



LAND PROTECTION PLAN

INTRODUCTION

In May 1982, the Department of the Interior issued a policy statement for use of the federal portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund which requires that, in carrying out its responsibility for land protection in federally administered areas, each agency using the fund will

identify what lands or interests in land need to be in federal ownership to achieve management purposes consistent with public objectives in the unit

use, to the maximum extent practicable, cost-effective alternatives to direct federal purchase of private lands and, when acquisition is necessary, acquire or retain only the minimum interests necessary to meet management objectives

cooperate with landowners, other federal agencies, state and local governments, and the private sector to protect land for resource conservation or manage it for public use

formulate, or revise as necessary, plans for land acquisition and resource use or protection to ensure that sociocultural impacts are considered and that the most outstanding areas are adequately managed

In response to this policy, the National Park Service requires that a land protection plan be prepared for each unit of the national park system that contains private or other nonfederal land or interest in land within its authorized boundary.

The guiding principle of each land protection plan is to ensure the protection of that unit of the national park system consistent with the stated purposes for which it was created and administered. Land protection plans are prepared to

determine what land or interest in land needs to be in public ownership and what means of protection in addition to fee acquisition are available to achieve the unit purpose as established by Congress

inform landowners about NPS intentions for buying or protecting land within the unit through acquisition or other means

assist managers in identifying priorities for requesting and allocating funds to protect land and unit resources

find opportunities to help protect the unit by cooperating with state and local governments, landowners, and the private sector

The major elements to be addressed by this plan include (1) the identification of nonfederal lands within the boundaries of Aniakchak that need to be protected, (2) the minimum interest in those lands that the National Park Service must acquire, (3) the recommended means of

acquiring the land or interest in land, (4) priorities for protection to ensure that available funds are used to protect the most important resources, (5) impacts of the land protection plan on local residents, (6) the amount, type, and density of private use or development that can take place without harming unit resources, and (7) external activities that have or may have effects on unit resources and land protection requirements.

The major issues for this plan include retention of the natural character of Aniakchak, protection of the watersheds for anadromous and other fish species, and protection of the wildlife resources for subsistence and recreational uses.

This plan does not constitute an offer to purchase land or interest in land; neither does it diminish the rights of nonfederal landowners. The plan is intended to guide subsequent land protection activities subject to the availability of funds and other constraints.

NEPA requirements for proposals in this plan related to native corporation lands and state lands will be fulfilled at a later date when, and if, conceptual agreements are reached with these landowners. The effects of land exchanges can be evaluated only when both the lands to be acquired and the lands to be removed from federal ownership are identified; this land protection plan currently identifies only the lands (or interests in lands) to be acquired. Environmental assessments and/or environmental impact statements will be prepared prior to the implementation of any land exchange, with the exception of land exchanges involving the conveyance of lands to native corporations that fulfill entitlements under the terms of ANCSA, as provided by ANILCA section 910.

Other actions proposed in this plan would cause no significant change in existing land or public use, and are therefore categorically excluded from NEPA considerations, in accordance with the Department of the Interior implementing procedures (516 DM 6, appendix 7.4, and 516 DM 2, appendix 2). Proposed actions for small tracts and submerged state lands are included in this category.

Consistent with current policies on implementation of section 810 of ANILCA, evaluations will be prepared on any proposals in this land protection plan that require the preparation of environmental assessments and/or environmental impact statements, or any proposals that would result in the removal of lands (or interests in lands) from federal ownership.

The land protection plan will be reviewed every two years by the superintendent to determine if revisions are required. The superintendent will maintain current land status information, which will be available for review at the park headquarters. If the plan requires revision other than routine updating of land status information, all affected landowners and the general public will be notified and provided a 60-day public comment period.

Table 2 summarizes landownership in Aniakchak and the methods proposed to acquire or otherwise protect remaining nonfederal lands.

Table 2: Landownership and Protection Summary*

	<u>Acres</u>	<u>Percent of Monument and Preserve</u>
Current Ownership		
Federal land (includes 185,310 acres of selections by native corporations and individuals)	590,272	98
Nonfederal (native corporations and state of Alaska)	12,507	2
Total	602,779	100
Acreage to be Protected (includes selections by native corporations,** individuals, and state of Alaska)	197,817**	
Proposed Methods of Protection		
Fee simple acquisition	190,080**	
Easements	160	
Agreement	7,577	

Statutory Acreage Ceiling: None

Funding Status: No funds have been authorized, appropriated, or obligated.

Top Priorities: Fee simple acquisition (through exchange) of native allotment applications near Surprise and Meshik lakes totaling 140 acres if the applications are approved; fee simple acquisition of subsurface selections of oil and gas rights for 189,940 acres from Koniag Inc., when or if the selections are conveyed.

* Acreages are approximate and subject to change as various conditions affecting land status are resolved (for example, navigability determinations; state and native land conveyances, rejections or relinquishments; rights-of-way, easement, and small tract adjudication) and as surveys are completed.

**Acreage totals include both surface and subsurface estates.

PURPOSE OF THE UNIT AND RESOURCES TO BE PROTECTED

Significance and Purpose

As a unit of the national park system, Aniakchak is to be managed "to conserve the scenery and the natural and historic objects and the wild life therein and to provide for the enjoyment of the same in such manner and by such means as will leave them unimpaired for the enjoyment of future generations" (NPS organic act of 1916). Aniakchak National Monument was established by presidential proclamation in 1978. ANILCA designated the area as Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve to

maintain the [Aniakchak] caldera and its associated features and landscape, including the Aniakchak River and other lakes and streams, in their natural state; to study, interpret, and assure continuation of the natural process of biological succession; to protect habitat for, and populations of, fish and wildlife, including, but not limited to, brown/grizzly bears, moose, caribou, sea lions, seals, and other marine mammals, geese, swans, and other waterfowl and in a manner consistent with the foregoing, to interpret geological and biological processes for visitors. Subsistence uses by local residents shall be permitted in the monument where such uses are traditional.

The Aniakchak National Wild River was also established by ANILCA in 1980. For additional information, refer to the "River Management" section in the general management plan.

Resource Description

The Pacific coastline of Aniakchak is rugged, with cliffs and rocky islands. Peaks of the Aleutian Range rise above it to elevations of 2,000 to 4,000 feet. The primary feature of the unit, Aniakchak caldera, reflects the tremendous forces of volcanism that are operating in the region. Within the caldera are numerous features that typify volcanic activity, including the spring-fed Surprise Lake. Plant communities include wet tundra on the broad lowlands of the Meshik and Cinder River drainages; moist tundra on terraces, coastal lowlands, and subalpine slopes; shrublands lining streams and blanketing gentle lowland slopes; alpine tundra at elevations above 1,000 feet; and coastal dunes and beaches. These habitats support a variety of wildlife species, including caribou, moose, brown bears, wolves, river otters, wolverines, sea otters, harbor seals, sea lions, bald eagles, peregrine falcons, tundra swans and other waterfowl, and shorebirds. Although not documented, the endangered Aleutian Canada goose may migrate through Aniakchak. Streams in the unit provide spawning habitat for sockeye, chum, king, and pink salmon, as well as habitat for arctic char, Dolly Varden, and rainbow trout.

Cabins and other historic structures and ruins give evidence of changing lifestyles after Russian contact with native people. Archeological resources, though present, have not been systematically surveyed.

Natural and cultural resources of the monument and preserve are described more fully in "The Aniakchak Environment" section of this document.

Legislative Authorities

Passage of ANILCA provided a general framework for land protection for the newly established conservation units in Alaska. Section 1302 provides the general authorities for land acquisition. The secretary of the interior is authorized to acquire, by purchase, donation, exchange, or other means, any lands or interests in lands within the monument and preserve. However, any lands or interests in lands owned by the state and local governments or by native village and regional corporations may be acquired only with the consent of the owners. In addition, lands owned by natives, allotted under ANCSA, who received title to the surface estate of lands from a village corporation as a primary place of residence, business, or subsistence campsite (section 14(c)(1)) or from the secretary of the interior as a primary place of residence (section 14(b)(5)), may be acquired only with the consent of the owner unless the secretary determines that the land is no longer being used for the purpose for which it was conveyed and that the use is or will be detrimental to the purposes of the monument and preserve.

Native allotments or other private small tracts may be acquired without consent only after offering an exchange of other lands of similar characteristics and like value, if available outside the unit, and the owner chooses not to accept the exchange. Exchanges will be complicated by present selections and past conveyances of lands within the state and by the lack of suitable substitute lands.

No improved property will be acquired without the consent of the owner unless such acquisition is necessary for the protection of resources or for protection of those values listed in ANILCA. When an owner of improved property consents to exchange lands or to sell to the United States, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential and recreational use by agreement with the National Park Service.

Sections 1302(i)(1) and (2) of ANILCA authorize the secretary of the interior to acquire, by donation or exchange, state-owned or validly selected lands that are contiguous to the monument or preserve. Any lands so acquired will become part of the unit without reference to the 23,000-acre restriction on minor boundary adjustments as defined in section 103(b).

Section 103(c) states that only the public land within the boundaries of a conservation system unit will be deemed to be included as a portion of the unit. The state, native, and other private lands within the boundaries are not subject to regulations that apply solely to federal lands. If conveyed to the federal government under the provisions cited above, such lands will become part of the unit and be subject to those federal regulations.

In addition to complying with the above legislative and administrative requirements, the National Park Service is required to administer the area as a unit of the national park system pursuant to the provisions of the Act of August 25, 1916 (39 Stat. 535), as amended and supplemented, and in accordance with the provisions of 16 USC, 36 CFR, and other applicable laws and regulations. The National Park Service has proprietary jurisdiction over the federally owned lands in the monument and preserve.

Resource Management and Visitor Use Objectives

Objectives of resource management, visitor use management, and administration of the monument and preserve are given in appendix A. Major objectives include preservation of natural ecosystems that include fish and wildlife populations in their natural diversity, preservation of the natural character of the monument and preserve, identification and protection of archeological and historical resources, and provision for visitor enjoyment and appreciation of the area consistent with the foregoing values.

LANDOWNERSHIP AND USES

Ownership and Use of Nonfederal Lands

The current uses of nonfederal or selected lands within the monument and preserve are as follows (also see Landownership map and table 3):

Native allotment applications for a 60-acre parcel in Aniakchak caldera, an 80-acre parcel on the shore of Meshik Lake, a 10-acre parcel on the North Fork River near Kujulik Bay, and a 150-acre parcel about 1/2 mile upstream on a tributary of the North Fork. Cabin ruins and a cabin are located on the 10-acre parcel. No structures are known to exist on the other parcels.

A 5,147-acre area of patented state land located in the northwest corner of the preserve. No development exists on this tract.

An area of approximately 185,010 acres on which the subsurface (mineral in-lieu) oil and gas rights have been selected by the Koniag Regional Corporation. (Note: Since insufficient lands were available on Kodiak and Afognak islands due to the limitations for national forest, national wildlife refuge, and state selected lands, additional lands were withdrawn on the Alaska Peninsula to fulfill village and regional entitlements within the Koniag region. Some of those lands were also withdrawn by section 17(d)(2) of ANCSA. Generally, conveyance of regional native selections was prohibited on lands that were withdrawn by section 17(d)(2). However, section 15 of PL 94-204 amended ANCSA and identified certain lands within the 17(d)(2)(e) Aniakchak withdrawal for selection by Koniag, Inc., as "in lieu" subsurface estate with certain limitations. That land

NOTE:

LAND STATUS IS SUBJECT TO CHANGE AS VARIOUS CONDITIONS AFFECTING LAND STATUS ARE RESOLVED (FOR EXAMPLE, NAVIGABILITY DETERMINATIONS, STATE AND NATIVE LAND CONVEYANCES, REJECTIONS OR RELINQUISHMENTS, RIGHT-OF-WAY, EASEMENT, AND SMALL TRACT ADJUDICATION, BEDS OF INLAND NAVIGABLE RIVERS AND LAKES, TIDELANDS, AND SUBMERGED LANDS BENEATH MARINE WATERS ARE STATE OWNED).

A-G TRACT LETTERS (SEE TEXT)

STATE LANDS-PATENTED

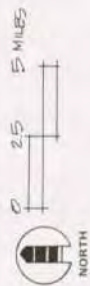
SUBSURFACE OIL AND GAS IN-LIEU - SELECTIONS

SUBSURFACE OIL AND GAS - INTERIMLY CONVEYED

ALLOTMENT - APPLICATION

MONUMENT BOUNDARY

PRESERVE BOUNDARY



LANDOWNERSHIP

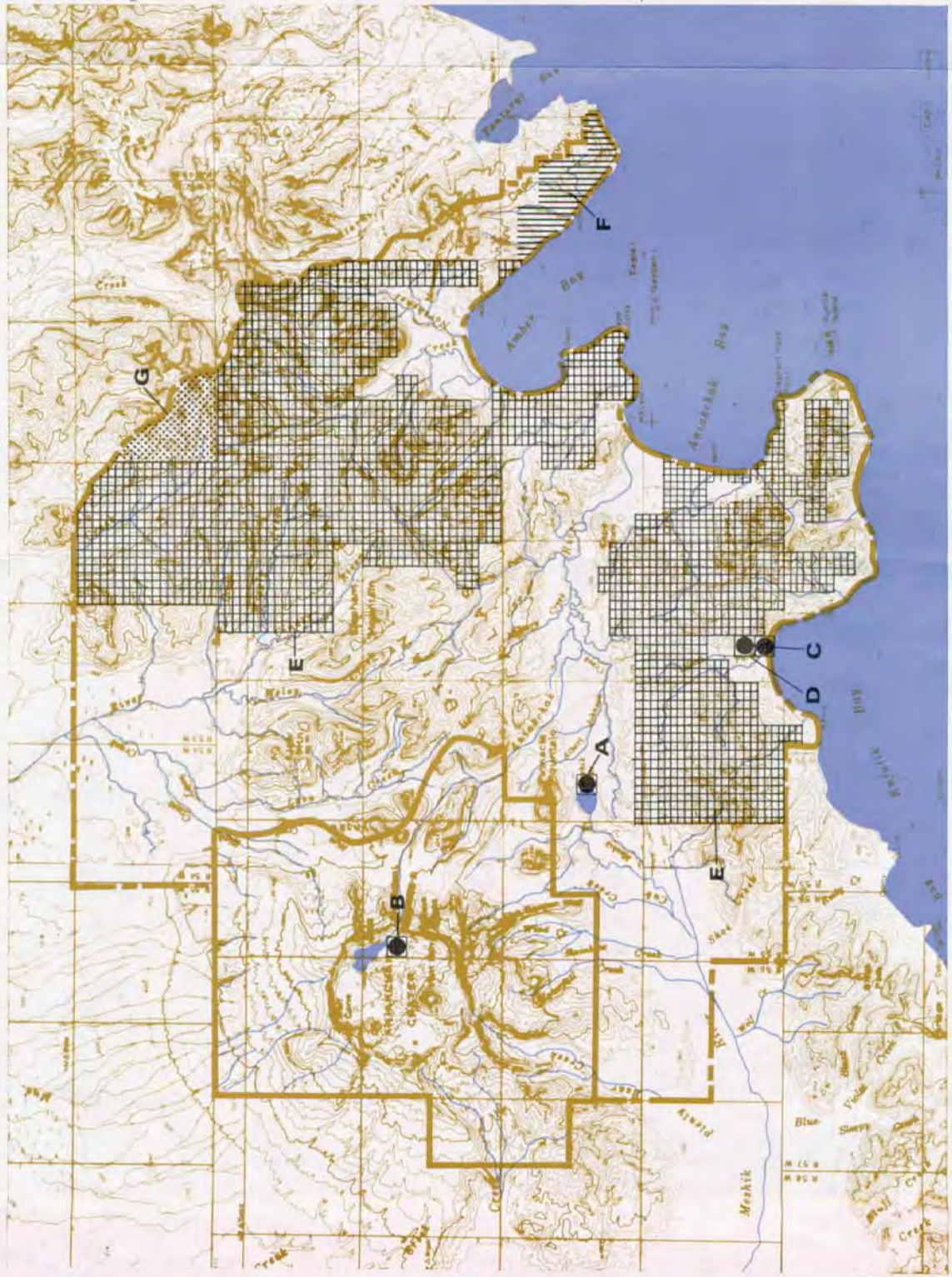
ANIAKCHAK

NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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description was amended by section 911 of ANILCA, and section 1427(l) further limited the subsurface rights to be conveyed on those lands to oil and gas and sand and gravel used in connection with prospecting for, extracting, storing, or removing oil and gas (see table 3).

A 4,930-acre tract of land on Cape Kumlik, on the east shore of Amber Bay, was interimly conveyed to the Port Lions Village Corporation, but will be reconveyed back to the federal government after their Afognak Island selections are conveyed. The subsurface oil and gas rights on this tract are still retained by Koniag, Inc. (Note: Section 1427 of ANILCA directs the conveyance of all public lands (with specified exceptions) on Afognak, Bear, Teck, Hogg, and Murphy islands to a joint venture consisting of Koniag, Inc. (a regional native corporation) and the Koniag village corporations. This conveyance is in exchange for the relinquishment of the village corporations' section 12(a) and 12(b) selections and Koniag, Inc.'s, section 14(h)(8) selections on the peninsula. Relinquishments for those previous selections are on file at the Alaska State Office of the Bureau of Land Management. Additionally, the surface estate of lands conveyed to Afognak Native Corporation (for the village of Port Lions) in IC No. 340 will be reconveyed to the United States after their Afognak Island selections are conveyed. The subsurface estate of those lands conveyed to Koniag, Inc., in IC No. 341 will also be reconveyed with the exception of those rights related to oil and gas in section 1427(l) which will be retained by Koniag, Inc.)

There are no ANCSA section 17(b) (campsite and linear access) easements identified within Aniakchak.

The state of Alaska contends that certain rights-of-way may be valid under RS 2477. The validity of these rights-of-way has not been determined. Any valid right-of-way will be included in future land protection plans as nonfederal interests and appropriate protection strategies will be identified.

The National Park Service will request the reservation of public (nonexclusive) use easements from the Bureau of Land Management on lands being conveyed under the Native Allotment Act of 1906, where important public use trails cross the lands being conveyed. The public use easements will ensure continued public access to public lands and resources within Aniakchak.

In recognition of the Bureau of Indian Affairs' responsibility to owners of native allotments, the National Park Service will notify the Bureau before taking actions relating to native allotments, such as securing agreements, acquiring easements, acquiring full title to lands, or leasing the property for administrative purposes.

Table 3: Tract Summary of Nonfederal Lands or Interests in Aniakchak

<u>Tract</u>	<u>Owner/Applicant</u>	<u>Size (acres)</u>	<u>Location</u>	<u>Status</u> ¹
A	Graham (Christensen)	80	Meshik Lake	NA-P
B	Graham (Christensen)	60	Aniakchak caldera	NA-P
C	Brandal	10	North Fork/Kujulik Bay	NA-P
D	Brandal	150	North Fork/Kujulik Bay	NA-P
E	Koniag Regional Corp.	185,010	Various	IL-S
F	Koniag Regional Corp.	4,930	Cape Kunmik	IL-IC'd
G	State of Alaska	5,147	Northeast Preserve	S-P
H	State of Alaska	1,375	Aniakchak Lagoon	S-B
I	State of Alaska	1,055	Aniakchak River	S-B

¹Abbreviations:

NA-P	Native allotment application--pending
IL-S	Regional corporation in-lieu oil and gas--selection
IL-IC'd	Regional corporation in-lieu oil and gas--interimly conveyed
S-P	State--patented
S-B	State submerged lands under navigable waters

Potential Uses and Compatibility of Land Uses

Only one small parcel (tract C--the 10-acre parcel on the North Fork River) appears to have been used in recent years, probably as a base for subsistence activities. There are no year-round residences or commercial facilities in Aniakchak.

Owners of small parcels or native corporation lands may seek to develop sporthunting camps, primarily emphasizing brown bear and moose hunting.

Oil and gas exploration on regional corporation selections is likely. A discovery would probably lead to development of drill sites, access routes, and transportation facilities.

In determining uses that are compatible within a particular national park system unit, the following legislation and policies provide guidance: the organic act establishing the National Park Service, legislation establishing the unit, and NPS policies. Certain uses may be considered compatible in one park or in one part of a park and incompatible in another.

The National Park Service is required to examine existing and potential uses of nonfederal lands within the monument and preserve in order to determine if these uses are compatible with the purposes for which Aniakchak was established (ANILCA section 1301). For example, two of

the purposes Congress assigned for Aniakchak are the protection of the fish and wildlife habitat and the maintenance of the landscape in a natural state. The National Park Service must attempt to ensure that uses on federal and nonfederal lands within Aniakchak do not cause harm to that habitat or to the natural environment. If a private landowner were to subdivide his property and sell parcels for recreational development so that extensive habitat were destroyed or that caused an alteration of the natural environment on adjoining federal lands, this would be contrary to the purpose of protecting that habitat and environment and would be an incompatible use of private land in the monument and preserve.

The following lists of compatible and incompatible uses of nonfederal lands in Aniakchak are presented to publicly inform landowners about what uses of nonfederal lands are generally compatible with the purposes of Aniakchak, and what uses will cause the National Park Service to initiate actions to protect monument and preserve resources and values. These lists are intended to serve as general guidelines for both NPS managers and nonfederal landowners. Because all possible uses of nonfederal land cannot be anticipated and other compatible and incompatible uses may exist, the following lists of uses cannot be all-inclusive.

Many current or potential uses of nonfederal land are compatible with the purposes and values of the unit. Compatible uses include the following:

- private use of nonfederal lands for residential, commercial, recreational, or subsistence activities that do not impact wildlife or other values on adjacent federal lands, as discussed above

- construction, repair, replacement, or minor modification of new and/or existing structures, so long as the structures reasonably conform with the natural character of adjacent federal lands

- sale or transfer of property

Any activities that result in impairment of the values identified previously are considered incompatible uses of the land. In addition, any increase in the establishment of a permanent human population within the boundaries of the monument or preserve is incompatible with preservation of the unit's natural character.

Potential uses of nonfederal lands that would be incompatible with the ecological, cultural, and recreational values of the unit include the following:

- activities that result in water pollution, sedimentation, or other impairment of anadromous fish-spawning habitat

- contamination of other surface waters or groundwater

- construction of access roads, airstrips, and other surface disturbances that disrupt drainage patterns, accelerate erosion, and increase runoff and sediment loads on adjoining federal land

activities that impair wildlife use of habitat on adjacent federal lands

trapping or hunting that impairs the natural condition of wildlife populations in the monument or that impairs the healthy condition of wildlife populations in the preserve

disposal of refuse in a manner that attracts bears

activities that damage or contribute to damage of archeological or historical resources

intrusion on the natural character of scenic vistas

blocking public access for recreational use

development of major commercial facilities

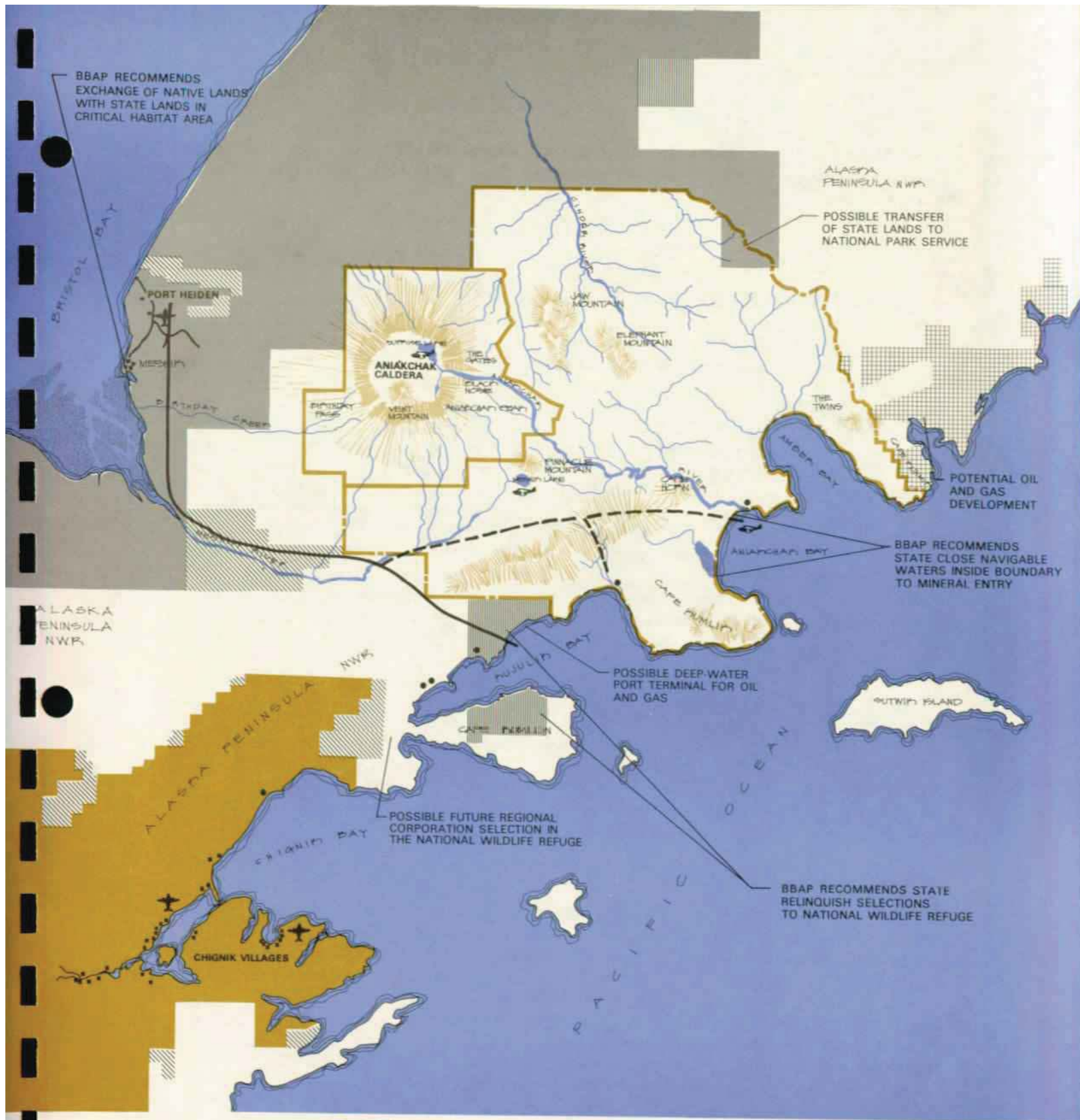
External Conditions Affecting Land Protection

ANILCA section 103(b) provides for minor boundary adjustments up to 23,000 acres. Section 1302(i) authorizes acquisition by donation or exchange of state-owned or state-selected lands that are contiguous to a conservation unit (the state has indicated it will not donate any land to the federal government). Except for these provisions, the National Park Service cannot acquire interests in lands outside the unit. Nevertheless, the use of lands outside the unit can affect the integrity of resources as well as the quality of visitors' experiences within the unit--in a positive way if the uses are harmonious with the unit's mission, or in a negative way if they conflict with or detract from it.

Lands adjacent to Aniakchak consist primarily of state patented and federally owned (Alaska Peninsula National Wildlife Refuge) lands. Several tracts within the refuge and abutting the preserve are native-selected or conveyed lands (see Adjacent Land Status and External Influences map).

The recently released Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands (State of Alaska 1984) documents a variety of activities that could potentially occur on lands in the Aniakchak area. Primary uses of state lands adjacent to Aniakchak are to be fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and oil and gas development. Mineral exploration and community expansion are encouraged on lands south of Aniakchak.

Ongoing and proposed activities on adjacent lands that could affect Aniakchak include onshore and offshore oil and gas exploration and development, active mineral exploration and development, a north-south transportation corridor and other road development, land disposal and subdivision, sport hunting, commercial fishing, recreational development, and subsistence activities. A potential trans-peninsula transportation and pipeline corridor from Port Heiden to Kujulik Bay, immediately south of Aniakchak, has been identified. An alternate route might travel through the preserve to Kujulik Bay or Aniakchak Bay.



- MONUMENT BOUNDARY
- - - PRESERVE BOUNDARY
- ✈ COMMERCIAL AIRSTRIP
- ✈ AMPHIBIOUS AIRCRAFT LANDING (UNIMPROVED)
- VILLAGE BUILDINGS
- CABINS
- NATIVE LAND
- ▨ NATIVE APPLICATION
- STATE LAND
- ▨ STATE APPLICATION
- ▨ OIL AND GAS RIGHTS (KONIAQ)
- POSSIBLE FUTURE OIL AND GAS PIPELINE
- PREFERRED
- - - ALTERNATIVES

**ADJACENT
LAND STATUS AND
EXTERNAL INFLUENCES**
ANIAKCHAK
NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
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The National Park Service intends to work closely with all surrounding land managers to preclude or mitigate any potential adverse effects on Aniakchak.

Past Acquisition Activities and Current Protection Program

Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve was only recently established (1980) and has not acquired any land or interests in land subsequent to establishment. There have been no funds authorized, appropriated, or spent for acquisition in Aniakchak, nor is there any statutory acreage ceiling. This plan is the first to develop and prioritize a land protection program for Aniakchak.

Landowners who no longer wish to retain their land for the purposes for which it was acquired and wish to sell property within the monument and preserve are encouraged to contact the superintendent. The Park Service is interested in reviewing all proposed land offerings or proposals. These proposals would be reviewed for their priority in the land protection plan recommendations and for their potential contribution to the enhancement of scenic values, resource protection, continuance of community subsistence opportunities, enhancement of recreational opportunities, and maintenance of the wilderness or undeveloped character of the area. Extenuating circumstances, including hardship as defined in ANILCA section 1302(g), would also be considered. The availability of appropriated funds would determine the Park Service's ability to act on proposals from willing sellers.

When an owner of improved property offers to sell to the United States, the owner may retain a right of use and occupancy for noncommercial residential or recreational use by agreement with the National Park Service for a period of up to 25 years or for life.

Sociocultural Characteristics

There are two very general patterns in the relationship between the private lands in the monument and preserve and their local sociocultural context. The two small tracts were claimed by local people who, now or in the past, may have used these sites as a part of their subsistence lifestyle. While commercial fishing in Bristol Bay dominates activities in the summer months and is the mainstay of the regional economy, activities during much of the remainder of the year focus on trapping, hunting, or subsistence fishing. Lands selected by Koniag village corporations are likely to be used to generate economic returns through resource development or sale of the land.

LAND PROTECTION ALTERNATIVES

Land Protection Laws and Authorities

Federal. Mining activity in areas of the national park system is governed by PL 94-429 as implemented through regulations in 36 CFR 9A.

Affirmative responsibilities for preservation of cultural resources by federal agencies is established by EO 11593 (Protection and Enhancement of the Cultural Environment; May 13, 1941) and PL 96-515, section 110 (National Historic Preservation Act as amended in 1980). Agencies are directed to identify, consider, preserve, and positively use cultural resources to achieve the following objectives:

Foster conditions, through measures including financial and technical assistance, under which our modern society and our prehistoric and historic resources can exist in productive harmony and fulfill the social, economic, and other requirements of present and future generations.

Provide leadership in the preservation of the prehistoric and historic resources of the United States and of the international community of nations.

Administer federally owned or controlled prehistoric and historic resources in a spirit of stewardship for the inspiration and benefit of present and future generations.

Contribute to the preservation of nonfederally owned prehistoric and historic resources and provide encouragement to organizations and individuals undertaking preservation by private means.

Encourage the public and private preservation and compatible use of historic structures.

Assist state and local governments and the National Trust for Historic Preservation to expand and accelerate their historic preservation programs and activities.

Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, as amended in 1980, requires federal agencies to take into account the effects of federally assisted undertakings on properties listed or eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places, and to give the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation an opportunity to comment on such undertakings.

The Archeological and Historic Preservation Act of 1974 (PL 93-291; 16 USC 460) calls for the preservation of historic and archeological materials and data that would otherwise be lost as a result of federal construction or federally licensed or aided activities. Data recovery or in situ preservation is available to the secretary of the interior.

The Archeological Resources Protection Act of 1979 (PL 96-95; 16 USC 470aa) further protects historic, prehistoric, and archeological properties on federal and Indian lands by providing criminal and civil penalties against unauthorized use and destruction of those properties.

The Coastal Zone Management Act (PL 92-583, as amended in 1976 and 1980) establishes a national policy and develops a national program for the management, beneficial use, protection, and development of the land and water resources of the nation's coastal zones. While this act establishes national goals for coastal zones, it also provides substantial state discretion in interpreting and achieving its goals. After a state program has been approved by the Office of Coastal Zone Management, federal activities affecting the state's coastal zone are to be consistent with the state program. The provision applies not only to federal construction, but also to permits, licenses, and grants. Most activities on federal lands are exempt from these consistency requirements.

Title XI of ANILCA provides rules and guidelines concerning access to private lands as well as transportation and utility systems within conservation units. Specifically, sections 1101-1109 concern transportation and utility rights-of-way, and section 1110 concerns access to homesites and access for traditional activities.

State. The Anadromous Fish Act (AS 16.05.870) provides protection to specific rivers, lakes, and streams or sections of them that are important for the spawning, rearing, or migration of anadromous fish. A number of water bodies in the unit, including the Aniakchak, Meshik, and Cinder rivers, are designated anadromous fish streams specifically protected by this act. The act requires any person, organization or government agency that is proposing construction that involves or uses one of the above water bodies must notify the commissioner of the Department of Fish and Game of this intention. Approval must be received from the Alaska Department of Fish and Game before beginning such construction or use.

The Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area, which encompasses Aniakchak, has an approved coastal management program. Its goal is to achieve wise use of the land and water resources of the coastal area, balancing ecological, cultural, and economic values so as to maintain and protect coastal resources for the beneficial use and enjoyment of this and future generations. For activities occurring on federal lands that directly affect state coastal resources, the National Park Service will comply to the maximum extent practicable with the Alaska Coastal Management Program. The program's objectives most related to the mission of Aniakchak and the protection of its resources are as follows:

Ensure that development activity occurs in a manner that has no, or minimal, impact on important fish and wildlife populations.

Encourage the development of community land use planning efforts so that they may expand in a careful manner; avoid the creation of new communities.

Ensure that state, federal, and native lands made available for private development are thoroughly evaluated and shown to be physically capable of supporting the intended use.

Identify areas of high recreational value and use, and ensure that these areas retain the unique qualities that resulted in their identification.

Ensure that public access to recreational areas is maintained.

Alternative Means of Land Protection

Potential methods of land protection include cooperative agreements; Alaska Land Bank; coordination with other agencies; regulations; less-than-fee acquisition or easement; fee simple acquisition; and a combination of methods. Each alternative would provide some degree of protection to the ecological, cultural, wilderness, and recreational values of Aniakchak's federal and nonfederal lands. The application, sociocultural effects, and potential effectiveness of each alternative are considered below.

Agreements. An agreement is a legal instrument defining arrangements between two or more parties. Advantages of agreements include their flexibility, relative low cost, and ability to establish cooperative arrangements for management.

Application: An agreement can provide for the exchange or transfer of services, funds, or benefits. Some of the elements that could be addressed in an agreement for land protection include

- access for resource management activities
- routine maintenance or restoration
- enforcement of resource protection laws
- other law enforcement
- joint review of permit applications
- interpretive services

Sociocultural effects: Specific effects depend on the terms of the agreement. Since, by definition, most of the interested parties would agree with its terms, it is unlikely that an agreement would have negative or adverse effects.

Effectiveness: Agreements are likely to be most effective for lands owned by entities other than individuals. These include corporations, state or local governments, federal agencies, and nonprofit organizations. Agreements are more likely to be workable with these groups than with individuals because organizations often have the necessary staff, equipment, and financial resources to develop a worthwhile agreement in the first place and then to carry out the terms of the agreement over a long period of time.

Agreements are appropriate when both parties have similar or compatible management objectives. They can be used as interim protective measures when long-term goals cannot be immediately achieved. The expenditure of federal funds to provide permanent facilities under potentially short-term agreements is generally prohibited. Disadvantages include procedural requirements, the ability of one party to terminate the agreement on short notice, and the lack of permanent protection.

Alaska Land Bank. Section 907 of ANILCA established the Alaska Land Bank program to provide legal and economic benefits to native landowners and to provide for the protective maintenance of nonfederal lands, particularly where the lands relate to conservation system units.

Application: Land Bank agreements may contain provisions such as the landowner's responsibility to manage land in a manner compatible with the planned management of the unit. The superintendent's responsibility is also defined. It may include technical and other assistance such as fire management, trespass control, resource and land use planning, and other services, with or without reimbursement as agreed upon by the parties involved. Native corporation lands (but not native allotments or small patented tracts) would have immunity from adverse possession, real property taxes, and assessments when included in the Land Bank. They would also be immune to judgment in any action of law or equity to recover sums owed or penalties incurred by any native corporation or group or any officer, director, or stockholder of the corporation or group. Land Bank agreements may be particularly important in cooperating with native corporations that own large tracts of land in and adjacent to conservation system units.

Sociocultural impacts and effectiveness are essentially the same as for cooperative agreements (see above).

Coordination with Other Agencies. Actions by federal and local agencies to permit, license, or provide financial assistance may have significant effects on resources of the monument or preserve. Under provisions of NEPA, major federal actions are subject to public review processes to ensure adequate consideration of possible effects on the environment. The Coastal Zone Management Program also provides opportunities for review of permitting and funding activities that may have a significant effect on resources of the monument or preserve. Actions of special concern include federal grants, loans and loan guarantees for new development, road improvements, pipeline and utility corridors, sewage treatment facilities, and solid waste disposal.

As a concerned neighbor and land manager, the National Park Service can help ensure that other agencies are fully aware of any effects that proposed actions may have on resources of the monument or preserve. Since it is NPS policy to coordinate and cooperate with other agencies, organizations, and individuals to minimize conflicts, participation in public hearings and review processes is one means of expressing NPS concerns. Coordination may also be aided by memoranda of understanding or by requesting in advance that the National Park Service be notified when

certain actions are being considered. Participation by the Park Service in project or permit review processes will help encourage the most compatible design, location, and operation of new developments.

Regulations. As discussed below, regulatory controls stemming from authority vested in federal, state, and local governments may be available to help protect unit resources.

Application: Regulations are most useful for modifying the nature, level, and duration of activities. For example, federal, state, and local regulations often impose strict limits on dredging or filling of wetlands that would destroy wildlife habitat or degrade water quality. Local subdivision and environmental regulations may restrict residential development that is not adequately served by water and sewage-treatment facilities.

Sociocultural effects: Although with the adoption of regulations, developed with public involvement, individual landowners may be prevented from using their land in some ways, but this restriction on individual freedom results in benefit to the community as a whole.

Effectiveness: Where the impact of development is already evident, regulations are more likely to be effective in reducing the adverse effects of major projects. In relatively pristine areas, regulations may be of little use in preserving natural systems from any intrusion or development. Regulations are also more likely to be effective where there is a good base of information about the impacts that certain activities will have on unit resources.

Guidance and controls for public use and recreational activities in national park system units is provided in 36 CFR. While some of the regulations apply to nonfederal lands and waters, they are applicable only in units where the National Park Service has exclusive or concurrent jurisdiction; i.e., where the state has ceded enforcement authority to the federal government. Thus, the CFR regulations do not provide land protection to nonfederal lands in Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve.

Easements. Landownership may be envisioned as a package of rights. An easement conveys some of the rights from one owner to another, while the rest of the rights of ownership remain unchanged.

Application: Easements are most useful where

some, but not all, existing or potential private uses of the land are compatible with protection of unit resources

the owners desire to continue their occupancy and current uses of the land under conditions conveyed to the National Park Service

scenic values, resource protection, or access by the public or the Park Service is necessary only over a portion of the land

Easements may be used to convey a right of access, ensure the preservation of scenic values, maintain existing land uses, or limit existing or potential uses. Terms of an easement depend on the resource and concern, the topography, and the current or potential use and development of a specific tract. For example, the provisions of an easement to protect unit resources might address the following points: clearing of vegetation; density, height, and design of new structures; and NPS access for management of natural and cultural resources.

Sociocultural effects: Individual and cumulative effects will depend on the rights acquired. Overall, effects would likely be beneficial since the easements would contribute to the protection of ecological, cultural, wilderness, and recreational values of the monument and preserve.

On large tracts, the development of specific terms for easements would require detailed site planning to identify the most environmentally sensitive areas and the areas where development might be accommodated with minimal impacts. The development of specific terms can be a cooperative effort to ensure that development follows traditional patterns of land use and avoids any unnecessary disturbance of the natural system.

Effectiveness: Because easements are enforceable property rights, they are binding on future owners and thus provide greater assurance of permanent protection than do agreements or zoning ordinances. Advantages of easements include

- continuation of private ownership and use subject to the terms of the easement

- initial costs potentially lower than for fee acquisition, thus permitting the protection of more land

- less impact on local property taxes than fee acquisition

Disadvantages of easements rather than fee acquisition include

- potential difficulty in enforcement of easement terms

- frequent violations due to unfamiliarity of the landowners with less-than-fee ownership

- relatively high cost to acquire undeveloped properties where any development would be incompatible with unit values

- higher cost to monitor compliance with the terms and conditions of the easement

- higher cost of operation by the National Park Service than with fee acquisition

Fee Acquisition. When all of the interests in the land are acquired, it is owned in fee simple. Fee acquisition may be recommended when other methods are inefficient or inadequate to meet land protection needs.

Application: Fee acquisition is most often appropriate where

the land is owned by individuals who are not willing to sell a less-than-fee interest

the land must be maintained in a natural condition that precludes private use

resources of concern cannot be protected by alternative methods, or the alternatives would not be cost-effective

the land is needed for development of unit facilities or for intensive public use

Sociocultural effects: This method has the potential to significantly affect the individual or community involved. Residents would be dislocated unless their use and occupancy was reserved.

Effectiveness: Fee simple acquisition is the most effective and secure method of land protection although, in the short term, it is also generally the most expensive method. Advantages of fee acquisition include

provision for permanent NPS control over human activities and resource use on the tract

provision for full access and development where needed

continuation of private use and occupancy where reserved

landowners' familiarity with fee simple ownership

lower cost of operation than with easements

Disadvantages of fee acquisition include

initial cost of acquisition

dislocation of residents, unless use and occupancy are reserved, and reduction in local property tax base

requirements for management and maintenance, especially on developed land

Classification of State Lands. The Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management, is responsible for managing state lands that are not specially designated. This division classifies the state lands it manages. Types of classifications include

resource management, public recreation, and wildlife habitat. Classifications establish primary uses for state lands; however, multiple uses of classified lands can occur as long as these other uses are compatible with the designated primary use.

Application: Future navigability determinations may affirm that portions of certain water bodies within the preserve are state owned. Additionally, state lands are within the northeastern portion of the preserve and also abut the northern and northwestern boundary of the monument and preserve. The National Park Service, or any individual or organization, can request that the Division of Land and Water Management classify or reclassify state lands. Classification of state lands may be useful in cases where the interests of the National Park Service and the state of Alaska are similar.

Sociocultural effects: Classification of state lands is established through a public process. Any impacts on the people of the region and state would likely be identified and eliminated or minimized during the process. The uses of the lands subject to classification and the type of classification determine what impacts will result.

Effectiveness: Classification can provide protection for state lands within and adjacent to a park unit. Advantages include no acquisition costs or need to exchange lands. Disadvantages include lack of permanent protection for preserve purposes.

Combination of Methods. Because of the diversity of lands and resources in the monument and preserve, no single method is adequate and cost-effective in every land protection situation. A combination of methods is likely to be more useful in ensuring that land uses within and adjacent to the monument and preserve are compatible with protection of unit values.

Application: The major consideration in selecting appropriate land protection methods is the need for compliance with the intent of the congressional legislation, executive orders, and proclamations that established the monument and preserve. These authorities emphasize the preservation and protection of Aniakchak's ecological, cultural, and recreational values, and the National Park Service will, in all cases, seek the land protection needed to fulfill this obligation. In some cases fee acquisition may be necessary and justified to protect key resources essential to the purpose of the unit or to provide for public use or improved resource management. Scenic easements may be effective in protecting the unit from incompatible development that would impair resources and detract from the visitor's experience.

Cooperative agreements with state agencies responsible for land management within the unit may ensure that the use of those lands will be consistent with unit purposes. Although regulations are not a substitute for the acquisition of land interests, the National Park Service will take advantage of opportunities to use regulations to maintain existing land uses and environmental quality within the monument and preserve.

Sociocultural effects: The objective of the land protection program of Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve is to ensure that the integrity of the unit is preserved. Implementation of the actions recommended in the following sections would have some impacts on nonfederal landowners in the monument and preserve.

Effectiveness: Implementation of the recommended plan will be effective in complying with congressional mandates for the unit and with the Department of the Interior policy to guide federal acquisition of nonfederal property rights.

Methods of Acquisition

There are four primary methods for acquisition of fee and less-than-fee interest in lands. These are described in the paragraphs that follow.

Donation. Landowners may be willing to donate their land or certain property rights in order to achieve conservation objectives. The tax benefits of donation may be an important consideration. Donations of fee are deductible from taxable income. Though subject to IRS requirements, easement donations may also be deductible.

Landowners are encouraged to consult qualified tax advisors to discuss in detail the advantages of donations. NPS representatives may be able to provide some general examples of tax advantages, but they cannot provide definitive tax advice.

Exchange. Land or land interests may be acquired by exchange. The land to be exchanged must be located within Alaska and must be of approximately equal value. Cash payments may be made for differences in value.

The National Park Service will also consider an exchange for other federal lands within the unit boundary in order to consolidate ownerships into more manageable units.

Other federal lands in Alaska that are surplus to agency needs would normally go through disposition procedures, including public sale. The National Park Service will work with the Bureau of Land Management and the General Services Administration to identify such federal lands that may be available for exchange purposes.

Purchase. Acquisition by purchase requires that funds be appropriated by Congress or donated from private sources. Donations of funds or purchases of land by individuals or organizations interested in holding land for conservation purposes will be encouraged.

Where it is determined that land or interests in land must be acquired, every effort will be made to reach a negotiated settlement with the owner. However, if an agreement cannot be reached, a complaint in condemnation

may be filed in the Federal Court for establishment of the fair market value of the property. Condemnation proceedings will not be initiated until negotiations to achieve satisfactory resolution of the problem through means other than condemnation have been exhausted. Exercise of the power of eminent domain, where allowed by law, may be used to prevent land use activities which, in the opinion of the secretary of the interior, produce an imminent threat or actual damage to the integrity of monument and preserve lands, resources, or values and no other action will prevent the damage. In addition, condemnation action may be used during the process of acquisition to overcome defects in title.

Relinquishment. State and native corporation lands that are under application may be relinquished, resulting in fee acquisition by the National Park Service. The relinquishing entity can use the allocation for acreage being relinquished to acquire other lands outside the unit.

RECOMMENDATIONS

General

The recommended means of land protection for nonfederal land in Aniakchak are in priority order below. Ownership, location, acreage involved, minimum interest needed for protection, and justification are also given. Priorities may be readjusted if incompatible uses develop, as additional information is obtained, or to address emergencies or hardships. The land protection plan will be reviewed every two years and revised as necessary to reflect new information and changing uses and priorities.

"Owner" as it pertains to privately owned real property inside the monument/preserve is defined as follows: "The person(s), corporation, or other entity who first received patent or other conveyance from the United States of America or the State of Alaska." When the title to real property is conveyed by the United States of America or the state of Alaska (in the case of state land disposals), no records are required to be maintained by the government covering future transfers of ownership. Those records are maintained in each recording district. Abstracts of such records are available from various title insurance companies throughout the state.

This plan identifies a minimum interest needed for protection but recognizes that the actual means of protection may change as a result of negotiation. In carrying out the purposes of ANILCA, section 1302 authorizes the secretary of the interior to acquire by purchase, donation, exchange, or otherwise any lands within the boundaries of conservation system units. Where acquisition is proposed, exchange is the preferred method whenever possible. Donations, or relinquishments where applicable, are encouraged. Purchase with appropriated or donated funds is another possible method. It should be noted that the appropriation of funds for land acquisition is expected to be very limited for the next few

years. Therefore, the purchase of nonfederal interests in the monument/preserve is expected to be minimal. Condemnation is usually avoided, although it may be used in emergencies to prevent imminent land use activities that would severely damage the integrity of unit values.

No estimates of the cost of implementing the recommendations of this plan have been prepared at this time. A useful estimate requires appraisals that are costly and have a short shelf life because of variable and changing market conditions. Appraisals for individual tracts will be prepared following agreement in concept with the landowner to acquire a specific interest in real property.

The plan establishes priority groups and/or priorities to identify the relative importance of tracts and to provide a general explanation of what lands are considered most important for park purposes. However, because ANILCA and its legislative history strongly supports acquisition of lands from voluntary sellers and by exchange, the land protection program will proceed primarily on an opportunity basis as owners offer to sell or exchange their lands. Therefore, tracts may not be acquired in exact priority order. Priorities will be most important if several different offers are submitted at the same time. Limited funds and lands suitable for exchange will generally mean that only high priority lands among those offered can be acquired. Emergency and hardship cases also may be addressed as they arise, regardless of priority.

Land Protection Priorities

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Owner/Applicant</u>	<u>Acres</u>
1	A,B	AA007073	Graham (Christensen), Virginia	140

Analysis: Tract A (80 acres) is at the northeast corner of Meshik Lake. The parcel is generally flat, though it rises at the north end. Meshik Lake is one of two lakes in the monument and preserve on which floatplanes can land. This access point may be used as a staging area for rafters beginning a float trip on the Meshik River or for hikers bound for Aniakchak caldera. If this application is approved, any private development would disrupt the natural character of this lake as well as potentially disturb the large number of bears that use this area.

Tract B (60 acres) is along the Aniakchak National Wild River near its headwaters in Surprise Lake in the caldera. It is on a flat ash field vegetated with sparse grass and herbaceous plants, becoming very swampy near the river. Floatplanes can land on Surprise Lake, and wheeled aircraft may be able to land on the outwash plain $\frac{1}{2}$ mile northwest of the site; however, inclement weather commonly precludes aircraft from entering the caldera. Potential uses of the parcel include fishing for sockeye salmon in the Aniakchak River or using the site as a

base for subsistence activities in the caldera. Development of the site would conflict with the general management plan. Construction of any structures on the site, including seasonal residential structures, would significantly affect the unique scenic and natural character of the vast expanse within the caldera.

Minimum Interest Needed: If the application for either of these parcels is approved, the National Park Service will seek to acquire it in fee through exchange.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Owner/Applicant</u>	<u>Acres</u>
2	E	Numerous	Koniag Inc.	185,010
	F	IC No. 341	Koniag Inc.	4,930

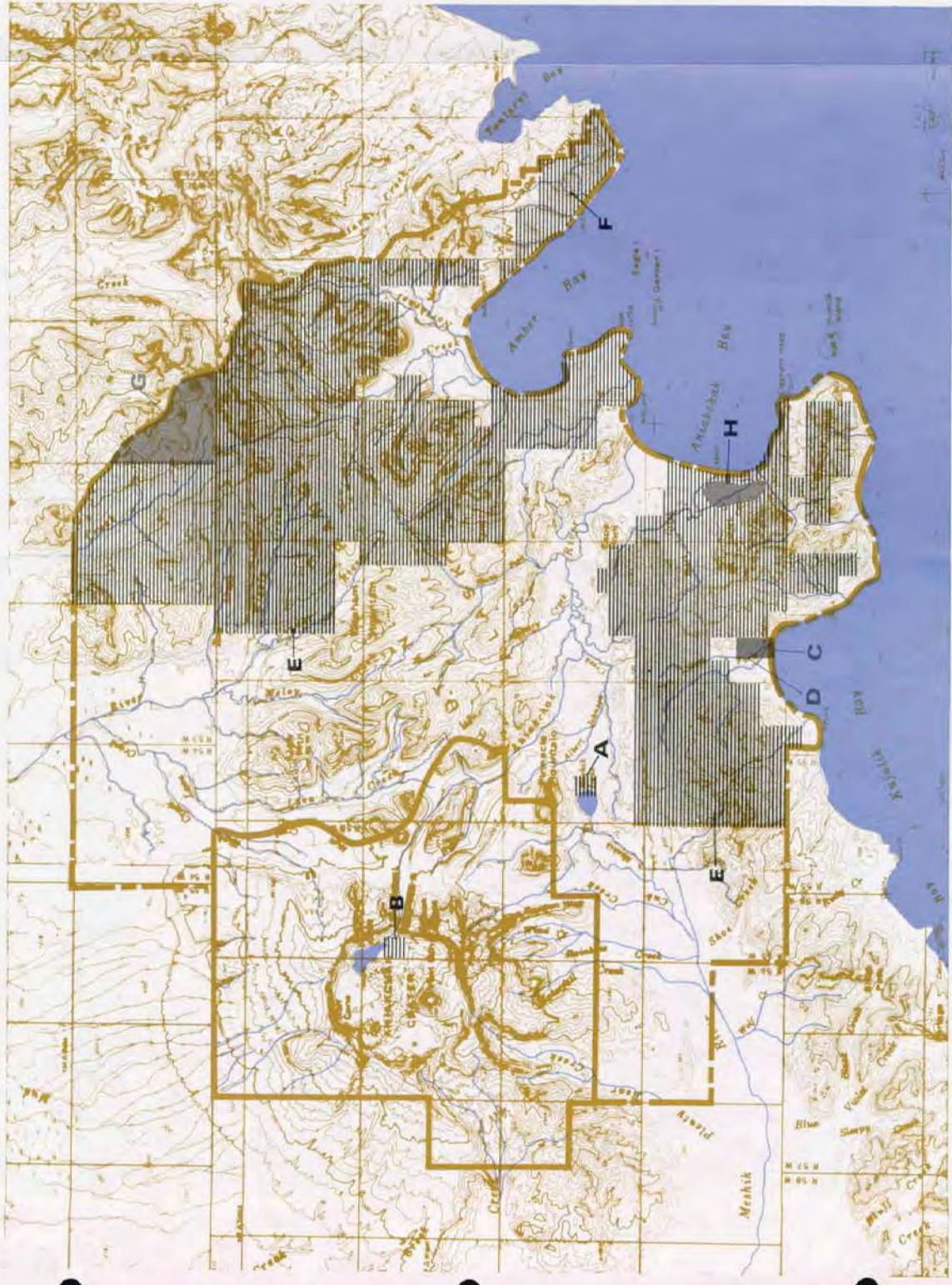
Analysis: Subsurface rights to approximately 185,010 acres (tract E) have been selected by the Koniag Regional Corporation in lieu of selections from lands contiguous to villages. In accordance with ANILCA, section 1427(I), these selections pertain only to oil and gas and the surface sand and gravel necessary to prospect for, extract, store, or remove oil and gas. The federal government would retain the other subsurface and surface rights.

This area has unknown to low potential for oil and gas. Several major river drainages lie in the area, including rivers that flow into Kujulik and Amber bays as well as the headwaters of the Cinder and King Salmon rivers. High concentrations of brown bears occur along salmon-spawning streams. The area is also used by caribou for calving and migration.

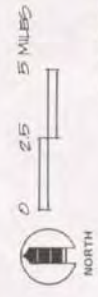
In addition to the in-lieu selections of tract E, Koniag, Inc. has received interim conveyance of subsurface oil and gas rights to 4,930 acres (tract F) in conjunction with previous village land surface conveyances. These subsurface rights were taken to facilitate oil exploration in adjacent Yantarni Bay. Surface rights on tract F are federally owned.

Where oil and gas rights are actually conveyed, any exploration or development operations must involve consultation with the surface owner and be in accordance with environmental protection guidelines outlined in 50 CFR 29.32, which provide that, "to the greatest extent possible," damage, erosion, pollution, and contamination of the land and water and their resources should be prevented, and that the character and condition of the land prior to such use would be restored.

Minimum Interest Needed: Because operations conducted even under strict controls may contaminate watersheds and impair fishery habitat and populations, the National Park Service will seek fee simple acquisition through exchange or purchase of these subsurface rights, where conveyed, to ensure protection of fish and wildlife, water quality, other resource values, and subsistence or recreational values of the area.



-  HIGH PRIORITY (1 or 2)
INCLUDES TRACTS A, B, E, F
-  LOWER PRIORITY (3, 4, or 5)
INCLUDES TRACTS C, D, G
-  MONUMENT BOUNDARY
-  PRESERVE BOUNDARY



**LAND
PROTECTION
PRIORITIES**
ANIAKCHAK

NATIONAL MONUMENT AND PRESERVE
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

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ON MICROFILM

Highest priority will be given to the most ecologically important resource values and to the most attractive visitor use areas. Protecting the upper watersheds of Aniakchak and Meshik rivers is essential to preserving the pristine water quality and undisturbed character of these rivers. It is equally important to protect broad corridors along the main river channels and all of Aniakchak Bay from the levels of human activity and scenic intrusion associated with oil and gas development and transportation facilities.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Owner/Applicant</u>	<u>Acres</u>
3	G	AA005310	State of Alaska	5,147

Analysis: Tract G is part of a larger area owned or selected by the state and borders much of the northwest side of Aniakchak. Situated at the headwaters of Pumice Creek within the preserve boundary, this tract has now been patented to the state. The land is currently undeveloped, and potential development is speculative. The Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands (pp. 3-54) designates fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and oil and gas as primary uses of state lands in this area. Remote settlement and cabins are prohibited. No major wildlife concentrations are known to exist on tract G, and the primary natural values are geological. No backpacking destinations have been identified, and this portion of Pumice Creek is not conducive to rafting. The tract has some potential for oil and gas discovery and considerable potential for copper and molybdenum. The state plan proposes that the tract be considered for possible exchange to the National Park Service, for unspecified lands in return, or that it be managed under a cooperative agreement with the National Park Service.

Minimum Interest Needed: Since the ultimate interest needed is fee title, the National Park Service will participate in discussions concerning a possible land exchange. Meanwhile, the Park Service will seek a cooperative agreement with the state to preclude mining and ensure protection of healthy wildlife populations, water quality of Pumice Creek, and other resource values.

<u>Priority</u>	<u>Tract</u>	<u>Serial No.</u>	<u>Owner/Applicant</u>	<u>Acres</u>
4	C,D	AA006023	Brandal, Alex, Jr.	160

Analysis: Tract C is a 10-acre parcel along the North Fork River near Kujulik Bay, and tract D is a 150-acre parcel $\frac{1}{2}$ mile upstream straddling a tributary to the North Fork. One cabin and several cabin ruins are located on the smaller parcel. Access to the smaller parcel is primarily by boat. Access to the larger parcel is by foot up the river. Wheeled aircraft can land on an ash field $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles north of the larger parcel.

Minimum Interest Needed: Acquisition of fee title is not required, and therefore, if the application was approved, the National Park Service will seek a conservation easement to protect the natural resource values.

BOUNDARY CHANGES

At this time no boundary changes have been identified.

Potential additions to the monument/preserve by exchange with the state pursuant to section 1302(i) of ANILCA or boundary adjustments or additions pursuant to section 103(b) will be designated either monument or preserve, whichever is adjacent to the addition. Potential acquisitions within the monument/preserve will similarly be designated the same category as surrounding lands. If such an addition or acquisition is adjacent to both monument and preserve lands, the tract will have a split designation following the extension of the monument/preserve boundary, adjusted wherever possible to follow hydrographic divides or embrace other topographic or natural features. For additions to the monument/preserve beyond the 23,000-acre limit of section 103(b), congressional action will be required and monument/preserve designations will be determined by the legislation. Public and congressional notification and review of proposed additions pursuant to sections 1302(i) and 103(b) will be provided. The compliance requirements of NEPA and ANILCA will be fulfilled in the case of administrative boundary adjustments.

Additions to the monument/preserve or acquisitions that are within the congressionally established wilderness boundary will automatically become wilderness upon acquisition, pursuant to section 103(c) of ANILCA.

Lands added or acquired will be managed in the same manner as other unit lands of the same designation.