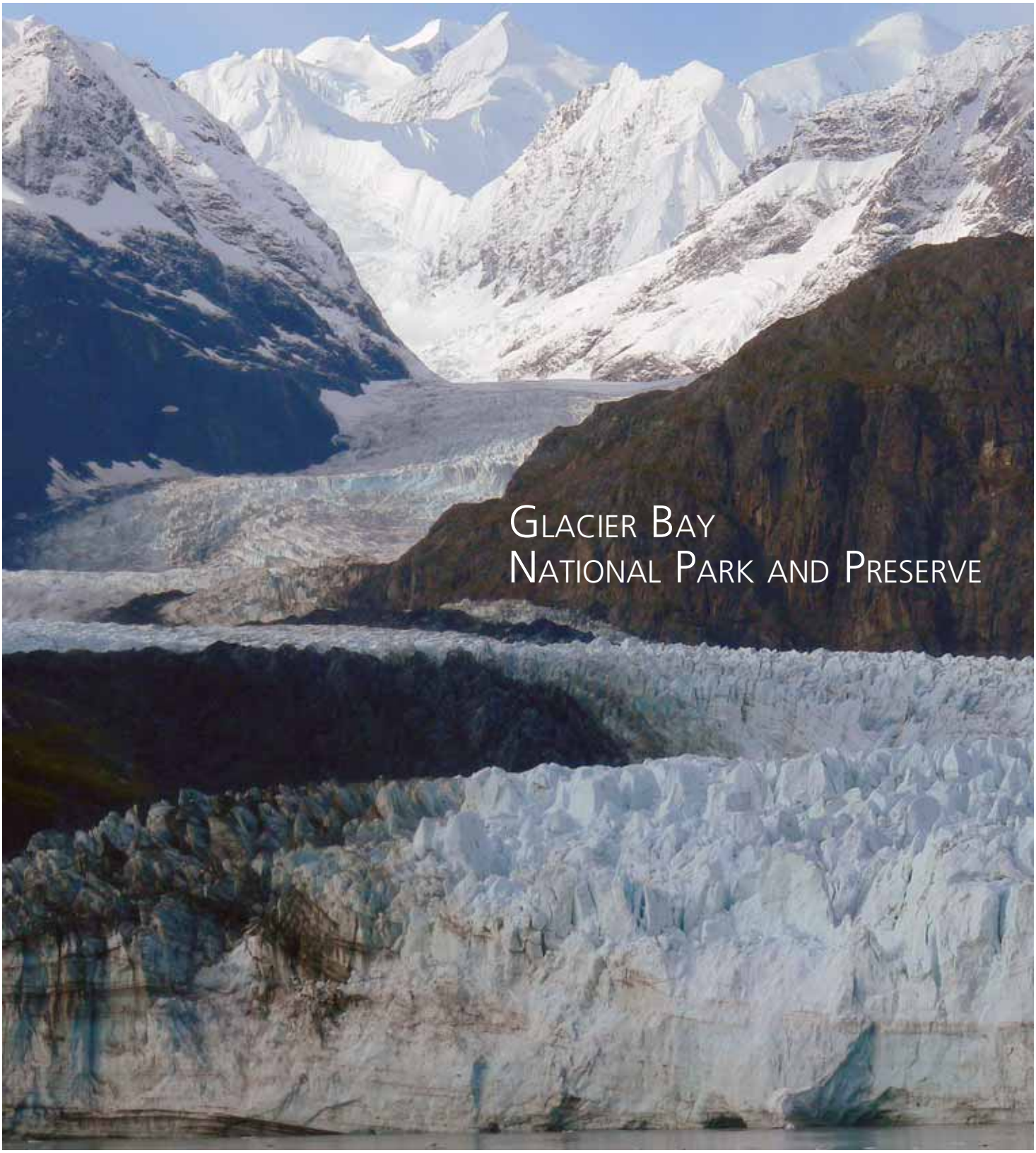
Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve
Alaska

National Park Service
U.S. Department of the Interior

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

Foundation Statement



Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

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Elements of a Foundation Statement

The Foundation Statement is a formal description of Glacier Bay 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 Glacier Bay 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**
  Directed by legislation and guided by 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 Glacier Bay 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 programs are based. These themes also guide services provided by contractors, permittees, and partners.

- **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. The special mandates are identified to ensure their consideration in planning and decision-making for Glacier Bay 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 wild life 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 Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve was originally established as a national monument in 1925 and expanded periodically throughout the years. The Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) was adopted on December 2, 1980. This act established most of the national parks in Alaska, expanded the size of Glacier Bay National Park, and created the Glacier Bay National Preserve. The passage of this act 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 that 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. Glacier Bay is among those park areas expanded through Presidential Proclamation in 1978 by President Carter when he withdrew more than 100 million acres of federal land.

ANILCA mandates the specific purposes for each park established. Congress also provided that ANILCA would permit some key activities necessary to perpetuate the rural Alaskan lifestyle, including 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

Summary

PURPOSE STATEMENT

The purpose of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is to protect a dynamic tidewater glacial landscape and associated natural successional processes for science and discovery in a wilderness setting.

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENTS

1. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve fosters unique opportunities for scientific studies of tidewater glacial landscapes and associated natural successional processes.

2. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects, interprets, and creates links between the living landscape and the records of exploration, use, and scientific endeavor.

3. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects ecological integrity by preserving a diversity of large, contiguous, intact ecosystems (from the highest peaks of the Fairweather Range to the open Pacific Ocean and sheltered inland fjords) that are strongly dominated by natural processes.

4. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects a natural biophysical landscape that is continually changing through large-scale natural disturbance followed by the biological succession of plants and animals, and accompanied by an evolving physical environment.

5. Glacier Bay National Park preserves one of the largest units of the national wilderness preservation system, encompassing more than 2.7 million acres of glacially influenced marine, terrestrial, and freshwater ecosystems.

6. Glacier Bay National Park preserves one of the largest (nearly 600,000 acres) areas of federally protected marine ecosystems in Alaska (including submerged lands) against which other less protected marine ecosystems can be compared.

7. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve lies within Tlingit ancestral lands that are of cultural and spiritual importance.

8. Glacier Bay National Park provides diverse opportunities for visitors to experience a dynamic tidewater glacial landscape

9. Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects the remote and wild character of the Alsek River as a significant route of discovery and migration through the coastal mountain range to the Pacific Ocean.

10. Glacier Bay National Preserve protects a productive, evolving, glacial outwash ecosystem at the terminus of the Alsek River and provides a setting for subsistence uses, commercial fishing activities, and hunting as outlined by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

Location

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve

Purpose Statement

The purpose of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve is to protect a dynamic tidewater glacial landscape and associated natural successional processes for science and discovery in a wilderness setting.

Proclamation/Legislation Background

The Presidential Proclamation 1733, signed by President Calvin Coolidge, established the Glacier Bay National Monument for these reasons:

- there are around Glacier Bay on the southeast coast of Alaska a number of tidewater glaciers of the first rank in a magnificent setting of lofty peaks, and more accessible to ordinary travel than other similar regions of Alaska;

- the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas, bodies of youthful trees that have become established since the retreat of the ice, which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition, and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century;

- this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests;

- the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794, who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations.

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

- renames the national monument to Glacier Bay National Park;

- establishes the Glacier Bay National Preserve;

- the park addition and preserve shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: to protect the Alsek River, fish and wildlife habitats and migration routes, and a portion of the Fairweather Range including the northwest slope of Mount Fairweather.

Scientific Investigation

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve fosters unique opportunities for scientific studies of tidewater glacial landscapes and associated natural successional processes.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  The park preserves vast, intact ecosystems that retain their physical and biological components.

- **Research, Inventory, and Monitoring**
  The Park Service coordinates continued research, inventory, and monitoring to support a greater understanding of the park's physical, biological, and cultural resources.

- **Partnerships**
  The Park Service promotes, facilitates and coordinates exchanges of ideas and knowledge that provide a greater understanding of glacial landscapes, resources, and processes.

- **Park Collections**
  The Park Service preserves a collection of scientific findings, accounts of exploration, journals, oral histories, scientific data, publications, and artifacts that chronicles the natural and cultural history of the park.

- **Education and Outreach**
  The Park Service fosters the application of acquired scientific knowledge to enhance understanding and stewardship of park resources.

Researchers estimate harbor seal abundance in Johns Hopkins Inlet, where floating icebergs provide favored pupping habitat in early summer.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

One researcher's efforts at preserving a living laboratory gave the world a park to study and enjoy through the ages**.** Nowhere else is there a record of glacial retreat that is so complete and compelling.

Prehistoric and Historical Sites and Records

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects, interprets, and creates links between the living landscape and the records of exploration, use, and scientific endeavor.

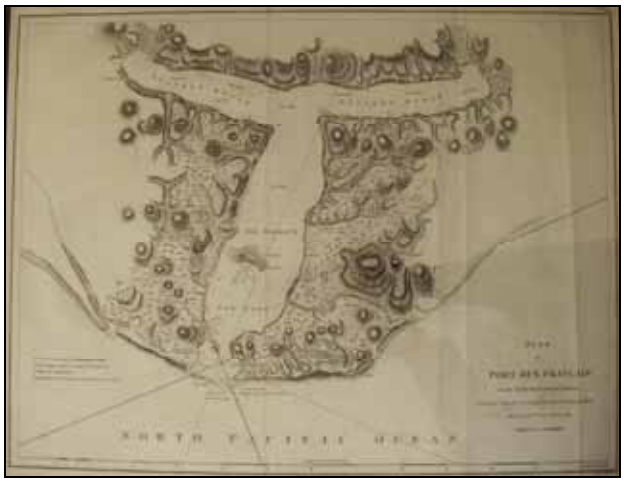
FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Park Collections**
  The park preserves a collection of scientific findings, accounts of exploration, journals, oral histories, maps, scientific data, publications and artifacts that chronicle the natural and cultural history of the park.

- **Point of Reference**
  The park collects and preserves valuable baseline information against which to measure environmental and cultural changes.

- **Ethnographic Resources**
  The park acquires and preserves bodies of knowledge that help interpret ethnographic resources associated with a dynamic landscape.

- **Prehistoric and Historic Sites and Structures**
  The park documents and preserves historic sites and structures that reflect human use of a changing landscape.



The French Rear Admiral Jean-Francois de Galaup, Comte de La Perouse's careful depiction of Lituya Bay in 1786 is a bridge to past exploration and provides context for current conditions.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay inspires people of many cultures to explore their connections to this dynamic landscape.

Ecological Integrity

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects ecological integrity by preserving a diversity of large, contiguous, intact ecosystems (from the highest peaks of the Fairweather Range to the open Pacific Ocean and sheltered inland fjords) that are strongly dominated by natural processes.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  The park preserves vast, intact ecosystems that retain their physical and biological components.

- **Natural Processes**
  Natural processes dominate the ecosystems of the park and preserve; ecosystems function unimpeded by human influence.

- **Research, Inventory, and Monitoring**
  The Park Service coordinates continued research, inventory, and monitoring to support a greater understanding of the park's physical, biological, and cultural resources.

The northern Beardslee Islands and Beartrack Mountains of lower Glacier Bay exemplify the park's diversity of relatively pristine ecosystems that are dominated by natural processes.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay is a place of hope – for it preserves a sample of wild America.

Dynamism and Succession

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects a natural biophysical landscape that is continually changing through large-scale natural disturbance followed by the biological succession of plants and animals, and accompanied by an evolving physical environment.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Physical Landforms**
  The park preserves mountains, glaciers, moraines, deltas, beaches, and other landforms that are maintained in their natural condition.

- **Natural Ecosystem Processes**
  Agents and processes of disturbance (e.g., glaciers, earthquakes, floods, erosion, insect irruptions), along with those of ecosystem recovery (e.g., biological succession, landform evolution) are allowed to exist and proceed free of human influence. Fluctuations in animal and plant populations (driven by any natural cause) are allowed to occur and reach their own states of equilibrium.

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  Preserving natural pattern and process requires ecosystem integrity. The park protects a diverse biota and spectrum of landforms that retain all of their parts.

Retreating glaciers expose an elemental, primordial, yet resilient land that hosts a succession of marine and terrestrial life.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay's story is one of dynamic change in the wake of dramatic glacial movements.

Wilderness

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park preserves one of the largest units of the national wilderness preservation system, encompassing more than 2.7 million acres of glacially influenced marine, terrestrial, and freshwater ecosystems.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  The park preserves vast, intact ecosystems that retain their physical and biological components.

- **Marine Wilderness**
  The park contains one of the few designated marine wilderness in the national wilderness preservation system.

- **Natural Conditions**
  The park preserves the natural sounds, views, and the opportunities to see pristine night skies.

- **Inspiration/Challenge**
  The park's marine and terrestrial areas provide exceptional opportunities for solitude, challenge, inspiration, and primitive, unconfined recreation.

- **Scientific Research**
  The park's designated wilderness provides opportunities for natural and sociological scientific investigation of wilderness ecosystems and values.

Glacier Bay offers opportunities for human solitude and a remote wildness that is rapidly disappearing in today's world.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay is a place of hope – for it preserves a sample of wild America.

Protected Marine Ecosystems

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park preserves one of the largest (nearly 600,000 acres) areas of federally protected marine ecosystems in Alaska (including submerged lands) against which other less protected marine ecosystems can be compared.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Intact Marine Ecosystems**
  The park preserves a vast, intact, naturally-functioning marine ecosystem that retains its biological and physical components.

- **Habitat Diversity**
  The park preserves a high diversity of marine habitats, from intertidal beaches to deep-water basins, and from the sheltered Glacier Bay fjord to the wave-beaten exposed outer coast.

- **Water Quality**
  The park maintains marine water quality that exceeds state and national standards.

- **Water Movement**
  The park preserves the natural movement of tidal fluctuations, currents, and freshwater inputs that are unimpeded by human influence.

- **Reference Information**
  The park's ability to protect its marine ecosystems depends on continually increasing understanding of marine ecosystem components and processes, and their status and trends. Research and monitoring produce valuable baseline information against which to measure environmental change both within and beyond the park.

- **Diverse Fisheries Management**
  The park's marine fisheries management regimes range from essentially no-take, to select activities with limited participation and a sunset clause, to areas open to all state-authorized activities. This diversity allows managers to observe the ecological and economic/cultural impacts and consequences of various approaches; the benefits of this information may reach beyond the park.

Highly productive kelp forests provide shelter for a myriad of marine species within the protected waters of Glacier Bay.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay is a place of hope – for it preserves a sample of wild America.

Tlingit Ancestral Homelands

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve lies within Tlingit ancestral homelands that are of cultural and spiritual importance.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Spiritual and Cultural Landscape**
  The park contains the Tlingit spiritual and cultural homelands that includes glaciers, land, sea and air, and all creatures within.

- **Living Traditions**
  The Park Service fosters the sharing of oral histories, traditions, and way of life that are tied to the Tlingit culture.

- **Partnerships**
  The Park Service fosters partnerships that provide for mutual benefit in preserving the natural and cultural resources and stories of the Tlingit culture.

- **Archeological Sites**
  The park protects archeological sites that document the Tlingit culture.

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  The park preserves vast, intact ecosystems that retain their physical and biological components.

As the original people, the Huna Tlingit maintain strong spiritual ties to and an abiding sense of stewardship toward Glacier Bay.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay inspires people of many cultures to explore their connections to this dynamic landscape.

Visitor Experience

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park provides diverse opportunities for visitors to experience a dynamic tidewater glacial landscape.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Visitor Experience**
  The Park Service provides visitors with a diverse range of recreational and educational opportunities to explore and learn about the park.

- **Scenery**
  The park preserves dramatic views of glacial landscapes, lofty peaks and marine environments.

- **Natural Conditions**
  The park preserves the natural sounds, air quality and the opportunities to see pristine night skies.

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  The park preserves vast, intact ecosystems that retain their physical and biological components.

There are many different ways to enjoy the wonders of Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay inspires people of many cultures to explore their connections to this dynamic landscape.

Alsek River

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve protects the remote and wild character of the Alsek River as a significant route of discovery and migration through the coastal mountain range to the Pacific Ocean.

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Free-flowing River**
  The park and preserve protects the pristine nature of the river corridor with its free-flowing waters through vast valleys and deep canyons crowned by towering mountain ranges and cascading glaciers.

- **Migration**
  The preserve protects the pristine Alsek River corridor that is a major route for seasonal migrations of salmon and wildlife and the spread of plants.

- **Intact Natural Ecosystems**
  The park preserves vast, intact ecosystems that retain their physical and biological components.

- **Archeological and Sacred Sites**
  The park and preserve protects the artifacts, stories, and sacred sites which document the flow of goods, ideas, and culture along the river corridor since time immemorial.

- **Visitor Experience**
  The Park Service manages visitor use of the Alsek River to create a challenging recreational experience to explore the power and immensity of primeval vastness.

- **Partnerships**
  The Park Service participates in a unified cooperative effort with Canadian partners in preserving the wild pristine character of the river and integrity of the river experience.

A float trip down the Alsek River is an unforgettable journey through one of the world's wildest and most beautiful areas.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay inspires people of many cultures to explore their connections to this dynamic landscape. Glacier Bay is a place of hope – for it preserves a sample of wild America.

The Preserve – Glacial Outwash Ecosystem

SIGNIFICANCE STATEMENT

Glacier Bay National Preserve protects a productive, evolving, glacial outwash ecosystem at the terminus of the Alsek River and provides a setting for subsistence uses, commercial fishing activities, and hunting as outlined by the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA).

FUNDAMENTAL RESOURCES AND VALUES

- **Landform**
  The dynamic glacial outwash plain of the Alsek River is constantly and naturally reshaped by frequent river floods, massive episodic glacial outburst floods, rapid land uplift, intense North Pacific storms, and strong interior winds.

- **Habitat Mosaic**
  Beaches, dunes, low-gradient wetlands, streams, lakes, the river delta, and the estuary comprise a complex, naturally-evolving mosaic of critical biological habitats along both coastal and interior migration routes.

- **Diverse and Healthy Biota**
  The preserve protects a diverse and intact biota that interacts naturally with its physical and biological environment.

- **Cultural Landscape**
  The Preserve provides the geographic setting for the "Box of Daylight" Tlingit creation story and other culturally significant stories featuring Raven.

At Dry Bay, the Alsek River breaches the coastal mountains and flows to the sea, creating a large delta-estuary complex.

PRIMARY INTERPRETIVE THEME

Glacier Bay inspires people of many cultures to explore their connections to this dynamic landscape. Glacier Bay's story is one of dynamic change in the wake of dramatic glacial movements.

Special Mandates and Administrative Commitments

Kluane/Wrangell-St. Elias/Glacier Bay/Tatshenshini-Alsek, Yukon Territory, Canada, Alaska and British Columbia, Canada World Heritage Site

Located on the border between Alaska and Canada, Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve and Wrangell St. Elias National Park and Preserve, together with the Canadian protected areas Kluane and Tatshenshini-Alsek, contain a huge chain of glaciers, comprising the first bi-national entry on the World Heritage List.

This World Heritage Site was inscribed in 1979 as a Natural site, under Criteria N (ii), (iii) and (iv) of the 2002 version of the "Operational Guidelines for the Implementation of the World Heritage Convention."

Uses in the National Preserve

Public Law 96-487

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.

Commercial Fishing

Public Law 106-455

SEC. 3. COMMERCIAL FISHING. (a) In General.--The Secretary shall allow for commercial fishing in the outer waters of the park in accordance with the management plan referred to in subsection (b) in a manner that provides for the protection of park resources and values.

(b) Management Plan.--The Secretary and the State shall cooperate in the development of a management plan for the regulation of commercial fisheries in the outer waters of the park in accordance with existing Federal and State laws and any applicable international conservation and management treaties.

(d) Study.--(1) Not later than one year after the date funds are made available, the Secretary, in consultation with the State, the National Marine Fisheries Service, the International Pacific Halibut Commission, and other affected agencies shall develop a plan for a comprehensive multi-agency research and monitoring program to evaluate the health of fisheries resources in the park's marine waters, to determine the effect, if any, of commercial fishing on--

(A) the productivity, diversity, and sustainability of fishery resources in such waters; and

(B) park resources and values.

Cruise Ship Entry Permits

Public Law 110–161, Division F, Title I, Section 134 In implementing section 1307 of Public Law 96–487 (4 Stat. 2479), the Secretary shall deem the present holders of entry permit CP–GLBA005–00 [Holland America Line] and entry permit CP–GLBA004–00 [Princess Cruises] each to be a person who, on or before January 1, 1979, was engaged in adequately providing visitor services of the type authorized in said permit within Glacier Bay National Park.

Participants

Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve:

Cherry Payne, Superintendent
Tomie Patrick Lee, (retired) Superintendent
Tracy L. Ammerman, (former) Supervisory Park Ranger
Allison Banks, Environmental Protection Specialist
Sheri Barry, (former) Chief of Administration
Susan L. Boudreau, (former) Chief of Resources and Research
Sharyl Cyphers, Chief of Administration
Bill Eichenlaub, Data Manager
Mark D. Foster, Facility Manager
Kenneth Grant, Management Assistant
Margaret Hazen, Visitor Use Assistant, Supervisory
Randy Larson, Chief Ranger
David Nemeth, Chief of Concessions
Kris Nemeth, Chief of Interpretation
Janet Neilson, Wildlife Biologist
Rosemarie Salazar, (former) Supervisory Park Ranger
Lewis Sharman, Ecologist
Craig S. Smith, Chief of Resource Management
Chad Soiseth, Fisheries Biologist
Tom Vandenberg, Supervisory Park Ranger

Alaska Regional Office

Joan Darnell, Team Manager, Environmental Planning and Compliance
Zach Babb, Outdoor Recreation Planner

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 Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

An Act

Public Law 96-487

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 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 free-flowing 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

ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW AREAS

SEC. 202. The following units of the National Park System are hereby expanded:

(1) Glacier Bay National Monument, by the addition of an area containing approximately five hundred and twenty-three thousand acres of Federal land. Approximately fifty-seven thousand acres of additional public land is hereby established as Glacier Bay National Preserve, both as generally depicted on map numbered GLBA-90,004, and dated October 1978; furthermore, the monument is hereby redesignated as "Glacier Bay National Park". The monument addition and preserve shall be managed for the following purposes, among others: To protect a segment of the Alsek River, fish and wildlife habitats and migration routes, and a portion of the Fairweather Range including the northwest slope of Mount Fairweather. Lands, waters, and interests therein within the boundary of the park and preserve which were within the boundary of any

national forest are hereby excluded from such national forest and the boundary of such national forest is hereby revised accordingly.

* * * * * *

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 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:

(3) Glacier Bay Wilderness of approximately two million seven hundred and seventy 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 ASSESSENT 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.

* * * * * *

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 Glacier Bay National Park and Preserve.

Presidential Proclamation 1733

36. Glacier Bay National Monument

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Establishment: Proclamation (No. 1733) of February 26, 1925	196
Boundaries enlarged: Proclamation (No. 2330) of April 18, 1939	198

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 1733—Feb. 26, 1925—43 Stat. 1988]

WHEREAS, There are around Glacier Bay on the southeast coast of Alaska a number of tidewater glaciers of the first rank in a magnificent setting of lofty peaks, and more accessible to ordinary travel than other similar regions of Alaska,

AND, WHEREAS, the region is said by the Ecological Society of America to contain a great variety of forest covering consisting of mature areas, bodies of youthful trees which have become established since the retreat of the ice which should be preserved in absolutely natural condition, and great stretches now bare that will become forested in the course of the next century,

AND WHEREAS, this area presents a unique opportunity for the scientific study of glacial behavior and of resulting movements and development of flora and fauna and of certain valuable relics of ancient interglacial forests,

AND WHEREAS, the area is also of historic interest having been visited by explorers and scientists since the early voyages of Vancouver in 1794, who have left valuable records of such visits and explorations,

NOW, THEREFORE, I, Calvin Coolidge, 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 is hereby reserved from all forms of appropriation under the public land laws, subject to all prior valid claims, and set apart as the Glacier Bay National Monument, the tract of land lying within the following described boundaries, to wit:

Beginning at the most southerly point of North Marble Island in approximate latitude 58°40′ north and approximate longitude 136°4′ west as shown on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306; Thence southeasterly to the most westerly point of the largest island at the entrance of Bear Track Cove in approximate latitude 58°34′ north and approximate longitude 135°56′ west; thence following the mean high water of the southerly shore to the most easterly point of said island; thence east on a parallel of latitude to the crest of the divide between the waters of Bear Track Cove and Bartlett Cove; thence northeasterly along this divide to the summit of the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Glacier Bay; thence northerly along this divide to the crest of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal; thence northerly and westerly along this divide to the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southwesterly along the International Boundary line to the summit of Mt. Fairweather; thence southeasterly to the summit of Mt. Lituya; thence easterly and southerly along the divide between the waters of the Pacific Ocean and the waters of Glacier Bay and Icy Strait to the summit of Mt. La Perouse; thence easterly across Brady Glacier to the summit of the mountain marked 4480 on Coast and Geodetic Survey chart No. 8306;

in approximate latitude 58°33′ north and approximate longitude 136°38′ west; thence northeasterly to the summit of the mountain marked 4030 on said chart in approximate latitude 58°34′ north and approximate longitude 136°33′ west; thence northeasterly to the most southerly point on the north shore of Geikie Inlet; thence northeasterly following the mean high water of this shore to the most easterly point of land at the entrance of Geikie Inlet, thence southeasterly to the place of beginning, containing approximately 1,820 square miles.

Warning is hereby given to all unauthorized persons not to appropriate or injure any natural feature of this monument or to occupy, exploit, settle or locate upon any of the lands reserved by this proclamation.

And I do also proclaim that my order No. 3983 of April 1, 1924, withdrawing the public lands within the hereinafter described limits pending determination of the area therein which should be set apart for national monument purposes, is hereby revoked:

Beginning at the western extremity of Cape Fairweather on the west coast of Alaska, thence in a northeasterly direction to the summit of Mt. Fairweather on the international boundary between Canada and the United States, thence following such boundary easterly, northeasterly and easterly to Monument No. 157 of the survey of such boundary by the International Boundary Commission approved June 9, 1923; thence east following the latitude of said monument to an intersection with the right bank of Chilkat Inlet; thence southerly along the right banks of said inlet and Lynn Canal to Icy Strait; thence westerly along the north shores of Icy Strait and Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean; thence in a general northwesterly direction along the shore of the Pacific Ocean to Cape Fairweather, the place of beginning containing approximately 2,560,000 acres.

And I do further proclaim and make known that pursuant to Public Resolution No. 29 of February 14, 1920 (41 Stat., 434), as amended by Resolutions Nos. 36 and 79, approved January 21 and December 28, 1922, respectively (42 Stat., 358, 1067), it is hereby ordered that the public lands in that portion of the area last above described not included in said Glacier Bay National Monument by this proclamation, subject to valid rights and the provisions of existing withdrawals, shall be opened only to entry under the applicable homestead laws by qualified ex-service men of the war with Germany, under the terms and conditions of said resolutions and the regulations issued thereunder, for a period of ninety-one days beginning with the sixty-third day from and after the date hereof, and thereafter to appropriation under any public land law applicable thereto. Subsequent to the date hereof and prior to the date of restoration to general disposition as provided herein, no rights may be acquired to the lands so restored by settlement in advance of entry, or otherwise except strictly in accordance herewith.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior shall have the supervision, management, and control of the Glacier Bay National 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), as amended June 2, 1920 (41 Stat., 732).

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

Presidential Proclamation 2330

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

A PROCLAMATION

[No. 2330—Apr. 18, 1939—53 Stat. 2534]

WHEREAS it appears that certain public lands, part of which are within the Tongass National Forest, adjacent to the Glacier Bay National Monument, in Alaska, have situated thereon glaciers and geologic features of scientific interest; and

WHEREAS a portion of the aforesaid public lands contiguous to the said monument are necessary for the proper care, management, and protection of the objects of scientific interest situated on the lands included within the said monument; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to reserve all of the aforesaid public lands as a part of the said 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 the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 11, 34, 36 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 473), and the act of June 8, 1906, c. 3060, 34 Stat. 225 (U. S. C., title 16, sec. 431), do proclaim that all of the following-described lands which lie within the Tongass National Forest, in Alaska, are excluded therefrom, and that, subject to valid existing rights, all the following-described lands in Alaska are hereby added to and made a part of the said Glacier Bay National Monument:

Beginning at the summit of Mount Fairweather, on the International Boundary line between Alaska and British Columbia; thence southeasterly along present southern boundary of Glacier Bay National Monument to the point of the divide between the waters of Glacier Bay and Lynn Canal where said divide is forked by the headwaters of Excursion Inlet; thence easterly and southeasterly along the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal to a point in approximate latitude 58°27′ N., longitude 135°18′ W., where said divide meets a subsidiary divide between streams flowing into Excursion Inlet; thence westerly and northwesterly along said subsidiary divide to the east shore of Excursion Inlet; thence due west to the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet; thence southerly along the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet to its junction with the Icy Passage; thence westerly and southwesterly along the center of Icy Passage, North Passage, North Indian Pass, and Cross Sound to the Pacific Ocean; thence northwesterly following the general contour of the coast at a distance of 3 nautical miles therefrom to a point due west of the mouth of Seaotter Creek; thence due east to the north bank of Seaotter Creek and easterly along the north bank of Seaotter Creek to its headwaters; thence in a straight line to the summit of Mount Fair

weather, the place of beginning. Containing approximately 904,960 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.

The Director of the National Park Service, under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior, shall have the supervision, management, and control of the 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 18th day of April in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and thirty-nine, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and sixty-third.

[SEAL]

FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT.

By the President:

CORDELL HULL,

Secretary of State.

Presidential Proclamation 3089

23. Glacier Bay

No. 3089

March 31, 1955, 69 Stat. c27, 16 U.S.C. 431 note
20 F.R. 2103

EXCLUDING CERTAIN LANDS FROM THE GLACIER BAY NATIONAL MONUMENT* AND ADDING A PORTION THEREOF TO THE TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST-ALASKA

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
A PROCLAMATION

WHEREAS certain lands comprising a portion of the hereinafter-described Gustavus Area of the Glacier Bay National Monument in Alaska, established by Proclamation No. 1733 of February 26, 1925 (43 Stat. 1988), and enlarged by Proclamation No. 2330 of April 18, 1939 (53 Stat. 2534), are now being used as an airfield for national-defense purposes and are no longer suitable for national-monument purposes; and

WHEREAS the other lands within the Gustavus Area, including several homesteads which were patented prior to the enlargement of the monument by the proclamation of April 18, 1939, are suitable for a limited type of agricultural use and are no longer necessary for the proper care and management of the objects of scientific interest on the lands within the monument; and

WHEREAS the lands comprising the hereinafter-described Excursion Inlet Area of the monument were erroneously excluded from the Tongass National Forest and included within the monument by the proclamation of April 18, 1939, and such lands are suitable for national forest purposes; and

WHEREAS it appears that it would be in the public interest to exclude the said lands comprising the Gustavus Area and the Excursion Inlet Area from the Glacier Bay National Monument, and to restore the lands within the Excursion Inlet Area to the Tongass National Forest:

NOW, THEREFORE, I, DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER, 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 (16 U.S.C. 431), section 24 of the act of March 3, 1891, 26 Stat. 1103 (16 U.S.C. 471), and section 1 of the act of June 4, 1897, 30 Stat. 34, 36 (16 U.S.C. 473), do proclaim (1) that all of the following-described lands in the Territory of Alaska are hereby excluded from the Glacier Bay National Monument and (2) that, subject to valid existing rights, those lands designated and described as the Excursion Inlet Area are hereby added to and made a part of the Tongass National Forest and shall be subject to all laws, rules, and regulations applicable to that forest:

GUSTAVUS AREA

COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

T. 40 S., R. 58 E.,
secs. 1 to 3 and 9 to 12, inclusive;
fractional secs. 13 and 14;
secs. 15 and 16;

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* redesignated as Glacier Bay National Park and National Preserve on December 2, 1980.

fractional secs. 21 to 23, inclusive.

T. 40 S., R. 59 E.,

fractional sec. 3;

secs. 4 to 8, inclusive;

fractional secs. 9, 10, and 16 to 18, inclusive.

Also, a parcel of unsurveyed land described as follows: Beginning at the northwest corner of sec. 1, T. 40 S., R. 58 E., C.R.M; thence

North 7,920 feet;

East 2,640 feet;

South 45°00' East to the northeast corner of sec. 6, T. 40 S., R. 59 E., C.R.M.;

West, along the northern boundary of sec. 6, T. 40 S., R. 59 E., and sec. 1, T. 40 S., R. 58 E., C.R.M., to the point of beginning.

Also, all water and islands lying directly south and offshore between the above-described lands and the center of Icy Passage.

The areas described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregate approximately 14,741 acres of land and 4,193 acres of water.

EXCURSION INLET AREA

A tract of unsurveyed land described as follows: Beginning at a point on the center line of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet from which Corner No. 1 M.C. of United States Survey No. 666 bears due east; thence Northerly along the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet to a point in approximate latitude 58°30' N., longitude 135°30'W.;

East to the east shore of Excursion Inlet;

Northeasterly, southeasterly, and easterly, along a subsidiary divide between two streams flowing into Excursion Inlet, to the divide between the waters of Excursion Inlet and Lynn Canal in approximate latitude 58°29'30" N., longitude 135°20' W.;

Southerly along said divide to a point in approximate latitude 58°27' N., longitude 135°18' W.;

Westerly along a subsidiary divide between two streams flowing into Excursion Inlet to the east shore of said Inlet;

West to the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet;

Northerly along the center of the principal channel of Excursion Inlet to the point of beginning.

The area described, including both public and nonpublic lands, aggregates approximately 10,184 acres.

The lands in the above-described Gustavus Area shall not be subject to application, location, settlement, entry, or other forms of appropriation under the public land laws until further order of an authorized officer of the Department of the Interior.

The said Proclamation No. 2330 of April 18. 1939, is amended accordingly.

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

DONE at the City of Washington this 31st day of March in the year of our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States of America the one hundred and seventy-ninth.

[SEAL]

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Enlarging the Glacier Bay National Monument: Presidential Proclamation 4618

By the President of the United States of America

A Proclamation

Glacier Bay National Monument was created by Presidential Proclamation in 1925 and was enlarged in 1939 and again in 1955. It protects the great tidewater glaciers and a dramatic range of plant communities. The enlargement accomplished by this Proclamation furthers the protection of the array of geological and ecological interests in the area.

This addition includes the northwesterly side of Mount Fairweather, the highest peak in this part of Alaska, and the Grand Plateau Glacier, both significant to students of glaciology.

The Alsek River corridor provides the only pass through the coastal mountain range for 120 miles. This is the route by which large mammals first entered this isolated area and is used by a significant percentage of the Alaska bald eagle population en route to the Klukwan area where they winter.

The addition also protects two botanically significant areas. In the hills flanking Grand Plateau Glacier live the oldest plant communities in southeast Alaska which survive because the area escaped both glaciation and inundation. Also important to the study of ecological succession are the mature aquatic vegetative communities of the pre-neoglacial lakes in the Deception Hills area.

The land withdrawn and reserved by this Proclamation for the protection of the geological, biological, and other phenomena enumerated above supports now, as it has in the past, a unique subsistence culture of the local residents. The continued existence of this culture, which depends on subsistence hunting, and its availability for study, enhances the historic and scientific value 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 the Glacier Bay 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 Glacier Bay 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 Glacier Bay National Monument on the map numbered GLBA-90,005 attached to and forming a part of this Proclamation. The area reserved consists of approximately 550,000 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 or revoke 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