

Katmai National Park and Preserve
Alaska

National Park Service
Department of the interior



Katmai National Park and Preserve
FOUNDATION STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve Foundation Statement

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Prepared By:

Katmai National Park and Preserve
National Park Service, Alaska Regional Office
National Park Service, Denver Service Center

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Elements of a Foundation Statement

The Foundation Statement is a formal description of Katmai National Park and Preserve's (park) core mission. It is a foundation to support planning and management of the park. The foundation is grounded in the park's legislation and from knowledge acquired since the park was originally established. It provides a shared understanding of what is most important about the park. This Foundation Statement describes the park's purpose, significance, fundamental resources and values, primary interpretive themes, and special mandates.

The legislation that created Katmai National Park and Preserve guides the staff in understanding and documenting why Congress and the president created the park. The Foundation Statement includes the following elements:

Purpose Statement

The purpose statement identifies why Congress and the president established the park as a unit of the national park system. The purpose of the park is based on the enabling legislation.

Significance Statement

Guided by legislation and the knowledge acquired through management, research, and civic engagement, statements of significance define what is *most important* about the park's natural and cultural resources and values.

The significance statements are used to guide planning and management decisions to ensure that the resources and values that Congress and the president wanted preserved are the first priority.

Fundamental Resources and Values

The National Park Service works to preserve those resources and values fundamental to maintaining the significance of Katmai National Park and Preserve. Through identifying and understanding the resources and values that support each significance statement, managers and their staff gain a clearer understanding of what is truly most important about the park. That which is *most important* about the park could be jeopardized if these resources and values are degraded.

Primary Interpretive Themes

Primary interpretive themes describe the key stories or concepts that will help visitors understand and appreciate the purpose and significance of the park. The primary interpretive themes provide the foundation on which the park's educational and interpretive program is based.

Special Mandates

Special mandates are legal requirements and administrative commitments that apply to the park. These special mandates may include direction from Congress or formal agreements with other public or private entities that are consistent with NPS legal mandates and policies. The special mandates are identified to ensure their consideration in planning and decision making for Katmai National Park and Preserve.

Establishment of Alaska National Parks

The National Park Service Organic Act of 1916 states that units of the national park system are established to “conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wildlife therein and to provide for enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as to leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations.” This statement represents the most basic mission of Katmai National Park and Preserve.

Most of the national parks in Alaska, including Katmai National Park and Preserve, were established or expanded under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA), which was adopted on December 2, 1980. ANILCA’s passage culminated more than 20 years of deliberation on federal land claims after Alaska statehood.

Prior to Alaska becoming a state in 1959, nearly all land was federal. The Alaska Statehood Act granted the state the right to select 104 million acres of federal land. Within a few years the state land selection process began to include lands traditionally used by Alaska Natives. This led to objections which eventually resulted in a freeze on further state land selections pending Congressional settlement of the Native claims.

In 1971 Native claims were resolved by passage of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). This act, in addition to Native land claims, also provided for withdrawal of 80 million acres for possible designation as national parks, fish and wildlife refuges, national forests, and wild and scenic rivers. Katmai National Park and Preserve is among those park areas expanded in 1978 by Presidential Proclamation by President Carter when he withdrew over 100 million acres of federal land, including 56 million acres as national monuments.

ANILCA mandates the specific purposes for each park established. Congress also provided that ANILCA would allow some key activities necessary to perpetuate the rural Alaskan lifestyle, such as subsistence uses, traditional uses, access, cabins, and hunting and trapping. Providing for ANILCA’s mandates and special uses makes management of Alaska parks unique within the national park system.

We care for those special places in Alaska saved by the American people as a part of a national system of parks so that all may experience our heritage. We serve residents and visitors who seek inspiration, recreation and education, as well as those who come for traditional activities, subsistence and scientific study. We cooperate with local communities, tribes and others to protect the natural and cultural resources in these special places for this and future generations to experience and enjoy

Alaska Region Mission Statement (2004)

Summary

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The purpose of Katmai National Park and Preserve is to protect, study, and interpret active volcanism surrounding the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, extensive coastal resources, habitats supporting a high concentration of salmon and brown bears, and an ongoing story of humans integrated with a dynamic subarctic ecosystem.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

1. Katmai National Park and Preserve protects the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the site of the 1912 eruption of Novarupta Volcano, the world's largest eruption during the 20th century.
2. Katmai National Park and Preserve is home to one of the world's largest protected population of brown bears, offering visitors an unprecedented opportunity to study and view bears in their native habitat.
3. Katmai National Park and Preserve protects the Naknek Lake drainage, an important spawning and rearing ground for Bristol Bay sockeye salmon, sustaining one of the largest salmon runs in the world.
4. Katmai National Park and Preserve contains vast multi-lake watersheds with hundreds of miles of rivers that link the freshwater and marine aquatic systems and provide essential habitat for fish and wildlife.
5. Katmai National Park and Preserve provides an outdoor laboratory for studying the effects of volcanism, climate change, and other large scale landscape processes on cultural and biological systems.
6. Katmai National Park and Preserve contains a 9,000 year record of human adaptation to environmental and ecological change that continues today.
7. Katmai National Park and Preserve offers 3.7 million acres of remote, yet accessible, wilderness-based recreational opportunities.
8. The Alagnak River, a designated Wild River, is internationally renowned for its scenic beauty and wide range of outstanding recreational opportunities.

Location



[illegible]

Park Purpose

The purpose of Katmai National Park and Preserve is to protect, study, and interpret active volcanism surrounding the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, extensive coastal resources, habitats supporting a high concentration of salmon and brown bears, and an ongoing story of humans integrated with a dynamic subarctic ecosystem.

Section 202 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provides the following directions:

- to protect habitats for, and populations of, fish and wildlife including, but not limited to, high concentrations of brown/grizzly bears and their denning areas;
- to maintain unimpaired the water habitat for significant salmon populations;
- to protect scenic, geological, cultural and recreational features.

Section 1313 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) provides the following directions:

- the taking of fish and wildlife for sport purposes and subsistence uses, and trapping shall be allowed in a national preserve under applicable State and Federal law and regulation.



A family of Katmai National Park and Preserve's iconic brown bears rests near Brooks Camp.

Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve protects the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, the site of the 1912 eruption of Novarupta Volcano, the world's largest eruption during the 20th century.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Historic Scientific Expeditions**
The world first gained an awareness and interest in the volcanic wonders of the Katmai region through the historic expeditions and documentation by Robert Griggs, the National Geographic Society and Father Hubbard.
- **Research and Monitoring**
The size, scope and effects of the 1912 eruption of Novarupta play a key role in the ongoing study of modern volcanology.
- **Visitation (Volcano Tourism)**
The park provides rare opportunities for visitors to experience and explore the effects of one of the world's great volcanic eruptions and ash flows.
- **Scenery**
The stark scenic beauty of the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes inspires visitors.
- **Biology**
The park preserves the area affected by the 1912 eruption as a showcase of ecological succession in a sub-arctic Alaska wilderness.
- **Cultural**
The eruption of 1912 contributed to the abandonment of several native villages which were never reestablished. The park works to study and record the ongoing cultural history associated with these sites.



The Valley of Ten Thousands Smokes has played an important role in volcanology for many decades.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Katmai's 1912 Novarupta eruption, the largest of the twentieth century, created the Valley of Ten Thousand Smokes, revealing the earth's tremendous power to alter its landscape and foment unexpected change.

Brown Bears

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve is home to the world's largest protected population of brown bears, offering visitors an unprecedented opportunity to study and view bears in their native habitat.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

Salmon

The large numbers of salmon that rear and spawn in Katmai National Park and Preserve's vast protected watersheds are a critical food resource for bears.

Coastal Salt Marshes

The park protects salt marshes that are an important food resource for bears during spring, and attract bear feeding aggregations.

Bear Denning Habitat

The park protects extensive vegetated mountain slopes unaffected by human use which provide bears with denning habitat.

Research and Monitoring

The largely protected bear population provides researchers with opportunities to study bear habitat use, population dynamics, human-bear interactions and bear behavior during feeding aggregations.

Interpretation/Education

Katmai National Park provides an ideal setting for the interpretation of bear biology, behavior, and management while observing brown bears in their native habitat.

Management of Bear-Human Interactions

A bear population with minimal food-conditioning is essential to reducing bear-human conflicts and contributes to

successful management of bear-human interactions.

Bear Hunting in the Preserve

Sport and subsistence hunting in Katmai National Preserve are permitted so long as healthy wildlife populations are maintained.



Katmai National Park and Preserve is one of the best places in the world to view brown bears.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Katmai National Park and Preserve provides extraordinary bear viewing opportunities, affording the visitor a glimpse into the natural drama and dynamic interplay found in an unspoiled ecosystem.

Sockeye Salmon Runs

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve protects the Naknek Lake drainage, a significant spawning and rearing ground for Bristol Bay sockeye salmon, sustaining one of the largest salmon runs in the world.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

Spawning Habitat

The park protects and preserves the Naknek Lake drainage which supports critical habitat for the freshwater phases of the lifecycle of sockeye salmon.

Ecology

The protected sockeye salmon runs form the foundation of a complex ecological system providing nutrients upon which numerous freshwater and terrestrial species depend.

Social Fabric

The park protects abundant salmon populations that support the cultural and economic foundation of the Bristol Bay region.

Research

The salmon runs of Bristol Bay, including those from rivers that originate in Katmai National Park and Preserve, serve as a laboratory for progressive fisheries management.



Sockeye salmon turn red when they reach the end of their lifecycle.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Katmai National Park and Preserve protects the pristine lake and river systems necessary for the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay sockeye (red) salmon fishery, the heartbeat of the economy, culture, recreation, and history of southwest Alaska.

Watersheds

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve contains vast multi-lake watersheds with hundreds of miles of rivers that link the freshwater and marine aquatic systems and provide critical habitat for fish and wildlife.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

Fish Populations

The park protects watersheds that support abundant populations of fish including five species of salmon, a unique population of kokanee, and a world-class trout fishery.

Research & Monitoring

The park provides opportunities to monitor baseline freshwater systems (e.g. lake level, water quality, glacial extent) against which to measure environmental change.

Diverse Aquatic Habitats

The park protects abundant glaciers, snowfields, lakes, ponds, wetlands, rivers and streams that offer diverse aquatic habitats and support a wide range of plants and animals.

Coastal Linkages

Intact watersheds link the terrestrial, freshwater and nearshore marine ecosystems and provide important habitat and resources for fish and wildlife along Katmai's 491 miles of coastline.

Historic Homelands

The park preserves watersheds that have been important to humans by serving as travel corridors, defining territories, and sustaining populations through time.



The lakes and rivers of Katmai National Park and Preserve have served as the foundation for life in the region for thousands of years.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Katmai National Park and Preserve protects the pristine lake and river systems necessary for the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay sockeye (red) salmon fishery, the heartbeat of the economy, culture, recreation, and history of southwest Alaska.

Science

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve provides an outdoor laboratory for studying the effects of volcanism, climate change, and other large scale landscape processes on cultural and biological systems.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Volcanic Features and Processes**
The park protects 15 active volcanoes, including the dense Katmai group, providing the opportunity to study and monitor volcanic features, processes and events in the northern rim of the Pacific Ring of Fire.
- **Scientific Research**
Katmai National Park and Preserve provides outstanding opportunities to study environmental and cultural processes unique to the nation.
- **Educational Tools**
The park provides physical and virtual access to interpretive programs, publications exhibits and museum collections to visitors, partners and staff.
- **Climatic Record**
The unique resources of Katmai National Park and Preserve hold the evidence of changing climatic records and conditions over time.



Katmai National Park and Preserve has attracted researchers for nearly 100 years.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Katmai National Park and Preserve preserves an immense continuum of wilderness that reflects the visionary decision to save wild Alaska for present and future generations. This continues to assure limitless opportunities for adventure, scientific understanding, solitude, and scenic inspiration.

Cultural Heritage

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve contains a 9,000 year record of human adaptation to environmental and ecological change that continues today.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Brooks River Archeological District
National Historic Landmark**
The archaeological resources and cultural memory of Brooks River document roughly 5,000 years of intensive human use and management of natural resources.

- **Amalik Bay Archeological District
National Historic Landmark**
Amalik Bay is a hot spot of biodiversity with archeological sites concentrated on the many small islands within the bay.

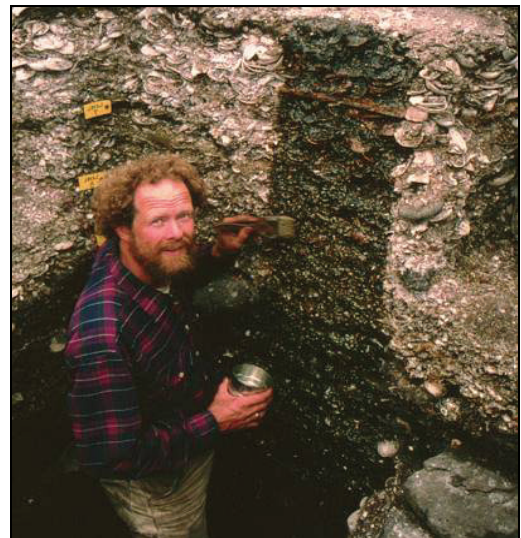
- **Cultural Landscapes**
The park partners with the Council of Katmai Descendants and local native organizations to document and interpret their historic and continuing use of land and resources.

- **Historic Resources**
The historic resources chronicle early use by Alaska Natives, researchers, explorers, trappers, miners, fishermen, tourists and others.

- **Archeology**
The park preserves prehistoric and historic sites that document a 9000 year record of human history and that have cultural value to the native people who trace their ancestry to the parklands.

- **Museum Collections**
Museum collections include artifacts, historic objects, oral histories, archives and natural history specimens that document and promote further understanding of the monument's resources and processes.

- **Subsistence**
The Preserve provides opportunities for local rural residents to engage in customary and traditional subsistence uses.



A 1500 year record of intertidal and marine resource use is preserved in an archeological site in Amalik Bay.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

The park's cultural stories preserved in the rich archeological record reveal a remarkable history of diverse and traditional users, providing depth to our understanding of cultural development across the Americas.

Wilderness Recreation

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Katmai National Park and Preserve offers 3.7 million acres of remote, yet accessible, wilderness-based recreational opportunities.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Wilderness**
Wilderness offers visitors the opportunity to experience solitude, mental and physical challenge, and personal enrichment.
- **Accessibility**
Katmai National Park and Preserve offers a broad spectrum of wilderness challenges and experiences accessible to visitors with a wide variety of skill and abilities.
- **Partnerships**
Park managers work collaboratively with stakeholders to preserve the multiple values of wilderness.
- **Natural Soundscapes and Visibility**
Natural sounds, clean air, and pristine night skies dominate the vast open spaces of Katmai National Park and Preserve.



Katmai National Park and Preserve is known for its exceptional recreational floating opportunities.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Katmai National Park and Preserve protects an immense continuum of wilderness that reflects the visionary decision to save wild Alaska for present and future generations. This continues to assure limitless opportunities for adventure, scientific understanding, solitude, and scenic inspiration.

Alagnak Wild River

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

The Alagnak River, a designated Wild River, is internationally renowned for its scenic beauty, pristine condition, and wide range of outstanding recreational opportunities.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Natural Conditions**
The Alagnak Wild River corridor protects the river's water quality and scenic landscapes, both dominated by natural processes.
- **Recreation**
The Alagnak Wild River offers visitors outstanding opportunities in a wide range of world-class, wilderness-based recreational activities such as floating, camping, fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing.
- **Fish**
The Alagnak Wild River protects the habitats for five species of salmon and trophy rainbow trout, and is a world-class sport fishery.
- **Wildlife**
A variety of wildlife populations such as brown bears, moose, and waterfowl are dependent upon the riparian habitat of the Alagnak River.
- **Ethnography and History**
Residents of Levelock, Igiugig, Kokhanok, King Salmon, Naknek, and South Naknek have deep connections to the river and continue subsistence activities in its watershed.



The Alagnak Wild River is one of the Bristol Bay region's most popular tourist destinations.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

The Alagnak Wild River protects a river system necessary for the perpetuation of the Bristol Bay sockeye (red) salmon fishery, the heartbeat of the economy, culture, recreation, and history of southwest Alaska.

Alagnak Wild River's rich archeological record reveals a remarkable history of diverse and traditional users that provide depth to our understanding of cultural development across the Americas.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

36CFR 13.1204 Traditional red fish fishery.

Local residents who are descendants of Katmai residents who lived in the Naknek Lake and River Drainage will be authorized, in accordance with State fishing regulations or conditions established by the Superintendent, to continue their traditional fishery for red fish (spawned-out sockeye salmon that have no significant commercial value).

16 U.S.C. 3197, Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act, Section 1307

This section addresses revenue-producing visitor services and the continuation of those existing services subject to certain conditions. Specific wording:

SEC. 1307. (a) CONTINUATION OF EXISTING VISITOR SERVICES.

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary, under such terms and conditions as he determines are reasonable, shall permit any persons who, on or before January 1, 1979, were engaged in adequately providing any type of visitor service within any area established as or added to a conservation system unit to continue providing such type of service and similar types of visitor services within such area if such service or services are consistent with the purposes for which such unit is established or expanded.

(b) PREFERENCE.—Notwithstanding provisions of law other than those contained in subsection (a), in selecting persons to provide (and in contracting for the provision of) any type of visitor service for any conservation system unit, except sport fishing and hunting guiding activities, the Secretary—

(1) shall give preference to the Native Corporation which the Secretary determines is most directly affected by the establishment or expansion of such unit by or under the provisions of the Act;

(2) shall give preference to persons whom he determines, by rule, are local residents; and

(3) shall, consistent with the provisions of this section, offer to Cook Inlet Region, Incorporated, in cooperation with Village Corporations within the Cook Inlet Region when appropriate, the right of first refusal to provide new revenue producing visitor services within the Kenai National Moose Range or that portion of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve within the boundaries of the Cook Inlet Region that right to remain open for a period of ninety days as agreed to in paragraph VIII of the document, referred to in section 12 of the Act of January 2, 1976 (Public Law 94-204).

(c) DEFINITION.—As used in this section, the term “visitor service” means any service made available for a fee or charge to persons who visit a conservation system unit, including such services as providing food, accommodations, transportation, tours, and guides excepting the guiding of sport hunting and fishing. Nothing in this Act shall limit or affect the authority of the Federal Government or the State of Alaska to license and regulate transportation services.

Public Law 105-277 Section 152

This legislation provides “historic rights” to the person who held the Katmai concession contract on or before January 1, 1979. This contract included commercial visitor services at Brooks and Grosvenor lodges. Specific wording:

In implementing section 1307(a) of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (15U.S.C. 3197), the Secretary of the Interior shall deem the holder (on the date of enactment of this Act) of the concession contract KATM001-81 to be a person who, on or before January 1, 1979, was engaged in adequately providing visitor services of the type authorized in said contract with Katmai National Park and Preserve.

Melgenak Allotment/Easement at Brooks Camp:

The Heirs of Pelegia Melgenak were granted a native allotment at Brooks Camp as part of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). They sold a parcel of land along the Brooks River, as well as a conservation easement on the remaining portion of land to the NPS in 1998. There are two different parts to the conservation easement: the protected property and the exclusive use area. This agreement contains restrictions on use and access.

Special Visitor Services Regulations:

ANILCA1301, Subpart D, Section 13.81 and Section 13.82

These sections include definitions for preference as historic and preferred operators, local residents and Native Corporations.

Participants

Katmai National Park and Preserve

Wendy Artz, Wilderness District Ranger
Luke Barton, Archeologist
Becky Brock, Chief of Concessions
Mike Fitz, Park Ranger
Jim Gavin, Chief of Maintenance
Troy Hamon, Chief of Natural Resources
Tom Kay, Maintenance Work Leader
Lauren Labrie, Budget Technician
Neal Labrie, Chief Ranger
Ralph Moore, Superintendent
Katie Myers, Museum Curator
Daniel Noon, Biologist
Tammy Olson, Wildlife Biologist
Jeanne Roy, Brooks Camp District Interpreter
Jeanne Schaaf, Chief of Cultural Resources
Richard Sherman, Facilities Management Specialist
Tacy Skinner, Chief of Administration
Dale Vinson, Historic Preservation Archeologist
Roy Wood, Chief of Interpretation

Alaska Regional Office

Zach Babb, Outdoor Recreation Planner
Joan Darnell, Team Manager, Environmental Planning and Compliance
Claudette Moore, Biological Technician, SWAN (I&M Program)

Denver Service Center

Stephan Nofield, Community Planner

Appendix A – Legislation

Appendix A includes selected excerpts from ANILCA that are most relevant for the day to day management of Katmai National Park and Preserve.



Healthy watersheds and their salmon populations ensure brown bears will continue to thrive in Katmai National Park and Preserve.

An Act

To provide for the designation and conservation of certain public lands in the State Dec. 2, 1980 of Alaska, including the designation of units of the National Park, National [H.R. 39] Wildlife Refuge, National Forest, National Wild and Scenic Rivers, and National Wilderness Preservation Systems, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. This Act may be cited as the “Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act”.

* * * * *

TITLE I—PURPOSES, DEFINITIONS, AND MAPS

PURPOSES

SEC. 101. (a) In order to preserve for the benefit, use, education, and inspiration of present and future generations certain lands and waters in the State of Alaska that contain nationally significant natural, scenic, historic, archeological, geological, scientific, wilderness, cultural, recreational, and wildlife values, the units described in the following titles are hereby established.

(b) It is the intent of Congress in this Act to preserve unrivaled scenic and geological values associated with natural landscapes; to provide for the maintenance of sound populations of, and habitat for, wildlife species of inestimable value to the citizens of Alaska and the Nation, including those species dependent on vast relatively undeveloped areas; to preserve in their natural state extensive unaltered arctic tundra, boreal forest, and coastal rainforest ecosystems; to protect the resources related to subsistence needs; to protect and preserve historic and archeological sites, rivers, and lands, and to preserve wilderness resource values and related recreational opportunities including but not limited to hiking, canoeing, fishing, and sport hunting, within large arctic and subarctic wildlands and on freeflowing rivers; and to maintain opportunities for scientific research and undisturbed ecosystems.

(c) It is further the intent and purpose of this Act consistent with management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles and the purposes for which each conservation system unit is established, designated, or expanded by or pursuant to this Act, to provide the opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to continue to do so.

* * * * *

TITLE II—NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

ADDITIONS TO EXISTING AREAS

SEC. 202. The following units of the National Park System are hereby expanded administered by the Secretary under the laws governing the administration of such lands and under the provisions of this Act:

(2) Katmai National Monument, by the addition of an area containing approximately one million and thirty-seven thousand acres of public land. Approximately three hundred and eight thousand acres of additional public land is hereby established as Katmai National Preserve, both as generally depicted on map numbered 90,007, and dated July 1980; furthermore, the monument is hereby redesignated as “Katmai National Park”. The monument addition and preserve shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To protect habitats for, and populations of, fish and wildlife including, but not limited to, high concentrations of brown/grizzly bears and their denning areas; to maintain unimpaired the water habitat for significant salmon populations; and to protect scenic, geological, cultural and recreational features.

* * * * *

GENERAL ADMINISTRATION

SEC. 203. Subject to valid existing rights, the Secretary shall administer the lands, waters, and interests therein added to existing areas or established by the foregoing sections of this title as new areas of the National Park System, pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented (16 U.S.C. 1 et seq.), and, as appropriate, under section 1313 and the other applicable provisions of this Act: Provided, however, That hunting shall be

permitted in areas designated as national preserves under the provisions of this Act. Subsistence uses by local residents shall be allowed in national preserves and, where specifically permitted by this Act, in national monuments and parks.

* * * * *

TITLE VI—NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM

PART A—WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS WITHIN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM ADDITIONS

SEC. 601. DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)), is further amended by adding the following new paragraphs:

“(25) ALAGNAK, ALASKA.—That segment of the main stem and the major tributary to the Alagnak, the Nonvianuk River, within Katmai National Preserve; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

PART C—ADDITION TO NATIONAL WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS SYSTEM LOCATED OUTSIDE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM UNITS AND NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGES

ADDITIONS

SEC. 603. DESIGNATION.—Section 3(a) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1274(a)) is further amended by adding the following paragraphs:

“(44) ALAGNAK, ALASKA.—Those segments or portions of the main stem and Nonvianuk tributary lying outside and westward of the Katmai National Park/Preserve and running to the west boundary of township 13 south, range 43 west; to be administered by the Secretary of the Interior.

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

SEC. 605. (a) Rivers in paragraphs (25) through (37) in units of the National Park System, and (38) through (43) in units of the National Wildlife Refuge System are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild rivers pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act.

(b) The Alagnak, Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, Gulkana, and Unalakleet components as well as the segment of the Delta component from the lower lakes area to a point opposite milepost 212 on the Richardson Highway; the Mosquito Fork downstream from the vicinity of Kechemstuk to Ingle Creek, North Fork, Champion Creek, Middle Fork downstream from the confluence of Joseph Creek, and Joseph Creek segments of the Fortymile component, are hereby classified and designated and shall be administered as wild river areas pursuant to the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The classification as wild river areas of certain segments of the Fortymile by this subsection shall not preclude such access across those river segments as the Secretary determines to be necessary to permit commercial development in an environmentally sound manner, of asbestos deposits in the North Fork drainage.

(d) The Secretary of the Interior shall take such action as is provided for under section 3(b) of the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act to establish detailed boundaries and formulate detailed development and management plans within three years after the date of enactment of this title with respect to the Alagnak, Beaver Creek, Birch Creek, the Delta Fortymile, Gulkana, and Unalakleet components. With respect to the river components designated in parts A and B of this title, the Secretary shall take such action under said section 3(b) at the same time as, and in coordination with, the submission of the applicable conservation and management plans for the conservation system units in which such components are located.

(e) The Secretary may seek cooperative agreements with the owners of non-public lands adjoining the wild and scenic rivers established by this title to assure that the purpose of designating such rivers as wild and scenic rivers is served to the greatest extent feasible.

OTHER AMENDMENTS TO THE WILD AND SCENIC RIVERS ACT

SEC. 606. (a) The Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, as amended, is further amended by inserting the following after section 14 and redesignating sections 15 and 16 as sections 16 and 17, respectively:

“SEC. 15. Notwithstanding any other provision to the contrary in sections 3 and 9 of this Act, with respect to components of the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System in Alaska designated by paragraphs (38) through (50) of section 3(a) of this Act—

“(1) the boundary of each such river shall include an average of not more than six hundred and forty acres per mile on both sides of the river. Such boundary shall not include any lands owned by the State or a political subdivision of the State nor shall such boundary extend around any private lands adjoining the river in such manner as to surround or effectively surround such private lands; and

“(2) the withdrawal made by paragraph (iii) of section 9(a) shall apply to the minerals in Federal lands which constitute the bed or bank or are situated within one-half mile of the bank of any river designated a wild river by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act.”.

(b) Section 9(b) of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: “Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection or any other provision of this Act, all public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within an area extending two miles from the bank of the river channel on both sides of the river segments referred to in paragraphs (77) through (88) of section 5(a), are hereby withdrawn, subject to valid existing rights, from all forms of appropriation under the mining laws and from operation of the mineral leasing laws including, in both cases, amendments thereto, during the periods specified in section 7(b) of this Act.”.

(c) Section 8(b) of such Act is amended by adding the following at the end thereof: “Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection or any other provision of this Act, subject only to valid existing rights, including valid Native selection rights under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, all public lands which constitute the bed or bank, or are within an area extending two miles from the bank of the river channel on both sides of the river segments referred to in paragraphs (77) through (88) of section 5(a) are hereby withdrawn from entry, sale, State selection or other disposition under the public land laws of the United States for the periods specified in section 7(b) of this Act.”.

* * * * *

TITLE VII—NATIONAL WILDERNESS PRESERVATION SYSTEM

DESIGNATION OF WILDERNESS WITHIN NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

SEC. 701. In accordance with subsection 3(c) of the Wilderness Act (78 Stat. 892), the public lands within the boundaries depicted as “Proposed Wilderness” on the maps referred to in sections 201 and 202 of this Act are hereby designated as wilderness, with the nomenclature and approximate acreage as indicated below:

(4)Katmai Wilderness of approximately three million four hundred and seventy-three thousand acres;y thousand acres;

* * * * *

TITLE VIII—SUBSISTENCE MANAGEMENT AND USE FINDINGS

SEC. 801. The Congress finds and declares that—

(1) the continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses by rural residents of Alaska, including both Natives and non-Natives, on the public lands and by Alaska Natives on Native lands is essential to Native physical, economic, traditional, and cultural existence and to non-Native physical, economic, traditional, and social existence;

(2) the situation in Alaska is unique in that, in most cases, no practical alternative means are available to replace the food supplies and other items gathered from fish and wildlife which supply rural residents dependent on subsistence uses;

(3) continuation of the opportunity for subsistence uses of resources on public and other lands in Alaska is threatened by the increasing population of Alaska, with resultant pressure on subsistence resources, by sudden decline in the populations of some wildlife species which are crucial subsistence resources, by increased accessibility of remote areas containing subsistence resources, and by taking of fish and wildlife in a manner inconsistent with recognized principles of fish and wildlife management;

(4) in order to fulfill the policies and purposes of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act and as a matter of equity, it is necessary for the Congress to invoke its constitutional authority over Native affairs and its constitutional authority under the property clause and the commerce clause to protect and provide the opportunity for continued subsistence uses on the public lands by Native and non-Native rural residents; and

(5) the national interest in the proper regulation, protection, and conservation of fish and wildlife on the public lands in Alaska and the continuation of the opportunity for a subsistence way of life by residents of rural Alaska require that an administrative structure be established for the purpose of enabling rural residents who have personal knowledge of local conditions and requirements to have a meaningful role in the management of fish and wildlife and of subsistence uses on the public lands in Alaska.

* * * * *

POLICY

SEC. 802. It is hereby declared to be the policy of Congress that—

(1) consistent with sound management principles, and the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, the utilization of the public lands in Alaska is to cause the least adverse impact possible on rural residents who depend upon subsistence uses of the resources of such lands, consistent with management of fish and wildlife in accordance with recognized scientific principles and the purposes for each unit established, designated, or expanded by or pursuant to titles II through VII of this Act, the purpose of this title is to provide the opportunity for rural residents engaged in a subsistence way of life to do so;

(2) nonwasteful subsistence uses of fish and wildlife and other renewable resources shall be the priority consumptive uses of all such resources on the public lands of Alaska when it is necessary to restrict taking in order to assure the continued viability of a fish or wildlife population or the continuation of subsistence uses of such population, the taking of such population for nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be given preference on the public lands over other consumptive uses; and

(3) except as otherwise provided by this Act or other Federal laws, Federal land managing agencies, in managing subsistence activities on the public lands and in protecting the continued viability of all wild renewable resources in Alaska, shall cooperate with adjacent landowners and land managers, including Native Corporations, appropriate State and Federal agencies, and other nations.

* * * * *

DEFINITIONS

SEC. 803. As used in this Act, the term “subsistence uses” means the customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption; and for customary trade. For the purposes of this section, the term—

(1) “family” means all persons related by blood, marriage, or adoption, or any person living within the household on a permanent basis; and

(2) “barter” means the exchange of fish or wildlife or their parts, taken for subsistence uses—

(A) for other fish or game or their parts; or

(B) for other food or for nonedible items other than money if the exchange is of a limited and noncommercial nature.

* * * * *

PREFERENCE FOR SUBSISTENCE USES

SEC. 804. Except as otherwise provided in this Act and other Federal laws, the taking on public lands of fish and wildlife for nonwasteful subsistence uses shall be accorded priority over the taking on such lands of fish and wildlife for other purposes. Whenever it is necessary to restrict the taking of populations of fish and wildlife on such lands for subsistence uses in order to protect the continued viability of such populations, or to continue such uses, such priority shall be implemented through appropriate limitations based on the application of the following criteria:

(1) customary and direct dependence upon the populations as the mainstay of livelihood;

(2) local residency; and

(3) the availability of alternative resources.

* * * * *

COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

SEC. 809. The Secretary may enter into cooperative agreements or otherwise cooperate with other Federal agencies, the State, Native Corporations, other appropriate persons and organizations, and, acting through the Secretary of State, other nations to effectuate the purposes and policies of this title.

* * * * *

SUBSISTENCE AND LAND USE DECISIONS

SEC. 810. (a) In determining whether to withdraw, reserve, lease, or otherwise permit the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands under any provision of law authorizing such actions, the head of the Federal agency having primary jurisdiction over such lands or his designee shall evaluate the effect of such use, occupancy, or disposition on subsistence uses and needs, the availability of other lands for the purposes sought to be achieved, and other alternatives which would reduce or eliminate the use, occupancy, or disposition of public lands needed for subsistence purposes. No such withdrawal, reservation, lease, permit, or other use, occupancy or disposition of such lands which would significantly restrict subsistence uses shall be effected until the head of such Federal agency—

(1) gives notice to the appropriate State agency and the appropriate local committees and regional councils established pursuant to section 805;

(2) gives notice of, and holds, a hearing in the vicinity of the area involved; and

(3) determines that (A) such a significant restriction of subsistence uses is necessary, consistent with sound management principles for the utilization of the public lands,

(B) the proposed activity will involve the minimal amount of public lands necessary to accomplish the purposes of such use, occupancy, or other disposition, and (C) reasonable steps will be taken to minimize adverse impacts upon subsistence uses and resources resulting from such actions.

(b) If the Secretary is required to prepare an environmental impact statement pursuant to section 102(2)(C) of the National Environmental Policy Act, he shall provide the notice and hearing and include the findings required by subsection (a) as part of such environmental impact statement.

* * * * *

ACCESS

SEC. 811. (a) The Secretary shall ensure that rural residents engaged in subsistence uses shall have reasonable access to subsistence resources on the public lands.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or other law, the Secretary shall permit on the public lands appropriate use for subsistence purposes of snowmobiles, motorboats, and other means of surface transportation traditionally employed for such purposes by local residents, subject to reasonable regulation.

* * * * *

RESEARCH

SEC. 812. The Secretary, in cooperation with the State and other appropriate Federal agencies, shall undertake research on fish and wildlife and subsistence uses on the public lands; seek data from, consult with and make use of, the special knowledge of local residents engaged in subsistence uses; and make the results of such research available to the State, the local and regional councils established by the Secretary or State pursuant to section 805, and other appropriate persons and organizations.

* * * * *

LIMITATIONS, SAVINGS CLAUSES

SEC. 815. Nothing in this title shall be construed as—

(1) granting any property right in any fish or wildlife or other resource of the public lands or as permitting the level of subsistence uses of fish and wildlife within a conservation system unit to be inconsistent with the conservation of healthy

populations, and within a national park or monument to be inconsistent with the conservation of natural and healthy populations, of fish and wildlife.

(3)authorizing a restriction on the taking of fish and wildlife for nonsubsistence uses on the public lands (other than national parks and park monuments) unless necessary for the conservation of healthy populations of fish and wildlife, for the reasons set forth in section 816, to continue subsistence uses of such populations, or pursuant to other applicable law; Aid in Fish Restoration Act (64 Stat. 430;16 U.S.C. 777777K), or any amendments to any one or more of such Acts.

* * * * *

CLOSURE TO SUBSISTENCE USES

SEC. 816. (b) Except as specifically provided otherwise by this section, nothing in this title is intended to enlarge or diminish the authority of the Secretary to designate areas where, and establish periods when, no taking of fish and wildlife shall be permitted on the public lands for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of a particular fish or wildlife population. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or other law, the Secretary, after consultation with the State and adequate notice and public hearing, may temporarily close any public lands (including those within any conservation system unit), or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish or wildlife population only if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to assure the continued viability of such population. If the Secretary determines that an emergency situation exists and that extraordinary measures must be taken for public safety or to assure the continued viability of a particular fish or wildlife population, the Secretary may immediately close the public lands, or any portion thereof, to the subsistence uses of such population and shall publish the reasons justifying the closure in the Federal Register. Such emergency closure shall be effective when made, shall not extend for a period exceeding sixty days, and may not subsequently be extended unless the Secretary affirmatively establishes, after notice and public hearing, that such closure should be extended.

* * * * *

ALASKA MINERAL RESOURCE ASSESSMENT PROGRAM

SEC. 1010. (a) MINERAL ASSESSMENTS.—The Secretary shall, to the full extent of his authority, assess the oil, gas, and other mineral potential on all public lands in the State of Alaska in order to expand the data base with respect to the mineral potential of such lands. The mineral assessment program may include, but shall not be limited to, techniques such as side-looking radar imagery and, on public lands other than such lands within the national park system, core and test drilling for geologic information, notwithstanding any restriction on such drilling under the Wilderness Act. For purposes of this Act, core and test drilling means the extraction by drilling of subsurface geologic samples in order to assess the metalliferous or other mineral values of geologic terrain, but shall not be construed as including exploratory drilling of oil and gas test wells. To the maximum extent practicable, the Secretary shall consult and exchange information with the State of Alaska regarding the responsibilities of the Secretary under this section and similar programs undertaken by the State. In order to carry out mineral assessments authorized under this or any other law, including but not limited to the National Uranium Resource Evaluation program, the Secretary shall allow for access by air for assessment activities permitted in this subsection to all public lands involved in such study. He shall consult with the Secretary of Energy and heads of other Federal agencies carrying out such programs, to determine such reasonable requirements as may be necessary to protect the resources of such area, including fish and wildlife. Such requirements may provide that access will not occur during nesting, calving, spawning or such other times as fish and wildlife in the specific area may be especially vulnerable to such activities. The Secretary is authorized to enter into contracts with public or private entities to carry out all or any portion of the mineral assessment program. This section shall not apply to the lands described in section 1001 of this Act.

(b) REGULATIONS.—Activities carried out in conservation system units under subsection (a) shall be subject to regulations promulgated by the Secretary. Such regulations shall ensure that such activities are carried out in an environmentally sound manner—

(1)which does not result in lasting environmental impacts which appreciably alter the natural character of the units or biological or ecological systems in the units; and

(2)which is compatible with the purposes for which such units are established.

* * * * *

SPECIAL ACCESS AND ACCESS TO INHOLDINGS

SEC. 1110. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or other law, the Secretary shall permit, on conservation system units national recreation areas, and national conservation areas, and those public lands designated as wilderness

study, the use of snowmachines (during periods of adequate snow cover, or frozen river conditions in the case of wild and scenic rivers), motorboats, airplanes, and nonmotorized surface transportation methods for traditional activities (where such activities are permitted by this Act or other law) and for travel to and from villages and homesites. Such use shall be subject to reasonable regulations by the Secretary to protect the natural and other values of the conservation system units, national recreation areas, and national conservation areas, and shall not be prohibited unless, after notice and hearing in the vicinity of the affected unit or area, the Secretary finds that such use would be detrimental to the resource values of the unit or area. Nothing in this section shall be construed as prohibiting the use of other methods of transportation for such travel and activities on conservation system lands where such use is permitted by this Act or other law.

(b) Notwithstanding any other provisions of this Act or other law, in any case in which State owned or privately owned land, including subsurface rights of such owners underlying public lands, or a valid mining claim or other valid occupancy is within or is effectively surrounded by one or more conservation system units, national recreation areas, national conservation areas, or those public lands designated as wilderness study, the State or private owner or occupier shall be given by the Secretary such rights as may be necessary to assure adequate and feasible access for economic and other purposes to the concerned land by such State or private owner or occupier and their successors in interest. Such rights shall be subject to reasonable regulations issued by the Secretary to protect the natural and other values of such lands.

* * * * *

TEMPORARY ACCESS

SEC. 1111. (a) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or other law the Secretary shall authorize and permit temporary access by the State or a private landowner to or across any conservation system unit, national recreation area, national conservation area, the National Petroleum Reserve— Alaska or those public lands designated as wilderness study or managed to maintain the wilderness character or potential thereof, in order to permit the State or private landowner access to its land for purposes of survey, geophysical, exploratory, or other temporary uses thereof whenever he determines such access will not result in permanent harm to the resources of such unit, area, Reserve or lands.

* * * * *

TITLE XIII—ADMINISTRATIVE PROVISIONS

MANAGEMENT PLANS

SEC. 1301. (a) Within five years from the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall develop and transmit to the appropriate Committees of the Congress a conservation and management plan for each of the units of the National Park System established or to which additions are made by this Act.

(b) NATIONAL PARK SERVICE PLAN REQUIREMENTS.—Each plan for a unit established, redesignated, or expanded by title II shall identify management practices which will carry out the policies of this Act and will accomplish the purposes for which the concerned National Park System unit was established or expanded and shall include at least the following:

(1) Maps indicating areas of particular importance as to wilderness, natural, historical, wildlife, cultural, archeological, paleontological, geological, recreational, and similar resources and also indicating the areas into which such unit will be divided for administrative purposes.

(2) A description of the programs and methods that will be employed to manage fish and wildlife resources and habitats, cultural, geological, recreational, and wilderness resources, and how each conservation system unit will contribute to overall resources management goals of that region. Such programs should include research, protection, restoration, development, and interpretation as appropriate.

(3) A description of any areas of potential or proposed development, indicating types of visitor services and facilities to be provided, the estimated costs of such services and facilities, and whether or not such services and facilities could and should be provided outside the boundaries of such unit.

(4) A plan for access to, and circulation within, such unit, indicating the type and location of transportation routes and facilities, if any.

* * * * *

NAVIGATION AIDS AND OTHER FACILITIES

SEC. 1310. (a) EXISTING FACILITIES.—Within conservation system units established or expanded by this Act, reasonable access to, and operation and maintenance of, existing air and water navigation aids, communications sites and related facilities and existing facilities for weather, climate, and fisheries research and monitoring shall be permitted in accordance with the laws and regulations applicable to units of such systems, as appropriate. Reasonable access to and operation and maintenance of facilities for national defense purposes and related air and water navigation aids within or adjacent to such areas shall continue in accordance with the laws and regulations governing such facilities notwithstanding any other provision of this Act. Nothing in the Wilderness Act shall be deemed to prohibit such access, operation and maintenance within wilderness areas designated by this Act.

(b) NEW FACILITIES.—The establishment, operation, and maintenance within any conservation system unit of new air and water navigation aids and related facilities, facilities for national defense purposes, and related air and water navigation aids, and facilities for weather, climate, and fisheries research and monitoring shall be permitted but only (1) after consultation with the Secretary or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, by the head of the Federal department or agency undertaking such establishment, operation, or maintenance, and (2) in accordance with such terms and conditions as may be mutually agreed in order to minimize the adverse effects of such activities within such unit.

* * * * *

ADMINISTRATION OF NATIONAL PRESERVES

SEC. 1313. A National Preserve in Alaska shall be administered and managed as a unit of the National Park System in the same manner as a national park except as otherwise provided in this Act and except that the taking of fish and wildlife for sport purposes and subsistence uses, and trapping shall be allowed in a national preserve under applicable State and Federal law and regulation. Consistent with the provisions of section 816, within national preserves the Secretary may designate zones where and periods when no hunting, fishing, trapping, or entry may be permitted for reasons of public safety, administration, floral and faunal protection, or public use and enjoyment. Except in emergencies, any regulations prescribing such restrictions relating to hunting, fishing, or trapping shall be put into effect only after consultation with the appropriate State agency having responsibility over hunting, fishing, and trapping activities.

* * * * *

TAKING OF FISH AND WILDLIFE

SEC. 1314. (a) Nothing in this Act is intended to enlarge or diminish the responsibility and authority of the State of Alaska for management of fish and wildlife on the public lands except as may be provided in title VIII of this Act, or to amend the Alaska constitution.

(b) Except as specifically provided otherwise by this Act, nothing in this Act is intended to enlarge or diminish the responsibility and authority of the Secretary over the management of the public lands.

(c) The taking of fish and wildlife in all conservation system units, and in national conservation areas, national recreation areas, and national forests, shall be carried out in accordance with the provisions of this Act and other applicable State and Federal law. Those areas designated as national parks or national park system monuments in the State shall be closed to the taking of fish and wildlife, except that—

(1) notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall administer those units of the National Park System, and those additions to existing units, established by this Act and which permit subsistence uses, to provide an opportunity for the continuance of such uses by local rural residents; and

(2) fishing shall be permitted by the Secretary in accordance with the provisions of this Act and other applicable State and Federal law.

* * * * *

WILDERNESS MANAGEMENT

SEC. 1315. (a) APPLICATION ONLY TO ALASKA.—The provisions of this section are enacted in recognition of the unique conditions in Alaska. Nothing in this section shall be construed to expand, diminish; or modify the provisions of the Wilderness Act or the application or interpretation of such provisions with respect to lands outside of Alaska.

* * * * *

ALLOWED USES

SEC. 1316. (a) On all public lands where the taking of fish and wildlife is permitted in accordance with the provisions of this Act or other applicable State and Federal law the Secretary shall permit, subject to reasonable regulation to insure compatibility, the continuance of existing uses, and the future establishment, and use, of temporary campsites, tent platforms, shelters, and other temporary facilities and equipment directly and necessarily related to such activities. Such facilities and equipment shall be constructed, used, and maintained in a manner consistent with the protection of the area in which they are located. All new facilities shall be constructed of materials which blend with, and are compatible with, the immediately surrounding landscape. Upon termination of such activities and uses (but not upon regular or seasonal cessation), such structures or facilities shall, upon written request, be removed from the area by the permittee.

(b) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the Secretary may determine, after adequate notice, that the establishment and use of such new facilities or equipment would constitute a significant expansion of existing facilities or uses which would be detrimental to the purposes for which the affected conservation system unit was established, including the wilderness character of any wilderness area within such unit, and may thereupon deny such proposed use or establishment.

* * * * *

Appendix B – Legislative History

Appendix B includes legislation that, while superseded by ANILCA, offers contextual background information regarding the establishment of Katmai National Park and Preserve.



Katmai Caldera with Mt. Griggs in the background.

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1487—Sept. 24, 1918—40 Stat. 1855]

WHEREAS, There exists upon the southern coast of Alaska a belt of unusual volcanic activity which has during the last several years exhibited at various points energy of a violence which attracts the special attention of scientific watchers,

AND WHEREAS, Mount Katmai, one of the volcanoes in this belt, has proved upon investigation to have unusual size and character, and to be of importance in the study of volcanism, inasmuch as its eruption of June, 1912, was one of excessive violence, ranking in the first order of volcanic explosive eruptions and emitting several cubic miles of material during its first three days of activity,

AND WHEREAS, The results of this eruption are still fresh, offering excellent opportunities for studying the causes of the catastrophe and its results and affording a conspicuous object lesson in volcanism to visitors interested in the operation of the great forces which have made and still are making America,

AND WHEREAS, The volcanic neighborhood is shown by the explorations of the National Geographic Society to contain many other striking features of an active volcanic belt produced so recently that they are still in the formative stage; and in particular The Valley of the Ten Thousand Smokes, a valley of hot springs in a condition of development toward a possible future geyser field, in distinction from the present dying geyser field of the Yellowstone,

AND WHEREAS, This wonderland may become of popular scenic, as well as scientific, interest for generations to come, inasmuch as all its phenomena exist upon a scale of great magnitude, arousing emotions of wonder at the inspiring spectacles, thus affording inspiration to patriotism and to the study of nature,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Woodrow Wilson, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power and authority in me vested by section two of the Act of Congress entitled "An Act for the preservation of American Antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat., 225), do proclaim that there are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws, and set apart as the Katmai National Monument, certain lands¹ particularly described as follows, to wit, beginning at the United States Coast and Geodetic Survey triangulation station, latitude 57°52'17.040", longitude 155°05'20.331", established in 1908 about one-half west of Katmai Bay on top of a hundred foot bluff on the Alaska Peninsula, named Cape Kubugakli; thence north 40°00' west to the intersection with longitude 155°40'; thence due north to the intersection with latitude 58°35'; thence due east to the intersection with a line bearing north 60°00' west from Cape Gull; thence south following said line to the shore line at Cape Gull; thence west following the shore line of the coast to a point directly below the triangulation station, situated on the bluff at Cape Kubugakli; thence up the bluff to the said station, the point of beginning; embracing approximately 1,700 square miles of land, as shown upon the diagram hereto attached and made a part of this proclamation.

¹ Executive Order (No. 3897) of Sept. 5, 1923, modified this proclamation, so as to eliminate therefrom, to the end that a coal mining permit may be granted to John J. Folstad, the following tract of land: Beginning at the northeast corner stake, situated on Alaskan Peninsula, latitude 58°2'30", longitude 154°32'08" south end of Takli Island bears north 76° east, variation 23° east; thence west 660 feet to northwest corner stake; thence south 660 feet to southwest corner stake; thence east 660 feet to southeast corner stake; thence north along the meander line 660 feet to place of beginning.

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1950—Apr. 24, 1931—47 Stat. 2453]

WHEREAS it appears that the public interest would be promoted by adding to the Katmai National Monument, Alaska, certain adjoining lands for the purpose of including within said monument additional lands on which there are located features of historical and scientific interest and for the protection of the brown bear, moose, and other wild animals;

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Herbert Hoover, President of the United States of America, by virtue of the power in me vested by section two of the act of Congress entitled "An act for the preservation of American antiquities," approved June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225), do proclaim that such additional lands in Alaska be, and the same are hereby, added to and made a part of the Katmai National Monument, and that the boundaries of the said monument as hereby changed are described as follows:

Beginning at a point on the southwestern boundary of the present Katmai National Monument in latitude 58°03' approximately 16½ miles northwesterly from Cape Kubugakli;
thence west on parallel 58°03' north latitude approximately 16½ miles to the highest point on the divide between two tributaries of Takayof Creek, approximately in latitude 58°03', longitude 155°49';
thence northwesterly in a straight line approximately 11 miles to the junction of Contact and Takayof Creeks;
thence northwesterly in a straight line approximately 37½ miles to the most southerly point on a narrow peninsula on the north shore of Naknek Lake in approximate latitude 58°42'30", longitude 156°11'30";
thence northeasterly in a straight line approximately 12 miles to the summit of Sugarloaf Mountain (local name, not shown on official maps) in approximate latitude 58°50', longitude 155°57'30";
thence easterly in a straight line approximately 10 miles to a point one-half mile north of the north end of Lake Coville;
thence southeasterly in a straight line approximately 26½ miles to the source of Gorge Creek;
thence southeasterly downstream following the middle of the channel of Gorge Creek approximately 6½ miles to latitude 58°40';
thence east on parallel 58°40' north latitude approximately 30 miles to longitude 154°00';
thence northeasterly in a straight line approximately 26 miles to a point, the approximate geographic position being in latitude 59°00', longitude 153°40';
thence continuing northeasterly on the same straight line approximately 1 mile to the shore of Cook Inlet at mean high tide;
thence easterly and southerly along the shore of Cook Inlet at mean high tide around Cape Douglas and southwesterly along the shore of Shelikof Strait to Cape Kubugakli on the present southwestern boundary of the monument;
thence northwesterly along the present southwestern boundary approximately 16½ miles to the place of beginning.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument, as provided in the act of Congress entitled "An act to establish a National Park Service, and for other purposes," approved August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), and acts additional thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 24th day of April, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-one, and of the Independence
[SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and fifty-fifth.

HERBERT HOOVER.

By the President:
HENRY L. STIMSON,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2177—June 15, 1936—49 Stat. 3523]

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to modify proclamation No. 1487 of September 24, 1918, establishing the Katmai National Monument, Alaska, 1918, establishing the Katmai National Monument, Alaska, and proclamation No. 1950 of April 24, 1931, enlarging such Monument, as hereinafter set out:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, ch. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., Title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that the aforesaid proclamations are hereby modified so as to make the reservations contained therein subject to valid claims under the public-land laws affecting any lands within the aforesaid Katmai National Monument existing when the proclamations were issued and since maintained.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 15th day of June, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-six and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and sixtieth.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2564—Aug. 4, 1942—56 Stat. 1972]

WHEREAS it appears that certain public-land islands situated near the Katmai National Monument in Alaska are required for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest located on lands within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve these islands as an addition to the Katmai National Monument:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Franklin D. Roosevelt, President of the United States of America, under and by virtue of the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, all islands in Cook Inlet and Shelikof Strait in front of and within five miles of the Katmai National Monument, established by Proclamation of September 24, 1918 (40 Stat. 1855) and enlarged by Proclamation of April 24, 1931 (47 Stat. 2453), are hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public-land laws and added to and made a part of the said Katmai National Monument.

Warning is hereby expressly given to any unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of this monument as provided in the Act of Congress entitled "An Act to establish a National Park Service and for other purposes", approved August 25, 1916, 39 Stat. 535 (U. S. C., title 16, secs. 1 and 2), and acts supplementary thereto or amendatory thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

DONE at the City of Washington this 4th day of August in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and forty-two, and of the Independence [SEAL] of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-seventh.

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,
Secretary of State.

Proclamation 3890

ENLARGING THE KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT, ALASKA

WHEREAS, the Katmai National Monument in Alaska was established by Proclamation No. 1487 of September 24, 1918, to preserve an area that is of significant importance in the study of volcanism and the monument was subsequently enlarged to include other areas containing features and objects of historical and scientific interest; and

WHEREAS, only a part of Naknek Lake is included within the present boundaries of the monument and the inclusion of all of such lake and its shores is necessary for the protection of the ecological and other scientific values of this lake and the existing monument; and

WHEREAS, under section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), the President is authorized "to declare by public proclamation * * * objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and may reserve as a part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected:"

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Lyndon B. Johnson, President of the United States, under the authority vested in me by section 2 of the act of June 8, 1906, *supra*, do proclaim that, subject to valid existing rights, the lands owned or controlled by the United States within the following described boundary are hereby added to and made a part of the Katmai National Monument:

SEWARD MERIDIAN, ALASKA

Beginning at a point on the westerly boundary of the Katmai National Monument at its intersection with the southerly line of T18S, R41W, (unsurveyed);

Thence westerly along said township line through Rs. 41, 42 and 43 W, (unsurveyed), to the southwest corner of T18S, R43W, (unsurveyed);

Thence northerly along the west line of Tps. 18 and 17 S, R43W, (unsurveyed), to the northwest corner of T17S, R43W, (unsurveyed);

Thence easterly along the north line of T17S, R43W, (unsurveyed), and the south line of T16S, R43W, (unsurveyed), to the southwest corner of sec. 34, T16S, R43W, (unsurveyed);

Thence northerly along the west line of said sec. 34 to the northwest corner thereof;

Thence easterly along the north line of secs. 34, 35 and 36, T16S, R43W, (unsurveyed), secs. 31 through 36, T16S, R42W, (unsurveyed), and secs. 31, 32, 33 and 34, T16S, R41W, (unsurveyed), to its intersection with the westerly line of Katmai National Monument;

Thence southwesterly and southeasterly along the westerly boundary of the Katmai National Monument to the Point of Beginning, containing approximately 94,547 acres.

Warning is hereby expressly given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy, or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

Any reservations or withdrawals heretofore made which affect the lands described above are hereby revoked. This proclamation shall not affect any claims, as described in section 4 of the Alaska Statehood Act (72 Stat. 339), of Alaska natives to the lands within the monument area.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and sixty-nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and ninety-third.

ENLARGING THE KATMAI NATIONAL MONUMENT

By the President of the United States of America
A Proclamation

In 1912, Mount Katmai gave vent to an extremely violent volcanic eruption. To preserve this excellent example of recent volcanism and ash deposition, Katmai National Monument was established in 1918. In the ensuing years it was recognized that in addition to the volcanoes, the area included a significant population of Alaskan brown bear and important spawning grounds for the Bristol Bay red salmon. The area was enlarged in view of these features in 1931, 1942 and 1969.

Continued research has revealed that the bear population is more mobile than originally believed. By the addition made hereby, a viable gene-pool population of the Alaskan brown bear can be protected free from human harassment. The addition closes a fifteen mile gap between the former monument boundary and the McNeil River State Game Sanctuary thereby completing the protection of the range of this population of the world's largest carnivore.

The enlargement also protects the headwaters of the drainages which provide the spawning grounds for the red salmon. By protecting the quality of the water in these watersheds, the drama of the salmon run, a phenomenon of great scientific interest over the years, may be perpetuated.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the biologic and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, the unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhance the historic and scientific values of the natural objects protected herein, because of the ongoing interaction of the subsistence culture with those objects. Accordingly, the opportunity for local residents to engage in subsistence hunting is a value to be protected and will continue under the administration of the area added to Katmai National Monument by this Proclamation.

Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), authorizes the President, in his discretion, to declare by public proclamation historic landmarks, historic and prehistoric structures and other objects of historic or scientific interest that are situated upon the lands owned or controlled by the Government of the United States to be national monuments, and to reserve as part thereof parcels of land, the limits of which in all cases shall be confined to the smallest area compatible with the proper care and management of the objects to be protected.

Now, THEREFORE, I, JIMMY CARTER, President of the United States of America, by the authority vested in me by Section 2 of the Act of June 8, 1906 (34 Stat. 225, 16 U.S.C. 431), do proclaim that there are hereby set apart and reserved for inclusion in the Katmai National Monument all lands, including submerged lands, and waters owned or controlled by the United States within the boundaries of the area depicted as the Enlargement of Katmai National Monument on the map numbered KATM-90,007 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 1,370,000 acres, and is necessary to ensure the proper care and management of the objects the monument was established to preserve and those added by this Proclamation. Lands, including submerged lands, and waters within these boundaries not owned by the United States shall be reserved as a part of the monument upon acquisition of title thereto by the United States.

All lands, including submerged lands, and all waters within the boundaries of this addition are hereby appropriated and withdrawn from entry, location, selection, sale or other disposition, other than exchange. There is also reserved all water necessary to the proper care and management of those objects protected by this monument and for the proper administration of the monument in accordance with applicable laws.

The establishment of this addition is subject to valid existing rights, including, but not limited to, valid selections under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, as amended (43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), and under or confirmed in the Alaska Statehood Act (48 U.S.C. Note preceding Section 21).

Nothing in this Proclamation shall be deemed to revoke any existing withdrawal, reservation or appropriation, including any withdrawal under Section 17 (d) (1) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (43 U.S.C. 1616(d)(1)); however, the national monument shall be the dominant reservation. Furthermore, nothing in this Proclamation is intended to modify, revoke or abrogate the terms of the Memorandum of Understanding dated September 1, 1972, entered into between the State of Alaska and the United States as part of the negotiated settlement of Alaska v. Morton, Civil No. A-48-72 (D. Alaska, Complaint filed April 10, 1972).

The Secretary of the Interior shall promulgate such regulations as are appropriate, including regulation of the opportunity to engage in a subsistence lifestyle by local residents. The Secretary may close this addition, or any portion thereof, to subsistence uses of a particular fish, wildlife or plant population if necessary for reasons of public safety, administration, or to ensure the natural stability or continued viability of such population.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate, injure, destroy or remove any feature of this monument and not to locate or settle upon any of the lands thereof.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I have hereunto set my hand this 1st day of December, in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and seventy-eight, and of the Independence of the United States of America the two hundred and third.

JIMMY CARTER