

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

JUNEAU, ALASKA

STATE OF ALASKA
Walter J. Hickel, Governor

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
Augie Reetz, Commissioner

DIVISION OF GAME
Joseph C. Greenley, Director

LAND EVALUATION

by

Joseph R. Blum

Volume IX
Annual Project Segment Report
Federal Aid in Wildlife Restoration
Project W-5-C-9, Lands

Persons are free to use material in these reports for educational or informational purposes. However, since most reports treat only part of continuing studies, persons intending to use this material in scientific publications should obtain prior permission from the Department of Fish and Game. In all cases tentative conclusions should be identified as such in quotation, and due credit would be appreciated.

WORK PLAN SEGMENT REPORT

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

STATE: Alaska

PROJECT NO: W-5-C-9

TITLE: Wildlife Management Coordination

SECTION: Lands

TITLE: Land Evaluation

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968

ABSTRACT

The second year of activities included an increase in staff members as well as an increase in areas of activity. The objectives and techniques were the same, the results of the past year's activities plus increased effort during this report period paid good dividends to the Division and the Department.

In order to increase the effectiveness of the Lands Project in land use planning on National Forests, a trip was made to meet all the District Rangers. We discussed common goals and means of reducing conflict between our two agencies.

Two key agreements were entered into between the Department and the Bureau of Land Management which call for joint planning and management on all lands in Alaska classified by the Bureau. BLM increased the acreage under proposed classification making our agreements timely. Also, BLM's activities in the area of oil and gas exploration were increased and we worked with them on regulations.

The Department entered into an agreement with the Department of Natural Resources calling for joint planning on all State timber sales.

Considerable time was spent working with other State, Federal, and local agencies on specific problems as well as general areas of coordination. Only time will tell how effective our contacts have been.

RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Program expansion to include men stationed in the Southeastern and Central regions.
2. Position should be established, under the Commissioner, to coordinate habitat programs.

3. Game habitat inventories for key areas should be attempted.
4. Increased effort in land use planning on the local level should be attempted.
5. Efforts should be continued to complete liaison measures which were initiated this report period.
6. Forest Service agreement should be revised.
7. Publication of a booklet on trails in Alaska should be completed.

WORK PLAN SEGMENT REPORT

FEDERAL AID IN WILDLIFE RESTORATION

STATE: Alaska

PROJECT: W-5-C-9

TITLE: Wildlife Management Coordination

SECTION: Lands

TITLE: Land Evaluation

PERIOD COVERED: July 1, 1967 to June 30, 1968

OBJECTIVES

To identify specific key game areas.

To submit recommendations for the orderly selection, land classification or purchase of specific lands for public hunting access and use.

To assist in statewide land use planning to assure consideration of fish and wildlife values.

TECHNIQUES

1. Compile an inventory of known areas of high wildlife use.
 - a. Inventory of areas to be made on the basis of existing studies, game census, hunter-use harvest statistics.
 - b. Delineate specific range areas important to wildlife on current land protraction plats.
 - c. Outline future land use and hunter access requirements on the basis of projected population growths.
2. Prepare recommendations concerning land use and public access routes which will require:
 - a. Compilation of land ownership maps through examination of land agency records.
 - b. Cooperative studies and close liaison with agencies involved in land use.
 - c. Assessment of the public and management needs by area and species.

- d. Assessment of research data requirements pertaining to land management.
- e. Mapping of existing access routes.
- 3. Physically examine access routes and recreational sites or areas.
- 4. Review literature, land records and land laws.

Projects

The Lands Program entered its second full season on July 1, 1967. The staff was increased to include an assistant, one temporary employed as a field assistant, and one temporary Clerk-Steno II used jointly by the Lands Program and the Sport Fish Access Program. An attempt was made to obtain one-half use of a Game Biologist III in Fairbanks, but he was unable to free himself for Lands work.

Programs which were begun during the initial year were continued and expanded. New programs were initiated involving day to day or long range planning. The all important task of inter and intra-organization liaison continued. Much more needs to be done.

Federal Agencies

The effort to establish a clearer working relationship with agencies of the Department of the Interior and Department of Agriculture was increased. We continued to supply these agencies with biological data needed to properly manage land in the State. In addition, we worked closely with their staffs to reach a more concrete understanding as to the philosophical and practical relationship between our Department and their agencies. In most cases the results were encouraging.

U.S. Forest Service

The Lands program leader and his assistant visited each District Ranger in the North and South Tongass National Forests and two of the three District Rangers of the Chugach National Forest. The purpose of these meetings was: a) to explain the lands program, its scope and objectives b) to determine what "multiple use management" meant to each Ranger, and c) to begin coordination of joint objectives.

The meetings allowed us to become more familiar with logging problems from the operator's standpoint and the logging techniques that have evolved to overcome these problems.

We reached the following conclusions:

1. The Game Division must take the initiative in outlining key areas of wildlife value and recommending logging practices that protect these values. This includes cooperative research into effects of logging as well as inventories of habitat.
2. Closer coordination of activities between all Divisions interested in Forest Service programs should be initiated immediately.
3. The master agreement between our two agencies should be updated to guarantee consideration of game as well as fish.
4. The "anti-logging" image of the Department should be removed. Logging, done properly, is wise resource management. The problem is administration, magnitude of the logging program and techniques of logging. The liberal attitude of the timber people needs to be modified to include other compatible uses. At the current rate of logging, it is conceivable that much damage to the wildlife resource could be inflicted before proper analysis of study data had been completed.
5. A system of review of logging plans by all interested Divisions must be established.

A follow-up trip was made in the spring to review District's five year logging plans with our Deer Biologist and then with the Rangers. Further understanding of the differences between our agencies was reached. One solution lies in a revamping of the agreement between the Forest Service and ourselves. A copy of the agreement is found in Appendix I.

The problem areas are: a) the agreement refers only to fish and fish habitat; b) enforcement of violations under AS 16.05.870 and c) a clarification of lines of authority.

The Commercial Fish Division began to revamp this agreement a couple of years ago, however, priorities caused it to be dropped. Their revisions centered around the legal problem and strengthening lines of authority. The need for an agreement covering logging and wildlife habitat is clear. The proposed revisions will be completed next report period and a discussion of them will follow.

Several meetings were held with Chugach National Forest personnel concerning the restriction of vehicle use within the Copper River Management Unit. The proposal was presented at a public hearing March 7th in Cordova. The public objected on the grounds that they were not informed earlier. A second meeting was held on

June 8th and tentative approval given. The final presentation will be made in the winter and the restriction should become effective by next season.

Bureau of Land Management

The high point of the year was completing the revision of the Master Memorandum of Understanding between the Department and BLM. A supplemental agreement for the Iliamna Classification Unit was also written and signed. The text of both agreements are found in Appendix II.

Further work of a reconnaissance nature was conducted in the Iliamna Unit to gather information on seasonal distribution of caribou, moose calving areas, and bear distribution. Incidental observations were made on other species including sheep. Reports of the findings were made to respective work plan leaders and BLM.

On May 16, 1968 the proposed classification for 23 million acres of BLM lands in the Gulkana Unit was published in the Federal Register. The proposal is found in Appendix III. The Lands Program will be devoting much of the next reporting period to work in this area.

On May 9, 1968, the 1,013,760 acre Bornite Unit was proposed for classification. This area encompasses a large portion of the Kobuk Valley including several villages. A reconnaissance survey will be made of the area in August. The proposal as it appeared in the Federal Register is found in Appendix IV.

The final classification action which came under consideration during this period is the route of the winter road from Livengood to Umiat with a branch to the Sagavanirktok River. The proposal is found in Appendix V. A field reconnaissance is planned into the area in August.

For the past two reporting periods the possibility of our nominating the Alaska Peninsula for classification has been discussed. With the signing of the revised master agreement, new impetus has been given this program. A concerted effort is being made to present this nomination by this winter.

In July of 1967 the BLM was given authority (under Title 43, Chapter II, Part 3100, Subpart 3107 Oil and Gas Exploration Operations) to require operators to file Notification of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations and Notice of Completion of Oil and Gas Exploration Operations. The regulation and a sample of the Notice may be found in Appendix VI.

Admittedly, this is only an initial step; but it is important as it marks the first time BLM has had any control over exploratory operations. The Lands staff assisted BLM's wildlife personnel in drafting guidelines for operators. The final draft has not been approved, but its approval is imminent. A cooperative agreement was drafted dealing with oil and gas exploration on BLM lands, this too, is pending.

Our trail inventory, which was begun last report period, was nearly completed. The majority of the trails off the existing highway system were inventoried and cataloged. The new highway system, plus finishing the remainder of the existing trails will be completed this summer. It is hoped that a publication can be produced in fiscal year 1970 showing routes and facilities. Dedication is still a problem; many avenues of approach are being pursued, including Classification, which may be the ultimate answer. A sample of the trail reporting card is found in Appendix VII.

Public Land Law Review Commission

Nearly four years ago the United States Congress authorized a Public Land Law Review Commission. The objective of the Commission is to report to the President and Congress actions necessary to assure that the public lands of the United States are managed or disposed of in a manner that provides the maximum benefits for the general public.

Thirty-four study contracts have been let to review specific subjects for the Commission. The University of Wisconsin was given the contract for Alaska. The only contact this Department has had with the Wisconsin study team was during the public hearing held the week of September 4, 1967, in Anchorage. A Department statement was issued at that time and can be found in Appendix VIII.

On April 16, 1968 we corresponded with Dr. William B. Lord, Chairman of the Wisconsin Study Team, noting our concern over this lack of contact. No answer was received to this correspondence. With a report deadline of September 15, 1968, our concern is growing. A review of the study being done by the Colorado State University Study Team (which is charged with the study of all land laws and the effect on wildlife throughout the United States with the exception of Alaska) shows the excellent format upon which to base the Alaskan study. It is our intention to again request a study of this type from the Wisconsin team. If this is not forthcoming, we intend to pursue the matter with the Public Land Law Review Commission chairman and request that Alaska be included under the Colorado State University contract.

Corps of Engineers

In August 1967, waters from the Chena River inundated the city of Fairbanks and prompted the Corps of Engineers to dust off the old Chena River flood control project. The new status of this project caused an immediate preliminary study to be initiated by the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

The conclusions of this study are as follows: about 20 square miles of big game, small game, fur animals, and waterfowl habitat would be inundated by the project. Complete litigation of this 20 square miles of lost habitat would be too expensive and, therefore, could not be recommended. Approximately seven miles of access to public lands would be lost. Therefore, it is recommended that this lost access be replaced by providing access to lands of the East Fork of the Chena River. The Division of Lands has agreed to select these lands from the Fairbanks North Star Borough and has concurrence in general with this classification. These lands would be managed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game under a cooperative agreement with the Department of Natural Resources and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. In addition to this, the Division of Lands also intends to classify with the concurrence of the Borough, an area downstream from the project for public recreation. It was also concluded that Federal Lands and project waters in the area be open to unrestricted use of public hunting and fishing and that all leases of Federal land in the project area reserve the right to run restricted public access for hunting and fishing.

Federal Water Pollution Control Administration

In addition to the routine activities centered around water pollution surveillance in Cook Inlet, the Lands Program worked closely with the FWPCA on public hearings concerned with the National Estuarine Pollution Study. Our involvement was in reference to waterfowl habitat. The hearings were held in Juneau on June 11 and in Anchorage on June 13. The official paper presented by the Department may be found in Appendix IX.

The hearings offered no opportunity for debate, only presentations. The problem with the Estuarine Pollution Study is that it is designed to cover too large an area (from the end of tidal influence to the continental shelf). There is not going to be enough money to do the job so our verbal recommendation, as far as Alaska is concerned, is that the study center around an inventory of our estuaries.

National Park Service

A survey of potential sites for consideration as Natural History Landmarks is currently underway in Alaska. During this report period, information was supplied and reports reviewed on three areas under study: McNeil River, Walrus Islands, and Walker Lake. It was recently announced that McNeil River and Walrus Islands had received final approval for designation as Landmarks. Continued participation in this program is anticipated.

State Agencies

Department of Natural Resources

During this report period, much time was devoted to liaison activities with the Department of Natural Resources. At this writing, it is clear that there is light at the end of the tunnel. Some progress was made in most areas of endeavor.

The Palmer Hay Flats were classified as public recreation. This took action by both the Matanuska-Susitna Borough and the State. It took two years to accomplish; the results could be wiped out in two seconds by a reclassification. It is apparent that some means of protecting key habitat areas on State lands is needed. In an attempt to bring this about, several requests for a new classification category have been made. Late this spring, meetings with personnel from the Department of Natural Resources were held concerning this topic. A "multiple use" classification is now under study, whereby, other State agencies receive management responsibility to key areas that only their expertise can properly protect. An Interagency Land Management Agreement is drawn up giving the requesting agency management authority and the Department of Natural Resources administrative authority. The agreement is to spell out the objectives of management and the procedures to be followed to meet these objectives. The public hearings on this proposal will be held in the fall of 1968.

The West Side of Cook Inlet Duck Flats will be the first area considered under this new category. The area includes, in addition to key waterfowl habitat, prime moose calving and wintering areas. Aerial moose calving counts were flown again this spring to identify key areas. These counts coupled with those made last spring have outlined the upland areas to be included in the boundaries.

During the legislative session, a proposal was made by the legislative Council that private recreation lands, utility lands, and all State lands unclassified be thrown open for indiscriminate entry. Our Department went on record as opposed to this action. The following is the text of our letter of opposition:

"This Department is quite concerned that such legislation could essentially dissolve our State land classification system and place us under the unmanageable open public domain plan.

We firmly believe that the overall objective of properly zoning land for priority uses is basically sound. To allow indiscriminate entry would only result in expanded land speculation, massive rapid classification designed to circumvent the law, and compounded problems concerning access, recreation, and proper land use management practices. We do not think this system could possibly be in the best interest of the public, the State, or any of the natural resources involved.

More than likely, if a complete analysis was made of the problems the Federal Bureau of Land Management has experienced with open public domain small tract entries, the undesirability of this Bill would be further apparent.

Probably no single example of land entry chaos exists which better illustrates this point than the Lake Louise area. Lake frontage land grabs have completely alienated usable land located only a few yards from the lake shore. Surely, a well designed disposal system would have alleviated this existing problem.

Coping with the increased right-of-way problems would be beyond the scope of our staff, even if our lands section staff was considerably increased. We are already behind in most areas of the State and this proposal would only create additional related problems.

We definitely oppose the provisions of Senate Bill 363."

A compromise piece of legislation was passed which created a category entitled "Open To Entry." This piece of legislation may be found in Appendix X.

We are currently working with the Division of Lands on lands to be considered for this classification. Our efforts are centered around protecting key habitat and guaranteeing public access. The proposals will go before the public during the summer of 1968.

On January 15, 1968 the Department of Natural Resources called for nominations, by the industry, of off-shore areas for oil and gas leases in the Bristol Bay area. For some time, we have been working on wildlife stipulations to be included in leases of this type (both on shore and off shore). Several meetings were held to finalize the working, and on February 23 the stipulations were made a part of the leases. They can be found in Appendix XI.

At the same time we drew up a letter of agreement between Natural Resources and the Department calling for our approval of operating plans. There was a delay in getting this agreement to Natural Resources due to a working change, personnel changes, and paper shuffling. The agreement is now at Natural Resources and adoption is imminent.

The Department of Natural Resources is stepping up its timber management program. In addition to numerous local sales under five million board feet, two large sales were offered this year - Rocky-Windy Bay with one hundred twenty million board feet, and Shuyak with one hundred million board feet. During the preliminary work on Rocky-Windy Bay, many meetings were held to consider potential fish and game problems. After the sale problems arose and violations of the Anadromous fish section of our statutes occurred, the Board of Fish and Game recommended, as well as the legislature, that the two agencies enter into an agreement to assure that no further instances be encountered such as Rocky-Windy Bay. The agreement has been signed by both Commissioners and is found in Appendix XII.

The controversial statute concerning discharge of firearms came up during the public hearings concerning the Department of Natural Resources proposed Park Regulations. Our Department recommended an amendment to this act to Natural Resources. However, they felt if a change in Legislation was to be sought, we should seek it. During this dialogue this time passed for legislative recommendations. We intend on submitting the proposed change in time for the next session.

In order to supply private recreation lands for the Petersburg area, the Division of Lands shifted from the Blind Slough area to Petersburg Creek. Personnel from the Department worked with their people and a subdivision was laid out which will provide access for the public as well as private recreation sites. A special meeting was held at Petersburg and public opposition to the plan was voiced. The Division of Lands is taking another look at the area in view of this opposition.

Department of Highways

We again received copies of highway plans for review. We routed these to the people most knowledgeable of the area and submitted their recommendations to Juneau. These were in turn, put into a Department statement to the Department of Highways.

Alaska State Housing Authority

The Alaska State Housing Authority has contracted with the Kenai Borough and the Matanuska-Susitna Borough to develop land

use plans. ASHA contacted us for information concerning wildlife values and needs. We submitted verbal reports and maps which were incorporated into their planning reports. We will be contacted for zoning recommendations.

Boroughs and Cities

Greater Juneau Borough

The only project within the Lands program involving the Greater Juneau Borough is the Mendenhall Flats. The status of the Mendenhall Flats is the same as at the closure of the last report period.

Fairbanks North Star Borough

Our activities in this Borough centered around the Chena River Flood Control Project which has been covered under the Corps of Engineers.

Greater Anchorage Area Borough

The Chugach Planning Commission which was to be headed up as a Borough project has gotten off the ground. The other activities with the Greater Anchorage Borough centered around pollution and pollution control.

Matanuska Susitna Borough

After many weeks of debate and dialogue, the Matanuska Susitna Borough finally passed an ordinance zoning the Palmer Hay Flats as public recreation. They sent a letter to the State Department of Natural Resources requesting concurrence by State classification for public recreation. This zoning action by the Borough and the classification action by the Department of Natural Resources took over two years of activity on the part of many people in the Department. It is sad to say that this same work could be eliminated in fifteen minutes by a whim of either the Borough Planning Commission or the State Department of Natural Resources. This points out the extreme need for something in the line of classification and zoning which would better protect fish and game habitat.

Kenai Peninsula Borough

We have had no direct contact with the Kenai Peninsula Borough during this reporting period. We have, as was mentioned before, helped the Alaska State Housing Authority in a reconnaissance of the future zoning of the Kenai Peninsula Borough. It is our hope that we will continue with this study and eventually become more involved with this important land holder. Once the West Side of Cook Inlet Duck Flats program has been developed, it will become

necessary for us to work with the Kenai Borough to get their concurrence in any activities which are planned over there.

Private Lands

Creamer Tract

During this report period we were again involved in only one private land project. This was the Creamer Dairy property in Fairbanks. The Alaska Conservation Society put up a \$5,000 option on behalf of the Department to purchase the Creamer Dairy Tract. At the request of the Governor, Senate Bill 368 was drawn up and passed by both the Senate and the House, appropriating in excess of \$5,600 as the State's matching money for Federal Aid purchase of the Creamer Dairy Tract. The purchase was completed and the three man committee made up of the Regional Supervisor of the Fairbanks area, the leader of the Lands program and the leader of the Small Game and Furbearer's project has been formed to complete the management plan for the area. They will set up guidelines upon which to base the approval of activities that will not conflict with the wildlife values of the area.

Discussion

The current Department leadership is cognizant of the relationship between land and wildlife. The progressive steps taken in signing the BLM agreements and drafting the oil and gas stipulations, the State oil and gas agreement, the BLM oil and gas agreement, the State logging agreement, all attest to this awareness. If these unsigned agreements become fact, how will it benefit the State? In order to determine our current position and future direction, we sent to each of the remaining 49 states a letter and a questionnaire which are to be found in Table 1. The numerals in columns 1, 2, 3 and 4 indicate order of importance of each category.

The average percent expenditure in those states reporting is 37.6%. The problem area most frequently considered critical is land dedicated to recreation and wildlife use. We spend less than 2% of our Fish and Game budget on these areas. With the agreements becoming a reality, we will have made a great step forward in combating problems that are sapping the budgets of the other states.

The BLM agreements currently cover 35 million acres. If, as we predict, the majority of BLM lands are classified the Department will be able to participate in land planning for an area in excess of 200 million acres or 60% of the State! There is not a state in the nation that would not relish being in our present position.

The other agreements will permit this Department to make recommendations that will guarantee consideration of wildlife values

% of '67 Budget Dedicated To:

State	Access	I & E	Land Dedicated For Use as Recreation and Wildlife Habitat	Wildlife Abundance	Land Acquisition for Fish and Wildlife	Rehabilitation	Access	Development
Arkansas	1	3	4	2	6	2	1	4
Arizona	1	2	1	3	0.3	1	0	15
California	3	1	2	4	Not Available			
Colorado	2	3	1	4	14	3	1	5
Connecticut	2	4	1	3	20	12	2	25
Delaware	2	3	1	4	50	5	5	20
Georgia	2		1		Not Available			
Hawaii	3	1	2	4	0	2	1	20
Idaho	4	1	3	2	3	2	1	7
Illinois	1	3	2	4	Not Available			
Indiana	1	3	4	2	25	8	1	12
Iowa	3	1	2	4	15	5	5	20
Kentucky	4	3	1	2	1.8	0.2	0	15
Maine	4	3	2	1	0.5	13.7	0	3.1
Massachusetts	3	4	1	2	13	25	0	2
Michigan	2	4	1	3	15	6	15	10
Minnesota	4	3	2	1	10	0	3.5	0
Mississippi	1	3	2	4	0	2	0	24
Missouri	2	1	2	3	13	5	1	23
Montana	2	3	1		Not Available			
Nevada	4	2	3	1	10	5	0	25
New Jersey	1	4	2	3	0	10	0	30
North Carolina	3	4	2	1	3	7	2	5
Ohio	4	3	1	2	10	75	0	10
Oklahoma	1	3	2	4	10	0	0.4	4.7
Oregon	2	3	4	1	11	10	5	12
Pennsylvania	4	1	2	3	10	20	0	15
Rhode Island	4	3	1	2	10	50	10	30
South Carolina	2	1	3	4	Not Available			
Tennessee	4	2	1	3	6.2	1	1	21
Utah		2	1		17.5	10	6.9	5.5
Virginia	4	1	2	3	20	29	1	50
Washington	1	2	3	4	17	0	0	10
West Virginia		1			0	0	1	23
Wisconsin		2	1		23	0	0	25
Wyoming	2	4	1	3	8	0	3	3

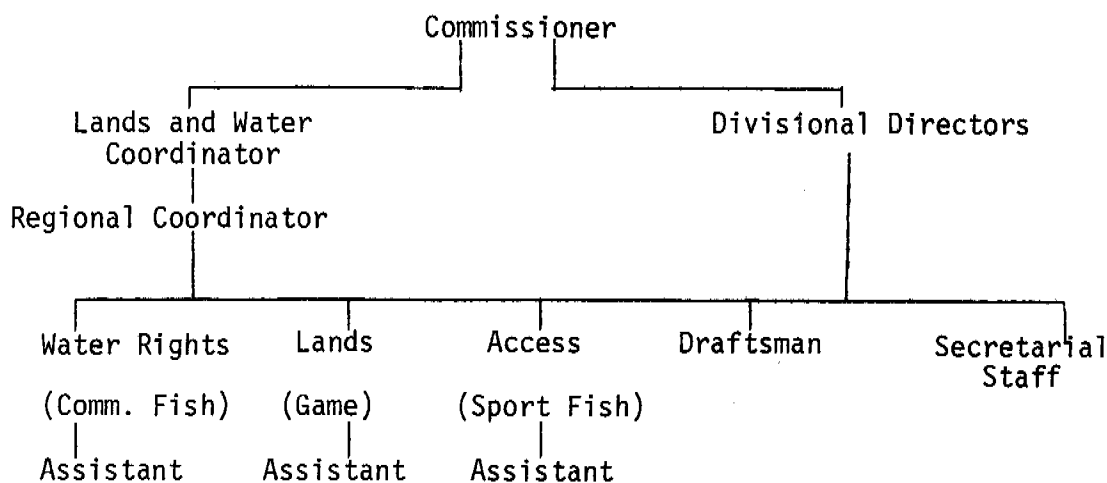
in all areas of land use. We will no longer have to fight a rear-guard action. Preliminary planning will become an integral part of the total Fish and Game program.

It is important to point out that the signing of the agreements is only the beginning. Their effectiveness will be a measure of our willingness to participate. We will have to meet deadlines and formulate policies.

With the tremendous expansion of land and water use activities, a new look at the Lands, Access, and Water Rights programs is essential. No longer can we function effectively without this coordination. The problems are there, we have the program to solve them, we need a coordinator to keep the individual programs apprised of each other's activities and heading a common direction.

A major problem will come with any attempt to combine the programs. The feelings of the Lands staff were made known in a memo during the first reporting period. The memo said in part:

A staff-line diagram should resemble the following:



This diagram is a fairly simple but flexible one with room for further expansion. As you can see, this includes the existing personnel and a few additional ones. The objective was to balance out the Divisional responsibilities and provide more effective intra-departmental coordination. The sensitive area is budgeting and job descriptions.

The primary objective of this outline is to establish a coordination section with appropriate status within the Department. The principal functions would include:

1. Expedition Departmental routing.
2. Maintaining Departmental liaison with other agencies.
3. Representing the Department at high level conferences and meetings regarding lands and water.
4. Providing technical and professional advice to project leaders concerning laws, regulations and politics.
5. Serving as a technical advisor to the commissioner.
6. Supervising the secretarial staff and other personnel such as draftsmen.
7. Coordinate activities of the three projects involving the entire Department (i.e. highway recommendations, land classification requests, management plans, seismic and right-of-way permits, oil and gas leasing, and other combined land and water plan recommendations).
8. Making budgetary recommendations to project leaders.

As you can see from this diagram, the chain of command will exist as it does at present. Each project will operate on a Divisional level directly responsible to the Directors. This means that each project will handle their budget separately. However, the Section and Regional Coordinators' budgets could be contributed to by each Division for such things as travel and per diem.

We feel that this system has real merit in that some Divisional identity and control is maintained and future project growth will not be inhibited by the complicated and questionable method of pooling men and funds. Of course, the type of coordination (D-J and P-R) budget could have been beneficial but we don't see how this type of approach could be considered with the addition of water rights.

That funds obligated by a Division should be spent in its interests is self-evident. Any doubts of how funds are administered would tend to suppress project expansion.

In the next report period the Lands program will begin investigating the area of closer coordination with Alaska State Housing Authority and the boroughs. We plan on working toward a planning agreement with ASHA. When they contract with the boroughs or municipalities the Department will become a participant in its area of expertise.

The boroughs present a problem somewhat different than other organizations. Their planning is done, for the most part by non-professionals. Also the length of office is short for most planners. These areas need closer scrutiny and are worth extra effort.

Recommendations

1. Program expansion to include men stationed in the Southeastern and Central regions.
2. Position should be established, under the Commissioner, to coordinate habitat programs.
3. Game habitat inventories for key areas should be attempted.
4. Increased effort in land use planning on the local level should be attempted.
5. Efforts should be continued to complete liaison measures which were initiated this report period.
6. Forest Service agreement should be revised.
7. Publication of a booklet on trails in Alaska should be completed.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

and the

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING made this 24th day of February, one thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, by and between the Department of Fish and Game, State of Alaska, hereinafter called the Department, and the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service, hereinafter called the Forest Service, WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Forest Service is responsible for the protection and management of certain public lands within the State of Alaska, and such lands are dedicated for multiple use including water, timber, wildlife, and recreation, and

WHEREAS, certain uses of the land, notably timber cutting, road construction, and gravel removal require careful control and coordination with other uses to prevent damage to streams and fishery resources, and

WHEREAS, the Department is charged with the responsibility of protecting and managing fish and game resources in the State of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, the Department and the Forest Service desire to establish mutually acceptable procedures for coordinating timber management, road construction, and related activities with measures to protect streams and other waters valuable for fishery purposes,

NOW THEREFORE, this memorandum WITNESSETH:

THE FOREST SERVICE AGREES:

1. To provide the Department with copies of the 5-year timber sale action plan for each ranger district, subsequent annual revisions of these plans and such additional information and plans as may be needed to evaluate the effects of proposed operations on fish habitat and values. Forest supervisors will supply this information to the area supervisor, Division of Commercial Fisheries and the district biologists concerned. Copies of sale area maps for each proposed timber sale will be supplied to the district biologist as they are prepared.
2. To notify the Department of specific streams and/or waters for which inspections and recommendations are needed. District rangers will submit written requests in duplicate to the district biologists responsible for the area under consideration.

THE DEPARTMENT AGREES:

1. To examine streams and/or waters which may be affected by timber removal, road construction, and related activities and make recommendations for measures needed to avoid or alleviate damage.
2. To submit triplicate copies of recommendations to the district ranger requesting the examination.
3. To meet all requests for inspections with reasonable promptness and dispatch.

THE FOREST SERVICE AND THE DEPARTMENT MUTUALLY AGREE:

1. That field examinations will be conducted jointly with representatives of both agencies present. Normally these will be the district biologist and the district ranger or their designated assistants.
2. The Forest Service will be the sole agency responsible for making requests to the Department. Contractors and permittees operating on the national forests will direct their requests through the Forest Service, the agency responsible for their operations. Should contractors contact the Department directly, that organization will refer them to the district ranger on whose district the operation is located.
3. To provide the other parties to the Memorandum of Understanding with reports and pertinent correspondence related to the activities described in this Memorandum of Understanding.
4. That amendments to this Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval of both parties.
5. That this Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective as soon as signed by both parties hereto and shall continue in force until terminated by either party after thirty (30) days notice in writing to the other of his intentions to do so.
6. No Member of or Delegate to Congress shall be admitted to any share or part of this Agreement or to any benefit that may arise herefrom, unless it is made for a corporation for its general benefit.

LOCATION OF OFFICES:

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

Commissioner - Juneau

Area Supervisors - Kodiak,
Anchorage and Juneau

U. S. Forest Service

Regional Forester - Juneau

Forest Supervisors - Juneau,
Anchorage and Ketchikan

District Biologists

Anchorage

Kodiak
Cordova

Juneau

Petersburg
Wrangell 1/

Ketchikan

District Rangers

Seward

Cordova

Juneau
Sitka

Petersburg
Wrangell

Ketchikan 2/
Craig

1/ Assistant district biologist

2/ Includes Ketchikan and Kasaan ranger district headquarters

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

U. S. FOREST SERVICE

By

C. L. Anderson
(Commissioner)

By

R. H. Hansen
(Regional Forester)

Date

2/21/61

Date

2/24/61

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

between

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALASKA STATE OFFICE

and the

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING, made and entered into this 21st day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and sixty-eight, by and between the Department of Fish and Game, State of Alaska, hereinafter referred to as the Department, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, through the State Director, Alaska, hereinafter referred to as BLM,

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, the Department has been created under the laws of the State of Alaska to protect and manage the fish and game resources of the State of Alaska; and

WHEREAS, BLM is responsible for the protection and management of the public lands in the State of Alaska in accordance with the provisions of the Classification and Multiple Use Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986); and

WHEREAS, it is the mutual desire of the Department and BLM to work in harmony for the common purpose of developing, maintaining, and managing all of the natural resources for the best interests of the people of Alaska and of the United States; and

WHEREAS, both agencies recognize that the management of the fish and game resources and the habitat upon which they are dependent are of mutual

concern;

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises as hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto hereby mutually agree as follows.

BLM AGREES:

1. To cooperate with the Department in the enforcement of Alaska fish and game laws.
2. To furnish the Department with any reports prepared by BLM pertaining to the management of fish and game resources or wildlife habitat on the public lands.
3. To permit the erection and maintenance of structures needed to facilitate fish and game management activities of the Department on public lands, provided their intended use is not in conflict with BLM policy and management plans, and further provided that these structures are authorized by formal permit only.
4. To practice those forms of land and resource management that will benefit fish and game as fully as practicable, consistent with a sound multiple use program, and to the extent feasible, adjust land and resource use to avoid damage to fish and game values.
5. To keep the Department informed of plans for logging, grazing, road construction and other activities that may affect fish and game resources.
6. To request reviews and comments by the Department on proposed public land classifications for retention or disposal.
7. To recognize the Department as the agency responsible for management of fur, fish, and game resources of the State of Alaska.

THE DEPARTMENT AGREES:

1. To provide normal enforcement of the State game, fur, and fish laws effective upon the public lands.
2. To cooperate in the prevention of forest fires and, insofar as the normal duties of personnel will permit, to assist with the suppression of fires on or near public lands.
3. To make or sanction no artificial plant of wildlife on public lands until an investigation has been made and mutual agreement reached regarding its effect on all other resources, and its desirability as a management measure.
4. To notify BLM prior to instituting control programs on predatory animals or other wildlife on the public lands and to obtain prior approval by BLM for use of poisons in such programs.
5. To notify BLM of changes in regulations or management plans that may influence BLM programs.
6. To erect no signs or structures and perform no construction or other acts on public lands not herein provided for without first securing the concurrence of BLM.
7. To provide BLM with copies of fish and game reports pertinent to the management of wildlife habitat on public lands.
8. To notify BLM promptly whenever poor range conditions are noted on the public lands.
9. To promptly review and comment on proposed public land classification for retention or disposal.
10. To recognize BLM as the agency responsible for the management of land and habitat on public lands.

THE DEPARTMENT AND BLM MUTUALLY AGREE:

1. To cooperate in the restoration and management of fish and game resources and fish and game habitat consistent with the multiple land use programs of the State of Alaska and BLM.
2. To promote a united approach by all interested parties to the problems relating to fish and game management.
3. To enter into specific supplemental agreements for the development of fish, game, and habitat management plans for each unit classified for retention within one year after classification.
4. To enter into specific plans for the joint management of those areas classified for retention essential to the proper management of the fish and game resources.
5. To cooperate in programs for the management of fish and game habitat upon those public lands not classified.
6. To meet jointly at least once annually, and more often if necessary, for discussion of matters relating to the management of fish and game resources in or affected by the public lands; and to provide for other meetings at various administrative levels for discussion of law enforcement; educational programs; cooperative studies; plans; fish and game surveys; habitat development; hunting, fishing and trapping seasons; and such other matters as may be relevant to the fish and game resources and its habitat.
7. That all questions pertaining to the cooperative work of the two agencies which arise in the field will be discussed on the ground

by the local representatives of the Department and BLM, and that questions of disagreement will be referred to the State Director, BLM, and to the Commissioner of the State Department of Fish and Game for decision.

8. To promote a free exchange of information pertinent to the management of fish and game or public resources between the personnel of the two departments.
9. To cooperate to the degree funds are available in preparation of publications, announcements and dissemination of information.
10. That each and every provision of this cooperative agreement is subject to the laws of the State of Alaska and the laws of the United States.
11. That nothing in this agreement shall be construed as obligating the Department, the State of Alaska, the BLM, or the United States Government to the expenditure of funds or for the future payment of money in excess of appropriations authorized by law.
12. That nothing herein contained shall be construed as limiting or affecting in any way the delegated authority of the Department or BLM.
13. That this agreement shall become effective as soon as it is signed by the parties hereto and shall continue in force until terminated by either party upon thirty (30) days notice in writing to the other of his intention to terminate upon a date indicated.
14. That no member of, or delegate to, Congress, or Resident Commissioner, shall be admitted to any share or part of this agreement, or to any benefit that may arise therefrom; but this provision shall not be

construed to extend to this agreement if made for a corporation
for its general benefit.

15. That amendments to this agreement may be proposed by either party
and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties hereto have executed this agreement as
of the date first written.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
State of Alaska

By *Quinn Post*
Commissioner

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

By *B. J. Leland*
State Director

ILIAMNA CLASSIFICATION UNIT
SUPPLEMENTAL LAND, FISH, AND GAME
MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

between

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

and the

BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

THIS COOPERATIVE LAND, FISH, AND GAME MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT, made and entered into this 21st day of June, one thousand nine hundred and sixty eight, by and between the Department of Fish and Game, State of Alaska, hereinafter referred to as the Department, and U. S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Land Management, through the, State Director, Alaska, hereinafter referred to as BLM.

WITNESSETH:

WHEREAS, a Memorandum of Understanding was entered into by the Department and the BLM on June 21, 1968 requiring that a supplemental Cooperative Land, Fish, and Game Management Agreement be drafted and entered into for classified areas by both parties within one year of final classification; and

WHEREAS, this agreement will fulfill the requirements of that Memorandum of Understanding, the provisions of the Memorandum of Understanding are applicable to this classification unit as described in the Federal Register on October 28, 1967; and

WHEREAS, the purpose of this agreement is to assure a united approach toward the formulation of a practical multiple use management plan for the area herein referred to as the Iliamna Management Unit or the Unit,

NOW THEREFORE, in consideration of mutual promises as hereinafter set forth, the parties hereto mutually agree as follows:

THE DEPARTMENT AGREES:

1. To provide BLM with an outline of the areas within this Unit that are considered essential to the management of the fish and game resources.
2. To promptly review and comment on all notifications from BLM of proposed land status changes within this Unit.

BLM AGREES:

1. To notify the Department of any BLM planned action which would effect the land status. Such notification will be made as early as possible and prior to any final change in the classification. Notifications concerning proposed actions will be made until such time as a management plan is initiated outlining those areas agreed upon as essential to the proper management of the fish and game resources of the Unit.

THE BLM AND THE DEPARTMENT MUTUALLY AGREE:

1. The point of contact specified herein for each agency shall have full responsibility for the dispersing of all information or notification throughout the respective agency, and also for furnishing promptly to each agency complete and consolidated comments for their entire agency relative to any part of this agreement. The following are points of contact for all communications between the agencies:

Habitat Coordinator's Office
Alaska Department of Fish and Game
1018 International Airport Road
Anchorage, Alaska

Manager, Anchorage District Office
Bureau of Land Management
4700 E 72nd Street
Anchorage, Alaska

2. To coordinate projects and activities in the area so as to avoid, as much as possible, duplication of effort.
3. To cooperate, to the degree funds are available, in publications, announcements, and dissemination of information helpful to the proper use and knowledge of the area.
4. An annual meeting will be held prior to the time final programs are prepared to review accomplishments and update all plans relative to this agreement.
5. This supplemental agreement shall contain three phases. Phase one is the Land Use Plan Development Schedule. Phase two is the completion of the Unit Land Use Plan. Phase three is the cooperative drafting and initiation of management plans for those areas of the Unit agreed to as essential to the proper management of the fish and game resources.
6. The "Land Use Plan Development Schedule" attached to and made part of this agreement is a tentative schedule of accomplishments to allow coordinated programming of funds by all parties. If under any circumstances it shall become necessary or desirable for any of the parties to modify the attached schedule, the other agency will be notified promptly of the proposed changes. A meeting will be held with representatives of both agencies to work up

a revised schedule. Amendment of the attached schedule will not affect any other part of this agreement.

7. The management plans will be considered as amendments to this Supplemental Land, Fish, and Game Management Agreement.

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME
State of Alaska

By 
Commissioner

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
Bureau of Land Management

By 
State Director

LAND USE PLAN DEVELOPMENT SCHEDULE

<u>F. Y.</u>	<u>Action</u>	<u>Responsibility</u>
1968	<u>Land Transfer:</u> Identify two or three areas to be made available for transfer to private ownership.	BLM
1968	<u>Land Transfer:</u> Review of above disposal areas - field inspection if necessary. If wildlife use conflicts exist offer either an alternative or plan for minimizing conflict.	Department
1968	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Initiation of vegetation survey.	BLM
1968	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Bear, caribou, moose and sheep seasonal distribution surveys and fishery resource inventory.	Department and BLM
1969	<u>Recreational Development:</u> Identify one or two areas on Iliamna Lake for development of intensive recreation facilities (cabins, boat landings, etc.).	BLM and Department
1969	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Continue fishery resource inventory and bear, caribou, moose, and sheep seasonal distribution surveys.	Department and BLM
1969	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Complete vegetation inventory of 2 million acres.	BLM
1970	<u>Land Transfer:</u> Survey and preparation for disposal of those areas identified in 1968 (above).	BLM
1970	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Complete an extensive recreation inventory of entire Unit.	Coop BLM & Department
1970	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Complete fishery resources inventory and bear, caribou, moose, and sheep seasonal distribution.	Department and BLM
1970	<u>Recreation Use Inventory:</u> Initiate a recreation use study.	Department and BLM
1970	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Completion of vegetation survey on rest of Unit.	BLM
1970	<u>Resource Inventory:</u> Map and description of spawning system for Unit. Description to include relative importance, particular hazards, etc., that should be considered in planning.	Department

Notices

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 2 N., R. 1 E.; all that portion east of the west bank of the Copper River.
Tps. 3 to 14 N., R. 1 E.
Tps. 1 to 14 N., Rs. 2 and 3 E.
Tps. 1 to 16 N., Rs. 4 and 5 E.
Tps. 1 to 12 N., Rs. 6 to 10 E.
Tps. 1 to 10 N., Rs. 11 and 12 E.
Tps. 1 to 9 N., Rs. 13 and 14 E.
Tps. 1 to 8 N., R. 15 E.
Tps. 1 to 5 N., Rs. 16, 17 and 18 E.
Tps. 1 to 4 N., Rs. 19 to 24 E.
T. 1 N., R. 1 W.
T. 2 N., R. 1 W., W $\frac{1}{2}$.
Tps. 6 to 14 N., R. 1 W.
Tps. 1 to 3 N., R. 2 W.
Tps. 5 to 14 N., R. 2 W.
Tps. 1 to 14 N., Rs. 3 to 10 W.
Tps. 1 to 4 N., R. 11 W.
Tps. 1 to 9 S., R. 1 W.
Tps. 1 to 7 S., R. 2 W.
T. 8 S., R. 2 W.,
Secs. 19 to 36, inclusive.
T. 9 S., R. 2 W.
Tps. 1 to 7 S., R. 3 W.
Tps. 1 to 5 S., Rs. 4 and 5 W.
Tps. 1 to 4 S., R. 6 W.
Tps. 1 to 3 S., Rs. 7 and 8 W.
Tps. 1 and 2 S., Rs. 9 to 11 W.
T. 1 S., R. 1 E.,
Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive;
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive;
Sec. 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 26 to 33, inclusive.
T. 2 S., R. 1 E.,
Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive;
Secs. 15 to 36, inclusive.
Tps. 3 to 9 S., R. 1 E.
T. 1 S., R. 2 E.,
Secs. 1 to 6, inclusive;
Secs. 11, 12, and 13; all east of the west bank of Copper River.
Tps. 3 to 10 S., R. 2 E.
Tps. 1 and 2 S., R. 3 E.; all that portion east of the west bank of the Copper River.
Tps. 3 to 10 S., R. 3 E.
Tps. 14 and 15 S., R. 3 E., north of the Chugach National Forest.
T. 1 S., R. 4 E.
T. 2 S., R. 4 E.; all that portion east of the west bank of the Cooper River.
Tps. 3 to 15 S., R. 4 E., north of the Chugach National Forest.
Tps. 1 to 15 S., Rs. 5 and 6 E., north of the Chugach National Forest.
Tps. 1 to 12 S., Rs. 7 to 24 E.
Tps. 5 to 12 S., R. 25 E.

SEWARD MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

Tps. 21 to 33 N., Rs. 1 to 12 E.
Tps. 18 and 19 N., Rs. 9 to 12 E.
T. 20 N., R. 9 E., except for surveyed sections 19 to 23, inclusive, and 25 to 30, inclusive.
T. 20 N., Rs. 10 to 12 E., partially surveyed.
Tps. 21 to 33 N., R. 1 W.
Tps. 21 to 30 N., R. 2 W.

FAIRBANKS MERIDIAN

PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

Tps. 15 to 22 S., Rs. 1 and 2 W.
Tps. 14 to 22 S., Rs. 3 to 5 W.
Tps. 19 to 22 S., Rs. 6 and 7 W.
T. 19 S., R. 8 W.,
Secs. 1 to 4, inclusive;
Secs. 7 to 36, inclusive.
Tps. 20, 21 and 22 S., Rs. 8 and 9 W.
T. 22 S., R. 10 W.

Tps. 15 to 22 S., Rs. 1 to 5 E.
Tps. 17 to 22 S., Rs. 6 to 8 E.
Tps. 19 to 22 S., Rs. 9, 10 and 11 E.
Tps. 20 to 22 S., Rs. 12 to 16 E.

Aggregating approximately 23 million acres of which approximately 22 million acres are public lands.

3. As to the following described lands, the segregative effect caused by the publication of this notice shall be only from appropriation under the Agricultural Land Laws (48 U.S.C. 371-380).

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN PROTRACTED DESCRIPTIONS

T. 6 N., R. 7 W.,
Secs. 1 to 12, inclusive;
Sec. 13, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 14 to 22, inclusive;
Sec. 23, W $\frac{1}{2}$ NE $\frac{1}{4}$, NW $\frac{1}{4}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 27, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 28 and 29.
T. 7 N., R. 7 W.,
Sec. 17, S $\frac{1}{2}$; but not including lots 9, 10, and 11 of U.S.S. 3497;
Sec. 18, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 19 and 20;
Sec. 21, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 22, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Sec. 26, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 27 to 36, inclusive.
T. 6 N., R. 4 W.,
Secs. 4 and 5;
Sec. 6, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 7, 8, and 9;
Secs. 16 to 21, inclusive.
T. 7 N., R. 4 W.,
Secs. 7, 9, 16, 18, 19, and 21;
Sec. 28, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 30 to 33, inclusive.
T. 6 N., R. 5 W.,
Secs. 1 and 12.
T. 7 N., R. 5 W.,
Secs. 12, 13, 24, 25, and 36.
T. 3 N., R. 6 W.,
Sec. 6.
T. 4 N., R. 6 W.,
Secs. 31, 32, and 33.
T. 3 N., R. 7 W.,
Secs. 1 and 2;
Secs. 8 and 9, S $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 10 and 11;
Sec. 15, NW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 16 and 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 4 N., R. 7 W.,
Sec. 36, S $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 6 N., R. 1 E.,
Secs. 3 to 9, inclusive;
Sec. 10, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
Secs. 16 and 17, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 18.
T. 6 N., R. 1 W.,
Secs. 1 to 23, inclusive;
Secs. 24 and 25, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 26 to 34, inclusive;
Sec. 35, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;
but not including a buffer strip 10 chains (660 feet) wide on either side of the line of MEW of the Gulkana River north of the Richardson Highway crossing.
T. 9 N., R. 4 E.,
Sec. 2, N $\frac{1}{2}$;
Secs. 4 to 9, inclusive;
Secs. 16, 17, and 18;
Secs. 19 and 20, N $\frac{1}{2}$.
T. 10 N., R. 4 E.,
Secs. 25, 26, and 27;
Sec. 34, W $\frac{1}{2}$;
Sec. 35;
Sec. 36, N $\frac{1}{2}$.

ALASKA

Notice of Proposed Classification of Lands for Multiple-Use Management

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411-18), and to the regulations in 43 CFR Parts 2410 and 2411, it is proposed to classify for multiple use management, all of the public lands in the area described below. As used herein, "public lands" means any lands which are not withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

Except as provided for in paragraphs 3 and 4 of this notice and excluding prior valid rights, publication of this notice has the effect of segregating the public lands in the described area from appropriation under the Agricultural Land Laws (48 U.S.C. 371-380), Native Allotment Act (48 U.S.C. 357-357b), Trade and Manufacturing Site Act, as amended (48 U.S.C. 461), Townsites (48 U.S.C. 355-355d), and Selections by the State of Alaska under the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339-340).

2. The lands proposed to be classified are described as follows and are shown on maps on file in the Anchorage District Office, 4700 East 72d Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99502, the Anchorage Land Office, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska 99501, the Glennallen Resource Area Office, Post Office Box 147, Glennallen, Alaska 99583, and the Fairbanks Land Office, 516 Second Avenue, Post Office Box 1050, Fairbanks, Alaska 99701.

7265

T. 11 N., R. 8 E.

Secs. 14, 15, and 16, S. 7.

Sec. 17, SE $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 19, S $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 20, NE $\frac{1}{4}$, S $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 21, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Secs. 22 and 23, N $\frac{1}{2}$;

Sec. 29, N $\frac{1}{2}$, SW $\frac{1}{4}$;

Sec. 30.

The above described areas contain approximately 70,000 acres.

4. All public lands described in paragraph 2 will remain available for selection by the State of Alaska under the Community Grant provisions of the Act of July 7, 1958 (72 Stat. 339-340), and for selection by the State of Alaska for administrative sites for management purposes under any land grant provisions of the said act of 1958.

5. The chief purpose of this proposed classification is to provide time to study the land and resource values to develop a pattern of management, disposal, and use. Comments, opinions, and suggestions for the development of this plan are encouraged from interested parties either individually or collectively.

All persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed classification, may present their views in writing to the Anchorage District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

6. Public hearings will be held at times and places to be announced.

BURTON W. SILCOCK,

State Director.

MAY 10, 1968.

[F.R. Doc. 68-5843; Filed, May 15, 1968;
8:48 a.m.]

KATEEL RIVER MERIDIAN

Protracted townships as follows:

T. 17 N., Rs. 5 E. through 11 E.
T. 18 N., Rs. 5 E. through 11 E.
T. 19 N., Rs. 2 E. through 11 E.
T. 20 N., Rs. 2 E. through 11 E.
T. 21 N., Rs. 2 E. through 8 E.
T. 22 N., Rs. 2 E. through 4 E.

The lands described aggregate approximately 1,013,760 acres.

3. The public lands in the following described areas shall remain open to settlement by natives of Alaska and to appropriation under the Native Allotment Act of 1906, as amended (48 U.S.C. 357, 357a, 357b), and to general settlement and appropriation for Homesites under the act of May 26, 1934 (48 U.S.C. 461).

All public lands within 1 statute mile of the main stream or channels of the Kobuk River downstream and west of Ferguson Peak and Kalla site, or west of 158°37'30" W., and:

All public lands within 1 statute mile of the Ambler River from its confluence with the Kobuk River upstream to the point of confluence of the Redstone River, except:

a. A tract at the confluence of the Kobuk and Ambler Rivers described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north and right bank of the Kobuk River, said point found at latitude 67°05'03" N., longitude 157°46'45" W. Said point further found on a bearing of S. 78°20' W. and a distance of 6.63 miles from VABM AMBLER (1537). From the point of beginning, by metes and bounds: N. 40° E., 60 chains; N. 50° W., 63 chains to a point on the east and left bank of the Ambler River; southerly and downstream along the east and left bank of the Ambler River, continuing southerly along the east and left bank of the east dividing channel of the Ambler River to the point of confluence with the Kobuk River; continuing southeasterly and upstream along the north and right bank of the Kobuk River, approximately 130 chains to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 390 acres.

b. A tract on the Kobuk River approximately 3 miles upstream from the confluence of the Kobuk and Ambler Rivers, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north and right bank of the Kobuk River, said point found at latitude 67°03'27" N., longitude 157°46'12" W. Said point further found on a bearing of S. 62°30' W. and a distance of 7.04 miles from VABM AMBLER (1537). From the point of beginning, by metes and bounds: north, 30 chains; east, 55 chains; south, 45 chains; west, 38 chains to a point of the north and right bank of the Kobuk River; westerly and downstream along the north and right bank of the Kobuk River omitting any sloughs, 24 chains to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 230 acres.

c. A tract at Onion Portage described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north bank of the Kobuk River, said point at latitude 67°06'10" N., longitude 158°16'32" W., thence N., 45° W., 48 chains; N. 60° E., 200 chains; S. 65° E., 224 chains; S. 45° W., 68

chains; westerly along the north bank of the Kobuk River, 4.15 miles to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 3,400 acres.

d. A tract approximately 2.50 miles downstream from the village of Kobuk, described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the north bank of the Kobuk River, said point found at latitude 65°55'00" N., longitude 158°38'50" W. Said point further found on a bearing of N. 72°30' W. and a distance of 1.95 miles from the school house at the village of Kobuk. From the point of beginning, by metes and bounds: N. 45° E., 30 chains; S. 45° E., 30 chains; S. 45° W., 30 chains; northwesterly and downstream along the right (north) bank of the Kobuk River to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 90 acres.

4. The following described public lands are further segregated from location under the mining laws (30 U.S.C. Ch. 2) and from disposals under the materials disposal laws (30 U.S.C. 601-2).

a. A tract near Dahl Creek described as follows: Beginning at a point which bears N. 25°10'00" E., at a distance of 227 chains from the schoolhouse at the village of Kobuk, said point further found at latitude 66°56'43" N., longitude 158°55'30" W. From the point of beginning by metes and bounds: N. 78°28' W., 75 chains; N. 11°32' E., 65 chains; S. 78°28' E., 185 chains; S. 11°32' W., 50 chains; N. 78°23' W., 110 chains; S. 11°32' W., 15 chains to the point of beginning.

The tract described contains approximately 1,035 acres.

b. The tracts described under a, b, c, and d in foregoing paragraph 3.

5. All persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed classification may present their views in writing to the Fairbanks District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.

6. Public hearings will be held at Fairbanks and Kotzebue, Alaska, on dates to be announced.

BURTON W. SILCOCK,
State Director.

[F.R. Doc. 68-5335; Filed, May 8, 1968; 8:46 a.m.]

ALASKA

Notice of Proposed Classification of Lands for Multiple-Use Management

MAY 2, 1968.

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (78 Stat. 986; 43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and to the regulations in 43 CFR, Parts 2410 and 2411, it is proposed to classify for multiple-use management, all of the public lands in the area described below.

Publication of this notice has the effect of segregating lands from appropriation only under the settlement laws (48 U.S.C. 355, 357-357b, 371-380a, 461), except as provided in paragraphs 3 and 4. As used herein "public lands" means any lands which are not withdrawn or reserved for a Federal use or purpose.

2. The public domain lands affected are located in the Kobuk River Valley and include Ambler, Shungnak, and Kobuk villages.

The lands proposed to be classified are described as follows and are shown on maps on file in the Fairbanks District and Land Office, 516 Second Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska, and the State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska.

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT
ALASKA

Serial Number F-460

NOTICE OF PROPOSED CLASSIFICATION OF LANDS FOR
MULTIPLE USE MANAGEMENT

1. Pursuant to the Act of September 19, 1964 (43 U.S.C. 1411-18) and the regulations in 43 CFR 2410 and 2411, it is proposed to classify for multiple use management the public lands within the areas described below, together with any lands therein that may become public lands in the future. Publication of this notice has the effect of segregating lands from appropriation only under the settlement laws (48 U.S.C. 371-380a, 48 U.S.C. 461, 48 U.S.C. 357) and from location under the mining law (30 U.S.C. 21), and the lands shall remain open to all other applicable forms of appropriation, including the mineral leasing laws.
2. For a period of sixty days from the date of publication of this notice in the Federal Register, all persons who wish to submit comments, suggestions, or objections in connection with the proposed classification may present their views in writing to the Fairbanks District Manager, Bureau of Land Management.
3. A public hearing on the proposed classification will be held on May 10, 1967 at 10:00 a.m. in the Chamber of Commerce Building, 550 First Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska.

4. The lands proposed to be classified are shown on maps on file in the Fairbanks District and Land Office, 516 Second Avenue, Fairbanks, Alaska, and the State Office, Bureau of Land Management, 555 Cordova Street, Anchorage, Alaska

The lands proposed for classification aggregate approximately 2,436,400 acres.

Title 43—PUBLIC LANDS: INTERIOR

Chapter II—Bureau of Land Management, Department of the Interior

SUBCHAPTER C—MINERALS MANAGEMENT (3000)

[Circular No. 2228]

PART 3100—PUBLIC DOMAIN LEAS- ING UNDER 1920 ACT

Subpart 3107—Oil and Gas Exploration Operations

Sec.	
3107.01	Purpose.
3107.05	Definitions.
3107.1-1	Notice of intent to conduct oil and gas exploration operations.
3107.1-2	Bond.
3107.1-3	Completion of operations.
3107.1-4	Consent to release of bond; termi- nation of liability thereunder.

§ 3107.01 Purpose.

The purpose of the regulations in this Subpart 3107 is to establish procedures to be followed in conducting exploration of the public land for oil and gas. For exploratory operations for other leasable minerals, the lease or permit required by the appropriate regulations must be secured. The regulations in this subpart are not applicable to exploration operations conducted pursuant to oil and gas lease, and also are not applicable to the exploration of public domain lands for minerals subject to location under the U.S. mining laws.

§ 3107.05 Definitions.

For the purpose of the regulations in this subpart:

(a) "Oil and gas exploration" means any activity relating to the search for evidence of oil and gas which requires physical presence upon the land and which may result in damage to public lands or resources thereon. It includes, but is not limited to, geophysical operations, construction of roads and trails, and cross-country transit by vehicle over public domain. It does not include the casual use of public lands for oil and gas exploration. It does not include core drilling for subsurface geologic information or drilling for oil and gas; these activities will only be authorized by the issuance of an oil and gas lease. The regulations in this subpart, however, are not intended to prevent drilling operations necessary for placing explosive charges for seismic exploration, nor do they affect the exclusive right to "drill" for oil and gas by a lessee upon his leased premises.

(b) "Public lands" means lands owned by the United States and administered by the Bureau of Land Management. It does not include retained mineral interest in lands, title to which has passed from the United States.

(c) "Casual use" means activities that involve practices which do not ordinarily lead to any appreciable disturbance or damage to lands, resources, and improvements. For example, activities which do not involve use of heavy equipment or explosives and which do not involve vehicle movement except over established roads and trails are "casual use."

§ 3107.1-1 Notice of intent to conduct oil and gas exploration operations.

(a) Any person desiring to conduct oil and gas exploration operations under the regulations of this subpart shall, prior to entry upon the lands, file with the District Manager of the Bureau of Land Management for the district in which the public lands are located a "Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations," on a form¹ approved by the Director.

(b) The "Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations" will contain the following:

(1) The name and address, including zip code, both of the person, association, or corporation for whom the operations will be conducted and of the person who will be in charge of the actual exploration activities.

(2) A statement that the signers agree that exploration operations will be conducted pursuant to the terms and conditions listed on the approved form.

(c) A brief description of the type of operations which will be undertaken.

(d) A description of the lands to be explored, by township and range.

(e) Approximate date of commencement of operations.

¹ Form filed as part of original document.

Published in 32 F.R. 8968, June 23, 1967 - Effective 30 days after publication.

Circular Distribution List

§ 3107.1-2 Bond.

Simultaneously with the filing of the Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations, and before entry is made on the land, the party or parties filing the "Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations" must file with the District Manager a surety company bond in the amount of \$5,000, conditioned upon the full and faithful compliance, for each oil and gas exploration operation, with all of the terms and conditions of the regulations in this subpart and of that notice, or a statewide bond in the amount of \$25,000 covering all oil and gas exploration operations in the same State, or a \$50,000 nationwide bond. Holders of nationwide and statewide oil and gas lease bonds shall be permitted to amend their bonds to include exploration activities in lieu of furnishing additional bonds.

§ 3107.1-3 Completion of operations.

Upon completion of the exploratory operations, there shall be filed with the District Manager a "Notice of Completion of Oil and Gas Exploration Operations". Within 90 days after the filing of such "Notice of Completion", the District Manager shall notify the party who had conducted the operations whether all of the terms and conditions set out by the regulations in this subpart and in the "Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations" have been

complied with, or whether any additional measures must be taken to rectify any damage to the land, specifying the nature and extent thereof.

§ 3107.1-4 Consent to release of bond; termination of liability thereunder.

The District Manager will not give his consent to the cancellation of the bond if an individual bond was submitted, or to the termination of liability if a State or nationwide bond was submitted, unless and until all of the terms and conditions of the "Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations" have been complied with. Should the District Manager or any other authorized officer of the Bureau of Land Management fail to notify the party within 90 days from the filing of "Notice of Completion" that all terms and conditions have been complied with or that additional corrective measures must be taken to rehabilitate the land, liability under an individual bond or liability for a particular oil and gas exploration operation under a State or nationwide bond shall automatically terminate on the 91st day.

CHARLES F. LUCE,
Acting Secretary of the Interior.

JUNE 19, 1967.

[F.R. Doc. 67-7064; Filed, June 22, 1967;
8:45 a.m.]

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTICE OF INTENT TO CONDUCT OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION OPERATIONS

Name

Address (include zip code)

hereby files this "Notice of Intent to Conduct Oil and Gas Exploration Operations" across and upon (give description of lands by township(s) and range)

The type of operation to be pursued is ☐ magnetometer ☐ seismograph ☐ other (specify)

Approximate date of commencement of operations

Upon completion of

work, the Bureau of Land Management District Manager shall be furnished a "Notice of Completion of Oil and Gas Exploration Operations."

The undersigned agrees that oil and gas exploration operations will be conducted pursuant to the following terms and conditions:

1. Exploration operations shall be conducted in compliance with all Federal, State and County laws, ordinances or regulations which are applicable to the area of operations including, but not limited to, those pertaining to fire, sanitation, conservation, water pollution, fish and game. All operations hereunder shall be conducted in a prudent manner.
2. Due care will be exercised in protecting lands in this notice. All necessary precautions shall be taken to avoid any damage other than normal wear and tear, to gates, bridges, roads, culverts, cattle guards, fences, dams, dykes, vegetative cover and improvements, and stock watering and other facilities.
3. Appropriate procedures shall be taken to protect any shafts, pits or tunnels, and shot holes shall be capped when not in use to protect the lives, safety, or property of other persons or of wildlife and livestock.
4. All vehicles shall be operated at a reasonable rate of speed, and due care must be taken to safeguard all live-

stock and wildlife in the vicinity of his operations. Bulldozers shall not be used without advance notification to the District Manager. Existing roads and trails shall be used wherever possible; if new roads and trails are made, care should be taken to follow natural contours of the lands where feasible and restoration and/or reseeding, as requested by District Manager shall be made.

5. Upon expiration, revocation or abandonment of operations conducted pursuant to this "Notice," all equipment shall be removed from the land and the land shall be restored as nearly as practicable to its original condition by such measures as the District Manager may specify. All geophysical holes must be safely plugged. Upon leaving the land, the District Manager shall be informed.
6. Upon request, the location and depth of water sands encountered shall be disclosed to the District Manager.
7. The party conducting such operations shall contact the District Manager prior to actual entry upon the land in order to be apprised of the practices which should be followed or avoided in the conduct of his operations in order to minimize damages to property of the United States.

(Signature)

(Signature of Geophysical Operator)

(Address including zip code)

(Address including zip code)

UNITED STATES
DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT

NOTICE OF COMPLETION OF OIL AND GAS EXPLORATION OPERATIONS

Name	Address (include zip code)
------	----------------------------

Pursuant to the notice heretofore filed to conduct oil and gas exploration operations, this is to advise that such operations were completed on _____ on the lands described in the previous notice.

(Signature)	(Geophysical Operator)
(Address including zip code)	(Address including zip code)

Number: G 104.3 north
Map Ref: Anch. D-2 & 3
Township-Range: T20N R9&10E SM

Name: Dan Cr. trail
Location: Milepost 104.3 Glennallen Hwy.
Length: 6 miles with various short side branches.

Type: Tracked or swamp. Good foot or horse trail.

Route: Leave Glennallen Hwy. and climb nose on west side Caribou creek, then follows Dan cr. to west toward Hicks cr. trail(D99.2N).
Condition: Fair to good, wet in places.

Maintenance: By use and local homesteaders.

ROW Orig. fed. class. 44LD513 was recl. by fed.#A060658. Trail proper crosses #s AA878, A062057, A063371, A067565, AA1024 and patented land 1226537.
Marked: YES Short branches of Dan cr. trail have no ROW unless considered a whole system.
by BLM. Then they are also classified Road and Trail. Numerous 'Keep-Off' signs.
History: Part of old hunting trails from Chickaloon country to Eureka. Original Glennallen wagon trail went this way.

REMARKS: Trail from MP 101.1 north passes Walker L., no ROW. This crosses two parcels of private claims, but not patented. Need for Dan creek not critical except for local hunting, if Hicks creek trail is kept open. Ckd. Summer '67 Cngbm. & Blm

STATEMENT OF THE ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME BEFORE THE
SEMINAR ON PROBLEMS AND ISSUES IN ALASKA PUBLIC LAND AND RESOURCE
ADMINISTRATION

Wildlife and Sport Fisheries Management Session
September 6, 1967
Room 810, 632 Sixth Avenue
Anchorage, Alaska

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has a rather unique role in the management and use of public lands in Alaska. The Fish and Game resources that we manage are largely on public land, and land use directly affects their habitat; yet the State has, for the most part, no direct jurisdiction over this land. Even after the State has selected the entitlement under the Statehood Act, the Federal Government will still control about seventy percent of the Alaska land surface.

As the state's population increases and accessibility improves, we can expect increased demand upon these resources and, at the same time, decreases in available fish and game habitat. In 1926 there were 1,982 fishing and hunting licenses sold. In fiscal year 1966-67, forty years later, 119,088 licenses were sold. Twenty three percent of these were sold to non-residents.

Alaska furnishes seventy percent of the nation's supply of salmon. The annual average is over 164 million pounds of fishery products valued at more than 90 million dollars. In addition to the commercial value, Alaska's sport fishery is world-famous. All salmon are born in fresh waters whose fate depends on the proper management of the watershed. The big game populations, including several species not found elsewhere in the nation, number approximately one million head, and the small game and furbearer populations are extensive. Land uses affect all of these. They constitute a heritage very much worth preserving, not just for Alaskans but for the nation. Fish and game contribute more to the economy than any other single factor in Alaska.

It seems to us imperative that we ask for, and help provide, maximum cooperation in statewide land use planning. Coordination during the reconnaissance and early planning stages will, hopefully, minimize expensive problems of habitat rehabilitation, animal depredation and control, and acquisition of rights-of-way and key ranges which have plagued other states. Liaison, reconnaissance, and adequate time and money are just as essential in fish and wildlife management as in planning and constructing a multi-million dollar highway or other alterations of the face of the land.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game submits the following recommendations to the members of the University of Wisconsin team and the firm of Ely, Guess, Rudd, and Hovelock.

1. We recommend the development of programs to assure that the habitat and availability of fish and game resources will be preserved on all public lands.
2. We recommend retention of existing and potential access routes to game populations, along water courses and to lakes and streams, whether the land is retained in public ownership or disposed of to private owners.
3. We recommend instigation of programs leading to appropriate conservation of lands which are valuable for hunting, fishing and recreation classification which would allow for orderly development of not only public recreation areas and access routes, but also provide recreation and enterprises which would be compatible with the classified uses. Unique fauna and flora should be given priority in land classification.
4. We recommend that criteria be developed which will insure that uses of land in Federal and State ownership, or leased from the Federal or State government, are conducive to the protection of Alaska's air and water from pollution.
5. We recommend that standard guide lines be developed for all mineral exploration activities on public lands to insure reasonable safeguards for fish and wildlife resources.
6. We recommend that formalized agreements be considered between all public land management agencies and the State Department of Fish and Game to provide for cooperative land planning on all areas deemed significant for their fish and wildlife values. National wildlife refuge objectives should be specific and cooperative plans consistent therewith.
7. We suggest that Fish and Wildlife be an important consideration in all land law revisions. The State is empowered to protect the fish and wildlife resources and to provide for wise harvest or use. The right of the land owner (Federal, State, or private) to protect his land is recognized but where harvests are permitted the State's interest should be acknowledged by all land owners.

As has been stated in the past, the Department of Fish and Game does not oppose the growth or development which is essential to providing services to the public to provide

a broad economical base. However, we urge that strong consideration be given to Fish and Game values and their aesthetic recreational economic importance to the State and Nation. Alaska should profit by the mistakes of older states and manage its resources for all of the people for all time, limited only by man's vision of the future.

DEPARTMENT STATEMENT OF NATIONAL ESTUARINE
POLLUTION HEARINGS JUNE 11, 13, 1968

This evening it is my pleasure to address this group on a matter that is critically important to the fish and game resources of the State of Alaska. The impacts of pollution in Alaska's Coastal Waters. The following remarks will be confined to matters dealing with estuarine pollution, from a fish and game point of view.

Alaska is in an enviable position relative to quantity and quality of the estuarine environment. This state has the largest, as well as the least polluted and unaltered estuarine area, of any state in the Union. The Department of Fish and Game sincerely hopes that this, and similar meetings around the nation, will establish the basis for comprehensive research studies and subsequent policies that will help to maintain these vital estuarine environments.

The value of an estuary is dependent upon many factors. Of little doubt however, is that an estuary polluted, and fouled beyond use for either recreation or industry, for fish, shellfish, and wildlife, would be of little value to anyone. The literature contains descriptions of many such estuarine areas around the nation.

From a commercial fisheries point of view, in 1966 the estuarine environment in Alaska Produced in excess of 197,000,000 million dollars whole sale value of commercial fisheries products. In addition, an estimated 1.5 million fish were taken and utilized for subsistence purposes. Of a more intangible, yet highly significant value in the estuarine areas, are the recreational usages by sports fishermen and hunters. Last year, 75,000 sportfish licenses were purchased by Alaskans, or visitors to Alaska. In addition, Alaska produces 25-30% of all the ducks and geese in the Pacific flyway, each year. We, as well as our coastal neighbors to the south, are dependent upon Alaska's high quality estuarine nesting, resting, and feeding area to maintain this extremely valuable wildlife resource. Other wildlife species totally or at least partially dependent upon the maintenance of high quality estuarine environments are Sitka Black-tail deer, brown bear, and many species of fur bearers, especially seals and sea otter.

As I pointed out earlier, the estuaries of Alaska are now relatively unpolluted. As industries develop and our urban populations increase, this condition could change. At the present time, a few Alaskan estuarine areas are threatened with worsening conditions if prompt action is not taken. Of special concern are the pollution problems in Cook Inlet originating with the petroleum industry and the raw sewage contamination from the greater Anchorage area. Of lesser significance are pollutants from the pulp mills at

Ketchikan and Sitka, and the offal from fish and shellfish processing plants throughout the state, Unless these, and the many other smaller, more isolated cases of pollution, are remedied in the most expedient manner, then Alaska too may someday be faced with the awesome task of cleaning up, and rehabilitating estuarine areas that it could not afford to lose to begin with.

In evaluating the results of pollution studies from other states, it appears that all too often 'a little pollution' has been tolerated and usually goes unnoticed. However, once the pollution problem becomes noticeable and therefore objectionable, in most instances it has gone too far and irreparable damage to the environment has occurred. As a result, usually costly programs and much time must pass in order to reclaim the areas lost to pollution. This need not, and we hope will not, occur in Alaska. We are now collectively aware of the problems that pollution cause. Awareness and the inclination to prevent them, are a big step forward in pollution control.

The future of Alaska's coastal zones, for suitable industrial, recreational fish, wildlife, and esthetic uses, is at best uncertain. Industrial development of various kinds is a certainty. Petroleum and related petro chemical industries are expanding. Timber and pulp production undoubtedly will increase. The uncertainty lies not in whether the coastal zones, or estuaries, will be used, but whether or not they will be used properly. We cannot afford any program which allows just 'a little pollution' to occur, or we too will undoubtedly face the same problems that much of the nation is faced with today regarding estuarine pollution.

The best use of our estuarine area is compatible use, neither all out industrial and domestic development or 'wildlife sanctuaries', as mutually exclusive entities are in the best interest of Alaska. Planned management, considering all resources, and all values economic, recreational, and esthetic, with the support of an informed public, is the program that will insure the best future use of our estuarine areas.

The system of estuary management that the Department of Fish and Game recommends, is one which recognizes the needs and requirements of all uses and users alike. The various departments of the State Government must shoulder the major responsibility in this role. In those waters such as lower Cook Inlet, and offshore areas beyond the three mile limit, plans, programs, and objectives should and must be a cooperative state-federal effort.

On those lands controlled or administered by bureaus of the Federal Government, in the future, as it has been in the past, a close working relationship between the state and federal government is imperative to effectively plan, conduct, and coordinate pollution

control programs that the value of Alaska's estuarine areas so clearly represent.

That concludes the official statement of the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. We would like to express our appreciation for the opportunity to present our views for consideration in formulating the National Estuarine Pollution Study.

LAWS OF ALASKA
1968

Source: HCSSB 363

Chapter No.: 157

AN ACT: Relating to entry procedures on certain state land.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF ALASKA:

* Section 1. AS 38.05 is amended by adding a new section to read:

Section 38.05.077. ENTRY PROCEDURES ON CERTAIN STATE LAND. When land has been classified as "land open to entry," an individual who is qualified under law to acquire state land may enter upon and occupy the land under the following procedures.

(1) Land may be classified as land open to entry only after the classification has been approved at a public hearing or hearings conducted by the state in the area where the land to be classified is located. A person who is qualified under law to acquire state land may request a public hearing by petition.

(2) Concurrent with the entry the entryman shall file with the division of lands an application to lease, which application shall be accompanied by the appropriate minimum annual rental and filing fee, together with a sketch plat of the area entered. When the application has been approved, the division will tender the entryman a negotiated five-year lease, which is subject to renewal on its expiration date for a like term.

(3) If entry is made upon a parcel of land which has not been surveyed by the state or federal government and entry is permitted, the entry may not encompass an area which exceeds five acres or includes more than 400 feet of water frontage of any sort.

(4) Before a person may purchase the parcel of land upon which he has entered, he shall have a survey made of the entry. The entryman may contract to have the survey completed by anyone who is qualified under the laws of this state to make this survey. The survey shall be made in accordance with the criteria established by the division of lands. When the entry has been made upon land previously surveyed into parcels by the division of lands, the entryman's survey costs of the parcel upon which he has made his entry shall be the pro rata cost which the area of entry bears to the total survey costs on an acreage basis. This formula may be predicated upon water frontage on a pro rata basis when in the judgment of the director, the formula would achieve a more equitable distribution of the total survey costs.

(5) When the entry is made on land that adjoins an existing survey, the survey of the entry shall be made in a manner that conforms to the pre-existing survey and the director reserves the right to require modification of the survey to accomplish this end.

(6) When the entry has been made upon land that has been selected by the state and upon which the state has not received tentative approval or patent, the entry shall be approved only on the basis of a renewable lease. When tentative approval or patent has been received by the state, the lessee may relinquish his lease and acquire patent to the entry by negotiated purchase upon the terms and conditions provided for in this section.

(7) No individual may acquire more than one parcel of land from the state under the provisions of this section.

(8) When the entryman has qualified to receive title to the land upon which he has made entry by satisfying all the requirements of this section, he shall deposit with the director a sum of money equal to the fair market value of the land at the time of entry.

Approved by governor: April 24, 1968
Actual effective date: July 23, 1968

ATTACHMENT 2

FISH & WILDLIFE STIPULATIONS

- I The lessee must obtain the written approval from the Department of Natural Resources for the location of all operations and type of facilities in order to protect fish and wildlife, prevent pollution, and minimize surface damage. An approved well drilling permit from the authorized officer of the Petroleum Branch, Department of Natural Resources will constitute approval hereunder for all well drilling operations except on lands which require additional approval by the authorized officer of the Division of Lands, Department of Natural Resources prior to surface entry. Approval of land use incident to well drilling operations (e.g., roads, airstrips, material sites) and all other land uses must be obtained from the authorized officer of the Division of Lands. Action on applications shall be taken within 30 days of receipt.

The lessee shall:

- (a) Submit, in triplicate, at least 30 days prior to beginning any operations on this lease, to the appropriate authorized officer as provided above, a plan of operation that will include statements, maps, or drawings relating to:
 - (1) The methods to be used to assure proper disposal of mud, oily waste, garbage, refuse, and other pollutants.
 - (2) The design of pollution prevention facilities.
 - (3) The location of any proposed well or wells, buildings, rights-of-way, airstrips, and storage facilities.
 - (4) The location and design of material sites.
 - (5) Measures to be taken to prevent erosion (particularly of roads and material sites) and damage to watersheds and vegetation.
 - (6) The location of proposed seismic activities.
- (b) Keep the operational plan current in all respects.

II The lessee shall:

- (a) Comply with the provisions of the approval and do all things reasonably necessary to prevent or reduce to the fullest extent scarring and erosion of the lands, pollution of the water resources, and damage to the watershed. Should activities of the lessee cause damage to the watershed or pollute the surface water resource, the lessee agrees to repair such damage in a manner acceptable to the Department of Natural Resources.
- (b) Allow authorized personnel of the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Game to enter the premises to inspect the installations and operation activities of the lessee.
- (c) Prior to the beginning of operations, appoint and maintain at all times during the term of the lease a local agent upon whom may be served written orders or notices respecting matters contained in these stipulations and to inform the authorized officer in writing of the name and address of such agent. If a substitute agent is appointed, the lessee shall immediately inform the said representative.

III The lessee shall not deviate substantially from the approved plan of operation until revision or amendments of the plan are approved in writing, or abandon any site approval of which is required herein until final cleanup and revegetation, if required, is approved in writing by the authorized officer as provided herein.

IV Should the lessee believe that compliance with any of the provisions of the approval is unnecessary, he may request a waiver thereof by letter to the appropriate authorized officer stating why a waiver should be considered.

MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING

Between the

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

and the

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

THIS MEMORANDUM OF UNDERSTANDING IS made by and between the Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

WHEREAS, the Department of Natural Resources is responsible for the management of public lands owned by the State of Alaska, and such lands under their control include the management of water, timber and recreation resources, and

WHEREAS, certain uses of the land, notably timber harvesting and related activities require careful control and coordination with other uses to prevent damage to drainage systems, stream courses, fish and wildlife and their related habitat, and

WHEREAS, the Department of Fish and Game is responsible for the protection and management of the fish and wildlife resources in the State of Alaska, and

WHEREAS, the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Natural Resources desire to mutually establish an acceptable procedure for (1) coordinating timber management and related activities with measures to protect drainage systems, stream courses, fish and wildlife and their related habitat, and (2) enforcing State laws and regulations for the protection of the water, timber, recreation, and fish and wildlife resources;

NOW THEREFORE, the Department of Fish and Game, hereinafter referred to as Fish and Game, and the Department of Natural Resources, hereinafter referred to as Natural Resources, agree as follows:

I. NATURAL RESOURCES AGREES:

1. To review annually with Fish and Game at the appropriate field level plans for logging and other related land use activities which will affect the fish and wildlife resources of State lands.
2. To coordinate preliminary planning activities for individual operations with Fish and Game at the appropriate field level.

3. To provide the appropriate Fish and Game's Habitat Coordinator's office at either 1018 International Airport Road, Anchorage 99502, or Subport Building, Juneau 99801, responsible for the area involved with copies of sale area maps and contracts for proposed timber sales. Timber sale maps and contracts for executed sales will be provided to Fish and Game prior to the start of logging.
4. To incorporate in each sale contract appropriate Fish and Game stipulations and to transmit to each contractor Fish and Game's requirements, plans and specifications for the protection of fish and wildlife and their habitat. Natural Resources will not allow a contractor to begin work on any proposed operation until he has received a copy of Fish and Game's requirements and obtained Fish and Game's written approval as required by AS 16.05.870, or has received a written release from Fish and Game specifying that no waters or habitat important to fish and wildlife are involved in the operating area.

II FISH AND GAME AGREES:

1. To inspect promptly drainage systems and streams which may be affected by timber removal, road construction, and related activities for which notification has been received, when a Fish and Game representative determines field inspection to be necessary.
2. To provide, when appropriate, the Natural Resources' representative responsible for the area involved, with copies of Fish and Game's requirements or specifications for the protection of fish and wildlife and/or their habitat in relation to logging and related activities. The appropriate Natural Resources' representative, depending on the area involved, shall be the Area Manager at the Division of Lands' Area Office in either Anchorage, Fairbanks or Juneau.
3. To submit, when appropriate, to Natural Resources' representative written release specifying that waters or habitat important to fish and wildlife are not involved in the operating area.
4. To schedule promptly all necessary inspections, and to submit promptly to Natural Resources the appropriate requirements, plans and specifications, recommendations or releases.

III FISH AND GAME AND NATURAL RESOURCES MUTUALLY AGREE THAT:

1. The cooperating agencies will conduct joint and/or independent inspections of the logging operations to insure compliance with the terms of any contract related to Fish and Game's requirements.
2. Natural Resources will take whatever action is necessary to insure that operators comply with the terms of the timber sale contract related to Fish and Game's requirements. If a contract violation occurs, Natural Resources will take any emergency action necessary, including suspending the operation, to prevent further damage.
3. Natural Resources will inform Fish and Game immediately upon discovery of a contract violation of Fish and Game's requirements and will indicate what emergency action has been taken.
4. If Fish and Game discovers a violation of its requirements by a logging operator, Fish and Game will take any emergency action necessary to prevent further damage. Fish and Game will inform Natural Resources immediately of any emergency action taken.
5. After receiving notice from Natural Resources of a violation or after discovering a violation and notifying Natural Resources, in addition to any emergency action, Fish and Game will take any appropriate legal action, including criminal prosecution, against the operator. Fish and Game will notify Natural Resources of its intent to take legal action.
6. If a violation is reported, Fish and Game will describe to the operator and to Natural Resources measures necessary to (a) repair the damages to the fish and wildlife resources and/or their habitat caused by the violation, and (b) prevent further damages.
7. Either party will provide the other party to this Memorandum of Understanding with reports and pertinent correspondence relating to the activities described in this Memorandum of Understanding.
8. Amendments to this Memorandum of Understanding may be proposed by either party and shall become effective upon approval by both parties.
9. Natural Resources will provide a copy of this Memorandum of Understanding to all State timber sale contractors.

10. That this Memorandum of Understanding shall become effective as soon as it has been signed by both parties hereto and shall continue in force until terminated by either party after thirty (30) days notice in writing to the other of his intentions to do so.

PREPARED AND SUBMITTED BY:

Joseph R. Blum
Study Leader

APPROVED BY:

Joseph R. Blum
Director, Division of Game