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**STATE OF ALASKA  
CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION  
ON FEDERAL AREAS**

**2009 ANNUAL REPORT**



# STATE OF ALASKA

## CITIZENS' ADVISORY COMMISSION ON FEDERAL AREAS

**SEAN PARNELL,**  
Governor

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January 29, 2010

Dear Reader:

This is the Annual Report of the Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas for 2009. This report to the Governor and the Alaska State Legislature is required by AS 41.37.220(f).

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## INTRODUCTION

During 2009, the Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas continued its work on an extensive list of federal land management issues. The Commission held regular meetings in Juneau, Fairbanks and Anchorage. At those meetings Commission members heard from the public on a number of topics and concerns, including access for hunting, fishing, trapping and recreation, wilderness management, development of transportation and utility infrastructure, use of cabins, guiding for hunting and fishing, transporting services, subsistence uses and finalizing land selections. Members also met with and discussed ongoing planning activities, as well as proposed changes to management regulations, policies and programs with representatives from the National Park Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Forest Service, Bureau of Land Management and the Department of the Interior. Commission staff continued its work with the public to help resolve problems related to use of federal public lands and resources.

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## BACKGROUND

The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) placed nearly 104 million acres of federal public lands in Alaska into conservation system units. This acreage, combined with existing units, created a system of national parks, national preserves, national monuments, national wildlife refuges and national forests encompassing some 153

million acres or nearly 42% of the state. The resulting changes in land status significantly impacted many Alaskans' traditional uses of these federal lands.

In response to those changes, the Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas was established in 1981 as a temporary advisory agency. Its purpose was to provide assistance to the citizens of Alaska affected by the management of federal lands within the state. The original Commission operated from 1982 until 1999, when funding was eliminated. In 2007 the Alaska State Legislature reestablished the Commission and it began operations in 2008. Its purpose and responsibilities remain unchanged from the original.

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## **DUTIES OF THE COMMISSION**

The duties and responsibilities of the Commission are contained in AS 41.37.220:

- (a) The commission shall consider, research and hold hearings on the consistency with federal law and congressional intent on management, operation, planning, development and additions to federal management areas in the state.
- (b) The commission shall consider, research and hold hearings on the effect of federal regulations and federal management decisions on the people of the state.
- (c) The commission may, after consideration of the public policy concerns under (a) and (b) of this section, make a recommendation on the concerns identified under (a) and (b) of this section to an agency of the state or to the agency of the United States which manages federal land in the state.
- (d) The commission shall consider the views, research, and reports of advisory groups established by it under AS 41.37.230 as well as the views, research, and reports of individuals and other groups in the state.
- (e) The commission shall establish internal procedures for the management of the responsibilities granted to it under this chapter.
- (f) The commission shall report annually to the governor and the legislature within the first 10 days of a regular legislative session.
- (g) The commission shall cooperate with each department or agency of the state or with a state board or commission in the fulfillment of its duties.

The Commission may establish advisory groups. Members of an advisory group must be broadly representative of individuals involved in activities affected by the establishment or management of units of federal land within the state.

Although the Commission's role is advisory, it is authorized by AS 41.37.240 to request the attorney general to file suit against a federal official or agency if the Commission determines that the federal agency or official is "acting in violation of an Act of Congress, congressional intent, or the best interests of the State of Alaska."

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## **COMPOSITION**

The Commission is composed of twelve members, six appointed by the Governor and six appointed by the Legislature. Commission officers for 2009 were: Chairman, Mr. Rick Schikora (Fairbanks) and Vice-Chairman, Mr. Mark Fish (Anchorage). The Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Mr. Rod Arno (Wasilla) and Mr. Charlie Lean (Nome) comprise the Commission's Executive Committee. A full list of the members for 2009 is included at the end of this document.

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## **STAFF**

There are currently two staff positions for the Commission: an Executive Director, Stan Leaphart, and a Commission Assistant, Clarissa Hammond. The office is located in the Department of Natural Resources Northern Regional Office, 3700 Airport Way, Fairbanks, AK 99709-4699. (907) 374-3737. FAX 451-2751.

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## **2009 COMMISSION ACTIVITIES**

Following is an overview of some of the issues that the Commission addressed during 2009. The full text of comments and correspondence, as well as previous annual reports can be found on our website at <http://dnr.alaska.gov/commis/cacfa/>. Copies can also be obtained from to the Commission's office at the address above.

## **U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service**

### **Marathon Road Environmental Assessment**

Marathon Road is an ANCSA 17(b) easement that provides access across Kenai Native Association (KNA) lands to a portion of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Trespass, illegal dumping, vandalism and gravel theft on KNA lands has created problems for the land owner. As the manager of the easement, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that some mitigating action was needed. The environmental assessment examined several alternatives for alleviating these problems, including signing and education, requiring easement users to register to use the road and closing the road to the public.

The Commission pointed out that a registration system was not likely to prevent vandalism or trespass and would be difficult to manage. The Commission also cautioned against closing the road, as there were no other access routes into that portion of the refuge. Finally, agency staff was encouraged to work with KNA to jointly develop a public program to educate users about restrictions on easement use, location of private property and the need to respect private property rights. We also suggested fencing along the easement, posting signs and increased enforcement. Following the review period, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determined that the easement would remain open and that a public education and outreach effort would be pursued.

### **Kodiak Proposed Public Use Regulations (50 CFR Part 36)**

The Commission provided comments on these regulations which will implement several closures and use restrictions outlined in the 2006 Comprehensive Conservation Plan (CCP) and Record of Decision (ROD) for the Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge. While a refuge plan and ROD can propose closures and use restrictions, ANILCA and agency regulations require a formal rulemaking process be completed before the proposed actions are implemented.

The most significant element of the proposed regulations is a revision to existing regulations that will adjust the long standing seasonal closure of the O'Malley River area. The revision will allow access to the area by participants in a bear viewing program. The O'Malley River area has a large concentration of bears during the summer months. The area was first closed temporarily in 1992 despite the objections from the original Commission and ADF&G. The FWS operated a bear viewing program in 1992 and in 1994 a viewing program was operated by a private contractor. In 1995 the FWS issued a permanent regulation closing approximately 2,560 acres of the O'Malley River area to all public access, occupancy, and use from June 25 through September 30.

Although the proposed regulations would not directly establish a bear viewing program in the O'Malley River area, the Commission has concerns about such a program. There has been considerable public support for re-establishing a bear viewing program at the O'Malley River. At the same time there is some unease by hunters that it could lead to efforts to restrict bear hunting activity in the area. Staff discussion with ADF&G and a review of background information indicates that little habituation or displacement of bears is likely to occur from a properly structured viewing program. Therefore, it is anticipated that impacts will be negligible and no loss of hunting opportunity should occur. Nevertheless, the Commission expects that recommendations to the Board of Game for any bear hunting restrictions be made only following close consultation with the ADF&G and affected user groups.

The final Kodiak CCP calls for the development and implementation of the bear viewing program in cooperation with the ADF&G. The 2002 *Kodiak Archipelago Bear Conservation and Management Plan* also recommended that any program be based on a "framework of operational guidelines formulated as part of a collaborative public planning process." In addition to cooperation between agencies, the Commission has encouraged the USFWS to provide for full public involvement in developing any bear viewing program.

Once the regulations are final, the USFWS plans to develop a bear-viewing program prospectus in consultation with ADF&G and other interested parties. The prospectus will then be offered for competitive bid. The refuge has recently completed a draft compatibility determination which makes the finding that a bear viewing program would be compatible with refuge purposes.

## **National Park Service**

### **Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve**

The National Park Service released a Draft Legislative Environmental Impact Statement (DLEIS) for the harvest of gull eggs by Huna Tlingit in Glacier Bay National Park. The DLEIS was prepared following a study that determined gull eggs could be collected on a limited basis without impairing the biological sustainability of the sea gull population. Both the study and DLEIS were prepared as required by the *Glacier Bay National Park Resource Management Act of 2000*.

The Commission reviewed the DLEIS and other technical material and concurred with the finding that the potential impacts from a limited and carefully regulated gathering of gull eggs would not have an adverse effect on park resources and would be consistent with legal mandates for park management and the purposes for which it was created. The Commission endorsed the preferred alternative which, if adopted, will recommend

legislation that would allow the collection of gull eggs by Huna Tlingit. The original Commission supported previous efforts to amend ANILCA to allow traditional subsistence uses in Glacier Bay National Park.

### **Denali National Park and Preserve**

Denali National Park and Preserve became the second national park unit in Alaska to propose issuing right of way certificates of access (RWCA) to inholdings within the park. The RWCA was first utilized in Wrangell-St. Elias National Park and Preserve. A RWCA is a contract agreement between the National Park Service and a park inholder to document and authorize access rights established by Section 1110(b) of ANILCA. The RWCA are needed to describe and document the reasonable and feasible access methods and means that a property owner may use for access across park lands. The certificate also documents the methods allowed to maintain that access.

Denali Park staff prepared an Environmental Assessment (EA) to examine potential impacts associated with issuing right of way certificates of access to two private property owners in the Stampede Creek area in the northern portion of the park. The Commission endorsed the proposed action which was to certify inholder access and issue both property owners a RWCA. In addition to certifying the owners' access, they would be allowed to perform necessary maintenance on an existing airstrip and trail from the airstrip to their property.

The Commission has learned that Denali Park staff will next work on documenting access needs and considering right of way certificates for property owners in the Kantishna Area of the park. Access for these property owners will be affected by decisions made in conjunction with an ongoing planning process for the Denali Park Vehicle Management Plan. Scoping was completed for that plan in 2008. A Planning Workbook is now available for public review and comment. At this time, Commission staff is also providing assistance with securing a RWCA to another private property owner in Denali Park who is interested in formalizing his access.

## **Bureau of Land Management**

### **ANCSA 17(b) Easements**

The Commission staff continued its work to keep the public informed about Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act Section 17(b) easements. Section 17(b) of the ANCSA provides authority for the reservation of easements across lands conveyed to village and regional Native corporations. The easements are rights reserved to the United States and are reserved to allow the public to cross private property to reach public lands and major

waterways. They take the form of 60-foot wide roads, 25- and 50-foot trails, and one-acre sites for short-term uses. These rights are reserved at the time the lands are conveyed.

In April 2009 Commission staff attended the annual ANCSA 17(b) Management meeting in Anchorage sponsored by the Bureau of Land Management. Managers from federal and state agencies and ANCSA corporation property owners meet to discuss issues related to 17(b) easements. Topics discussed at the April meeting included mapping of easements, GIS data standards, trespass issues, signing, cooperative efforts and public outreach and education. The Commission has committed to help organize the next 17(b) easement management meeting.

In July 2009 Commission staff also participated in a meeting in Cantwell with representatives from the Bureau of Land Management, National Park Service, Denali Borough, Ahtna Regional Corporation, Alaska Departments of Fish and Game, Natural Resources and Transportation and Public Facilities. The purpose of the meeting was to look at options for three 17(b) easements in the Cantwell/Broad Pass areas that cross Ahtna Corporation land.

Ahtna is experiencing problems with trespass on all of these easements. In one case, the actual trail used by the public is not the trail that is depicted on the maps and in the conveyance documents. In another case, a gravel pit on corporation land is being used in trespass as a staging area to access a reserved easement because there is no other area available for parking. In the third case, another private property owner has blocked an easement on their property and rerouted it onto Ahtna Corporation property. In the first two cases, Ahtna Corporation has indicated it is willing to consider an exchange through which the mapped easement is vacated and the actual trail becomes the documented easement. In the third case, the blocked trail is a State RS 2477 right of way. DNR is working with Ahtna, the other property owner and the National Park Service to resolve that issue.

ANCSA land selections are being finalized to meet the requirements of the Alaska Land Transfer Acceleration Act. The BLM and the State are working to identify and reserve 17(b) easements as lands are conveyed to the village and regional corporations. Commission staff has contacted public users to provide information about the easements that are proposed to be reserved and asking users to provide the BLM and State agencies with affidavits and information documenting existing use of the proposed easements before conveyances are finalized.

### **ANILCA Section 1308 Local Hire Program**

In last year's annual report, the Commission reported problems with the ANILCA Section 1308 Local Hire Program. The problems worsened in 2009. According to the Department of the Interior, unless changes are made, it will not be a functional program for 2010.

Section 1308 of ANILCA allows federal land management agencies to hire local residents based upon their specialized knowledge or expertise. This program has provided important employment opportunities throughout Alaska for nearly 30 years. There are currently more than 200 Alaskan residents employed by federal agencies through the program. Seasonally, these agencies hire an additional 250 local residents.

A change imposed in 2008 by the Office of Personnel Management (OPM) requires the Departments of the Interior and Agriculture to utilize a competitive hiring process for filling jobs under the local hire program. Previously, federal land management agencies in Alaska were able to hire local residents with special knowledge or expertise into the excepted service rather than into the competitive service.

In a letter to OPM the Commission pointed out that the change is inconsistent with both the language and intent of the statute and if allowed to stand will result in the loss of job opportunities in areas of the state where such opportunities are already limited. OPM responded that the provisions of ANILCA 1308 do not exempt positions from competitive service hiring procedures. The agency has not changed its position on this point.

During 2009, federal agencies were able to use the local hire program to fill most of their seasonal positions. However, as stated above it will be difficult for them to do so in 2010 because of the competitive hiring procedures which must be followed. These procedures include advertising positions nationally and requiring that applications be submitted online. While local Alaska residents may still receive limited advantage under the ANILCA 1308 requirements, they must still compete nationally with other applicants. The online application process makes it difficult for many rural residents without ready access to or knowledge of the internet. There are other hiring authorities that allow agencies to hire into the excepted service, but these have limitations and may only be used for temporary hires.

Discussions between OPM and the Department of the Interior continue, but a successful outcome appears unlikely at this point. The Commission will continue its efforts to ensure that the original intent of ANILCA 1308 is recognized and that this important program is managed to provide employment opportunities for Alaskans.

## **U.S. Forest Service**

### **South Baranof Wilderness Cabins**

The Commission commented on a proposal to remove 2 public use cabins from the South Baranof Wilderness area in the Tongass National Forest. The cabins, which were reclassified from public use cabins to emergency shelters in 1982 with no active maintenance were identified for removal in the 2005 *Recreation Site Facility Master Planning 5-Year Action Plan*. The cabins had deteriorated to the point where the agency

considered them unsafe, although some use by local hunters continued. The Commission suggested that rather than removing the cabins, the Forest Service should rehabilitate them so they would at least remain available for emergency use.

From the Commission's perspective, the proposed removal of these two cabins in the South Baranof Wilderness exemplifies a primary concern with the public cabin program in the Tongass. The 1982 decision to remove these cabins from the list of recreation cabins with no active maintenance ensured they would eventually deteriorate to the point where they are now considered unsafe and unusable. After years of no maintenance they are now proposed for removal. The Commission found that the list of Tongass cabins and other recreational facilities slated for closing or decommissioning in the 2005 Facility Plan likely points to a similar outcome for many of these facilities.

The Commission is particularly concerned that of the approximately 35 cabins to be closed or decommissioned, some 14 or 15 are in designated wilderness. This would seem to point to an agency goal to remove as many cabins from Tongass wilderness areas as possible. The Commission was assured that this was not the intention of the Forest Service. During 2009 the Forest Service did receive additional funds for cabin maintenance and to construct at least two new public use cabins. The Commission will continue to monitor the public use cabin program and work with the Forest Service and other organizations such as Friends of the Tongass Cabins and Territorial Sportsmen to keep these important facilities open and available for public use.

## **Federal Legislation**

### ***Omnibus Public Land Management Act of 2009***

The Omnibus Public Land Management Act was enacted on March 30, 2009 as Public Law 111-11. This legislation has a number of provisions that directly affect management of federal public lands in Alaska.

### ***National Landscape Conservation System***

Section 2002 of the Omnibus Act provides statutory authority for the National Landscape Conservation System (NLCS). The NLCS was originally created in 2000 by Secretary of the Interior Bruce Babbitt. The system is managed by the Bureau of Land Management. The stated purpose of the system is to conserve, protect, and restore nationally significant landscapes that have outstanding cultural, ecological, and scientific values for the benefit of current and future generations.

In Alaska, the NLCS includes the Steese National Conservation Area (NCA), 6 designated wild and scenic rivers, 418 miles of the Iditarod National Trail and the 784,000 acre Central Arctic Management Area, a wilderness study area. The Steese NCA and the six

wild and scenic rivers, Birch Creek, Beaver Creek, Fortymile River, Gulkana River, Delta River and the Unalakleet River were created by ANILCA. Under the administratively created program the White Mountains National Recreation Area was a component of the NLCS, but is not included in the current system.

In 2008, during consideration of a similar proposal, the Commission conveyed to Alaska's Congressional delegation our concerns about granting statutory recognition to what members considered a duplicative and unnecessary program. Because ANILCA contains specific purposes and management direction for each of these areas, the Commission argued that NLCS designation could create conflicts between the ANILCA mandates and those of the NLCS. The delegation was successful in including language which states that nothing in the Omnibus Act enhances, diminishes, or modifies any law or proclamation, including regulations relating to the law or proclamation, under which a component of the system was established or is managed, including ANILCA.

The Commission will closely monitor the development and implementation of the NLCS program to ensure that its policies are consistent with the provisions of ANILCA for management of the Alaskan components.

#### ***Izembek National Wildlife Refuge Land Exchange***

Section 6402 of the Omnibus Act authorizes a three way land exchange between the State of Alaska, the King Cove Corporation and the U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service for the purpose of constructing a single-lane gravel road between the communities of King Cove and Cold Bay, Alaska. The road is needed to provide all weather access from King Cove to the airport at Cold Bay.

An environmental impact statement and a public interest finding are required before the exchange can be completed. The statute also contains standards and guidelines for a one-lane road. In August 2009 the USFWS announced its intention to prepare the impact statement once funding is made available. It is estimated that the project will cost about \$2 million.

#### ***ANILCA Section 1308 Local Hire Program***

The Omnibus Act also made changes to the ANILCA Local Hire program, which were supported by the Commission. Section 6101 provides the authority for federal agencies to convert employees originally hired under the Local Hire program from excepted status to competitive status. As part of this conversion process, the employee is considered to have been in competitive status since their original hire date. This allows local hire employees to apply for other agency positions in the competitive status. In 2009, the National Park Service converted 85 employees to competitive status under this authority. The provisions

in the Omnibus Act have no effect on the problems with the Local Hire Program discussed previously.

### ***American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009***

The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) (Public Law 111-5) allocated \$85.3 million for Department of the Interior projects and employment opportunities in Alaska. While the legislation was enacted in January, as of July 30, the Federal Business Opportunities website listed only 10 ARRA projects for DOI in Alaska. Only half of those were to be opened to competitive bidding at a future date. A similar review of the USA Jobs website showed only two ARRA jobs listed for DOI agencies in Alaska. At the time, there were four ARRA funded DOI grants available nationally that could be used for fish and wildlife habitat restoration projects in Alaska.

The Commission encouraged Secretary of the Interior Ken Salazar to do everything possible to advance the ARRA projects so that contracts could be awarded before the end of the 2009 construction season. ARRA also allows agencies to transfer up to 10% of the funds in any account to other appropriation accounts within the agency. The Commission suggested that DOI use this authority to shift funds from projects that were not ready to go to bid to the ANILCA Local Hire Program. This would directly improve employment opportunities.

At the time of this report, only a limited number of contracts and business opportunities through DOI agencies in Alaska have been awarded under ARRA.

### **Recommendations to the Attorney General**

As described above, the Commission under AS 41.37.240 may request the attorney general to file suit against a federal official or agency if the Commission determines that the federal agency or official is "acting in violation of an Act of Congress, congressional intent, or the best interests of the State of Alaska." In 2009, the Commission requested that the Attorney General take legal action to resolve two longstanding issues.

The Commission requested that the Attorney General bring a legal challenge against National Park Service regulations which improperly extend its management and enforcement authorities over state owned navigable waters within units of the National Park System. The regulations, adopted in 1996, apply to waters located within the boundaries of the National Park System. This includes navigable waters regardless of ownership of the submerged lands, tidelands or lowlands. The Commission contends that these regulations are contrary to ANILCA Section 103(c) which clearly states that only public lands are included as a portion of a conservation system unit and that state or private lands are not subject to the regulations applicable solely to public lands within such units. As defined by

ANILCA, public lands do not include State owned lands, including the submerged lands beneath navigable waters.

The Commission also asked the Attorney General to initiate a quiet title action on the Mosquito Fork of the Fortymile Wildlife and Scenic River. This portion of the Fortymile River has been determined to be non-navigable by the Bureau of Land Management. This non-navigable determination means that the submerged lands in this segment are considered by BLM to be part of the river corridor and subject to federal management authority. This prevents holders of state mining claims within the riverbed from operating suction dredges to mine their claims. In 2009, there were 7 Annual Placer Mining Applications (APMA) filed on the Mosquito Fork. According to the Department of Natural Resources, there is sufficient information to support a determination of navigability under acceptable criteria.

Final decisions on the Commission's requests were still pending at the time of this report.

## **CONCLUSION**

The 30<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act is December 2, 2010. Implementation of this important and complex law continues to progress. Policies and management direction change with administrations. For example, in September 2009 Secretary of the Interior Salazar issued Secretarial Order No. 3289 *Addressing the Impacts of Climate Change on America's Water Land and other Natural and Cultural Resources*. This order requires, among other things, that each DOI agency consider and analyze potential climate change impacts when developing management plans and making decisions regarding use of resources under DOI management. With revisions or amendments to existing plans already underway or scheduled in the near future for national park and wildlife refuge units, as well as lands under BLM management, this climate policy will affect many management decisions made by federal agencies.

During 2010, the Commission will work to expand its public outreach efforts by contacting additional user groups and organizations. We will also continue to provide the public with information and updates on federal land management issues and activities. One of the methods will be a monthly newsletter that will be distributed via e-mail and made available on the Commission website. The first issue will be distributed by February 1. The Commission plans to continue developing its working relationships with federal agencies and ensuring those relationships remain productive. The Commission will closely monitor changes in policy and management direction that could affect Alaskans' rights and guarantees under ANILCA and other federal statutes.

**Submitted: January 29, 2010**  
**Citizens' Advisory Commission on Federal Areas**  
**Rick Schikora, Chairman**

**2009 MEMBERS**

**Rod Arno  
Palmer**

**Senator Linda Menard  
Wasilla**

**Mark Fish  
Anchorage**

**Rick Schikora  
Fairbanks**

**Representative Wes Keller  
Wasilla**

**Susan Smith  
Chitina**

**Ken Kreitzer  
Juneau**

**Alex Tarnai  
Tanana**

**Charlie Lean  
Nome**

**Frank Woods  
Dillingham**

**Conservation System Units and Federally Designated Areas in Alaska**

**National Park Service**

<b>Park Unit</b>	<b>Size in Acres</b>	<b>Wilderness Acreage</b>
Aniakchak National Monument & Preserve	514,000	0
Bering Land Bridge National Preserve	2,457,000	0
Cape Krusenstern National Monument	560,000	0
Denali National Park & Preserve	6,028,200	2,124,783
Gates of the Arctic National Park and Preserve	7,592,000	7,167,192
Glacier Bay National Park & Preserve	3,283,000	2,664,876
Katmai National Park & Preserve	4,268,000	3,384,358
Kenai Fjords National Park	567,000	0
Klondike Gold Rush National Historical Park	113	0
Kobuk Valley National Park	1,710,000	174,545
Lake Clark National Park & Preserve	3,363,000	2,619,550
Noatak National Preserve	6,700,000	5,765,427
Sitka National Historical Park	113	0
Wrangell-Saint Elias National Park & Preserve	12,318,000	9,078,675
Yukon-Charley Rivers National Preserve	1,713,000	0
Alagnak Wild and Scenic River	30,665	0
Aleutian World War II National Historical Area	134	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,104,225</b>	<b>32,979,406</b>

**U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service**

<b>National Wildlife Refuge</b>	<b>Size in Acres</b>	<b>Wilderness Acreage</b>
Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge	3,417,756	2,576,320
Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge	3,563,329	0
Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	19,286,242	8,000,000
Becharof National Wildlife Refuge	1,200,060	400,000
Innoko National Wildlife Refuge	3,850,321	1,240,000
Izembek National Wildlife Refuge	311,075	307,981
Kanuti National Wildlife Refuge	1,430,160	0
Kenai National Wildlife Refuge	1,912,425	1,354,247
Kodiak National Wildlife Refuge	1,980,270	0
Koyukuk National Wildlife Refuge	3,550,080	400,000
Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	1,560,000	0
Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	2,150,161	240,000
Tetlin National Wildlife Refuge	700,058	0
Togiak National Wildlife Refuge	4,100,857	2,272,746
Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	19,162,296	1,900,000

Yukon Flats National Wildlife Refuge	8,632,224	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>76,807,314</b>	<b>18,691,294</b>

**U.S. Forest Service**

National Forest	Size in Acres	Wilderness Acreage
Tongass National Forest	16,773,804	5,753,548
Chugach National Forest	5,491,580	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,265,384</b>	<b>5,753,548</b>

National Forest Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas	Size in Acres
Kootznoowoo Wilderness (Admiralty Is. Nat. Monument)	956,255
Misty Fjords Wilderness (Misty Fjords Nat. Monument)	2,142,442
Coronation Island Wilderness	19,232
Chuck River Wilderness	74,298
Endicott River Wilderness	98,729
Karta River Wilderness	39,889
Kuiu Wilderness	60,581
Maurille Islands Wilderness	4,937
Petersburg Creek-Duncan Salt Chuck Wilderness	46,849
Pleasant/Lemusurier/Inian Islands Wilderness	23,096
Russell Fjord Wilderness	348,701
South Baranof Wilderness	319,568
South Etolin Wilderness	82,619
South Prince of Wales Wilderness	90,968
Stikine-LeConte Wilderness	448,926
Tebenkof Wilderness	66,812
Tracy Arm-Fords Terror Wilderness	653,179
Warren Island Wilderness	11,181
West Chichagof-Yakobi Wilderness	265,286
Nellie Juan College Fiord Wilderness Study Area*	1,412,230
<b>Total</b>	<b>7,165,778</b>

\* Managed to protect wilderness character.

**Bureau of Land Management**

Designated Area	Size in Acres
Steese National Conservation Area*	1,208,624
White Mountains National Recreation Area	998,702
Central Arctic Management Area – Wilderness Study Area*	478,700
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,686,026</b>

BLM Wild and Scenic River Corridors	River Miles	Size in Acres
Beaver Creek Wild and Scenic River*	111.0	71,040
Birch Creek Wild and Scenic River*	126.0	80,640

Delta Wild and Scenic River*	62.0	39,680
Fortymile Wild and Scenic River*	392.0	250,880
Gulkana Wild and Scenic River*	181.0	115,840
Unalakleet Wild and Scenic River*	80.0	51,200
<b>Totals</b>	<b>952</b>	<b>609,280</b>

<b>National Trails System</b>	<b>Miles</b>
Iditarod National Historic Trail*	418.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>418.0</b>

\* Component of the National Landscape Conservation System

### Wild and Scenic Rivers

#### Within the National Park System

River	Park Unit	River Miles
Alaganak	Katmai National Preserve	67.0
Alatna	Gates of the Arctic National Park	83.0
Aniakchak	Aniakchak Nat. Monument & Preserve	63.0
Charley	Yukon-Charley Rivers Nat. Preserve	208.0
Chilikadrotna	Lake Clark National Park & Preserve	11.0
John	Gates of the Arctic National Park	52.0
Kobuk	Gates of the Arctic Nat. Park & Preserve	110.0
Mulchatna	Lake Clark National Park & Preserve	24.0
Noatak	Gates of the Arctic Nat. Park and Noatak National Preserve	330.0
North Fork of the Koyukuk	Gates of the Arctic National Park	102.0
Salmon	Kobuk Valley National Park	70.0
Tinayguk	Gates of the Arctic National Park	44.0
Tlikakila	Lake Clark National Park & Preserve	51.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1215.0</b>

#### Within the National Wildlife Refuge System

River	Refuge Unit	River Miles
Andreafsky	Yukon Delta National Wildlife Refuge	262.0
Ivishak	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	80.0
Nowitna	Nowitna National Wildlife Refuge	225.0
Selawik	Selawik National Wildlife Refuge	160.0
Sheenjok	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	160.0
Wind	Arctic National Wildlife Refuge	140.0
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1027.0</b>