, now. And all the land we are talking about is now under the jurisdiction of BLM.

Senator HASKELL. Except such things as national forests.

Senator STEVENS. It is still under the jurisdiction of BLM right now. So we are talking about land that is not permanently designated for particular use at the present time. We have 23 million acres plus in petroleum reserve. We have some 20-plus million acres in the Federal forests right now. We have 30 million acres plus in the wildlife refuges right now. And we have, I think, some 8 million acres to 10 million acres in the national park lands. Some 20-plus million acres in the military withdrawals.

It will be important, I think, for the committee to try to get into focus what the existing situation is. But I am most concerned with both the State's plans and the bills that are pending before Congress. None of them envision a permanent private ownership base for the State as I see it except for isolated tracts, and that is what the Bureau of Land Management was doing basically. It was identifying lands for which the Federal Government would have no future plans and was setting those lands out for disposal if anyone wanted them. But we have had no substantial increase in private ownership since statehood except for the Native lands, and I think we all should welcome that category. We are one-fifth the size of the United States. That is 20 percent of the land mass of the United States. We already have 25 percent of the national parks, 62 percent of all wildlife refuges, more national forests than any State. That is already before we start this process.

We agreed to this process as a condition for getting the Land Claims Act passed. At the time we agreed to that, there were 50 million acres under classification, and we agreed that there could be up to 80 million acres recommended to Congress. If you study the report of the Land Claims Act, we specifically identified the 50 million acres in that category. So what we are really talking about is an addition of 30 million acres to those lands that were already under consideration. The consequence of the Land Claims Act is that those lands under classification were put into d-1, and now we have a proposal for 83 million acres from the administration which means there is 133 million acres of Alaska's land that is not available for any operation of the land laws today until this matter is decided.

The State now proposes, as I understand it—did I hear you correctly?—some 20 million acres plus of the State lands would be dedicated to this cooperative management system?

Dr. WEEDEN. Yes. I think that is the approximate figure.

Senator STEVENS. We are roughly talking about 150 million acres of Alaska's land. If you take the 100 million acres that is already withdrawn and the 40 million acres of the Native lands and 150 million acres on top of that, there is roughly only about 75 to 80 million acres left.

I believe that every bit is above the habitable level of the lands of Alaska to start with. I think we only identified some 90 million acres as being below the 3,000-foot line that were not already permanently withdrawn. I think the question of what the priorities are for future generations for trying to designate the lands that are suitable for human use, whether it be occupancy or farming or tourist development, or through some other type of utilization such as forestry. I know of no forest in our State that is capable of producing timber above 3,000 feet. You don't find much up there. My real worry about the whole proposition is that the goal of statehood has been lost. That is, to find some way to establish a private base in our State. Because when the oil and gas are gone and the minerals are gone we will be dealing only with renewable resources.

Mr. Chairman, I will be presenting a statement showing farming potential. For instance, over half of that farming potential is in the lands we are talking about to be permanently designated as national parks and national wildlife refuges where farming would not be permitted. I really think that we ought to try to see what really are the pressures on this land.

Let me ask, Dr. Weeden, what pressures are there on the land today that require us as a practical matter to try to live within this arbitrary 5-year limit? Five years is an awful short time to review some one-fifth of all of the lands in the United States. Sixty percent of all the land that is still in Federal ownership is in that land we are talking about right now. Sixty percent of all the Federal land in the United States is what we are talking about.

Why should we be compelled to complete this process within that 5-year period? Do you think it is proper to do that, Dr. Weeden?

Dr. WEEDEN. Senator, I think it certainly is proper for Congress to ask at this time what kinds of new decisions it wishes to make with respect to Alaska's lands. I think in many specific areas time is rather short. As you well know, the oil developments in Alaska have 7-league boots. You never know where they are going to strike next. When you consider the needs for oil and gas transportation alone, then I think you also have to agree that the pressure for making decisions on land use are extremely high. We know that many of these decisions, though, we can put them off and we can look toward new decisions in the future. Our proposal is an attempt to make it unnecessary on many d-2 lands to—for Congress to make a final decision within this 4 or 5 year period. Actually it is 3 years to December 1978.

Senator STEVENS. But if the Congress were to agree to your proposal, if I understand you correctly, 60 million acres of land, Federal land, and 21 million acres of State land would be dedicated to a commission which would have no time frame. There is no time frame for action there, and all of those lands would be unavailable until the commission acts, would they not?

Dr. WEEDEN. Do you mean unavailable for private selection?

Senator STEVENS. Private utilization for resources, timber, tourism, recreation, and in a commercial sense.

Dr. WEEDEN. At this point our proposal is flexible enough so that we could ask for the congressional designation of time frames. We could ask that Congress or the commission within a 3 or however long year period address itself to particular problems of priority. May I point out that you, of course, realize, and it is a fact, that Alaskans on a per capita basis has vastly more private land now than any other place in the Nation as the result of passage of the Native Claims Settlement Act. This 45 million acres provides more acres per person in Alaska than I believe is available in any other State.

Senator STEVENS. In private ownership?

Dr. WEEDEN. That is correct.

Senator STEVENS. It is my understanding that the whole east coast is in private ownership.

Dr. WEEDEN. Yes; and when you divide the acres by the people I think you come up with 50 acres.

Senator STEVENS. You are saying that villages that have three townships have more land per capita than anywhere in the country. I would agree with that. I don't think we ought to classify that as private land in the sense of New England States or the great areas of Kansas and those areas where they have private ownership. And these lands are not quite comparable to that. That is why they are so great in number. The Congress recognized the problems of eaking a livelihood out of the lands. That is one of the reasons there are 40 million acres. I don't believe that from a renewable resource concept those lands are anywhere comparable on a per capita basis to that that is required to make a living. I think you would agree with that.

Let me go back again to the question of pressure. I'm interested in the time frame problem. One worry is that Congress is under too great a time frame. I'm worried equally that the State has no time frame involved because we put a provision in the land claims bill that if Congress did not act in 5 years the lands would revert to public domain. It is my intention to introduce legislation to extend that time frame because I think that the developments that are occurring now, and I am not talking about resources, I am talking about the proposals that are coming out, are so complex that with the election here next year we really can't expect that a substantial number of Members of Congress will be able to view the problems involved in Alaska's land pattern and get the proper legislation framed and enacted within the last 2 years of that 5-year period. I don't know what the Congress will do with it, but I think something needs to be done. On the other hand, I think the State ought to review its proposal and give us some suggestions as to how long would be a reasonable period of time for these commissioners to have to determine what utilization is, the wisest utilization for this land that would be committed to the cooperative management, should we agree with that. I must say I agree that the proposal needs some consideration.

Finally, again I want to go into a little history for the benefit of my friend, Senator Haskell. We created a 9-million-acre wildlife range in Alaska at the request of the Fairbanks Garden Club. We created the Clarence Rhodes Wildlife Range which is the second largest wildlife range in the country at the request of the man it is

named after, who lost his life, as a matter of fact, hauling gasoline in a twin engine plane up to the Arctic Wildlife Range. We have responded to the request for the designations of lands to protect national interests in the past as Alaskans. I think that we have a substantial record of having done that.

Having said that, I want to know, is the State satisfied with the total availability of facts as far as the mineral content, the timber content, the oil and gas potential, the commercial recreation potential? In other words, the total framework of land utilization capability, is the State satisfied that we have the facts to make these decisions now or within the time frame that is contemplated by your proposal.

Dr. WEEDEN. I think in those areas that we have suggested we feel there are facts to justify that those particular land jurisdictions are appropriate. We are dealing with, let's say, a known and highly visible surface resource versus the probability or improbabilities of a subsurface resource being there. Where we have felt that the probabilities are extremely high that there are subsurface areas to be found, we have endeavored to place that area in a category which, while protecting the land surface will still allow the future exploitation of those minerals if that is what the Nation needs.

Senator STEVENS. Has the State endorsed the Gateways to the Arctic, for instance?

Dr. WEEDEN. We have a proposal for Gates to the Arctic Park; yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Are you familiar with the discovery that was made by the Bureau of Mines within that d-2 designation in the last year?

Dr. WEEDEN. No; I cannot say that I am. Which discovery are you referring to?

Senator STEVENS. I would be happy to provide you with that information. I think it demonstrates the problem that I have with the proposals that are made for these lands.

Now, mind you, I know some lands that I, myself, am going to recommend that they put into a wilderness category even though they do have great mineral potential. But I think we must have those facts so that we know what we are doing as we draw the boundaries. In particular, those lands I am talking about I am informed are 2 miles from the boundary of the Gateways to the Arctic where the substantial discovery was made. I will be happy to provide you with that.

But I am informed that 52 percent of the oil and gas potential is within the lands that are proposed to be designated for the four systems of Alaska; 52 percent of the oil and gas potential; 48 to 54 percent of the coal lands are in that area.

With our Nation in its very difficult energy posture for the future, I think these ought to be informed judgments as to whether the lands are permanently closed to oil and gas and minerals. We are in the position of having 76 hydroelectric sites that have a total of 171,000 megawatts of potential energy; 39 percent of those sites would be closed with this proposal. Of the 60 million acres that are capable of geothermal, almost all of them would be closed by this.

Dr. WEEDEN. By which proposal, sir?

Senator STEVENS. By the proposals that are before this committee right now. And I have not been able to ascertain which of these areas the State has approved for inclusion in the four systems.

We have seen the proposal but we have not been able to extract out the figures that would apply to the State plan. In the 60 million acres for agriculture potential, as I mentioned, 50 percent of them are in the parks and wildlife refuges which would not be available for development.

It seems to me that somehow the State ought to help us. Those figures that were just used were extrapolated from the Secretary of Interior's bill. They will be larger for this other bill and I gather it would be somewhat less for the Governors' bill depending on which areas were taken.

But I would think the State should join us in the quest for facts as to the values that are involved so that we can all make an informed judgment as to these areas.

Lastly, as I informed the Governor—and I think you were there, Dr. Weeden—in my judgment the people who ought to make the permanent decisions as to permanent withdrawals ought to be the generation that faces the question changed: 99 percent of all the land that we are talking about is de facto wilderness. It has no access whatsoever. It does not have airstrips. It does not have roads. It has no transportation capability except for a twin-engine float plane in most instances.

It seems to me that until there is a substantial pressure on this acreage, that the de facto wilderness category ought to be recognized.

We, in 1960, created the Arctic Wildlife Range. To my knowledge it has been de facto wilderness before and since. The protection value is primarily in name only because it was not accessible at the time it was created for oil and gas or mineral development. It is not accessible today for oil and gas or mineral development. Those are the only pressures that I know that could be put on it. Of course, the question as to who makes the decision about access may well be the key, in my opinion. I think if we are talking about setting up categories of organizations such as your cooperative management system of the State planners or the Federal planners or the Department of the Interior as to whether or not access is granted, that may well be the key also, as far as I am concerned. Because I don't see the pressures even from the part of oil and gas that you have recited.

To my knowledge, the next pressure for oil and gas is not on the lands which you are willing to dedicate to this cooperative land management system but on the tidelands because I expect them to go into the Beaufort Sea and the Chukchi Sea, the Bristol Bay, the Lower Cook Inlet and the Gulf of Alaska in the next phase of the quest for energy for our Nation. I do not expect an onshore activity of any great amount. Particularly in view of what the Congress is doing in the energy field. It is going to be uneconomic to deal with even developments of the Prudhoe Bay type that are under the bill that is before us now.

I commend you as Senator Gravel did for your view and also for your willingness to discuss the matter with us. For myself, I am still of the opinion that we have, and we must have, greater time for Congress to review the question than the original 5 years. I hope the State will study that, too.

Senator GRAVEL. Thank you very much, Dr. Weeden. In the absence of the chairman—we don't have any more questions. Thank you very much.

Our next witness is Dr. Edgar Wayburn.

Senator HASKELL. One thing, Dr. Weeden, before you leave, would you do this: Could you submit your proposal to us in legislative language and then we can focus on that?

Dr. WEEDEN. Senator, we have purposely not gone to the step of legislative language at this time. We will do so at an appropriate time and place it at your disposal.

Senator HASKELL. When is the appropriate time?

Dr. WEEDEN. We feel we would like to get some comment on our conceptual proposal both from the Alaskan public, from the delegation and from this committee before we attempt to fix it into legal language.

Senator HASKELL. Whatever you wish, Doctor, but obviously to get some comment from the committee it is a lot easier when we see things in specifics. I think I understand it conceptually, but often when you have to actually think out the specifics, a lot of different problems come out. But you handle it any way you wish.

Dr. WEEDEN. Thank you.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, sir, very much.

Our next witness is Dr. Edgar Wayburn, chief of the Alaskan Task Force of the Sierra Club.

Doctor, you may read your testimony, or if you would prefer to summarize it, it will be reproduced in the record in full. However you wish to proceed, please do so.

Dr. WAYBURN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will do some of each.

Senator HASKELL. Fine. It will be reproduced in full in the record.

STATEMENT OF DR. EDGAR WAYBURN, CHAIRMAN, SIERRA CLUB ALASKA TASK FORCE, REPRESENTING THE ALASKA COALITION

Dr. WAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Edgar Wayburn, speaking on behalf of the Alaska Coalition. The Alaska Coalition is composed of a number of organizations who have worked together on Alaska matters since 1971, when it was formed to work for the national interest land provisions in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The organizations include the Alaska Conservation Society, the Alaska Wilderness Council, Alaska Center for the Environment in Anchorage, Fairbanks Environmental Center, National Audubon Society, National Parks and Conservation Association, Defenders of Wildlife, Friends of the Earth, American Rivers Conservation Council, The Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club. Representatives of some of these organizations are here today and will join me at the table later to answer any questions you might have. We feel fortunate that this committee has the foresight and the determination to begin work now on issues relating to the Federal interest in Alaska, which were raised by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in 1971, ANCSA.

Many of the things which you heard presented by the previous Speaker, Dr. Weeden, I think are the concerns of the State of Alaska are likewise the concerns of our group. We, too, bring with us a sense

of urgency. These issues are complex and difficult of resolution; time is already beginning to run out on the 1978 deadline established in ANCSA.

As this committee begins its deliberations on the national interest lands, it confronts an Alaska that is dramatically different from the Alaska of December, 1971, when Congress authorized the national interest land withdrawals as part of the Settlement Act. Then in early 1972 began a series of events which have changed the State permanently, and which have momentous implications for the public lands. Foremost among these has been the land redistribution which got underway suddenly in January 1972, when the State attempted to complete its 104 million-acre entitlement before withdrawals for Native and national interest purposes could be made. Massive Native withdrawals were also made in 1972, and by the end of this year, Native corporations will have selected approximately 43.7 million acres from these withdrawals.

In 1974 construction began on the trans-Alaska pipeline, and the State is now in the midst of an economic boom associated with its construction. Beyond State and Native land grants are present and future pressures for private appropriation of the remaining Federal lands and resources they contain. A natural gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay will soon be authorized. An extensive seismic exploration and exploratory drilling program is underway in Petroleum Reserve No. 4. Several of the Native regional corporations have entered into cooperative agreements with oil and hard-rock mineral corporations for exploration of Native withdrawals; activity is brisk. Offshore, the Department of the Interior's accelerated leasing schedule calls for three major lease sales next year in the northeast and western Gulf of Alaska, and in lower Cook Inlet. Major Federal sales in the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas are scheduled for succeeding years.

The State of Alaska, which plans its own Beaufort Sea sale next year, may be forced to lease its other submerged lands sooner in order to protect its interest in the "pools" of oil common to State and Federal submerged lands. A lease sale race may get underway, a process which would intensify the impacts expected from the Federal OCS schedule. Awash in one pipeline-induced boom now, Alaskans face several more. Population increases and vastly swollen levels of private and Government spending accompanying these booms will inevitably bring pressures to open the remaining public lands for entry and private appropriation.

The outlook, then, is for a steadily decreasing public land base in Alaska, as the State is overwhelmed with developmental activity triggered by extraction of oil and gas at the maximum possible rate. This committee begins consideration of national interest land bills in the context of a land redistribution brought about by the two most important congressional acts affecting Alaska since the purchase of Alaska in 1867: the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

In granting statehood to the people of Alaska, Congress intended that they have a natural resource base large enough to make them economically self-sufficient. Accordingly, the most generous public land grant in U.S. history accompanied statehood. Alaskans received

the right to select 102.3 million acres which, together with earlier, smaller grants, gave them a total of 104.2 million acres. Another 45 million acres of tide and submerged lands out to the 3-mile limit were also included. The new State was given the opportunity to select its entitlement from any unreserved public lands, which meant that the bulk of the Federal lands were available. In response to enactment of ANCSA in 1971, the State attempted a sudden preemptive selection of the remaining 77 million acres of its entitlement before the Department of the Interior could make withdrawals for Native selection and national interest land study purposes.

This brought the State's total to its present 69 million acres. Thus, the State succeeded in selecting two-thirds of its entitlement before either the Native or the national interest land withdrawals could be made. In addition to its selections of the fabulously rich Prudhoe Bay oil fields, from which it will realize billions of dollars, the State also receives 90 percent of Federal royalties from development of leasable minerals on Federal lands. Its 45 million acres of tide and submerged lands may contain billions more in oil and gas revenues. And its partially successful land selection corp in 1972 gave it ownership of large tracts asserted by some to have nationally important hard-rock mineral potential. No one can deny that Congress has dealt generously indeed with our 49th State.

A similar generosity is found in Congress settlement of the aboriginal land claims in ANCSA, the second major land distribution act. Native village and regional corporations will select approximately 43.7 million acres, about 3.7 million of which are former Native reserves, 40 million is being selected from a "pool" of approximately 110 million acres of coastal and river valley lands rich in wildlife, scenic, mineral and recreational resources. Thus Native corporations will have had the opportunity to select some of the most valuable real estate in Alaska from withdrawals amounting to nearly one-third of the acreage of the State. Their selections will also include lands necessary to insure the continuation of their subsistence way of life, although other State and Federal lands are required for this purpose as well. It is clear that Congress has met and settled the issue of aboriginal claims in Alaska in a manner unprecedented in the history of this country.

Conservationists strongly support the objectives accomplished by Congress in the Statehood and Native Claims Settlement Acts. We believe it is now time for Congress to complete action on the tripartite division of the public domain in Alaska as envisioned in ANCSA. In directing the withdrawal of the national and public interest lands, Congress provided the mechanism whereby it can fulfill the national interest in the remaining public lands: 78 million acres of national interest withdrawals are closed to all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and await action by Congress. All other Federal lands are withdrawn as public interest lands for study and classification, although some remain open to entry under the mining law of 1872. Before the State can select its final 35 million acres from the public interest withdrawals, they must first be classified for this purpose. Hence, the committee is in a strategic position to control the ultimate ownership and administration of the remaining public lands.

We suggest that the philosophy governing the committee's actions be one of permanent retention in public ownership in the national conservation systems. For those lands not placed in the systems, we urge that they too be given continuing protection under Federal ownership to assume protection of their wildlife and wilderness values. There is also a need for interim protection of these areas. We are concerned over the lack of departmental regulations governing management of proposed national parks and refuges during the congressional review period. A major problem continues to be the uncontrolled use of off-road, tracked vehicles for access to mining claims, for seismic exploration purposes, and in connection with fishing and hunting. We have listed these for the record, but damage has occurred in many units. We urge the committee to direct the Secretary of the Interior to regulate access to valid mining claims on national interest lands, and to prevent damage to such lands stemming from the unrestricted use of tracked vehicles.

Another major problem is the vulnerability of public interest lands within park and refuge proposals to entry under the mining law of 1872. We've listed a number of these for the record. Although it is counterproductive to expose potential national parks and refuges to mining claim location and mineral development during the period of congressional consideration, the Department of the Interior has refused to withdraw public interest lands within them from appropriation under the mining laws. We urge the committee to direct the Secretary, under his existing authority, to withdraw from entry under the mining laws any public interest or d-1 lands proposed for inclusion in the national conservation systems. A related problem is that five of the national interest land proposals in S. 1688 include land identified for selection by the State of Alaska in 1972. The concepts between these proposals add up to some 7½ million acres which we have listed in our statement.

We recommend that the committee take steps to insure that these public lands are not conveyed to the State during the period of congressional study of the legislation. The Interior Department has refused thus far to cooperate with the committee in this regard, despite repeated request from Chairman Jackson. At an oversight hearing held last December on interim management of the Federal lands, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes indicated that the Department would proceed with the conveyance of these disputed lands over the committee's objections. The public lands in dispute are potentially some of the most important national park system units in Alaska. For example, within the Lake Clark National Park proposal in S. 1688, the State has identified exceptionally valuable upland wildlife habitat and river-lake country which is essential if the proposed park is to be fully representative of the magnificent Lake Clark region, and to be the superb national park which it can be.

We would like to talk about certain principles in this legislation. S. 1688 is based on the general principle that significant portions of the wildlands of Alaska which are now in the public domain should remain in public ownership because of their "nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, geological, scientific, wilderness, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values." In the past we have allowed our

public lands to fall into private ownership to such an extent that in many places in the Lower 48 States, the Federal Government is now faced with the expensive and cumbersome process of buying back areas to which the public should never have been denied access. The authors of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provided the means to prevent this oversight in Alaska. If this opportunity is exercised wisely, future generations will reap the benefits. Therefore, policy goals include preservation of wildlife, both resident populations and the millions of wildfowl which migrate seasonally; protection of habitat and Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystems; preservation of historic and archaeological sites and cultural values of indigenous people; provision of wilderness recreational opportunities.

A second, related principle behind S. 1688 is that the national interest lands should be administered by the most appropriate agency. S. 1688 places the administration primarily under the two agencies of our Government which are charged with the care of natural ecosystems: the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Park Service is charged with the objective of preserving land in its natural state, and providing for human use and enjoyment of that land consistent with that preservation. The Fish and Wildlife Service is charged with protection of habitat for wildlife in the national wildlife refuge system. We propose that these two systems are the proper ones for the protection of most of the Federal lands in Alaska and the perpetuation of the vast wildlife populations they shelter.

A third land management agency, the National Forest Service, under the Department of Agriculture, has a mandate for such uses as logging and mineral extraction. On land as defectively fragile as the Alaskan tundra, such activities may so alter the landscape that it can take hundreds or thousands of years for it to return to its natural state. Examples of this kind of alteration are obvious along many rivers in Alaska, where miles of gravel dredged during and since gold rush days have permanently damaged the landscape. Further, commercial forests are hard to find outside the boundaries of the State and native lands which have already been identified for these purposes.

A third principle for which S. 1688 stands is an obvious need for cooperative management arrangements and agreements among Federal agencies administering national/conservation systems lands and the managers of adjoining state, native, and private land. An example of an agreement already reached is one between the native village corporations with Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and the Fish and Wildlife Service, as has been presented to you, in some respects, by Dr. Weeden. S. 1688 specifies cooperative management of the Chukchi-Imuruk and Noatak areas by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. In other national interest areas, we would encourage the Secretary, under his existing authority, to foster cooperation among the staffs of his agencies. In particular, the National Park Service should be involved in historic area protection, interpretation, general research, and recreation planning where appropriate on lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, such as the White Mountains portion of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range. Similarly, the Fish and Wildlife Service would participate in

field studies and fish and wildlife resources planning on national park system lands such as in the Wrangells, Mount McKinley north addition, and the Kenai Fjords Ecological Reserve.

We recommend further that cooperative management be authorized in three geographical areas. The purpose is to devise and put into operation procedures for involving all interested parties in a regional land management plan. Such plan would be established, subject to the mutual agreement of the State of Alaska and other landowners, for the area around Mount McKinley National Park, the proposed Wrangell-Kluane International Park and the proposed Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Range. These three areas have been singled out because of the particular significance of the recreation resources in the case of the two parks, and of the refuge's wildlife resources, and because these significant resources broadly overlap jurisdictional boundaries.

The objective in establishing this planning procedure would be to maintain the quality of these significant resources for the benefit of all landowners in the regions involved—Federal, State, Native corporations, and private individuals. Exact boundaries of the three areas would be determined as part of the cooperative management planning. In the case of the Alaska Peninsula Refuge, consideration should be given to expanding this management area to cover a large part of the overall Bristol Bay region. Additionally, close cooperation should be maintained with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with regard to research, planning, and management of fish and wildlife resources; with the Canadian Wildlife Service managing lands adjacent to the Arctic National Wildlife Range; and with Parks Canada, manager of the Kluane National Park, Yukon Territory, adjacent to the Wrangell complex.

A related concern, even if not embodied in a specific cooperative planning and management zone, is the development of a management strategy among all landowners and resource users for maintaining the integrity of the Arctic caribou herd. In the course of its migration, the herd, the largest in the world, crosses millions of acres under different ownerships and management objectives. Accordingly, we urge the formation of a permanent northwest Alaska caribou task force to include representatives of all Federal agencies with present and proposed land management responsibilities in northwest Alaska—the U.S. Navy, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management—the State of Alaska—Department of Fish and Game—and the Native regional corporations—Arctic Slope Regional Corp. and NANA.

Another concept that has always been behind this legislation is that of regional planning. A useful way to comprehend the significance of the national interest lands proposed in S. 1688 and to provide for their administration is to divide Alaska into five major regions corresponding to the ecosystems they embrace:

Area A includes the Arctic and subarctic west of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Corridor, which effectively divides the area.

Area B includes the Arctic-Interior ecosystem east of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Corridor.

Area C is South Central Alaska.

Area D is the Alaska Range and Alaska Peninsula.

Area E is Western Alaska.

Mr. Chairman, I have the details of these different proposal listed in my written statement. I will be glad to take up any that the committee may wish to include in the record at this time. I would also like to include into the record a book by the Sierra Club on Alaska which was published in 1974; and an article in the Sierra Club bulletin entitled "Great Stakes in a Great Land."

Senator HASKELL. It will be included.

Excuse me, how big is that book?

Dr. WAYBURN. Almost a 100 pages.

Senator HASKELL. Let's not include that in the hearing record. Let's put that in the files. Do you mind, sir? We will put the article in the hearing record.

Dr. WAYBURN. Very good.

[The prepared statement of Dr. Wayburn follows:]

STATEMENT OF EDGAR WAYBURN, CHAIRMAN
SIERRA CLUB ALASKA TASK FORCE
REPRESENTING THE ALASKA COALITION
BEFORE THE SENATE COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS
ON S. 1688
NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS RESERVATION ACT OF 1975
WASHINGTON, D.C. NOVEMBER 21, 1975

Mr. Chairman, Members of the Committee, I am Edgar Wayburn, speaking on behalf of the Alaska Coalition. The Alaska Coalition is composed of a number of organizations who have worked together on Alaska matters since 1971, when it was formed to work for the national interest land provisions in the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. The organizations include the Alaska Conservation Society, the Alaska Wilderness Council, Alaska Center for the Environment, Fairbanks Environmental Center, National Audubon Society, National Parks and Conservation Association, Defenders of Wildlife, Friends of the Earth, American Rivers Conservation Council, The Wilderness Society and the Sierra Club. Representatives of some of these organizations are here today and will join me at the table to answer any questions you might have.

We feel fortunate that this committee has the foresight and determination to begin work now on issues relating to the federal interest in Alaska, which were raised by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA). We also bring with us a sense of urgency. These issues are complex and difficult of resolution; time is already beginning to run out on the 1978 deadline established in ANCSA.

As this Committee begins its deliberations on the national interest lands, it confronts an Alaska that is dramatically different from the Alaska of December, 1971, when Congress authorized the national interest

land withdrawals as part of the Settlement Act. In ANCSA, the Congress settled long-standing aboriginal land claims, cleared away the primary legal obstacle to the proposed trans-Alaska pipeline, authorized resumption of state land selections, and provided in Section 17 for orderly disposition of the remaining unreserved public lands.

Then in early 1972 began a series of events which have changed the state permanently, and which have momentous implications for the public lands. Foremost among these has been the land redistribution which got underway suddenly in January, 1972, when the state attempted to complete its 104 million-acre entitlement before withdrawals for Native and national interest purposes could be made.

Massive Native withdrawals were also made in 1972, and by the end of this year, Native corporations will have selected approximately 43.7 million acres from these withdrawals.

In 1974 construction began on the trans-Alaska pipeline, and the state is now in the midst of an economic boom associated with its construction.

Beyond state and Native land grants are present and future pressures for private appropriation of the remaining federal lands and resources they contain. A natural gas pipeline from Prudhoe Bay will soon be authorized. An extensive seismic exploration and exploratory drilling program is under way in Petroleum Reserve Number Four. Several of the Native regional corporations have entered into cooperative agreements with oil and hard-rock mineral corporations for exploration of Native withdrawals; activity is brisk.

Offshore, the Department of the Interior's accelerated OCS leasing schedule calls for three major lease sales next year in the northeast and western Gulf of Alaska, and in lower Cook Inlet. Major federal

sales in the Bering, Chukchi, and Beaufort Seas are scheduled for succeeding years.

The State of Alaska, which plans its own Beaufort Sea sale next year, may be forced to lease its other submerged lands sooner in order to protect its interest in the "pools" of oil common to state and federal submerged lands. A lease sale race may get underway, a process which would intensify the impacts expected from the federal OCS schedule.

Awash in one pipeline-induced boom now, Alaskans face several more. Population increases and vastly swollen levels of private and government spending accompanying these booms will inevitably bring pressures to open the remaining public lands for entry and private appropriation. Oil and gas corporations, and other extractive interests will assume enormous political and economic power and influence, particularly with respect to decisions on state land and natural resource policy. Native regional corporations will seek resource development on adjacent public lands as they turn the assets of their own lands to profit.

The outlook, then, is for a steadily decreasing public land base in Alaska, as the state is overwhelmed with developmental activity triggered by extraction of oil and gas at the maximum possible rate.

State and Native Land Selections

This Committee begins consideration of national interest land bills in the context of a land redistribution brought about by the two most important Congressional Acts since the purchase of Alaska in 1867: the Alaska Statehood Act of 1958 and the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971.

In granting statehood to the people of Alaska, Congress intended that they have a natural resource base large enough to make them economically self-sufficient. Accordingly, the most generous public land grant in U.S. history accompanied statehood. Alaskans received the right to select 102.3 million acres which, together with earlier, smaller grants, gave them a total of 104.2 million acres. Another 45 million acres of tide and submerged lands out to the three-mile limit were also included.

The new state was given the opportunity to select its entitlement from any unreserved public lands, which meant that the bulk of the federal lands were available.

By the time the unreserved public lands were withdrawn from all entry in 1968 in order to protect the aboriginal land claims then under study by Congress, the state had selected over 26 million acres. In response to enactment of ANCSA in 1971, the state attempted a sudden preemptive selection of the remaining 77 million acres of its entitlement before the Department of the Interior could make withdrawals for Native selection and national interest land study purposes. The state's attempt was initially rebuffed by the Department, but later an agreement was negotiated whereby the state was allowed to retain over 42 million acres of its January 1972 selections.

This brought the state's total to its present 69 million acres. Thus, the state succeeded in selecting two-thirds of its entitlement before either the Native or the national interest land withdrawals could be made. In addition to its selections of the fabulously rich Prudhoe

Bay oil fields, from which it will realize billions of dollars, the state also receives 90 percent of federal royalties from development of leasable minerals on federal lands. Its 45 million acres of tide and submerged lands may contain billions more in oil and gas revenues. And its partially successful land selection coup in 1972 gave it ownership of large tracts asserted by some to have nationally important hard-rock mineral potential. No one can deny that Congress has dealt generously indeed with our 49th state.

A similar generosity is found in Congress' settlement of the aboriginal land claims in ANCSA, the second major land distribution act. Native village and regional corporations will select approximately 43.7 million acres, about 3.7 million of which are former Native reserves. Forty million is being selected from a "pool" of approximately 110 million acres of coastal and river valley lands rich in wildlife, scenic, mineral, and recreational resources. Thus Native corporations will have had the opportunity to select some of the most valuable real estate in Alaska from withdrawals amounting to nearly one-third of the acreage of the state. Their selections will also include lands necessary to insure the continuation of their subsistence way of life, although other state and federal lands are required for this purpose as well.

As examples of economically valuable land, consider the hundreds of million dollars worth of prime commercial timber Native corporations will select from the Tongass and Chugach National Forests. It has been estimated that 40 percent of Alaska's entire coastline will be conveyed to Native corporations. If oil and gas discoveries are made on Native

lands of the North Slope, Kandik Basin, and other sedimentary basins under Native withdrawals, Alaska's Natives could multiply by several times the nearly one billion dollars they received under ANCSA. Enormous coal reserves, not to mention other timber lands, are eligible for selection as well. Since the village lands are coastal and riverine in character and these lands are the most productive wildlife habitats in the state, Native corporations will be able to realize economic benefits from non-Native use of these key locations. It is clear that Congress has met and settled the issue of aboriginal claims in Alaska in a manner unprecedented in the history of this country.

Role of the National and Public Interest Lands

Conservationists strongly support the objectives accomplished by Congress in the Statehood and Native Claims Settlement Acts. We believe it is now time for Congress to complete action on the tripartite division of the public domain in Alaska as envisioned in ANCSA.

In directing the withdrawal of the national and public interest lands, Congress provided the mechanism whereby it can fulfill the national interest in the remaining public lands. Seventy eight million acres of national interest withdrawals are closed to all forms of appropriation under the public land laws and await action by Congress. All other federal lands are withdrawn as "public interest" lands for study and classification, although some remain open to entry under the mining law of 1872. Before the state can select its final 35 million acres from the public interest withdrawals, they must first be classified for this purpose. Hence the Committee is in a strategic position

to control the ultimate ownership and administration of the remaining public lands.

We suggest that the philosophy governing the Committee's actions be one of permanent retention in public ownership in the national conservation systems. For those lands not placed in the systems, we urge that they too be given continuing protection under federal ownership to assume protection of their wildlife and wilderness values.

There is also a need for interim protection of these areas. We are concerned over the lack of departmental regulations governing management of proposed national parks and refuges during the congressional review period. A major problem continues to be the uncontrolled use of off-road, tracked vehicles for access to mining claims, for seismic exploration purposes, and in connection with fishing and hunting.

Consequent damage to the terrain has occurred in the following units:

- 1) The Kantishna Hills portion of the proposed northern addition to Mt. McKinley National Park.
- 2) Tanada and Copper Lakes, in the northern portion of the proposed Wrangell-Kluane International Park. Vehicles used in transporting hunting parties and game have caused severe damage to the tundra.
- 3) Fish Trap Lake, in the western portion of the proposed Lake Clark National Park. There has been tundra damage by tracked vehicles.
- 4) Upper Killik River, in the northern part of the proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park. Tracked vehicles used in connection with

seismic exploration have damaged the tundra.

5) The proposed Aniakchak Caldera National Monument. We have reports of tundra damage in the coastal area by vehicles used in seismic exploration.

6) Surface damage along Unlaneak Creek in the proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park, in the course of a mineral survey contracted by the Bureau of Mines.

We urge the Committee to direct the Secretary of the Interior to regulate access to valid mining claims on national interest lands, and to prevent damage to such lands stemming from the unrestricted use of tracked vehicles.

Another major problem is the vulnerability of public interest lands within park and refuge proposals to entry under the Mining Law of 1872. Among these are:

- Wrangell-Kluane International Park, Alsek River valley and Chitina River valley units
- Katmai National Park, southern addition
- Yukon-Charley National Park, Charley River watershed
- Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range, White Mountains and Hodzana Highlands units
- Arctic National Wildlife Range, additions
- Gates of the Arctic National Park, North Fork of the Koyukuk River
- Cape Krusenstern National Monument
- Yukon Delta National Wildlife Range
- Togiak National Wildlife Range
- Mt. McKinley National Park additions

Although it is counterproductive to expose potential national parks and refuges to mining claim location and mineral development during the period of Congressional consideration, the Department of the Interior has refused to withdraw public interest lands within them from appropriation under the mining laws. We urge the Committee to direct the

Secretary, under his existing authority, to withdraw from entry under the mining laws any public interest lands proposed for inclusion in the national conservation systems.

A related problem is that five of the national interest land proposals in S. 1688 include land identified for selection by the state of Alaska in 1972. The areas and the approximate amount of state acreage are:

	Total (in millions of acres)
Arctic National Wildlife Range, southern extension	0.9
Gates of the Arctic National Park	2.1
Mt. McKinley National Park additions	0.5
Lake Clark National Park	3.8
Togiak National Wildlife Range	<u>0.2</u>
	7.5

We recommend that the Committee take steps to insure that these public lands are not conveyed to the state during the period of Congressional study of the legislation. The Interior Department has refused thus far to cooperate with the Committee in this regard, despite repeated requests from Chairman Jackson. At an oversight hearing held last December on interim management of the federal lands, Assistant Secretary of the Interior Royston Hughes indicated that the Department would proceed with the conveyance of these disputed lands over the Committee's objections. The public lands in dispute are potentially some of the most important National Park System units in Alaska. For example, within the Lake Clark National Park proposal in S. 1688, the state has identified exceptionally valuable upland wildlife habitat and river-lake country which is essential if the proposed park is to be fully representative of the magnificent Lake Clark region.

S. 1688 is based on the general principle that significant portions of the wildlands of Alaska which are now in the public domain should remain in public ownership because of their "nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, geological, scientific, wilderness, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values." In the past we have allowed our public lands to fall into private ownership to such an extent that in many places in the lower 48 states the federal government is now faced with the expensive and cumbersome process of buying back areas to which the public should never have been denied access. The authors of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provided the means to prevent this oversight in Alaska. If this opportunity is exercised wisely, future generations will reap the benefits. Therefore, policy goals include preservation of wildlife, both resident populations and the millions of wildfowl which migrate seasonally; protection of habitat and Arctic and sub-Arctic ecosystems; preservation of historic and archaeological sites and cultural values of indigenous people; provision of wilderness recreational opportunities.

A second, related principle behind S. 1688 is that the national interest lands should be administered by the most appropriate agency. S. 1688 places the administration primarily under the two agencies of our government which are charged with the care of natural ecosystems: the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. The National Park Service is charged with the objective of preserving land in its natural state, and providing for human use and enjoyment of that land consistent with that preservation. The Fish and Wildlife Service is charged with protection of habitat for wildlife in the National

Wildlife Refuge System. We propose that these two systems are the proper ones for the protection of most of the federal lands in Alaska and the perpetuation of the vast wildlife populations they shelter.

A third land management agency, the National Forest Service (under the Department of Agriculture) has a mandate for such uses as logging and mineral extraction. On land as deceptively fragile as the Alaskan tundra, such activities may so alter the landscape that it can take hundreds or thousands of years for it to return to its natural state. Examples of this kind of alteration are obvious along many rivers in Alaska, where miles of gravel dredged during and since gold rush days have permanently damaged the landscape.

There is an obvious need for cooperative management arrangements and agreements among federal agencies administering national/conservation systems lands and the managers of adjoining state, Native, and private land. An example of an agreement already reached is one between the Native village corporations within Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and the Fish and Wildlife Service.

S. 1688 specifies cooperative management of the Chukchi-Imuruk and Noatak areas by the National Park Service and the Fish and Wildlife Service. In other national interest areas, we would encourage the Secretary, under his existing authority, to foster cooperation among the staffs of his agencies. In particular the National Park Service should be involved in historic area protection, interpretation, general research, and recreation planning where appropriate on lands administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service, such as the White Mountains portion of the Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range. Similarly, the Fish and Wildlife Service would participate in field studies and fish and wildlife resource planning on national park system lands such as in the Wrangells, Mt. McKinley north addition, and the Kenai Fjords Ecological Reserve.

We recommend further that cooperative management be authorized in three geographical areas. The purpose is to devise and put into operation procedures for involving all interested parties in a regional land management plan. Such plans would be established, subject to the mutual agreement of the state of Alaska and other landowners, for the area around Mt. McKinley National Park, the proposed Wrangell-Kluane International Park and the proposed Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife

Range. These three areas have been singled out because of the particular significance of the recreation resources in the case of the two parks, and of the refuge's wildlife resources, and because these significant resources broadly overlap jurisdictional boundaries.

The objective in establishing this planning procedure would be to maintain the quality of these significant resources for the benefit of all landowners in the regions involved -- federal, state, Native corporations, and private individuals. Exact boundaries of the three areas would be determined as part of the cooperative management planning. In the case of the Alaska Peninsula refuge, consideration should be given to expanding this management area to cover a large part of the overall Bristol Bay region.

The management agencies for these units, in cooperation with adjacent landowners and resource managers, would present to the Congress and the public, as part of the land use studies mentioned earlier, means of implementing concepts and plans for each of the three areas.

Additionally, close cooperation should be maintained with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game with regard to research, planning, and management of fish and wildlife resources; with the Canadian Wildlife Service managing lands adjacent to the Arctic National Wildlife Range; and with Parks Canada, manager of the Kluane National Park, Yukon Territory, adjacent to the Wrangell complex.

A related concern, even if not embodied in a specific cooperative planning and management zone, is the development of a management strategy among all landowners and resource users for maintaining the integrity

of the Arctic caribou herd. In the course of its migration, the herd crosses millions of acres under different ownerships and management objectives. Accordingly, we urge the formation of a permanent northwest Alaska caribou task force to include representatives of all federal agencies with present and proposed land management responsibilities in northwest Alaska (the U.S. Navy, Fish and Wildlife Service, National Park Service, and the Bureau of Land Management), the state of Alaska (Department of Fish and Game), and the Native regional corporations (Arctic Slope Regional Corporation and NANA). Their goal would be the promotion of coordinated resource use planning, land use practices, and research programs designed to insure the long-term well-being and careful utilization of the continent's largest caribou herd.

Another concept that has always been behind this legislation is that of regional planning. A useful way to comprehend the significance of the national interest lands proposed in S. 1688 and to provide for their administration is to divide Alaska into five major regions corresponding to the ecosystems they embrace:

Area A: the Arctic and Subarctic west of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Corridor

Area B: the Arctic-Interior ecosystem east of the Trans-Alaska Pipeline Corridor

Area C: Southcentral Alaska

Area D: the Alaska Range and Alaska Peninsula

Area E: Western Alaska

The total acreage of these lands under the four national conservation systems is as follows:

National Park Service	52.1 million acres
Fish and Wildlife Service	50.8
Wild and Scenic Rivers System	1.6
U.S. Forest Service	<u>1.6</u>
TOTAL	106.1 million acres

These are unique areas and the management of the units proposed within each should be commensurate with the prime values to be protected.

A description of each follows:

A. In Northern and Northwestern Alaska, 27.6 million acres North and South of the Arctic Circle would protect the land and wildlife of the Arctic Coastal Plain and the Brooks Range between the Trans-Alaska Pipeline on the east and the Chukchi Sea on the west. Four of the six units in this region would be primarily under the administration of the National Park Service, with Fish and Wildlife Service cooperation, with the exception of the Selawik National Wildlife Range and the Noatak Wildlife Range which would be managed by the Fish and Wildlife Service.

In the central Brooks Range a 12.2 million acre Gates of the Arctic National Park would include some of the tallest pinnacles -- the Arrigetch Peaks and Doonerak as well as Boreal and Frigid, the Gates themselves -- the entire watershed of the Killik River, and habitat essential to Arctic wildlife such as caribou, grizzly bear, Dall sheep, moose, wolves, raptors and fish like trout, pike and char.

These are indeed lands of national park quality. The Brooks Range is a relatively young range of mountains in which jagged granite peaks form a spectacular scenic backdrop to the gently sloping Arctic Coastal Plain to the north. The high mountain passes are used as migration

routes for the 240,000 animals of the Arctic caribou herd -- the largest herd of free-ranging animals left on the continent. Fish and Wildlife Service cooperation would be an essential part of management for protection of the vast wildlife resources.

The Arctic Slope Native Corporation proposal for a Nunamiut National Park is a possible alternative. It would involve a larger area in which certain regions would be used by the Natives for subsistence and/or residency, two others would be classified for wilderness, and the Natives themselves would be an integral part of the protection and management of the land and wildlife resources.

To the west of the Gates of the Arctic National Park proposal and joined on the south by the Kobuk Valley National Monument and the Selawik National Wildlife Range is the Noatak National Ecological Reserve or Wildlife Range. These three areas together total 11 million acres of Arctic and Subarctic resources. By preserving intact the watershed of the 425-mile, glacier-fed Noatak River, many mountain lakes and streams of the system with all their potential would be added to that of the navigable river itself. Here forest and tundra ecosystems meet and overlap. A Kobuk Valley National Monument would not only provide continuity to the habitat protection for Arctic wildlife, it would also set aside a unique area of Arctic sand dunes. Twenty five square miles of changing, wind-formed dunes are surrounded by more than 300 square miles of stabilized dunes -- an Arctic Sahara desert. In the Kobuk Valley the Fish and Wildlife Service would coordinate management with the National Park Service in conjunction with its management of a

Selawik National Wildlife Range to the south, forming a contiguous habitat for grizzly bear, wolves, wolverine, fox, migratory waterfowl, peregrine and gyrfalcons, the rare snowy owl and, of course, the caribou which range through northwestern Alaska.

The calving grounds and primary feeding grounds of the Arctic caribou herd are within Naval Petroleum Reserve #4, 23 million acres on the northwestern Arctic Slope. The surface area should be administered by the Fish and Wildlife Service in recognition of its value as a key portion of the habitat being offered protection by the national interest land proposals in Arctic Alaska. Of special significance within Pet 4 are the Ututok calving area for the caribou herd and Teshepuk Lake, summer home for hundreds of thousands of migratory waterfowl.

Bordering on Kotzebue Sound of the Chukchi Sea are two areas of special scientific, social and cultural significance. A 4 million acre Chukchi-Imuruk Ecological Reserve and a Cape Krusenstern National Monument of 300,000 acres are already being studied by archaeologists for traces of the Eurasians who first crossed the Bering land bridge and then spread throughout North and South America as long as 40,000 years ago. Ancient lava flows and ice-rich soil have afforded rare protection to many mysteries of the past. Other scientists are monitoring sea levels, coastal currents and other regional phenomena from these sites and need assurance that their long-range study will not be interrupted.

B. East of the Trans-Alaskan Oil Pipeline an extraordinary opportunity remains for the continued linkage of the ecosystems of the Arctic Coastal Plain of the eastern Brooks Range and of the Yukon River including the spruce forests characteristic of interior Alaska. The Arctic National Wildlife Range was established in 1960 and comprises 9 million acres of de facto wilderness in the northeastern corner of Alaska. Additions of 5.6 million acres of mountains and lowlands to the west and south would assure protection of the habitat of the 115,000 animal Porcupine caribou herd which uses the range in its migrations. With this expansion, the range would border on the proposed 12.3 million acre Yukon Flats National Wildlife Range in which tens of thousands of lakes, tarns, ponds and sloughs, more than 25,000 miles of streams, and uncounted acres of wet spruce bog provide summer nesting and feeding grounds for birds that migrate around the world. This is unparalleled wildlife country of international significance, requiring Fish and Wildlife Service protection. There is strong support in Canada for the establishment of an Arctic International Wildlife Range by setting aside 5 million acres across the Canadian border in the Yukon Territory to complement the American reservation. Expanding the Arctic National Wildlife Range and protecting important wildlife habitat in interior Alaska along the lines proposed in S. 1688 would encourage this new step in international cooperation by proving our dedication to a viable wildlife refuge system in the Arctic.

On the southern edge of this great land mass, a reservation of 2 million acres of scenic, recreational and historical importance is

proposed in a Yukon-Charley Rivers National Park. To date, no portion of the fully-navigable Yukon is protected in any federal reserve, despite its colorful past.

C. Another region of international interest recognized in S. 1688 is southcentral Alaska, with units to the east and south of Anchorage. National Park Service jurisdiction over 18.1 million acres in the Wrangell and Chugach mountain ranges could develop into cooperative management with its Canadian counterpart of a Wrangell-Kluane International Park. The Canadian government has already established a Kluane Game Sanctuary and National Park covering 18,630 square miles in the Canadian St. Elias Mountains. The Chugach, Wrangell and St. Elias mountains, in which many peaks rise above 14,500', are spectacular with their crowns of ice and snow. This corner of Alaska contains the most extensive glacier system in the United States, including the largest glacier on the continent, the Malaspina, and the longest, the Bering. The entire proposal encompasses the existing Glacier Bay National Monument and Brabazon Hills, both of superlative scenic quality. Hiking, camping, boating and fishing opportunities in the valleys and coastal plain make this a recreational as well as a show-case country. In short, this national interest proposal provides an enormous range of experiences for the visitor.

About 120 miles south of Anchorage is the proposed Kenai Fjords National Monument, another richly diverse area. Its 300,000 acres stretch from the Harding Ice Field over land, carved by retreating glaciers and now softened by new forests, to the indented fjords that

lead to the Gulf of Alaska. It is a geologically fascinating area, accessible from Alaska's largest city, and another area of interest for wildlife viewing: the boundary would extend three miles offshore to protect the numerous marine mammals that use the fjord system.

D. In the heart of the Alaska Range, north of Anchorage, reigns Mt. McKinley, the highest point on our continent at 20,320 feet. The aboriginal Alaskans called it Denali, meaning "The Great One." It stands in the middle of the massive Alaska Range and still dwarfs the rugged peaks around it. Mt. McKinley National Park was established in 1917 to protect the massif and also the abundant wildlife of the area. But the 2 million acres of the original park do neither. Much of the southern flank of the mountain with its grandeur were excluded, and the habitat of the wolves, moose, caribou and grizzly bear residing in the park is arbitrarily cut off on the north and west. Additions of 4.7 million acres are needed on three sides of the park to correct these oversights.

There are five other proposals for national interest lands in the Alaska Range and Alaska Peninsula, totalling 13.7 million acres. They encompass a rich lake and tundra terrain. They would protect habitat for trumpeter swan, bald eagles, brown, black and grizzly bear, wolves, salmon and the Mulchatna caribou herd which also roams through Mt. McKinley National Park and the proposed additions. This is fantastic country for river running, hiking and the appreciation of nature. The scenery is so spectacular and the potential recreational use of the land so varied, that it is appropriate that three great National Park Service units are proposed in addition to Mt. McKinley National Park: Lake

Clark National Park, additions to Katmai National Park and Aniakchak Caldera National Monument.

Lake Clark lies only 100 miles west of Anchorage. It is 50 miles long and cradled in a valley beneath the brooding Alaska Range. The 5.8 million acres proposed for a Lake Clark National Park would include not only this beautiful lake, but rolling tundra and many lakes to the west whose streams and rivers are spawning grounds for red salmon and rainbow trout. Among these are rivers like the Mulchatna and the Chil kadrotna, offering unequalled float and wilderness experiences.

In the northeastern part of the Alaska Peninsula lies the existing 3 million acre Katmai National Monument, established in 1918. Six years earlier, Mt. Novarupta exploded with a flow of molten lava and ash that left behind it the fascinating and still-steaming Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, around which the National Monument was formed. In addition to the legacy left by this volcanic action, there are other qualities which make the area worthy of designation as a national park. The Katmai mountains are extraordinarily beautiful and often enhanced by a diaphanous veil of clouds in this misty, cool climate. The valleys provide important habitat for two endangered species of the Alaska Peninsula, the osprey and the Alaskan brown bear. The Alagnak River is an excellent float stream. Expansion by 2.6 million acres and designation as a national park would be the best way to protect the habitat and watersheds of this area.

The proposed Aniakchak Caldera National Monument is an area of 700,000 acres midway down the Alaska Peninsula. The crater of this

now-extinct volcano is 30 square miles, in the center of which is set the beautiful turquoise Surprise Lake. On the outer slopes of the caldera live moose and Alaskan brown bear.

Conterminous with the Aniakchak Caldera National Monument is a proposed Alaska Peninsula National Brown Bear Range or Wildlife Range which would, of course, fall under the jurisdiction of the Fish and Wildlife Service. It is essential that additional range be provided for the brown bear, matched only by the polar bear as the continent's largest carnivore, since the enormous range these animals require for forage will be severely cut by Native land selections in the existing Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. Four and nine-tenths million acres are proposed for this wildlife sanctuary on the Alaska Peninsula, one of the most important wildlife areas of the entire state.

The last national interest land proposal for the Alaska Peninsula in S. 1688 is the Iliamna National Wildlife Range. Lake Iliamna is the 7th largest freshwater lake in the United States. Rivers within the 1.6 million acre proposal are the key to the success of the salmon industry of Bristol Bay, since the red salmon population spawns there. The Kvichak is just one example of these rivers that are commercially important but also offer recreational opportunities. As important as the commercial and recreational values are the wildlife resources of the Lake Iliamna area. Beluga whales migrate into the lake, which also supports the only freshwater colony of seals in the United States. It is heavily used by migrating birds like black brant and a share of the world's entire population of Emperor geese, which gather in the Bristol Bay region in October. Because of these many different inter-

ests to be preserved in the proposed wildlife range, it is hoped that cooperative management can be arranged between federal, state and other agencies.

E. In Western Alaska, the 17.1 million acres proposed for the Wildlife Refuge System would protect land in the Yukon-Kuskokwim river deltas which is a crossroads for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds -- and much more. The Togiak National Wildlife Range would span 3 million acres from the coastal ecosystem of Kuskokwim Bay to the top of 5,000' mountains. It is a sanctuary for migrating birds, the endangered peregrine falcon, and also an amazing diversity of mammalian fauna. The low mountains are soft and green with tundra during the moist summers. Within them are nestled hundreds of little lakes, from which flow such superb wild rivers as the Kanektok and the Togiak.

A coastline habitat of more than 3 million migrating waterfowl could be preserved in a 5.4 million acre Yukon Delta Wildlife Range. This lowland forest and tundra region is the second most productive habitat on the continent for migratory waterfowl. The Yupik Eskimos who live off this gentle land have formed a group known as Nunam Kit-lusisti ("protector of the land") to further goals similar to those in S. 1688 for the delta area.

Scattered along the Yukon and Koyukuk rivers between the delta and the Yukon flats area are 5 units totalling 8.2 million acres, proposed as the Koyukuk National Wildlife Range. This entire region of wetlands serves as habitat for many ducks, geese and other migrating species, as well as for mammals (wolverine, lynx, grizzly bear, marten) and fish.

Marine birds and mammals and migrating waterfowl that rest on the rocky islands, cliffs and coast of Western Alaska would be protected in a Coastal National Wildlife Refuge of approximately 500,000 acres. Fragments of the refuge are located along 1,500 miles of the coast, from Cape Lisburne in the Chukchi Sea to the Gulf of Alaska. The land and waters together support 17 species of whales (7 of which are endangered), 28 species of marine mammals, 4 to 6 million seabirds, and such endangered species as peregrine falcon and the gyrfalcon. Like all of Western Alaska, these westernmost outcroppings are wildlife areas of extraordinary importance and richness.

In addition to the above proposed additions to the National Park System and the National Wildlife Refuge System, S. 1688 calls for 1.6 million acres of Alaska to be set aside as part of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. This acreage represents the land needed for protection of some of the most beautiful and unspoiled rivers in the world. Some of the rivers designated are already included in the units discussed above, but all should be given recognition and special protection under the appropriate agency of the Department of the Interior. Most are wild rivers and afford a wilderness experience as well as excellent river running experiences to the visitor. Others are in more settled areas, but still qualify as highly scenic and exciting float rivers. The Wild and Scenic Rivers System is an important part of the national interest proposals for Alaska in S. 1688.

S. 1688 provides another 1.6 million acres as logical additions to existing units of the National Forest System encompassed in the Chugach and Tongass National Forests.

Anyone concerned with the preservation of national interest lands in Alaska must be aware of the superb values which are present in Southeast Alaska. Here the Forest Service is trying to manage its domain of some 20 million acres for multiple use. Certain of these lands are of such superb scenic and recreational quality, and offer such superior habitat for wildlife, that they should be managed primarily for these aspects. I will mention some at this time.

The first is the Granite Fjords of the extreme Southeast, to the east of the city of Ketchikan and to the east of the Behm canal. It runs from the Unuk River south to the Revillagigedo channel and Boca de Quadra. This is a fantastic conglomeration of massive fjords unequalled in Alaska, or in the rest of the world.

Admiralty Island has been the source of a great deal of controversy in recent years. The Sierra Club has a long-standing suit against the U.S. Forest Service, feeling that the values of wildlife there, including the American bald eagle and the Alaskan brown bear, were too valuable to be subordinated to the extensive logging proposed. The recreational qualities of the lake country, Mitchell Bay, Kootznahoo Inlet and Chaik and Hood Bays are most extraordinary and worthy of preservation for all of the American people.

The 400,000 acres of West Chichagof and Yakobi Islands should become a unit of the national park system, in order that a representative portion of forested ocean coast of the Alexander Archipelago can be preserved.

We propose that these areas be reserved and considered for addition to the national park and national wildlife refuge systems.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to present our proposal for the national interest lands in Alaska. We are delighted to see this Committee begin its study of this issue, which we regard as one of the most important public land opportunities in the history of this country. We look forward to further discussions with you in the near future.

Dr. WAYBURN. Mr. Chairman, the total acreage for the lands which we are proposing under this four national conservation system is as follows:

National Park Service, 52.1 million acres; Fish and Wildlife Service, 50.8 million acres; Wild and Scenic Rivers System, 1.6 million acres; and U.S. Forest Service, 1.6 million acres; giving a total of 106.1 million acres.

Their values are commensurate with the areas that are to be protected. We propose that these areas be preserved and considered for addition to the national park and national wildlife refuge systems.

Mr. Chairman, thank you for this opportunity to present our proposal for the national interest lands in Alaska. We are delighted to see this committee begin its study of this issue, which we regard as one of the most important public land opportunities in the history of this country. We look forward to further discussions with you in the near future.

At this time I would like to ask the representatives of different conservation organizations to join me and to answer any questions.

Senator HASKELL. I think, Dr. Wayburn, it would be better because of the time constraints that we have asked the Alaskan Coalition to have one representative and you are it.

I understand there are several representatives of your constituent organizations in the room. I would like to assure each one of them that we are going to have hearings this spring and we will hear from them individually at that time. I do not have individual questions to ask them right now. Nor do I have individual questions to ask you. I would surely ask this, though: that you submit at a later date in the hearing record—and the hearing record will stay open for 4 weeks to do so—your comments on the proposal by the State of Alaska. This is something that was brandnew to me today. But I would like some comments from your organizations—whatever comments you have on feasibility, practicality, the pros and cons of the new proposal, et cetera. I think it deserves very, very careful consideration.

So if 4 weeks is adequate, we will leave the hearing record open while your organizations through you, Dr. Wayburn, comments on this proposal. I would welcome the different viewpoints of the various organizations, but preferably, if they could sepak through you, I would appreciate it.

Dr. WAYBURN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, sir, very much.

Mr. BRANDBERG. I am Stewart Brandberg, of the Wilderness Society. In accordance with the understanding that we have all had as the members of Alaskan Coalition with Dr. Wayburn, we would request within this 4-week period the privilege of adding a supplemental information to the record.

Senator HASKELL. By all means. That will be true of any member of the Coalition who wants to submit supplemental views and material. And, also, if any of you or any of the other organizations have separate comments on the State of Alaska proposal, we would welcome them. If you can all get together, that is so much the better. But if you cannot, separate views would be fine.

Mr. BRANDBERG. This statement represents our views. But we will welcome the opportunity to treat it in separate statements and in the items where we think additional, supplementary information is needed. Thank you very much.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much. And thank you, Dr. Wayburn. The hearing record will stay open for 4 weeks. Thank you, sir.

Dr. WAYBURN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

[Whereupon, at 12 noon the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]

ALASKA NATIONAL INTEREST LANDS

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1975

U.S. SENATE,
COMMITTEE ON INTERIOR AND INSULAR AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C.

The committee met, pursuant to notice, at 10 a.m., in room 3110, Dirksen Office Building, Hon. Floyd K. Haskell, presiding.

Present: Senators Haskell, Stevens, and Gravel.

Also present: Steven P. Quarles, counsel.

OPENING STATEMENT OF HON. FLOYD K. HASKELL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF COLORADO

Senator HASKELL. The purpose of today's hearing is to further consider the various proposals pending before the committee regarding the Alaska d-2 lands.

Senator Stevens, I believe, has a statement as does Senator Gravel. Senator Stevens, would you like to proceed?

STATEMENT OF HON. TED STEVENS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Chairman, if you will permit me to just put my statement in the record as though it were read along with the two tables I have. One, withdrawals from Alaska lands and the current Alaska land status. I would also like to ask that you print the statement of Congressman Young after Senator Gravel's statement and mine. He has a hearing in the Interior Committee in the House and has sent his statement along.

We do have an additional position paper of Calista Native Corporation concerning subsistence use of d-2 lands that I would ask to be printed after those others.

Senator HASKELL. Without objection, yours will be printed first and Congressman Young's after Senator Gravel's and the other attachments.

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE GRAVEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Senator GRAVEL. Mr. Chairman, I don't want to be outdone by my senior colleague. I will put my statement in the record too.

You gave us the opportunity to join with you and make comments in reference to Senator Jackson's Land Resource Planning Assistance Act. I think we might have, through a land-use planning commission,

the ability to develop a prototype for that type of national association, using the d-2 settlement as a vehicle to that end. I have already talked to Senator Jackson in that regard and, therefore, my statement covers it very well.

Senator HASKELL. Your statement will be reproduced in full and since Congressman Young has a hearing over at the House, his statement will be reproduced also.

[The prepared statements of Senators Stevens and Gravel, and Congressman Don Young along with attachments follow:]

STATEMENT OF HON. TED STEVENS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mr. Chairman, thank you for the opportunity to testify on S. 1687, S. 1688 and S. 2676. These bills are of crucial importance to Alaska and the decisions that the members of this Committee and the Senate will make deserve, and I'm sure will receive, the greatest attention.

The land withdrawal proposals your Committee begins considering today will be vital to the future of Alaska and the nation as a whole. The Administration's bill proposes a total of 83 million acres be placed in the four systems. S. 1688, a more extreme measure, proposes that over 100 million acres be dedicated to restrictive land uses.

Mr. Chairman, 83 million acres is almost twice the size of the state of Washington. It is as large an area as the combined size of Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Hawaii with 1,115 square miles left over. It is one third larger than the state of Colorado, $2\frac{1}{2}$ times the size of Louisiana. One hundred million acres is about the size of Washington and Oregon together; the size of Arizona plus Pennsylvania; or equivalent to the size of the state of California. Alaska is a large state, but these withdrawals total over 20 percent of my state's land and when existing four system lands in the state are added in, over one third of my state—130 million acres, would be in these four systems.

The impacts of these measures on Alaska's way of life, unity, and economy would be overwhelming. Alaskans, because of the climate, available land, and outdoor traditions, tend to make much more use of the land than many other Americans. Weekends are spent hiking, fishing, hunting, camping, boating, skiing, snowshoeing, snowmobiling, or just enjoying our great land. There are also thousands of people in the state who live off the land. What they hunt or fish makes survival possible. Designation of a patchwork of national parks, forests, wild rivers, or wildlife refuges will require the casual outdoorsman to carry a complex code of regulations along with their backpack or gun. It would require the subsistence user to obtain a special use permit to gather firewood to heat his home and possibly a complicated permit in order to hunt game to feed his family. Increasing government interference in our lives is something the American people are growing tired of and these proposals represent an enormous potential for restrictive regulations.

If the Secretary's suggestions are enacted, Alaska will be subdivided into mutually inaccessible regions, unrecognizable as a state. The unity so difficult to achieve in a large, diverse state will be destroyed. The North Slope will be cut off from the rest of the state for surface transportation, except for one small pass. It would be like making the Cascades of Washington a National Park and allowing surface travel only across the Northern Cascades route. Or equivalent to making the entire Rocky Mountains of Colorado a wildlife refuge and permitting surface transportation only through Ute Pass. The effect on those states is obvious and it would be similar in Alaska. The Alaska Peninsula will be blocked off by national parks and wildlife refuges like blocking Florida with a national park across the northern part of that state. Other enclaves will exist, isolated from the mainstream of Alaska's future. Please consider the urgent need for adequate transportation and communication routes when final decisions are made.

The effect of these huge withdrawals on Alaska's economy will be devastating. Alaska's location, 1400 miles from Seattle, precludes manufacturing or distribution as significant industries. Tourism is growing in importance, but high costs limit the numbers of people who can enjoy our state and the Park Service and Fish and Wildlife Service propose absolute limits of numbers of visitors to their lands thereby further limiting tourism opportunities. An encouraging prospect for the future of Alaska's economy is the development of its natural resources.

But these proposals would block development of up to 60 million of the 80 million acres; 48 to 54 percent of our total coal lands will be closed to entry or development will be highly restricted; 52 percent of Alaska's oil and gas potential will be locked up or development severely restricted. Billions of dollars of minerals—the exact amount is not known because of inadequate information—are on land that would be closed to development. But the problems caused by these withdrawals are not limited to restricted use of the land. Access to available resources is precluded by many withdrawals, pointing up again the need for an adequate transportation and communication system that would insure access when it is needed.

The effect of these withdrawals on the rest of the country also will be substantial. Members of this Committee are familiar with the serious shortage of energy the nation faces. Alaska has measured oil reserves of 10 billion barrels and measured gas reserves of 30 trillion cubic feet. Inferred and undiscovered estimated recoverable oil reserves total 76 billion barrels and inferred and undiscovered estimated recoverable gas reserves total 437 trillion cubic feet. Hydroelectric potential in Alaska has not been precisely studied, but some 76 sites with a total potential of 171 thousand megawatts of firm energy have been identified. These withdrawals would preclude 39 percent of that energy potential. Geothermal sites abound in the state, but 60 million acres of land will be withdrawn from geothermal development. The energy needs of this country will be poorly served by perpetuating withdrawals of this size.

The situation with regard to minerals is almost as serious as the energy shortage. In 1975 the United States imported \$21 billion of minerals and materials. These minerals are vital to our economy and way of life, and these minerals come from foreign sources that can hold our economy hostage. The exact amount of minerals and materials in Alaska is not known. Exploration activities have not been extensive enough to determine exactly what the land contains. What is known is that much of Alaska is highly favorable for minerals. Alaska could be a source of many of the minerals that are presently imported. But these land withdrawals cut across these high potential mineral areas. About 60 million acres would be closed to mineral exploration and development and the entire United States will suffer when foreign sources are cut off.

Farming in Alaska is difficult, but not impossible. The Soil Conservation Survey recently identified 16 million acres in Alaska with agriculture potential. That land could produce \$1.5 billion worth of grain annually, and if converted into beef, Alaska could provide 10 percent of America's annual consumption of meat. This is important in view of increasing international food shortages. Yet, these proposals incorporate 50 percent of the tillable land and would cripple the state's agriculture potential.

Many of the members of this Committee will remember the struggle which culminated in the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in late 1971. But for those who were not active in that it may be helpful to review the history of the sections which gave rise to these withdrawals and these bills.

During the House deliberations on the Native Land Claims Bill, Congressman Morris Udall offered an amendment which would have withdrawn all unreserved public lands in Alaska and authorized the Secretary of the Interior to recommend up to 50 million acres for inclusion in the four systems. The Udall Amendment was defeated, 217—177, on the House floor. The House adopted instead the Kyl Amendment which provided, in part, that nothing should interfere with the state's land selection rights under the Alaska Statehood Act. The Senate bill contained an amendment suggested by Senator Bible which provided that the Secretary of the Interior should study potential areas for inclusion in the four systems for a period of three years and report on his recommendations to Congress every six months. The land was to be withdrawn as the Secretary made his recommendations to Congress.

In conference the two bills were reconciled, and the Secretary was authorized to withdraw up to a total of 80 million acres for inclusion in the four system in Section 17d(2) of the bill. Section 17d(1) of the Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to withdraw land in Alaska "to protect the public interest." It is clear from the Conference Report that the Purpose of Section 17d(1) was to prevent a land rush when the then existing land freeze expired. The purpose of Section 17d(1) was not, and it was never intended to be, an authorization to permanently withdraw vast areas of Alaskan land, the purpose of the Udall Amendment which was defeated on the House floor. In short, the final bill contained the Kyl Amendment as amended by the Bible Amendment, with the proviso that withdrawals be limited to up to 80 million acres in Section 17d(2). The 17d(1)

national interest withdrawals were supposed to end 90 days after the bill was enacted. Therefore, the Secretary has authority only to withdraw up to 80 million acres of d(2) lands and any d(1) land contained in these proposals is contrary to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

As the Committee considers these proposals, please remember the enormous burden Alaska will bear if these large scale withdrawals are enacted. At present, 25 percent of all national park land is in one state, Alaska; 62 percent of all fish and wildlife preservation acreages in one state, Alaska; and Alaska has more national forest land than any other state.

If the proposals of the Secretary are enacted, Alaska will have 16 percent of the nation's national forests, 61 percent of the nation's national park land and 81 percent of the nation's wildlife refuges. For Alaska to bear this much of the burden is unfair and inappropriate when millions of Americans on the east coast are park poor.

In these hearings I would ask that the Committee seek the answers to the question "Why?" Why must 32 million acres of new national parks be created now? Why must 31.5 million acres of new wildlife refuges be created now? What pressures are there that require these lands to be set aside now?

Nearly each of the 28 Environmental Impact Statement for these proposals talks of the hundreds of thousands of acres of de facto wilderness. Vast areas of Alaska are in areas "where the earth and its community of life are untrammelled by man, where man himself is a visitor who does not remain . . . areas of undeveloped Federal land without permanent improvements or human habitation . . ." Alaska is less developed now than the United States was in 1790. Alaska's present population density is but one third the population density of the United States in that year. Alaska truly is America's last frontier, still remote from much of the development characteristic of the "Lower 48." With hundreds of thousands of acres of Alaska still wilderness, why do we have to carve out huge national parks and wildlife refuges in remote areas of the state when roads and development of those areas are many years away? Alaska already is protected by geography and climate.

Another reason why these areas should not be designated now is the lack of knowledge about Alaska's land. Alaska's mineral potential is thought to be enormous, but most of the state has totally inadequate mineral surveys. Recently a major ore body was found just inside the Noatak proposal, a valuable find which could easily have been overlooked without mineral surveys. The amount of timber in Alaska also is unknown pending more precise surveys. The geothermal potential remains unknown, as does the exact amount of hydroelectric energy which could be produced. Predictions of oil and gas potential depend upon more precise exploration. Alaska is about one fifth as large as the "Lower 48" yet much of that land is not even surveyed precisely. Why should we create enormous national parks and wildlife refuges when we don't know that the land contains, when we don't know what the best use of the land is? What harm can there be in letting the land remain in its present de facto wilderness state while more surveys and studies are made to find out what the land is good for?

The date of December 1978 is not a date ordained in the Constitution or written in gold. Congress set that date and if Congress does not have enough information to act by that date Congress should set the deadline back.

To act hastily now could cripple Alaska's future economy, destroy a unique lifestyle, and shatter the unity of America's largest state. And as I said, the effect on the nation as a whole would be substantial as needed energy, mineral, and agricultural resources are permanently removed from our national inventory. Once designated a national park, it is highly unlikely that areas will later be opened up for development. And even if they are, it may not be possible to have the resources available soon enough to help in times of national emergency. The enormous North Slope oil field was discovered in 1968, yet it will be 1977 before the oil reaches market. A mineral deposit normally takes 20-30 years from discovery to production. By locking up these lands now, we may be dooming future generations to years of problems. We must look at the land and make intelligent choices on the best uses of the lands, not uninformed guesses.

There are parts of Alaska which deserve protection, and I urge the Committee to take steps to protect those areas of the state with truly nationally significant natural values. The Wrangell Mountains, perhaps, or the land around Lake Clark. But as these lands are set aside, please insure adequate visitor facilities. The Gates of the Arctic proposal of the National Park Service would create an 8 million plus acre national park that is virtually inaccessible. Only those who can

afford the luxury of chartering a twin engine float plane from Fairbanks at a cost of over \$150 an hour will be able to get to the park. To get to the proposed Lake Clark Park, a visitor has the choice of a chartered plane or a chartered boat. The American people will be asked to bear the substantial cost of a park system doubled in size—the least we can do is to insure that they have some chance to see their national heritage. Areas should be preserved for those who can backpack into them, but we must not forget the old, the handicapped, those with small children who also deserve opportunities to enjoy our parks. The Park Service also suggests very limited overnight facilities, thus necessitating trips in and out of the park every night unless one is willing to camp out. Aside from the obvious difficulty of adequately seeing an 8 million acre national park in one day trips, this increases the expense of visiting the national park and would limit Alaska's new national parks to havens for the wealthy.

I also wish the Committee to consider alternate management arrangements to the four systems selected in ANSCA. Alaska's lands are large enough so that with flexible management minerals can be developed and wildlife habitats maintained, timber harvested while critical natural areas are protected, subsistence lifestyles insured while oil and gas are produced. Congressman Young, Governor Hammond, and the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission have all suggested joint state and federal management of Alaska's federal lands. This and other options should be looked into.

I would also ask the Committee to remember that Alaska suffers from a shortage of private land. When Alaska became a state less than .2 percent—about 500,000 acres—was in private ownership. The Congress recognized that the lack of private ownership was a large barrier to economic self-sufficiency and provided for a generous land grant to the state with the anticipation that the state would work for expanded private ownership. To date that has not happened and a total of only 965,000 acres is in private ownership. The Claims Act provides for large land grants to Natives but the vast majority of that land will be used for subsistence purposes and it will not be sold or used for non-Native commercial or bicultural uses. An individual seeking to start farming, to open a motel, to begin ranching or make any other use of the land faces the entire array of bureaucratic requirements and delays which this Committee is well aware of. I would ask the Committee to help develop methods to insure that significant amounts of land are conveyed to private ownership so Alaskans will be assured of a private land base necessary for long term economic self-sufficiency.

I invite the Committee to visit Alaska and see our great land often before disposing of these proposals. I think it most important that the trip scheduled for last August be rescheduled and that Members make every effort to visit the state. I will be happy to accompany you at any time.

I would also ask that public hearings be held in Alaska before any decisions are made so that those who will be most directly affected by these land withdrawals have an opportunity to express their views.

The Committee has a long and difficult task ahead of it. The decisions in this case are tough ones, the choices difficult. Much pressure will be directed at all the members. I hope intelligent choices will be made.

Thank you.

Withdrawals from the Alaska land account:

Total area.....	375, 304, 000
Area in existing Federal withdrawals.....	79, 962, 000
National Park Service.....	7, 535, 000
Wildlife refuges.....	19, 906, 000
National forests.....	20, 723, 000
Naval Petroleum Reserve #4.....	23, 152, 000
Other military withdrawals.....	3, 019, 000
Transportation corridors.....	5, 516, 000
Department of Transportation.....	111, 000
Area designated for native ownership.....	43, 698, 000
Area designated for State ownership.....	104, 500, 000
Lands State has patent to.....	11, 000, 000
Lands State has tentative approval.....	41, 000, 000
Lands State has selected.....	17, 000, 000
Lands yet to be selected.....	35, 500, 000
Area in private ownership.....	965, 000
Remaining Federal land not yet designated.....	146, 179, 000

Alaska land status:

Existing Federal designations:

National Park Service.....	7, 535, 000
Wildlife Refuges.....	19, 906, 000
Forest Service.....	20, 723, 000
Petroleum Reserve #4.....	23, 152, 000
Other Military Reserves.....	3, 019, 256
Transportation corridors.....	5, 515, 859
Department of Transportation.....	111, 000
Subtotal.....	79, 962, 115

ANSCA designations:

National interest withdrawals—d(2).....	78, 095, 000
Refuges replacement lands.....	2, 130, 897
Remaining Federal public lands ¹	101, 450, 558
Subtotal.....	181, 676, 455

State and private designations:

Expected native selections.....	43, 698, 000
Private lands patented.....	965, 000
State selections to date—includes about 11,000,000 patented, 41,000,000 approved.....	69, 002, 930
Subtotal.....	113, 665, 930
Grand.....	375, 304, 000

¹ Includes approximately 35,447,000 acres for selection of remaining state entitlement totaling 103,300,000 granted by Statehood Act.

Source: Figures from Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission press release dated Oct. 25, 1975.

STATEMENT OF HON. MIKE GRAVEL, A U.S. SENATOR FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

In recent history, three important milestones mark the relationship between the United States Congress and the State of Alaska; the Alaska Statehood Act signed into law in 1959, the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971, and the Alaska pipeline authorization bill signed into law in 1973.

Today, the citizens of Alaska are once again depending on Congress for resolution of what is an equally crucial issue; the disposition of certain Federal lands within the State of Alaska. The solution, already the subject of controversial, divergent views, will effectively determine the economic, environmental and cultural future of Alaska.

The subject also has broad national implications. Alaska represents in the minds of many, who have suffered the errors of prior generations in the South '48, an opportunity to preserve an ideal natural environment.

The opportunists, the word Alaska conjures up visions of untold wealth to be garnered from her natural resources.

But most important, to Alaskans, their State offers two equally important possibilities: the opportunity to earn a decent livelihood while at the same time enjoying the unspoiled environment which they have always fully appreciated.

I am, of course, referring to section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act which, simply stated, provides that up to 80 million acres of Federal land in Alaska are to be allocated to the four Federal systems: National Parks, national wildlife refuges, national forests and wild and scenic rivers.

Historically, the D-2 provision was a reflection of this nation's growing environmental maturity. Nevertheless, it was also a compromise arrived at in Conference in order that the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act might become law. It was irrelevant to that measure and hence must now be approached as new legislation deserving of utmost study and consideration in light of its impact on Alaska and the national perception.

Approximately three hundred and sixty-five million acres comprise the State. Of that total, two hundred and twenty-four million acres, in the following categories, have already been allocated:

- 48.1 million acres in the four national systems;
- 26.1 million acres for military reservations;
- 103 million acres to be selected by the State;
- 40 million acres to be conveyed to Alaskan Natives;
- 5.6 million acres for transportation corridors; and
- 1 million acres in private ownership.

Thus, the Federal Government is the owner of approximately one hundred and forty-one million acres subject to present and future disposition. Some would prefer that none of those acres be placed in the four national systems; that all of the land remain open for economic exploitation. Others are convinced that all remaining Federal lands in Alaska should become parks and wildlife refuges. A third group would seek some compromise between the two extremes.

There is, however, a fourth approach which, to date, has not been espoused. As a preface, two facts must be recognized. First, no one person or body can today, or even tomorrow, determine the highest and best use, in perpetuity, of such a sizeable portion of Alaska.

Second, and let's not deceive ourselves, if any substantial portion of the nation's largest state is immediately placed in the four national systems, its use and its categorization would remain inflexible to what might prove to be a warranted change. Thus, once again, the State of Alaska, as it has done in the past, must impose upon this Committee and the Congress an issue demanding of a unique and imaginative solution. As in the past, I am sure this Committee and the Congress can meet the full measure of the challenge.

As my contribution to that solution let me suggest for your consideration the creation of a permanent Federal and State Planning and Land-Use Commission. That body would function, in effect, as a statewide planning agency. It would have the power and authority to determine, on a continual basis, the highest and best use of all lands in the State of Alaska, both private and public.

The ceding of existing authority from both the Federal and State domains, the latter initiating a new concept of State's rights on Federal lands and the former the re-establishment of national influence on lands formerly lost to its jurisdiction, represents a novel approach to a persistent problem of growing concern to this nation.

The concept of this commission is the product of my support of the philosophy embodied in the "Land Resource Planning Assistance Act" authored by Senator Jackson and considered previously by the United States Senate. He stated better than I can what the goals of this commission would be and I quote:

"This new bill reflects my strong contention that many of the most crucial problems and conflicts facing all levels of government are the direct result of past failures to anticipate and accomodate competing demands for our finite land base. These include the protection of environmental amenities, siting of energy facilities and industrial plants, design of transportation systems, provision of recreational opportunities, water and sewage facilities, police and fire protection, and other public services, and development of conservation of natural resources. If we perpetuate these failures by continuing to indulge in the ad hoc, short term, case-by-case, crisis-to-crisis land resource decision making so prevalent today, we will shortly be facing a land use crisis of major dimensions."

The commission's concept would provide for cooperative land use planning and management on a statewide basis. It would transcend Federal and State ownership.

In my recommendation of a Commission, I would tentatively suggest the following:

1. A permanent Commission of 10 members.
2. Five members of the Commission to be appointed by the President and five members to be appointed by the Governor of Alaska.
3. The expenses of the Commission to be borne equally by the respective governments.
4. The State of Alaska to pass companion legislation acquiescing in the Commission, its functions, its authority and its funding.
5. The Commission to formulate all policy with respect to the management and utilization of Alaskan lands.
6. The Commission to be given the authority to implement its policy decisions.
7. All agencies including but not limited to the National Park Service, the National Forest Service, the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Land Management, the State Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game and Political Subdivisions of the State of Alaska, to implement the policies of the Commission at its discretion.
8. Subsistence uses throughout the State to be continued under the regulation of the Commission.

Despite the flexibility which the foregoing concept entails, all of us recognize that there are areas in Alaska which should be immediately included in the four systems. The areas and their sizes should be the subject of direct Committee investigation and I would hope the Committee would travel to Alaska for that purpose.

The proposal I am offering today is not complete. It is a concept as opposed to detailed, concrete legislation. I herein suggest an innovative approach but it is nevertheless one which must be considered because the alternatives are staggering. On the one hand lies the vast national park denominated "Alaska," on the other the spectre of indiscriminate development which haunts all of use who are cognizant of the aesthetic riches which Alaska has to offer and which, once destroyed, can never be replaced.

In the middle is the third alternative which will satisfy no Alaskan; vast areas of the State locked up today which cannot be released tomorrow: Areas which, on second thought, should have been developed while those ignored should have been preserved.

None of us are prophets. None of us are seers. The maximum which we can ensure is that Alaska's unique qualities, both in environmental and economic terms are realized to the optimum, with neither being sacrificed for the other. My proposal is offered to accomplish that result.

Only time and future events can determine the proper course. Let us realize that inevitable fact and plot our path accordingly.

STATEMENT OF HON. DON YOUNG, A U.S. REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE STATE OF ALASKA

Mr. Chairman, it is a pleasure to have the opportunity to address your Committee on the subject of lands withdrawn pursuant to Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

The subject of these withdrawals, millions of acres of land in the State of Alaska, is of vital concern not only to the State of Alaska but to all citizens of the United States. Alaska is an immense land with a variety of resources including scenic beauty and grandeur, wildlife, forests, water and minerals of both national and international significance.

As a result, decisions regarding the disposition of D-2 lands are not simple ones. The classifications which Congress must make prior to December 18, 1978 will have consequences reaching far into the future. The degree of national independence possible in the areas of energy and metal resources and the national need and desire for areas of primitive beauty will be greatly affected by the decisions we must reach in little more than two years time.

In developing my recommendations I have therefore relied on the broadest possible range of studies, reports, and public hearings. I have utilized draft and environmental impact statements which the National Park Service, the Fish and Wildlife Service, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service were active in producing. I have considered the extensive and well-researched reports of the Land Use Planning Commission, a body created by the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act to make studies and recommendations concerning these lands and expert in this area.

Since 1972, I have been present or represented at public hearings held both in Alaska and the "lower 48" states. Additionally, I have relied on my personal experiences as an Alaskan and on personal contact with individuals and groups representing the diversity of cultures and needs found within my state.

The desires and conclusions of the agencies, groups and individuals I have contacted and the reports I have studied have sometimes agreed and frequently conflicted. In order to resolve these diverse interests, I have kept most prominently in mind both the present and future needs, not only of Alaskans, but of the whole of our country. Alaska can and should be more than an isolated area of scenic beauty. Certainly, the state must do its share in providing a place for recreation and preservation; but it must also do its share in strengthening the economy and helping give our nation energy independence as well.

I have looked at the resources and at what the agencies are mandated to do. It is the resources and the people affected which are of course important; selection of an administrative agency is a means to achieve the end desired in each particular situation.

I am concerned both with the scenic, environmental and wildlife values in the state and development of our national resources. There is no question that there should be an extensive network of national parks in the state and my bill provides for inclusion of over 15 million acres in this system. I have, however, included the majority of lands in multiple-use categories in order to allow development of our natural resources as mandated by state and national interests. The fact that land is placed in a multiple-use category does not mean that natural beauty and wild-

life resources will be destroyed. Multiple-use and sustained yield concepts permit utilization of available resources in an environmentally sound manner. Our options, however, are preserved. It is vital to our nation that valuable resources are not locked up in such a way that they cannot be developed when needed. We do not have to choose between scenic beauty and resource development. Alaska is large enough for both. My bill provides both.

It reflects and meets the variety of state and national concerns in ways which, I believe, do not exclude or minimize the most significant interests in any area.

THE BILL

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act provides that up to 80 million acres of lands be reclassified. It is important to note that there is no requirement that all 80 million acres be dealt with. The original intention of Section 17(D)(2) was to allow the Secretary of Interior time to examine lands in Alaska and to add, if appropriate, this amount of land or less to one of the four land management systems.

The land which my bill would add to the 17(D)(2) systems meets the original intent of the section. I have added lands to the National Park and Forest Systems which are clearly appropriate for addition to those systems. I have made allowances for land which is not appropriate for classification to remain under the administration of the Bureau of Land Management. This does not, of course, mean that Congress could not, at some future date, decide to classify these lands as parks, forests, refuges or wild and scenic rivers; it means merely that at this time, and utilizing all of the information presently available to us, classification into one of these systems is not justified and might well, in fact, preclude the best use of such lands as exploration and mineral surveys uncover features and resources that are as yet unknown. The option to classify an area as a single-use area remains for unclassified federal lands. It is, and history shows this to be true, virtually impossible to declassify land which has been put, for example, into a national park.

There are, nonetheless, certain areas which are clearly appropriate for designation as single-use lands. These are areas where the scenic, environmental and wildlife values are of overwhelming significance. My bill agrees therefore in certain respects with that of the Administration. I have, for example, proposed the creation of an 8.64 million acre park in the Wrangell-St. Elias area. This proposal agrees with the Administration proposal in the same area. Additionally, I have proposed that 1.33 million acres be added to Mt. McKinley National Park. This acreage includes the predominant scenic features of the area and provides protection for a wide range of animal life.

In certain areas, my proposals differ substantially from those contained in other bills and they differ for cogent reasons. I have endeavored to preserve the outstanding scenic and wildlife values of each area while allowing for utilization of resources valuable to both the state and nation. An example of this is the Kobuk Sand Dunes Area. This area contains 25 square miles, that is, 16,000 acres, of sand dunes. This area is of archeological and scenic importance. Kobuk also contains, however, large deposits of copper, tin, nickel and zinc. These minerals are of great importance to this nation which each year imports a greater percentage of its mineral needs from foreign nations. Energy and resource independence represents a vital national need which cannot rationally be minimized. I have proposed a Kobuk Dunes National Monument of .15 million acres to protect the valuable scenic and historically significant features of this area, while placing the surrounding heavily mineralized area into a multiple-use category, providing thus both for the preservation and utilization of the area. Other additions to the National Park System in my bill include the Aniakchak Caldera National Monument of .44 million acres; the Cape Krusenstern National Monument of .13 million acres and the Gates of the Arctic. This park is located in the Brooks Range, an area which is still under mineral exploration. Bureau of Mines and U.S.G.S. data indicate this area very likely contains some of our most valuable mineral reserves. I have carefully considered the Administration proposal for an 8.36 million acre park and have attempted in my proposal to balance the mineral and scenic values in this area. My recommendation would approximately reduce this area back to the area recommended by the late Congressman Saylor in the 60's. It includes 3.24 million acres of some of the most breathtaking scenery in the world but would likewise allow development when desirable in areas lying outside of the park.

My bill proposes the addition of 28.31 million acres to the National Forest System. These areas would all be multiple-use areas and would allow for managed development of renewable and mineral resources. The Forest Service is, of course, the only multiple-use system specified in Section 17(D)(2). It has extensive research facilities and experience in the State of Alaska. The areas I have proposed are particularly suited for a multiple-use agency. The Administration and I are close to agreement on 5.5 million acres of the Porcupine National Forest. We are also in basic agreement on the critical 5.5 million acre Wrangell Mountains National Forest. In other areas, we seem to agree on the resources and the need to use them but disagree on management systems and concepts. In particular, I would like to point out the Fortymile National Forest. This is a heavily-forested and mineralized area. The Administration has recommended a park in this area, with possibly allowance for mining and other multiple uses. This is, of course, exactly the sort of utilization which would take place under Forest Service administration.

Three scenic rivers are included in my proposal. They are Birch Creek Scenic River, Beaver Creek Scenic River, and Unalakleet Scenic River. This 42 miles of primitive waterways and their 500,000 acres of adjacent watersheds would be managed by the Bureau of Land Management for the scenic and recreational enjoyment of present and future generations.

Perhaps the most unique feature of my bill is the creation of a Federal-State Management System. The approximately 22 million acres I have proposed for inclusion in this area include lands most diversified in terms of present and potential resource uses, wildlife habitat and population. Of these lands, 7.59 million acres are located in the Noatak River Valley in northwestern Alaska, an area with significant mineral as well as scenic and wildlife values; 1.68 million acres to be jointly administered are in the Denali area, south of Mt. McKinley; and 2 million acres in the Iliamna area between Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay in southwestern Alaska and 3.76 million acres in the Arctic area to the southwest of the existing National Wildlife Range.

The diversity of these areas is well represented by the area near my hometown of Fort Yukon. This area has forest, mineral and other resource potential. It has climatic and soil conditions which lend it to agricultural development. It is, furthermore, a key waterfowl nesting area. The 2.21 million acres I have proposed will adequately protect the migratory birds.

Under the joint management system both state and federal representatives will be able to determine locally the best method for utilization and preservation of the land and its reserves. Together with the Yukon Delta Scenic Reserve, comprising 2.69 million acres, the Coastal and Selawik Scenic Reserves of .07 and 1.70 million acres respectively, and the Innoko Flats Scenic Reserves, the primary highly productive waterfowl areas on federal lands in Alaska will receive needed protection without eliminating compatible uses that the state and federal agents determine are desirable.

The Alaska Scenic Reserve will provide expert management with greater administrative ease than would be possible under any of the presently existing systems. The experience of both state and federal personnel in the areas to be administered will allow coordination of the particular need of the region with state and national needs and policies.

In keeping with the need to utilize our known mineral resources and to keep our options open with respect to discoveries that may yet be made, my bill designates eight corridors. In identifying these corridors, I have utilized the best possible available data and have sought to minimize adverse environmental impacts. These corridors will be used for transportation, utilities and other vital purposes. The corridors will allow commercial development of minerals in areas where mining was allowed and transportation through or adjacent to areas where, because of designation as a non-development area, it would not otherwise be possible.

My bill will thus insure access to areas of known and potential mineral resources as well as transportation of the resources themselves.

CONCLUSION

I believe that my bill is the only bill presently before Congress which has fairly addressed itself to preservation of vast areas of scenic beauty, wildlife habitat and environmental and ecologically significant areas as well as the present and future views of the people of our nation for resource development. This bill includes large park areas, preserves waterfowl nesting areas and archeologically

significant features within the state. It allows access to potentially valuable mineral resource areas and fosters rational utilization of renewable resources. The Joint State-Federal Management System established a unique agency which can deal with the complexities of local needs without losing sight of larger objectives. This bill is not a bill that speaks merely for developers or environmentalists; it speaks to the needs and desires of a diverse population and will allow Alaska both now and in the future to contribute well to our nation.

Thank you.

National Park System:

1	Gates of the Arctic National Park.....	3. 24
2	Kobuk Dunes National Monument.....	. 15
3	Cape Krusenstern National Monument.....	. 13
4	Aniakchak Caldera National Monument.....	. 44
5	Mt. McKinley National Park Additions.....	1. 33
6	Wrangell-St. Elias National Park.....	6. 63

Subtotal..... 13. 93

National Wildlife Refuge System:

7	Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge.....	2. 21
8	Innoko National Wildlife Refuge.....	1. 84
9	Selawik National Wildlife Refuge.....	1. 70
10	Coastal National Wildlife Refuge.....	. 07
11	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge.....	2. 69

Subtotal..... 8. 51

National Forest System:

12	Porcupine National Forest.....	5. 50
13	Fortymile National Forest.....	4. 50
14	Wrangell Mountain National Forest.....	5. 50
15	Yukon National Forest.....	5. 40
16	Kuskokwim National Forest.....	4. 48
17	Lake Clark National Forest.....	2. 61
18	Chugach National Forest additions.....	. 32

Subtotal..... 28. 31

National Wild and Scenic Rivers System:

19	Birch Creek Scenic River.....	. 20
20	Beaver Creek Scenic River.....	. 20
21	Unalakleet Scenic River.....	. 10

Subtotal..... . 50

Joint Federal-State System:

22	Noatak unit.....	7. 59
23	Denali unit.....	1. 68
24	Iliamna unit.....	2. 85
25	Arctic unit.....	3. 76

Subtotal..... 15. 88

Total..... 67. 13

POSITION PAPER OF CALISTA NATIVE CORPORATION ON SUBSISTENCE USE OF D-2 LANDS

Calista Corporation is very concerned about the subsistence provisions in the proposed bills pursuant to section 17-d-2 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. A very high proportion of our people are dependent on subsistence hunting, trapping and fishing for survival. Any restrictions which would curtail subsistence use of the land will mean great hardship for our people. We thus wish to present our views on each of the proposed bills which are concerned with subsistence.

Section 9 provides that subsistence uses shall be permitted in the four conservation systems. However, such use is to be allowed only when not inconsistent with the other purposes of the system, including scientific research. This is vague and provides no protection for natives dependent upon subsistence. It further is contradictory of one of the purposes as set out in Section 1(b); to preserve in their natural state extensive unaltered arctic and subarctic ecosystems; to protect and preserve archeological and other cultural values of indigenous peoples;". Section 9 provides that the Secretary may allow "hunting, trapping, and fishing, including subsistence uses, within the boundaries of the National Wildlife Refuge System units" described above, except that he may designate zones where none of the activities may be permitted for the purpose of "maintaining or increasing the biological productivity of certain species," or he may prohibit hunting, fishing, or trapping, "in order to establish control areas for scientific research." The bill makes no distinction between sportsmen and subsistence users, thus allowing a possible interference by sportsmen with subsistence use. It is therefore possible that the sportsmen could deplete the supplies necessary for the subsistence users and that, at that point, the Secretary shall cut off hunting, trapping, and fishing for both the sportsmen and the subsistence users. Ideally, the bill should make some distinctions so that the sportsmen are stopped long before it is necessary to prohibit subsistence use of the lands.

Section 9(c) defines "subsistence uses". Calista would prefer that "subsistence use" remain undefined. The definition as set out in this bill precludes natives from some of the traditional uses. Our fear is that by defining subsistence, we are confined to the activities as prescribed in the bill. Natives thus may find themselves inhibited from that which is necessary to their existence.

H.R. 9346

Section 7(a) allows the Secretary to establish certain "zones where subsistence uses shall be permitted wherever he finds that such activities are consistent with maintaining or increasing the biological productivity of the area, providing for public safety, use and enjoyment, and with the establishment of adequate control areas for scientific research." This section gives the Secretary very broad power to curtail subsistence use to a great extent. The question is how does one determine whether subsistence uses are consistent with maintaining or increasing the biological productivity of the area. It is certainly arguable that in killing an animal for the purpose of subsistence, the animal population is not going to be increased and, therefore, the permission for subsistence in this area may be meaningless.

Subsection (b). The Secretary may allow hunting, trapping, and fishing, including subsistence uses, within the units of the National Park System and the Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems, whenever the productivity of the species will not be *impaired*. The danger is that sport hunting, fishing and trapping could deplete resources so that the subsistence users would suffer. Furthermore, the Secretary may designate zones where hunting, fishing and trapping would be prohibited. This includes subsistence uses.

The bill as it reads now does not make adequate provision for subsistence uses.

The danger, as we see it, is that the Secretary may administratively determine that subsistence hunting, fishing and trapping will no longer be permitted on the D-2 lands. Our people would thus be in danger of starvation.

Section 7(c) defines subsistence. Our objection is the same as that expressed in comments to H.R. 2063 and S. 1688.

H.R. 1522

Section 106(g) is of great concern to us. This section permits subsistence uses "... for such time as he (the Secretary) determines that the continuation of such uses are necessary for human survival and cultural purposes and do not materially or negatively affect the fish, wildlife, and plant resources or the purposes for which the units are established." Furthermore, the Secretary has broad powers to publish regulations prescribing the conditions under which subsistence may be conducted. He can determine when or where and how and the quantity of the subsistence allowed. In other words, the Secretary has the power to do away with subsistence entirely and/or determine how much the Natives need to eat and how much they will be allowed to eat by regulation.

This bill has no provisions for subsistence uses.

H.R. 6089, H.R. 7900, H.R. 9555, S. 1687

SECTION 107—SPORT HUNTING

This section provides that sport hunting shall be allowed in certain designated areas in accordance with regulations that will be prescribed by the Secretary. However, the Secretary may regulate the hunting so that hunting may be prohibited in certain areas for reasons of public safety administration, fish and wildlife management or public use and enjoyment.

Subsection (b) designates sport hunting to certain listed townships.

Subsection (c) requires the Secretary to report to Congress within 10 years the effect of hunting, fishing and trapping on the flora and fauna in the area. This report is not only to describe the effect of sport hunting, fishing and trapping, but also the subsistence uses. It seems that if the sports hunting, fishing and trapping would hurt the environment, subsistence uses will be endangered, because there is likely to be only one effect of the hunting rather than a divisible effect. In other words, it is doubtful that the effect of the sports uses could be discerned from the effects of the subsistence uses.

SECTION 108—SUBSISTENCE USES

This section is not satisfactory from a subsistence point of view. It allows only continuation of subsistence "to the extent that such uses were in effect on the date of the enactment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act." The problem with the first statement is that if there is a population increase, thus requiring more food supplied by subsistence measures rather than by cash economy measures, the subsistence source will be foreclosed. In other words, an increase in the population will not allow an increase in the amount of food gathered by subsistence means.

The section further continues "Such uses shall continue unless the Secretary determines that particular uses are materially and negatively affecting the fish, wildlife, or plant resources of such areas * * *". This phrase allows an extremely broad interpretation. Does materially and negatively mean that the resources are decreasing, being depleted, in danger of extinction, or merely undergoing a change?

Furthermore, a provision has been added to this section which allows the Secretary to regulate subsistence uses. He may determine the hunting seasons, conditions and amounts taken. In other words, subsistence hunting may be controlled to the same extent as sport hunting.

The section provides that "Regulations promulgated pursuant to this section shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate fish and game agency of the State of Alaska." There is no indication of what the word "consultation" means. "Consultation" usually means to ask the opinion given by the state agency. This section does not render any force and effect to the opinion given by the state agency. Further, there is no provision for consultation of the affected Natives. There seems to be no provision for protection of those directly concerned, the Natives who are dependent upon subsistence use. There are no hearings, there is no consultation.

There are several references to subsistence uses in this bill, all of which have the same restrictive language.

Our fear is of a plethora of regulations, which have the potential of crippling our livelihood.

H.R. 6848

Sec. 205 provides "Notwithstanding any provision to the contrary, hunting and subsistence hunting in any area described in this title shall be governed by the laws of the state of Alaska."

This section, also presents us with problems in that there is no guarantee that subsistence will continue, nor that state law will necessarily be responsive to the natives.

The natives of Alaska have lived in Alaska for hundreds of years. Subsistence is our way of life. We have not depleted the stocks. We have not endangered the flora and fauna. Rather we have maintained a balance between man and nature in the region.

The bills which are presently proposed, assume that we are no longer capable of maintaining this balance. There is no evidence that this is true. We therefore find this legislation not only a danger to our way of life, but an insult to our reputation for careful use of the land and its resources.

Senator HASKELL. That brings us to Secretary Reed.

STATEMENT OF HON. NATHANIEL REED, ASSISTANT SECRETARY FOR FISH, WILDLIFE AND PARKS, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR; ACCOMPANIED BY KEN BROWN, LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Secretary REED. Mr. Chairman, I am accompanied this morning by Ken Brown, Legislative Counsel of the Department, who also serves as executive director of the Alaska Task Force and by representatives from the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Forest Service, and Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Mr. Chairman, we are here this morning because in 1971 this committee and the Congress as a whole wisely determined that the American people should plan the conservation of some of the world's prize natural resources. The Alaska Native Claims Act gave us an unparalleled opportunity to provide for the protection and best use of these resources. Even more, we have in Alaska a "second chance"—an opportunity to benefit from the experience we have gained and the errors we have made in managing resources in the lower 48.

S. 1687, the proposed "Alaska Conservation Act," constitutes one of our highest environmental priorities and perhaps the most significant conservation measure since President Theodore Roosevelt took the lead in establishing national forest reserves around the turn of the century, reserves which included the withdrawal of 150 acres from the public domain. As part of the transition from territory to statehood, Alaska's vast expanses of publicly owned land came under a process of apportionment that now draws carefully to a close. Alaska's Statehood Act provided for the selection of 103 million acres of those public lands as a viable economic base for our 49th State. That is 10 million acres more than the combined territory of Louisiana, Arkansas, and Mississippi.

Subsequently, the passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 (ANCSA) addressed the needs of Alaska's aboriginal peoples through the award of \$962 million and 40 million acres of ancestral lands. And finally, as part of ANCSA, the Congress addressed a third issue—the national interest. Roughly 200 million acres of land will remain in Federal ownership after the Natives and the State make their selections. Section 17(d)(2) authorized the Secretary to withdraw and study 80 million of these acres for possible addition to the National Park, Forest, Wildlife Refuge, and Wild and Scenic Rivers Systems. Section 17(d)(2) also directed the Secretary to submit to the Congress legislative proposals resulting from these studies.

S. 1687 would establish some 28 areas within 4 national systems: (1) 9 new additions to the national park system and two expansions of existing park areas, for a total of 32.26 million acres; (2) 3 new additions to the national forest system and an expansion of an existing forest, for a total of 18.8 million acres; (3) 9 new additions to the national wildlife refuge system, for a total of 31.59 million acres; and

(4) 20 rivers or river segments, totaling 2,755 miles, as additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System—4 of these, comprising 705 miles and 820,000 acres, lie outside the other systems.

The grand total for all of these so-called d-2 proposals is 83.47 million acres. I might add that the task of completing these studies and fashioning the d-2 proposals entailed unprecedented coordination between the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture. This coordination was assured by an inter-agency Alaska Planning Group, with participants from the National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, and the Bureau of Land Management. We enjoyed excellent cooperation, mutual respect, and esprit de corps in the group's work on the d-2 proposals.

As you begin your deliberation on these proposals, let me suggest a few points that ought to be kept in mind. First, and foremost, you will be struck by the size of nearly all the proposals. It has been said of Alaska that it is "one-half larger than the Thirteen Original American Colonies; nearly twice the size of California, Oregon, and Washington together; and as large as Great Britain, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, and the old German empire combined." We will be talking in terms of millions of acres of land. We will speak of townships rather than acres, 23,040 acres apiece. We will discuss entire river basins, complete with subbasins, drainage, and mountain ranges. We will consider whole populations of wildlife.

In Alaska, Mr. Chairman, as in no other place, size is relative—even deceptive. I have stood in the icy waters of Walker Lake in the middle of the Brooks Range and caught 3-pound grayling which are 15 years old. I have counted growth rings on an 8-inch black spruce stump along the Kobuk River showing that it was a seedling more than 100 years ago, during our Civil War. The caribou which feed on tundra vegetation must range 1,000 miles a year to sustain life. Such factors as the cold, the thin soil, underlain by permafrost, and the short growing season influence ecosystems of enormous expanse. It is as if Nature knew that conditions in Alaska would not permit her to flourish rich and deep and decided to compensate by stretching herself thin. You will undoubtedly be told by some that our d-2 proposals are too large. I assure you that in our best judgment they are only as large as they need to be. Proper conservation of Alaska's nationally important ecosystems requires no less. Our proposals were developed not around a single eye-catching resource, as very often happened in the Lower 48, but on the basis of self-sustaining ecosystems. In that way we tried to provide a level of protection for important resources which we are so often unable to have in the Lower 48. Had we adopted such an approach in the Lower 48, we might have avoided the problems we are encountering in protecting the resources of such areas as Redwood National Park. Consequently, I respectfully urge that the committee consider each proposal in the same vein, as a system rather than as an isolated phenomenon.

This might be done with most beneficial results by first considering these proposals on a regional basis rather than one at a time. Indeed the resources within each proposal do not stop at the boundary lines we have drawn, but they are interdependent in many cases. I believe

it is important to consider—as we did—the resources in each of those three physiographic regions of Alaska in which our proposals are located. These, and our proposals within each region, are as follows:

Pacific Mountain System. In southern Alaska there are high-relief mountain ranges, volcanic features, deep lakes and fjords. The land and water area supports anadromous fish, large ungulates and carnivores, marine mammals, and mineral and timber resources. Here we are proposing Aniakchak Caldera National Monument; Iliamna National Resource Range and an adjacent addition to Katmai National Monument; Lake Clark National Park, which will protect the watershed for anadromous fish within the Iliamna area; Togiak National Wildlife Refuge; Harding Icefield-Kenai Fjords National Monument; Chugach National Forest additions; a Wrangell Mountains National Forest and adjacent to it a Wrangell-St. Elias National Park; and four additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System all of which lie within the foregoing areas.

Interior and western Alaska: This area lies between the Pacific mountain system on the south, the Brooks Range on the north, and the Bering Sea on the west. It is characterized by broad lowlands, low hills and mountains, the largest rivers in the State, and hundreds of thousands of lakes, with muskeg, forest, and tundra vegetation. It supports habitat for millions of migratory birds, endangered species, and significant historic sites. We are recommending in this region additions to Mount McKinley National Park and a new Yukon-Kuskokwim National Forest immediately adjacent to the park on the northwest; Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge; Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge; Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve; Yukon-Charley National Rivers; an adjacent Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge; an adjacent Porcupine National Forest to protect the eastern watershed on the Yukon Flats; and nine additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System, five of which lie within the previously identified areas and four proposed as separate units under BLM management.

Brooks Range: This region extends from east to west generally within the Arctic Circle. It includes very steep mountains, dry tundra, boreal forests, lakes, and rivers, mostly underlain by permafrost. Within this region we have proposed an Arctic National Wildlife Refuge adjacent to the Porcupine National Forest mentioned earlier, the Gates of the Arctic National Park, including the headwaters of the Noatak River; the Noatak National Arctic Range adjacent to Gates of the Arctic; the Kobuk Valley National Monument adjacent to and south of the Noatak; a Selawik National Wildlife Refuge which is adjacent to the Kobuk Valley Proposal; Cape Krusenstern National Monument; and seven additions to the Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

Coastal refuges: Millions of seabirds and marine mammals, including walrus, sea otters, polar bears, and sea lions, inhabit the western and southern seacoasts of Alaska. Here we are proposing five additions to the National Wildlife Refuge System; Barren Islands, Chukchi Sea, Shumagin Islands, Kodiak additions, and Bering Sea additions.

Our proposed areas, though having regional relationships, comprise unique and singular assemblages of habitat, fauna and flora, cultural and historic values of both national and international significance. We believe you will find in examining these proposals that they do not

duplicate one another. There has been criticism that the d-2 proposals constitute a lockup of valuable mineral resources. While it cannot be denied that some of these areas may contain valuable mineral resources, we have made every effort to construct these proposals to exclude known areas of high mineralization. Moreover, vast areas of potentially valuable mineralized land remain open to development. It should also be borne in mind that a significant portion of the 83.47-million-acre proposal would be subject to mineral development with adequate control to protect the resources for which it would be set aside. Mineral development would be excluded only from all national park areas except the Yukon River area of the proposed Yukon-Charley National River which would be subject to mineral leasing, and from certain additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. Lands within the refuges and the Iliamna National Resource Range would be subject to the mineral leasing laws. Mining exploration and development in these areas would be permitted pursuant to procedures, terms, and conditions prescribed by the Secretary to minimize environmental degradation. As is customary, the general mining laws would apply in the new national forests.

In summary, we made use of the best available information and feel that the mineral resources located outside the d-2 areas vastly exceed those inside their boundaries. We consider the withdrawal of the proposed new parks and components of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System to be compatible with the national need for energy and minerals. We believe that in this respect our proposals are entirely consistent with principles of sound land management.

I would like to touch on a few other features of the administration of the d-2 areas. Two of the proposed new components of the National Wildlife Refuge System—the Iliamna National Resource Range and the Noatak National Arctic Range—would be under the joint management of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and the Bureau of Land Management. In Iliamna, resource uses which are compatible with the primary wildlife values would be permitted. Two other proposed areas—the Harding Icefield—Kenai Fjords National Monument and the Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve—would be jointly managed by the National Park Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

We recommend that sport hunting be permitted to continue in certain national park areas: Lake Clark National Park, Wrangell-St. Elias National Park, Gates of the Arctic National Park, Chukchi-Imuruk National Reserve, Yukon-Charley National Rivers, and specified townships in Aniakchak Caldera National Monument. Hunting would be permitted in the other systems under applicable Federal and State law. In so providing, we have recognized the importance of hunting in the livelihoods of many Alaskans and the ability of Alaska's vast resources to withstand the pressures of hunting. Fishing would be permitted throughout the four systems under applicable Federal and State law. We believe that working in conjunction with the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, we can make hunting and fishing acceptable uses of the resources which all of us are interested in protecting.

In addition, we recommend the continuance of subsistence uses of fish, wildlife, and plant resources consistent with applicable State and Federal laws. Congress acknowledged the problem of protecting sub-

sistence uses in the conference committee report on the Native Claims Settlement Act, which cited the need for "the Secretary and the State to take any action necessary to protect the subsistence needs of the Natives." This need for a subsistence-use provision is unique to Alaska. In many remote regions of the State there exists no feasible alternative to such food-gathering methods; and in many cases, these traditional ways of life constitute an important link with a cultural past of great antiquity. We would consider it unfortunate if Alaskan Natives and others were denied the opportunity to live a traditional life dependent upon subsistence harvest of renewable resources.

In closing, Mr. Chairman, I would like to make two additional comments. One, I think there is a certain sense of urgency about these proposals. The Congress called for them in December of 1973, and the withdrawals upon which they are predicated will lapse in December of 1978. Moreover, the people of Alaska are understandably anxious to see the configuration of these proposals, so that they can get on with planning the development of their State. Second, the d-2 proposals proffered in this Alaska Conservation Act represent the best judgment of the administration, but they are not fixed for all time. We are willing to assist the Congress in refining our proposals, and we are eager to work on this landmark legislation with the State of Alaska as well as the Congress. With proposals ranging from some 60 million to over 100 million acres, no one can claim to have the single correct approach.

Mr. Chairman, I would like to submit for the record a package of material which contains information concerning each of the 28 d-2 proposals. Each of the gentlemen accompanying me is available to answer specific questions concerning the proposed areas which his agency would manage. I reiterate that Alaska withdrawals represent an opportunity that comes once in a lifetime, specifically once in a nation's lifetime. Secretary Kleppe wants to work with the committee, Alaska's distinguished congressional delegation, and the Governor. This is a unique opportunity, Mr. Chairman, and one that we should get on with.

[Subsequent to the hearings, the Department supplied the following:]

We have long been aware of the possibility of damage in d(2) areas during the consideration of the legislative proposals and have been advised of some specific examples from time to time. Certain steps have been taken to prevent or mitigate damage but the vastness of the lands and the lack of comprehensive law enforcement authority for the Bureau of Land Management make the task difficult.

Since 1972, large areas of the State have been withdrawn from location and entry under the provisions of the U.S. mining laws and the oil and gas leasing laws in accordance with the provisions of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act. However, the lands are open to mineral exploration and there are many areas within the withdrawals where prior claims had been made. These prior claims and all mineral exploration work are made under the basic authorities of the 1872 mining laws and the oil and gas leasing laws. With respect to exploration and mining activities which require some authorization from the Department, a very stringent set of winter to summer stipulations to control the surface geology and exploration activities has been developed.

In addition, all affected agencies are parties to a Memorandum of Agreement providing for coordination and consultation in the interim management of the d-2 lands.

Finally, as part of an educational effort, the BLM has held several meetings with the Alaska Miners' Association over the past several years to urge that miners take action to monitor exploration and mining. BLM is now working with the Association to develop a Code of Ethics for miners.

Another potential impact on d-2 lands is a new hunting regulation issued by the State of Alaska which prohibits hunting until the day after a person flies into the hunting area. Previously a person was able to land and hunt the same day. Although we have no data, it appears that we may be seeing the establishment of base camps and use of all-terrain vehicles or off-road vehicles for transportation away from these base camps. This would increase the potential for surface damage such as that reported by Dr. Wayburn. The BLM has met with the statewide association of Alaskan Guides and has expressed concern over surface damage in a manner similar to that presented to the miners.

As part of the major effort to secure widespread public input into the use of off-road vehicles in Alaska, the BLM held a surface protection seminar in Anchorage the week of January 19. Scheduled participants included representatives of the Office of the Solicitor in the Department and the State Attorney General's Office as well as representatives from State, Federal (including military), and Native groups and consulting, industry (such as oil and gas and equipment manufacturers), recreation, and research specialists.

In summary, off-road vehicle use in Alaska cuts across a large spectrum of interest groups ranging from the subsistence hunter residing in rural Alaska using a snowmachine to hunt caribou or moose, to large industrial actions associated with the exploration and development of energy resources. Each user has the potential for causing surface damage. Therefore, the proper solution needs to be carefully tailored to the specific situation. We have sought advice from the NPS, BOR, FWS, and FS on which areas, if any, identified for potential addition to the national park, refuge, forest, or wild and scenic rivers system should be closed by BLM to ATV/ORV use. A discussion of the areas mentioned by Dr. Wayburn follows:

1. *Kantishna Hills Area:* (Mt. McKinley, proposed north addition, includes lands in private ownership, areas withdrawn completely from new mineral entry and areas partially withdrawn from new mineral entry.)

A significant portion of the present surface damage is caused by mining claimants securing access from the end of the existing road through Mr. McKinley National Park. This damage results when vehicles are driven across the tundra. After several passes, or a few seasons, the trail become impassible and a new trail must be pioneered causing an increasing spider web of adjacent tracks. We are unaware of any immediate plans of the State to construct roads into the Kantishna mining area. An alternative possibility would be to develop an access program emphasizing over snow, wintertime transportation of materials and supplies and air access during the summer. This would be similar to that now followed by the oil and gas industry in its exploration work on the Alaskan North Slope. This latter approach is under active investigation by the BLM. In addition BLM plans to have a meeting with the mining claimants of the area to explore a cooperative approach to prevention of further damage.

2. *Tanada and Copper Lakes Area:* (North edge of the proposed Wrangell Mountain National Park, includes areas partially withdrawn from new mineral entry, lands available for Native selection. A substantial portion of the immediate area is on Federal lands outside the Department's d(2) proposal.)

The two lakes are located within a highly mineralized area and are at the foot of the north face of the Wrangell Mountains. The two lakes are the portal to excellent trophy sheep hunting as well as being the focal point for moose hunting and sports fishing. Off road and all terrain vehicle use in this area is of long standing by both miners and recreationist. As with the Kantishna area, trails become braided when portions become impassible. Trails are up to 200 feet in width in some places as people leave the existing road network to the north. However, periodic overflights have been made of the general area by affected agencies.

We have recognized this as a problem area and anticipate it will be one of the areas of priority after new off-road vehicle regulations are issued.

The BLM has contacted the Soil Conservation Service to request preliminary soils studies. These data, together with completion of on-the-ground investigations, are a prerequisite to determining the extent and seriousness of the problem. Since this also involves significant use by sports hunters and sports fisherman, cooperation of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game is necessary.

3. *Fish Trap Lake Area:* (Proposed Lake Clark National Park, entire area is withdrawn for both potential addition to the park and for Native selection.)

The National Park Service indicates that during an overflight of the general area last fall damage was noticed but no field investigations have been conducted.

A hunting and fishing lodge has existed at the outlet of Fish Trap Lake since the early 1960's. Neither the Alaska State Trooper Fish and Game agent who frequently visits the area, nor the BLM, which made an aerial inspection in September, 1975, recall seeing any trails or damage in this area. Further investigations will be conducted in this area next summer where any trails would be obvious.

4. *Upper Killik River*: (proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park, entire area is located on lands withdrawn from Native selection and for a potential park.)

The Killik River area crosses a geologic structure believed favorable to finding oil and gas. Hence the Arctic Slope Regional Native Corporation has entered into various agreements with the oil and gas industry to conduct exploratory work to determine whether there is sufficient oil or gas to warrant selection. These activities have included seismographic work primarily conducted during the winter; location of a geophysical camp; and an exploratory well. All have been conducted under close monitoring by a BLM lead multiagency team (NPS, FWS, BOR, FS). All permits were given close review and special stipulations were included to protect the Killik River area. In addition to Arctic Slope Regional Native Corporation had a monitor with the field crews for most of the work in the Killik area to assure that no damage was done to lands they might eventually own. No complaints were received from Natives.

On the ground inspection of these areas has been made and no permanent visible scar or erosion has resulted from the seismic work or from the exploration camp. There is, however, a visible trail which resulted from overland movement of the camp into the Killik in early May 1974. From the air a brown trail is seen where sedges were flattened or a black trace when crossing moist areas. Some areas are visible where additional snow was collected to make a travel surface to the storage area. Plants have resprouted and no active erosion noted.

The drilling program required extraction of gravel from the flood plain of the Killik River and construction of a gravel pad at the drill site on a bluff area well back from the river. The site where gravel was extracted has been restored to its normal condition. Unless removed, the gravel pad constructed for the drilling program is permanent. After interagency review the company was not required to remove the drilling pad. The drill pad is not visible from the river. The BOR has noted that the camp was well maintained and reasonable care was taken to reduce the impact on the environment. Wooden walkways had been constructed to connect all trailers and avoid paths being formed in the camp area. All refuse and sewage was hauled out by air. The camp has been removed.

In 1974, the company responsible for the work was reformed of its responsibility for rehabilitation of disturbed land and the area continues to be monitored.

5. *Aniakchak-Amber Bay Area*: (Proposed Aniakchak Caldera National Monument, entire area is a dual withdrawal for Native selection and for potential inclusion in the park system.)

This entire operation was very critically reviewed and stipulations and standards carefully coordinated between BLM, NPS, F&WS, and Alaska Department of Fish and Game. Koniag Inc. was very interested in this project since the data to be collected was considered by them to be essential to land selection decisions. After considerable discussion all parties agreed on an approach to the work which would allow Koniag to gather data and provide environmental protection to the pending Park proposal.

Standard Oil (SOCAL) agreed to an on-site environmental monitor, who would assist Western Geophysical (the operator) in the planning of the operation. Some damage was incurred in an attempt by Western to push a line through the marshy beaver dam areas immediately behind the beach ridges along the coast. However, the damage incurred is light and of a short term nature. It is expected that within a few years because of the climate and the low erosion potential of the flat topography damaged, the majority of the ruts, etc., will be filled, although perhaps still visible. This is not a permafrost area and surface protection is more conventional.

Early in the project, the environmental monitor, a State employee, suggested that the seismic lines might follow the broad gravel stream beds as no anadromous fish or fry were inhabiting the streams at that time. Western Geophysical then stopped the straight line over-marsh activity and followed the major drainages. From that time on little or no damage of any significance was imparted on the land surface. It is therefore our contention that by insistence of the presence of an environmental monitor actual surface damage was minimal.

On the first of August 1975, the operation was terminated and a compliance check was made over the entire area of operation by an authorized officer of the BLM and the ADF&G's environmental monitor. Areas where the surface had

been disturbed were reseeded. All seismic lines were flown over by helicopter and all litter was picked up.

6. *Unlaneak Creek*: (A tributary to the Ambler River, this area is located on d(1) lands and is *not* part of the proposed Gates of the Arctic Park.)

The Ambler River was considered for potential addition to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. It was not recommended because there is inadequate Federal ownership to make a viable management area and the prospective downstream Native owners are not ready to consider designation of that portion of the Ambient River.

The Ambler River is located in a highly mineralized belt having major copper deposits. The area has been subjected to long standing and continuing geologic exploration by field experts from agencies of the Federal and State Government, industry, and universities. No damage has been reported to BLM by Dr. Wayburn, the NPS, or the State.

No on-the-ground checks of the area have been made since 1973, when BOR conducted an interagency wild river survey of the Ambler with representation of BLM, Alaska Department of Fish and Game, and Alaska Department of Geologic Survey. Overflights by BLM officials have been made of the area on an infrequent basis. Spot checks have been made by use of helicopters in this area; the last being this past summer of 1975. To the best of our knowledge the damage referred to by Dr. Wayburn involves a geological prospecting camp. Our understanding is that the camp was seen by recreationists last fall during a period when the camp was being moved. We further understand that the camp area has been cleaned up, but have no first hand information to know whether it was, in fact, left in good condition. A field check will be made this next spring.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you very much, Mr. Secretary. We have a few questions.

Last time, on behalf of environmental groups, we had Dr. Wayburn of the Sierra Club. He raised some questions about the interim protection of d-2 lands, commenting that in his view, additional protection from track vehicles and general mineral seismic survey work was necessary. Do you have any comment on this?

Secretary REED. I would be surprised. The BLM in Alaska is operating under very strict rules or recommendations from the Secretary and supposedly are permitting vehicles on the d-2 lands only if damage can be very tightly controlled. I am unaware of damage being done by track vehicles within the d-2 areas. They have not been brought to my attention, Mr. Chairman, and I am unaware of that claim. The d-2 lands are being very carefully monitored until the Congress has a chance to act.

Senator HASKELL. Actually, Dr. Wayburn, in his testimony, we will supply you with a copy of his testimony, specified particular areas in which, in his—according to his information, damage had occurred. I wonder if we supply you with this, whether, Mr. Secretary, you could have this investigated and perhaps comment in writing and we will make it part of the hearing record.

Secretary REED. With great pleasure, we will be able to give you the response, I think, in very rapid order.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, sir. Now, as you are undoubtedly aware, the BLM has a corridor proposal. I wondered what, if any, effect this has on the d-2 proposals?

Secretary REED. Some of the proposed corridors would cross d-2 lands, sir. Secretary Morton made a decision on a single north-south corridor before leaving office. The decision was then made to hold it open for Secretary Hathaway's review. Just as Secretary Hathaway was conversant with the issues, he departed. Secretary Kleppe has just had his first two or three briefings on the issue and is expecting to make a decision on his return from his Alaska visit.

Senator HASKELL. Just for the record, what would be the nature of these corridors?

Secretary REED. These would be identified as potential rights-of-way for transportation and utilizer, whether they be pipeline, railroad, or highway. This would be done pursuant to the act, which makes this option available to the Secretary. He can make those withdrawals now, or the State can make them later by its use of condemnation powers, obviously having to pay for the rights-of-way.

The Congress may leave the d-2 proposals open to such crossings, if it cares to. In the Department, the spectrum has ranged from a corridor system that looked like someone dropped a bowl of spaghetti on the table to a very refined version which includes a single north-south corridor with an east-west connector as proposed by Secretary Morton. But Secretary Kleppe is free to make his own decision and wants it that way. He is going to have a fast look at the State on the end of his trip to the west coast and he will have a much better understanding, I think, than after having seen it only in Washington by looking at a map.

Senator HASKELL. Mr. Secretary, in the management of d-2 lands with particular reference, I suppose, to subsistence uses, do you consider that the powers granted the Department are adequate under existing laws or do they need strengthening?

Secretary REED. Senator Stevens and Senator Gravel are well aware, as the Governor is, that the whole issue of subsistence is going to be a very difficult problem for the next 25 years. I don't want the committee to feel that I am hedging on this. There is a lifestyle change going on in Alaska among the natives with which most Alaskans are familiar. There is also a group of people who wish to revert to a traditional way of life. My crystal ball does not tell me what is going to happen among the native community with their own lands, the 40 million acres of their own lands, or how much need they will have to make use of the national interest lands, or how long the real need for subsistence may continue. It is something we will have to find our way with; it is something that the State will have to be deeply involved in through State laws or game and fish management. We have to attempt to protect a way of life, and yet protect the resource, because, without the resource, subsistence does not work. We have never done it before; it has not been done successfully before elsewhere in the world.

It will require discipline and a great deal of patience.

Senator HASKELL. Mr. Secretary, one last question. I notice in your testimony, I don't know whether it was inadvertent, but you did not mention the wilderness areas of the proposals for d-2. Yet I believe there are some aren't there?

Secretary REED. No; on the Congress' completion of the withdrawals, making them into parks or forests or national wildlife refuges, it would establish a period of time within which the individual agencies would report back with individual wilderness proposals.

Senator HASKELL. What agencies are those?

Secretary REED. National Park Service, U.S. Forest Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service.

Senator HASKELL. Thank you, sir. Senator Stevens.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Reed, in your statement, you pointed out the amount of acreage we have and the relationship of these withdrawals to that acreage. I have placed in the record just prior to the time you testified a Statement of Land Status of Alaska. We start off, for instance, with 19.9, roughly 20 million acres of the refuge system. If my memory is correct, that is two-thirds of the wildlife refuge system of the United States to begin with.

Secretary REED. In raw acreage, that is correct, sir, principally because of the Arctic National Wildlife Range.

Senator STEVENS. I want to get to that. You proposed to add to that 31 million acres, as I recall, 31½ million acres.

Secretary REED. Yes, sir.

Senator STEVENS. Each one of the prior refuges that I have ever dealt with in what we call the south 48 was the subject of an individual approach. It was presented to Congress individually and Congress had an opportunity to determine what to do with that and whether the boundaries were proper. You said you tried to follow the ecosystem approach and yet I notice that your boundaries are really township boundaries and you actually cut through watersheds which are proposed withdrawals. You have not protected watersheds even in the area of villages or cities. The watersheds are traversed in some instances by these withdrawals which take the headwaters of the watersheds for the villages and cities. Why should we not have the same opportunity as Alaskans to deal with these proposals one by one?

Secretary REED. I have no problem with that suggestion. Let me reflect, however, Senator Stevens, that refuges in the Lower 48 have been established in many different ways. These include by act of Congress; by withdrawal from the public lands; through the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, but the greatest number of refuges in the system have been established upon the recommendation of Migratory Bird Conservation Commission. Two Senators and two Members of the U.S. House of Representatives serve on the Commission. I act as the chairman ex-officio and we spend approximately \$12½ million of duck stamp receipt money per year.

The greatest number of refuges in the Lower 48 have been bought, I'm sure you remember that from your years in the Solicitor's Office in that manner. Since I have been in Washington, I think I have testified on only a handful of congressionally authorized refuges. San Francisco Bay, one in Philadelphia called Tinicum March—

Senator STEVENS. Anything in excess of 5,000 acres, according to my memory requires an active response to the House Interior Committee for congressional approval in order to be permanently established, isn't that right—

Secretary REED. These are not withdrawals, they are actually purchases. We spend about \$20 million a year, \$12 million of duck stamp money and whatever the Congress appropriates in advance. The committee gave us \$7.5 million yesterday, and for the remaining half of this year, we will have about a \$20 million acquisition program. We usually spend about half of it in North Dakota, Minnesota, Montana, and Wisconsin, which are the last breeding areas available in the Lower 48. We buy about \$10 million worth of fee or easements in those areas, and spend \$10 million in the downstream refuge areas either acquiring new refuges or inholdings.

Senator STEVENS. I agree, you are dealing with private lands there. When you are dealing with the public land areas, it has been my experience that we have had, with the exception of the large areas in Alaska that I will get to in a minute, we have in fact had congressional review of the withdrawals—

Secretary REED. I am sure you are right, Senator; I have never been involved in a withdrawal on public land in the Lower 48 for a U.S. Fish and Wildlife Refuge. I'm sorry, but I misunderstood you.

Senator STEVENS. We are all dealing with public lands.

Secretary REED. Right. I have never done it so I am not familiar with that system. But I am delighted to go individual area by individual area.

Senator STEVENS. I am informed that that agreement is informal. In my day it was by a letter, as I recall and it still is, I guess, that requires a reference to the two Interior Committees dealing with the withdrawal of these lands. I think that the instance of the Arctic National Wildlife Range and the Clarence Rhode National Wildlife Range and the Izembek National Wildlife Range stay in my mind more deeply than others because also in my mind, in part, I lost an election to the U.S. Senate in 1962 because of my participation in bringing about those withdrawals. We created those in January 1961, as I recall, in rather strange circumstances in some people's minds. They had been presented to the Congress before that time. But they evoked a great amount of sentiment from the people of my State when they were created without any congressional review, particularly because of the problems that have subsequently developed.

You mentioned, for instance—you tell me how much time you want me to take, Mr. Chairman—you mentioned that you caught that trout in the Brooks Range in Walker Lake and I envy you. I don't want to embarrass you and I don't want to sound like I am antagonistic because I really am not, particularly in that area which you know I love very much. But how did you get in?

Secretary REED. I flew in in a Fish and Wildlife Service aircraft, sir.

Senator STEVENS. How would you get in if you were a U.S. Senator?

Secretary REED. I would get in by hiring Bud Helmrigh, who is a great Alaskan guide and that's about the only way.

Senator STEVENS. That's the only way I know of that you can get in today, come by commercial aircraft. But if you were a pilot in the U.S. Senate and had a float plane, there's not a place you could land in there. Nine million acres and we have no access to it.

Secretary REED. That is not true, there is access at this time to the Arctic National Wildlife Range.

Senator STEVENS. That was as intended, Mr. Secretary. What we fear as far as some of these new large withdrawals are concerned is that access to them will not be available. I have in the back of the room a gentleman who came to visit me yesterday about the addition to Mount McKinley National Park. He pointed out to me that in the area in the south side of Mount McKinley where the State has taken great pains to establish a State park adjacent to the area that our great friend, Brad Washburn and others indicated would be a fantastic experience for climbing, for glacier experience, people who want to go out and have experience of living and tra-

versing a glacier. That is now to be put in a national park status and there is severe question about the future of the landing strips on the glacier, about the camps, landing stirps off the glaciers, the right to take helicopters in there to continue to have the ability to have mountain climbing. That is the finest mountain climbing, I am told, in our State.

I wonder sometimes why we cannot approach these things area by area and get people like Mr. Genet in here who knows that one area south of Mount McKinley, get some of my friends in who know the area in the Wrangells, who can designate for us the areas that are currently in use that have not been counter to the preservation of the area, that have been necessary to permit any human being to enjoy the area.

Unless I am sadly mistaken, you will not allow the maintenance of the airstrips or the helicopter pads or the private commercial camps within that park once the park designation is granted. Isn't that correct?

Secretary REED. No, I don't know that to be correct. The management plan for each park is greatly influenced by the legislative record. With respect to mountaineering, I can't conceive of having a problem. We have mountaineering through out the national parks. The vast majority of American climbers were trained——

Senator STEVENS. The trouble is, you can drive right up to Yosemite, you can drive up to Yellowstone, even right to the edge of your wilderness area. In our State, you have to start off with helicopter or a small plane and either instance, you have to have some place to stay. They are there now and they are not concessionaires. They have what you might call squatter's rights in terms of the people who have conducted this type of wilderness experience in the past. Sometimes I think we are thought to be talking for vast industrial developments. We are talking about one- and two-man operations that have been going on for 15 and 20 years, sometimes longer.

My point though is, why can't we look at that addition to Mount McKinley all alone? It is some 6 million acres. It is roughly one-third of what you've got in the Park Service today yet it is supposed to be included on a regional basis with some 25 million other acres. I don't think the committee, with all due respect, has any chance to look at that separately and listen to people like Mr. Genet when we are saying, and you have just recommended, sir, let's go on a regional basis and in that regional basis, you have almost 30 million acres in that area.

Secretary REED. No, Senator, I beg to differ. I simply presented the proposals by region; I do not suggest that they be considered en masse.

Senator STEVENS. I apologize then, I misunderstood.

Secretary REED. Area by area is the way we thought the committee would want to proceed, writing legislative history for each one of the proposals, modifying the boundaries as you see fit, and using independent experts from Alaska. We don't claim to be the source of all knowledge. I simply divided them by three range systems of Alaska plus the coastal areas for easy identification with the major regions of Alaska.

But I did not mean to give the impression and I am sorry if I did, Senator Stevens, of lumping those together as one legislative proposal. It is not our intent.

Senator STEVENS. Mr. Chairman, I should defer to my colleague. I would like to see us give these areas individual consideration and an individual piece of legislation and spell out in that legislation what is to be permitted, what is to be prohibited. I would prefer to spell out now what is to be wilderness. I don't know why the Congress should have to go through this twice within a 5-year period.

Secretary REED. I am sure we would be able to comment and this might be a good time to do it, Senator Stevens.

Senator STEVENS. I will defer to Senator Gravel. I have some other questions.

Senator HASKELL. Senator Gravel.

Senator GRAVEL. Just to carry this a bit further, in my proposal I talk in terms of a commission that would sort of do this activity on a continuing basis because circumstances today are different from circumstances in the past and will be considerably different from circumstances in the future. You undoubtedly have had occasion to read the proposal put forth by the Governor.

Secretary REED. Yes, sir.

Senator GRAVEL. And at the last hearing, discussed my proposal which I began pushing some years back and the State has now moved in that direction. It is based upon the record of experiences we have developed in the Land Use Planning Commission. What would be your thoughts on a proposal wherein we would put certain vital easily identifiable and non-controversial acreages into the systems, and leave the balance of it to an ongoing body to adjudicate?

Secretary REED. Senator Gravel, we are breaking new ground in Alaska. Obviously, there are big acreages and we are in a State whose natural environment requires big acreages for the perpetuation of certain species. Flying with one of Alaska's most famous guides a year ago, we flew on a part of Alaska that requires 13,000 acres to support one moose. All of our knowledge in the Lower 48 goes out the window. This is a whole new ballgame.

We have had a number of long discussions with the Governor. The Secretary listened to his proposal with great interest. It was briefed to the Secretariat. It contains many of your ideas that go back to the first time that we met in 1971. We have an open mind. We happen to think that our approach, which is the synthesis of the best minds we've got in the Department, is strong and should be carefully considered by the Congress, but we look forward to coming up here and exchanging ideas with you and the members of the committee on how this tremendous program can be accomplished quickly.

We have had mixed results with the Land Use Planning Commission. We have had happy moments and unhappy moments. That is the fate of all commissions. There are an awful lot of commissions associated with the Department of the Interior. We recognize the real feeling of permanency felt by the citizens of Alaska on this withdrawal. We recognize that probably when Theodore Roosevelt withdrew the forest system, there was a tremendous shockwave around the country in 1902. The beginning of the refuge system in 1902 produced a feeling of permanency that some people wanted and other people didn't want.

When I look back on those withdrawals, 75 years later, I thank God for those withdrawals. I suspect the withdrawals in Alaska will be increasingly popular, but we are willing to look at different ways to effect them. I will not close my mind to any idea that comes from the two U.S. Senators, the Congressman or the Governor. You all have a tremendous interest and a great deal of knowledge.

Senator GRAVEL. You cite the example of Theodore Roosevelt in setting up the forest system. I don't think there is any question that the concept was good; but certainly in the last decade, the fact that it was set up that way has come under assault by environmentalists saying by and large, that the Forest Service has become a handmaiden to industry. We have had great controversy in Alaska right now over whether or not we presently have a renewable year basis. We have had studies underway for 4 years now attempting to arrive at that determination. I don't think there is any question that all interests are most sincerely motivated. But I for one, and I have seen some of the most fantastic areas in the world in Alaska, don't think I am smart enough to make all of the definitive decisions.

Secretary REED. I assure you I feel the same way Senator.

Senator GRAVEL. So given that humble human appreciation, I am more interested in developing mechanisms to handle the problem so that as we acquire more knowledge we will have a mechanism ready for human beings, to properly and effectively adjudicate the use of the land. I want to reiterate that in some areas it is clear and simple; but in many areas, it is not. The latter are the areas wrought with controversy. I would think it would be arrogant for this generation to dispose of land when we are in a sense a minority; a minority in terms of what the population of this country will be 25 or 30 years hence.

Secretary REED. The other side of that coin, of course, in that Lincoln's withdrawal of Yosemite or Grant's withdrawal of Yellowstone, in a sense, were arrogant but they have survived the test of time.

Senator GRAVEL. I am sure there are some decisions that you can make and I can make and we can make collectively in Congress that will withstand the test of time, too. Those are areas without controversy; Tracy Arm for one. I have visited that area three times and any human being, if you brought them in and showed them the cathedral of Tracey Arm, they would say this is just the way it should remain. There is not a soul alive who would want to alter this. Those areas are simple. But as you know, that is not the total situation. There are vast acreages that are taken or sequestered into a system to protect what could be very easily protected without vast withdrawals.

I know how irrational we can be when we are bent on doing things by ourselves. And it strikes me that if we have no confidence in ourselves and the generations that follow us, if we are not going to be mature enough to adjudicate the use of land, then I think there is something wrong.

The broad environmental movement wasn't in full swing 20 years ago. I don't think it is a fad but an ongoing maturity. Certainly there are some extremes in it but like anything else, it is when you stop progress that extremes occur. If you have a proper mechanism, you avoid the extremes on either side. These extremes are costly to society

and are costly to us in Alaska. Of course, my proposal differs in that I would mandate that the State throw its lands into the pot along with the Federal Government, so it's not just a one-sided deal. I think the State's proposal is one-sided. They want to handle Federal lands but you can't have any impact on State lands. I don't think that would wash in Congress. We need to bring some organization to that pattern of use in the private sector. If the Federal Government would take a similar position, we might be able to develop a prototype here in Alaska that can then be used throughout the Nation without the onerous overbureaucratization.

Secretary REED. I don't disagree with the thread of your strong philosophy on this particularly concerning the lands about which there is strong controversy. If I may be so bold as to suggest a course of action to you and the committee, I would start by taking some areas where the conflicts are minimal. I would cut my teeth on some of the refuge and Forest Service lands where the mineral leasing laws are applicable, where the conflict with mineralization or potential oil and gas are minimal; where the wildlife benefits are recognized as a national and international resource.

As you know, Alaska produces many hundreds of millions of birds which affect us in our treaties with Japan, with Great Britain and with the downstream islands of the Pacific, and this is an extraordinary trust responsibility. If we take the coastal refuges, the hauling ground rocks, the basic water fowl refuges, and extensions of the existing national forests, we can find in 1976 lots of room for agreement. We will begin to pinpoint the disagreements which will be magnified in the biggest withdrawals, and I think we can make very definite progress.

After a year's experience, we will be in a much better position to reflect on your legislation and the Governor's. This does not suggest that we have all the answers now, but leaves doors open and leaves land use patterns open for others to adjudicate.

I have a strong feeling that if we develop a process in 1976 of arriving at some agreements and pinpointing our disagreements, we can begin to get on a good schedule. I close no doors and I want you to know that, Senator Gravel. I say that to you sincerely. This is a big withdrawal and it is the last big withdrawal of public lands in this country. There will never be another one. We don't have the resource available; this is it, this the final one.

This committee and staff have a fantastic responsibility and opportunity. I would like to find a process which gets us along.

Senator GRAVEL. Very good. That is certainly an accommodating view. I wonder if I might move to a tangential subject.

I have had various people ask me about the status of the right-of-ways. Charges have been made that titles the natives now hold are insufficient and that the Federal Government is holding sufficient title hostage to acquiescence or some decision with respect to right-of-ways. I wonder if you might enlighten me?

Secretary REED. The titles that are being conveyed to the natives are subject by law to such easements and corridors as Secretary Kleppe may elect to reserve. He will make a decision shortly. The man is just on board, in fairness to him.

Senator GRAVEL. I appreciate that.

Secretary REED. It has been a very difficult thing since May to get decisions. All of you are very well aware of this, but I would hope that before Christmas, we could give you an answer on what easements and corridors are going to be withdrawn and at that time. Some word about additional restrictions on the native lands, so that we can get it over with once and for all. We owe that to the natives, we owe it to the Congress, and we owe it to the Department of the Interior, which has been badly backed up in time over this issue.

We were prepared to make this decision last May.

Senator GRAVEL. I am satisfied with that. I think you appreciate——

Secretary REED. We have been in constant contact with the village chairman and the regional chairman. They pointed out the cloud on their title and we have assured them we would do everything in our power to clear that cloud by Christmas.

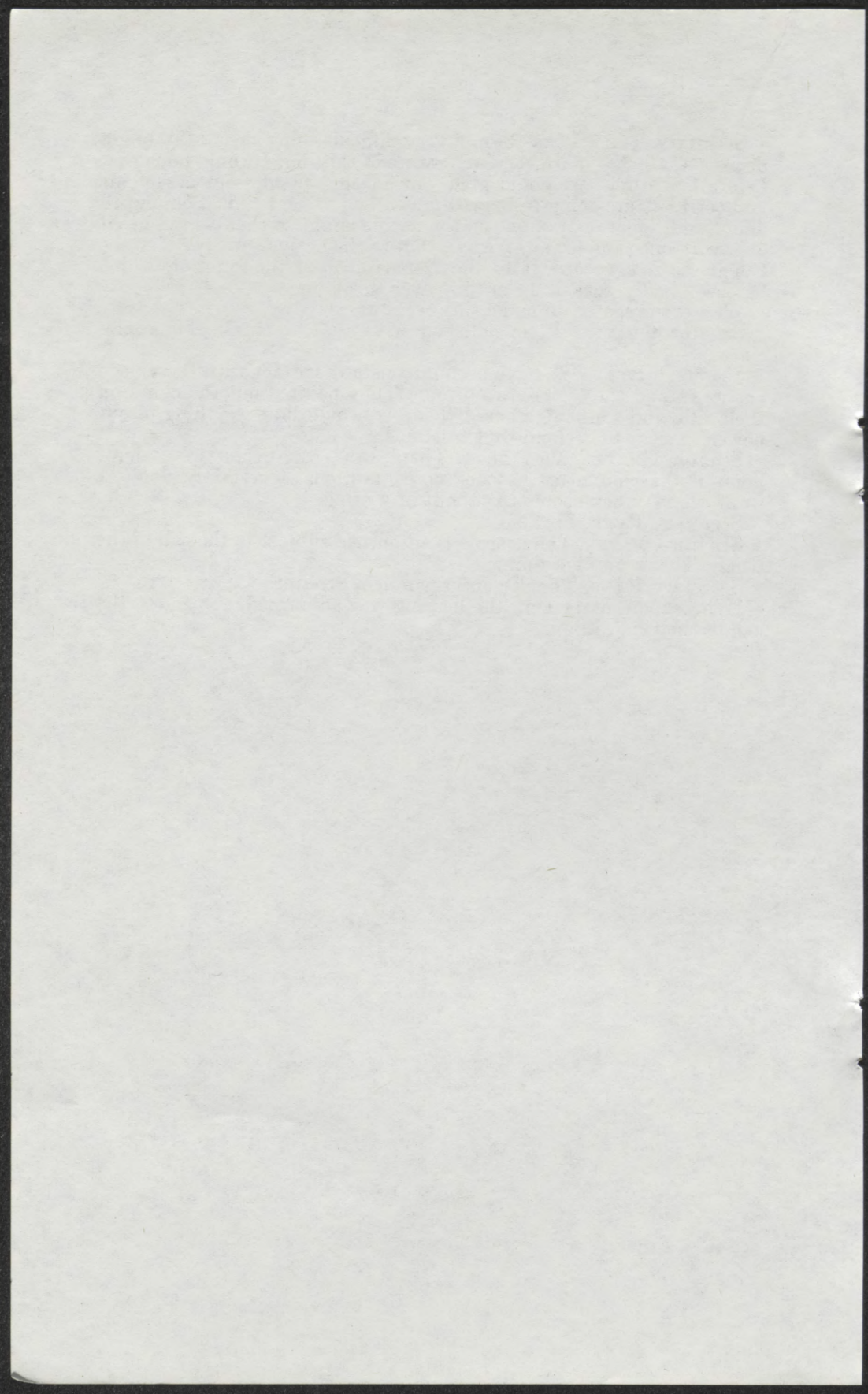
Senator GRAVEL. Very good. Thank you, Mr. Secretary. I don't know if the committee has anymore questions. I certainly don't. I think we may have some to submit in writing.

Secretary REED. Fine, sir.

Senator GRAVEL. The hearing is adjourned subject to the call of the Chair. Thank you very much.

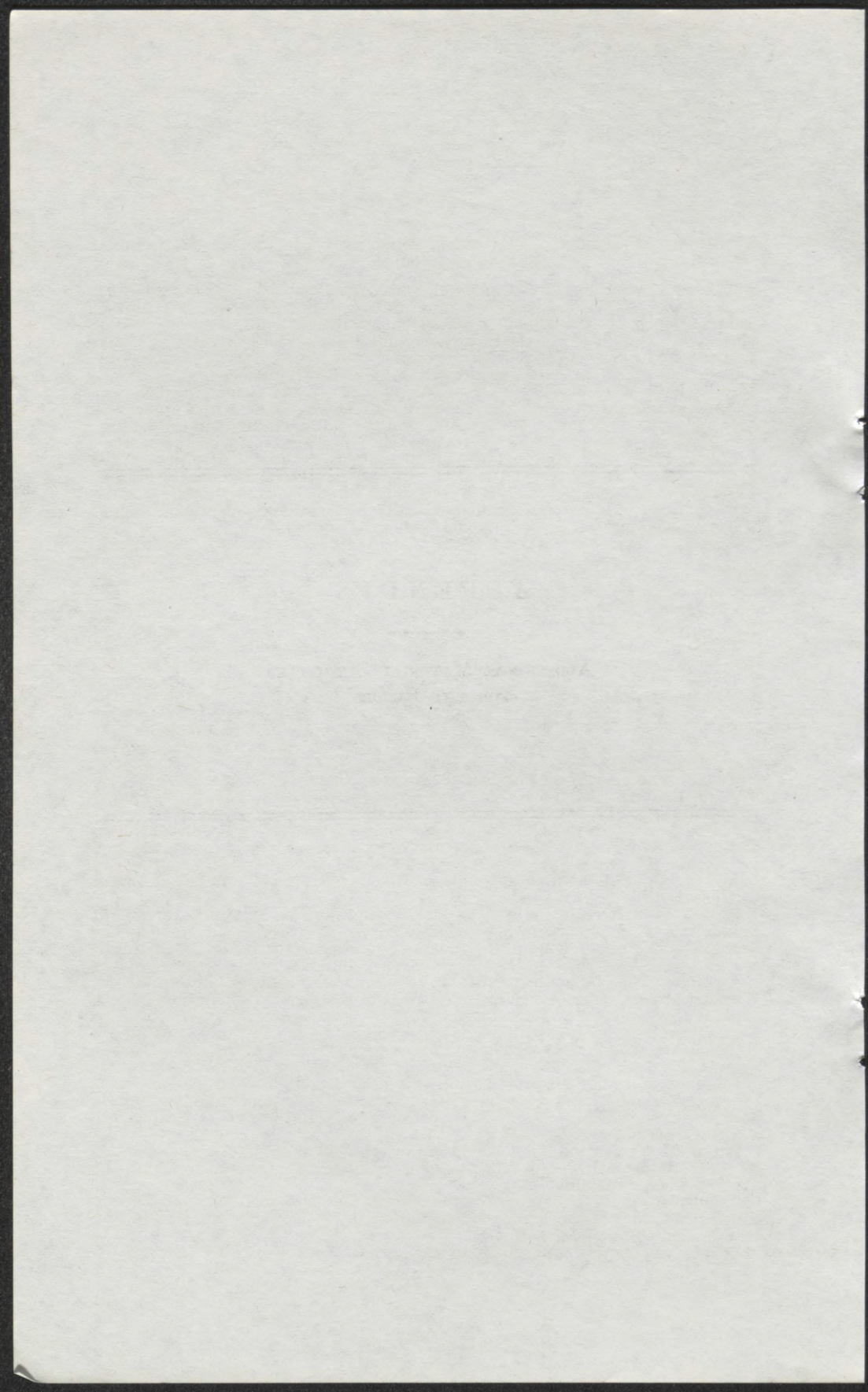
Secretary REED. Thank you very much, Senator.

[Whereupon, at 11 a m. the hearing was adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.]



APPENDIX

ADDITIONAL MATERIAL SUBMITTED
FOR THE RECORD



STATEMENT OF CHARLES H. CALLISON, EXECUTIVE VICE PRESIDENT, NATIONAL AUDUBON SOCIETY

The vast beautiful, and resource-rich State of Alaska encompasses some 370 million acres, more than twice the area of Texas. The Statehood Act of 1958 conferred upon Alaska 103 million acres from the federal lands, to be disposed of, developed, or protected as the State government sees fit. It is interesting to note that 103 million acres is more than the total area of California.

The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) gave the native peoples 40 million acres, to be selected from federal lands in the vicinity of historical, established villages, plus about \$1 billion in cash. About 65,000 natives will share.

In the same 1971 Act, with foresight probably unparalleled in world history, Congress saw the opportunity to preserve the best of Alaska's wilderness, scenic grandeur and wildlife habitats for the perpetual benefit of all Americans. Section 17(d)(2) of ANCSA directed the Secretary of the Interior to mark out and designate up to 80 million acres of the remaining federal lands as suitable additions to the four national systems of protected areas: National Parks, National Wildlife Refuges, Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Forests.

Rogers C. B. Morton, then Secretary of the Interior, did so. In December 1973 he outlined to Congress and the nation a plan for saving, unspoiled, 83 million acres in 28 areas. These have become known as the "d-2 areas," nicknamed for the subsection of ANCSA that authorized the process. In the same law Congress gave itself until 1978 to decide whether to make the d-2 withdrawals permanent parts of the Four Systems. Congress has the power, of course, to enlarge or diminish the areas, change their classification, or let them go back into the public domain and thus become available for mining, logging, dam building, or other "multiple uses."

When selecting the d-2 withdrawals, Secretary Morton and his Interior Department team systematically excluded nearly all of the heavily mineralized areas of Alaska. These areas—the resource base for future mining and oil development—are in State lands, the lands belonging to the native peoples, or lands remaining in the unreserved Public Domain and thus available for development. It is useful to remember this fact, because opponents of National Parks and Wildlife Refuges will falsely argue that preserving the d-2 lands will "lock up" resources needed for population growth and industrial prosperity.

It is also useful to remember that—not counting the Native Peoples' holdings and other private lands—the State of Alaska itself owns more land than the total area of Montana with, at present, less than half the population of sparsely settled Montana. And not counting, among exploitable resources, oil and gas under the Outer Continental Shelf.

S. 1687 as introduced by Senator Jackson and Senator Fannin "by request" would implement the Morton recommendations. S. 1688, also introduced by Senators Jackson and Fannin "by request," represents the recommendations of conservation organizations that have given additional study to the Alaska opportunity. The National Audubon Society endorses the latter bill in principle. We think it is sounder in concept, puts areas in the systems where they belong, and proposes more realistic boundaries.

Mr. Chairman, we wish you to consider this a preliminary statement by the National Audubon Society. We intend to pursue our studies of the D-2 proposals even as this distinguished committee studies them, and we shall be offering more detailed recommendations. As this time we have no absolutely fixed opinions about the precise boundaries and size of areas, except we think the Congress would do itself and the nation a disservice to consider anything less in total than the 80 million-acres goal it wrote into ANCSA.

We do have one fixed opinion relating to the D-2 areas. We are adamant in our opposition to any natural gas pipeline or similar encroachment within the Arctic National Wildlife Range.

I shall add another footnote for the record. The National Audubon Society opposes in principle the permission or authorization of public hunting in any area designated as a National Park.

I thank you for this opportunity to present our views.

COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE,
UNIVERSITY OF ALASKA,
Fairbanks, Alaska, August 25, 1975.

Hon. HENRY M. JACKSON,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. JACKSON: I am putting together educational materials on land use in Alaska. As part of this, I am in the process of analyzing the various bills which have been introduced in Congress pursuant to the Alaska Native Land Claims Settlement Act, regarding the dedication of lands to the four national systems.

I have a copy of your bill, S. 1688, but it does not contain a description of the lands to be included within the various systems. I would appreciate receiving a copy of the legal description of the lands to be included and a map of such lands if available.

I appreciate your attention to this request.

Sincerely,

ALAN EPFS,
Natural Resources and Land Use Planning Specialist.

SIERRA CLUB,
San Francisco, Calif., August 25, 1975.

Senator HENRY M. JACKSON,
Chairman, Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SCOOP: The schedule for Alaska land legislation which you outlined for the Senate Interior Committee last February 6 was excellent, and gave the committee a sound basis for procedure on this legislation. Has there been any further development of these procedures aimed at mark-ups in early 1976?

On August 4, I met in Anchorage with congressmen of the National Parks Subcommittee of the House Interior Committee, who were visiting areas of National Park proposals which are embodied in your bills S. 1688 and S. 1687. I was greatly disappointed that the members of the Senate Interior Committee who had planned to visit Alaska were not able to do so. Does this mean the Alaska legislative action will begin in the House?

In your February 6 memorandum, you rightly noted the enormity of the task involved in examining the issues behind d-2 legislation, especially since the issues were inextricably interwoven. Rapid developments in Alaska over the summer have added to the size and complexity of the job ahead. Native village corporations have completed their selections for 44 million acres of land, and regional corporations are moving ahead towards meeting the December 18 deadline for their selections. The state, too, is making selections in its 104 million acre entitlement.

Inevitable complications have arisen in areas like the Lake Clark region where state, native and proposed d-2 selections overlap. Koniag and Sealaska native corporations have asked for amendments to the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act in S. 1824 to expand the areas available for their selection into the proposed Aniakchak Caldera National Monument and in the Tongass National Forest without public hearings and before your committee has considered the d-2 proposals (of which Aniakchak Caldera National Monument is a part. Furthermore, the urban corporations Goldbelt, Inc. (Juneau) and Shee Atika (Sitka) wish to join Sealaska in selection of lands on Admiralty Island, despite opposition of Kootznoodoo, Inc., the Angoon village corporation, to their selections in the nine township village withdrawals around Angoon.

This fabric of interwoven land claims cannot be considered piecemeal. The difficulties involved necessitate an early start in the decision-making process before Congress.

You know the importance of classifying the national interest lands at the same time that other lands are being identified by the native corporations and by the state. I urge you as the author of S. 1687 and 1688 to initiate hearings in the Senate Interior Committee soon if there is to be any legislation completed by the fall of 1976.

Sincerely,

EDGAR WAYBURN, M.D.,
Chairman, Alaska Task Force.

DENALI CITIZEN'S COUNCIL,
McKinley Park, Alaska, December 16, 1975.

Hon. FLOYD HASKELL,
Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: Enclosed are comments by the Denali Citizens Council regarding the proposed D-2 additions to Mount McKinley National Park. The Council is a private organization concerned with the future of McKinley Park and its environs.

These comments are to supplement the statements made by the Alaskan Coalition at the November 22, 1975 hearings held in Washington, D.C. We would appreciate the inclusion of this statement in the hearing record.

The Denali Citizens Council would be willing to provide specific comments and personal testimony on the proposed extensions to the Park at future hearings. Our members have had many years of experience in Mount McKinley National Park and its surrounding lands. Please feel free to contact us if you need any advice on these areas.

Thank you for giving us this opportunity to express our views.

Sincerely yours,

SANDY KOGL, *Secretary.*

Enclosure.

DECEMBER 16, 1975.

COMMENTS OF THE DENALI CITIZENS COUNCIL ON THE PROPOSED EXTENSIONS TO
MOUNT MCKINLEY NATIONAL PARK

The Denali Citizens Council is an Alaskan based citizen's organization concerned with the future of Mt. McKinley National Park and its environs. It was organized in the spring of 1973 and draws its membership from residents of the McKinley Park area, Fairbanks, and Anchorage as well as from other parts of Alaska and the "lower 48".

After considerable study, the Denali Citizens Council supports the boundaries for Mt. McKinley National Park d-2 areas as they have been proposed in Senate Bill 1688 (Alaskan Coalition bill). The Denali Citizens Council strongly believes that these boundaries contain the minimum amount of park area desirable to protect the unique values represented in the McKinley region.

As proposed by S.B. 1688, the additions include such valuable areas as the caribou calving grounds on the southeastern boundary, the Tokositna Valley and Glacier, Chelatna Lake, the Amos Lake area, the lake-dotted flats south of Lake Minchumina, and the entire McKinley River and Savage River drainages.

We prefer these lands be given National Park status, with an eye towards wilderness classification, rather than any of the various other designations such as scenic reserve, Alaskan resource lands, or ecological reserves, as are described in other proposals. We feel that the greater protection offered by National Park designation is preferable considering the caliber of these lands which have been singled out because of their extraordinary features. Classification of some park lands as wilderness or primitive areas will give extra protection and thus prevent the introduction of trails, campsites, and other visitor accommodations present in non-wilderness areas of National Parks.

National Park status is not a concrete, forever classification that is unresponsive to crises. It stands only so long as the peoples' spiritual and moral fiber hold firm. If America ever becomes impoverished in either, a mere act of Congress could allow for the exploitation of these, our last reserves.

However, to avoid such a desperate situation, America would do well to exercise modesty and humility in resource use. As John Kennedy said, "Conservation is the best form of national thrift." And yet, today, especially in Alaska, we seem to have embarked upon a course of burning the candle at both ends.

Let us hope that we are not so poor of spirit that we can no longer afford wilderness and natural beauty, nor so rich in technology that we feel we can manipulate the natural world endlessly, always managing to find a technological solution to every problem. We must have the courage not to place this most spectacular part of Alaska under the best protection we know—National Parks—that future generations may enjoy at least some of the magnificence that we now have.

MISUSE OF D-2 LANDS ADJACENT TO MCKINLEY PARK

The current misuses of land adjacent to McKinley Park are due mainly to mining and hunting related activities.

a. Mining related activities—Areas both to the north and east of Mt. McKinley are subject to current mining activities. Roads are made whenever and wherever someone wishes to go. Within a few months after a tractor has been over an area the permafrost melts because the insulating vegetative cover has been destroyed. Permafrost ditches are thus created.

Prospectors go about their efforts without consideration of the permafrost damage to the landscape they incur. The mine sites themselves are frequently scenes of environmental destruction. (see attached article)

b. Future mining and prospecting pressure—This is eventual unless the areas are put into the Park. With increased human activity around the Park, increased pressure on the at best marginal mineral sites will increase (i.e. if the Susitna Power Project gets underway development of the Windy-Foggy Pass area for limestone has been suggested.)

c. Hunting related activities—The pressure on the animals in the McKinley area is steadily increasing. There are increasing numbers of hunters and all terrain vehicles are being used more frequently. The increase in use of ATV's has led to increased hunter take, destruction of habitat, and disruption of the solitude the animals need. Increased access along with increased hunting pressure has already led to serious declines in moose populations in areas surrounding the Park. Caribou and bear populations are also declining.

RESTRICTIONS ON USES IN THE PARK

We feel our views on hunting, trapping and mining should be stated.

a. Hunting—We are against hunting in the Mt. McKinley National Park. Many people come to the Park for the opportunity to see wildlife in their natural setting. The best way to maintain this valuable asset is to let this resource manage itself. That necessitates no hunting.

b. Trapping—At present only subsistence trapping activities occur in a few isolated locations. In the long range we feel trapping should be prohibited within the Park. However, since the present activity in no way endangers the furbearers, the subsistence trappers who are currently engaged in trapping should be allowed to continue. However, these rights should apply only to those persons who currently are engaged in trapping.

c. Mining—our view on mining is listed below.

1. All mining and prospecting activities, including assessment work within Mt. McKinley National Park shall cease.

2. Mt. McKinley National Park shall be closed to entry of new mineral claims.

3. Existing valid mineral claims in Mt. McKinley National Park shall be purchased at fair market value.

4. All of the above shall be retroactive to September 1, 1975.

WILDERNESS

Many visitors come to Mt. McKinley National Park specifically for a wilderness experience. Wilderness to them means wildness, that is no development. Others need roads, trails, and limited development to aid in their enjoyment of the park. To ensure the former does not get lost we feel it is imperative to set aside portions within the Park as wilderness.

ADDITIONAL ORGANIZATIONS

We feel that new agencies such as an Alaska Scenic Reserve Service (proposed by Representative Young) or an additional Joint Land Use Commission (as proposed by the State of Alaska and the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission) would be costly, and would increase the likelihood of undue political pressures on d-2 land management. The concept of state participation in decisions relating to these lands is a valuable one, but could be accomplished through existing land-planning agencies instead of forming new ones.

BOUNDARIES

We support the boundaries drawn by the Alaska Coalition of which we are a member. Further study done since the February, 1975, meeting of the coalition, has led us to recommend inclusion of the following small areas to the Park.

1. Roosevelt Hills (T11s, and S½ T 12 S, R 20 W, Fairbanks meridian). This small area includes outcrops of granite picturesque enough to warrant inclusion in the Park. Moose often retreat to the upper parts of these and other hills in the coldest weather, to take advantage of the temperature inversion. The hills are wooded except for the highest ridges. Differential erosion has caused the granite to stand above the sloping hillsides like huge walls.

2. The northern slope of the Chitsia Mountains (S½ T 10 S, R 14 W, Fairbanks Meridian) should be included within the Park, it is excluded by the present boundary.

COOPERATIVE PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT ZONE CONCEPT

For the lands surrounding the revised Mt. McKinley National Park boundaries we strongly support this concept. One need only look at the haphazard development which surrounds so many of our National Parks to realize the value that such an approach can have for lands around our national treasures.

The Denali Citizens Council's experience with the Mt. McKinley Co-operative planning and Management Zone suggests that in order to succeed it must represent agencies having strong zoning powers and enforcement abilities. Its leadership should consist of a full-time position and local areas should have citizen representatives on the committee.

[From the Anchorage Daily News, Nov. 18, 1975]

SLIPSHOD MINING SCARS MCKINLEY ADDITION

(By Celia Hunter)¹

What is happening to the Alaskan lands classified as "d-2"—national interest lands? Most of these federally owned lands have been proposed for additions to existing national parks and refuges, or as new parks, refuges, national forests, or wild and scenic rivers. Proposals for the future management of the d-2 lands are awaiting Congressional action. In the interim the Bureau of Land Management is managing the national interest lands.

What kind of job is the BLM doing as interim caretaker? The Kantishna Hills, part of the proposed "northern addition" to Mt. McKinley National Park, is a representative example of BLM's neglect of the d-2 lands, lands which were so designated because of the national importance of their scenic, recreational and wilderness values.

HISTORY OF THE KANTISHNA

"The Kantishna," as the old-timers referred to it, is a mining district encompassing the Kantishna Hills situated within the jog of the northern boundary of Mt. McKinley National Park. It lies between the Toklat River on the east and the McKinley River on the west, to the north of Wonder Lake. Before the road was completed through the park, access to the Kantishna was via the Kantishna and Bearpaw Rivers, thence overland by wagon or sled.

Historically, the Kantishna Hills were probably part of the hunting territory of ancient Indian bands centering around Lake Minchumina, which lies roughly 40 miles northwest. White man's interest came late, after 1900, and was divided between those searching for gold, and those searching for access to "The Great One"—20,300-foot Denali, (misnamed by a transient miner after presidential candidate William McKinley, an obscure Ohio politician).

An accident of geology focused miners' attention on the Kantishna. Gold, lead-silver, and antimony are the major ores found there. Though characterized as "highly mineralized," it has failed to support any large-scale mining operations to date. A well-known Canadian firm spent three summers conducting exploration in the Kantishna but failed to locate enough ore to justify mining there.

¹ Ms. Hunter is a former owner of Camp Denali, which is adjacent to Mt. McKinley National Park and the Kantishna mining district. She is, also, a member of the Joint Federal-State Land Use Planning Commission and president of the Alaska Conservation Society.

On the other hand, the Kantishna has supported numerous family operations or other small ventures, and those involved have sometimes made wages. The district is, also, popular with "recreational miners", people working alone or with a partner, who simply enjoy summer life on the creeks. They head for the Hills with a small cat and sluice box, often racking up a financial loss at the end of the season.

Mineral production from the Kantishna has been spotty. Joe Dalton struck gold on Eureka Creek the summer of 1905, and that fall and winter probably 400 to 500 men headed into the area. In anticipation of another Klondike, entrepreneurs built a number of camps to provide necessities for the anticipated throngs, among them Bearpaw City, Roosevelt City, Diamond and Glacier City. However, the bonanza was short-lived; little gold was actually found, and a year later most of the "boomers" had moved on. A few remained, washing gold on various creeks in the Hills.

Eureka, later renamed Kantishna, served as the district center, and though never an actual town, it did furnish a post office, U.S. Commissioner's office and even a school for a time. Little remains from that era. A two-story log cabin which housed the post office, and Johnny Busia's sturdy cabin across Moose Creek near the mouth of Eldorado Creek have escaped being used for firewood by latter-day prospectors and trappers.

Joe and Fannie Quigley, the latter a real "Annie Oakley", who killed and dressed her own game, grew a fabulous garden, and had a reputation for colorful and earthy language, took out a considerable amount of lead-silver from a claim just above Friday Creek.

The Carrington Company once operated a dredge on Caribou Creek, the tailings from which are now being reworked. The Red Top Mine above the headwaters of Eureka Creek included a ball mill, to process the hardrock gold from their tunnels in Wickersham Dome, but the operation quit after four years, partly from lack of ore and partly due to the 1942 war-time manpower shortage. Earl Pilgrim, over at Stampede, developed an antimony mine using C-46 aircraft to haul out the ore.

Following World War II, the Kantishna entered the doldrums, the population dwindled until only John Busia was left as a year-round resident. Antimony prices were low and most activity consisted of doing assessment work on claims.

RECENT ACTIVITY

Around 1960, a new flurry of activity hit the Kantishna, but it had little to do with legitimate mining production. Virtually every creek in the Kantishna has been prospected at one time or another, and "paper-hanging", the practice of posting claims and holding them by merely filing a notice of assessment work (whether done or not), has been rampant. The prime value of such claims has been to lure capital investment, either cash or equipment, from gullible enthusiasts or from corporations interested in writing off a business loss.

The practice of paper-hanging might come under the heading of sport were it not for the damage inflicted on the terrain. Mining operations often run by people new to the state with no experience under Alaskan conditions, have attempted to haul heavy equipment across the tundra to the claims they have leased. The Moose Creek valley is typical. Here mining outfits first struggled across a heavily permafrosted bench, breaking through and turning the frozen ground to muck, so that each trip had to be made over a different path. Eventually, they settled on a route close to the stream bank, crossing and recrossing the creek as they made their way upstream.

At one point on Moose Creek, they bulldozed a dike and rechanneled the creek. At another, they displaced a beaver colony whose activities threatened to inundate their "road". Such actions churned up the waters of Moose Creek enough to cause a serious decline in the amount of grayling caught—Moose Creek is the only viable fishing stream in the whole area.

At the junction of Moose and Glen Creeks, one outfit bulldozed the tundra cover off an area 400 feet wide and 1 mile long, supposing they could create an airstrip in a fashion. Exposure of the permafrost caused erosion and siltation of the streams, limiting fishing success once again. More recent placer operations on another tributary of Moose Creek, Spruce Creek, silted Moose Creek for miles downstream. On Eureka Creek two different placer operations lacking holding ponds poured volumes of mud into Moose Creek.

Eldorado Creek, a lovely, rushing, clear stream lies between Moose Creek and Slate Creek, site of an antimony claim. This claim, now tied up in litigation, was heavily exploited between 1969 and 1974, with a road bulldozed up the center of the streambed, completely wiping out the grayling population and turning the lovely valley into a disaster area.

This past summer a bulldozer took off over the top of Wickersham Dome from the site of the old Red Top Mine, carving not one, but numerous tracks through the alpine tundra. Because the lower portions of the track broke into ice-rich silt soil, its stability was destroyed.

Stockpiles of rusting heavy equipment littering these access routes testify to the wastefulness of negotiating permafrost country during the summer thaw period. Both from the standpoint of the miner and the landscape, much of this country should be negotiated during the time the ground is frozen.

PROTECTING THE D-2 LANDS

How can environmentally damaging mining activity in the Kantishna be stopped so that the proposed national park land is not devastated before Congress has a chance to act on the proposal? The Bureau of Land Management claims to have no authority to regulate miners' access to their claims, as access right which is an integral part of the mining laws of 1872. If such access causes "extreme damage", it can be curtailed, but who can and will determine just what constitutes such damage?

The Environmental Protection Agency has authority to regulate discharges into streams. This might be a promising avenue to attack the siltation problem. However, the Kantishna is merely one of many areas in Alaska which would benefit by this kind of attention had EPA sufficient funds and personnel. (Ed.: This past summer EPA performed field inspections of placer mining operations in several parts of the state, but did not travel to the Kantishna mining district).

There have been some pilot operations in the Kantishna which have demonstrated that miners who take responsibility for keeping environmental damage to a minimum can include such safeguards as settling ponds and still make money. But such operations require people who have a genuine concern for the land and who in their quest for buried treasure will consider the rights of others users of the land. Unfortunately too many of the mining fraternity are intent only on getting theirs and getting out.

The significant aspect of the Kantishna dilemma is that it is being repeated in every section of Alaska where minerals may be found. In the Wrangells bulldozer engineering of access roads is permanently scarring beautiful hillsides—foreground areas for some of the most magnificent mountain scenery in North America. The Brooks Range, too, is being prospected and staked at a rate undreamed of a few years ago.

Time is running out, epochal decisions are in the offing, values we can ill afford to lose are being sacrificed in the name of the "energy crisis", "mineral crunch" and business as usual. We need a positive commitment on the part of the federal government to safeguard all the resources, especially on d-2 lands, rather than permitting some to be irreparably damaged in the rush to develop others.

FRIENDS OF THE EARTH,
Washington, D.C., December 15, 1975.

Re Captioned photographs and report of damage done to area within proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park by mineral survey, for National Interest Lands Hearing record.

Hon. FLOYD HASKELL,
U.S. Senate, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR HASKELL: I wish to submit this description of damages to an area used as a campsite for a mineral survey along with photographs to document the descriptions. The site is within the proposed Gates of the Arctic National Park in Alaska, proposed under Section 17(d)(2) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971. Please include this letter and the photographs in the record of the National Interest Lands hearing held before your committee on November 21, 1975.

This site was used, and presumably damaged by, the WGM Company of Anchorage, Alaska. It is on "d-1" land, but within a proposed "d-2" area. D-1 lands are open to mining and leasing laws and are supposed to be monitored by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management. I emphasize however, that this site which was used the summer of 1975 by WGM is contained within lands proposed by the U.S. Department of Interior on December 18, 1973 for inclusion within the Gates of the Arctic National Park.

WGM has been under contract by the U.S. Bureau of Mines to perform a mineral survey of lands contained within National Interest Lands proposals in the Brooks Range of mountains. At this particular location WGM may have been engaged in private contract work, whereas they were operating from three other camp site locations for the Bureau's contract. At this time we have not ascertained the condition of the other three WGM Brooks Range camp sites. It must be emphasized however, that the same firm was involved at all sites, and that this particular site was altered, damaged and littered. Although the damage done here might be considered minimal by some compared to that done to other "d-2" proposal lands outlined by the Alaska Coalition in its statement before your committee on November 21 (such as on lands contained within the proposed northern extension to Mount McKinley National Park), it must be emphasized that such operations which result in these damages are done with impunity, and without proper surveillance by the Secretary or Department of Interior.

If this level of performance is to continue on these lands, it is certain that proposals now before Congress including those of the Department itself will be reduced in value as damages to these lands continue.

This particular WGM site is located in an exceptionally scenic location near the proposed southern boundary of the park, and also on a river course which would serve as a natural entry. The site is on the west side of the Ambler River directly across from the mouth of Ulaneak Creek. There is a beautiful view up and down the valley from this point, and WGM's presence is readily noticeable since its site lies directly across a natural wildlife trail which would also likely serve as a hiking path up the Ambler valley in the proposed park.

On September 14 and 18, 1975, Ms. Molly McCammon and Mr. Wilbur M. Mills observed and reported the condition of this site as follows:

- Timber cut;
- Area trampled with damaged vegetation;
- Trails prominent along 150 feet of river bank with vegetative cover totally destroyed with bare soil exposed;
- Paper forms strewn about with the WGM firm's named on them;
- Fuel drums with the WGM firm name stamped on them, stored right at river's edge (the Ambler River rose some 8 feet with 12 hours of steady rain some few days later);
- Crude spruce pole structure (apparently a latrine);
- Dug garbage pits half filled; and
- Plastic garbage sacks torn open (probably by bears) with the garbage contents strewn widely throughout the site.

Color photographs were taken of these conditions and are being processed for submittal to your committee at a later hearing.

On October 4, 1975 Mr. Mills returned to this same site to photograph the condition of the site in black and white, and made this report:

- Trails prominent along the river;
- Damaged vegetation and exposed soil;
- A messy site with small bits of litter everywhere including paper, foil, plastic candy wrappers;
- Vegetation totally destroyed at tent sites and on trails;
- Five or six 10 ft. by 10 ft. tent sites;
- Willows and alders cut and stacked in piles 4 ft. by 5 ft. by 3 ft. high near the river bank;
- Fifteen or twenty freshly cut spruce poles 3 ft. long by 3 to 4 in. diameter stacked in a pile;
- Unfilled pit, 2 ft. by 2 ft. by 3 ft. deep at north end of site with broken bottle in bottom, Olympia beer can at rim;
- Red spray paint on one tree;
- Latrine pit with latrine structure of cut poles; and
- Fire pit containing litter and strands of strapping tape.

The following captions describe Mr. Mills' photographs which document some of the conditions of the site as they were seen on October 4, 1975, after WGM had sent personnel back for a camp site "clean up" (Mr. Mills met the WGM cook

and a helicopter pilot further down river on October 1 as they were visiting another person at his homesite—the cook and pilot stated to him that the site had been cleaned up).

1. Latrine site north end of camp (structure about 2 ft. high by 3 ft. long by 2 ft. wide); note bare soil where pit was filled in; pit location is less than 50 ft. from river and in violation of State of Alaska laws governing solid waste disposal; state law also requires a permit

2. Unfilled pit adjacent to river and 20 ft. from latrine site

3. Another pit filled with rocks and soil located in central part of camp site; pit is 8 ft. by 3 ft.; litter including pop top, plastic container, candy wrapper, cardboard piece; vegetation is damaged around the pit

4. Same as No. 3 from another angle; note fill materials of rocks and soil is piled around base of tree; the central part of the camp site showed extensive damage to vegetation shown by preponderance of bare soil in photograph as compared to natural ground cover seen in right foreground or corner

5. Spruce poles nailed to trees; three trees seen in center of photograph were limbed to height of about 8 ft. (note cut limb stumps on trunk); bare soil exposed in foreground is located in central campsite which was heavily trampled.

6. View from campsite across Ambler River to mouth of Ulaneak Creek (creek mouth in upper part of photograph left of center); note trail from left to right, center of photograph with large area of bare soil, foreground (likely a tent site); also note pile of cut spruce poles just below creek mouth; trails, tent sites, trampled vegetation apparent along 150 feet of Ambler River frontage. Ulaneak Creek is four miles north of proposed park boundary.

It should be noted here that WGM, operating from three other campsites in the Brooks Range under the U.S. Bureau of Mines contract was prohibited from most or all of the activities it precipitated at the Ambler River site, such as digging, cutting trees, building structures, damaging or removing vegetation, location on other than a river gravel bar, and so forth.

There is no reason why any of these lands contained within the proposed National Interest Lands must be damaged or destroyed through carelessness of private operators and/or lack of proper stipulations and enforcement of those stipulations by the U.S. Bureau of Land Management.

Interim protection and management of these proposals areas is nothing short of scandalous, especially given the intolerable situation of the northern proposed extension to Mount McKinley National Park. The Gates of the Arctic National Park proposal encompasses a region of Arctic wilderness which is famous for its wild, virgin condition. How long will these lands in Alaska possess these truly unique characteristics for which the Congress has directed proposals for protection if we are to continue to tolerate the lack of proper precautions and enforcement which are so blatantly exemplified by this one-of-several incidents which I have outlined here?

We urge that you and your committee take immediate action to investigate this tolerable situation and that you assess the degree with which the Secretary of the Interior is exercising his authority to control the abuses to these federal lands in Alaska.

I would appreciate hearing from you in this matter, and I would also like to have, please, confirmation of the inclusion of this letter and the accompanying photographs in the record of the November 21, 1975 Alaska National Interest Lands hearing.

Thank you for your consideration and continuing interest in the Alaska National Interest Lands.

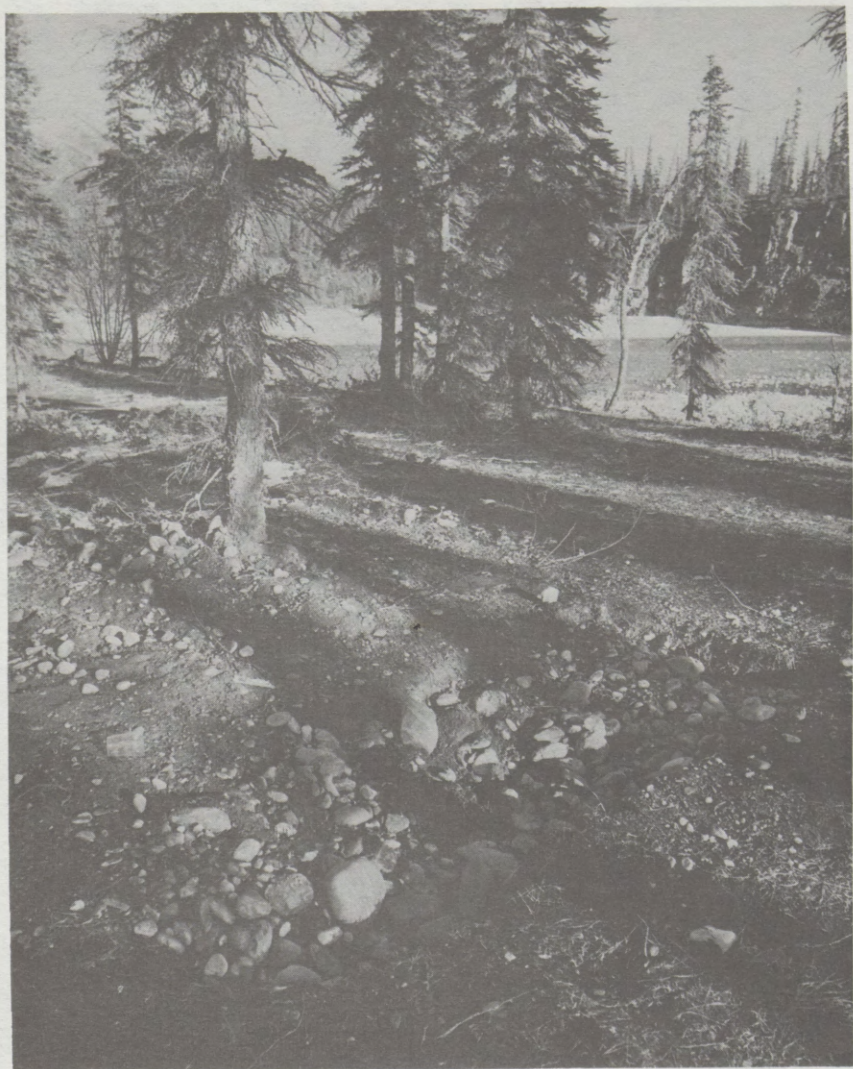
Sincerely,

JIM KOWALSKY,
Alaska Field Representative.

Enclosures—6.











FAIRBANKS ENVIRONMENTAL CENTER,
Fairbanks, Alaska, December 25, 1975.

Re Alaska National Interest Lands.

Mr. DAN DRYFUSS,

Senate Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs, Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. DRYFUSS: As you are well aware, hearings on the Sec. 17(d)(2) National Interest Lands Amendment of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act of 1971 have begun in the Committee.

The Fairbanks Environmental Center, as a community supported, non-government institution organized for the purpose of gathering and distributing information about the Alaskan environment, has, over the past four years, undertaken a major role in the assembling and coordinating the efforts of private individuals and their information about what key lands and key values should be protected under the Sec. 17(d)(2) Amendment. This effort has been particularly rewarding and productive, and has resulted in a wealth of information relating to this issue—all the way from the results of workshops with rural Native people and transportation planners to a current, ongoing legal research project on how to protect subsistence uses of federal lands, to extensive accumulations of knowledge about wildlife and its habitat.

Because the Center has so much information and input to offer this process now before the Senate Interior Committee, I hereby request that you please kindly help expedite an invitation from Senator Jackson as you would consider appropriate to the president of the Fairbanks Environmental Center, Gordon B. Wright to help and to participate in the Senate Committee hearings. I feel this invitation is not only necessary but would be especially appropriate as regards the need to have or to provide good information to the Committee.

Thank you for your consideration of this request for assistance, and may you have a good New Year in 1976.

Sincerely,

JAMES E. KOWALSKY,
Executive Director.