BRING BACK BALANCE to Bristol Bay land management

LAND MANAGEMENT PUT FISH FIRST 1972



1967 -BLM management focusees on conservation and protection of salmon

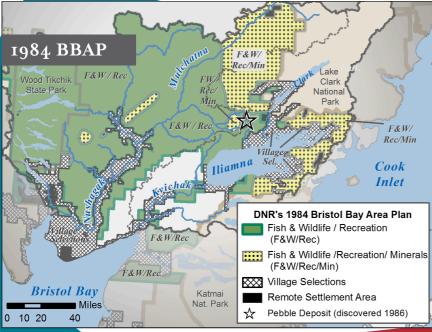
1971 - Alaska legislature unanimously pass resolutions (S.J.R. No. 4 and H.J.R. No. 16), which "urgently requested" the federal government "to manage the Kvichak, Naknek, Egegik, and Alagnak watersheds in a manner designed to give primary recognition to the extremely

1971 - BLM recommends (I) restricting mining in the Kvichak drainage to protect salmon and trout habitat, and commercial, sport and subsistence fisheries, and (2) managing the land in its natural, wilderness condition.

ANCSA requires Department of the Interior to recommend new federal conservation units in

1972 - Alaska legislature designates state-owned beds of navigable waters as the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve.

FISH A PRIORITY EVEN AS LAND OWNERSHIP CHANGES



1984 to 2005 - State's 1984 Bristol Bay Area Plan gives primary recognition to fish and wildlife and public uses of them.

1983 - Bristol Bay Native Association adopts resolution urging the Alaska Legislature to protect all state land within five miles of the Nushagak River (including its major tributaries Nuyakuk, Mulchatna, Kokwok, Koktuli, Swan, King Salmon, and Chichitnok rivers), the Kvichak River, and Iliamna Lake, and manage the land exclusively for subsistence and recreational uses. A second resolution opposes any land disposals in the Bristol Bay

an Iliamna National Resource Range as a unit of National Wildlife Refuge System.

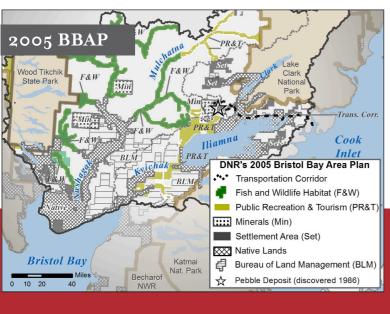
1976 - Congress and Alaska legislature ratify the Cook Inlet Land Exchange by which the State acquires federal land in the Kvichak and Nushagak drainages to protect fish. State then acquires the land where the Pebble claims are now located to

1977 to 1980 - Congress considers and enacts Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act. It establishes the Bristol Bay Cooperative Region for cooperative land use

1978 - Alaska legislature enacts comprehensive land use planning legislation for state lands, and establishes Wood-Tikchik State Park to protect fish and wildlife.

DNR Ignores Past Priorities
That Put Fish First

2005 - DNR adopts 2005 Bristol Bay Area Plan. It uses primarily marine criteria, such as whether land is a walrus haulout, to identify upland habitat. Salmon streams qualify as habitat only if navigable, which is irrelevant to salmon. Moose and caribou are omitted from criteria. All this eliminates 93 percent of prior habitat classifications under the 1984 BBAP, including at Pebble. The 2005 BBAP defines recreation as excluding sport hunting and fishing. This eliminates 86 percent of prior recreation classifications, including at Pebble.



2009 - Nondalton, Koliganek, New Stuyahok, Ekwok, Curyung, Levelock tribal councils, Alaska Independent Fishermen's Marketing Assoc. (AIFMA) and Trout Unlimited (TU) sue DNR to overturn the 2005 BBAP.



2012 - State and the Six tribes, AIFMA and TU settle the litigation. State agrees to re-open the BBAP planning process and proposes some changes

2013 - Tribes, AIFMA and TU prepare Citizens' Alternative Draft Bristol Bay Area Plan." It restores most habitat classifications in the Kvichak and Nushagak drainges, prohibits metallic sulfide mines like Pebble mine in those drainages, manages land to protect habitat and commercial, subsistence and sport uses of fish and game, and fosters cooperative land use planning.

TODAY - Land management in Bristol Bay is unbalanced. DNR has reveresed over 50 years of fish friendly management with a plan that favors mining.

It is up to us to determine the future Bristol Bay land managment priorities. Write to the DNR by May 6th and tell them you want balance brought back to Bristol Bay.

Support the Citizen's Alternative www.BalanceForBristolBay.org