



BRISTOL BAY AREA PLAN FOR STATE LANDS



SEPTEMBER 1984



Alaska Department of
**Natural
Resources**



Alaska Department of
Fish and Game



Alaska Department of
**Environmental
Conservation**

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

BILL SHEFFIELD, GOVERNOR

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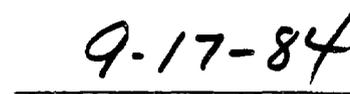
The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Bristol Bay Area Plan, prepared through the planning process for the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan, meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11AAC 55 for Area Land Use Plans and does hereby adopt this plan as the policy for management of state lands and resources within the Bristol Bay Planning Area.

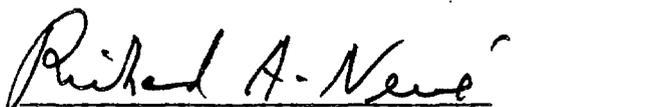

Esther C. Wunnicke, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

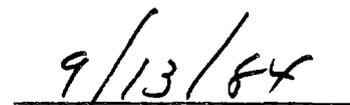

Date

Pursuant to Governor Sheffield's memorandum of August 10, 1984, the Commissioners of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Environmental Conservation join in adopting the policies of this plan which effect their respective authorities and which they helped to develop through the BBCMP Planning Process.


Don W. Collinsworth, Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game


Date


Richard A. Neve, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation


Date

MEMORANDUM

State of Alaska

TO: Distribution

DATE: August 10, 1984

FILE NO:

TELEPHONE NO:

FROM: Bill Sheffield
Governor

SUBJECT: Bristol Bay
Cooperative
Management Plan

As you are aware, I have written Interior Secretary Clark to indicate that the State will be unable to adopt the proposed Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (BBCMP) unless the federal government is able to accommodate several major State concerns.

Knowing the value of the Bristol Bay planning process, and appreciating the benefits of it, I have decided that the State should adopt applicable parts of the BBCMP as a State Area Plan, to be signed by the Commissioners of Natural Resources, Fish and Game, and Environmental Conservation. I am asking for the three of you to sign it because the plan's guidelines will affect all three agencies. The Department of Natural Resources will coordinate the adoption of the plan through the existing Bristol Bay agency staff group.

I am pleased that the planning process has produced such significant results, though of course I would have preferred to adopt an equitable cooperative plan with the federal government. I appreciate the time, cost, and effort expended by your staffs in the planning process.

cc: Bob Grogan
Lennie Boston

Distribution:

The Honorable Esther Wunnicke
Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

The Honorable Don Collinsworth
Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game

The Honorable Richard Neve'
Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation

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SEPTEMBER 1984

STATE OF ALASKA

**Esther C. Wunnicke, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources**

**Don W. Collinsworth, Commissioner
Department of Fish and Game**

**Richard A. Neve, Commissioner
Department of Environmental Conservation**

Acknowledgements

The Bristol Bay Area Plan includes the land use designations and management guidelines for state lands originally contained in the Proposed Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (BBCMP) with some modifications to reflect public comments. The BBCMP was prepared for the Alaska Land Use Council under the direction of the Bristol Bay Study Group. The Study Group members were:

Bill Beaty	Alaska Department of Natural Resources
Lance Trasky	Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Jerry Liboff	Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area Board
Dan O'Hara	Bristol Bay Borough
Borge Larson	Aleutians East Coastal Resource Service Area Board
William Johnson	Native Interests
Jan Riffe	U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
Wayne Boden	U.S. Bureau of Land Management

Certain past members of the Study Group who were involved in the plan's formation also deserve recognition, notably Tom Hawkins, who represented the Bristol Bay CRSA Board, served as chairman of the Study Group and now serves as DNR's Director of the Division of Land and Water Management; Esther Wunnicke who represented the U.S. Minerals Management Service-Outer Continental Shelf Office which was originally on the Study Group and now serves as Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources; Reed Stoops and Roland Shanks who represented ADNR on the Study Group; and Stanley Mack and Jim Moritz who both represented the Aleutians East CRSA Board on the Study Group.

We would like to acknowledge the contribution of many other staff persons to this planning effort. Much thanks go to Dick Mylius (ADNR project manager), Frank Rue and Karen McGuiness, of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management, for authoring many parts of the report. Additional thanks to Mike McGuiness, ADF&G; Dave Hanson, staff to William Johnson; Bob Ward, U.S. Bureau of Land Management; Abby Arnold, Aleutians East CRSA Board and Greg Peters, Bristol Bay CRSA Board who worked on the report and participated in Study Group meetings. Special thanks also to Nancy Stromsem, U.S. F&WS for public involvement coordination; Dave Simpson, who served as BBCMP Study Director and Diane Martin, ADNR graphics who prepared maps and other graphics.

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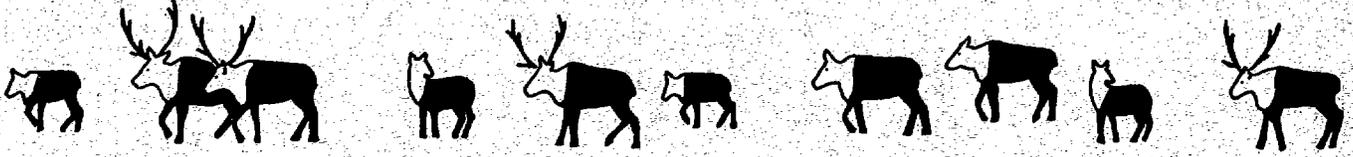
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Chapter 1



INTRODUCTION

"It must abound with salmon, as we saw many leaping in the sea before the entrance."

Captain James Cook on his
seeing (and naming) Bristol Bay
July 9, 1778

Chapter 1

Introduction

The Study Area

This document is a land use plan for nearly 13 million acres of state land in the Bristol Bay and Alaska Peninsula regions. It serves as the Department of Natural Resources Area Plan under Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes.

The Bristol Bay Area Plan (BBAP) was developed through a cooperative state and federal planning process established for the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (BBCMP) under Section 1203 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA). In August, 1984, the Governor made the determination that signing the BBCMP developed under ANILCA would not be in the state's best interest but rather the State should adopt an Area Plan for the state lands in the region based on components of the BBCMP which relate to state land.

The study area covered by this Area Plan is all state lands within the boundary of the Bristol Bay region as established in ANILCA (see Map 1). This large, diverse region extends from the southeast shoreline of the Kuskokwim Delta as far east as the headwaters of the Mulchatna River and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The region includes Iliamna Lake and its watershed and all state land on the Alaska Peninsula. In Bristol Bay, the three-mile limit defines the seaward boundary of the region.

The 1980 population of the region was 7,815 people, living in 38 communities.^{1/} These communities range in size from the regional economic center of Dillingham, with approximately 1,600 people, to very small, isolated villages where subsistence is the focus of activity. The population of the region has traditionally relied heavily on its biological resources, particularly the world-class salmon runs, for their livelihood.

Purpose of the Plan

Through the management of state lands, the State greatly influences the future pattern of development and the general quality of life in the Bristol Bay region. This plan fulfills the objectives of the BBCMP on state lands, which include:

- to conserve the fish and wildlife and other significant natural and cultural resources within the region;
- to provide for the rational and orderly development of economic resources within the region in an environmentally sound manner.

^{1/} U.S. Census, 1980.

Planning Process

The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing all resource information and public concerns before making long range decisions on the management of state lands. The planning process is also a way of resolving conflicting land use objectives and making clear to the public what choices have been made and the reasons for those choices.

The planning process used for the BBCMP is also the planning process used for this Area Plan.

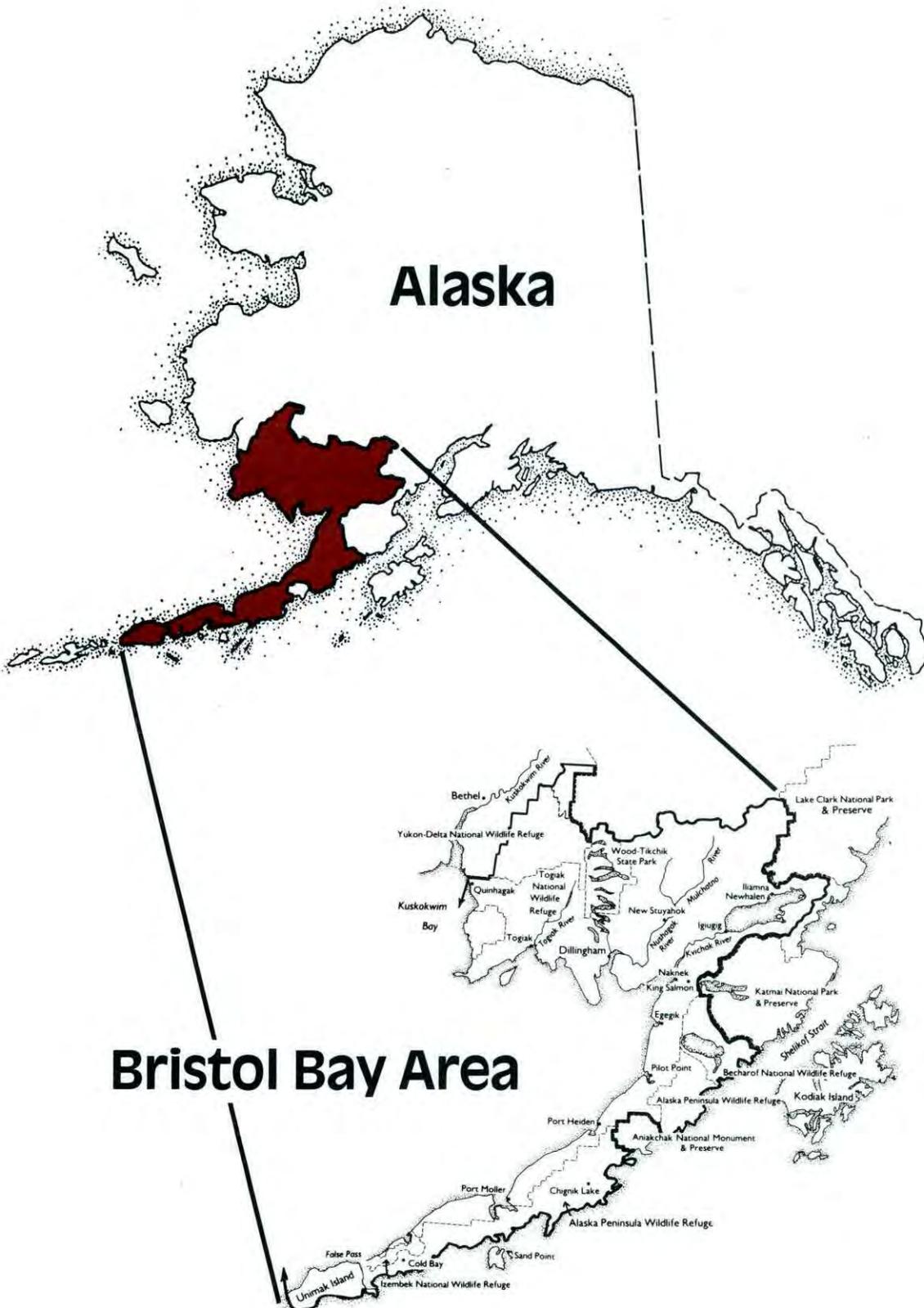
The first step in developing the plan was to identify issues of concern to the public and agencies so that the plan could address them. This was done at an extensive set of public meetings. Identified issues all related to natural resources and how best to use those resources. Preservation of fish and wildlife resources and their habitat was a major concern of all participants in the meetings. People were particularly concerned that fish and wildlife resources be protected while allowing for the exploration and development of other resources such as oil and gas, minerals, and alternative energy sources. Analysis determined that the plan could address all the important issues by focusing on the following major resources and land uses:

- . Fish and Wildlife
- . Oil and Gas
- . Minerals
- . Recreation
- . Transportation
- . Alternative Energy
- . Settlement
- . Agriculture
- . Forestry

Management units. Because of its size and the uneven distribution of resources and land uses within it, the region had to be divided into management units before reasonable land use recommendations could be made. A brief description of how these units are defined is necessary to fully understand these alternatives.

Management units were formed on the basis of river drainages, since these are basic physiographic units and are usually ecologically distinctive. In addition, most communities in the region are located on the coast at the mouths of rivers or along rivers whose drainages provide the main focus for commercial and subsistence activities for local residents.

Once watersheds were mapped, overlays were prepared showing the distribution of resources, resource potential, land use, and land status. This provided the basis for defining smaller geographic units or making boundary adjustments. In most units no modifications were necessary.



Resource elements. Data were gathered and analyzed for agriculture, forestry, minerals, oil and gas, fish and wildlife, settlement, transportation, alternative energy, and recreation. The potential for each resource was established and used to develop plan alternatives and policies.

Policies. Goals and guidelines were developed for each resource to indicate what the plan is to achieve and how it will be done. The guidelines are necessary to ensure that development activities are conducted in an environmentally sound manner. The guidelines give directions to the land managers and are the tools which allow multiple land uses to take place.

Alternatives. In any plan, there are usually several possible ways of reaching goals. In many cases it was possible to decide on the best approach in managing certain lands. This occurred 1) when there were limited possible uses for a unit; 2) when one value was regarded as particularly and obviously important; or 3) when it was possible for more than one use to occur in an area without undue conflict. In other cases, however, difficult decisions had to be made, and conflicts could not be easily resolved. These unresolved conflicts required that alternative solutions be developed and public comment sought before a final decision was made.

What the Plan Accomplished

Specifically, this approved Area Plan will provide guidance and direction on the following actions:

- . State lands that may be offered for sale.
- . State lands that may be put on the five-year oil and gas lease schedule.
- . Administrative addition to Wood-Tikchik State Park.
- . Closure of streams and leasehold location for mining in certain areas.
- . Establishment of primary and secondary uses and management guidelines for state lands.
- . Classification of state lands.
- . Identification of fish and game research sites.
- . Land exchanges to be pursued.
- . Land exchanges for future consideration.
- . Potential cooperative agreements.
- . State selections and relinquishments.
- . Legislative additions to Wood-Tikchik State Park.
- . Initiation of future studies.
- . Establishment of a DNR office in Dillingham.
- . Recommendations for primary and secondary land uses and management guidelines on Native corporation and private lands (Private land owners are not legally bound by the plan).
- . Land use recommendations for state lands within the boundaries of national parks, preserves, monuments, or wildlife refuges.

Land ownership

Table 1 shows the approximate number of acres of land owned or selected by each of the major land managers in the region. Map 2 indicates the location of each manager's land. Most land status information is current as of December 1983. Management unit maps in Chapter III provide much more detailed landownership information. Although the BLM is conveying land to the Native corporations and the state and adjudicating conflicting land claims, landownership is still unsettled in some areas. Chapter IV includes recommendations for further state land selections, state selection relinquishments, and land exchanges, all of which will affect landownership patterns.

The majority of state-owned and selected lands are in Management Units 4-10 and along the Bristol Bay side of the Alaska Peninsula. Most state-selected lands outside of national wildlife refuges should be conveyed to the state, except for some small tracts that will be conveyed to Native corporations. The plan's recommendations for these state-selected lands assumes they will be managed by the DNR. Chapter IV discusses the status of state selections within refuges. The state also owns the submerged and shorelands under all navigable waterbodies and in Bristol Bay and the Bering Sea out to the three mile limit.

The state legislature has established two game refuges (Izembek and Cape Newenham), five state critical habitat areas (Port Moller, Port Heiden, Cinder River, Egegik, and Pilot Point) and the Walrus Islands Game Sanctuary, all totalling about 100,000 acres. The Department of Fish and Game has statutory authority to regulate land use activities on both state and private land within these areas by requiring permits for many activities. The State owns most lands within the Walrus Island Sanctuary and the tide and submerged lands of the Izembek and Cape Newenham refuges; however, Native corporations own substantial tracts of land in the Egegik, Pilot Point, Port Heiden, and Port Moller state critical habitat areas. The state legislature also created the 1,428,000 acre Wood-Tikchik State Park. Most of the park is in state ownership, except for numerous small, privately-owned tracts and Native allotments.

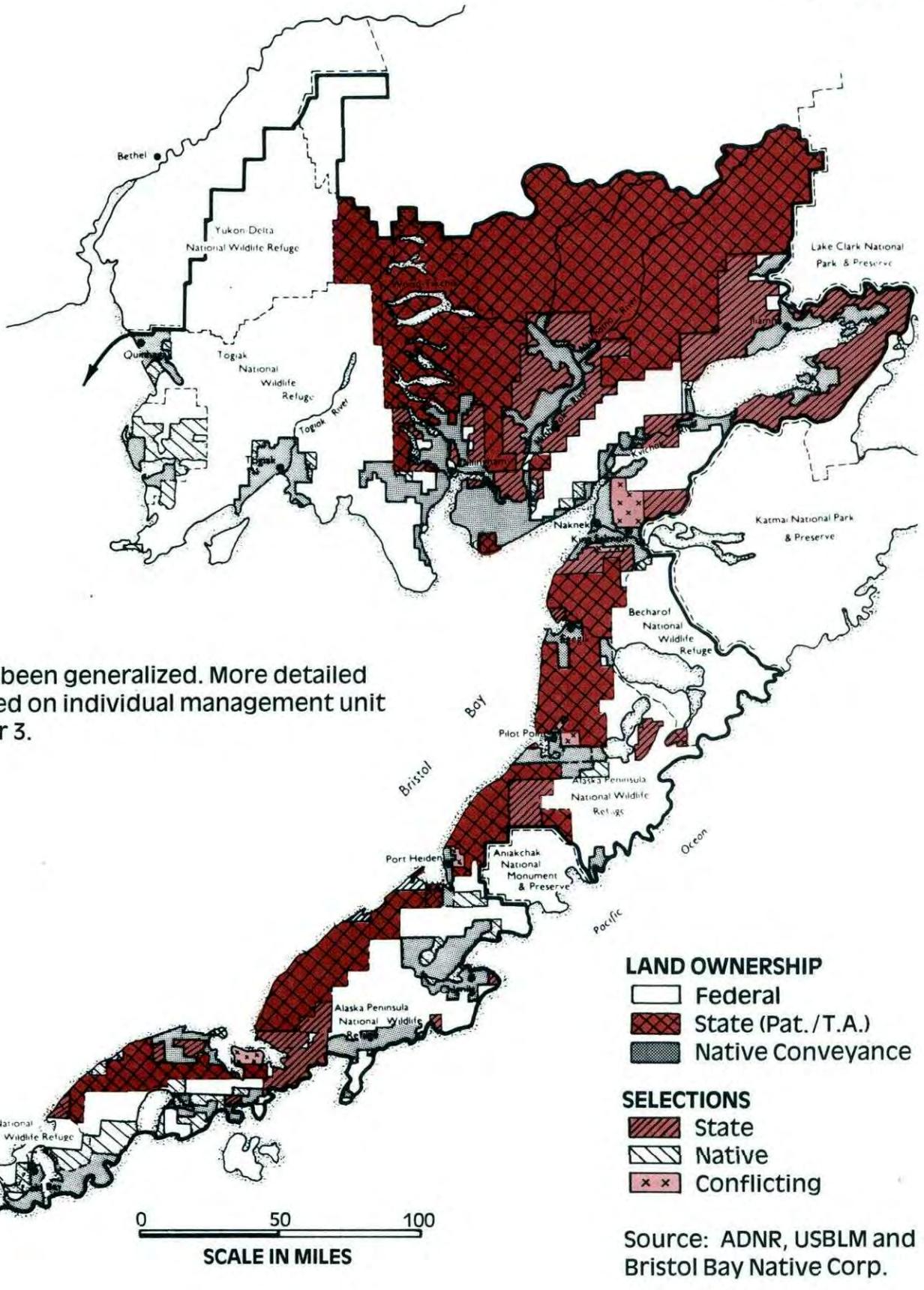
The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) recognized 39 Native villages or groups in the region entitled to receive land. ANCSA also allowed several of the Aleut village corporations from outside the region to select from federal lands on the Alaska Peninsula. Once these lands are conveyed, the village native corporations will own the surface rights, and the regional corporations will own the subsurface rights.

In addition to subsurface ownership of village land, the Bristol Bay, Aleut, Calista, Koniag, and Cook Inlet regional Native corporations were entitled to select certain lands within the region.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Ownership

Map 2



Land status has been generalized. More detailed status is depicted on individual management unit maps in Chapter 3.

Table 1

BRISTOL BAY LANDOWNERSHIP IN ACRES		Approximate Acres
<u>Owner</u>		
I. State (excludes shore, tide and submerged lands)		
A. Patented or Tentatively Approved (TA'd)		9,209,000
B. Selected		3,740,000
	Total State	<u>12,949,000</u>
II. Native		
A. Patented or Interim Conveyed		3,810,000
B. Selected		760,000
	Total Native	<u>4,570,000</u>
III. State and Native Conflicting Selections		240,000
IV. Federal		
A. FWS		10,780,000
B. BLM - with no selections		1,940,000
V. 11 (a) (3) State selections on Alaska Peninsula		<u>348,680</u>
	Total land	<u>30,827,000</u>

Most village corporations have received interim conveyance of 90 to 95% of their land entitlement. An undetermined amount of the 1,400,000 acres of the remaining Native selected lands will not be conveyed and will remain as federal land or be selected by the state. Most village corporations have relinquished much of their over-selections to help expedite BLM's conveyance process.

The USFWS lands in the region include all of Togiak, Alaska Peninsula, Becharof, and Izembek NWRs, and parts of Alaska Maritime and Yukon Delta NWR's. Native corporations and the state have inholdings within some of these refuges, particularly the Togiak and Alaska Peninsula NWR's. In ANILCA, Congress designated certain lands within Togiak, Becharof, Izembek, and Alaska maritime NWR's as Wilderness.

Federal lands shown in white on Map 2 and not labeled as parks or refuges are managed by BLM. Most BLM lands are located to the west of Togiak NWR, near Nyac in the extreme northern part of the region, and southwest of Iliamna Lake. These BLM lands are eligible for selection by the state. The BLM is responsible for managing lands selected by the state or native corporations until these lands are conveyed to the selector. Native corporations and the state have conflicting selections on 440,000 acres of

BLM lands. As BLM completes its land adjudication process for the region, these conflicts will be resolved.

Organization of the Document

Chapter I, Introduction, includes an explanation of why the plan is necessary, how it has been developed, and how it is presented in this volume.

Chapter II presents the plan policies that were developed using guidance provided by statutes, regulations, and public comments. Goals and guidelines are written for each resource. A summary of land use allocations is provided for each resource.

Chapter III summarizes the plan's recommendations by management unit. Each management unit includes a brief summary of resources, a management intent statement, a table of primary, secondary, and prohibited uses management guidelines, possible land exchanges, state selections or relinquishments and areas recommended for cooperative management.

Chapter IV details the land pattern improvements that the plan is recommending. These take the form of land exchanges, state land selections, or possible cooperative agreement.

Chapter V describes how the plan will be implemented. It discusses administrative and legislative actions that must occur if the plan is to take effect, suggests studies and analyses that are necessary in the future, and provides guidance on how the plan will be revised.

Appendix A contains a map of the proposed plan's land use designations and fish and wildlife resources in the region. The fish and wildlife maps show specific habitats referenced in the plan guidelines that appear in Chapter II.

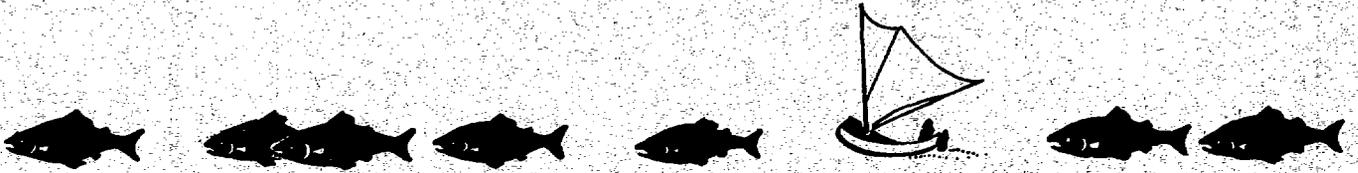
Appendix B is a glossary of terms used in the BBAP.

Appendix C contains a list of related plans, studies, and other background material used to develop the BBCMP and this Area Plan.

Appendix D spells out the administrative procedures to be followed by state agencies when making deviations from plan guidelines.

A list of access sites identified by ADF&G and a list of ADF&G research and management sites are bound and distributed separately from this document and are available through the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 333 Raspberry Road, Anchorage, Alaska 99502.

Chapter 2



GOALS & GUIDELINES

"Who created the land, whose is it? It was created and is there for the use of all people. No one has the right to say 'It's mine' or 'It's yours' or 'Keep off'. Let's let everyone use it and share it."

Mary Ann Olympic, Igiugig

Chapter 2

Goals & Guidelines

Introduction

This chapter presents the goals and guidelines by resource element. The resource elements and land uses addressed in the plan are agriculture, alternative energy, environmental and cultural resources, fish and wildlife, forestry, minerals, oil and gas, recreation, settlement, and transportation.

The Bristol Bay Area Plan incorporates four of the five goals stated in section 1203(b)(1-5) of ANILCA as General Plan Goals. These are:

- Conserve the fish and wildlife and other significant natural and cultural resources within the region.
- Provide for the rational and orderly development of economic resources within the region in an environmentally sound manner.
- Provide for such exchanges of land among the Federal Government, the state, and other public or private owners as will facilitate the carrying out of paragraphs (1) and (2).
- Identify any further lands within the region which are appropriate for selections by the state under Section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act and this Act.

These general plan goals are achieved through the land allocations of the plan, the recommended land exchanges, state selections, cooperative agreements, and, through other more resource specific goals and guidelines. The guidelines presented are designed to aid in achieving the general plan and resource specific goals by giving specific guidance to land managers and regulatory agencies consistent with the intent of the relevant goal. The guidelines give guidance on important activities such as settlement, mining and transportation where existing state or federal statutes or regulations leave agencies a great deal of discretion when making a decision.

* Many important terms and phrases (e.g. "will", "will to the extent feasible and prudent", "should", etc.) are used in the provisions and guidance description and throughout the plan. The reader is advised to refer to the Area Plan Glossary for the definition of terms used.

The guidelines are consistent with existing statutes or regulations. There are cases where the guidelines reference or repeat existing regulations to emphasize the importance of enforcing that particular regulation in Bristol Bay. Generally, the guidelines apply to all DNR land management and regulatory activities and to certain permitting authorities of ADF&G and ADEC.

The guidelines will be implemented through the agency procedures that are in place at the time a permit, lease, sale, or other pertinent decision is made. Specific authorities and procedures are identified in individual guidelines where this clarification is felt to be necessary. Implementation is consistent with existing federal, state and local laws.

Agriculture / Grazing

Background

The soils and climate for much of the Bristol Bay area are marginal or sub-marginal for agriculture. Historically, agriculture has not played a significant role in the local economy or residents' lifestyles. Local residents have relied (and to a large extent still do rely) on the harvest of wild animals and plants for their nutritional needs. Local residents do have small gardens in some of the communities. Cool weather crops (potatoes, turnips, rutabagas, and members of the cabbage family) can be grown successfully in a few areas.

There has been very limited grazing of domestic animals in the area. The only large-scale grazing involves a herd of 350 reindeer on Hagemeister Island. Grazing of sheep and cattle does occur on some of the islands south of the Alaska Peninsula and on several of the Aleutian Islands. Grazing of domestic animals, other than reindeer, would probably require the importation of large quantities of supplemental feed.

Plan Provisions - Agriculture/Grazing

Though a portion of the region was selected by the State of Alaska for its agricultural potential, the resource analysis and U.S. Soil Conservation Service work related to this plan concluded that the region does not have commercial agricultural potential. Consequently, the plan only endorses local agricultural activities to supplement food needs in village areas where cool weather crops can be grown (primarily the Nushagak River villages). Use of most state lands for large scale grazing is prohibited as large scale domestic livestock or reindeer grazing would compete with existing caribou herds for limited vegetation.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Agriculture/Grazing

Goal

Reduce food costs and lower the region's dependence on imported foods by maintaining a land base for small-scale, non-commercial agriculture.

Guideline

1. Grazing

Use of most state lands for large scale grazing is prohibited as domestic livestock grazing would compete with wildlife populations. Small scale domestic operations may be permitted where the land manager, after consultation with ADF&G, determines that there is no significant conflict with wildlife populations.

Alternative Energy

Background

Energy is a major concern in the Bristol Bay region. Most energy is produced by noncentralized, diesel-power generators. In most smaller villages there are up to three diesel generators of 50 to 150-kw capacity, often owned by the school district, which supplies power to some individual residences. Home heating is mainly by fuel oil, with some use of electric spaceheaters and wood.

The Alaska Power Authority (APA) and Army Corps of Engineers (COE) have undertaken extensive studies to assess the feasibility of developing alternate sources of energy generation for the region. The APA's studies have focused on a regional hydroelectric system, with the more favorable sites being Chikuminuk Lake in the northern part of Wood-Tikchik State Park and the Newhalen River rapids (stream diversion) near Iliamna Airport. Potential hydroelectric sites have been identified for small local systems at Chignik (COE), King Cove, and Togiak. Wind may also provide a potential alternate source of energy, particularly on the Alaska Peninsula. Geothermal energy resources in the Bristol Bay region have been evaluated as having only moderate or low development potential.

Plan Provisions - Alternative Energy

At least three alternate hydroelectric power sites are still being examined by the Alaska Power Authority for large hydropower project potential. Since this examination has not been completed, the plan endorses continued study of hydropower options but does not make a recommendation regarding hydropower development. The plan guidelines require that any hydropower development not cause a net loss of fish production. The plan also

recommends alternate energy resources, including natural gas, be considered more extensively.

Regional Goal - Alternative Energy

Goal

Maintain opportunities to develop and use appropriate hydroelectric, wind, geothermal, natural gas, peat, coal, or other energy resources.

Guideline Cross Reference - Alternate Energy (Hydroelectric Projects)

- See - Instream Flow (page 2-9)
- See - Structures in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Water Intake Structures (page 2-11)
- See - Stream Alteration (page 2-12)
- See - Design and Mitigation of Hydro Projects (Page 2-12)

Guideline Cross Reference - Alternate Energy (Transmission Lines)

- See - Transmission Lines (page 2-39)
- See - New Public Roads and Utilities in Caribou Migration Routes (page 2-40)
- See - Transmission Lines in Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-42)
- See - Transmission Lines and Conflicts with Raptors (page 2-42)

Environmental and Cultural Resources

Background

The Bristol Bay region has been inhabited for at least the last 9,000 years. The Native people of the region are very diverse and represent three major groups: the Aleuts on the western end of the Alaska Peninsula, the Tanaina Athapaskan Indians in the vicinity of Lake Clark, and the Yupik Eskimos over the remainder of the region. Cultural influences from the north spread across the Alaska Peninsula around A.D. 800, putting to an end several thousand years of nearly complete isolation. The first outside contact with Natives occurred in the mid 1700's by the Russians, and since then fishing, trapping, and recreation have contributed significantly to the area's development. Much of the traditional dependence on salmon, big game, and marine mammals is still in evidence today in the subsistence culture of many residents.

Plan Provisions - Environmental and Cultural Resources

The plan recognizes the importance of protecting air and water quality if the human, fish and wildlife resources of the region are to be maintained. The plan emphasizes the need to maintain water quality classifications and standards at levels necessary to protect the human, fish, and wildlife

resources of the region. The plan also recognizes the need for, and emphasizes the importance of, enforcing existing water quality regulations in the Bristol Bay region.

Guidelines address the protection of historic and cultural resources, maintenance of water quality, and community public notice procedures for activities which affect subsistence resources.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Environmental and Cultural Resources

Goals

- A. Maintain a level of air and water quality sufficient to protect the human, fish, and wildlife resources of the region.
- B. Make the maximum amount of water available for human use and benefit while maintaining sufficient water levels in lakes and streams to protect the fish, wildlife, and other resources of the region.

Guidelines

1. Historic and Cultural Resources

The State will provide appropriate protection of historic and cultural resources. Establishing adequate inventory programs and project planning processes that give consideration to these resources early in the development process should be a high priority. Locations of known existing sites are depicted in the Automated Data Base or on maps available from the DNR, Division of Parks, State Historic Preservation Office.

2. Water Quality

It is the intent of the plan that domestic and public water supplies, fresh and marine waters important for the production and management of waterfowl and fish, and water used for recreation will at a minimum be classified by DEC in consultation with other State and Federal agencies for these uses and that state water quality standards will be maintained by DEC at levels necessary to maintain or enhance these uses. All permits, leases or plans of operations for land or water uses which may directly affect water quality will require that these activities be sited, designed, constructed and operated to provide a reasonable assurance that discharges will meet water quality standards for the receiving water use classification. Water quality standards will meet or exceed those criteria set out in 78 AAC 70 (State Water Quality Criteria) and by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency rules and regulations for these uses. Amendment of state water quality standards or reclassification of waters may be made through ADEC amendment procedures and does not require amendment of the plan.

However, ADEC will provide public notice in a newspaper of general circulation within the region, and provide notice and an opportunity to comment to affected state and federal agencies and local governments before streams in the planning area are reclassified or standards changed.

Guideline Cross Reference - Water Quality

- See - Instream Flow (page 2-9)
- See - Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat (page 2-10)
- See - Discharge of Drilling Muds (page 2-28)

3. Public Notice

When the land manager determines that an action requiring public notice under AS 38.05.345 or AS 46.15.133 may have a significant impact on subsistence use, public land managers will give notice of the proposed action to appropriate communities using the area for subsistence, as identified on Maps 6,7 and 8, Appendix A, and to Coastal Resource Service Area (CRSA) boards.

Fish and Wildlife

Background

All five species of Pacific salmon are indigenous to the Bristol Bay area with sockeye salmon being of highest importance commercially. The average ex-vessel value for salmon catches (all species) in the study area (1977-1982) have exceeded \$150 million annually with the 1st wholesale value surpassing \$250 million in 1982. In 1983, a record commercial catch of more than 39 million sockeye salmon was recorded with an ex-vessel value greater than \$145 million (this does not include catches from the S. Alaska Peninsula and Chignik areas). The 1982 Bristol Bay herring catch exceeded 58 million pounds with an ex-vessel and 1st wholesale value of \$8.6 million and \$21 million, respectively.

Over 3,500 limited entry or fishing permits have been issued in the salmon and herring fisheries utilizing a compliment of over 7,700 commercial and 1,100 subsistence fishermen. Approximately 67% of the licensed gear holders are Alaska residents, and 70% of these are Bristol Bay residents. Twelve shorebased canneries in Bristol Bay employ more than 2,000 cannery workers each season with floating processors employing an additional 700 workers. Overall, more than 10,000 people are employed by the Bristol Bay fisheries annually.

Income attributable to sport fishing and hunting in the Bristol Bay area is conservatively estimated at \$25-30 million annually.- A large percentage of sport fishermen and hunters visiting the Bristol Bay area are from out of state. Sport fishing and hunting incomes are expected to increase in the

future. Sport fish angler days have shown a substantial increase (14% annually) during the period 1977-1982.

Subsistence use of fish and wildlife is based on customary and traditional practices and is motivated by economic, social and cultural goals. The most important subsistence resources are salmon and caribou which are taken in substantial quantities by residents of nearly every community in the Bristol Bay study area. The value of subsistence resources cannot be quantified in common economic terms. The cultural and social values of subsistence resources are, nonetheless, substantial to the residents of Bristol Bay study area.

Plan Provisions - Fish and Wildlife

The Bristol Bay Area Plan places fish and wildlife habitat and harvest as a primary use throughout the Bristol Bay study area. Commercial fishing, sport fishing and hunting, and subsistence activities are all based on renewable fish and wildlife resources. The harvest and nonconsumptive use of these fish and wildlife resources are a major economic resource value to residents of the Bristol Bay area, the State of Alaska, and the Nation. Through implementation of the plan (including plan guidelines), fish and wildlife resources and the income and employment generated from the harvest of fish and wildlife resources can be expected to continue indefinitely, thereby providing a sound economic base for Alaska and the Bristol Bay area.

Fish and wildlife species have differing threshold capacities to surrounding stimuli, whether the stimuli stem from development, settlement, recreation pressure or other activities. As a result, the plan provides for varying degrees of protection to fish and wildlife species and their habitat. Spawning areas, calving areas, wintering areas, and migration corridors are specifically addressed. The following plan provisions will be implemented to assure maintenance of existing fish and wildlife population levels.

- Closure of 64 anadromous streams and any state owned uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water (on both sides of the stream) to new mineral entry in accordance with AS 38.05.185. Valid existing mining claims are not affected. (See mineral section for a complete listing of anadromous streams closed to new mineral entry).
- Closure of navigable waterbodies within Togiak, Becharof, Alaska Peninsula, and Izembek National Wildlife Refuges and navigable waterbodies in the National Parks which drain into Bristol Bay to mineral entry.
- State lands in the upper Mulchatna drainage and drainages in the east Iliamna Lake area will be subject to mineral leasehold location. Valid existing mining claims are not affected.
- State oil and gas lease sales will not be scheduled in the tide and submerged lands of the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve (Management Subunit 1D).

- Surface entry for oil and gas exploration and development in Iliamna Lake, Upper and Lower Ugashik Lakes, and Becharof Lake pursuant to AS 38.05.140 (f) (Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve Legislation) is prohibited.
- State oil and gas lease sales will not be scheduled in the tide and submerged lands that comprise the Goodnews/Togiak herring spawning area (Management Subunits 1A, 1B, and 1C).
- A ten year oil and gas leasing moratorium has been placed on the remaining state tide and submerged lands south of Cape Menshikof (Management Subunits 1E and 1F). No oil and gas leasing can occur in this area prior to 1994.
- State oil and gas lease sales will not be scheduled in the following bays and lagoons: Cinder River Estuary; Port Heiden; Seal Islands Lagoon; Port Moller; Herendeen Bay; Nelson Lagoon; Izembek Lagoon; Moffet Lagoon; and Bechevin Bay. These bays and lagoons provide essential habitat for fish, waterfowl, and marine mammals.
- Surface entry for oil and gas exploration development in the Black and Chignik Lakes and Chignik River is prohibited.
- Surface coal development within one mile of Black Lake and any active salmon spawning streambed in the Chignik area (Management Unit 23) is prohibited.
- The plan calls for ADF&G to negotiate with individual landowners to discuss cooperative agreements for the lease or purchase of research and management sites throughout the plan area. These sites include fish counting and monitoring stations, hatcheries, fish sampling sites and access for fish investigation sites.
- The use of most state lands for large scale grazing is prohibited as domestic stock grazing (reindeer) would compete with caribou populations for grazing habitat.
- Surface entry for oil and gas and mining in those portions of Izembek State Game Refuge within Management Unit 30 is prohibited.
- Settlement, through the state land disposal program, has been restricted to approximately 14,000 acres of state land sales primarily for recreational purposes. Disposal areas are concentrated around regional centers such as Dillingham, the Iliamna Lake area, and in the vicinity of Port Moller and Cold Bay.
- The plan calls for a number of recommended land exchanges, cooperative management agreements, state land selections and relinquishments, and additions to the Wood-Tikchik State Park in an effort to improve wildlife management.

- . Guidelines addressing water quality, fish and wildlife enhancement, and prevention of fish and wildlife habitat alteration were developed.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Fish and Wildlife

Goals

- A. Maintain the historic levels of productivity of fish and wildlife populations important for commercial, subsistence and recreational use and maintain the carrying capacity of their natural habitats.
- B. Provide for optimum commercial, subsistence, and recreational use of fish and wildlife resources through conservation and compatible management of land use consistent with purposes of the plan.

Guideline for All Species

1. Enhancement

Enhancement on state land is an acceptable fish and wildlife management practice where it has been determined to be scientifically sound, compatible with land managers objectives, and where public review shows it to be in the public interest. Proposals for fisheries enhancement activities will evaluate and consider the importance, values and advantages of maintaining the genetic integrity of wild and indigenous fish populations. All fisheries enhancement and related activities will only use local, wild, indigenous stocks.

Guidelines for Individual Species

The following guidelines are specific to a particular species or species group and are arranged with fish first, followed by caribou, moose, waterfowl, brown bear, marine birds, marine mammals, and, finally, eagles. Where appropriate, guidelines are written for each species to address the following: habitat alteration and destruction; disturbance; and impacts on harvest.

Guidelines to Prevent Fish Habitat Alteration and Destruction

1. Instream Flow

Except for public water supply and domestic use, the maintenance of fish stocks is generally the highest priority water use in the study area. Therefore, the DNR will not allow an appropriation of water to cause the instream flow to fall below the amount determined necessary by ADF&G and/or USFWS to protect fish habitat and production and waterfowl habitat, unless, under the procedures outlined in AS 46.15.080, the Commissioner of DNR makes a finding based on public review that the competing use of water is in the best public interest

and no feasible and prudent alternative exists. (This guideline is in accordance with the Cooperative Agreement among the ADF&G, the ADEC, and the ADNR.

2. Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat

To minimize negative impacts on water quality and public access, the State will retain a publicly-owned vegetated (if naturally occurring) strip of land or an easement as a buffer on lands adjacent to fish habitat for the activities outlined below. This entire guideline does not apply to land exchanges and non-discretionary land conveyances, such as Native selections, Native allotments, mineral patents, etc.

The size of river, lake, and stream buffers will be decided by the public land manager on a case-by-case basis and may vary depending on the nature of the activity proposed and the particular values of the stream, lake, or river.

When disposing of land for settlement or commercial recreation facilities land managers will decide on a case-by-case basis whether the buffer will be publicly owned or an easement. Public ownership of the buffer is preferred on streams, rivers and lakes important to the production of anadromous fish or with important public use values. If an easement is used, no development or clearing except for access purposes will be allowed within the easement.

Generally, public land disposals for settlement, commercial recreational facilities, or similar low density, non-water dependent uses should have a minimum buffer of 200 feet landward of the ordinary high water mark(s). However, adjacent to designated anadromous fish spawning habitat, the buffer will, to the extent feasible and prudent, never be less than 100 feet landward of the ordinary high water mark(s).

Permits, leases, and plans of operation for non-water dependent commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, and pipelines will, where feasible and prudent, require setbacks between these facilities and adjacent water bodies to maintain streambank access and protect adjacent fish habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation. The width of this setback may vary depending upon the type and size of non-water dependent use, but will be adequate to maintain access and protect adjacent waters from degradation below the water quality standard set by DEC. Adjacent to designated anadromous fish spawning habitat this setback will, to the extent feasible and prudent, never be less than 100 feet landward of ordinary high water.

Where it is not feasible and prudent to maintain a setback adjacent to fish habitat, public water supplies and recreational waters, other measures will be implemented to meet the intent of this guideline.

Where buffers are smaller than the minimum, soil erosion will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be minimized by restricting the removal of vegetation adjacent to fish-bearing waterbodies and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible. Adequate stabilization practices and timing will be determined on a case-by-case basis.

Private landowners are encouraged to maintain development setbacks equivalent to the buffers described here and to follow soil erosion mitigation practices.

This guideline is not intended to preclude or restrict necessary stream, river or lake crossings.

3. Wetlands Identification and Protection

Within an area slated for development, wetlands that are hydrologically important to fish should be identified by ADF&G prior to any developmental activities in order to avoid negative impacts on the fish. Consistent with existing laws and regulations, permits for activities in wetlands that are hydrologically important to fish will, to the extent feasible and prudent, provide for the maintenance and non-degradation of these areas.

4. Structures in Fish Habitat

To maintain nearshore migration of juvenile fish permitting agencies will, to the extent feasible and prudent, require that structures in fish habitat be built to minimize impacts on fish migration.

5. Heavy Equipment in Fish Habitat

Permits issued for developmental activities that require the use of heavy equipment in fish habitat or wetlands that are hydrologically important to fish habitat identified by ADF&G will, to the extent feasible and prudent, minimize damage to wetlands and wetland vegetation.

6. Water Intake Structures in Fish Habitat

Tideland permits or leases, water appropriations, and/or Title 16 permits for water intake pipes used to remove water from fish bearing waters will require that the intake be surrounded by a screened enclosure to prevent fish entrainment and impingement. Pipes and screening will be designed, constructed, and maintained so that the maximum water velocity at the surface of the screen enclosure is not greater than 0.1 foot per second. Screen mesh size will not exceed 0.04 inch unless another size has been approved by ADF&G. Other technology and techniques which can be demonstrated to prevent the entrainment and impingement of fish may also be utilized.

7. Stream Alteration

Developmental activities in or adjacent to fish habitat will, to the extent feasible and prudent, not significantly alter the natural stream course or channel.

8. Design and Mitigation of Hydroelectric Projects

Hydroelectric projects will not dam, divert or draw down rivers, streams, or lakes that support important commercial, subsistence, or recreational fish species unless the project will be designed or mitigated so as to cause no net loss to fish production in the area affected by the project.

9. Use of Explosives in Fresh and Marine Waters

Permits issued for geophysical surveys in fresh and marine waters will require the use of non-explosive energy sources such as airguns, gas exploders, or other sources that have been demonstrated to be harmless to fish, seabirds, and marine mammals.

Permits for blasting for purposes other than geophysical surveys may be approved on a case-by-case basis when all steps have been taken to minimize impacts and when no feasible and prudent alternative exists to meet the public need.

Guideline Cross Reference - Fish Habitat Alteration and Destruction

- See - Water Quality page 2-5
- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Mineral Exploration (page 2-23)
- See - Dredge, Fill, and Shoreline Alteration (page 2-24)
- See - Extracting Materials or Mining in, or Adjacent to Fish Habitat (page 2-24)
- See - Mining Plan of Operation-Leasehold Location Areas (page 2-24)
- See - Reclamation-Leasehold Location Areas (page 2-26)
- See - Oil and Gas Pipelines (page 2-28)
- See - Discharge of Drilling Muds (page 2-28)
- See - Recreational Facility Siting (page 2-31)
- See - Stream Crossings (page 2-39)
- See - Bridges and Culverts (page 2-40)
- See - Winter Roads and Winter Access Over Rivers, Lakes, and Streams (page 2-40)

Guidelines to Prevent Caribou Disturbance

1. Non-Oil and Gas Development and Caribou Calving Habitat

Commercial and industrial developments that are likely to cause significant impact to caribou calving and that cannot be restricted

seasonally will avoid essential caribou calving habitat, identified on Map 2 in Appendix A. This guideline does not apply to oil and gas activities.

2. Oil and Gas Facilities in Caribou Calving Habitat

Facilities essential to the production and transportation of oil and gas which cannot be located outside of essential caribou calving habitat are allowed in these habitats. Non-essential facilities and activities which are determined by the land manager, after consultation with ADF&G and other appropriate agencies, likely to displace caribou from essential caribou calving habitat will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located outside caribou calving habitat. Oil and Gas exploration, development, and construction activities are not subject to this guideline (see caribou guideline 3 and 4, and transportation guideline 14).

3. Seasonal Restrictions of Oil and Gas Development in Caribou Calving Habitat

Leases and/or permits will require that oil and gas activities that can be restricted seasonally (excluding production and transportation) be restricted seasonally in order to minimize impacts to calving caribou during May 1 through June 15 north of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake and May 7 through June 15 south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake. Caribou calving habitat is depicted on Map 2, Appendix A. Seasonal restrictions will be required by the land manager when 1) significant numbers of calving caribou are present in the area; and 2) available scientific information indicates that the activity is likely to result in detrimental disturbance to calving caribou. This guideline does not apply to seismic activity (see caribou guideline 4 and transportation guideline 14.)

4. Blasting in Caribou Wintering and Calving Habitat

The surface detonation of explosives (not including firearms) should not be allowed in essential caribou wintering habitat and will, to the extent feasible and prudent, not be allowed in essential caribou calving habitat identified on Map 2 Appendix A during the period May 1 through June 15 north of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake, and May 7 through June 15 south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake. Subsurface detonations of explosives at depths specifically tested and if found acceptable may be permitted at the charge size and at the depths tested, if tests show that noise, ground shock levels, and associated activities do not displace caribou or detrimentally affect caribou calving behavior. Before issuing permits for the detonation of explosives during sensitive periods, land managers will consult with ADF&G and ADF&G will provide a determination of whether significant numbers of caribou are present.

Guideline Cross Reference - Caribou Disturbance

- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Recreation Facility Siting (page 2-31)
- See - Lands that Can Be Sold (page 2-33)
- See - New Public Roads or Utilities in Caribou Migration Routes (page 2-40)
- See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (2-40)
- See - Above Ground Pipelines (page 2-41)
- See - Repeated Off Road Access in Essential Moose and Caribou Habitat (page 2-41)

Guidelines to Prevent Moose Habitat Alteration and Destruction

1. Roads, Seismic Lines and Transmission Lines in Moose Habitat

Road rights-of way, seismic lines, and transmission lines, will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be designed and sited to parallel or skirt and not bisect essential or important moose habitat, identified on Map 3 in Appendix A.

2. Development and Willow Vegetation

Significant destruction of willow vegetation for the purposes of industrial or commercial development or transportation corridors will be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent. Uses that require a developmental plan or plan of operation will address prompt mitigation of impacts on essential moose winter habitat, identified on Map 3 in Appendix A, including prompt revegetation. Willow vegetation is the primary winter food source in essential moose wintering areas in Bristol Bay.

Guideline Cross Reference - Moose Habitat Alterations and Destruction

- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Recreation Facility Siting (page 2-31)
- See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (page 2-40)
- See - Above Ground Pipelines (page 2-41)
- See - Repeated Off Road Access in Essential Moose and Caribou Habitat (page 2-41)
- See - Road Construction in Essential Moose or Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-42)

Guidelines to Prevent Waterfowl Disturbances, Habitat Alteration and Destruction, and Impacts on Waterfowl Harvest

1. Activities in Essential Waterfowl Habitat

Industrial activities requiring a permit, lease, or development plan with high levels of acoustical and visual disturbance, such as boat traffic, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations, in essential spring and fall waterfowl high use areas will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be avoided during sensitive periods, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A. (This guideline does not apply to traditional hunting and fishing activities allowed by law.)

2. Airports and Other Developments in or Adjacent to Essential Waterfowl Habitat

New airports, surface transportation corridors, and other developments in or adjacent to essential waterfowl habitat that are likely to result in significant physical, visual, or acoustical disturbance to waterfowl will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited and designed to prevent harmful disturbance to waterfowl. Developments should be buffered from essential waterfowl habitats through appropriate measures such as distance (preferably one mile), and/or topography, vegetation, or combinations thereof to reduce disturbance.

3. Dredge and Fill in Essential Waterfowl Habitat

Land manager's permits for dredging and filling in essential waterfowl habitat, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A, including gravel extraction and the construction of roads and pads, will not be granted unless it is determined by the ADF&G that the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to essential waterfowl habitat or the land manager determines that no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

4. Alteration of the Hydrologic System

To the extent feasible and prudent, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a significant adverse impact on essential waterfowl habitat, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A, will be avoided.

5. Public Access

On public lands in essential waterfowl habitat, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A, permits and leases specifically will not restrict access for traditional public uses of these areas during hunting and fishing seasons in accordance with existing regulations. Closures that prohibit public access may be allowed immediately adjacent to facilities to protect workers' safety.

6. Public Ownership of Essential Waterfowl Habitat

Public lands designated essential waterfowl habitat, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A, will be retained in public ownership. Essential waterfowl habitat will be leased only for activities that are determined by the land manager, in consultation with ADF&G, to be compatible or which can be made compatible with the maintenance of waterfowl populations and habitats and that do not restrict traditional waterfowl harvest activities except as allowed in number 5 above. Leases issued in essential waterfowl habitat for activities that may be made compatible will incorporate mitigation measures determined by the land manager in consultation with ADF&G, USFWS and other appropriate sources. Mitigation measures make the activity compatible with the maintenance of waterfowl populations and harvest activities. This guideline does not apply to land exchanges authorized by ANILCA or identified in the plan.

Guideline Cross Reference - Waterfowl Disturbance, Habitat Alteration and Destruction, and Impacts on Waterfowl Harvest

- See - Water Quality (page 2-5)
- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Oil and Gas Facilities in Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-29)
- See - Recreational Facility Siting (page 2-31)
- See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (page 2-40)
- See - Transmission Lines in Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-42)

Guidelines to Prevent Brown Bear Habitat Alteration and Destruction

1. Development in Essential Brown Bear Habitat

Commercial, recreational, or industrial developments or other uses on state lands that are likely to cause significant permanent alteration to essential brown bear habitat or that cannot be restricted seasonally will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid essential brown bear habitat, identified on Map 5 in Appendix A. Activities that cause permanent alteration of essential brown bear habitat, that can be restricted seasonally, or that require an exploration plan, development plan, or plan of operation will require mitigation of impacts in essential brown bear habitat. Industrial or commercial development on state land should avoid areas identified as important brown bear habitat, as identified on Map 5 in Appendix A.

Guideline Cross Reference - Brown Bear Habitat Alteration and Destruction

- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Recreational Facility Siting (page 2-31)
- See - Lands That Can Be Sold (page 2-33)
- See - Land Sales in Essential Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-35)
- See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (page 2-40)
- See - Road Construction in Essential Moose or Brown Bear Habitat

(page 2-42)

Guidelines to Prevent Marine Mammal and Marine Bird Habitat Alteration and Destruction

1. Development On or Near Haulout Sites and Bird Rookeries

Commercial or industrial developments and transportation infrastructures that are likely to cause significant permanent surface alteration or that cannot be restricted seasonally will, to the extent feasible and prudent, not be located on essential walrus or sea lion haulout sites or marine bird colonies, identified on Maps 3 and 4 in Appendix A. A one-half mile buffer for walrus, sea lions, and marine birds should be maintained in order to separate new commercial sites, industrial development sites, or transportation infrastructure from these essential walrus and sea lion haulouts and marine bird colonies.

2. Activities That Disrupt the Use of Essential Marine Mammal and Marine Bird Habitats

When leases, permits or plans of operation are issued for industrial activities with high levels of acoustical and visual disturbance (such as boat traffic, blasting, dredging, and seismic operations) they should be conditioned to prohibit these activities within one-half mile of sea lion haulouts from May through July, within one-half mile of walrus haulouts from April through November, or within one mile of marine bird colonies from April 15 through August 31, as identified on Map 3 in Appendix A. No seismic work should be conducted within one mile of Amak Island.

Guideline Cross Reference - Marine Mammal and Marine Bird Habitat Alteration and Destruction

- See - Water Quality (page 2-5)
- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Geophysical Surveys in Fresh and Marine Waters (page 2-12)
- See - Discharge of Drilling Muds (page 2-28)
- See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (page 2-40)

Guidelines to Prevent Eagle Habitat Alteration and Destruction

1. Activities Likely to Disturb Nesting Eagles

Permits and leases for facilities and activities that are likely to disturb nesting eagles, will be subject to conditions of the Bald Eagle Act of 1940 as amended.

Guideline Cross Reference - Eagle Habitat Alteration and Destruction

- See - Enhancement (page 2-9)
- See - Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat (page 2-10)

See - Recreation Facility Siting (page 2-31)
See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (page 2-40)
See - Transmission Lines and Conflicts with Raptors (page 2-42)

Forestry

Background

Forest resources are sparse; less than 10% of the region is forested. Forested areas that are found in the study area grow close to large streams, rivers, and in the drier river valley bottoms. Upland mixed forests are found north of Aleknagik, in the Muklung Hills, and east of the Wood River Mountains. These areas are primarily open spruce and birch stands with numerous interspersed bogs. The most valuable forest resources for local use are in the lower Nushagak drainage near New Stuyahok, Ekwok, and Portage Creek. There are some fairly extensive forested areas between Dillingham and Aleknagik. Forests also occur in the Nushagak and Nuyakuk River drainages above Koliganek, along the Mulchatna River, on the eastern shores of Iliamna Lake, and around Lake Clark. The most extensive spruce forests in the region are in the Koksitna and Chulitna River drainages in or near Lake Clark National Park.

Plan Provisions - Forestry

Resource analysis completed for this plan concluded that there is not a large scale commercial forestry resource in this region and thus forestry use is reserved for personal or commercial house log, fire wood and construction uses within the region. Forest resources in the Nushagak/Mulchatna, eastern Iliamna Lake and Lake Clark drainages should be managed consistent with land manager's regulations governing such uses.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Forestry

Goal

Manage public and private forest lands to meet personal use needs of local residents for forest products and maintain or enhance other resource values.

Guidelines

1. Technical Assistance to Private Forest Owners

The DNR should provide technical assistance to owners of private and public forest land to manage forest resources to help meet local demands for firewood and houselogs.

2. Local Use of Forest Products

Forest products on state lands within the planning area will be available for local use in accordance with Division of Forestry guidelines and the Wood-Tikchik State Park Master Plan.

Minerals and Materials

Background

Historically, mining activity has not been widespread throughout the overall planning area. No rich placer deposits have been found in the Nushagak-Kvichak drainages or in the drainages of the Alaska Peninsula and few deposits were ever developed much beyond the prospecting stage. Total historical production in this area is estimated to range from 500 to 1000 fine ounces, most of which was mined near Cape Kubugakli (east of Becharof Lake) and Portage Creek (north of Lake Clark) (Cobb, 1973). However, the low historical gold production in the Nushagak-Kvichak drainage and along the Alaska Peninsula does not preclude the possibility of new placer and lode deposit finds in the future.

In the northwestern portion of the study area, two significant placer deposits have been identified by the Alaska Office of Mineral Development and the Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys: the Goodnews Bay Platinum Placer District and the NYAC Gold District (Eakins et al.).

Placer deposits located near Goodnews Bay and NYAC have been mined since the 1920's and 1930's. Platinum mining near Goodnews Bay began in 1937 and continued until 1975. Operations were renewed in 1980 under new ownership but production thus far has been modest (Eakins et al. 1983). Several smaller mining operators have worked the area as well. Dredging operations for gold near NYAC were initiated in 1925 by the New York-Alaska Dredging Company and continued until operations ceased in the mid 1960's. More recently, the Tuluksak Dredging Company and Northland Dredging Company have been working the area (Eakins et al. 1983).

Annual operating permits were granted for only seven placer operations within the study area in 1983 (D. Lloyd, ADF&G, 1983, Pers. Comm.). The estimated 1982 gold production of the seven placer operations within the study area is 9,500 ounces, valued at approximately \$3.8 million (T. Bundtzen, DGGS, 1983, Pers. Comm.). Most of this gold was probably mined by the dredges of the Tuluksak and Northland Dredging Companies on the Tuluksak River which were in full production in 1982. Nebesky et al. (1983) estimated placer mining operations in the area employed approximately 100 persons during 1982.

Plan Provisions - Minerals and Materials

The Bristol Bay study area encompasses approximately 31 million acres of state, federal, and Native lands, of which more than 13 million acres are currently open to mineral entry. The remaining upland acreage is either privately owned or was legislatively closed to new mineral entry. This includes approximately 11 million acres of federal lands closed to new mineral entry by the United States Congress in establishment of the National Wildlife Refuges and 1.4 million acres of state land closed to new mineral entry by the Alaska Legislature when it established Wood-Tikchik State Park.

In order to protect the fisheries and recreational resources, as well as water quality, ADNR will close the designated anadromous portion of the following 64 streams (designated pursuant to AS 16.05.870) and any state owned uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water (or both sides of the stream) to new mineral entry in accordance with AS 38.05.185.

Nushagak River Drainage

- Nushagak River
- Wood River
- Muklung River (Upper 15 Miles)
- Iowithla River (Upper 15 Miles)
- Kokwok River
- Kenakuchuk Creek
- Kukwuk River
- 325-30-10100-2129-3046-4110 tributary to Kukwuk River
- Klutuk Creek
- Cranberry Creek
- Harris Creek
- Nuyakuk River
- King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3100 tributary to King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3116 tributary to King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3116-4011 tributary to King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3130 tributary to King Salmon River
- Mulchatna River
- Old Man Creek
- Koktuli River
- 325-30-10100-2202-3080-4058 tributary to Koktuli River
- 325-30-10100-2202-3080-4083 tributary to Koktuli River
- Keefer Creek
- 325-30-10100-2202-3420 tributary to Mulchatna River
- Chilchitna River
- Nikadavna Creek
- Chilikadrotna River

Kvichak/Naknek Drainage

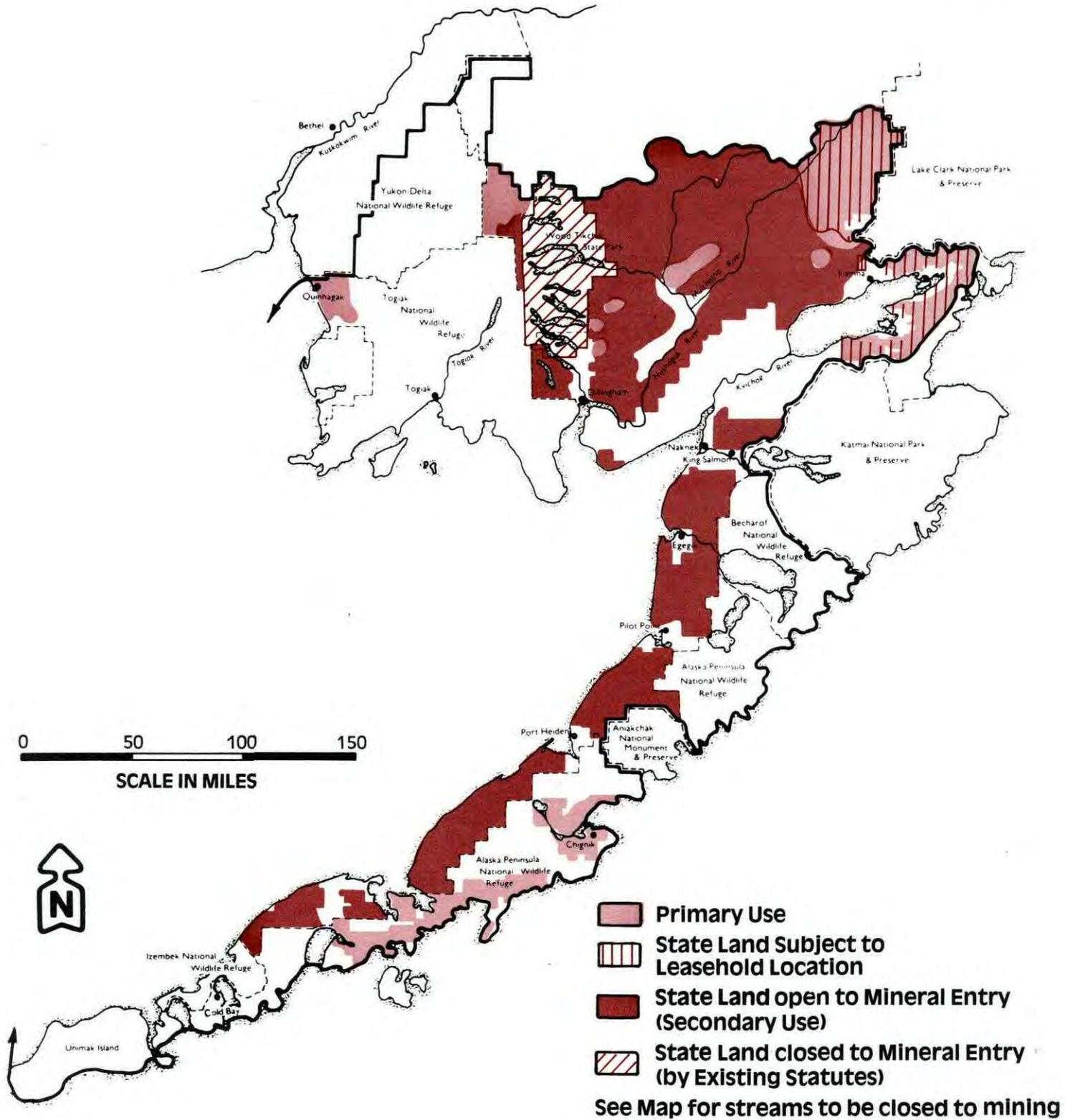
- Kvichak River
- Pecks Creek
- 324-10-10150-2145 tributary to Iliamna Lake

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Use Allocations

Minerals

Map 3



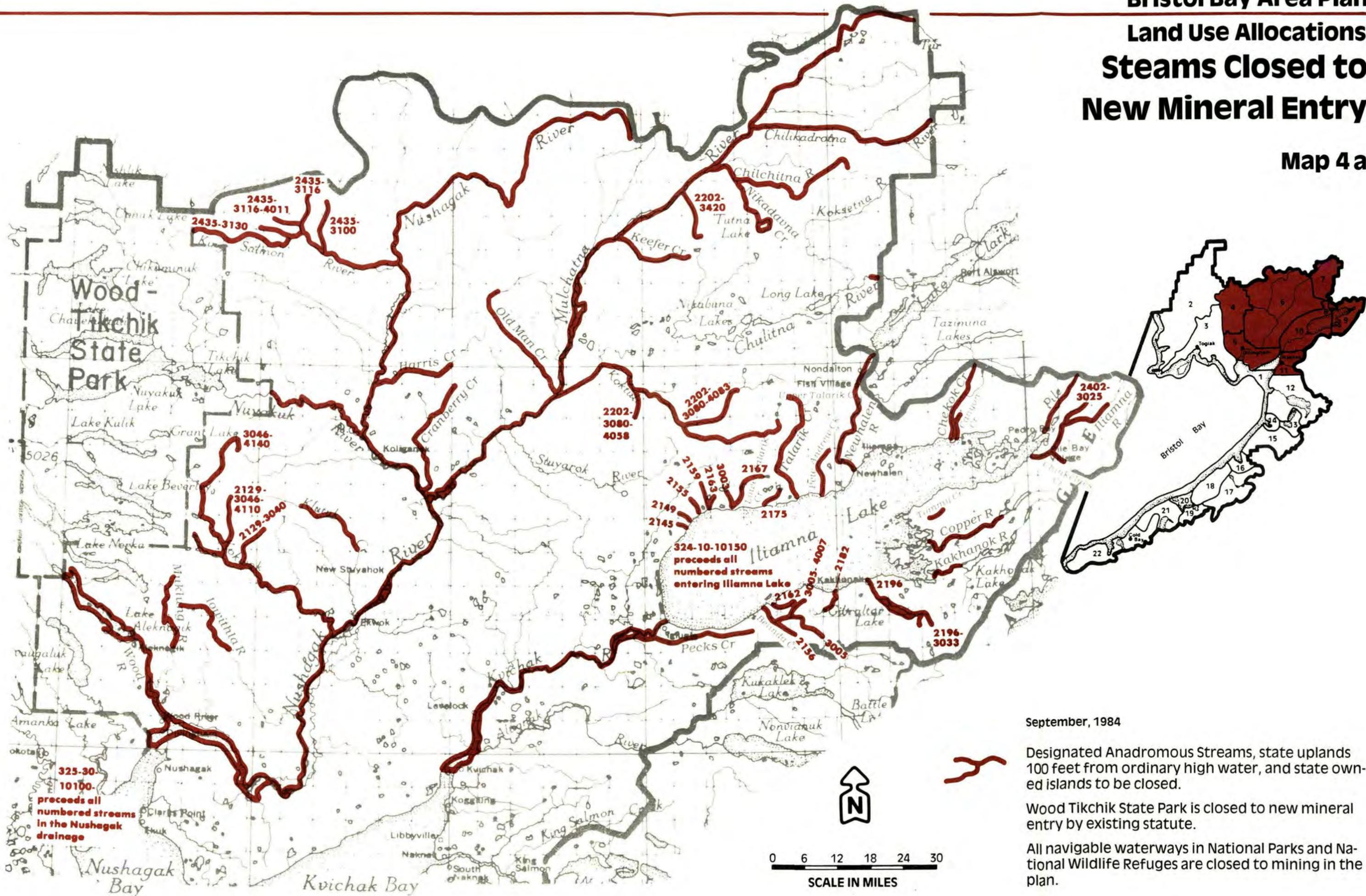
See Map for streams to be closed to mining

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Use Allocations

Streams Closed to New Mineral Entry

Map 4 a



September, 1984

Designated Anadromous Streams, state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water, and state owned islands to be closed.

Wood Tikchik State Park is closed to new mineral entry by existing statute.

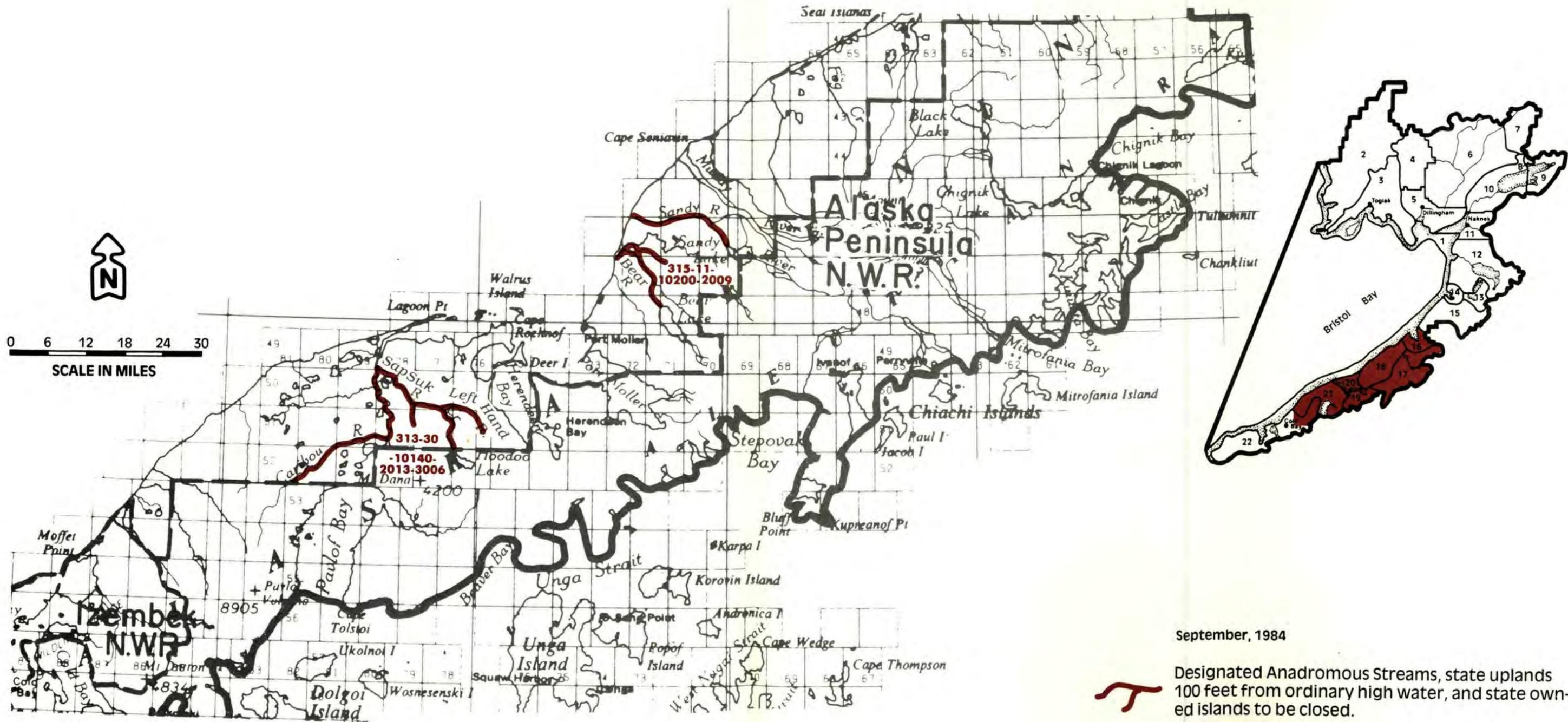
All navigable waterways in National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges are closed to mining in the plan.

325-30-10100 precedes all numbered streams in the Nushagak drainage

324-10-10150 precedes all numbered streams entering Iliamna Lake

Streams Closed to New Mineral Entry

Map 4b



September, 1984

Designated Anadromous Streams, state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water, and state owned islands to be closed.

Wood Tikchik State Park is closed to new mineral entry by existing statute.

All navigable waterways in National Parks and National Wildlife Refuges are closed to mining in the proposed plan.

324-10-10150-2149 tributary to Iliamna Lake
324-10-10150-2155 tributary to Iliamna Lake
324-10-10150-2159 tributary to Iliamna Lake
324-10-10150-2163 tributary to Iliamna Lake
Lower Talarik Creek
324-10-10150-2167-3003 tributary to Lower Talarik Lake
324-10-10150-2175 tributary to Iliamna Lake
Upper Talarik Creek
Pete Andrews Creek
Newhalen River
Chulitna River
Chekok Creek
Canyon Creek
Pile River
Iliamna River
324-10-10150-2402-3025 tributary to Iliamna River
Chinkelyes Creek
Tommy Creek
Copper River
Kokhanok River
324-10-10150-2196 tributary to Iliamna Lake
Dream Creek
Dennis Creek
324-10-10150-2162 tributary to Iliamna Lake
Belinda Creek
324-10-10150-2156-3005 tributary to Belinda Creek
324-10-10150-2156-3005-4007 tributary to Belinda Creek

North Alaska Peninsula Drainages

Sandy River
Bear River
315-11-10200-2009 tributary to Bear River
Caribou River
Sapsuk River
Lefthead River
Peterson Creek

An estimated 213,000 acres of lands in the Bristol Bay area are encompassed by the stream mineral closures. Native selected and conveyed lands that fall within the active stream channel are not subject to stream mineral closures.

The streams closed to new mineral entry by the plan are not necessarily the most productive from a fishery standpoint. They are however, the streams most likely to encounter mining pressure as a result of their location within or near identified mineral terranes in the Bristol Bay area.

The Department of Natural Resources will also close any navigable waterbodies within Togiak, Becharof, Alaska Peninsula and Izembek National Wildlife Refuges and navigable waterbodies in National Parks which drain into Bristol Bay. The upland areas of these refuges and parks were closed

to new mineral entry by Congress. These closures will prevent unnecessary conflict with upland management, prevent the filing of undevelopable mining claims and protect fishery and other resources. The streams and lakes to be closed are as follows:

- Pungokepuk Creek
- Quigmy River
- Ungalikthluk River
- Negukthlik River
- Kanik River
- Snake River (part)
- Igushik River (part)
- Weary River (part)
- Longhorn Creek (part)
- Ongoke River (part)
- Goodnews River
- Kanektok River (part)
- Middle Fork Goodnews River
- South Fork Goodnews River
- Dog Salmon River (part)
- Chignik River (part)
- Black Lake
- Alec River
- Clark River (part)
- Meshik River
- Lake Clark
- Chulitna River
- Six Mile Lake
- Naknek Lake
- Naknek River (part)
- Nonvianuk Lake
- Kukaklek Lake
- Nonvianuk River (navigability in question)
- Alagnak (Branch) River (navigability in question - part)
- Aniakchak River (navigability in question) Becharof Lake
- Upper Ugashik Lake
- Lower Ugashik Lake

Any additional streams in National Wildlife Refuges and National Parks determined to be navigable may be closed.

All sixty-four streams have significant surface uses which are incompatible with mineral entry. State land in the southern addition to Wood-Tikchik State Park, described in Management Unit 5, should also be closed to mineral entry.

In addition, the plan requires that mining activities on state land in the watershed east of Iliamna Lake and in the Upper Mulchatna drainage (all state land in Management Units 9,10 and 11 and part of Unit 12) be subject to the state's leasehold location laws to ensure that mining activities do

not adversely affect salmon reproduction. Valid existing mining claims are not affected by these restrictions.

The plan makes the following provisions for mineral exploration and development on all lands which are not closed to mineral entry by the plan or by previous state and federal legislation.

- . A primary use designation for minerals has been placed on all state lands in the vicinity of known mineral terranes in the Upper Nushagak (Portions of Management Unit 8), Upper Mulchatna (Management Unit 9), eastern Iliamna lake (Management Unit 11), and Upper Kisaralik area (Management Unit 3).
- . A secondary use designation for minerals has been placed on the remainder of available state lands in the study area.
- . Additional inventory work will be undertaken by state and federal agencies to ascertain mineral potential on all lands in the study area.
- . Plan ensures access to and across public lands for mineral development purposes.
- . The plan recommends several land exchanges which provide for development of surface and subsurface resource potentials and protection of essential habitat lands for fish and wildlife. These exchanges are identified in Chapter IV.
- . Goals and guidelines addressing minerals and materials were developed to aid mineral development in the study area and ensure that such development is completed in an environmentally sound manner.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Minerals and Materials

Goal

Maintain opportunities to develop the region's mineral and material resources.

Guidelines

1. Access Across Public Lands for Mineral Exploration and Development

Land managers should ensure reasonable and necessary access to and across public lands for mineral exploration and development.

2. Mineral Exploration

Recognized exploration methods for mineral location (i.e. core drilling and geochemical sampling) will be allowed on all state lands (excluding Wood-Tikchik State Park). Bulk sampling will not be allowed in areas

closed to mineral entry. Further, bulk sampling will not be allowed in anadromous streams without a permit from ADF&G.

3. Dredge, Fill and Shoreline Alteration

To avoid adverse impact on fish or fish habitat, dredging (including marine mining), filling, or shoreline alteration in fish habitat, barrier islands, spits, beaches, or tideflats will be allowed only where it is determined that the proposed activity will not have a significant adverse impact on fish or fish habitat or that no feasible and prudent alternative site exists to meet the public need. Existing community sources of gravel are exempt from this guideline.

4. Extracting Materials or Mining in or Adjacent to Fish Habitat

Upland sites are the preferred source of sand and gravel. Extraction of sand and gravel from fish habitat will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be avoided.

When selling sand and gravel on all public lands or issuing a permit for mining adjacent to or within fish habitat, the land manager will require as a condition of the sale or permit measures such as levees, berms, and/or settling ponds, and reclamation and rehabilitation measures that will, to the extent feasible and prudent, minimize the siltation and sedimentation of fish habitat.

Guidelines for Leases under DNR's Locatable Mineral Leasing System

The following guidelines apply only when DNR leases minerals under the state's locatable mineral leasing system. This system is only applied to a small portion of the state lands in the region. These guidelines reflect an agreement between DNR and ADF&G as to the appropriate lease requirements in the specific areas open to leasehold location north and east of Iliamna Lake and in the Upper Mulchatna drainage.

Guidelines regarding leasehold location will be amended to be consistent with leasehold location regulations that are in the process of being adopted by the Department of Natural Resources if the regulations are the same as, or vary only slightly from what is required here. Changing the plan to be consistent with these regulations will not require an amendment of the plan.

5. Mining Plan of Operation

An approved mining plan of operation will be required prior to the initiation of any operations on a mining lease that would otherwise require a Miscellaneous Land Use Permit (MLUP). The Director of the DNR Division of Minerals may make specific exceptions from this requirement for exploration operations of less than one years duration and minor impact by permitting such activities through an MLUP.

The plan of operations will address, but not be limited to, the following:

- a. Location of the area to be mined. A map (1" - 1,000') will be required;
- b. Time period of operation;
- c. Size and purpose of the operation;
- d. Number of pieces of equipment and people working on the project;
- e. Methods to be utilized in overburden removal and storage, including blasting;
- f. Amount of material to be handled, processed, or removed;
- g. How the material will be processed;
- h. How the tailings will be disposed of;
- i. Waste water treatment and disposal;
- j. Reclamation plan that describes activities which will be necessary, including: a time table for each step in the reclamation, a description of the measures to ensure that all debris and toxic materials are disposed of in a sound manner, and a description of the steps to be taken to comply with applicable water quality laws and statues;
- k. The actions to be taken to minimize detrimental effects to fish and wildlife;
- l. Water requirements (i.e., intended use of appropriated waters, sources and methods of obtaining water, rate of acquisition, design of wastewater treatment systems, and instream requirements);
- m. Type and quantity of any elements or chemicals to be used in mining or mineral recovery;
- n. Plans for fuel transportation and storage;
- o. Location and size of camp facilities and overland transportation; and
- p. Anticipated restrictions on other surface uses of the lease area, including public access.

6. Coordination of Operating Plans and Water Rights

Approval of operating plans for mineral leases should be coordinated with issuance of a water right permit/ appropriation.

7. Bonding

After consultation with ADF&G and DEC, DNR will determine the level of bonding required to administer or ensure compliance with the reclamation plan in the approved plan of operations.

8. Approval of Plans of Operation

DNR may approve plans of operation required for mineral leases if the plans adequately address the guidelines of the Bristol Bay Area Plan and DNR has consulted with and given careful consideration to the recommendations of ADF&G and DEC. Violation of the plan of operations

is cause for enforced cessation of operations, if after a reasonable period of time a negotiated solution cannot be reached with the operator, or in the event of repeated violations.

9. Reclamation

Reclamation of mined areas will be required. At a minimum, topsoil must be removed separately and stored above the annual floodline; overburden must be disposed of above the limits of the annual floodline and may not be disposed of in fish bearing waters; and tailings must be graded at the close of each season to approximate the surrounding ground contours with the exception of tailings used in the construction of settling ponds and other essential facilities. At the cessation of mining activities, the lessee shall regrade all disturbed areas to stable slopes that blend with the natural topography, cover them with topsoil to allow revegetation and seed where necessary.

Guideline Cross Reference - Minerals and Materials

- See - Guidelines for Environmental and Cultural Resources (page 2-5)
- See - Instream Flow (page 2-9)
- See - Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat (page 2-10)
- See - Structures in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Heavy Equipment in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Water Intake Structures in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Stream Alteration (page 2-12)
- See - Non-Oil and Gas Development and Caribou Calving Habitat (page 2-12)
- See - Development and Willow Vegetation (page 2-14)
- See - Activities in Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-15)
- See - Dredge and Fill in Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-15)
- See - Alteration of the Hydrologic System (page 2-15)
- See - Development in Essential Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-16)
- See - Activities that Disrupt the Use of Essential Marine Mammal and Marine Bird Habitats (page 2-17)
- See - Activities Likely to Disturb Nesting Eagles (page 2-17)
- See - Mineral Closures in Subdivisions and Homestead Areas (page 2-35)
- See - DNR Land Leases (page 2-36)
- See - Roads to Support Resource Development and Intercommunity Roads (page 2-38)
- See - Off Road Access (page 2-40)
- See - Repeated Off Road Access in Essential Moose and Caribou Habitat (page 2-41)

Oil and Gas

Background

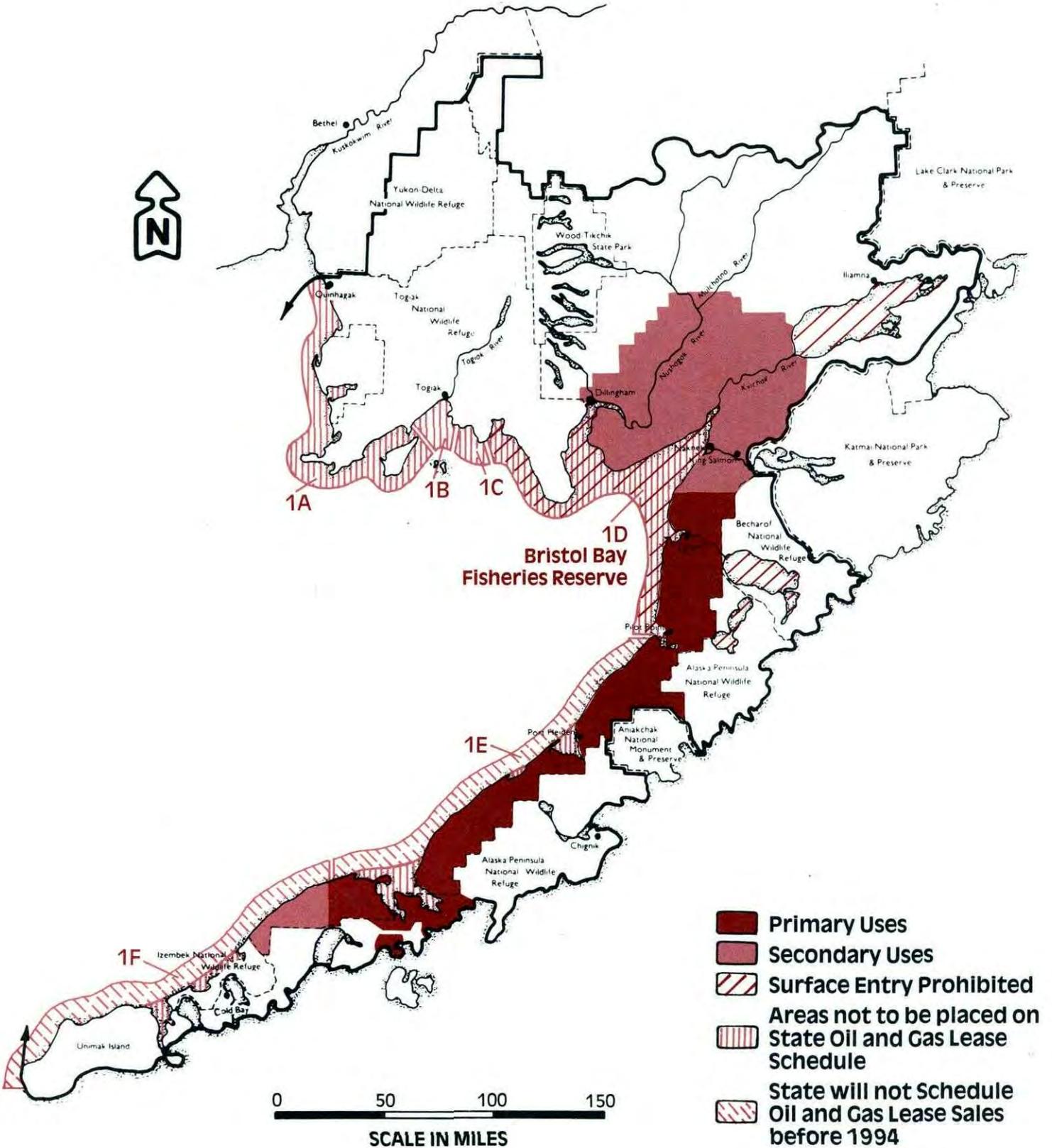
Two oil and gas provinces within the Bristol Bay area have some potential for exploration and possible discovery and development. These are the

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Use Allocations

Oil & Gas

Map 5



Bristol Bay Tertiary and the Alaska Peninsula Mesozoic Provinces. Twenty-six wells were drilled at various locations on the Alaska Peninsula between 1903 and 1981 and, while many had oil and/or gas shows, all were plugged and abandoned. An assessment in 1982 of the latest data by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Geological and Geophysical Surveys, concluded that Bristol Bay lands tend to be gas prone, with any deposit about twice as likely to be gas as oil; however, only small quantities of either resource are considered likely to be present.

The oil and gas basins found in upland areas continue offshore under the state-owned tide and submerged lands and into the federal Outer Continental Shelf (OCS). Most data indicate that the highest potential for discoveries of oil and gas within the region are in the state-owned tide and submerged lands and adjacent upland areas on the Bristol Bay side of the Alaska Peninsula. The National Petroleum Council (December 1981) estimates of undiscovered potentially recoverable hydrocarbons in the St. George Basin show a 47% chance of finding 1.2 billion barrels of oil or 5.6 trillion cubic feet of natural gas, and in the North Aleutian (Bristol) Basin 47% chance of finding 0.6 billion barrels of oil and 3.9 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. The USGS estimated that the recent St. George Basin OCS sale area northwest of Unimak Island may hold 1.1 billion barrels of recoverable oil and 3.7 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. These estimates, although based on very limited data, illustrate that there is some potential for oil and gas discoveries in the OCS.

Plan Provisions - Oil and Gas

The plan provides for the rational development of oil and gas resources by designating oil and gas as a primary use on state and Native lands in areas considered to have the most favorable potential for oil and gas discoveries. This includes over 3 million acres of state owned land on the Alaska Peninsula south of the Bristol Bay Borough. Oil and gas is designated as a secondary use on lands having moderate and low oil and gas potential, including the Nushagak and lower Kvichak River basins.

The plan provides for orderly development by placing its highest priority on upland oil and gas development. The Alaska State Legislature created the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve, which includes all shore lands and submerged lands which drain into the area bounded by Cape Menshikof on the south and Right Hand Point to the west, and prohibits surface entry for oil and gas activity in this area. Under the proposed plan the state would not schedule any oil and gas lease sales in the tide and submerged lands of the Fisheries Reserve (Management Subunit 1D). In addition, the plan recommends not leasing the tide and submerged lands west and north to Quinhagak, including Togiak and Goodnews Bay, which lie outside the known oil and gas basins, to protect the herring and salmon fisheries (Management Subunits 1A, 1B and 1C). The plan also recognizes that certain bays and lagoons provide essential habitat for fish, waterfowl and marine mammals. For this reason the state will not schedule oil and gas lease sales in the Cinder River Estuary, Port Heiden, Seal Islands Lagoon, Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Moffet Lagoon or Bechevin Bay.

The remaining state tide and submerged lands south of Cape Menshikof (Management Subunits 1E and 1F) are placed in a category which provides for a 10 year (from 1984) delay before leasing. This delay provides time to determine what oil and gas resources might be available in the uplands, whether or not OCS areas will be leased offshore, and time to develop additional technology which may provide better protection of fishery resources during exploration and development activities.

The plan also provides guidelines for oil and gas development to ensure that it takes place in an environmentally sound manner on the upland areas.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Oil and Gas

Goal

Maintain opportunities to explore and develop the region's oil and gas resources and opportunities to develop infrastructure needed to support oil and gas exploration and development.

Guidelines

1. Oil and Gas Pipelines

Pipelines and pipeline rights-of-way will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited, designed, constructed, and maintained to prevent risk to fish populations and spawning, rearing, and over wintering areas from a spill, pipeline break, or construction activities. Pipelines crossing fish-bearing waters will incorporate specific measures to minimize the amount of oil which may enter fish bearing waters as the result of a pipeline break.

2. Submarine Oil and Gas Pipelines

Permits, lease stipulations, or rights-of-way for submarine pipelines will, to the extent feasible and prudent, require that pipelines and well heads be buried deep enough or provide other protection or use other technology to prevent rupture by ship anchor or by fishing trawls.

3. Discharge of Drilling Muds

The discharge of drilling muds and produced water into marine waters will adhere to NPDES conditions and Alaska Coastal Management Program consistency requirements incorporated in or accompanying the NPDES permit. DEC Certificate of Assurance for NPDES permits will require discharges to have no significant, acute, or accumulative adverse impact on fish, wildlife, and aquatic plant resources. No discharges of drilling muds or produced waters will be permitted to fresh water lakes, streams or wetlands essential to waterfowl and fish.

4. Oil and Gas Facilities in Essential Waterfowl Habitat

All oil and gas production and storage and oil transportation facilities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located outside of essential waterfowl habitat, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A.

Guideline Cross Reference - Oil and Gas

- See - Guidelines for Environmental and Cultural Resources (page 2-5)
- See - Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat (page 2-10)
- See - Wetlands Identification and Protection (page 2-11)
- See - Structures in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Heavy Equipment in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Water Intake Structures in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Stream Alteration (page 2-12)
- See - Use of Explosives in Fresh and Marine Waters (page 2-12)
- See - Oil and Gas Facilities in Caribou Calving Habitat (page 2-13)
- See - Seasonal Restrictions of Oil and Gas Development in Caribou Calving Habitat (page 2-13)
- See - Blasting in Caribou Wintering and Calving Habitat (page 2-13)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Moose Habitat Alterations and Destruction (page 2-14)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Waterfowl Disturbances, Habitat Alteration and Destruction, and Impacts on Harvest of Waterfowl (page 2-15)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Brown Bear Habitat Alteration and Destruction (page 2-16)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Marine Mammal and Marine Bird Habitat Alteration and Destruction (page 2-17)
- See - Activities Likely to Disturb Nesting Eagles (page 2-17)
- See - DNR Land Leases (page 2-36)
- See - Roads to Support Resource Development and Intercommunity Roads (page 2-38)
- See - Preferred Trans-Peninsula Corridors (page 2-38)
- See - North-South Corridors on the Alaska Peninsula (page 2-39)
- See - Stream Crossings (page 2-39)
- See - Bridges and Culverts (page 2-40)
- See - Off Road Access (page 2-40)
- See - Winter Roads and Winter Access Over Rivers, Lakes, and Streams (page 2-40)
- See - Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters (page 2-40)
- See - Above Ground Pipelines (page 2-41)
- See - Repeated Off Road Access in Essential Moose and Caribou Habitat (page 2-41)
- See - Road Construction in Essential Moose or Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-42)

Recreation

Background

The Bristol Bay region has long been known by sportsmen for its trophy fishing and big game hunting opportunities. A number of guiding operations use the Bristol Bay area, with most of the activity concentrated in the spring, summer, and fall months. Sport fishermen in 1980 harvested about 37,000 salmon, and fishing for trophy rainbow trout and grayling is very popular. Sport hunting for big game species such as brown bear, moose, and caribou occurs throughout much of the area. Congressionally designated wild and scenic rivers in the region or in adjacent parks, as well as other non-designated rivers, have become increasingly popular for river floating. The area contains many commercial lodges catering to hunters and fishermen; recreational cabins and campsites are also spread throughout. Maintained and unmaintained airstrips abound, and floatplanes make use of the lakes and larger rivers. Wood-Tikchik State Park is the largest of Alaska's state parks and provides high quality fishing and boating. Three national parks or monuments (Lake Clark, Katmai, and Aniakchak) adjoin the planning area. Katmai National Park and Preserve was established because of its unique geologic and wildlife resources. These parks, the national wildlife refuges and recreational rivers and lakes all attract increasing numbers of recreationists from around the world.

Plan Provisions - Recreation

The plan identified recreation as a primary use on public lands in management units 3 through 22, 24, 30, and 31, and as a secondary use on most other public lands with recreational values. Recreation guidelines address the maintenance of recreational resources and recreation management plans. Alaska Department of Fish and Game has also compiled a listing of public recreational access sites in the Bristol Bay area that the State should acquire for public use.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Recreation

Goal

Maintain a range of recreational, scenic, educational, wilderness, and unique natural resources in the Bristol Bay region adequate to provide for the needs of local residents, and state and national users.

Guidelines

1. Future Management Plans Should Address Recreation

State agencies should develop management plans that maintain public recreation, scenic areas, wilderness, unique geological features, and

fragile or unique ecosystems in areas with significant recreation values.

2. Recreation Facility Siting

Recreation facilities will be sited in a manner to minimize the adverse impact on existing wildlife populations and traditional uses while at the same time providing the recreation facilities needed by the public.

Guideline Cross Reference - Recreation

- See - Historic and Cultural Resources (page 2-5)
- See - Water Quality (page 2-5)
- See - Public Notice (page 2-6)
- See - Public Access (page 2-15)
- See - Public Ownership of Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-16)
- See - Development in Essential Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-16)
- See - DNR Land Leases (page 2-36)
- See - Traditional Public Access (page 2-39)

Settlement

Background

Community expansion and remote residential developments place a demand on communities, Native corporations, and the state and federal governments to provide land for development. The Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) and Alaska Statehood Act have revolutionized the concepts of landownership in the Bristol Bay region. Village Native corporations and municipalities will provide most of the land to meet the needs of growing communities for residential, commercial, or industrial development. Section 14(c) (3) of ANCSA will provide municipalities 1,280 acres (more or less) of land from the village Native corporations to accommodate future community needs for land. Native corporations are also providing land to their shareholders, and some have developed subdivisions.

Remote settlement, outside of traditional villages, has been limited in the region. Many lodges and camps were established under the Bureau of Land Management's Trade and Manufacturing Sites program, when most land in the region was federally owned and managed. Only a few homesteads were successfully established, and, with the exception of lodges, there are few year-round residences outside the villages. Many camps and a few lodges are also situated on individual Native Allotments. Only one area has been offered for sale for remote settlement under the state's land disposal programs. This area is located near Warehouse Mountain, just outside Dillingham.

Plan Provisions - Settlement

The plan provides for community expansion through the use of community lands and existing private lands (including Native corporation lands). In addition, the plan proposes state land disposals in areas where the land sales will have the least adverse impact on fishery, recreation and subsistence resources. Several areas have been identified as being most appropriate for up to 14,000 acres of state land sales, primarily for recreational purposes, over the next ten years. These disposals are primarily located around the regional center of Dillingham, the Iliamna Lake area, and the southern peninsula area in the vicinity of Port Moller and Cold Bay.

The plan gives the Department of Natural Resources the authority to determine specific acreages to be sold in some disposal areas. The plan also recommends that DNR sell land in the Iliamna Lake and lower peninsula areas in a specified sequence to minimize the impacts of disposals on local residents. The plan does not require that the DNR sell 14,000 acres. If demand for disposals decreases or private land sales increase to meet demand, the state could decrease the amount of land sold.

Specific areas which may be sold are as follows (these are described in greater detail in the appropriate management units and the Settlement Element):

Management Unit 5 - Dillingham Area - The state may sell up to 8500 acres from seven (7) disposal areas:

- Snake Lake
- Land Otter Creek
- Warehouse Mountain (re-offering)
- Wood River/Aleknagik Road (scattered parcels)
- Weary River
- Snake River
- Etolin Point

Management Unit 7 - Half Cabin Lakes - 500 acres not to be sold before 1989.

Management Units 8, 9, 10 - (Iliamna Lake Area) - 3,000 acres recommended to be sold in the following order and not to exceed the listed acreages:

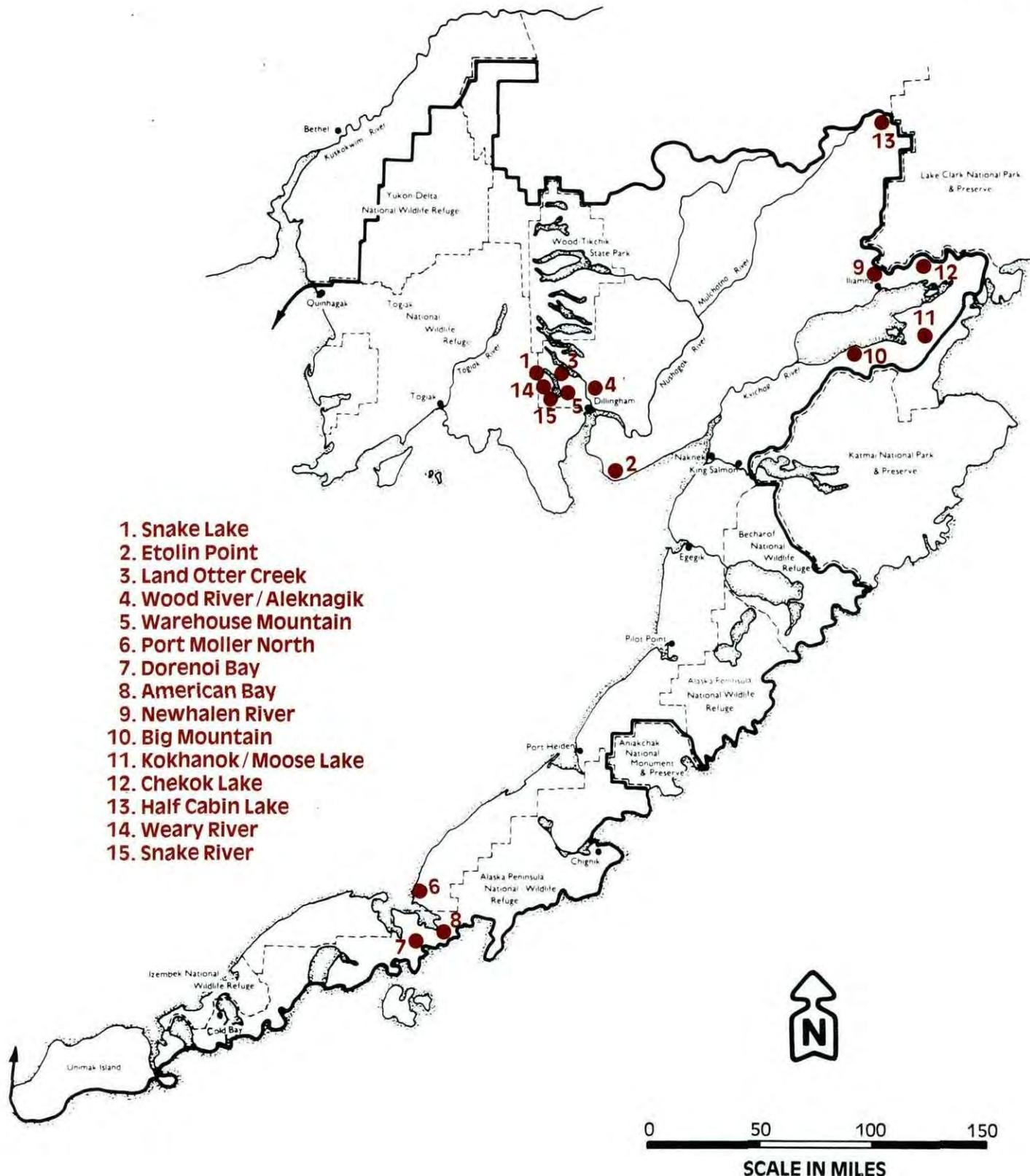
- #1 Newhalen River and/or
Chekok Lake - 2 Sites 1,250 Acres
If access to the Newhalen River parcel is unattainable, up to 500 acres could be shifted to other parcels in the Iliamna Lake area. Only 500 acres should be offered at either site in the first disposal.
- #2 Kokhanok/Moose Lakes (Not before 1989) 1,000 Acres
- #3 Big Mountain (Not before 1989) 750 Acres

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Use Allocations

Settlement

Map 6



Management Units 18 and 20 - 1,000 acres between 3 sites, not to exceed 500 acres at the Port Moller site and recommended to be sold in the following order:

- #1 American and Dorenoi Bays
- #2 Port Moller

Management Unit 22 - Cold Bay - 1,000 acres, most of which should be on land to be acquired from USFWS by exchange.

The plan allows DNR to issue up to 50 permits for the construction of trapper cabins throughout the area. The plan prohibits the issuance of remote cabin permits under AS 38.05.079 on any lands in the region.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Settlement

Goal

Provide opportunities for the expansion of existing communities and recreational or remote homesite settlement that meets current and projected demand for private land while avoiding significant adverse impacts on other important resources and users.

Guidelines

1. Lands That Can Be Sold

The plan identifies those public lands in Bristol Bay that can be sold or opened for settlement under the state's land disposal programs (e.g., homesteads, homesites, remote parcels, subdivision) during the ten years following adoption of this plan. For the DNR to sell or open land for settlement in different areas of Bristol Bay or to increase the amount of land to be opened or sold in allocated disposal areas, except as specifically allowed in the plan, will require an amendment of the plan. Agriculture disposals are not allowed.

Where workforce sites to facilitate commercial or industrial development, such as mining, fish processing, energy development, etc., are needed they may be allowed without amendment of the plan under appropriate federal or state regulations. Where significant conflicts with traditional uses are likely, a lease for enclave type development should be considered as an alternative to fee simple disposal. High density land disposals such as for work force sites in caribou or brown bear habitat, identified on Maps 2 and 5 in Appendix A, are considered a significant conflict. Therefore, work force sites in these habitats will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be leased and enclave development required.

2. Coordination With Municipalities and Native Corporations

The DNR will consult with municipalities and Native corporations wishing to coordinate their land disposals in order to make the most suitable land available for community expansion, private recreation, and remote residential uses regardless of present ownership; and also, to coordinate the timing of disposals to best meet the demand of people in and outside the region.

3. Coordination With Coastal Resource Service Area Boards

The DNR will coordinate with the appropriate Coastal Resource Service Area board in determining 1) the market for state and federal land; 2) the type of disposal that meets the needs of the people in the area; and, 3) the placement within the designated disposal area, and the timing and design of the disposals allowed by the plan. Also, the DNR should continue, and further emphasize, its present policy of seeking advice on the design, timing, size, and method of disposal from communities and Native corporations owning land nearest the proposed disposal.

As part of the planning process, the effect of the disposal of state lands identified in this plan on the density of the population in the vicinity and on traditional uses of the land has been considered as required in AS 38.05.301. State land selected for disposal are those lands determined to have the least impact on traditional uses and to be where additional population will have the least impact. The plan's guidelines in part fulfill the requirement to develop a plan to resolve or mitigate conflicts. Where necessary, additional provision will be made on a case-by-case basis to resolve or mitigate remaining conflicts such as reservations of corridors for existing trails.

4. Use of Existing Services

Public land disposal projects allowed by the plan should be designed to maximize the use of existing services and infrastructure, and will provide adequate open space to maintain public access and provide for public use and other important resources.

5. Transportation Related to Land Sales

The local, borough, state, and federal governments should cooperate to provide for reasonable local and regional transportation needs resulting from public land disposals.

6. ADNR Assistance to Local Communities

Local municipalities are encouraged to sell their lands to help satisfy demand for additional private ownership in the Bristol Bay region. As part of this encouragement, DNR should work with the Department of

Community and Regional Affairs (DCRA) and municipalities to either amend AS 38.04.021 or get official interpretation that is possible to: 1) allow grants for survey and other improvements to be applied to community lands that were not previously state-owned lands; 2) allow such grants to be made to the trustee for future municipalities.

Municipalities may apply to DNR under AS 38.04.021 for financial assistance to carry out a land disposal program. At a minimum, DNR should provide technical advice to municipalities requesting it. As staff time is available, DNR should provide technical assistance with land sales to municipalities or trustees for future municipalities that request it.

7. Land Sales in Essential Brown Bear Habitat

Public land designated essential brown bear habitat, identified on Map 5 in Appendix A, will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be retained in public ownership.

8. Mineral Closures in Subdivisions and Homestead Areas

Land sold as state subdivisions will be closed to new mineral entry and location. The closing order will be signed during the disposal process, and only cover the project area. State lands open for homesteading will be closed to new mineral entry and location during the disposal process. These areas will remain closed to new mineral entry and location until the maximum number of homestead entries allowed has been reached. Only at that time will lands not homesteaded be re-opened for mineral entry and location.

9. Trapping Cabins

Trapping cabins are allowed on state land in the Bristol Bay study area subject to the following conditions:

- a. A maximum of 50 permits may be issued during the ten years following adoption of the plan.
- b. No commercial use of the cabins is allowed except trapping.
- c. No residential use of the cabins is allowed.
- d. Prior to issuing a permit, the application will be circulated for normal interagency review. The local CRSA board (or other regional government in place at the time) will be included in this review.
- e. A permit will allow more than 1 cabin only if a clear need for more than 1 is demonstrated to the satisfaction of the Director of Land and Water Management, DNR.

10. DNR Land Leases

The following conditions apply to DNR land leases:

- a. Leases for private (non-commercial) recreational cabins are prohibited
- b. Leases for set net fisheries sites are allowed only in areas near tidelands open to shore fisheries and the leases will be issued to run concurrent with the applicant's shore fishery (set-net) leases, but not to exceed ten years.
- c. Leases for commercial and industrial developments (to support fishing, mining or oil and gas) are allowed subject to other guidelines contained in the area plan.
- d. Leases for commercial recreational uses are allowed. Lodges, tent camps, or other private facilities designed to be run as private, profit-making recreation facilities will be permitted or leased only where a management plan, land planning report, recreation plan, or AS 38.05.035 finding shows the following:
 - 1) there will not be significant public recreation opportunities lost or blocked by the facility;
 - 2) the amount of use generated by the facility will not exceed the best available calculation of the recreation-carrying capacity of the area;
 - 3) the facility will be sited and operated to create the least conflict with traditional uses of the area;
 - 4) the facility will be sited and designed in accordance with the other guidelines of this plan.
- e. Final approval of a permit or lease for the facility will be given only after consultation with ADF&G, the local Coastal Management District, and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Guideline Cross Reference - Settlement

- See - Public Notice (page 2-6)
- See - Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat (2-10)
- See - Public Access (page 2-15)
- See - Public Ownership of Essential Waterfowl Habitat (page 2-16)
- See - Development in Essential Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-16)
- See - Local Use of Forest Products (page 2-19)
- See - Recreation Facility Siting (page 2-31)
- See - Traditional Public Access (page 2-39)
- See - Stream Crossings (page 2-39)
- See - Bridges and Culverts (page 2-40)

Transportation

Background

No road access exists from outside the Bristol Bay area. Airplane and boat are still the primary modes of transportation used for access into the region. Only three intercommunity roads exist, but during the winter, travel can occur between most communities by snow machine or all-terrain vehicles. Most communities have a small gravel runway for access. The major air and water transportation centers in the region are at Dillingham, King Salmon, and Cold Bay.

Plan Provisions - Transportation

The proposed plan takes steps to aid the development of the region's transportation system when necessary to support resource development.

Specifically, the plan provides for access across state land on the Alaska Peninsula by identifying three preferred trans-peninsula routes. These could be used to transport oil or gas from the lease sale areas on the north side of the peninsula or OCS sale areas in the Bering Sea to deepwater ports on the Pacific Ocean and could provide for general transportation and freight transport across the Alaska Peninsula. The plan requires that DNR and USFWS pursue a cooperative agreement by which, to the extent legally allowed, land managers will avoid actions which may preclude the use of these corridors or potential port sites at their Pacific Ocean terminus. These corridors could be used for pipelines, roads, transmission lines, and transportation or utility systems. A road corridor is also identified from King Cove to Cold Bay. Actual design and construction of transportation facilities across national conservation system units would be subject to the provisions of Title XI of ANILCA. This process could be used to establish alternative routes to those preferred by the plan through conservation system units.

The following are the general routes identified for these corridors:

Port Moller to Balboa Bay: This corridor runs from the Bering Sea through Portage Valley to Lefthand Bay on Balboa Bay. Several other routes were considered as alternatives to this preferred route, including corridors that terminated at Beaver Bay and Dorenoi Bay. The port site would be on Balboa Bay.

Port Heiden to Kujulik Bay: The corridor begins near Port Heiden, leads southwest to near the base of Aniakchak Crater, and follows the Meshik River Valley. The corridor goes east and then south to Kujulik Bay. This corridor avoids crossing Aniakchak National Preserve. An alternate route (through Aniakchak National Preserve) would run over a low divide in the Aniakchak River Valley to Aniakchak Bay. The port site would be on the north side of Kujulik Bay.

Pilot Point to Wide Bay: The corridor begins near Pilot Point on Ugashik Bay and runs southeast, crossing the Ugashik River near Ugashik village. It

continues on the coastal plain north of the Dog Salmon River to south of Ugashik Lake. The corridor continues on past Lone Hill to Wide Bay. The port site would be located on Wide Bay.

King Cove to Cold Bay road: A 32-mile road to connect the communities of King Cove and Cold Bay could be considered for construction if economically and environmentally feasible.

The plan also allows for alternate corridors and for connector lines to these corridors, and allows roads and other transportation required to support resource development. The plan discourages intercommunity roads unless local communities want them. The plan also designates transportation (which includes pipelines) as a secondary use in Management Unit 1, most tide and submerged lands of the area.

In order to aid oil development on the Alaska Peninsula, the plan also ensures that connecting pipeline corridors up and down the Bristol Bay side of the peninsula are allowed as necessary.

Regional Goals and Guidelines - Transportation

Goal

Support resource development and local transportation needs in the region by reserving preferred transportation corridors and port sites.

Guidelines

1. Roads to Support Resource Development and Intercommunity Roads

Roads and other transportation can be developed to support resource exploration and development and community expansion. Inter-community roads are discouraged except where: 1) communities are close together, 2) alternate transportation options would be more costly and less dependable, and, 3) there is strong local support.

2. Preferred Trans-peninsula Corridors

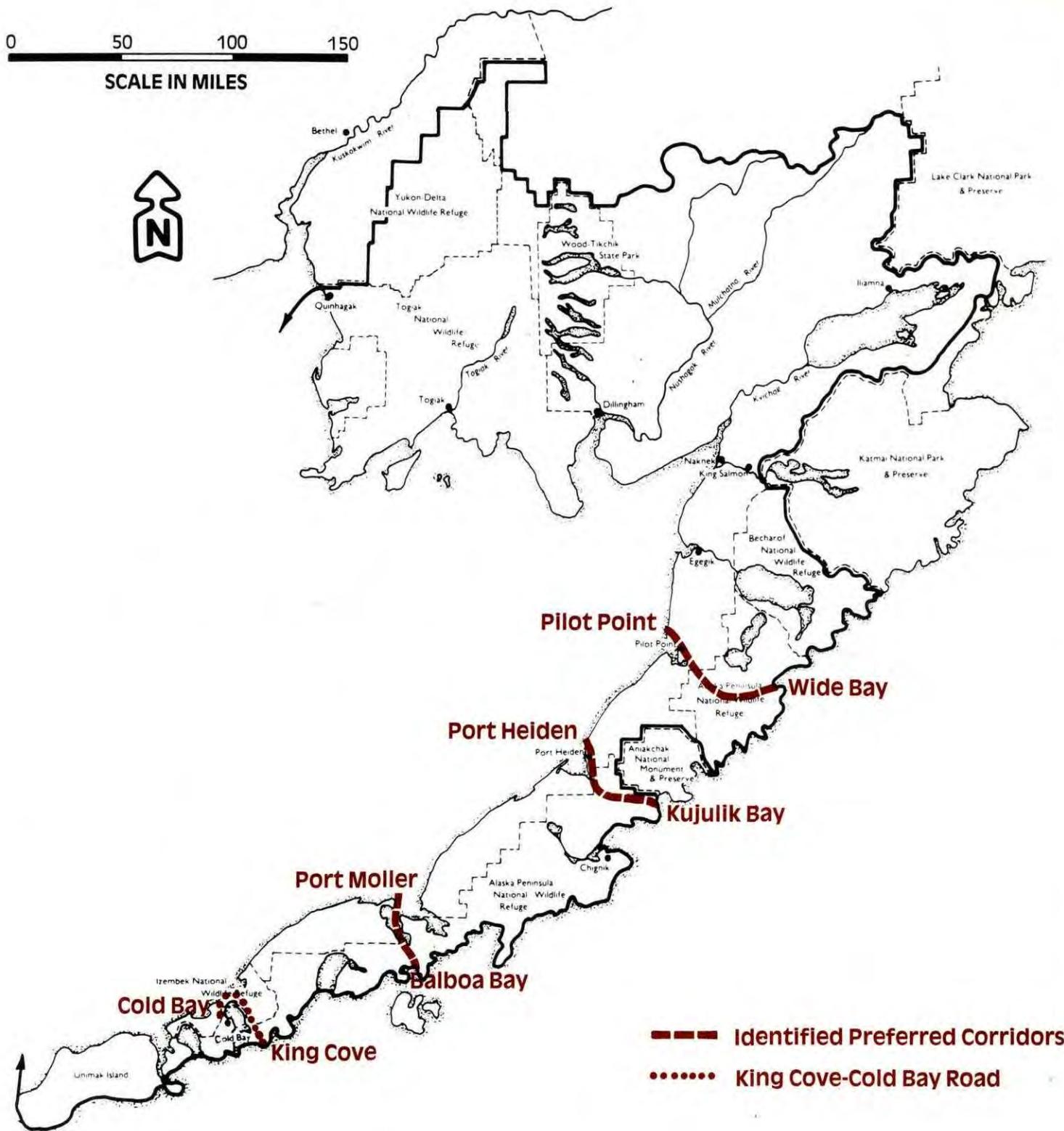
When future trans-peninsula pipeline, road, or other transportation developments are planned, developers should consider using the preferred corridors identified. More detailed route alignment and feasibility analysis will be required before any of these routes is chosen for transportation development. Public land managers will to the extent legally allowed avoid actions such as land sales or recommending wilderness designations that preclude or impede the construction of pipelines, roads, or other transportation development in these corridors until such time as a final decision is made on the feasibility or appropriateness of the routes.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Use Allocations

Transportation

Map 7



Furthermore, identification of preferred corridors by the plan is not intended to foreclose other options that turn out to be preferable when transportation needs are more clearly defined. These other options may include those corridors which were considered during the planning process.

3. Title XI of ANILCA

Any transportation or utility systems that cross National Conservation System Units are subject to Title XI of ANILCA. Title XI of ANILCA covers transportation and utility systems in and across, as well as access into, federal conservation system units (including NWRs). Specific regulations can be found in the interim management regulations published as 50 CFR 36 in the Federal Register, Vol. 46, No. 116, dated June 17, 1981.

4. North-South Corridors on the Alaska Peninsula

North-south corridors to support resource development or to connect with the appropriate trans-peninsula corridors are an allowed use on state land on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula.

5. Traditional Public Access

Traditional public access through federal, state, or private land should be maintained or enhanced in the Bristol Bay plan area. If area-specific restrictions are necessary on state lands, public review of restricted methods and areas should be part of the closure process.

Elements of public access include site-specific aspects such as roads, waterways, trails, campsites, and aircraft landing areas, as well as methods of transport such as mechanized land, water, and air transportation. Traditional means include, but are not limited to, aircraft, ORV, boat, snowmachine, dogsled, and foot.

6. Transmission Lines

Transmission lines will use existing or preferred transportation corridors where feasible and prudent. The siting and construction of transmission lines will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid creating new permanent access corridors and causing significant damage to the land surface.

7. Stream Crossings

To prevent siltation or pollution of fish habitat, roads and pipelines should cross rivers, streams, or lakes only when absolutely necessary, and crossings should be at right angles to the waterbody. Gravel fill ramps and bridges or other appropriate methods should be used to protect the banks.

8. Bridges and Culverts

All bridges and culverts on fish-bearing streams will be large enough and positioned to avoid changing the direction and velocity of stream flow up to and including annual flood conditions or otherwise interfere with the migration or spawning activities of fish unless the land manager or in streams where a Title 16 permit is required, the ADF&G, determines deviation from this guideline will not have a significant impact on fish resources. In addition, all bridges and culverts will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be large enough to accommodate the best available estimate of the 25-year peak discharge without significantly interfering with volume, velocity, and sediment transport or substrate characteristics of the stream where these properties are important to the uses of the stream. Bridges and culverts should provide adequate clearance at normal summer flow levels for boat, pedestrian, and large game passage whenever these uses occur or are anticipated.

9. Off Road Access

Permits for temporary off road access will require that surface disturbance and destruction of fragile soils and wetlands vegetation be minimized. Operations should be scheduled when adequate snow and ground frost is available to protect the ground surface, or require the use of low ground pressure vehicles, avoidance of problem areas, or other techniques to protect areas likely to be damaged by off road access.

10. Winter Roads and Winter Access Over Rivers, Lakes and Streams

For winter roads or winter access, snow ramps, snow bridges, cribbing, or other methods should be used to provide access across frozen rivers, lakes, or streams to avoid the cutting, eroding, or degrading of banks. Snow bridges will be removed or breached and cribbing will be removed immediately after final use.

11. New Public Roads or Utilities in Caribou Migration Route

Any new public roads or utility lines connecting communities in the Bristol Bay study area should parallel or skirt and not cross caribou migration routes, identified on Map 2 in Appendix A.

12. Fixed Wing Aircraft and Helicopters

When a land manager issues a lease or permit for a major development requiring repeated fixed-wing aircraft or helicopter support, the developer will be encouraged to maintain above-ground flight altitudes of at least 1,000 feet for fixed-wing aircraft, and 1,500 feet for helicopters, or a horizontal distance of one mile, when flying over the following essential habitats during designated times:

- . caribou calving, May 1 - June 15 north of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake and May 7 - June 15 south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake. (Map 2, Appendix A);
- . waterfowl high spring use, April 7 - May 20 (Map 4, Appendix A);
- . waterfowl high fall use, August 20 - November 15 (Map 4, Appendix A);
- . walrus haulout areas, April 1 - November 30 (Map 3, Appendix A);
- . sea lion haulout areas, May 1 - July 31 (Map 3, Appendix A)
- . marine bird colonies, April 15 - August 31 (Map 4, Appendix A);
- . and active eagle nest sites, April 15 - August 31 (Map 4, Appendix A).

For caribou, restrictions need only be followed when and where the ADF&G determines there are significant numbers present. For eagles, restrictions need only be followed when and where USFWS determines significant numbers are present. The safety of pilot and passengers will take precedence over this guideline.

13. Above-Ground Pipelines

Above-ground pipelines should be sited between or at the periphery of the habitats of the major Bristol Bay caribou herds, identified on Map 2 in Appendix A, and should avoid essential and important moose habitat, identified on Map 3 in Appendix A.

If pipelines must cross essential caribou habitat or essential or important moose habitat, the pipeline will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be buried wherever soil and geophysical conditions permit. Pipelines that cannot avoid essential caribou or moose habitat and cannot be buried due to soil or geophysical conditions, will be designed and constructed in a manner that has been demonstrated to provide free movement and safe passage for caribou and moose.

In essential caribou habitat, heavily used service and public roads should be sited as far as is practical from elevated pipelines to avoid additional visual and physical barriers to caribou migration.

This guideline is not intended to give priority to one of the identified preferred corridors over another of the identified preferred corridors.

14. Repeated Off Road Access in Essential Moose and Caribou Habitat

Repeated Off Road Vehicle (ORV) use regulated by permit will to the extent feasible and prudent not be allowed in caribou calving habitat and during caribou calving (May 1 through June 15 north of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake and May 7 through June 15 south of the Kvichak River and Iliamna Lake) and should be restricted in caribou migration and caribou and moose over-wintering areas during sensitive periods, identified on Maps 2 and 3 in Appendix A. (This guideline does not

apply to local traffic and traditional hunting activities.) Before issuing permits the land manager will consult with the ADF&G and restrictions need be applied only when and where it is determined that there are significant populations present.

15. Road Construction in Essential Moose or Brown Bear Habitat

Road construction outside existing communities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, avoid essential and important moose and brown bear habitat, identified on Maps 3 and 5 in Appendix A. Where it is not feasible and prudent to avoid essential and important moose or brown bear habitat, roads should be sited, designed, and constructed to minimize conflicts with moose, brown bear, and moose and brown bear habitat.

16. Transmission Lines in Essential Waterfowl Habitat

To the extent feasible and prudent, transmission lines and towers will not be sited in essential waterfowl habitat, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A. Transmission lines should be sited a minimum of one mile inland from the coast, or buried, to avoid coastal waterfowl movements. Transmission lines that must cross the Alaska Peninsula at Morzhovoi Bay, Cold Bay, Pavlof Bay, Chignik Bay, and Wide Bay should be sited and designed to minimize the potential for waterfowl collisions during darkness and bad weather.

17. Transmission Lines and Conflicts With Raptors

Transmission lines will be constructed so as to prevent electrocution of eagles and peregrine falcons and will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited a minimum of 500 feet away from eagle and other raptor nest sites, identified on Map 4 in Appendix A.

Guideline Cross Reference - Transportation

- See - Water Quality (page 2-5)
- See - Public Notice (page 2-6)
- See - Buffers Adjacent to Fish Habitat (page 2-10)
- See - Wetlands Identification and Protection (page 2-11)
- See - Structures in Fish Habitat (page 2-11)
- See - Stream Alteration (page 2-12)
- See - Non-Oil and Gas Development and Caribou Calving Habitat (page 2-12)
- See - Oil and Gas Facilities in Caribou Calving Habitat (page 2-13)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Moose Habitat Alteration and Destruction (page 2-14)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Waterfowl Habitat Alteration and Destruction, and Impacts to Waterfowl Harvest (page 2-15)
- See - Development in Essential Brown Bear Habitat (page 2-16)
- See - Guidelines to Prevent Marine Mammal and Marine Bird Habitat Alteration and Destruction (page 2-17)

See - Activities Likely to Disturb Nesting Eagles (page 2-17)
See - Transportation Related to Land Sales (page 2-34)

Chapter 3



LAND USE DESIGNATIONS BY MANAGEMENT UNITS

"Oil industry experience worldwide confirms that resource development can be structured to take place in an environmentally acceptable manner anywhere on a case by case basis, and that fishing, biological resource and oil industry activities can successfully co-exist in any given area."

Patricia Starratt for Sohio
Alaska Petroleum Company
(in Dillingham)

Chapter 3

Land Use Designations by Management Units.

Introduction

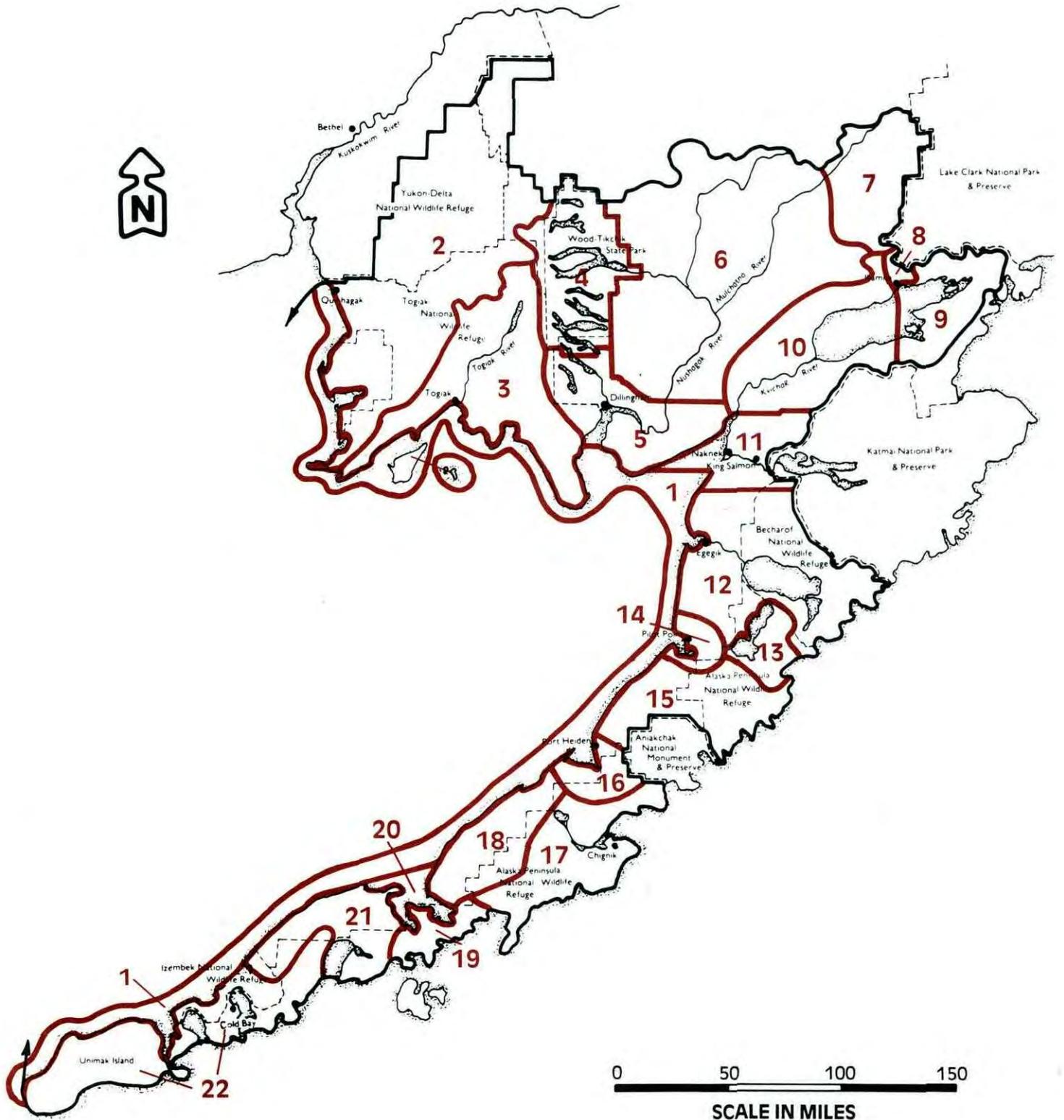
This chapter provides land managers and permittees with land use allocations by management unit within the Bristol Bay Area Plan (BBAP) study area. Because of the size of the planning area and the uneven distribution of resources and land uses within the region, the study area was divided into distinct management units. Watersheds were used as the basic physiographic unit in establishing the management units. Once the watersheds were mapped, overlays were prepared showing the distribution of resources, resource potential, land use, and land status. This provided the basis for refining large drainage areas into smaller geographic units and making boundary adjustments. This process resulted in 22 distinct management units within the Bristol Bay study area. Some of the management units in the BBAP are aggregations of management units contained in drafts of the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan as some of these original units did not contain any state owned lands.

Each management unit narrative includes the following information for each management unit: a summary of resources present; the management intent for state and federal lands; primary, secondary, and prohibited land uses; the mineral status; management guidelines; and land exchanges and cooperative agreements.

* Many important BBAP terms and phrases (e.g. primary use, secondary use, wetlands, etc.) are used in the management unit descriptions and throughout the plan. The reader is advised to refer to the Glossary for the definition of terms.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit Index

Map 8



Unit 1 Tidelands, Submerged State Lands, Islands (Kanektok River to Unimak Pass)

This management unit includes all state-owned tide and submerged lands of the study area, excluding those in the Bristol Bay Borough, Bechevin Bay, Izembek Lagoon, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon, Port Moller, and bays on the south side of the peninsula, which are considered part of other management units.

This management unit is divided into the following six subunits:

- A. Quinhagak to Tongue Point, including Hagemeister Island
- B. Tongue Point through Togiak Bay to Rocky Point
- C. Rocky Point to the west boundary of the Fisheries Reserve (Kulukak Bay) including Walrus Islands
- D. Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve (Kulukak Bay to Cape Menshikof, including Kvichak and Nushagak bays)
- E. Cape Menshikof to Nelson Lagoon (includes Port Heiden)
- F. Nelson Lagoon to Unimak Pass

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The major resource throughout this management unit is salmon, which supports an extensive commercial and subsistence harvest. Herring resources are found mainly in subunits 1B and 1C, supporting a major commercial harvest. Marine mammals include whales, seals, walrus, sea lion, and sea otters. Other wildlife species of importance are waterfowl and seabirds. Part of an oil and gas basin is in subunits 1D, 1E, and 1F, indicating a range of low-to-high potentials.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit primarily for fish and wildlife harvest and habitat (especially commercial fishing and fish processing) and maintain or enhance public access to these lands and coastal waters.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is required by statute (AS 38.05.180(b)) to prepare annually and submit to the legislature a five-year proposal for an oil and gas leasing program. Once a proposed lease sale is placed on this schedule, an analysis of the associated social, environmental, and economic impacts and an assessment of resource potential is made. These analyses and public comments are used by the commissioner of the DNR in deciding which specific areas should be leased.

Subunit A - Quinhagak to Tongue Point. Do not place on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedule.

Subunit B - Tongue Point to Rocky Point. Do not place on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedule.

Subunit C - Rocky Point to Fisheries Reserve. Do not place on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedule.

Subunit D - Bristol Bay State Fisheries Reserve (tide and submerged lands within). Do not place on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedule.

Subunit E - Cape Menshikof to Nelson Lagoon. Allow placement on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedules, but not to be leased before 1994. Do not place lands in Port Heiden, Cinder River estuary, and Seal Islands lagoon on the five-year lease schedule.

Subunit F - Nelson Lagoon to Unimak Pass. Allow placement on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedule, but do not lease before 1994. Do not place lands in Izembek Lagoon, Moffet Lagoon, and Bechevin Bay on the five-year lease schedule.

- . The Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (CRSA) board should consider designation of tide and submerged lands in Nanvak Bay and Seal Islands' lagoon as Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA), as defined by the Alaska Coastal Management Act. Nanvak Bay is essential habitat for migratory waterfowl and shorebirds. Seal Islands' lagoon provides essential habitat for waterfowl, shorebirds, and harbor seals.
- . The Aleutians East CRSA board should consider designating Cape Seniavin an AMSA, as defined by the Alaska Coastal Management Act. This area is used by walrus for haulout.
- . Reasonable public access will be maintained across and along all public tidelands unless feasible and prudent alternatives exist.
- . The research and management site on state land on Summit Island, identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G use.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS

- . Cooperative agreements are needed between the DNR and Native corporations which own adjacent uplands to maintain management consistency and provide access for users of state tide and submerged lands (see Cooperative Agreements in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The research and management site at Security Cove, identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement with USFWS.

**Unit 1 Tidelands, Submerged State Land, Islands
(Kanektok River to Unimak Pass)**

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals	State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals	
State Tide and Submerged Lands Management Sub-units 1A, 1B and 1C	Fish and Wildlife	Transportation	-----	NA	Not to be placed on state oil and gas lease schedule	NA
Management Sub-unit 1D, Fisheries Reserve	Fish and Wildlife	Transportation	AS 38.05.140(f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shore and submerged lands	NA	Not to be placed on state oil and gas lease schedule	NA
Management Sub-units 1E and 1F	Fish and Wildlife	Transportation, Oil and Gas	-----	NA	Major bays and lagoons not to be placed on oil and gas lease schedule (see guidelines for list of bays and lagoons), other areas not to be leased before 1994	NA

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

3-5

**Unit 1 Tidelands, Submerged State Land, Islands
(Kanektok River to Unimak Pass)**

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy								
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X		X	
Environ./Cult. #2											XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X						XX	X	
Fish #1					X						
Fish #2	X	X	X				XX	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X		XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X	X	X	X	X	
Fish #6							X		X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X	X	
Fish #8					X				X		
Fish #9										X	
Waterfowl #1	X			X			XX	X		X	
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X		X		X	
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X				X		X	
Waterfowl #4		X	X						X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX			X			X	
Waterfowl #6				X			X	X		X	
Marine Mammals and Marine Birds #1	X	X	X	XX		X	X	X		X	
Marine Mammals and Marine Birds #2	X	X	X	XX		X	X			X	
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X	X				

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

**Unit 1 Tidelands, Submerged State Land, Islands
(Kanektok River to Unimak Pass)**

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

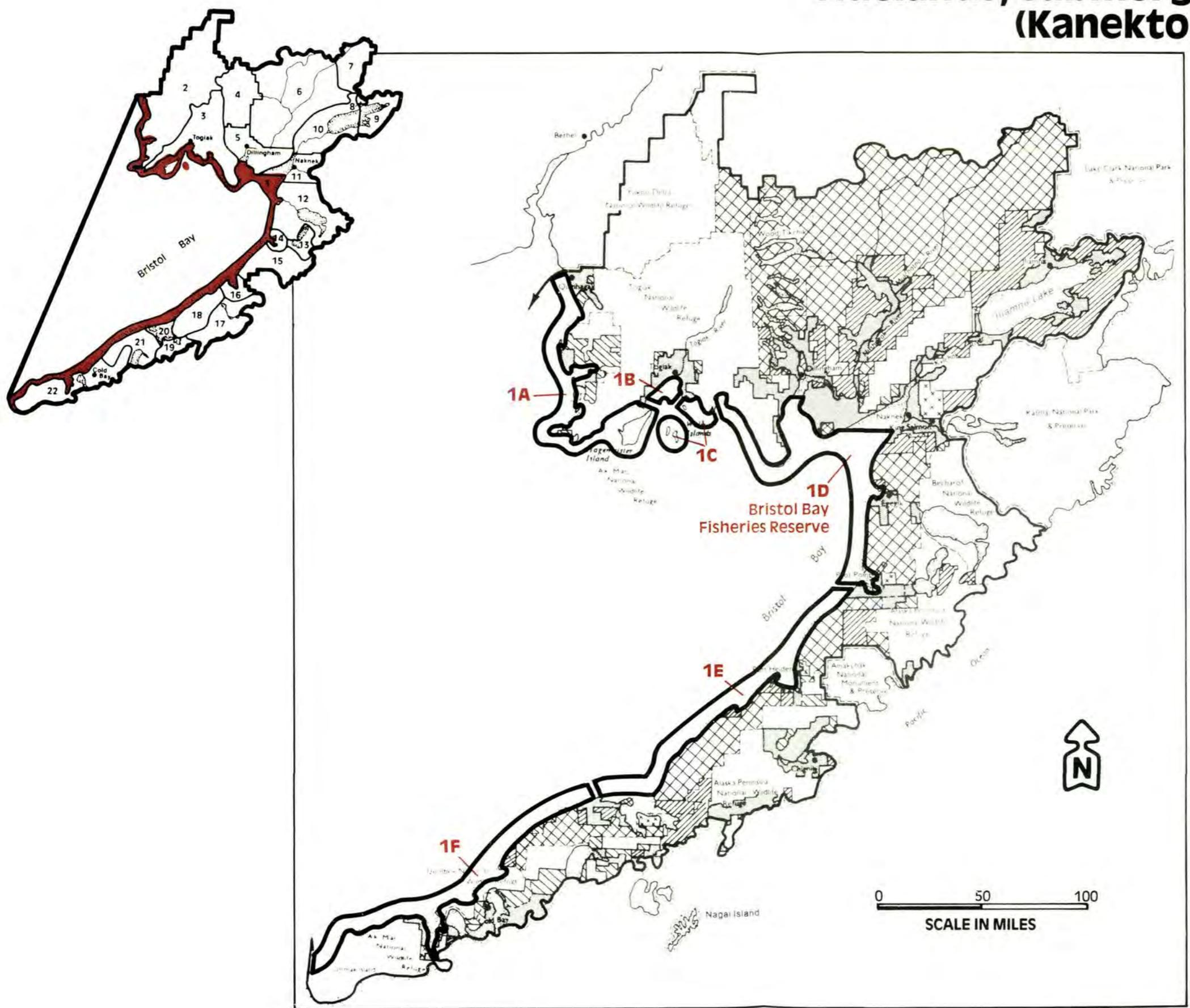
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy								
Minerals #1	XX					X					
Minerals #2			X						X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX						X	
Minerals #4			X					X		X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX	X		X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X	X			X	
Oil and Gas #3							X			X	XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X	XX			X	
Recreation #2		X	X	X						X	
Transportation #1						XX					
Transportation #2						XX					
Transportation #3						XX				X	
Transportation #4						XX				X	
Transportation #5	X						XX			X	
Transportation #6						XX				X	
Transportation #7	X					X	X		X	X	
Transportation #8	X					X	X		X	X	
Transportation #9	XX						X			X	
Transportation #10	XX					X	X			X	
Transportation #12	X		X				XX			X	
Transportation #16						XX				X	
Transportation #17						XX				X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Tidelands, Submerged State Lands, Islands (Kanektok River to Unimak Pass)



LAND OWNERSHIP
 [Cross-hatched] State (Pat./T.A.)
 [White] Native Conveyance

SELECTIONS
 [Diagonal hatching] State
 [Horizontal hatching] Native
 [x x] Conflicting

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LAND
Primary Use:
 Fish & Wildlife
Secondary Use:
 Transportation

Do not place **MU 1A, 1B, 1C, 1D** and major bays and lagoons of **1E** and **1F** on the State's 5 yr. oil & gas lease schedule

Allow placement on the State's 5 yr. oil & gas lease schedule, but do not lease **MU 1E** and **1F** (excluding major bays and lagoons) before 1994.

Unit 2 Kuskokwim, Kanektok, Goodnews

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Kanektok and Goodnews drainages support important commercial and subsistence salmon fisheries. The mineral terranes are favorable throughout, indicating a potential for gold, silver, tin, and platinum. Several placer claims are actively mined in this area, including a large platinum mine. This unit also provides essential and important habitat for seabirds, shorebirds, and waterfowl. The NPS is studying the Kanektok River for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

The Tuluksak, Kisaralik, Aniak, Kwethluk, Eek, and Fog rivers are the major salmon-producing rivers for the Kuskokwim Region. The mineral terranes are favorable for gold and silver in the northern and eastern portions of the unit. Gold is commercially placer mined in Nyac. The rivers provide recreational potential. The NPS is studying the Kisaralik River for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands in the Upper Kisaralik/Kwethluk River drainages are to be managed for the production and harvest of fish and wildlife and for recreation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within Togiak NWR to new mineral entry, including the Kanektok River (part), Goodnews River (part), Middle Fork Goodnews River (part), and South Fork Goodnews River (part).
- . The USFWS and the ADF&G should jointly develop a strategy to rebuild big game populations.
- . The NPS is conducting a study of the Kisaralik River for possible inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The NPS has determined that the river is eligible for inclusion in the system, but has not yet determined its suitability. The Bristol Bay Area Plan does not have a recommendation on possible designation of the Kisaralik River as wild and scenic.
- . Inasmuch as most of the Kanektok River is in the wilderness section of Togiak NWR, the BBAP finds it is unnecessary to designate it a wild and scenic river. This recommendation is consistent with the draft recommendation of the National Park Service's (NPS) Wild and Scenic River Study.
- . Calista Corporation, USFWS, USBLM, and ADF&G should study the relative public benefits to be gained from permitting reindeer grazing or the reintroduction of caribou on public lands in Management Units 2 and 3. Based on this study, a recommendation should be made to the appropriate landowners on whether to permit or prohibit either of these activities.

- . The endangered sub-species of the peregrine falcon (American peregrine falcon) may occur in this management unit. Permits and leases for facilities and activities that are likely to cause disturbance to the endangered peregrine falcons are subject to the conditions of the Endangered Species Act.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- ° The plan recommends that ADF&G and Quitsarek Corporation (Goodnews Bay Village Corporation) identify and reserve a research and management site along the Goodnews River, provided that acceptable purchase, lease, or cooperative agreement terms can be developed to satisfy the affected landowners.
- . BLM lands near Goodnews Bay are not recommended for state selection, since resource values do not meet state selection guidelines. The BLM should retain land in public ownership open to mineral entry. These lands will remain open to future land selections.
- . The USFWS and the DNR should establish a cooperative agreement to ensure protection of the fish and wildlife habitat and recreational resources in the Kisaralik drainage (see Cooperative Agreements in Chapter IV for further discussion).

Unit 2 Kuskokwim, Kanektok, Goodnews

Land Owner	Land Use Designations ^{1/}			Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals	State Land Classification
	Primary Use(s)	Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)			
State Land	Minerals Fish and Wildlife Recreation	-----	Remote Settlement Remote Cabins	Open	Available For Leasing	Mineral Land Wildlife Land Recreation Land
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Minerals	Community Expansion Settlement, Forestry-local use	Remote Settlement	NA	NA	NA

3-9

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal land are advisory only.

Unit 2 Kuskokwim, Kanektok, Goodnews

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2												XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X								XX	
Fish #1				X								
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX					X	
Fish #9												
Moose #1	X				X							
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X					
Minerals #1	X				X							
Minerals #2			X								X	
Minerals #3		X	X									
Minerals #4			X					X				
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X					
Oil and Gas #3							X					XX

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 2 Kuskokwim, Kanektok, Goodnews

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

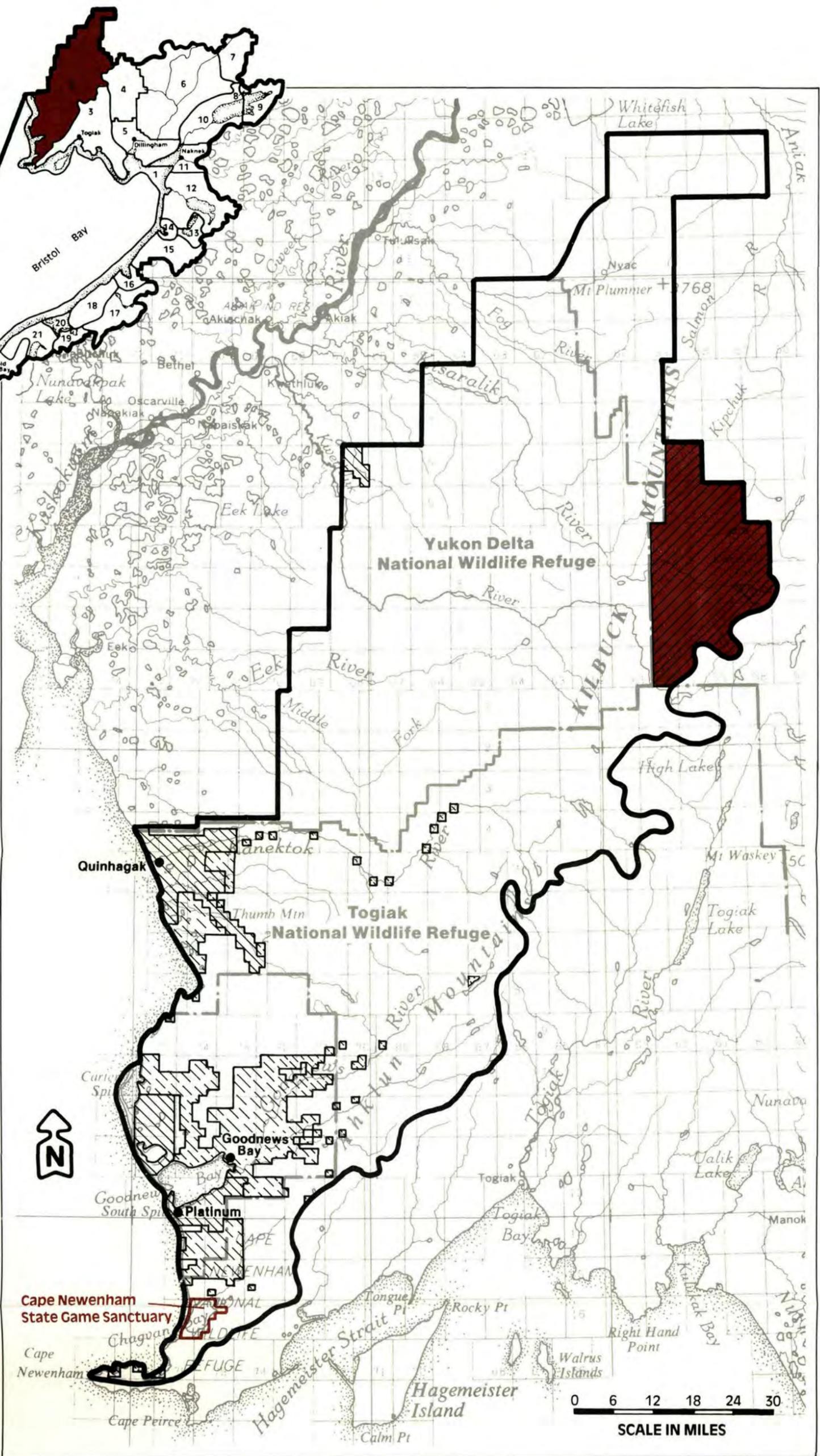
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Recreation #2		X	X						X		X	
Settlement #1									X			
Settlement #2									X			
Settlement #7									X			
Settlement #9										X		
Settlement #10									XX			
Transportation #1					XX							
Transportation #3					XX							
Transportation #5	X						XX		X			
Transportation #6					XX							
Transportation #7	X				X		X				X	
Transportation #8	X				X		X				X	
Transportation #9	XX						X					
Transportation #10	XX				X		X					
Transportation #12	X		X				XX					
Transportation #13					XX		X					
Transportation #14	X						X					
Transportation #15					XX							
Transportation #17					XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Kuskokwim, Kanektok, Goodnews



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Area for Cooperative Agreement

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LAND

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Minerals
- Recreation

Prohibited Use:

- Remote Settlement

Unit 3 Togiak, Igushik

RESOURCE SUMMARY

This unit supports important herring and salmon fisheries, which provide for commercial and subsistence users. The Togiak River also provides salmon for sport users. Waterfowl is an important wildlife resource for subsistence users in the region. There are also many seabirds in this area. Recreational resource potential is high along the Togiak River, Togiak Lake, Amanka Lake, and the Igushik River for fishing and floating. Part of an oil and gas basin on the Nushagak Peninsula indicates a moderate potential for oil and gas. Soil resources in a small area near Manokotak indicate some potential for small-scale village agriculture. This unit also provides essential habitat for Beluga whales; there are calving grounds in and around the mouth of the Igushik River.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. State lands in the upper Togiak and Wood River drainages will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and public recreation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within Togiak NWR to new mineral entry, including Togiak River (part), Pungokepuk Creek, Quigmy River, Ungalikthluk River, Negukthlik River, Igushik River (part), Longhorn Creek (part), and Ongoke River (part).
- . The USFWS and the ADF&G should jointly develop a strategy to rebuild big game populations.
- . Native landowners should allow for necessary and appropriate use of uplands adjacent to tidelands used by commercial fishermen. In some areas cooperative agreements or land exchanges may be appropriate.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The research and management site along the Togiak River, Gechiak Creek, Igushik River (two sites), and Metervik Bay, identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease, or cooperative management agreement with the appropriate landowner.
- . As part of the Wood Tikchik State Park management plan, the DNR's Division of Parks should evaluate the strip of state land between Togiak NWR and the state park for possible addition to the Wood-Tikchik State Park (see Cooperative Agreements in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The state should relinquish its Ualik Lake selection. Although this land does have some fish and wildlife values, it is an isolated block of state land and will be difficult for the DNR to manage. No subsurface values have been identified on this tract.

Unit 3 Togiak, Igushik

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals	Management of Leasable Minerals	
State Land	Fish and Wildlife Recreation		Grazing, Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins	Open	Available		Wildlife Habitat Land, Public Recreation Land
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	Hydroelectric Power on the Kurtluk River, Community Expansion Settlement, Grazing Oil and Gas (in known oil and gas basin)	-----	NA	NA		NA

3-12

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal land are advisory only.

Unit 3 Togiak, Igushik

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy								
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX		
Environ./Cult. #2											XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X							XX	
Fish #1					X						
Fish #2	X	X	X				XX	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X			XX	
Fish #5	XX				X	X	X	X		X	
Fish #6							X			X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X		X	
Fish #8					X					X	
Fish #9											
Moose #1	X					X					
Moose #2		X	X			XX	X	X	X		
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X	X	X	XX		
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X	X				
Minerals #1	X					X					
Minerals #2			X							X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX							
Minerals #4			X					XX			
Oil and Gas #1						XX	X			X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X	X				
Oil and Gas #3							X				XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X					X		

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 3 Togiak, Igushik

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Land Vehicular Movement	Use Temporary Storage	Permit Temporary Occupancy								
Settlement #10									XX		
Transportation #1						XX					
Transportation #3						XX					
Transportation #5	X						XX		X		
Transportation #6						XX					
Transportation #7	X					X	X			XX	
Transportation #8	X					X	X			XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X				
Transportation #10	XX					X	X				
Transportation #12	X		X				XX				
Transportation #13						XX	X				
Transportation #14	X						X				
Transportation #15						XX					
Transportation #17						XX					

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

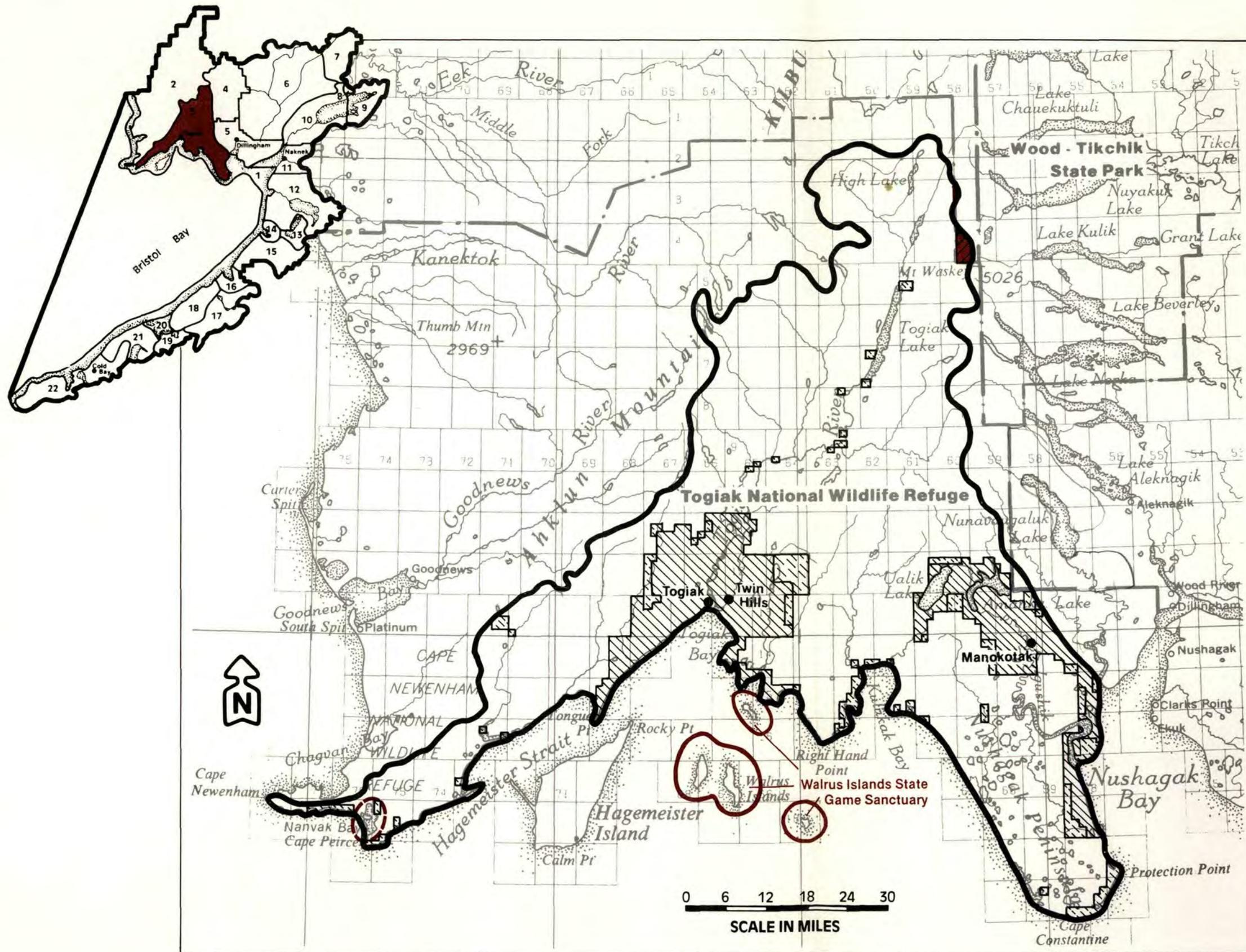
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 3

Togiak, Igushik



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Recommended AMSA
- Possible Addition to Wood-Tikchik State Park

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

- Primary Uses:**
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
- Prohibited Use:**
- Grazing

Unit 4 Wood River Lakes, Tikchik Lakes

RESOURCE SUMMARY

This is an intensive use area for subsistence and sportfishing and for river and lake floating. Recreational resource potential is high, as Wood-Tikchik State Park constitutes most of this unit. Scenic resource values are high. The salmon, trout, moose, brown bear, and some caribou support sport and subsistence users.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and public recreation. All lands within Wood-Tikchik State Park will be managed as prescribed in AS 41.21.160-167.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . AS 41.21 closes all land and water in Wood-Tikchik State Park to mineral entry.
- . Hydropower. The Alaska Power Authority (APA) is studying regional energy development in the planning area and may develop a hydropower proposal. Chikuminuk Lake, one of the sites still under consideration, is located in this unit. Presently, development of a hydropower project at Chikuminuk Lake is not allowed under the legislation that established Wood-Tikchik State Park (AS 41.21.167).
- . State lands in the upper Nuyakuk, Nushagak, Togiak and Wood river drainages will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and public recreation.
- . The research and management sites on state land along the Agulukpak River and at the outlet of Tikchik Lake (Nuyakuk River Fish Pass Investigation), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved in coordination with the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for ADF&G use.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . As part of the Wood-Tikchik State Park management plan, the DNR Division of Parks, DNR Division of Land and Water Management and the Park Management Council should evaluate the strip of state-owned land between Togiak NWR and the park and other state lands within the park's watershed for possible addition to the park or for a cooperative management agreement (see Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The land near Lake Nerka in T.8S., R.54W.-57W., and N $\frac{1}{2}$ 9S., R.55W.-57W., will be added to Wood-Tikchik State Park. This action will occur by the governor signing a proclamation adding these lands to the park as prescribed in AS 41.21.161(b). This addition is described in detail in Chapter IV. The DNR, Division of Parks, and the Aleknagik Native Corporation should establish a cooperative management agreement

for common land management in those parts of the park addition used by recreationists.

- . The USFWS and DNR should explore cooperative management agreements to facilitate the management of lands between Wood-Tikchik State Park and Togiak NWR along hydrographic or watershed boundaries.

Unit 4 Wood River Lakes, Tikchik Lakes

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals	State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)			
Wood-Tikchik State Park	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation	Forestry-personal use harvest consistent with park plan	Grazing, Remote Settlement	Closed by AS 41.21	Closed by AS 41.21	State Park
Other State Land	Fish and Wildlife Recreation	Minerals where indicated on map	Grazing, Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins	Open	Available for leasing	Wildlife Habitat Land, Public Recreation Land
Private ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	-----	Grazing Remote Settlement	NA	NA	NA

3-15

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private land are advisory only.

Unit 4 Wood River Lakes, Tikchik Lakes

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2												XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X								XX	
Fish #1				X								
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX					X	
Fish #9												
Caribou #1	X	X	X		X			XX	X			
Caribou #2							XX					
Caribou #3	X	X	X				XX	X				
Caribou #4			X									
Moose #1	X				X							
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X					
Minerals #1	X				X							
Minerals #2			X								X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 4 Wood River Lakes, Tikchik Lakes

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Minerals #3		X	X									
Minerals #4			X					X				
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X					
Oil and Gas #3							X					XX
Recreation #2		X	X						XX			
Settlement #9										X		
Settlement #10									XX			
Transportation #1					XX							
Transportation #3					XX							
Transportation #5	X						XX		X			
Transportation #6					XX							
Transportation #7	X				X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X				X		X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X					
Transportation #10	XX				X		X					
Transportation #11					XX							
Transportation #12	X		X				XX					
Transportation #13					XX		X					
Transportation #14	X						X					
Transportation #15					XX							
Transportation #17					XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

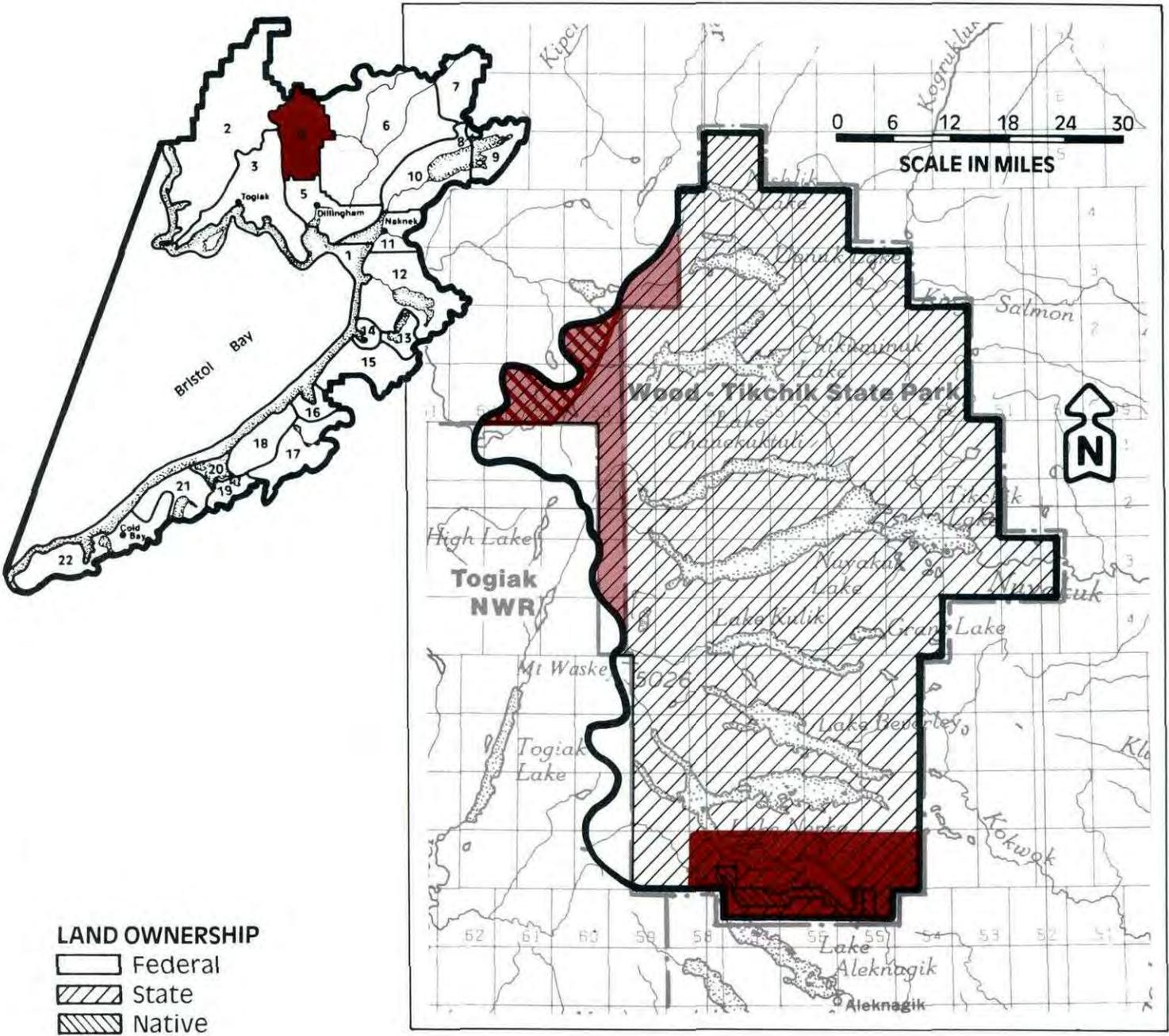
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 4

Wood River Lakes, Tikchik Lakes



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Recommended Addition to Wood-Tikchik State Park pursuant to AS 41.21.161(b)
- Possible Addition to Wood-Tikchik State Park

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Recreation

Secondary Uses:

- Minerals—where indicated
- Forestry—consistent with State Park plan

Prohibited Use:

- Grazing

Unit 5 Dillingham, Snake Lake, Nushagak Bay

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Nushagak and Wood rivers support a large salmon run that provides for commercial fishing and fish processing and subsistence use. The lakes and streams are intensively used by recreationists. Easy access to and throughout the unit adds to its high recreational resource potential. This unit falls within part of an oil and gas basin considered to have moderate potential. There is some agricultural potential for small gardens around Dillingham. An important local forest resource exists north and northeast of Dillingham. Community expansion potential is high because of the presence of services and other infrastructure around Dillingham.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit to accommodate increased development while maintaining fish and wildlife habitats. Specific essential fish and wildlife habitats shall be protected. Commercial fishing is a primary use in this unit. Native corporation subdivisions and other private land should accommodate much of the locally generated demand for community expansion. State land disposals should accommodate community expansion where state lands are suitable and available. State land may also accommodate state and local demand for recreational settlement.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Remote settlement. The state may offer for settlement up to 8,500 acres from the following locations.

Snake Lake area: vicinity of Snake Lake including: T.10S., R.57W., Sections 5-10, 14-24, 26-28, 30, 34, 35; T.10S., R.58W., Sections 1-5, 8-17, 20-23, 26-29, 33-36; T.11S., R.57W., Sections 6, 7, 8, 17; T.11S., R.58W., Section 1.

Land Otter Creek area: north of Snake Lake Road in T.11S., R.56W., Sections 19 and 20.

Warehouse Mountain area: in the previously offered remote disposal parcels in T.12S., R.56W., Sections 7-9, 14-23, 26-36.

Wood River/Aleknagik Road area: state lands in various locations between Dillingham and Aleknagik along the Wood River in T.11S., R.54W.; T.11S., R.55W.; T.12S., R.54W.; T.12S., R.55W. This includes land east of Wood River, state land between Wood River and the Dillingham-Aleknagik Road, and any land the state acquires within 2 miles of the road.

Weary River area: in the Weary River Valley in T.11S., R.58W.; T.12S., R.58W.; T.12S., R.57W.

Snake River area: south of Snake Lake in the south half of T.12S., R.57W., Sections 13-36.

Etolin Point: state land in T.17S., R.54W.; T.18S., R.53W.;
T.18S., R.54W.

- . Mineral entry is allowed on state uplands, except the following designated anadromous streams and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water are closed to new mineral entry:
 - Nushagak River
 - Wood River
 - Aleknagik Lake
 - Muklung River
 - Iowithla River
 - Snake River (within Togiak NWR)
- . DNR should prepare a detailed management plan for state lands in this unit because these lands are close to Dillingham and will receive increased recreational use and pressure for land disposals (see Chapter V). The management plan is not required prior to state land disposals allowed in this plan.
- . The DNR-DGGS and DOT/PF should identify lands in this unit with sand and gravel potential and DNR should retain ownership of the identified accessible state lands with gravel potential to provide a reliable long-term supply for local use.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The research and management sites near the outlet of Aleknagik Lake and along the Agulowok River, Wood River, and Nushagak River, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).
- . Etolin Point: The DNR should investigate a land exchange with Choggiung Limited and Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC) if this area is not offered for land disposal or if offered, those areas not sold because this state selection is surrounded by Choggiung surface lands and BBNC subsurface lands (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The DNR shall coordinate with the BLM to locate, mark, and manage ANCSA 17B easements.
- . The state will not select additional BLM land, as the land does not meet state selection guidelines. These lands remain open for further land selections.

Unit 5 Dillingham, Snake Lake, Nushagak Bay

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals	
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals	State Land Classification
State Land	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation on the Wood River System and the Nushagak River	Forestry, Minerals, Oil and Gas, Settlement at the Snake (Nunavaugaluk) Lake, Land Otter Creek, Warehouse Mountain, Wood River/Aleknagik Road, Weary River, Snake River and Etolin Point (up to 8,500 acres)	Remote Cabins, Remote Settlement outside designated areas AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in state shorelands and submerged lands	Open except the designated anadromous portion and uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of the following stream which are closed: Nushagak River, Wood River, Aleknagik Lake, Muklung River, Iowithla River	Available for leasing	Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Lands, Settlement Land in identified areas
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Community Expansion Settlement, Fish and Wildlife	Village Agriculture, Oil and Gas, Forestry	-----	NA	NA	NA

3-19

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 5 Dillingham, Snake Lake, Nushagak Bay

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1					X								
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X	
Fish #9													
Moose #1	X					X							
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX			
Minerals #1	X					X							
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									
Minerals #4			X						X				
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					
Oil and Gas #3								X					XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 5 Dillingham, Snake Lake, Nushagak Bay

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

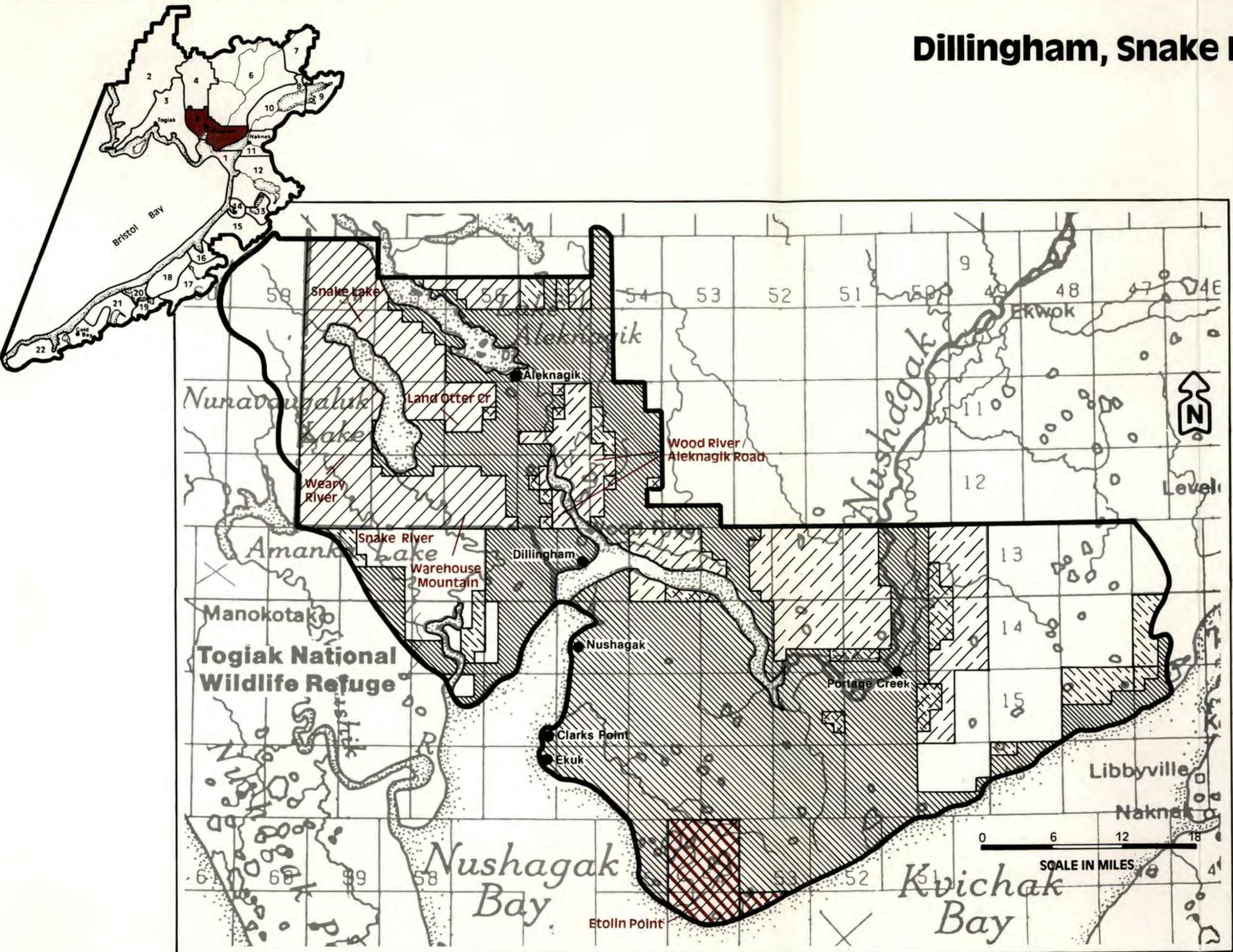
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Settlement #1										XX			
Settlement #2										XX			
Settlement #3										XX			
Settlement #4										XX			
Settlement #5						X				XX			
Settlement #7										XX			
Settlement #8										XX			
Settlement #9											XX		
Settlement #10									XX				
Transportation #1						XX							
Transportation #3						XX							
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			
Transportation #6						XX							
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX							X					
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					
Transportation #11						XX							
Transportation #12	X	X	X					XX					
Transportation #13						XX		X					
Transportation #14	X							X					
Transportation #15						XX							
Transportation #17						XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Dillingham, Snake Lake, Nushagak Bay



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Recommended Land Exchange—State to Native Corp.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

- Primary Uses:**
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Remote settlement
- Secondary Uses:**
- Oil & Gas
 - Village Agriculture
 - Forestry for local use
 - Minerals

Unit 6 Nushagak, Mulchatna

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Nushagak and Mulchatna River drainages support a major salmon resource for subsistence and recreational harvest. Caribou, moose, and some brown bear are also used heavily by subsistence and recreational hunters. Recreational use is most intensive along the Mulchatna, Koktuli, Nuyakuk, King Salmon, Stuyahok, and Mosquito rivers. Part of an oil and gas basin lies in the southern portion of this management unit; a low potential is indicated. Agricultural potential for small village gardens is good in the villages along the Nushagak River. Forest resources along the Nushagak and other major rivers provide important resources for houselogs and fuel.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit in conjunction with Unit 7 for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and for recreation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Mineral entry is allowed on state uplands, except the following designated anadromous streams and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water which are closed to new mineral entry:

- Nushagak River
- Kokwok River
- Kenakuchuk Creek
- Kukwuk River
- 325-30-10100-2129-3046-4110 tributary to Kukwuk River
- Klutuk Creek
- Cranberry Creek
- Harris Creek
- Nuyakuk River
- King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3100 tributary to King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3116 tributary to King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3116-4011 tributary to King Salmon River
- 325-30-10100-2435-3130 tributary to King Salmon River
- Mulchatna River
- Old Man Creek
- Iowithla River (upper)
- Koktuli River
- 325-30-10100-2202-3080-4058 tributary to Koktuli River
- 325-30-10100-2202-3080-4083 tributary to Koktuli River
- Keefer Creek
- 325-30-10100-2202-3420 tributary to Mulchatna River
- Chulitna River

- Recreation managers (DNR and ADF&G) should educate the public in order to reduce trespassing on Native allotments and private lands.

- . The research and management sites in state lands along the Nuyakuk River (Nuyakuk smolt site), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G use.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The research and management sites along the Nuyakuk River (Nuyakuk Tower site), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease, or cooperative agreement between the ADF&G and appropriate landowner(s).
- . Kvichak/BLM land: The state will not select BLM land, as these lands do not meet state selection criteria. These lands will remain open for future land selections.

Unit 6 Nushagak, Mulchatna

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals	
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals	State Land Classification
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation on major rivers and streams, Minerals where indicated on map	Forestry, Minerals, Oil and Gas	Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins, Large Scale Agriculture, Grazing AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in state shorelands	Open except the anadromous stream corridors identified in the management guidelines which are closed	Available for leasing	Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, and Mineral Land in areas identified on map
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	Forestry, Village Agriculture, Oil and Gas, Community Expansion Settlement	Remote Settlement, Large Scale Agriculture	NA	NA	NA

3-23

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 6 Nushagak, Mulchatna

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2												XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X								XX	
Fish #1				X								
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX					X	
Fish #9												
Caribou #1	X	X	X		X			XX	X			
Caribou #2							XX					
Caribou #3	X	X	X				XX	X				
Caribou #4			X									
Moose #1	X				X							
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X					
Minerals #1	X				X							
Minerals #2			X								X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 6 Nushagak, Mulchatna

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

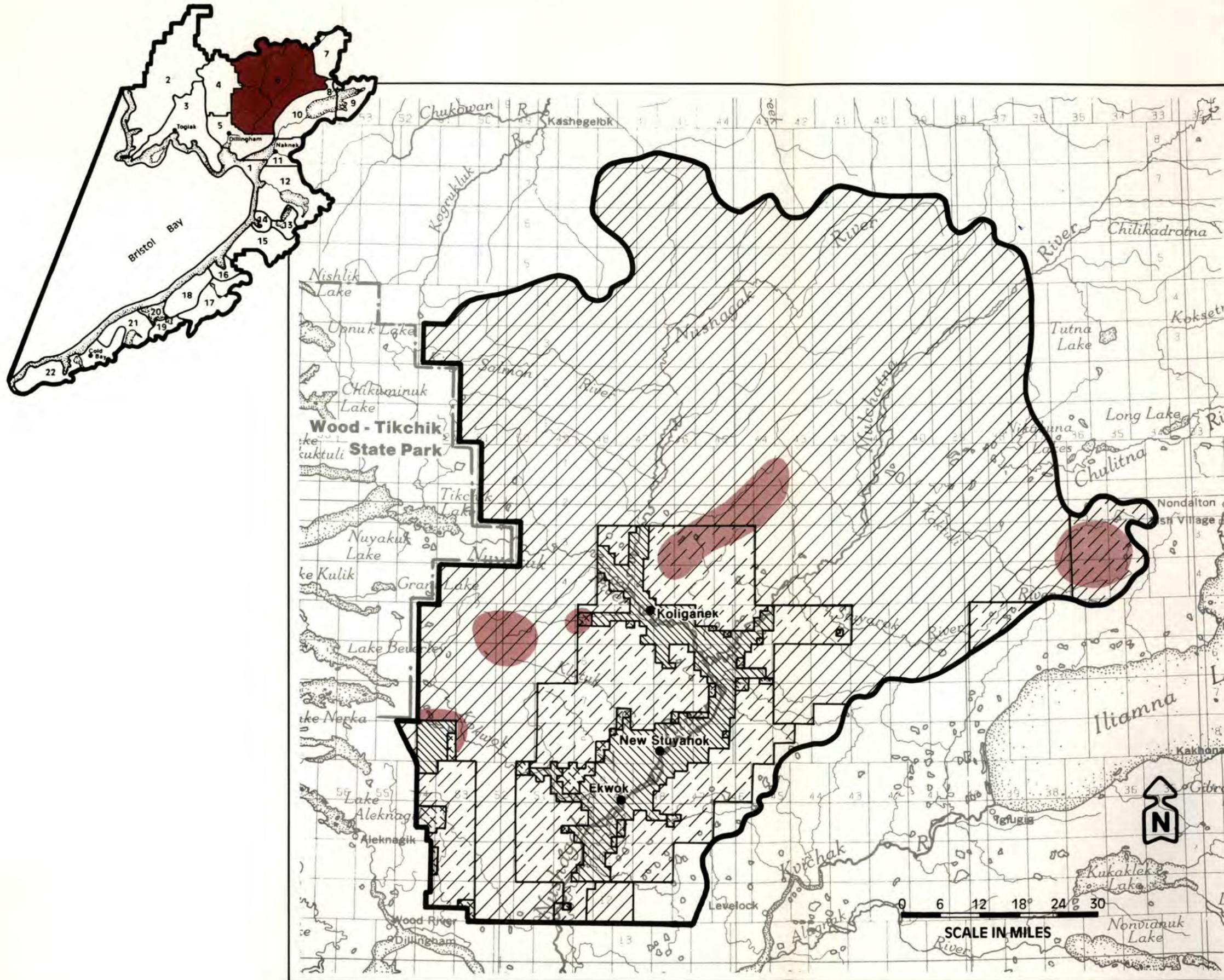
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Minerals #3		X	X									
Minerals #4			X					X				
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X					
Oil and Gas #3							X					XX
Recreation #2		X	X						XX			
Settlement #1									XX			
Settlement #2									XX			
Settlement #7									XX			
Settlement #9										XX		
Settlement #10									XX			
Transportation #1					XX							
Transportation #3					XX							
Transportation #5	X						XX		X			
Transportation #6					XX							
Transportation #7	X				X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X				X		X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X					
Transportation #10	XX				X		X					
Transportation #11					XX							
Transportation #12	X		X				XX					
Transportation #13					XX		X					
Transportation #14	X						X					
Transportation #15					XX							
Transportation #17					XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 6 Nushagak, Mulchatna



- LAND OWNERSHIP**
- Federal
 - State
 - Native
- SELECTIONS**
- State
 - Native
- LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS**
- Primary Uses:**
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Minerals—where indicated
- Secondary Uses:**
- Forestry for local use
 - Oil & Gas
 - Village Agriculture
 - Minerals
- Prohibited Uses:**
- Large Scale Agriculture
 - Grazing

Unit 7 Upper Mulchatna

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Recreational fishing and hunting are major resource uses in this management unit. Wildlife resources of importance include caribou, brown bear, and moose, which provide for recreational and subsistence users. Mineral terranes are potentially favorable for gold, silver, copper, tin, tungsten, molybdenum, lead, and iron.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit in conjunction with Unit 6 for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and river-oriented recreation. Mineral exploration and development is also permitted subject to leasehold location.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Remote settlement. The state may only offer land for settlement in the Half Cabin Lake area, up to 500 acres in T.8N., R.32W., Sections 1-24; T.9N., R.31W., Section 19-36. The land cannot be sold before 1989.
- Mineral entry is allowed on state lands subject to leasehold location (except those areas listed below).
- The following designated anadromous streams and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water are closed to new mineral entry:

Mulchatna River
325-30-10100-2202-3420 tributary to the Mulchatna River
Chilchitna River
Nikadavana Creek
Chilikadrotna River
Chulitna River

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- Land in the upper Chilikadrotna River drainage should remain in state ownership, and a cooperative agreement should be developed with the NPS to ensure management of this area for fish and wildlife, recreation, and mineral exploration and development on state lands (see Cooperative Agreements in Chapter IV).
- Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (NP&P). The plan recommends that the NPS and DNR (if determined navigable) ensure traditional access for recreational floaters and hunters to the Chilikadrotna River.
- The state should select the two isolated BLM areas outside the boundary of Lake Clark NP&P (S½ T1S, R34W, and NW1/3 T1N, R33W) (see Management Unit Map and Chapter IV).

Unit 7 Upper Mulchatna

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals	Leasable Minerals	
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Minerals	Remote Settlement at Half Cabin Lakes	Large Scale Grazing, Remote Settlement (except at Half Cabin Lakes), Remote Cabins AS 38.05.140(f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in state shorelands	Open subject to leasehold location except the designated anadromous portion and uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of these streams which are closed: Mulchatna River, 325-30-10100-2202-3420 tributary to Mulchatna River, Chilchitna River, Nikadavna Creek, Chil-ikadrotna River, Chulitna River	Available for leasing		Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, Mineral Land, Settlement Land at Half Cabin Lakes
Private ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	-----	Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

3-26

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private lands are advisory only.

Unit 7 Upper Mulchatna

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1				X									
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	XX	X	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X					X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX						X	
Fish #9													
Caribou #1	X	X	X		X				XX	X			
Caribou #2							XX						
Caribou #3	X	X	X				XX		X				
Caribou #4			X										
Moose #1	X				X								
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X	X					
Minerals #1	X				X								
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X										
Minerals #4			X						X				

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 7 Upper Mulchatna

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Minerals #5								XX					
Minerals #6								XX					
Minerals #7								XX					
Minerals #8								XX					
Minerals #9								XX					
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X					X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X						
Oil and Gas #3							X						XX
Recreation #2		X	X							X			
Settlement #1										X			
Settlement #2										X			
Settlement #3										X			
Settlement #4										X			
Settlement #5					X					X			
Settlement #7										X			
Settlement #8										X			
Settlement #9											X		
Settlement #10									XX				
Transportation #1					XX								
Transportation #3					XX								
Transportation #5	X						XX	X		X			
Transportation #6					XX								
Transportation #7	X				X		X	X				XX	
Transportation #8	X				X		X	X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X	X					

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to affect

X=activity the guideline may affect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 7 Upper Mulchatna

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Transportation #10	XX				X		X	X					
Transportation #11					XX								
Transportation #12	X		X				XX	X					
Transportation #13					XX		X						
Transportation #14	X						X	X					
Transportation #15					XX								
Transportation #17					XX								

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

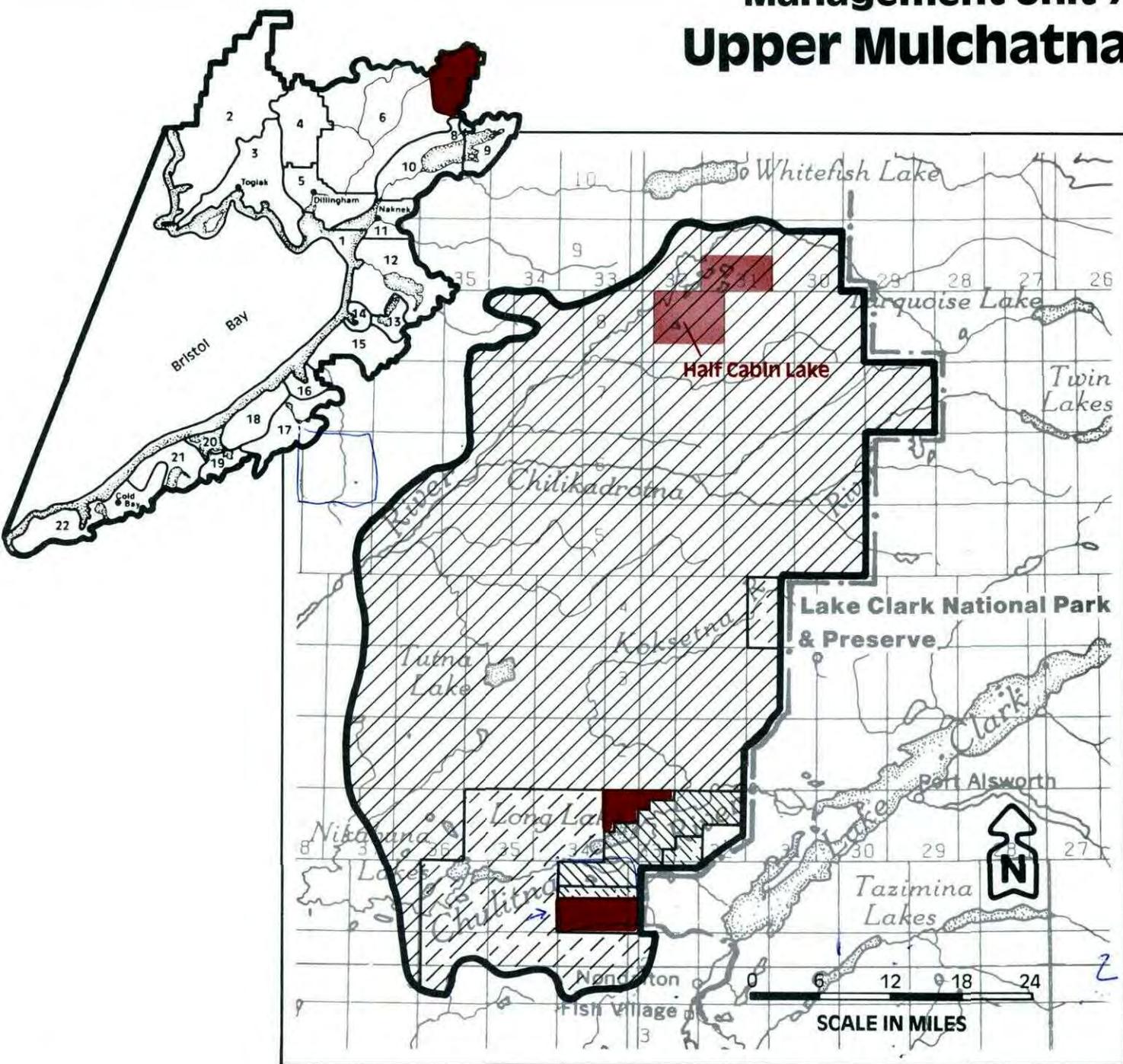
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 7

Upper Mulchatna



LAND OWNERSHIP

-  Federal
-  State
-  Native

SELECTIONS

-  State
-  Native

LAND PATTERNS

-  Recommended State Selections

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Minerals subject to leasehold location
- Recreation

Secondary Use:

- Remote Settlement 

Prohibited Uses:

- Grazing
- Large Scale Agriculture

Unit 8 Lake Clark, Newhalen

RESOURCE SUMMARY

- . The Lake Clark drainage is a major sockeye salmon spawning area, and the fisheries resources are used locally by subsistence and recreational fishermen. Caribou, moose, and brown bear are also important to subsistence and recreational users. Recreational resources include the Newhalen River and Lake Clark. Forestry resources are present in limited areas along Lake Clark. This resource is used for houselogs and heat by some of the villages.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

- . Manage this unit for fish and wildlife harvest and habitat. Lake Clark and the Newhalen River should be managed for recreation and fisheries production. Some community expansion is encouraged in the Iliamna, Nondalton, and Newhalen areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . Remote settlement. The state may only offer land for settlement in T.3S., R.33W., Sections 2-11, 15-23, 26-35; and T.4S., R.33W., Section 2(N $\frac{1}{2}$), (excluding lands conveyed to Native corporations and Native allotments) all west of the Newhalen River. The state may offer up to 1,250 acres between this area and Chekok Lake.
- . Mineral entry is allowed on state lands subject to leasehold location, except the Newhalen River and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water along the Newhalen River which are closed to new mineral entry.
- . The DNR should lease, purchase, or exchange to acquire sites for public access along the Newhalen River and Iliamna Lake (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV).
- . The Alaska Power Authority (APA) is studying regional energy development in the planning area and may develop a hydropower proposal. The Newhalen and Tazimina rivers are possible sites still under consideration. This plan takes no position on development of these power projects but does require that such a project should result in no net loss to fish (see Fish Guideline, Design and Mitigation of Hydroelectric Projects, Chapter II).
- . The Alaska DNR should develop a more detailed management plan for state land in Management Units 8, 9, and 10 (see Chapter V for details).
- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within the Bristol Bay drainages of Lake Clark National Park and Preserve to new mineral entry, including Six Mile Lake, Newhalen River and Chulitna River.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The research and management site along the Newhalen River (R.M.1 and R.M.22), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease, or cooperative agreement between the ADF&G and appropriate landowner(s).
- . Land exchanges or cooperative agreements should be pursued between the Nondalton Native Corporation, BBNC, the BLM, and the NPS to consolidate fragmented landownership patterns in and around Lake Clark NP&P and improve public access to Lake Clark (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The DNR, NPS, and local Native corporations should discuss exchanges which would make land available for settlement, including possibly lands in the Tazimina Lakes area.
- . The state should select the tract of BLM land immediately west of the Newhalen River (see State Selections in Chapter IV for further details).

Unit 8 Lake Clark, Newhalen

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals	State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)			
State	Recreation, Fish and Wildlife	Forestry, Minerals, Remote Settlement at Newhalen River	Remote Cabins, Large Scale Grazing, Remote Settlement (except at Newhalen River) AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in state shorelands	Open subject to Leasehold Location except for the designated anadromous portions and uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of the Newhalen River which are closed	Available for leasing	Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, Mineral Land, Settlement Land at Newhalen River
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Community Expansion Settlement	Forestry	Large Scale Grazing, Remote Settlement	NA	NA	NA

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 8 Lake Clark, Newhalen

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1				X									
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	XX	X	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X					X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX						X	
Fish #9													
Caribou #4			X										
Moose #1	X				X								
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X	X					
Minerals #1	X				X								
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X										
Minerals #4			X						X				
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X					X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X						

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 8 Lake Clark, Newhalen

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Oil and Gas #3							X						XX
Recreation #2		X	X							XX			
Settlement #1										XX			
Settlement #2										XX			
Settlement #3										XX			
Settlement #4										XX			
Settlement #5					X					XX			
Settlement #7										XX			
Settlement #8										XX			
Settlement #9											XX		
Settlement #10									XX				
Transportation #1					XX								
Transportation #3					XX								
Transportation #5	X						XX	X		X			
Transportation #6					XX								
Transportation #7	X				X		X	X				XX	
Transportation #8	X				X		X	X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X	X					
Transportation #10	XX				X		X	X					
Transportation #11					XX								
Transportation #12	X		X				XX	X					
Transportation #13					XX		X						
Transportation #14	X						X	X					
Transportation #15					XX								
Transportation #17					XX								

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

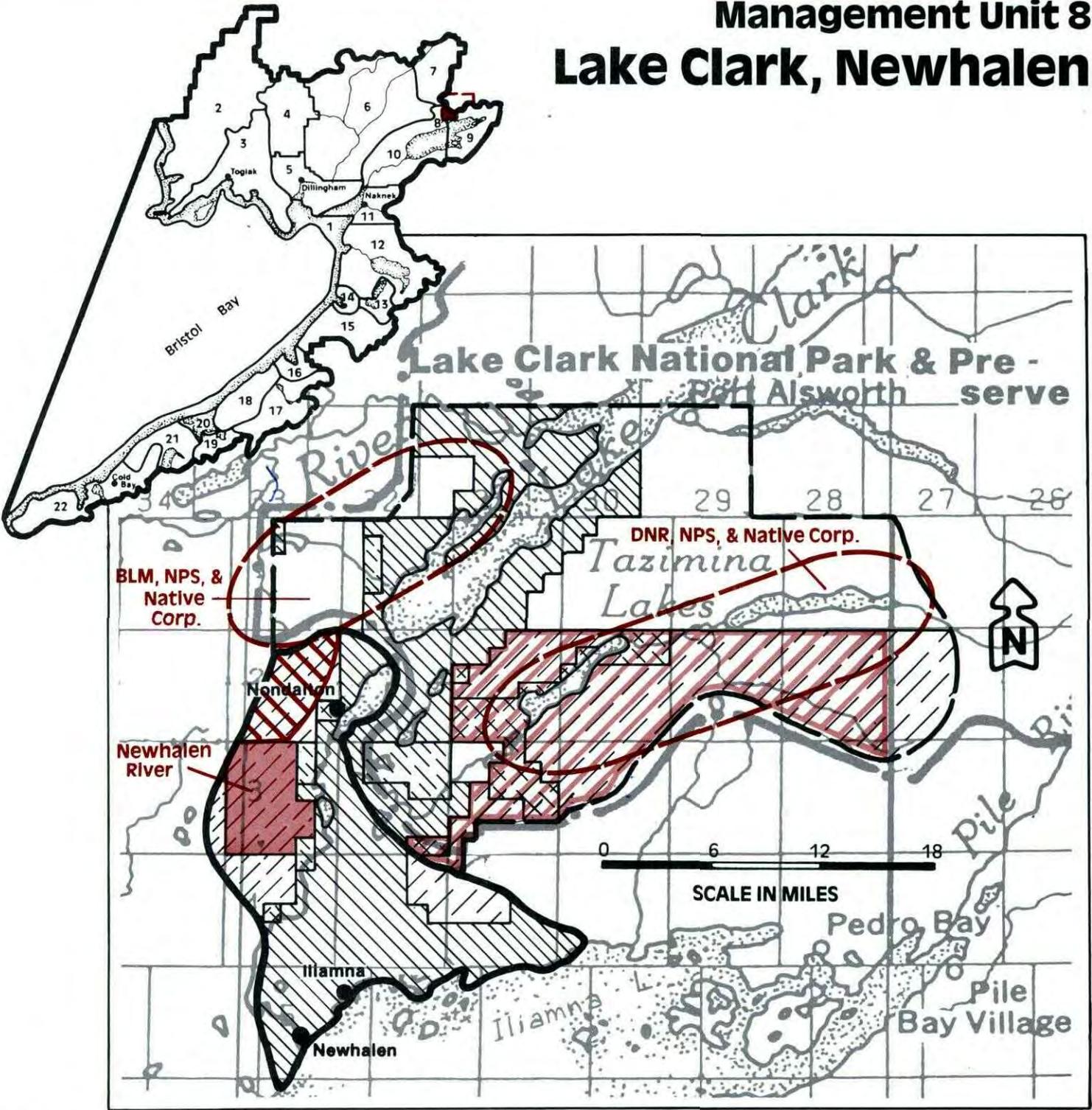
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 8

Lake Clark, Newhalen



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Recommended State Selections
- Areas where land exchanges or Cooperative agreements should be considered
- State Selections to be relinquished

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

- Primary Uses:**
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Minerals —where indicated
- Secondary Uses:**
- Remote settlement
 - Forestry for local use
 - Minerals subject to leasehold location

Unit 9 Eastern Iliamna Lake

RESOURCE SUMMARY

- Iliamna Lake and its drainage provide a large portion of the salmon resources harvested by the commercial, subsistence, and recreational users of Bristol Bay. Wildlife resources of moose and brown bear are extensively harvested. Recreational potential is high because of the fish and wildlife resources and scenic values. Mineral resource potential includes the possibility of mineral deposits of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum in the mountainous regions. Forest resources are concentrated along lakeshores and valleys and provide for local use.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

- Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, with an emphasis on fisheries production. Also, manage the area for recreation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Remote settlement. The state may offer land for settlement in the Chekok Lake area: T.2S., R.29W., Sections 21, 22, 27-29, 32-34; and T.3S., R.29W., Sections 3-5, 8, 9, 16, 17; up to 1,250 acres between this and the Newhalen River area, Unit 8. This area should be the first state offering in the Iliamna area. However, if there is a delay in obtaining title to these lands, the state may offer other lands designated for settlement in this plan first. The state may offer up to 1,000 acres of land for settlement in the Kokhanok and Moose Lakes area in T.6S., R.28W., Sections 35, 36; T.7S., R.28W., Sections 1-3, 10-15, 20-23, 26-34 and T.8S., R.28W., Sections 4-8, 17, 18. The state will retain a 200-foot publically owned buffer along Kokhanok River between Kokhanok and Moose Lakes. At least 50 percent of all public land within 500 feet of the lakeshore and any islands will be retained in public ownership, including at least 50 percent of the shoreline. Where lakefront land is sold, a 100-foot easement will be reserved and a minimum building setback from the shoreline of 150 feet will be required. This disposal will also be added to the "not before 1989" list so as to allow the recreation study, pending funding, to precede the disposal.
- Mineral entry is allowed on state lands subject to leasehold location (except those areas listed below).
- The following designated anadromous streams and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water are closed to new mineral entry:
 - Chekok Creek
 - Pile River
 - Canyon Creek
 - Iliamna River
 - 324-10-10150-2402-3025 tributary to Iliamna River
 - Chinkelyes Creek
 - Tommy Creek

Copper River
Kokhanok River
324-10-10150-2196 tributary to Iliamna Lake
Dream Creek
Dennis Creek

- . The DNR should coordinate with the BLM to mark and manage ANCSA 17b easements on Gibraltar Lake and Dream Creek.
- . The Alaska DNR should develop a more detailed management plan for state land in Management Units 8, 9 and 10 (see Chapter V for details).

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Iliamna Lake. The DNR should negotiate to acquire public access sites along recreational fishing streams and along Iliamna Lake (see Land Exchanges, Chapter IV).
- . The state should select an isolated block of BLM land on the northern border of Katmai NP&P (see State Selections, Chapter IV, for further discussion).
- . The wildlife and mineral values of state lands located south and southeast of the study area boundary and bordering on McNeil River State Game Sanctuary should be assessed by the DNR and the ADF&G. Portions of the area with essential bear habitat should be considered for possible addition to the game sanctuary and lands with high mineral potential should be considered for exchange with Native corporations.

Unit 9 Eastern Iliamna Lake

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals	Leasable Minerals	
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Minerals	Forestry, Remote Settlement at Chekok Lake and Upper Kokhanok/Moose Lakes	Remote Cabins, Remote Settlement (except at Chekok Lake and upper Kokhanok/Moose lakes) AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shorelands	Open subject to leasehold location, except the anadromous stream corridors identified in the management guidelines which are closed	Available for leasing		Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, Mineral Land, Settlement Land at Chekok, Upper Kokhanok and Moose lakes
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	Community Expansion Settlement, Forestry	Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal land are advisory only.

Unit 9 Eastern Iliamna Lake

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1				X									
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	XX	X	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X					X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX						X	
Fish #9													
Caribou #4			X										
Moose #1	X				X								
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X	X					
Minerals #1	X				X								
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X										
Minerals #4			X						X				
Minerals #5								XX					
Minerals #6								XX					
Minerals #7								XX					
Minerals #8								XX					

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 9 Eastern Iliamna Lake

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Mineral Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Minerals #9								XX					
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X					X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X						
Oil and Gas #3							X						XX
Recreation #2		X	X							XX			
Settlement #1										XX			
Settlement #2										XX			
Settlement #3										XX			
Settlement #4										XX			
Settlement #5					X					XX			
Settlement #7										XX			
Settlement #8										XX			
Settlement #9											XX		
Settlement #10									XX				
Transportation #1					XX								
Transportation #3					XX								
Transportation #5	X						XX	X		X			
Transportation #6					XX								
Transportation #7	X				X		X	X				XX	
Transportation #8	X				X		X	X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X	X					
Transportation #10	XX				X		X	X					
Transportation #11					XX								
Transportation #12	X		X				XX	X					
Transportation #13					XX		X						
Transportation #14	X						X	X					
Transportation #15					XX								
Transportation #17					XX								

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

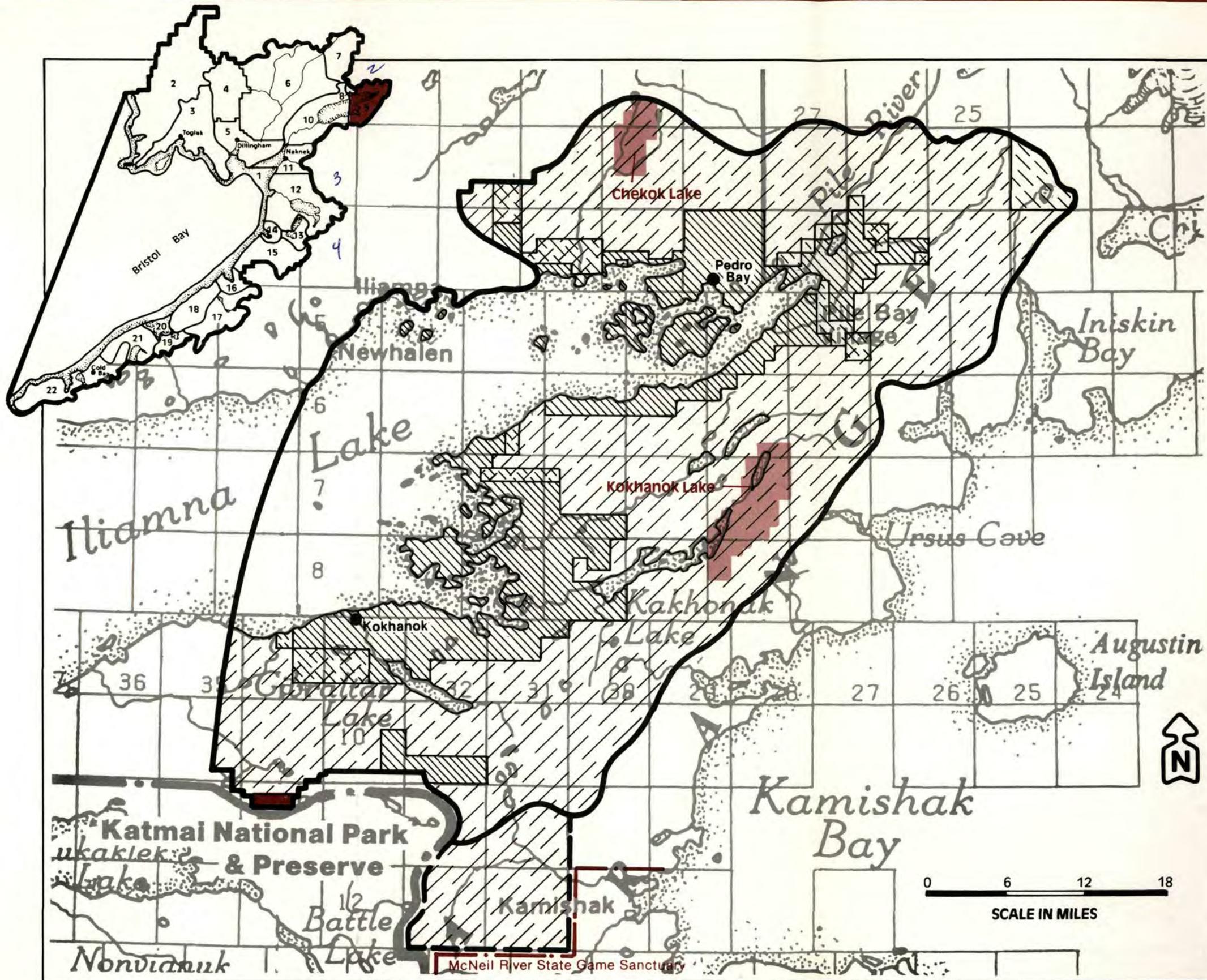
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 9

Eastern Iliamna Lake



LAND OWNERSHIP

-  Federal
-  State
-  Native

SELECTIONS

-  State
-  Native

LAND PATTERNS

-  Recommended State Selections

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Minerals subject to leasehold location
- Recreation

Secondary Uses:

- Forestry for local use
- Remote Settlement 

Prohibited Use:

- Oil & Gas-Surface Entry in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Unit 10 Western Iliamna Lake, Kvichak River

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Kvichak River system, including Iliamna Lake and the Alagnak (Branch) River, is the single most important source of salmon in the region. This resource provides for commercial, subsistence, and sport users. Recreational potential is high, as indicated by the Alagnak River being designated a National Wild and Scenic River. Part of an oil and gas basin is in this management unit; a low to moderate potential is indicated. Other important resources include caribou, beaver, waterfowl, and brown bear.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife with emphasis on fisheries production and public recreation on the Talarik Creeks and the Kvichak and Alagnak rivers.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . Remote settlement. The state may offer land for settlement in the area west of Big Mountain, but it may not be offered before 1989 and may not exceed 750 acres. It is located within T.9S., R.36W., Sections 12-14, 20-36 (excluding private lands). No land will be sold within one-half mile on either side of Belinda Creek.
- . Mineral entry is allowed on all state lands subject to leasehold location (except those areas listed below).
- . The following designated anadromous streams and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water which are closed to new mineral entry:
 - Kvichak River
 - Pecks Creek
 - 324-10-10150-2145 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - 324-10-10150-2149 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - 324-10-10150-2155 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - 324-10-10150-2159 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - 324-10-10150-2163 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - Lower Talarik Creek
 - 324-10-10150-2167-3003 tributary to Lower Talarik Creek
 - 324-10-10150-2175 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - Upper Talarik Creek
 - Pete Andrews Creek
 - 324-10-10150-2162 tributary to Iliamna Lake
 - Belinda Creek
 - 324-10-10150-2156-3005 tributary to Belinda Creek
 - 324-10-10150-2156-3005-4007 tributary to Belinda Creek
- . The Alaska DNR should develop a more detailed management plan for state land in Management Units 8, 9, and 10 (see Chapter V for details).
- . DNR will close all navigable waterways in Bristol Bay drainages within Katmai National Park and Preserve, to new mineral entry, including

Nonvianuk Lake, Kukaklek Lake, Nonvianuk River (navigability in question), Alagnak or Branch River (part, navigability in question).

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The research and management site, along the Alagnak River, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement.
- . The research and management sites along the Kvichak River (3 sites), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).
- . Kvichak BLM lands: The state will not select BLM land as they do not meet state selection guidelines. These lands will remain open for future land selections.
- . Kukaklek Lake: The NPS, Igiugig Native Corporation and BBNC should pursue opportunities to exchange land along the upper portion of the Alagnak River as it leaves Kukaklek Lake (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for details).
- . The DNR should purchase, exchange, or lease land for public access sites along Upper Talarik Creek, Peck's Creek, Ole Creek, and the Kvichak River (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV).
- . The state and Native corporations should consider trading state land at Ben Courtney Creek to either the Levelock or the Igiugig Village Corporation for village lands that provide access to the above-mentioned recreation sites or settlement lands for disposals near the communities.

Unit 10 Western Iliamna Lake, Kvichak River

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals		
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation on Iliamna Lake, major rivers and streams	Oil and Gas, Remote Settlement at Big Mountain, Minerals,	Remote Cabins, Large Scale Grazing, Remote Settlement (except at Big Mountain) AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shorelands	Open except for the anadromous stream corridors identified in the management guidelines which are closed, Minerals Subject to Leasehold Location as indicated on map	Available for leasing		Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land, Settlement Land at Big Mountain
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	Oil and Gas, Community Expansion Settlement	Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 10 Western Iliamna Lake, Kvichak River

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X		XX	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2												XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X								XX	
Fish #1				X								
Fish #2	X	X	X			X	X	XX	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX			X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6						X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X			X	X	X			X	
Fish #8				X		XX					X	
Fish #9												
Caribou #4			X									
Moose #1	X				X							
Moose #2		X	X		XX		X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X		X		X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X		X		X					
Minerals #1	X				X							
Minerals #2			X								X	
Minerals #3		X	X									
Minerals #4			X					X				
Oil and Gas #1					XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2					X		X					
Oil and Gas #3							X					XX

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 10 Western Illamna Lake, Kvichak River

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

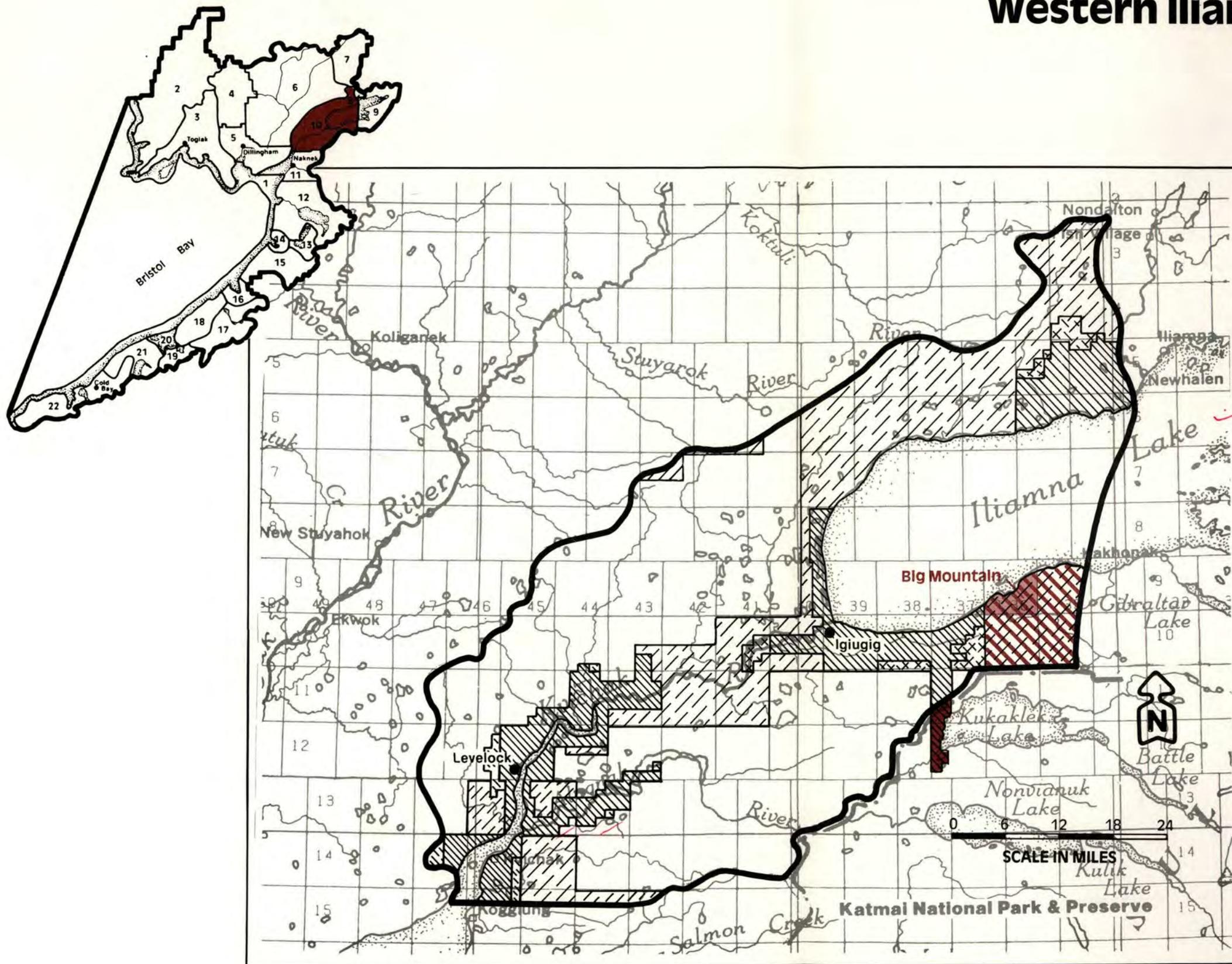
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy									
Recreation #2		X	X						XX			
Settlement #1									XX			
Settlement #2									XX			
Settlement #3									XX			
Settlement #4									XX			
Settlement #5					X				XX			
Settlement #7									XX			
Settlement #8									XX			
Settlement #9										XX		
Settlement #10									XX			
Transportation #1					XX							
Transportation #3					XX							
Transportation #5	X						XX		X			
Transportation #6					XX							
Transportation #7	X				X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X				X		X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X					
Transportation #10	XX				X		X					
Transportation #11					XX							
Transportation #12	X		X				XX					
Transportation #13					XX		X					
Transportation #14	X						X					
Transportation #15					XX							
Transportation #17					XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Western Iliamna Lake, Kvichak River



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Possible Land Exchange

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LAND

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Recreation

Secondary Uses:

- Oil & Gas
- Remote Settlement
- Minerals
- Minerals subject to leasehold location

Prohibited Uses:

- Grazing
- Oil & Gas-Surface entry in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Unit 11 Bristol Bay Borough Area

RESOURCE SUMMARY

This management unit includes the entire Bristol Bay Borough and also additional lands south of the borough that drain northward. The salmon resource in this unit, particularly in Kvichak Bay and the Naknek River, supports extensive commercial fishing and fish processing. Recreational and subsistence use of this fisheries is intensive. There is also extensive hunting of caribou and waterfowl. A portion of an oil and gas basin is in this management unit, indicating moderate oil and gas potential. Community resources include a major regional airport and some community services provided by the borough government.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fisheries, including harvest and processing, wildlife harvest, recreation, community expansion and transportation, and oil and gas exploration and development in upland areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within Katmai National Park and Preserve to new mineral entry, including Naknek Lake and Naknek River (part).
- . Do not place the state tide and submerged lands in this unit on the state five-year oil and gas lease schedule.
- . Reasonable public access should be maintained across and along all public tidelands.
- . Big Creek should be managed as a swan staging area.
- . Kvichak Bay and the Naknek River should not be used for the loading and transportation of crude oil.
- . To maintain the integrity of the caribou herd and opportunities for local use, land disposals by the borough and Native corporations for community expansion and other settlement should be avoided in the caribou-wintering area south of the Naknek River.
- . Native corporations and the Bristol Bay Borough are encouraged to meet local settlement needs. If the state acquires any lands north of the Naknek River and near the existing road system suitable for community expansion, they should be considered for disposal.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Naknek River: A cooperative agreement to protect caribou wintering areas should be established between Native landowners and the ADF&G if community development is to occur along the south side of the Naknek River (see Cooperative Agreements, Chapter IV).

- . The research and management sites along Naknek River (3 sites), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).

Unit 11 Bristol Bay Borough Area

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals		
State	Fish and Wildlife, Community Expansion Settlement, Recreation along creeks, lakes and Naknek River	Oil and Gas-Uplands, Minerals	Large Scale Grazing, Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shore and submerged land	Open	Do not place tide and submerged lands on state lease schedule Upland Areas available		Public Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Community Expansion Settlement	Oil and Gas	Large Scale Grazing, Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal land are advisory only.

Unit 11 Bristol Bay Borough Area

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1					X								
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X	
Fish #9													
Caribou #4			X										
Moose #1	X					X							
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X			
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X			
Waterfowl #2	X		X	X		X			X	XX			
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	X				X		X			
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX			
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X		X					

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 11 Bristol Bay Borough Area

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Minerals #1	X					X							
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									
Minerals #4			X					X					
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					
Oil and Gas #3								X					XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		XX					
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			
Settlement #1										XX			
Settlement #2										XX			
Settlement #3										XX			
Settlement #4										XX			
Settlement #5						X				XX			
Settlement #7										XX			
Settlement #8										XX			
Settlement #9											XX		
Settlement #10									XX				
Transportation #1						XX							
Transportation #2						XX							
Transportation #3						XX							
Transportation #4						XX							
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			
Transportation #6						XX							
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 11 Bristol Bay Borough Area

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Transportation #9	XX							X					
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					
Transportation #11						XX							
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					
Transportation #13						XX		X					
Transportation #14	X							X					
Transportation #15						XX							
Transportation #16						XX							
Transportation #17						XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

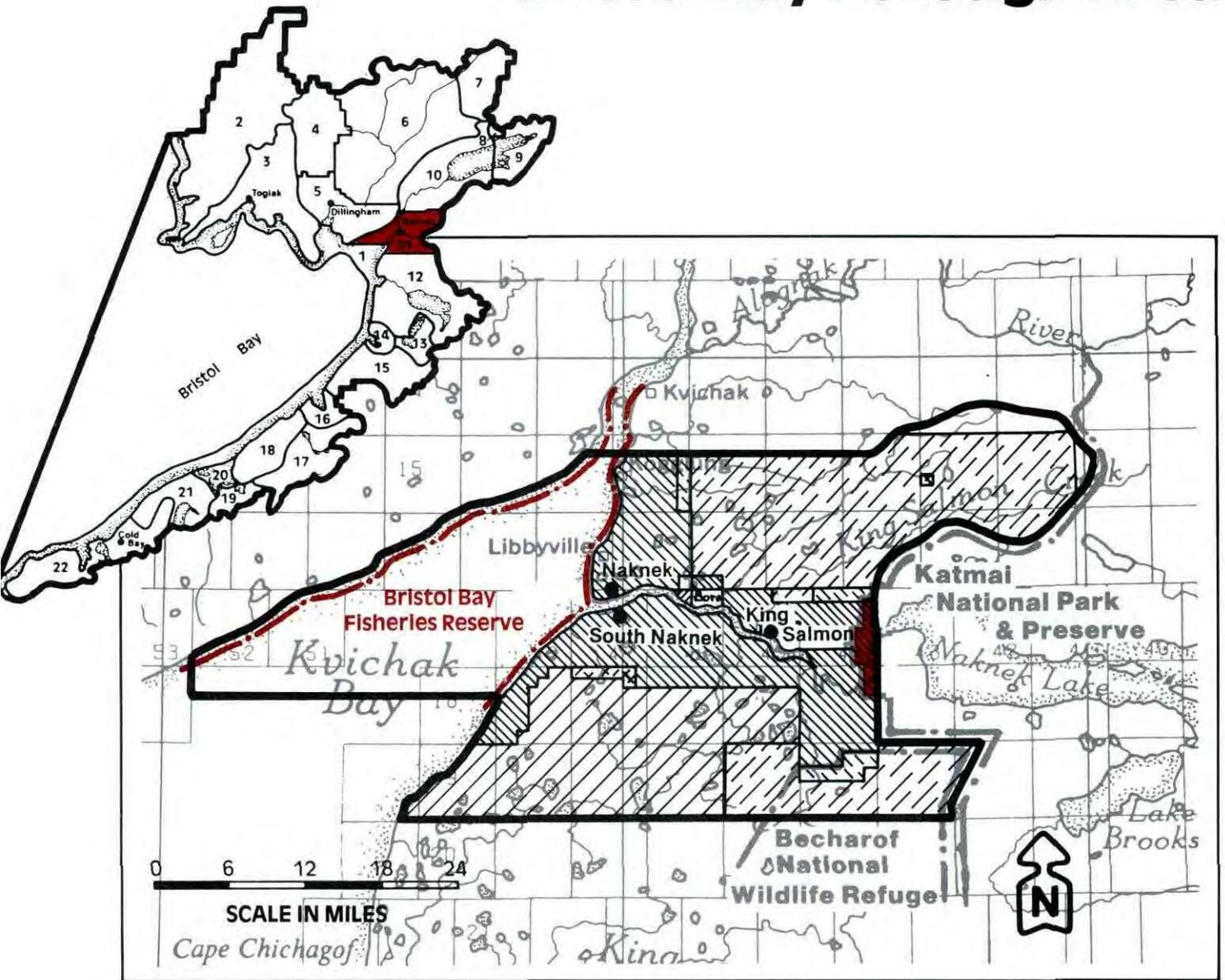
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 11

Bristol Bay Borough Area



LAND OWNERSHIP

-  Federal
-  State
-  Native

SELECTIONS

-  State
-  Native

LAND PATTERNS

-  Recommended boundary adjustment

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Recreation

Secondary Uses:

- Oil & Gas in upland areas
- Minerals

Prohibited Uses:

- Grazing
- Oil & Gas-Surface entry in Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Unit 12 Egegik, Becharof

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The rivers and lakes in this management unit provide habitat that supports a portion of the salmon resources harvested by the subsistence, recreational, and commercial users in Bristol Bay. Wildlife resources include caribou, brown bear, wolf, moose, beaver, and waterfowl, all of which are used extensively by recreational and/or subsistence hunters. Part of an oil and gas basin is within this unit, indicating high oil and gas potential in the western half of the unit. Recreational resources also include unique geologic features such as the volcanic peak of Mt. Peulik, gas rocks, and mairs. Historic mineral deposit information indicates the possible presence of copper, gold, zinc, lead, and molybdenum.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. Recreation and oil and gas activities are also important uses in this unit. Development of public roads should be limited to protect caribou migration.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Public roads, elevated pipelines, and new settlements should not be built along the Egegik River because of potential restriction to caribou movement across the Egegik River.
- The research and management site on state land along the Egegik River (Egegik River test fish site), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G use.
- DNR will close all navigable waterways within Becharof NWR to new mineral entry, including Becharof Lake.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- Becharof Area: The state should select two isolated blocks of BLM public domain land. One is located along the northern fringe of the Becharof NWR (W $\frac{1}{2}$ T20S, R42W), and the other is located west of Becharof Lake (W $\frac{1}{2}$ T25S, R47W). Land ownership will be consolidated by adding these selections to adjacent state-owned lands (see State Selections, Chapter IV).
- Egegik State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA): The DNR and ADF&G, the Becharof Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation should begin negotiations to exchange or cooperatively manage land in the SCHA. The ADF&G is interested in the state obtaining ownership to the entire SCHA (see Land Exchanges, Chapter IV).
- The research and management sites along the Egegik River (Egegik River cabin site and sonar site), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).

- . The research and management sites along Becharof Lake, Featherly Creek, and Alinchak/Kashvik Bays, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement with USFWS.
- . The 11(a)(3) lands in this unit selected by the state should be managed by the USFWS. The state should relinquish these selections (see 11(a)(3) discussion in Chapter IV).

Unit 12 Egegik, Becharof

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)				
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Oil and Gas	Minerals	Grazing, Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins, AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shore and submerged lands	Open	Available for leasing		Wildlife Habitat Land, Public Recreation Land, Oil and Gas Land
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas	Community Expansion Settlement	Grazing, Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

3-45

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal land are advisory only.

Unit 12 Egegik, Becharof

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9													X	
Caribou #4			X										X	
Moose #1	X					X							X	
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X				
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X			X	
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X			X	XX			X	
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				X	
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX				X		X			X	
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX			X	
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX				
Minerals #1	X					X							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 12 Egegik, Becharof

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									X	
Minerals #4			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		XX					X	
Recreation #2		X	X	X							XX		X	
Settlement #1											XX			
Settlement #2											XX			
Settlement #7											XX			
Settlement #9											XX			
Settlement #10									XX					
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 12 Egegik, Becharof

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

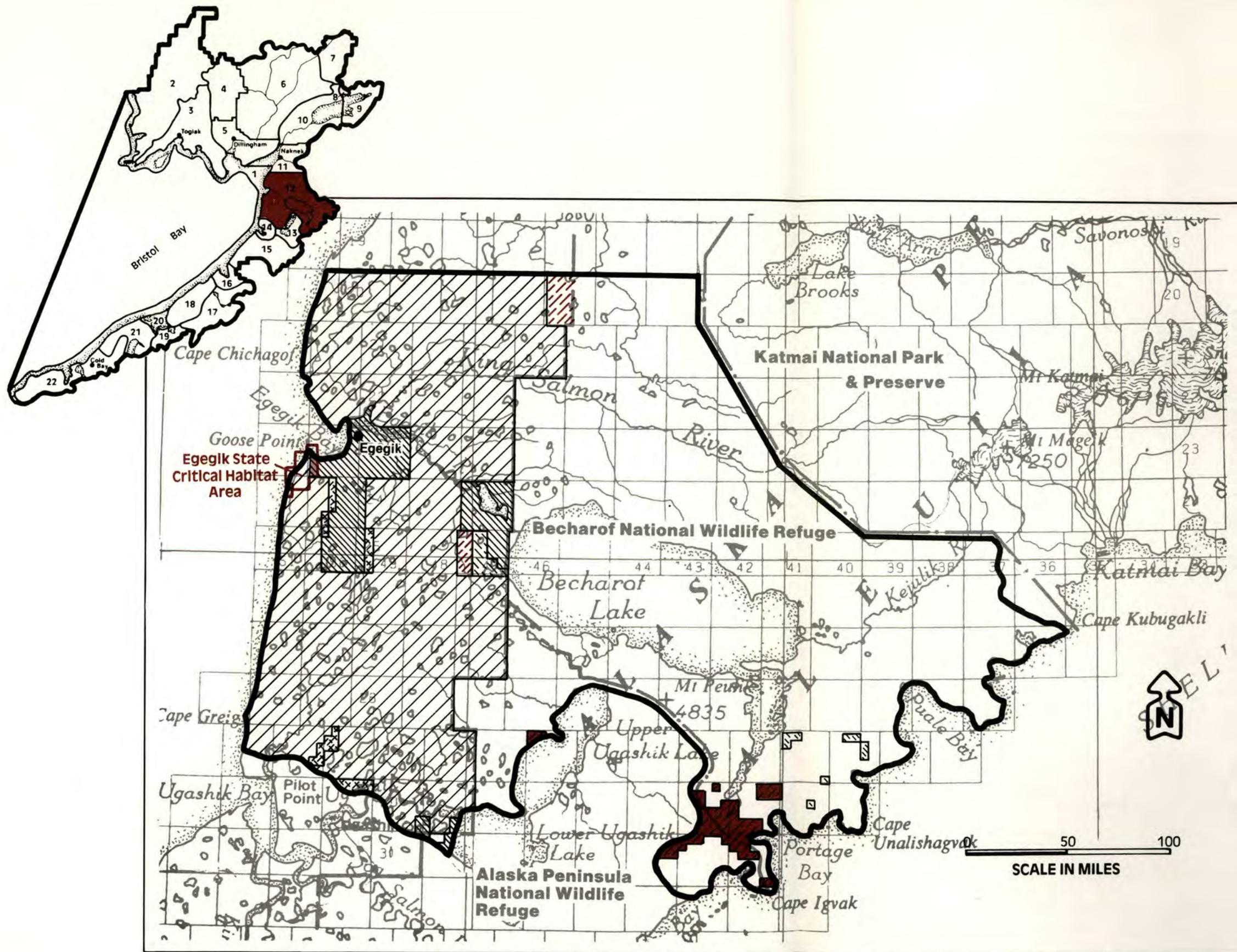
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Transportation #15						XX								X
Transportation #16						XX								X
Transportation #17						XX								X

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 12 Egegik, Becharof



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- 11(a)(3) Lands to be owned by U.S. FWS
- Recommended State Selections
- Recommended land exchange -Nat. Corp. to State

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

- Primary Uses:**
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Oil & Gas
- Secondary Uses:**
- Minerals
- Prohibited Uses:**
- Grazing
 - Oil & Gas-Surface entry in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Unit 13 Wide Bay, Ugashik Lakes

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Fishery resources of salmon and grayling support intensive recreational harvest. Caribou, brown bear, and moose are the major wildlife resources harvested extensively by recreational and/or subsistence users. Part of an oil and gas basin is in the central portion of this management unit, indicating a high potential. The remainder is outside the known oil and gas basin and has an unknown potential. This unit has been identified as being one of the more suitable areas on the peninsula for a transpeninsula transportation facility.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation. Manage for potential development of a transportation corridor and a port site at Wide Bay.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within Alaska Peninsula NWR to new mineral entry, including Upper Ugashik Lake, Lower Ugashik Lake, and the Dog Salmon River.
- . Remote settlement. Residential and recreational settlement on state land at Wide Bay not related to resource development is prohibited.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The research and management sites near the outlet of Lower Ugashik Lake (Ugashik River field camp), as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and appropriate landowner(s).
- . Ugashik Lakes: The 11(a)(3) deficiency lands selected by the state should be managed by the USFWS. The state should relinquish these selections (see 11(a)(3) discussion in Chapter IV).
- . Wide Bay/Upper Dog Salmon River: If this route is identified as a preferred transportation corridor, a cooperative agreement should be developed between federal, state, and Native landowners to reserve the corridor to serve potential oil and gas and/or road development in the area.

Unit 13 Wide Bay, Ugashik Lakes

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)				
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation	Potential Port Site Development at Wide Bay, Transportation Corridor-Pilot Point to Wide Bay	Grazing, Remote Cabins, Remote Settlement AS 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shore and submerged lands, including the Ugashik Lakes	Open	Available for leasing		Wildlife Habitat Land, Public Recreation Land
Private ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife	Transportation Corridor-Pilot Point to Wide Bay	Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private lands are advisory only.

Unit 13 Wide Bay, Ugashik Lakes

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1					X								
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X	
Fish #9													
Moose #1	X					X							
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X			
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX			
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X		X					
Minerals #1	X					X							
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									
Minerals #4			X						X				
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					
Oil and Gas #3								X					XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			
Settlement #1										XX			

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 13 Wide Bay, Ugashik Lakes

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Settlement #2										XX			
Settlement #7										XX			
Settlement #9											XX		
Settlement #10									XX				
Transportation #1						XX							
Transportation #2						XX							
Transportation #3						XX							
Transportation #4						XX							
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			
Transportation #6						XX							
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX							X					
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					
Transportation #11						XX							
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					
Transportation #13						XX		X					
Transportation #14	X							X					
Transportation #15						XX							
Transportation #17						XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

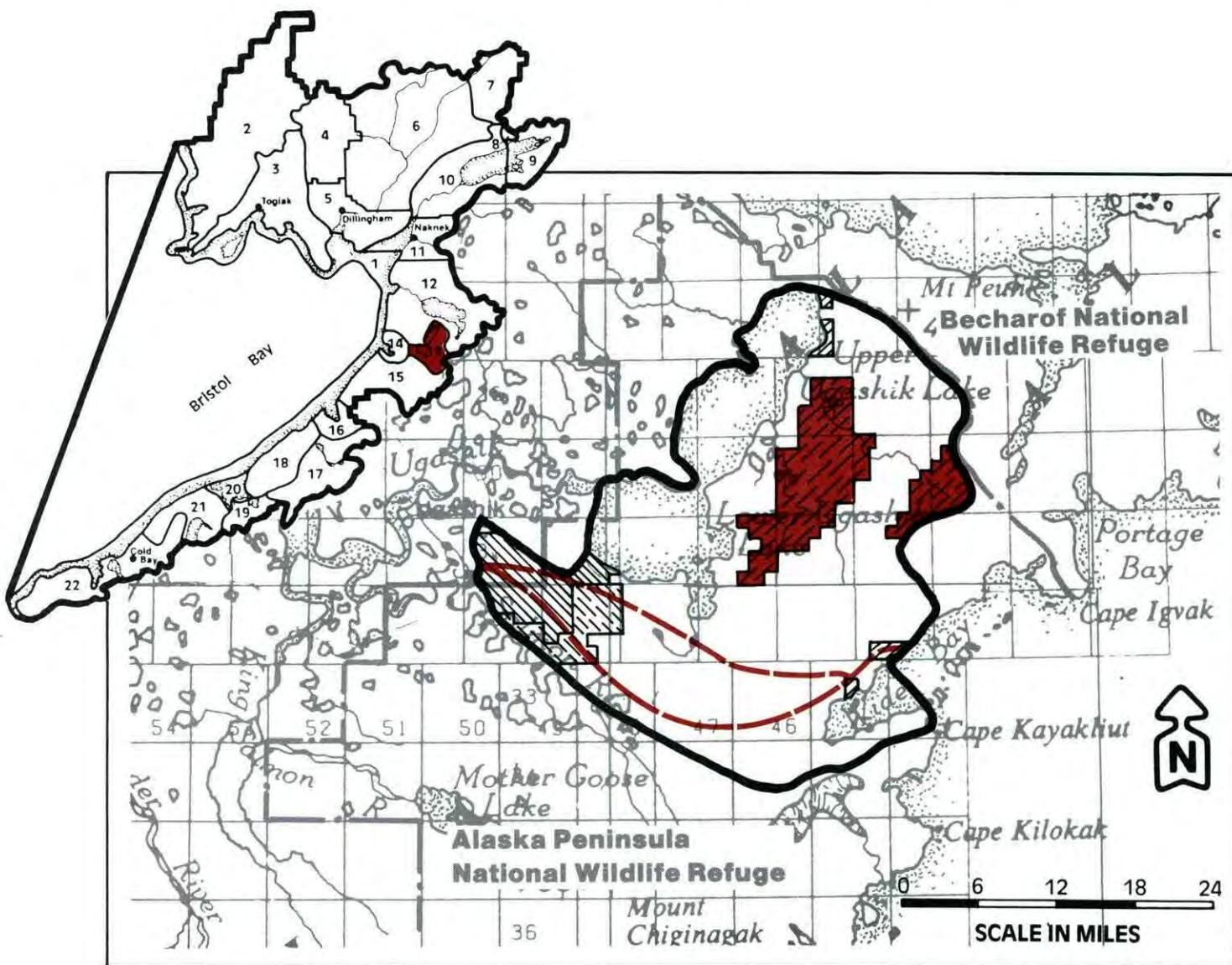
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 13

Wide Bay, Ugashik Lakes



LAND PATTERNS

 11(a)(3) Lands to be owned by U.S. FWS

LAND OWNERSHIP

 Federal
 State
 Native

SELECTIONS

 State
 Native

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

Fish & Wildlife
 Recreation

Secondary Uses:

Oil & Gas
 Trans-peninsula transportation corridor 
 Minerals

Prohibited Uses:

Grazing
 Oil & Gas-Surface entry in the Bristol Bay Fisheries Reserve

Unit 14 Ugashik Bay Area

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The rivers and streams provide important spawning habitat for salmon, and Ugashik Bay is an important harvest area for commercial and subsistence users. Waterfowl and caribou are extremely important subsistence resources also harvested by recreational hunters. Brown bear and harbor seals are other important wildlife species. Part of an oil and gas basin is in this management unit, with high potential indicated.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife harvest and habitat, with special emphasis on waterfowl. The area should also be managed for recreation and oil and gas exploration and development.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . The fish and game boards should use harvest restrictions to maintain traditional caribou use and harvest patterns along any future transportation corridors in this area.
- . The construction and operation of a boat harbor and associated development at or near Dago Creek north of Pilot Point is excepted from Waterfowl Guideline, Dredge and Fill in Essential Waterfowl Habitat, Chapter II.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Pilot Point State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA): The ADF&G is interested in obtaining state ownership of the entire SCHA. The Pilot Point Village Corporation is interested in the exchange excluding land in the Dago Creek area. The DNR and ADF&G and the Pilot Point and Bristol Bay Native Corporations should begin negotiations to exchange or cooperatively manage lands in the SCHA (see Land Exchanges, Chapter IV for further discussion).

Unit 14 Ugashik Bay Area

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals	Management of Leasable Minerals	
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Oil and Gas	Transportation Corridor-Pilot Point to Wide Bay, Minerals	Grazing, Remote Cabins As 38.05.140 (f) prohibits surface entry for oil and gas in shore and submerged lands	Open	Available for Leasing	Available for Leasing	Wildlife Habitat Land, Oil and Gas Land, Public Recreation Land
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas	Community Expansion Settlement, Transportation Corridor-Pilot Point to Wide Bay	Grazing	NA	NA	NA	NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 14 Ugashik Bay Area

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9														X
Caribou #4			X											X
Moose #1	X					X								X
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X				
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X				X
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X			X	XX				X
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X					X
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX				X		X				X
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX				X
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX				
Minerals #1	X					X								X
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX										X

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 14 Ugashik Bay Area

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

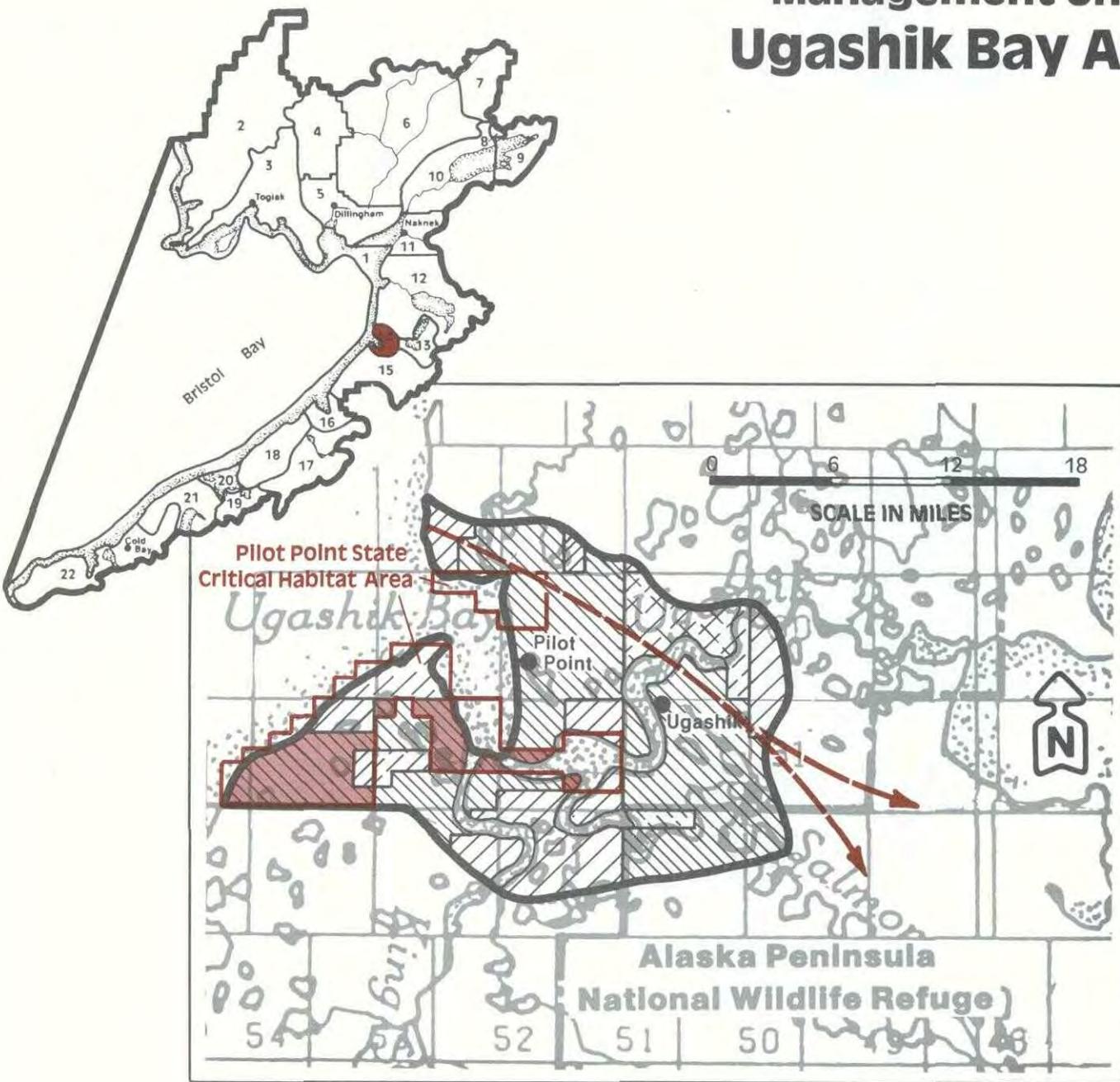
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Minerals #4			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		XX					X	
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			X	
Settlement #1										XX				
Settlement #2										XX				
Settlement #7										XX				
Settlement #9											XX			
Settlement #10								XX						
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #16						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 14 Ugashik Bay Area



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Recommended land exchange—
Native Corp. to State

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Recreation
- Oil & Gas

Secondary Uses:

- Minerals
- Trans-peninsula transportation corridor

Prohibited Use:

- Grazing

Unit 15 Cinder River, King Salmon River

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Caribou, brown bear, waterfowl, and moose are the major wildlife resources in this unit. The Dog Salmon, Cinder, and King Salmon rivers and Mother Goose Lake provide habitat for salmon, which are harvested by commercial, recreational, and subsistence users. Part of an oil and gas basin lies within this management unit, indicating high and moderate potential. Recreation, especially hunting, is most intense in the Mother Goose Lake and Cinder River areas. Recreational resource use along the Pacific Coast is limited because of inaccessibility, although the resources are present. Additional recreational resources include geologic features such as Aniakchak Caldera and floatable rivers such as the Aniakchak River which is a National Wild and Scenic River. Lands within the national monument and preserve are outside the planning area; however, resource values on the NPS lands are similar. Mineral terranes are potentially favorable for deposits of coal and gold, copper, and molybdenum in the southern portion of this management unit.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and oil and gas exploration and development.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within Alaska Peninsula NWR to new mineral entry, including the Dog Salmon River.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Mother Goose Lake: Consider a land exchange or establish a cooperative agreement between the USFWS and the state to manage the state lands southwest of Mother Goose Lake and USFWS lands in the Mother Goose Lake drainage for the production and harvest of fish and wildlife (see Land Exchanges, Chapter IV, for further discussion).
- . Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve: Consider a land exchange or cooperative agreement between the state and the NPS for state tentatively approved land in the northeast part of the Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve (SW1/3 T36S, R51W) (see Land Exchanges, Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The research and management site on USFWS land at Chiginagak Bay, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement.

Unit 15 Cinder River, King Salmon River

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals		
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Oil and Gas	Collector Pipelines for oil and gas, Minerals	Grazing, Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins	Open	Available		Wildlife Habitat Land, Public Recreation Land, Oil and Gas Land
Private ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife; Oil and Gas	Collector Pipelines for oil and gas	Grazing, Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private lands are advisory only.

Unit 15 Cinder River, King Salmon River

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			
Environ./Cult. #2													XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	
Fish #1					X								
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X	
Fish #9													
Caribou #1	X	X	X			X			XX	X			
Caribou #2								XX					
Caribou #3	X	X	X					XX	X				
Caribou #4			X										
Moose #1	X					X							
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X			
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X			
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X			X	XX			
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX				X		X			
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX			

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 15 Cinder River, King Salmon River

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX			
Minerals #1	X					X							
Minerals #2			X									X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									
Minerals #4			X					X					
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					
Oil and Gas #3								X					XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		XX					
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			
Settlement #1										XX			
Settlement #2										XX			
Settlement #7										XX			
Settlement #9											XX		
Settlement #10								XX					
Transportation #1						XX							
Transportation #2						XX							
Transportation #3						XX							
Transportation #4						XX							
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			
Transportation #6						XX							
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	
Transportation #9	XX							X					
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					
Transportation #11						XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 15 Cinder River, King Salmon River

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

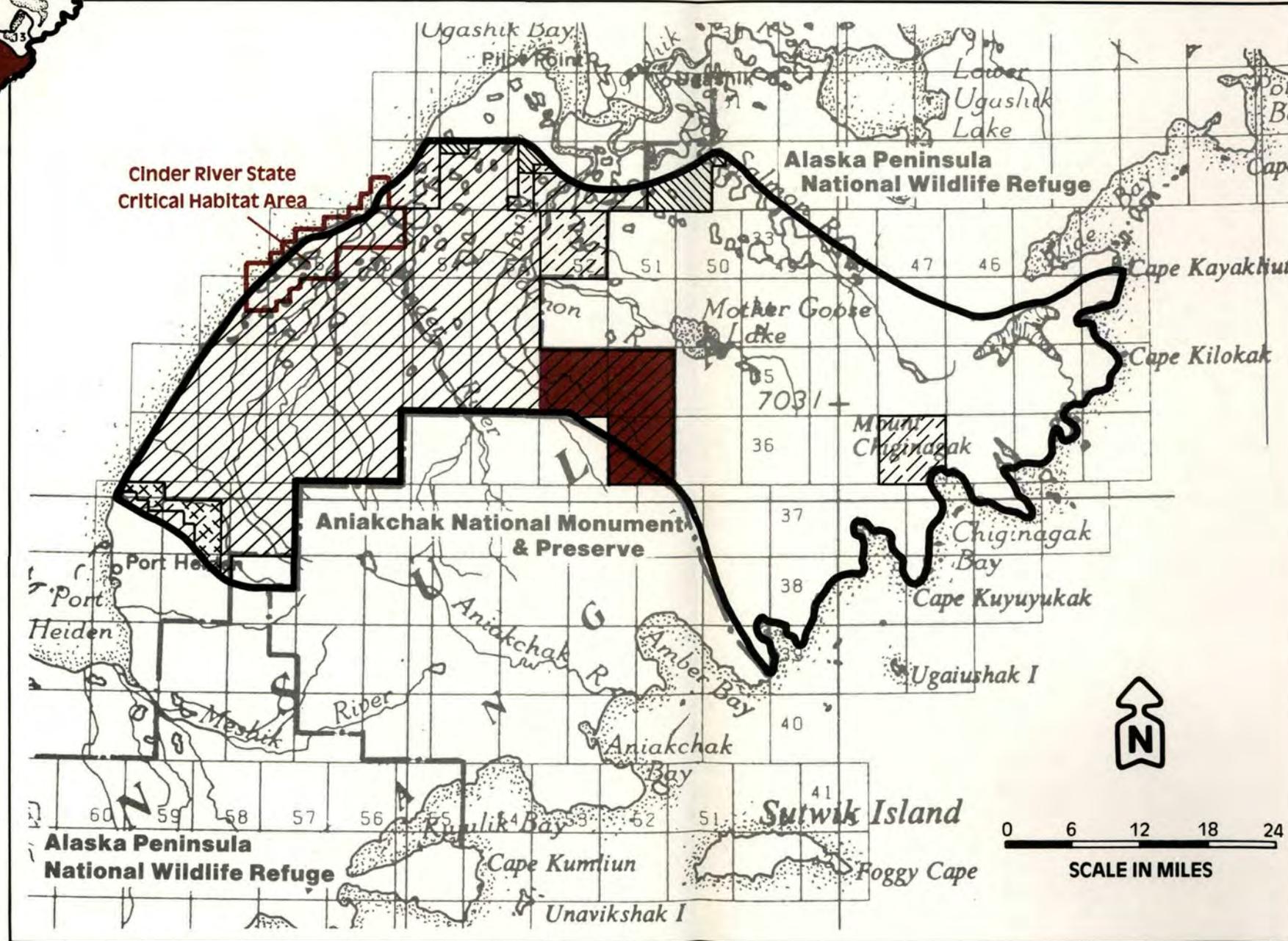
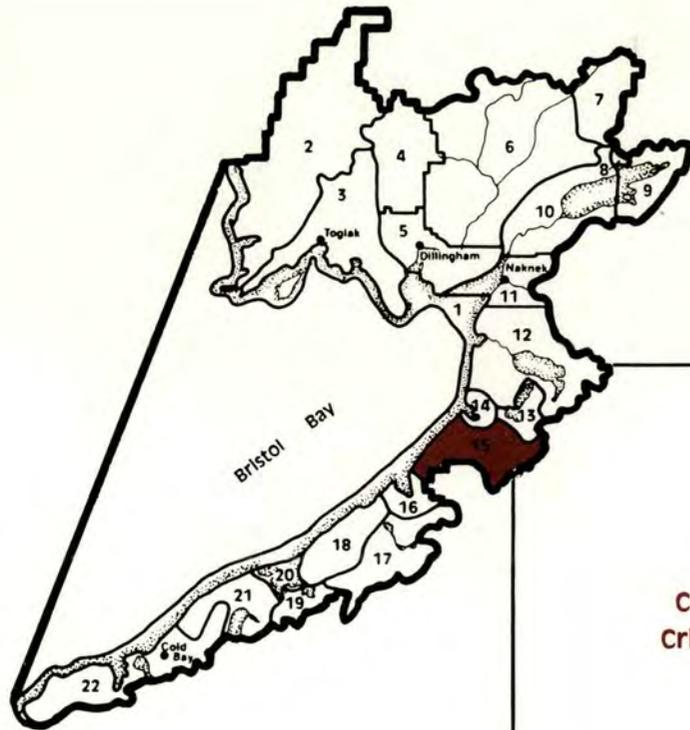
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy										
Transportation #12	X		X					X					
Transportation #13						XX		X					
Transportation #14	X							X					
Transportation #15						XX							
Transportation #16						XX							
Transportation #17						XX							

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 15 Cinder River, King Salmon River



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- Possible land exchange

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

- Primary Uses:**
 - Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Oil & Gas
- Secondary Uses:**
 - Minerals
- Prohibited Use:**
 - Grazing

Unit 16 Port Heiden

RESOURCE SUMMARY

The Meshik River and other drainages provide critical salmon habitat, which supports a commercial fishery in Port Heiden. Important wildlife resources include brown bear, caribou, and waterfowl, which are harvested by subsistence and/or recreational users. Recreational resources include hunting as well as river floating on the Meshik River. Part of an oil and gas basin lies within this management unit, with high potential indicated.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife harvest and habitat, recreation, and oil and gas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINE

- . DNR will close all navigable waterways within Alaska Peninsula NWR and Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve to new mineral entry, including the Meshik River.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Port Heiden State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA). The state is interested in obtaining ownership of the entire Port Heiden SCHA. The DNR and ADF&G, Alaska Peninsula, Inc., and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation should begin negotiations to exchange or cooperatively manage land in the SCHA (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for details).

Unit 16 Port Heiden

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals	Leasable Minerals	
State	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation, Oil and Gas	Transportation Corridor-Port Heiden to Kujulik Bay, Minerals	Grazing, Remote Settlement, Remote Cabins	Open	Available		Wildlife Habitat Land, Oil and Gas Land, Public Recreation Land.
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas	Community Expansion Settlement; Transportation Corridor-Port Heiden to Kujulik Bay	Grazing, Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 16 Port Heiden

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadrom. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9													X	
Caribou #1	X	X	X			X			XX	X				
Caribou #2								XX						
Caribou #3	X	X	X					XX	X					
Caribou #4			X										X	
Moose #1	X					X							X	
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X				
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X			X	
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X			X	XX			X	
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				X	
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX				X		X			X	
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX			X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 16 Port Heiden

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX				
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X		X						
Minerals #1	X					X							X	
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									X	
Minerals #4			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		XX					X	
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			X	
Settlement #1										XX				
Settlement #2										XX				
Settlement #7										XX				
Settlement #9											XX			
Settlement #10									XX					
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 16 Port Heiden

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #16						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

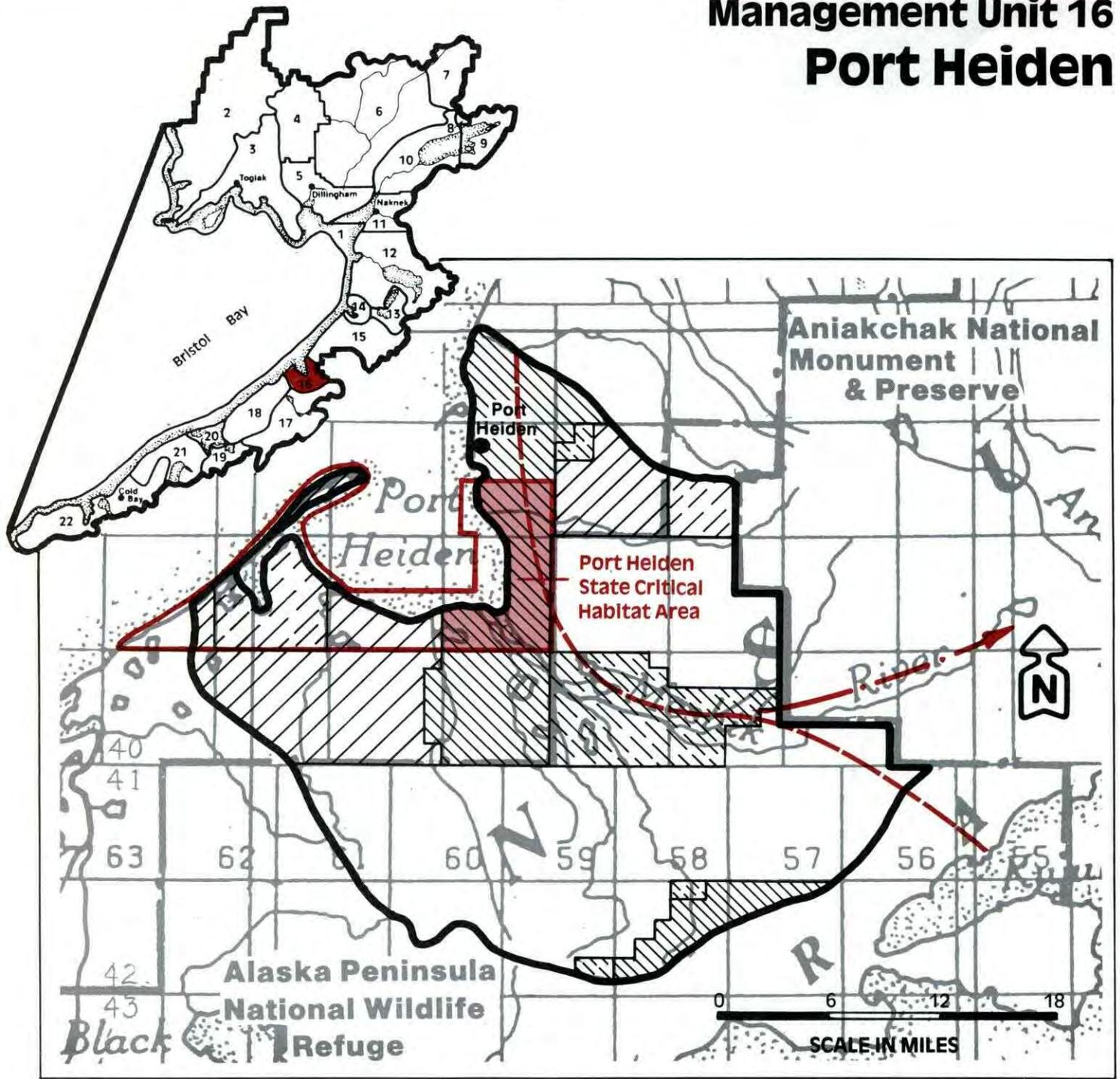
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 16

Port Heiden



LAND PATTERNS

 Recommended land Exchange
Nat. Corp. to State

LAND OWNERSHIP

 Federal
 State
 Native

SELECTIONS

 State
 Native

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

Fish & Wildlife
 Recreation
 Oil & Gas

Secondary Uses:

Minerals
 Trans-peninsula transportation corridor-
 alternate 
 preferred 

Prohibited Use:

Grazing

Unit 17 Chignik, Perryville

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Salmon resources of the Black Lake, Chignik Lake, and Chignik River drainage support a very important commercial and subsistence harvest and commercial fish processing. Wildlife resources include a large brown bear population, caribou, some moose, raptors, abundant marine mammals, and seabirds. Moose and caribou are harvested by subsistence users. Recreational harvest of wildlife, especially brown bear, and non-consumptive recreational uses are becoming increasingly popular. Scenic resources in the Castle Cape area are very high, although presently the recreational potential is limited because of poor access. Mineral terranes are favorable for coal and hardrock minerals (copper, lead, and zinc). The oil and gas potential through most of this management unit is unknown; part of an oil and gas basin lies in a small portion of the southwestern part of the unit and near Black Lake, indicating a high potential in this area.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. Mineral exploration and development and community expansion settlement are also encouraged. This unit includes many bays and state-owned submerged lands.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- DNR will close all navigable waterways within Alaska Peninsula NWR to new mineral entry, including Chignik River (part), Black Lake, Alec River and Clark River.
- DNR will close all navigable waterways within Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve to new mineral entry, including the Aniakchak River (navigability in question).

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- The research and management sites along Black Lake, and the Chignik River, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).
- The research and management site on USFWS land along Castle Bay and at the mouth of "Log Jam" Creek, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement.
- Castle Cape/Mitrofanina Bay: State land selections in these areas should be relinquished, as they are very remote and isolated tracts of land with no substantial resource values and would be difficult for DNR to manage (see State Relinquishments in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- The 11(a)(3) deficiency lands in the Sandy Lake area (a small portion of which are in this unit) selected by the state should be managed by

the USFWS. The state should relinquish these selections (see 11(a)(3) discussion in Chapter IV).

Unit 17 Chignik, Perryville

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals	State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)			
State (Shorelands)	Fish and Wildlife	-----	Grazing, Remote Cabins, and Surface Entry for Oil and Gas in Black Lake, Chignik Lake, Chignik River	DNR will close all navigable waterways within Alaska Peninsula NWR, including Chignik River (part), Black Lake, Alec River and Clark River	Available for leasing	Wildlife Habitat Land
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Minerals, Coal for local use	Community Expansion Settlement, Hydroelectric Development on Mud Bay Creek or Indian Creek, Oil and Gas	Grazing, Surface Coal Development within one mile of Black Lake, Chignik Lake, and Chignik River between Black Lake and Chignik Lake	NA	NA	NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 17 Chignik, Perryville

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy								
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX		
Environ./Cult. #2											XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	XX		
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X							XX	
Fish #1					X						
Fish #2	X	X	X				XX	X	X		
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X			XX	
Fish #5	XX				X	X	X	X		X	
Fish #6							X			X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X		X	
Fish #8					X					X	
Fish #9											
Caribou #1	X	X	X			X		XX	X		
Caribou #2							XX				
Caribou #3	X	X	X				XX	X			
Caribou #4			X								
Moose #1	X					X					
Moose #2		X	X			XX	X	X	X		
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X	X	X	XX		
Minerals #1	X					X					
Minerals #2			X							X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX							
Minerals #4			X					X			

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 17 Chignik, Perryville

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

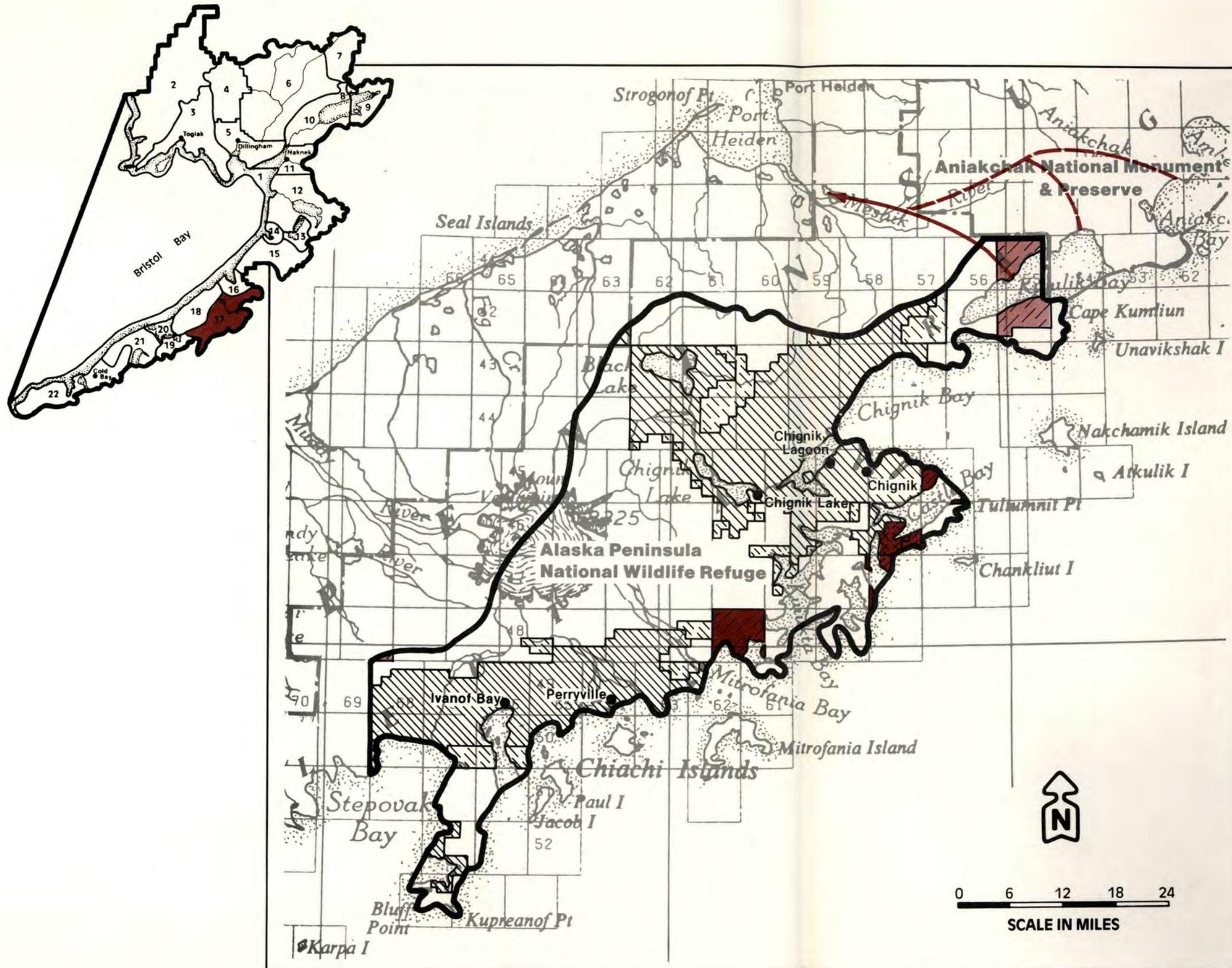
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy								
Oil and Gas #1						XX	X			X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X	X				
Oil and Gas #3							X				XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X					XX		
Settlement #1									XX		
Settlement #2									XX		
Settlement #7									XX		
Settlement #9											
Settlement #10									XX		
Transportation #1						XX					
Transportation #2						XX					
Transportation #3						XX					
Transportation #4						XX					
Transportation #5	X						XX		X		
Transportation #6						XX					
Transportation #7	X					X	X			XX	
Transportation #8	X					X	X			XX	
Transportation #9	XX						X				
Transportation #10	XX					X	X				
Transportation #11						XX					
Transportation #12	X	X	X				XX				
Transportation #13						XX	X				
Transportation #14	X						X				
Transportation #15						XX					
Transportation #17						XX					

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 17 Chignik, Perryville



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- 11(a)(3) Land to U.S. FWS
- Recommended State Relinquishment

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Recreation

Secondary Uses:

- Oil & Gas
- Trans-peninsula transportation corridor-
alternate
- preferred

Prohibited Use:

- Grazing

Unit 18 Cape Seniavin / Seal Islands

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Waterfowl, caribou, brown bear, and walrus are the important known resources in this management unit. Waterfowl, caribou, and brown bear support a considerable recreational harvest and some subsistence harvest. This unit includes the caribou calving grounds for the north peninsula herd and an important walrus haulout area at Cape Seniavin. Scenic recreational resources are present; Mt. Veniaminof, a massive volcano, is considered the focal point. Part of an oil and gas basin lies within this unit, indicating a high and moderate potential.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and oil and gas exploration and development.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . Remote settlement. DNR land, up to 500 acres may be sold in the area north of Port Moller in T.47S., R.72W. and T.48S., R.72W. No more than 1,000 acres total may be sold at this site combined with the American Bay and Dorenoi Bay sites in Management Unit 19.
- . The designated anadromous portion and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of Sandy River, Bear River and 315-11-10200-2009 tributary to Bear River are closed to new mineral entry.
- . The research and management sites on state land along Bear Lake, Sandy River, and Ocean River, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G use.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . The 11(a)(3) deficiency lands in the Sandy Lake area selected by the state should be managed by the USFWS. The state should relinquish these selections (see 11(a)(3) discussion in Chapter IV).
- . The 11(a)(3) lands in the Port Moller area (a portion of which are in this unit) should be owned by the state. BLM will convey these lands to the state (see Chapter IV).

Unit 18 Cape Seniavin / Seal Islands

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals		
State	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas, Recreation	Collector Pipelines, Remote Settlement only in Port Moller area, Minerals	Remote Settlement (except at Port Moller), Grazing, Remote Cabins	Open except the designated anadromous portion and uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of Sandy River, Bear River and 315-11-10200-2009 tributary to Bear River, which are closed	Available for leasing		Oil and Gas Land, Recreation Land, Wildlife Habitat Land
Private ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas	Collector Pipelines	Remote Settlement (except at Port Moller), Grazing	NA	NA		NA

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private land are advisory only.

Unit 18 Cape Seniavin/Seal Islands

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9													X	
Caribou #1	X	X	X			X			XX	X				
Caribou #2								XX						
Caribou #3	X	X	X					XX	X					
Caribou #4			X										X	
Moose #1	X					X							X	
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X				
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X			X	
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X			X	XX			X	
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				X	
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX				X		X			X	
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX			X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 18 Cape Seniavin/Seal Islands

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadromous Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX				
Marine Mammals and Marine Birds #1	X	X	X	XX		X		X	X				X	
Marine Mammals and Marine Birds #2	X	X	X	XX		X		X					X	
Minerals #1	X					X							X	
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									X	
Minerals #4			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			X	
Settlement #1										XX				
Settlement #2										XX				
Settlement #3										XX				
Settlement #4										XX				
Settlement #5						X				XX				
Settlement #7										XX				
Settlement #8										XX				
Settlement #9											XX			
Settlement #10									XX					
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 18 Cape Seniavin/Seal Islands

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

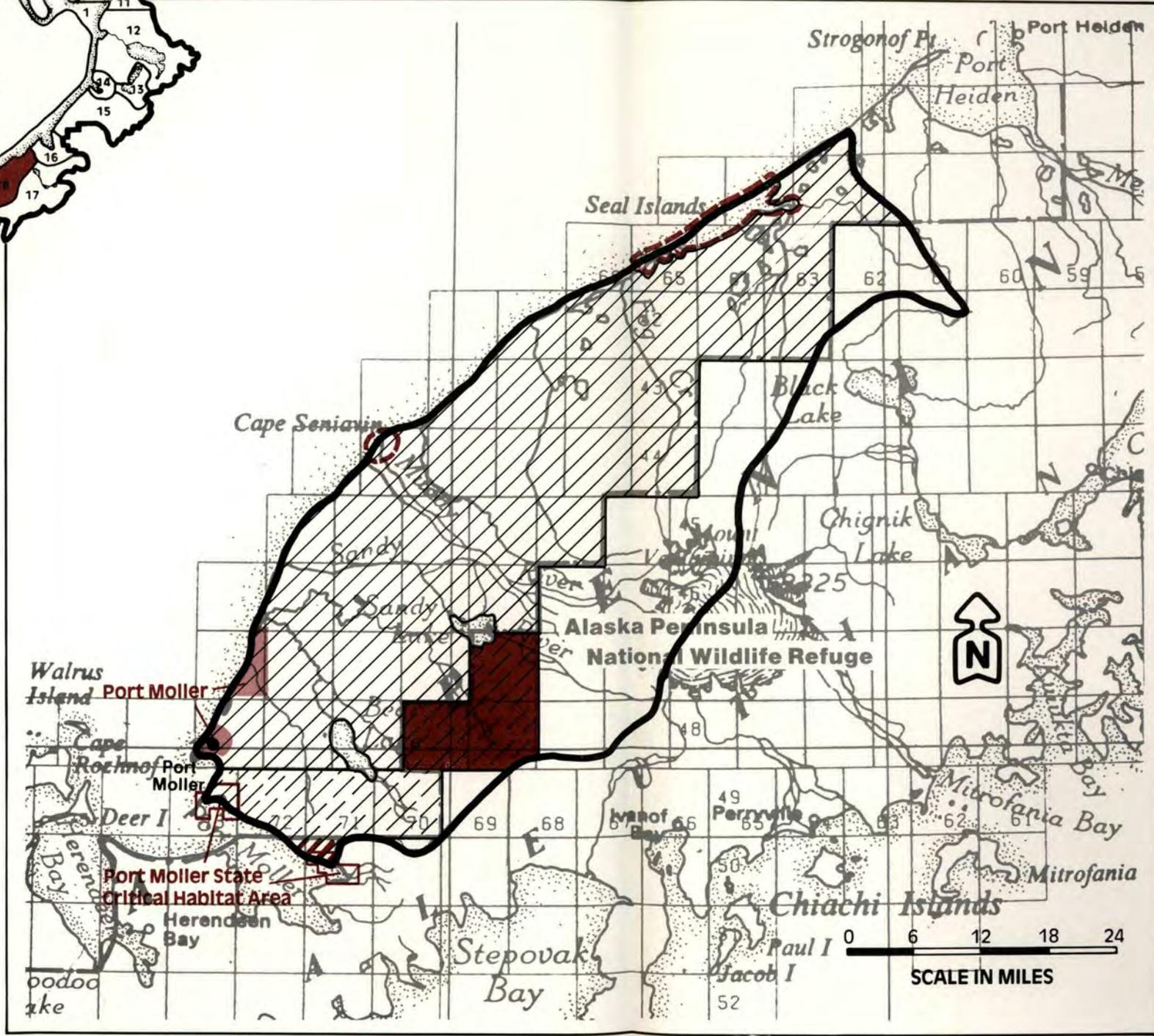
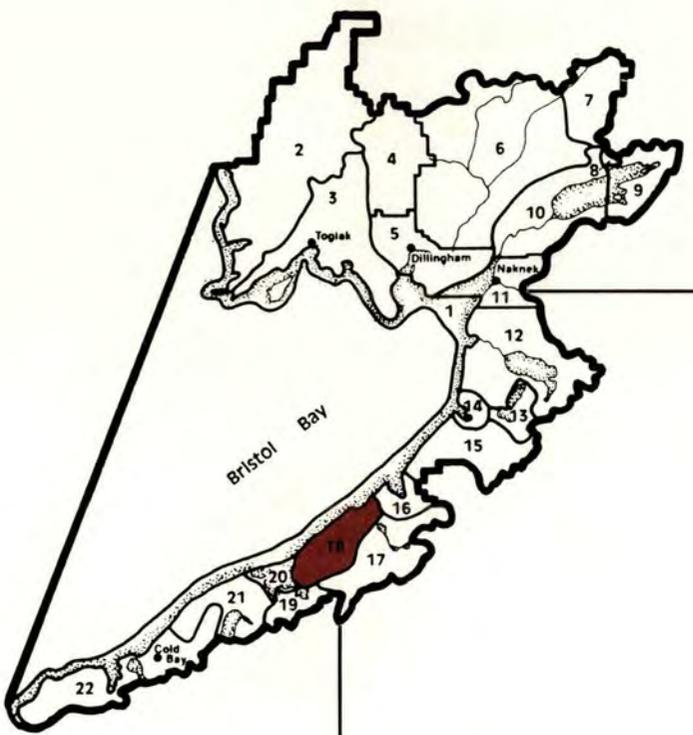
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				X	XX	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				X	XX	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #16						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Cape Seniavin / Seal Islands



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

LAND PATTERNS

- 11(a)(3) Lands to be owned by U.S. FWS
- 11(a)(3) Lands to be owned by State
- Recommended AMSA

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Recreation
- Oil & Gas

Secondary Uses:

- Minerals
- Remote Settlement

Prohibited Use

- Grazing

Unit 19 Herendeen Bay Uplands, Port Moller Uplands

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Numerous small salmon streams provide habitat for salmon, which are harvested by subsistence and commercial users. Mineral terranes are favorable for deposits of coal and hardrock minerals such as copper, lead, and zinc. Part of this management unit is in an oil and gas basin, with high potential indicated; the remainder of this unit has an unknown oil and gas potential. Wildlife resources include brown bear, raptors, seabirds, and caribou. This area of the peninsula has served as a transpeninsula transportation link in the past and, because of the short overland distances and good deepwater ports on the Pacific Ocean side, has high potential for future transpeninsula transportation development.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for mineral development, oil and gas, transportation, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . Remote settlement. State land may be sold only in the following areas:
 - American Bay: in T.51S., R.70W., Sections 19, 20, 29, 30, 32 and T.52S., R.70W., Sections 5 and 8.
 - Dorenoi Bay area: in T.52S., R.72W., Sections 16, 17, 20, 21, 28-30, 32, 33.
 - No more than 1,000 acres total may be sold at these two sites combined with the Port Moller site in Management Unit 18.
- . During development of pipelines, roads, mines, and settlement, caribou movements along the isthmus between Balboa and Herendeen bays and the isthmus between Port Moller and the Pacific Coast should be protected.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Port Moller/Herendeen Bay: Most land in this unit should be owned by Native corporations, private owners, and the state, in order to aid settlements, mineral exploration, and development and transportation system developments. State and Native corporations should discuss acquisition of this land through exchanges with the USFWS for refuge lands elsewhere (see Land Exchanges, Chapter IV, for further discussion).
- . The 11(a)(3) deficiency lands in the Port Moller area selected by the state should be state-owned BLM will convey these lands to the state (see 11(a)(3) discussion in Chapter IV).

- . The state should relinquish selections in the Balboa Bay/San Diego Bay area as indicated on the management unit map as these are not considered valid selections (see State Relinquishments, Chapter IV).
- . The research and management site at Port Moller Hot Springs, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).

Unit 19 Herendeen Bay Uplands, Port Moller Uplands

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)				
State	Minerals, Fish and Wildlife, Transportation related to oil/gas or mineral activities, Transportation Corridor from Herendeen Bay to Balboa Bay, Oil and Gas	Remote Settlement at American Bay and Dorenoi Bay	Grazing, Remote Settlement (except at American Bay and Dorenoi Bay), Remote Cabins	Open	Available for leasing		Resource Management Land
Private ^{2/}	Oil and Gas, Minerals, Fish and Wildlife, Transportation related to oil/gas or mineral activities, including potential Port Site Development at Balboa Bay and Corridor from Herendeen Bay to Balboa Bay	-----	Grazing, Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private lands are advisory only.

Unit 19 Herendeen Bay Uplands, Port Moller Uplands

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9													X	
Moose #2		X	X			XX		X	X	X				
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX				
Minerals #1	X					X							X	
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									X	
Minerals #4			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2						X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			X	
Settlement #1										XX				

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 19 Herendeen Bay Uplands, Port Moller Uplands

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Settlement #2										XX				
Settlement #3										XX				
Settlement #4										XX				
Settlement #5						X				XX				
Settlement #7										XX				
Settlement #8										XX				
Settlement #9											XX			
Settlement #10										XX				
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 19 Herendeen Bay Uplands, Port Moller Uplands

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				X	XX	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				X	XX	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #16						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 19

Herendeen Bay Uplands, Port Moller Uplands

LAND PATTERNS

-  11(a)(3) Lands to be owned by the State
-  State selections to be relinquished

LAND OWNERSHIP

-  Federal
-  State
-  Native

SELECTIONS

-  State
-  Native

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

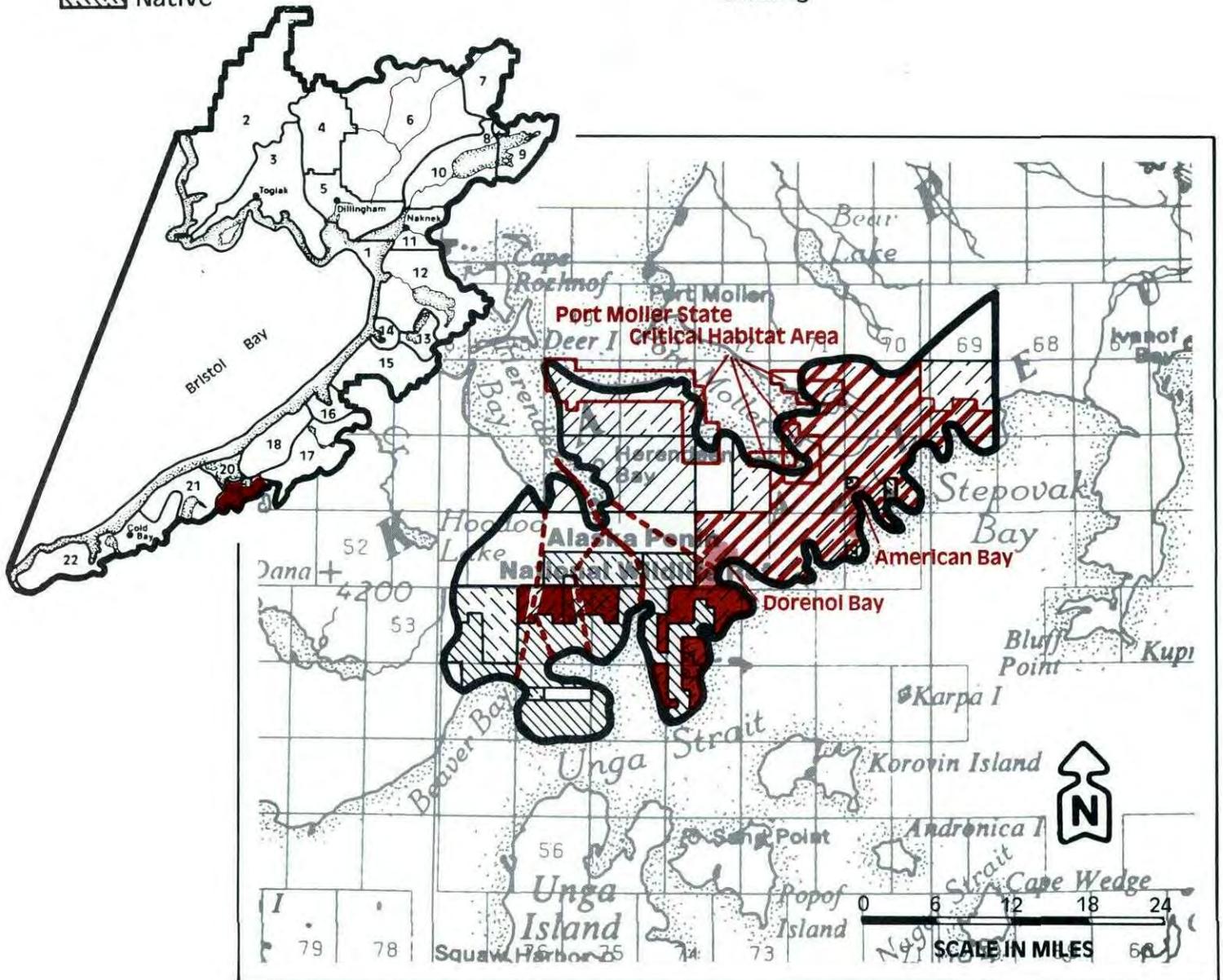
- Fish & Wildlife
- Oil & Gas
- Minerals
- Trans-peninsula transportation corridor-
alternate 
- preferred 

Secondary Uses:

- Remote Settlement 

Prohibited Use:

- Grazing



Unit 20 Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Abundant waterfowl and marine mammals are the important wildlife resources in this management unit. Waterfowl support both recreational and subsistence users. Herendeen Bay supports a commercial crab harvest. Part of an oil and gas basin lies in this management unit, indicating a high potential.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Oil and gas exploration and development. Do not place state-owned tide and submerged lands on the state's five-year oil and gas lease schedule.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- Port Moller State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA). The state is interested in acquiring ownership of the entire Port Moller SCHA. The DNR and ADF&G and the Nelson Lagoon and Aleut Native Corporations should begin negotiations to exchange or cooperatively manage land in the Port Moller SCHA. The ADF&G should assess the need for boundary adjustments to the SCHA to include all essential habitats and to exclude non-essential uplands areas (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- The research and management site on the west side of Herendeen Bay, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).

Unit 20 Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Leasable Minerals	Leasable Minerals	
State	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas in upland areas	Recreation, Minerals	Crazing, Remote Cabins	Open	Do not place state tide and submerged lands on state lease schedule		Uplands: Wildlife Habitat Land, Oil and Gas Land
Private or Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas	Community Expansion Settlement	-----	NA		NA	NA

^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations for private and municipal lands are advisory only.

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Unit 20 Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro, Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9													X	
Caribou #4			X										X	
Waterfowl #1	X			X				XX	X	X			X	
Waterfowl #2	X		X	XX		X			XX	XX			X	
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				X	
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	XX				X		X			X	
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	XX			X	
Minerals #1	X					X							X	
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									X	
Minerals #4			X						X				X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 20 Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	XX
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		XX					X	
Recreation #2		X	X	X						XX			X	
Settlement #1										XX				
Settlement #2										XX				
Settlement #7										XX				
Settlement #9											XX			
Settlement #10										XX				
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X		X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #16						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

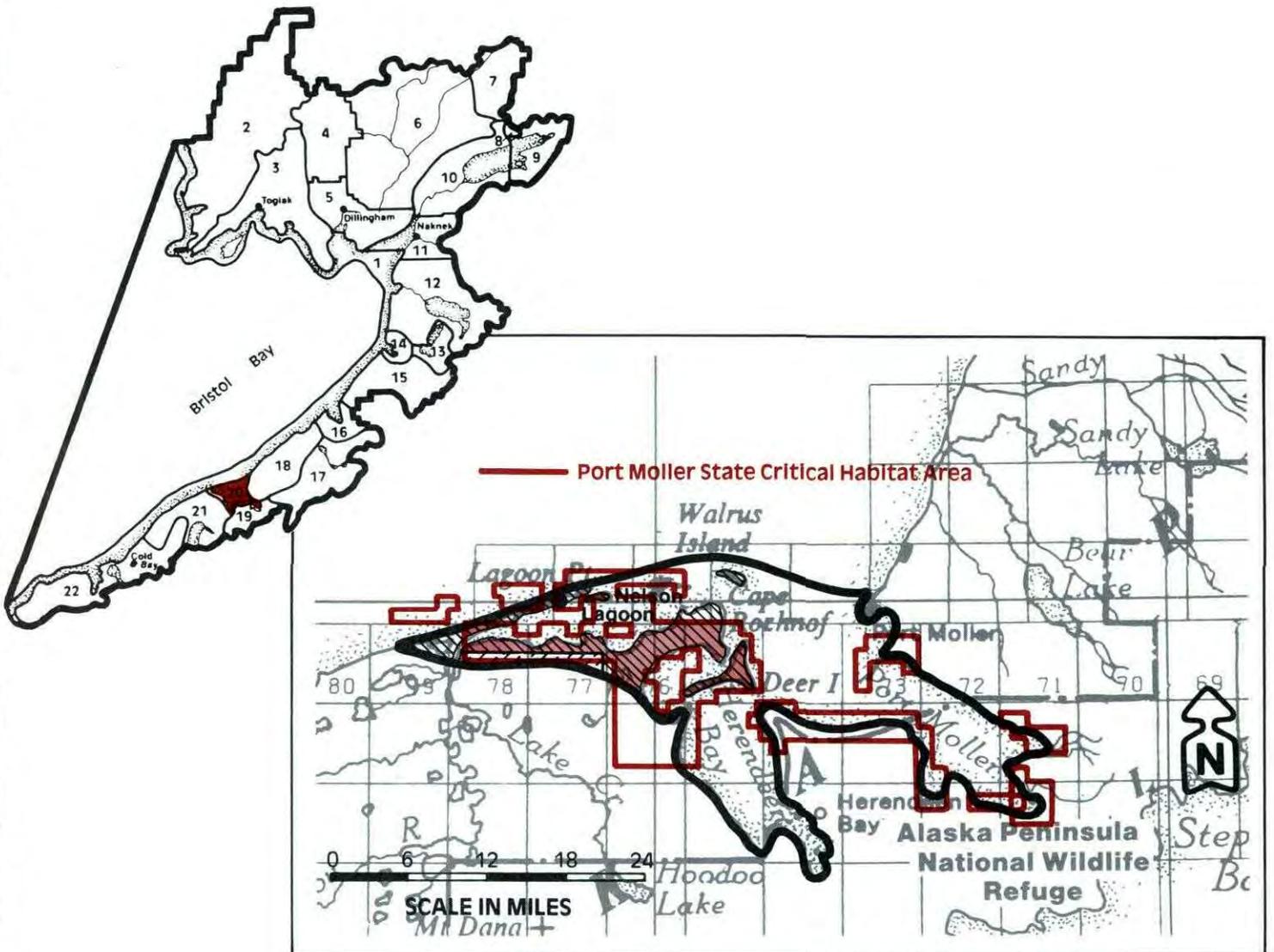
X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Management Unit 20

Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon



LAND OWNERSHIP

-  Federal
-  State
-  Native

SELECTIONS

-  State
-  Native

LAND PATTERNS

-  Land exchange-Nat. Corp. lands to State

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Oil & Gas in upland areas

Secondary Uses:

- Recreation

Prohibited Uses:

- Grazing
- Do not place any tide and submerged lands on the State's 5 year oil and gas lease schedule

Unit 21 Pavlof Bay

RESOURCE SUMMARY

Salmon and herring resources support an important commercial fishery. Part the Bristol Bay oil and gas basin lies within this management unit, indicating a high potential in this area. Known mineral terranes are in the Canoe Bay area east of Pavlof Bay; they are favorable for deposits of coal. Wildlife resources include caribou, brown bear, waterfowl, seabirds, and marine mammals. Caribou, brown bear, and waterfowl support recreational and/or subsistence users. The Black Hills area in this unit is the calving grounds for the lower peninsula caribou herd.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation. On state and private lands, also manage for oil and gas and mineral exploration and development.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- . The designated anadromous portion and state uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of Caribou River, Sapsuk River, Lefthead River, and Peterson Creek are closed to new mineral entry.
- . Facilities should be designed, sited, and operated to encourage the continued use of the area by caribou (see Caribou Guidelines and Oil and Gas Guidelines in Chapter II).

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Cape Lieskof: The state should select BLM land in the Cape Lieskof area, which is now completely surrounded by state lands (see State Selections, Chapter IV).
- . Black Hills/Cathedral River: State land in this area may be considered for an exchange or cooperative management agreement with the USFWS. This area is a natural extension of the Alaska Peninsula NWR and includes much of the caribou calving area for the lower peninsula caribou herd and important brown bear and waterfowl habitat. The area also has favorable potential for the discovery of oil and gas (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for further discussion).
- . The research and management site on USFWS land along Hoodoo Lake (Sapsuk Lake) and Middle Creek, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement.
- . The research and management sites at Cold Bay Hot Springs and along Canoe Bay and Sapsuk River, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).

- . The state should relinquish selections within the Alaska Peninsula NWR in T.53S., R.86W. and T.54S., R.86W. (see map) (see State Relinquishments in Chapter IV for further discussion).

Unit 21 Pavlof Bay

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)		Management of Leasable Minerals	Management of Leasable Minerals	
State	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas except in Black Hills caribou calving ground	Minerals, Recreation, Oil and gas in the Black Hills caribou calving ground	Remote Settlement, Grazing, Remote Cabins	Open except the designated anadromous portions and uplands 100 feet from ordinary high water of Caribou River, Sapsuk River, Lefthead River, and Peterson Creek, which are closed	Available for leasing		Wildlife Habitat Land, Oil and Gas Land except in the Black Hills Caribou Calving grounds
Private ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Oil and Gas, Minerals	Recreation	Remote Settlement	NA	NA		NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations on private lands are advisory only.

Unit 21 Pavlof Bay

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														XX
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	XX	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									XX	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	XX	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	XX		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				XX	X	
Fish #5	XX				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		XX					X		
Fish #9													X	
Caribou #1	X	X	X			X			XX	X				
Caribou #2								XX						
Caribou #3	X	X	X					XX	X					
Caribou #4			X										X	
Moose #2		X	X	X		XX		X	X	X				
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	XX				
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X		X						
Minerals #1	X					X							X	
Minerals #2			X									X	X	
Minerals #3		X	X	XX									X	
Minerals #4			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						XX		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				XX		X		X					X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 21 Pavlof Bay

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

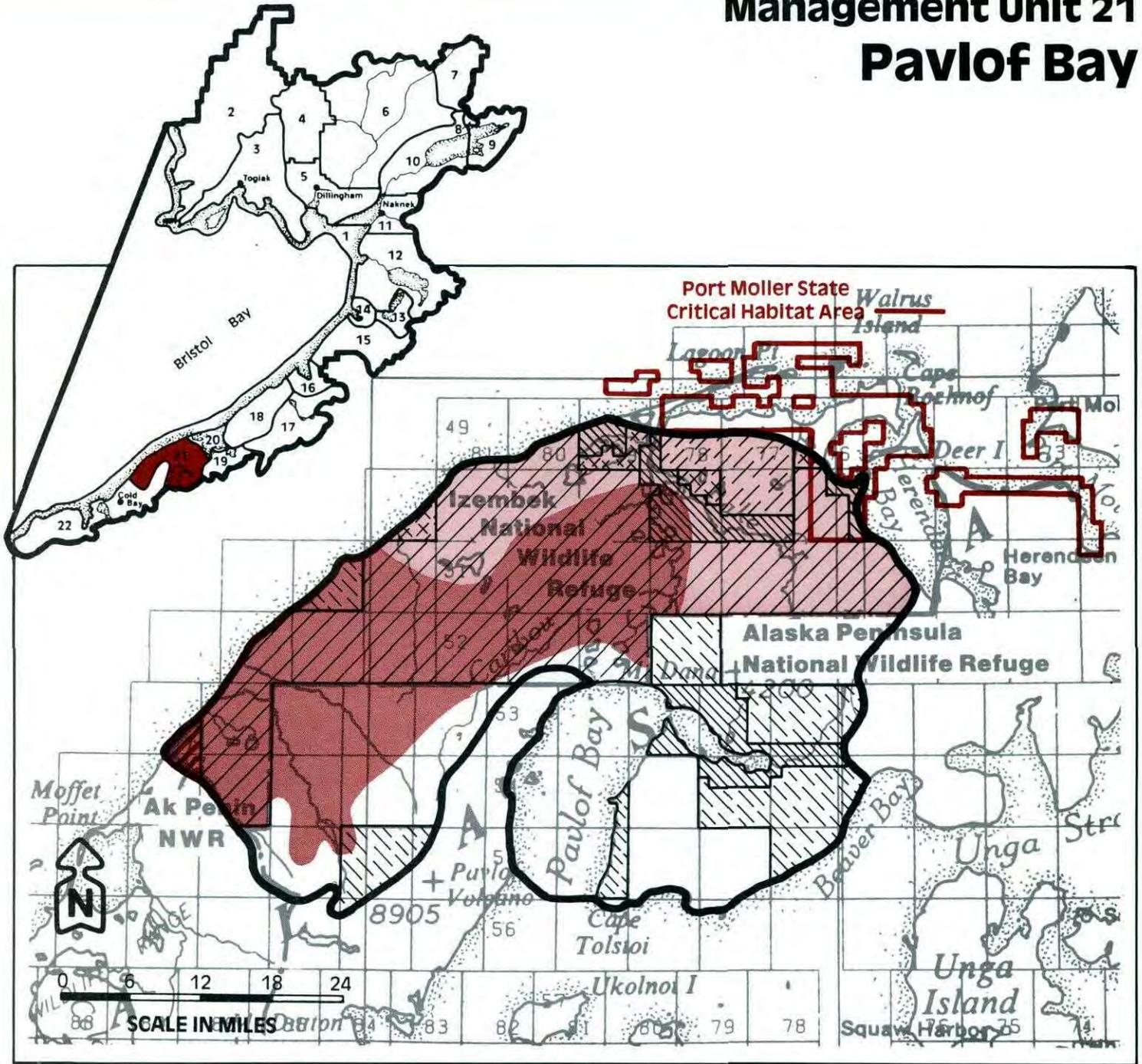
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Oil and Gas #3								XX					X	XX
Recreation #2		X	X	X						X			X	
Settlement #1										X				
Settlement #2										X				
Settlement #3										X				
Settlement #4										X				
Settlement #5						X				X				
Settlement #6														
Settlement #7										X				
Settlement #8										X				
Settlement #9											X			
Settlement #10										XX				
Transportation #1						XX								
Transportation #2						XX								
Transportation #3						XX							X	
Transportation #4						XX							X	
Transportation #5	X							XX		X			X	
Transportation #6						XX							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #8	X					X		X				XX	X	
Transportation #9	XX							X					X	
Transportation #10	XX					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						XX								
Transportation #12	X	X	X					XX					X	
Transportation #13						XX		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						XX							X	
Transportation #17						XX							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 21 Pavlof Bay



LAND PATTERNS

-  Black Hills caribou calving ground
-  Recommended State Relinquishment

LAND OWNERSHIP

-  Federal
-  State
-  Native

SELECTIONS

-  State
-  Native

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LAND

Primary Uses:

- Fish & Wildlife
- Oil & Gas 

Secondary Uses:

- Oil & Gas in Black Hills caribou calving ground
- Recreation
- Minerals

Prohibited Use:

- Grazing

Unit 22 Lower Peninsula, Unimak Island

RESOURCE SUMMARY

False Pass is a major migration corridor for salmon. Numerous small streams in the area have salmon runs which support commercial fishing, fish processing, and subsistence use. This management unit provides some of the best waterfowl habitat in the world. In addition to abundant waterfowl, wildlife resources include seabirds, shorebirds, brown bear, and caribou resources. This management unit is on the edge of an oil and gas basin; a high potential is indicated in the northwest portion of this unit, a low potential along the Bering Sea coast, and the remainder of the unit outside the basin is of unknown potential. Community resources include a major regional airport at Cold Bay.

Recreational potential also includes unique scenic and geologic resources, mainly attributable to the Pavlof Volcanoes. Known mineral terranes exist in the mountainous areas of this management unit; these terranes are favorable for deposits of copper, gold, and molybdenum.

Unimak Pass is the major migration corridor for seabirds, salmon, marine mammals, and various migratory birds. Most of Bristol Bay's salmon migrate through the pass. Unimak Pass is also a major thoroughfare for commercial shipping between the Pacific Ocean and the Bering Sea. Brown bear, caribou, seabirds, shorebirds, and marine mammals are the major wildlife resources on Unimak Island. Limited subsistence and recreational hunting occurs on the island. Most of the island is part of the Alaska Maritime NWR and is designated as wilderness.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Manage this unit for fish and wildlife harvest and habitat and recreation. Land around Cold Bay should be managed for transportation, fish processing, and community expansion. Private lands around King Cove will be used for commercial fish processing and community expansion.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- Community expansion settlement at Cold Bay is allowed on private land and land that may be acquired by the state through a land exchange with the USFWS. If the state acquires land through exchange, up to 1,000 acres of land may be sold.
- DNR will close all navigable waterways within Izembek and Alaska Peninsula NWR's to new mineral entry.
- Surface entry for oil and gas and mining is prohibited on that portion of Izembek State Game Refuge in this unit.
- Any pipeline constructed through False Pass, which is both tectonically active and a very important migratory corridor for salmon, must be constructed to minimize both the chance of a pipeline failure and the amount of oil spilled in the event of a break (see guidelines for oil and gas in Chapter II).

- . The Aleutians East CRSA board should consider designating Morzhovoi and Bechevin bays as Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA), as defined by the Alaska Coastal Management Act. These areas contain essential waterfowl habitat.

LAND EXCHANGES, COOPERATIVE AGREEMENTS, STATE SELECTIONS

- . Cold Bay: The city of Cold Bay presently has limited land available for commercial and residential expansion. The city is surrounded by lands of the Alaska Peninsula NWR, some of which have little value to wildlife, but high suitability for commercial and residential use. The state and Native corporations are interested in acquiring these lands. The USFWS is interested in exchanging these lands for lands having high fish and wildlife value. These parties should enter into negotiations to achieve an appropriate exchange.

Land may also be made available from excess airport lands. The Alaska DOT/PF may identify airport land suitable for disposal during its airport master planning process (see Land Exchanges in Chapter IV for further discussion).

- . Izembek Lagoon: This water body is surrounded by the congressionally designated wilderness of Izembek NWR; the area below mean high tide, however, is owned by the State of Alaska. USFWS and the State of Alaska should enter into a cooperative management agreement to ensure that these essential migratory bird habitats are protected from incompatible development (see Cooperative Agreements, Chapter IV, for more details).
- . The state should relinquish selections within Izembek NWR in T.53S., R.86W., and T.54S., R.86W (see State Relinquishments Chapter IV).
- . Research and management sites along Russell Creek and Ram Creek, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved by purchase, lease or cooperative agreement between ADF&G and the appropriate landowner(s).
- . The research and management site on USFWS land along Hotsprings Bay and along the east shore of Dora Harbor, as identified by ADF&G, should be reserved for ADF&G's use through a cooperative management agreement.

Unit 22 Lower Peninsula, Unimak Island

Land Owner	Primary Use(s)	Land Use Designations ^{1/}		Management of Locatable Minerals	Minerals Management of Leasable Minerals		State Land Classification
		Secondary Use(s)	Prohibited Surface Use(s)				
State (Tide and Submerged Lands)	Fish and Wildlife, Recreation	-----	Mining and Surface Entry for Oil and Gas in Izembek State Game Refuge, Trans-peninsula Oil and Gas Pipeline in Izembek Lagoon	DNR will close all navigable waterways within Izembek and Alaska Peninsula NWR's		Do not place on state oil and gas lease schedule	NA
Private and Municipal ^{2/}	Fish and Wildlife, Community Expansion Settlement, including up to 1,000 acres of land acquired from USF&WS by exchange	Transportation Corridor for a potential road from King Cove to Cold Bay Community Expansion Settlement, Hydro-electric power on Delta Creek, Grazing	-----		NA	NA	NA

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^{1/} Any uses not listed that are compatible with the uses specified in the statement of management intent, land use designations and the management guidelines may be allowed unless specifically prohibited.

^{2/} Plan designations on private and municipal lands are advisory only.

Unit 22 Lower Peninsula, Unimak Island

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Environ./Cult. #1	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X			X	
Environ./Cult. #2														X
Environ./Cult. #3	X	X	X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	
Fish and Wildlife Enhancement			X									X	X	
Fish #1					X									
Fish #2	X	X	X				X	X	X	X	X		X	
Fish #3		X	X	X		X	X	X	X	X		X	X	
Fish #4		X	X	X	X		X	X				X	X	
Fish #5	X				X	X		X	X			X	X	
Fish #6							X	X				X	X	
Fish #7		X	X				X	X	X			X	X	
Fish #8					X		X					X		
Fish #9													X	
Caribou #4			X										X	
Waterfowl #1	X			X				X	X	X			X	
Waterfowl #2	X		X	X		X			X	X			X	
Waterfowl #3		X	X	X					X				X	
Waterfowl #4		X	X				X					X	X	
Waterfowl #5		X	X	X				X		X			X	
Waterfowl #6				X				X	X	X			X	
Brown Bear	X	X	X			X		X	X	X				
Marine Mammals and Marine Birds #1	X	X	X	X		X		X	X				X	
Marine Mammals and Marine Birds #2	X	X	X	X		X		X					X	
Eagles	X	X	X	X		X		X						

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 22 Lower Peninsula, Unimak Island

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Minerals #1	X					X							X	
Minerals #2														
Minerals #3			X									X	X	
Minerals #4		X	X	X									X	
Minerals #5			X						X				X	
Oil and Gas #1						X		X				X	X	
Oil and Gas #2				X		X		X					X	
Oil and Gas #3								X					X	X
Oil and Gas #4	X	X	X	X		X		X					X	
Recreation #2		X	X	X						X			X	
Settlement #1										X				
Settlement #2										X				
Settlement #3										X				
Settlement #4										X				
Settlement #5						X				X				
Settlement #6														
Settlement #7										X				
Settlement #8										X				
Settlement #9											X			
Settlement #10										XX				
Transportation #1						X								
Transportation #2						X								
Transportation #3						X							X	
Transportation #4						X							X	
Transportation #5	X							X		X			X	
Transportation #6						X							X	
Transportation #7	X					X		X				X	X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Unit 22 Lower Peninsula, Unimak Island

Guidelines which may apply to activities on state land in this unit

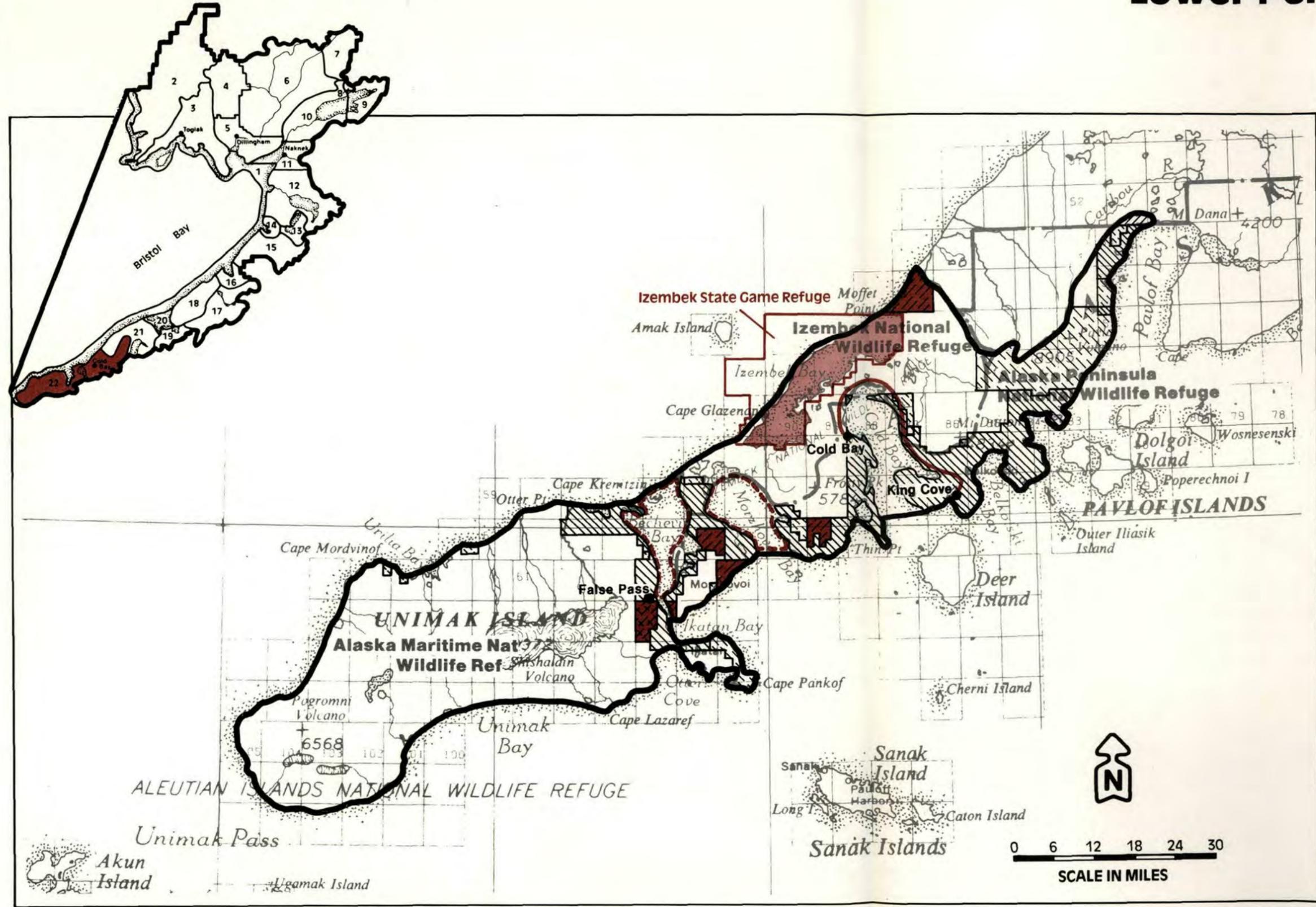
Guideline	DNR Land Use Permit			DNR Tideland Lease or Permit	DNR Water Right	DNR Right of Way	DNR Dam Permit	DNR Oil and Gas Lease	DNR Material Sale	DNR Land Sale or Lease	DNR Trapping Cabin Permit	ADF&G Anadro. Fish or Fishway Permit	ADF&G Special Mgmt. Area Permit	ADEC Wastewater Disposal Permit or Water Quality Certificate
	Vehicular Movement	Temporary Storage	Temporary Occupancy											
Transportation #8	X					XX		X				XX	X	
Transportation #9	X							X					X	
Transportation #10	X					X		X					X	
Transportation #11						X								
Transportation #12	X	X	X					X					X	
Transportation #13						X		X					X	
Transportation #14	X							X						
Transportation #15						X							X	
Transportation #16						X							X	
Transportation #17						X							X	

XX=activity the guideline is most likely to effect

X=activity the guideline may effect

Guidelines not shown on table are not applicable to the management of state land in this unit.

Bristol Bay Area Plan Management Unit 22 Lower Peninsula, Unimak Island



LAND OWNERSHIP

- Federal
- State
- Native

SELECTIONS

- State
- Native

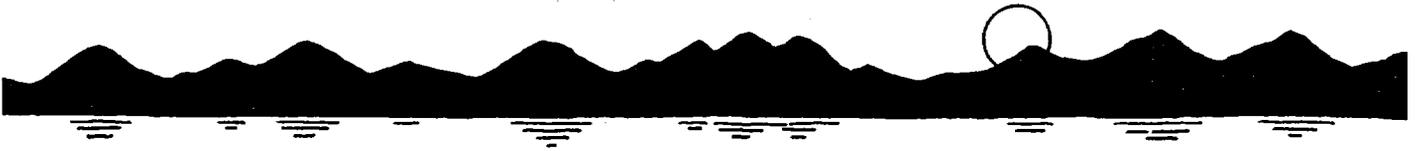
LAND PATTERNS

- Recommended State Relinquishment
- Possible Cooperative Agreement - State/FWS
- Recommended AMSA

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ON STATE LANDS

- Primary Uses:**
- Fish & Wildlife
 - Recreation
 - Community Expansion Settlement
- Secondary Uses:**
- Potential Hydropower Site
 - Community Expansion Settlement
 - Possible road corridor-approx. route
- Prohibited Use:**
- Grazing
 - Trans-peninsula transportation corridor through Izembek Lagoon
 - Do not place any tide and submerged lands in Izembek Lagoon or Bechevin Bay on the State's 5 year oil and gas lease schedule.

Chapter 4



LAND OWNERSHIP PATTERN IMPROVEMENTS

"The migratory species - be they salmon, birds or caribou - will pass through the waters and lands of the peninsula ignorant of the fact they are crossing man's boundary lines."

U.S. Senate Report No. 96-413
on H.R. 39, November 1979

Chapter 4

Land Ownership Pattern Improvements

Introduction

This chapter contains recommendations for landownership pattern improvements which were developed by federal, state, local, and Native corporation representatives through the Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan (BBCMP) process. Section 1203 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act (ANILCA) directed the (BBCMP) to identify landownership changes that will conserve the fish and wildlife and other significant natural and cultural resources and will provide for the rational and orderly development of economic resources in an environmentally sound manner. ANILCA required the BBCMP to provide for appropriate land exchanges, identify further lands appropriate for state selections, and to identify lands within the region that may be appropriate for additions to National Conservation System units. The Bristol Bay Area Plan incorporates those provisions contained in the drafts of the BBCMP which pertain to state lands.

The possible areas of land pattern improvement include recommended land exchanges, cooperative agreements, state selections or relinquishments, and additions or alternations to Wood-Tikchik State Park. The recommendations are based upon the need to consolidate landownership patterns to simplify land management, protect wildlife areas that currently are managed or owned by several different entities, or to aid rational development of the region's resources in areas currently managed by different entities with conflicting legal mandates or land use policies.

The Chapter is divided into five sections: 1) Recommended Land Exchanges, 2) Cooperative Management Agreements, 3) State Land Selections or Relinquishments, 4) Additions to and Alterations of Wood-Tikchik State Park, and 5) Fish and Game Research and Management Sites. The order of presentation for the various land exchanges, cooperative agreements, and state selections does not necessarily indicate priority of importance.

Recommended Land Exchanges

The Bristol Bay Area Plan recommends several land exchanges which provide for protection of essential fish and wildlife habitat lands and the development of surface and subsurface resource potential areas. The recommended land exchanges generally place developable lands in private or state ownership in exchange for placing sensitive wildlife habitat lands within refuges or critical habitat areas in U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or state ownership.

All exchanges involve two parties with one getting better development land and the other usually receiving habitat protection lands. In many cases, both parts of the exchange have not yet been determined. For example, in those exchanges involving Native lands within state critical habitat areas, the Natives will receive lands which are more appropriate for subsurface or

surface development than the Native owned lands in the critical habitat areas. The exact identification of lands to be used in these exchanges has not been completed.

Land exchanges are also recommended to improve the land pattern of the area and aid resource management. For example, at Etolin Point, where an isolated piece of state land is surrounded by Native corporation lands, the plan recommends an exchange of this land to a Native corporation for more appropriate lands near other state lands. Some exchanges, such as the Herendeen Bay area exchange (long term exchange #6) are intended to make better land available for resource development.

The land exchanges discussed in this section are divided into two categories: short-term land exchange possibilities and long-term land exchange possibilities. These categories do not necessarily indicate the importance of a proposed exchange. Some of the long-term exchanges are listed as long-term, for example, because additional governmental actions are required, such as conveyance of Native selected lands, before a desired exchange can be pursued. For short-term exchanges, agencies should seek funding to begin negotiations. It should also be noted that in some cases a cooperative management agreement rather than a land exchange may fulfill the objectives of the plan.

The recommendations for land exchanges are intended to initiate discussions between the parties identified and are not intended as mandates for land exchanges. Individual exchanges require extensive negotiations between the concerned parties, who in the end may or may not agree to a recommended exchange. It is also recognized that legislative approval may be required before some of the recommended exchanges can be implemented.

Land exchange areas are shown on Maps 9 and 10. The exchange areas are identified by the number preceding each description and are keyed to the appropriate map.

Short-Term Land Exchange Possibilities

1. Access sites. Numerous areas requiring additional public access to waterways within the region have been identified by ADF&G. The existing easements do not provide for adequate public use of many popular recreational waterbodies and streams. In other areas, existing easements do not provide adequate access to public lands. This is particularly true in the Iliamna Lake area. The plan specifically mentions the need for public access sites along Upper Talarik Creek, Peck's Creek, Ole Creek, Gibraltar Lake, Dream Creek, and the Kvichak River. The general location of these sites is identified on the short-term land exchange map as #1.

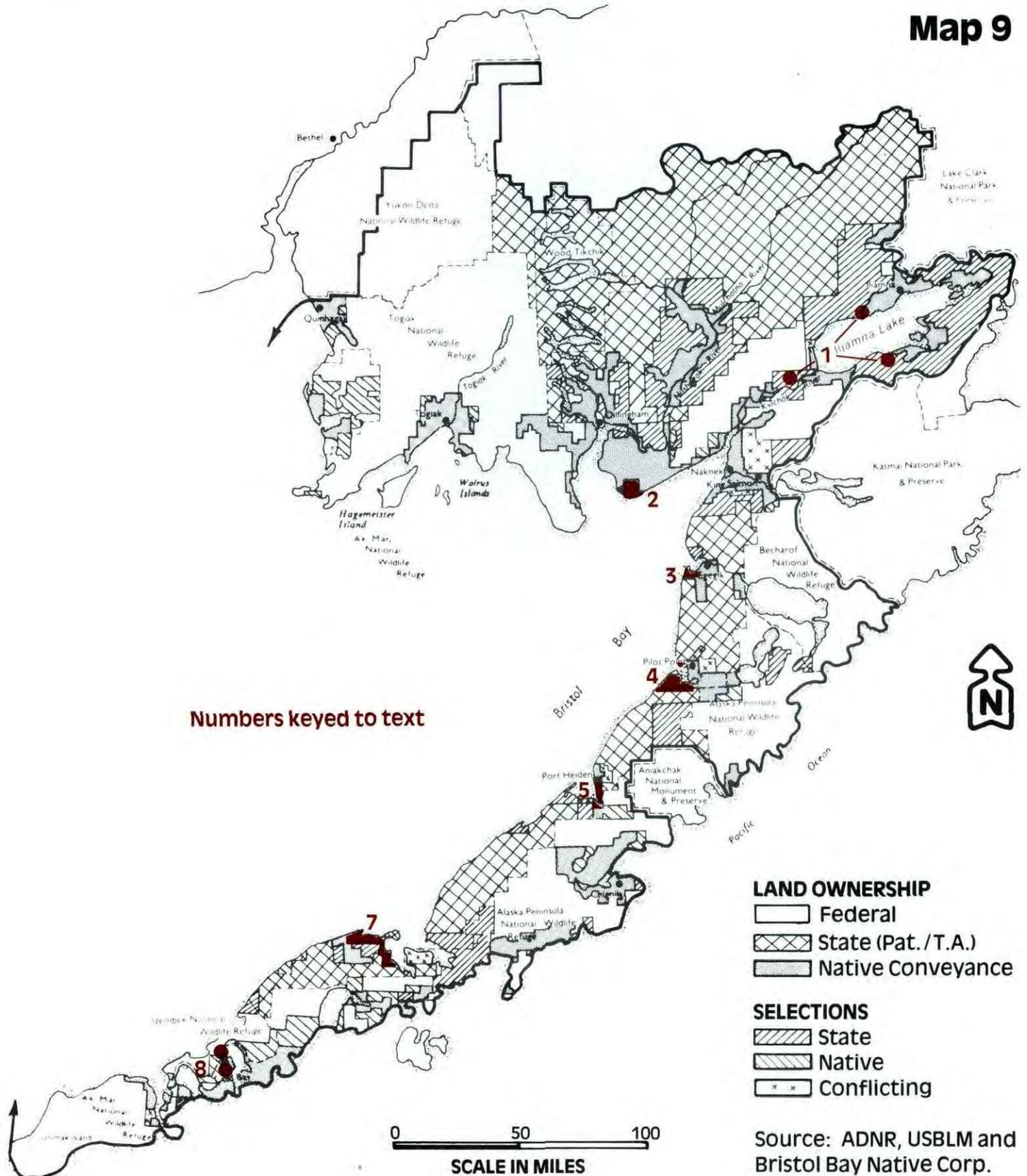
This list of specific sites was prepared by ADF&G and has not been thoroughly reviewed by all agencies. Before further action can be taken on individual sites, land status must be determined. For those sites already in public ownership, land managers should retain the public

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Pattern Adjustments

Short Term (Priority) Land Exchanges

Map 9



access sites. For sites in private ownership this list serves as a starting point for negotiations with the individual landowners.

State or federal agencies should consider acquisition of public access sites in these and other areas by way of exchange, lease, or outright purchase. Such exchange or acquisition actions would primarily be between the state and Native village corporations, which own much of the private land in the area. The numerous public access sites are identified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) in a separate publication available from the ADF&G.

2. Etolin Point. This potential exchange includes one and a half townships (approximately 34,000 acres) of state land located on Etolin Point in Management Unit 5, which is surrounded on three sides by Choggiung Village Native Corporation lands. These isolated state lands border on Bristol Bay.

In order to consolidate the landownership pattern and improve management of this area, the plan recommends that the state consider an exchange of this land to the adjacent Native corporation landowners, possibly for land closer to Dillingham that has settlement potential. Both the state and Native corporations have identified this as a priority exchange possibility. Such an exchange would involve transferring the surface rights to these lands to the Choggiung Limited Village Corporation (which includes the former Ekuk, Portage Creek, and Dillingham Native Corporations) and the subsurface rights to the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. A portion of this area may be used by the state for a remote settlement land disposal and thus would not be available for inclusion in the land exchange.

3. Egegik State Critical Habitat Area. The Becharof Native Corporation owns approximately 1,600 acres of land within the State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA) located on Egegik Bay in Egegik Management Unit 12. This SCHA is a major staging area for ducks and geese flying south along the Pacific flyway. To ensure continued preservation of this staging area and to avoid conflicts between development of private lands and management of this legislatively designated area the state should acquire the Native lands and ensure state ownership of the entire Egegik SCHA. The ADF&G has identified this as a priority exchange area. The plan recommends that the ADF&G, ADNR, the Becharof Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation begin negotiations for the purpose of exchanging these Native lands within the SCHA for state lands elsewhere. If such an exchange is not possible, it is recommended that the Native and state landowners formulate a cooperative agreement to ensure preservation of this area for waterfowl staging.
4. Pilot Point State Critical Habitat Area. The Pilot Point Native Corporation owns approximately 20,600 acres of land in the SCHA located around Ugashik Bay near Pilot Point in Management Unit 14. This SCHA is a major staging area for ducks and geese flying south along the Pacific flyway. To ensure continued preservation of the area, the state should

acquire these Native lands and ensure state ownership of the entire Pilot Point SCHA. The ADF&G has identified this as its highest priority exchange area.

The Pilot Point Native Corporation and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation (which owns the subsurface rights) are interested in discussing the possibility of exchanging these lands for other uplands. The Native corporations, however, do not want to exchange the lands north of Pilot Point within the SCHA, including the Dago Creek area. The Pilot Point Native Corporation wishes to retain these lands for use as a small boat harbor and other possible developments.

The plan recommends that ADF&G, ADNR, the Pilot Point Native Corporation, and BBNC begin negotiations to complete an exchange of the Native lands within the SCHA, (excluding Native lands north of the village in the Dago Creek area) for state lands elsewhere. If such an exchange proves impossible, the plan recommends establishment of cooperative management agreements among these landowners to ensure protection of these lands.

5. Port Heiden State Critical Habitat Area. The Alaska Peninsula Native Corporation owns approximately 22,640 acres of the land within the Port Heiden SCHA. This SCHA is a major staging area for ducks and geese flying south along the Pacific flyway. The state should acquire the Native lands to ensure state ownership of the entire Port Heiden SCHA. The ADF&G has identified this as their second most important priority exchange area. The Native corporations have also indicated a willingness to consider exchange possibilities in this area. The plan recommends that ADF&G, ADNR, the Alaska Peninsula Native Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation begin negotiations to exchange the Native lands in the SCHA for state lands elsewhere. If an exchange is not possible, it is recommended that a cooperative management agreement be established to ensure preservation of these lands.
6. Native interest in proposed exchange of critical habitat lands. The Becharof Corporation, Pilot Point Native Corporation, Alaska Peninsula Corporation, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation, which own lands discussed in the SCHAs mentioned above, have all indicated an interest in considering the proposed exchanges. In these early discussions, the corporations were asked to specify the types of state land they might consider for exchange purposes. The village corporations indicated an interest in acquiring lands near their village areas along some of the rivers now owned by the state or possibly other state lands which may be inside or outside the Bristol Bay region. The state is initially interested in exchanging upland areas adjacent to existing village corporation lands but outside of the SCHA. State lands at Etolin Point have also been suggested as trading stock. Certain village corporations and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation indicated an interest in acquiring oil and gas rights from state uplands along the Alaska Peninsula or other lands with mineral potential.

7. Port Moller State Critical Habitat Area. The Aleut Corporation and Nelson Lagoon Native Corporation own a large portion of the land included in the Port Moller SCHA, which is located around Port Moller and Nelson Lagoon in Management Unit 20. This area is a major staging area for ducks and geese migrating along the Pacific flyway. To ensure continued preservation of the staging area, the state should acquire the Native lands and assure state ownership of the entire Port Moller SCHA. The ADF&G has identified this as a priority exchange area and the third most important critical habitat area exchange possibility. The plan recommends that ADF&G, ADNDR, the Nelson Lagoon Native Corporation, and Aleut Corporation landowners begin negotiations to transfer to the state the Native lands within the SCHA in exchange for state lands elsewhere.

8. Cold Bay area. A number of land exchange possibilities have been proposed involving state, Native, and National Wildlife Refuge (NWR) lands around Cold Bay. The city of Cold Bay presently has limited land available for commercial and residential expansion. The city is surrounded by lands of the Alaska Peninsula NWR, some of which have little value to wildlife but high suitability for commercial and residential use. The state and Native corporations are interested in acquiring these lands. The USFWS is also interested in making these lands available to the state or to King Cove Corporation in exchange for lands having high fish and wildlife value. The plan recommends that these parties enter into negotiations to achieve an appropriate exchange.

State land may also be made available from excess airport lands. The Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities may identify airport land suitable for disposal during its airport master planning process.

Long-Term Land Exchange Possibilities (Lower Priority)

1. Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. The USFWS, Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the state and appropriate Native corporations should evaluate the following options for the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge. Any exchange involving Togiak NWR Wilderness may require Congressional approval.
 1. The exchange of USFWS land in Togiak NWR with mineral potential for state or Native land with high habitat values. Special consideration for a possible exchange should be given to state lands in the Mulchatna and Nushagak drainages with high habitat values. Such an exchange could result in additional lands being made available for mineral exploration and development.
 2. Evaluate transferring a portion of the Togiak NWR including the Kanektok River drainage into the Yukon Delta NWR. Such an evaluation should consider USFWS management, the natural distribution of fish and wildlife resources, and existing subsistence use patterns of local residents.

2. Native Allotments in Wood-Tikchik State Park. This state park, established to protect the area's fish and wildlife resources and habitats and to provide for continued public use of the area, contains numerous Native allotment applications. The allotments are often located on very important habitat and/or outdoor activity areas and therefore are prone to potential conflicting developments. After patent is issued by the BLM, the state would like to acquire (through exchange or purchase) certain allotments with particularly high public use values.
3. Southwest portion of Lake Clark National Park. Much of the southwest portion of the Lake Clark National Park and Preserve (NP&P) found in Management Unit 8 is currently selected or owned by the Nondalton Corporation, the Iliamna Natives, Limited, and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. The state also has selections to the west of this area outside the park, and there are some BLM lands west of the park. Depending upon which remaining selections are actually retained by the Native corporations, the land pattern in this area could result in pieces of national park land being totally surrounded by Native lands and separated from the rest of the national park. There will also be some small tracts of BLM land adjacent to the park, surrounded by state, Native, or NPS lands.

The situation described above could result in management problems because of the fragmented ownership pattern and public access restrictions. The NPS has indicated an interest in working with the Native corporations, through exchange or cooperative management agreements, to ensure that the land ownership and use patterns in this area are reasonable and compatible. The land ownership pattern within this area should be evaluated after the Native corporations have finalized their selections. The state has an interest in acquiring certain additional lands through exchange in the Tazimina Lakes region. The plan recommends that as soon as the Native corporation land selections are finalized, necessary land pattern adjustments be considered among the NPS, Native corporations, the BLM, and the state.

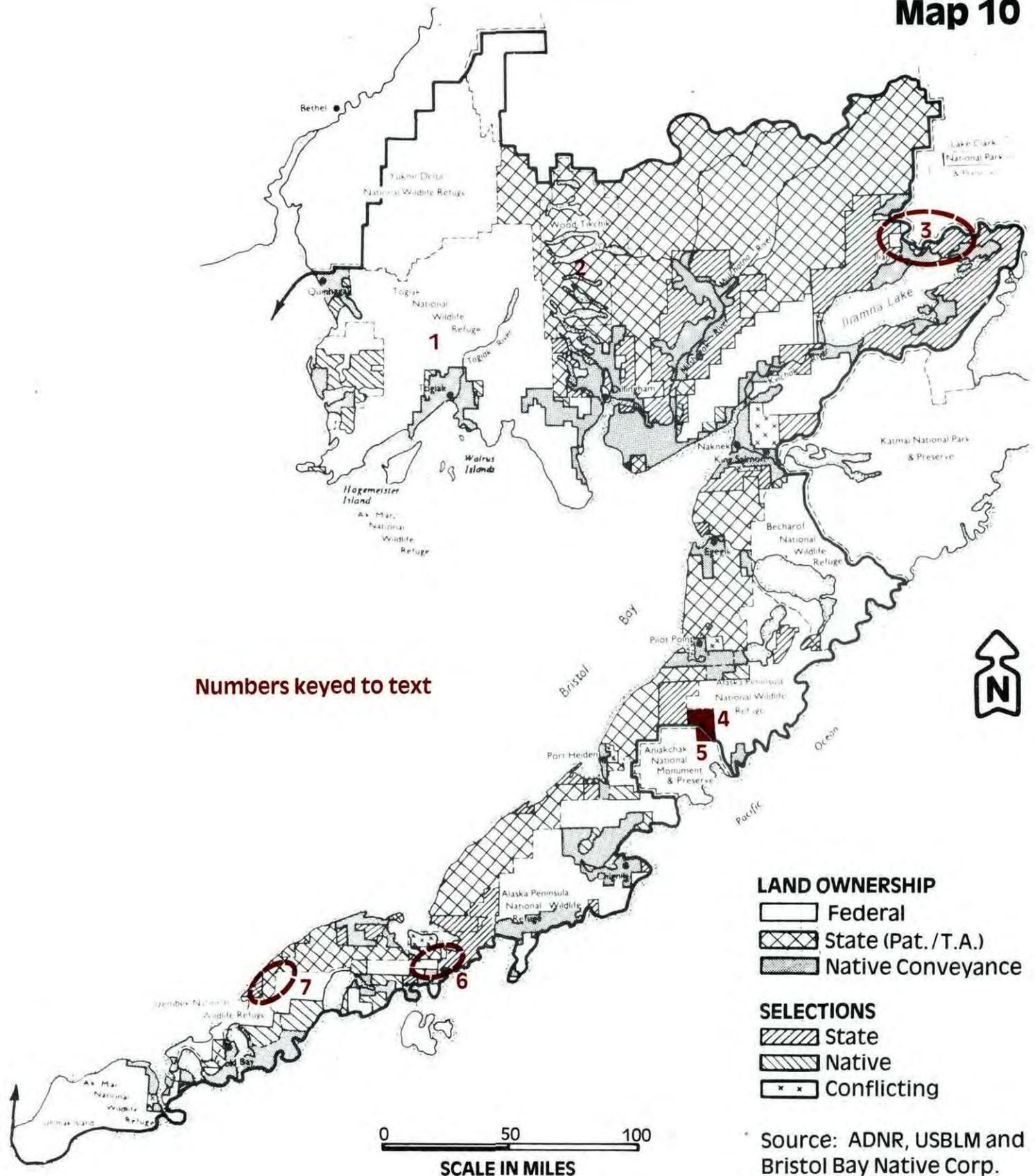
4. Mother Goose Lake. The lands to the southwest of Mother Goose Lake in Management Unit 15 are currently owned by the State of Alaska. These state lands are adjacent to Mother Goose Lake, which is included within the Alaska Peninsula NWR. The USFWS would like to acquire these lands since this would enable them to have ownership of the entire watershed around Mother Goose Lake and other important habitat lands. This area receives considerable recreational use and has been considered by DNR for land disposals. The plan has recommended that this state land, which the USFWS considers a priority to acquire through exchange, be added to the refuge.
5. State land in Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve. The state owns lands in the northeast corner of the Aniakchak National Monument and Preserve. The state lands are bordered by park lands on at least two sides and are not noted as having particular value to the state. In order to facilitate compatible management of the lands within the park,

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Pattern Adjustments

Long Term Potential Exchanges

Map 10



state lands located within the monument and preserve boundaries should be transferred to the NPS as part of an exchange. If a land exchange is not possible, a cooperative agreement is recommended to ensure compatible management of the state and federal lands.

6. Herendeen Bay lands. Management Unit 19, which includes the lands between Herendeen Bay and Port Moller on the north and the Pacific Ocean on the south, has a confused landownership pattern. This unit contains state lands, state selected lands, Native corporation lands, Native corporation selected lands, USFWS lands, and other private lands. The ownership patterns do not follow any logical order and are still subject to differing ownership claims by the various parties.

The plan has recommended that this entire management unit be in private and state ownership in order to facilitate resource development. This management unit has been identified as the site of possible pipeline corridors and transportation system developments, mineral exploration, and settlement. The plan recommends that the state, the USFWS, the Aleut Regional Native Corporation, and the affected village Native corporations pursue land exchanges that will ensure that most lands of this unit are owned by Native corporations, the state or by other private landowners. The plan also recommends that the state acquire all private lands in the Port Moller SCHA to ensure that critical waterfowl habitats are protected (see also short-term exchange 7).

7. Cathedral River/Black Hills caribou calving ground. This area currently belongs to the state but is adjacent to the Pavlof Unit of the Alaska Peninsula NWR. The caribou calving grounds here are of major importance to the maintenance of the Alaska Peninsula caribou herd, and adding the area to the Alaska Peninsula NWR would help to ensure their protection. The USFWS is interested in acquiring these lands through an exchange. These lands also have potential for the discovery of oil and gas resources, which was a primary reason for the state's selection. Consequently, the state is less interested in an exchange of these lands and would prefer a cooperative agreement approach. The plan recommends the USFWS and the state enter into negotiations to accomplish a cooperative management agreement or land exchange for this area.

Recommended Cooperative Management Agreements

This section describes cooperative management agreements that are recommended for areas in which a land exchange action is not warranted. These cooperative management agreements are intended to ensure compatible land use and wise management among various landowners. The numbers preceding each area are keyed to Map 11.

Procedures for Cooperative Management Agreements

- A. Public Notice. Public and agency review should be provided for all cooperative agreements which are recommended in the plan. For cooperative agreements involving state agencies, the public

notifications procedures of AS 38.05.345 will be followed. Where public meetings are deemed appropriate, the procedures of AS 38.50.120 (land exchanges) will be followed.

- B. Plan Amendments. When the plan is amended, affected cooperative agreements will also be reviewed and amended to be consistent with any changes in the plan.

Recommended Cooperative Agreements

1. Tideland/upland agreements. The tidelands of Bristol Bay are heavily used for commercial and subsistence fisheries and transportation. This use of public tidelands has led to many access and use conflicts with the private and public upland owners. Since such conflicts are widespread, a cooperative agreement should be developed between the state and the upland owners that describes a procedure to prevent tideland/upland disputes, maintain management consistency, and provide access for users of state tide and submerged lands.

- 1a. Izembek Lagoon: This water body is surrounded by the Congressionally designated Wilderness of Izembek NWR; the area below mean high tide, however, is owned by the state. The Izembek State Game Refuge encompasses all of the tide and submerged lands within the lagoon. The eel grass beds present in the state-owned tide and submerged lands are reportedly the largest in the world and are important to the biological productivity of Bristol Bay. The migratory bird values make the lagoon internationally important.

The plan recommends that the USFWS and the state enter into a cooperative management agreement to ensure that these essential migratory bird habitats are protected from incompatible development. The cooperative agreement could give certain day to day management responsibility to the USFWS refuge management staff at Cold Bay since the ADF&G does not have any land managers in Cold Bay for the state refuge. The USFWS would like to acquire these tide and submerged lands through exchange, however, the state is not interested in an exchange and this plan recommends against such an exchange.

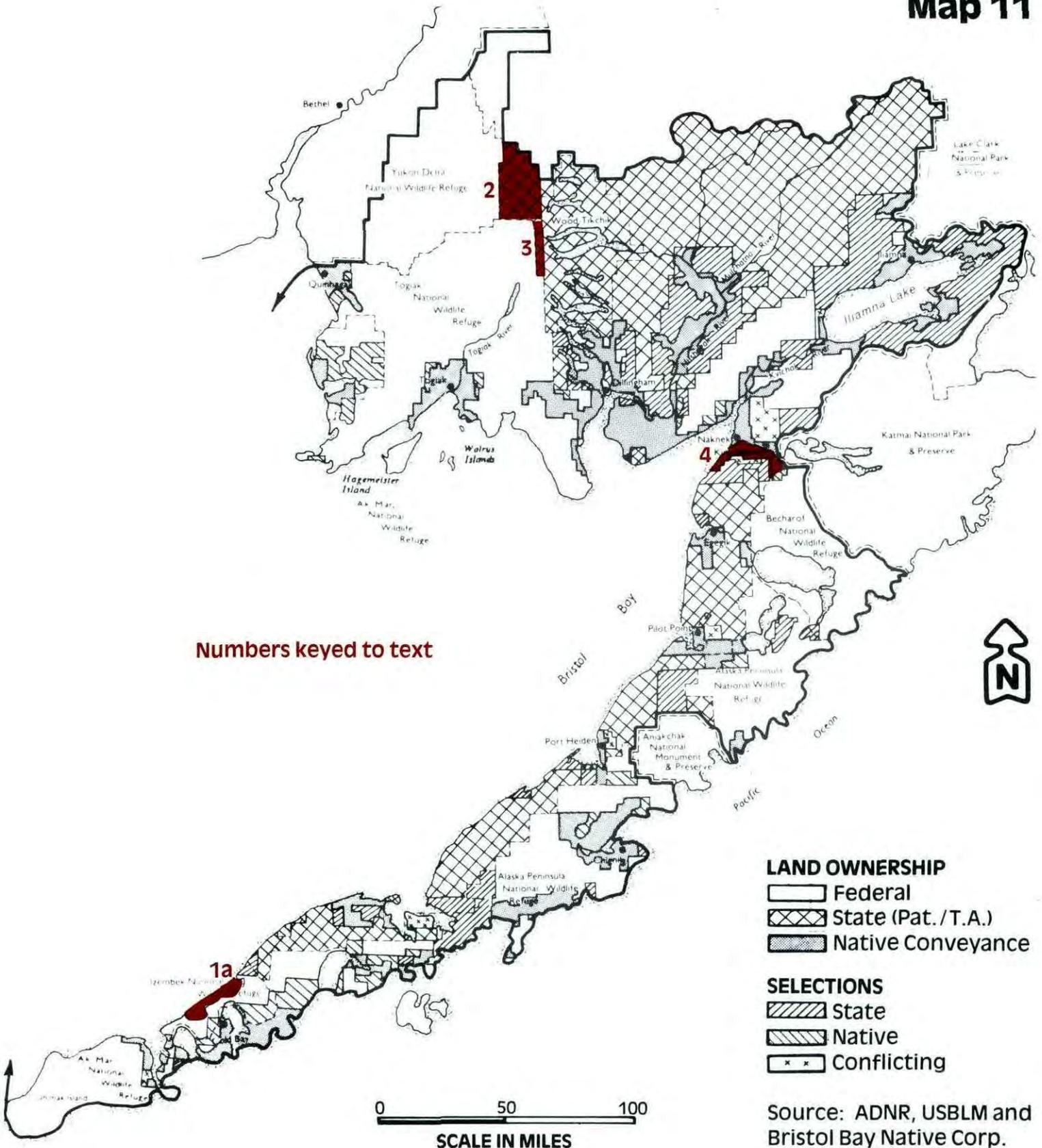
2. Upper Kisaralik-state lands. The State of Alaska owns lands in Management Unit 2 that encompass the upper drainages of the Kisaralik and Kwethluk rivers. These lands are bordered by the Wood-Tikchik State Park on the east, state land to the north, the Togiak NWR on the south, and the Yukon Delta NWR on the west. Primarily suited for recreation use and wildlife habitat, these lands will be managed for those uses. Since the area encompasses the upper drainages of two rivers that drain into the Yukon Delta NWR, the activities and land uses on state land should be compatible with the purposes of the Yukon Delta NWR. The Kisaralik River is under study by the NPS for designation as a National Wild and Scenic River.

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Pattern Adjustments

Recommended Cooperative Agreements

Map 11



The state and the USFWS should enter into a cooperative agreement to ensure consistent management policies throughout this area. In addition, the state should examine the possibility of adding the headwaters of the Wood-Tikchik drainage to the Wood-Tikchik State Park.

3. Togiak/Wood-Tikchik boundary. These lands are located along the western boundary of Wood-Tikchik State Park and the eastern boundary of the Togiak NWR in Management Units 3 and 4. The northern portion is owned by the state and is not included in the state park or the wildlife refuge. A cooperative management agreement in this area is to ensure that these state lands, which are totally surrounded by park and refuge lands, are managed in a manner compatible with both. These lands, moreover, include watersheds that drain into both the park and the refuge. The southern portion of this area encompasses lands in the Togiak refuge that straddle the mountain drainage. As a result, certain refuge lands along the boundary drain into the park lands.

The cooperative agreement between the state and the USFWS is necessary to ensure that these valuable watershed lands, which unavoidably affect the other landowner, are managed in a manner to protect the watershed of the adjacent park or refuge.

4. South side Naknek River. The lands along the south side of the Naknek River are owned by two Native corporations, the Alaska Peninsula Corporation and the Bristol Bay Native Corporation. This area is part of the northern wintering grounds for the north Alaska Peninsula caribou herd, which the residents of the Alaska Peninsula rely upon heavily for subsistence. Certain types of development on the Native corporation lands south of the Naknek River may interfere with caribou wintering and migration activities. Therefore, a cooperative agreement should be established between the Native landowners and the ADF&G to allow for only those kinds of development along the south side of the Naknek River that would ensure protection of caribou wintering areas.

State Land Selections and Proposed Relinquishments

State Selections

The State of Alaska is entitled to select lands for state ownership from vacant, unappropriated, and unreserved public lands. In the Bristol Bay region, the state has selected most of the available land with the exception of large parcels located near Nyac, Goodnews Bay, and the Kvichak River and several smaller tracts (less than one township each) scattered throughout the region.

As a result of the plan the state will make the additional selections in the region as explained below and summarized in Table 2. The numbers preceding each area are keyed to the state selections and relinquishments map (Map 12). These selections do not preclude additional future state selections of other vacant, unappropriated and unreserved public lands or preclude additional relinquishments by the state.

Table 2

State Selections and Relinquishments

<u>Area</u>	<u>Acres</u> (approximate)
<u>State Selections</u>	
4) Management Unit 9	
- south of Joe Nort Lake	8,960
- Rock/Groundhog Creek	13,440
Management Unit 10 - west of	
Newhalen River	18,560
5) North Katmai	2,560
6) Becharof - north	11,520
Becharof - south	11,520
7) Cape Lieskof	11,520
<u>State Relinquishments</u>	
8) Ualik Lake	5,760
9) Lake Clark	90,000*
10) Chignik/Castle Cape	9,000
11) Mitrofanina Bay	15,000
12) Balboa Bay/San Diego Bay	40,000*
13) Izembek	4,000*
14) Morzhovoi Area	
-near Frosty Peak	8,320
-near Morzhovoi Bay	15,000
-False Pass	11,520

* Most are invalid selections

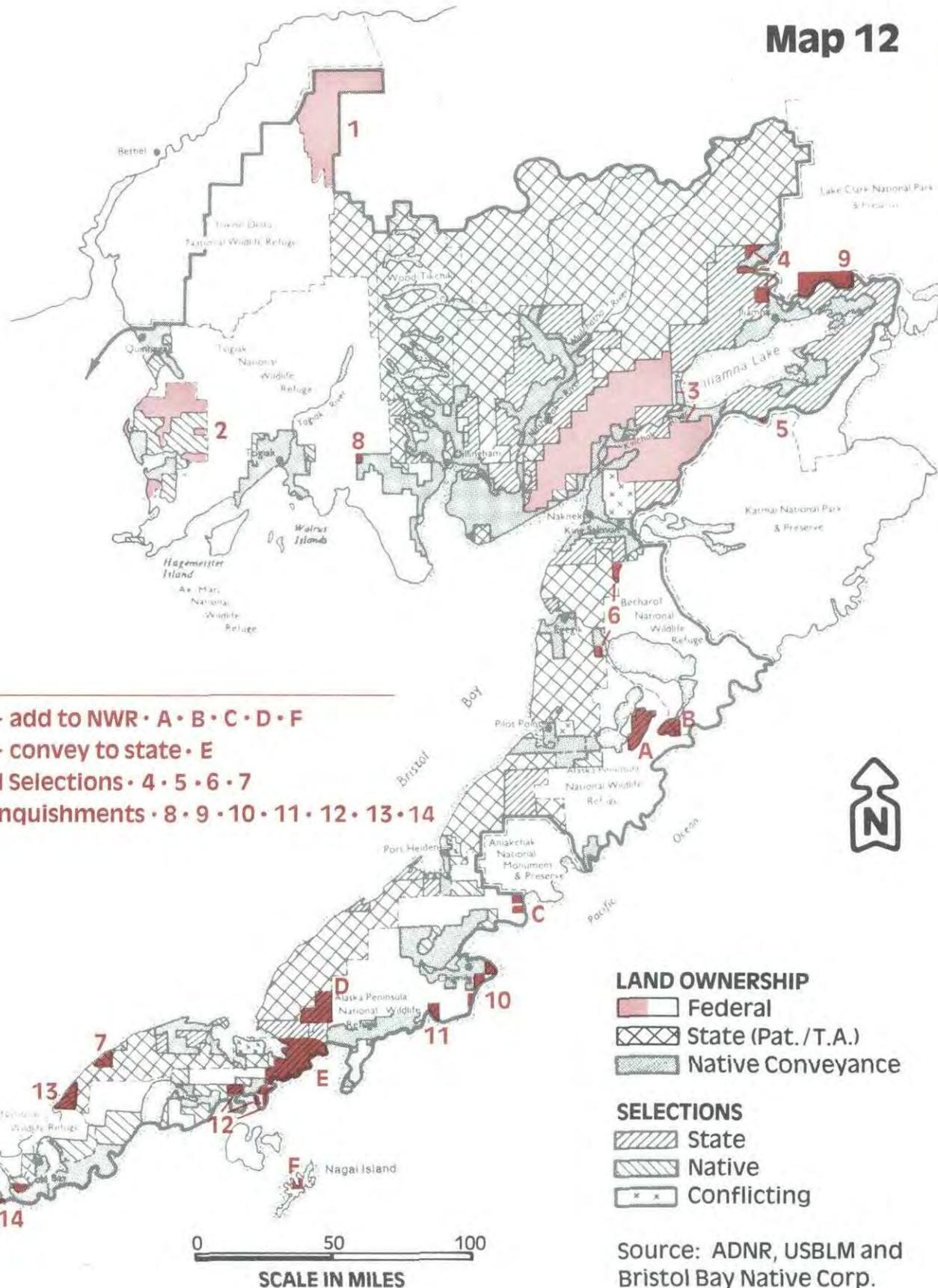
1. Nyac. Approximately 438,000 acres of federal land managed by the BLM in Management Unit 2 will not be selected by the state as they do not meet state selection guidelines. This land has moderate fish and wildlife values and known placer deposits. Much of the area with mineral values, however, is already occupied by claims.
2. Goodnews Bay. Approximately 300,000 acres of BLM lands in Management Unit 2 will not be selected by the state as they do not meet state selection guidelines. These lands have relatively low habitat, settlement or grazing values and unknown subsurface resource values. Although they contain gold and platinum placer deposits, most areas with known mineral potential have already been staked by mining claims. These lands are over 100 miles from any other state-owned lands and would be difficult to manage. These should remain federal lands.
3. Kvichak. Two large tracts of BLM land in Management Units 5, 6, and 10 are available for state selection. These include approximately 900,000 acres located to the northwest of the Kvichak River and approximately 400,000 acres to the southeast of the Kvichak River adjacent to Katmai

Bristol Bay Area Plan

Land Pattern Adjustments

State Selections & Relinquishments

Map 12



National Park. These lands have important fish and wildlife resources and a few small areas marginally suitable for settlement. Most of the land is relatively flat, poorly drained tundra with no known potential for agriculture or forestry. Mineral values are unknown but are presumed to be negligible. Oil and gas potential is low to moderate, as these lands lie on the northern, largely unexplored end of the Bristol Bay oil and gas basin. Local residents use the area for subsistence hunting, particularly for caribou. Recreational use is limited to the Kvichak and Alagnak (Branch) rivers and several small streams with good fishing. The Alagnak River, which flows through the southwest portion of the area is a designated National Wild and Scenic River. These lands will not be selected by the state as they do not meet state selection guidelines.

4. Management Units 7 and 8. There are three isolated blocks of BLM land that the state will select to consolidate land management responsibility in this area. These parcels would be costly for the BLM to manage but easy for the state which already has management responsibility for millions of acres of adjoining land.
5. North of Katmai. The state will select this approximately 2,500 acre tract of BLM land that lies on the northern border of Katmai National Park and adjoins state selections to the north. This is a small isolated tract of land that would be difficult for the BLM to manage but could easily be managed by the state along with state land to the north.
6. Becharof area. The state will select these two isolated blocks of BLM land (approximately one-half township each) to provide for more efficient land management. These lands contain important fish and wildlife habitat and lie within the Bristol Bay oil and gas basin.
7. Cape Lieskof. This one-half township of BLM land has been selected by the Aleut Native Corporation but may not be conveyed to the corporation. It should be top filed by the state in the event it becomes available. It is surrounded by state land and has been rated as being within the high potential portion of the oil and gas basin. Wildlife values are also high.

Future selections. Isolated tracts of BLM land will, from time to time, become available for state selection as Native landownership patterns become finalized. As a general policy, when these BLM tracts adjoin state lands, the state should select them to increase management efficiency unless resource values or other public considerations indicate otherwise.

State Relinquishments

The plan has looked at state selections in the region and found that resource potentials on some selected lands are lower than originally thought or that, due to settlement of Native land claims or the establishment of national conservation system units, the state selections have been reduced to very isolated tracts of land that would be difficult to reach or manage.

Furthermore, some of these selections may not be valid. The state should relinquish the following selections:

8. Ualik Lake. The state will relinquish its selections to approximately nine sections (5,760 acres) in Management Unit 3 that would then be added to Togiak NWR. This land is isolated from other state lands and will be difficult for the state to manage. The primary surface resource value is fish and wildlife habitat, which can be managed by the USFWS as part of Togiak NWR.
9. Lake Clark. Most of the state selections within the park and preserve were to have been relinquished pursuant to Section 906 and 1322(b) of ANILCA. Some of these selections were not relinquished as they are along the border of the conservation system unit. The state should relinquish that portion of these selections which fall within Lake Clark National Park and Preserve as soon as the border has been precisely defined (see Management Unit 8 map).
10. Castle Cape. The state will relinquish selections to approximately 9,000 acres of land scattered throughout this area (see Management Unit 17 map). These lands are parts of various capes and cliffs in an area with spectacular scenery, important shorebird and marine mammal populations, and extremely limited developmental potential, due to their inaccessibility and rugged terrain. These lands are isolated from any other state owned or selected lands.
11. Mitrofanina Bay. The state will relinquish approximately 15,000 acres of selections in Management Unit 17, as they are remote lands with little surface resource value and would be difficult for the state to manage. They will become part of Alaska Peninsula NWR.
12. Balboa Bay/San Diego Bay. The state will relinquish these selections (see Management Unit 19 map) as they are not considered valid selections.
13. Izembek/Alaska Peninsula NWR Boundary. Parts of these selections have already been ruled as invalid, they should all be relinquished (see Management Unit 21 map).
14. Morzhovoi Bay/False Pass. The state will relinquish these selections in Management Unit 22, as they are essentially remote mountain tops and steep cliffs that are virtually unaccessible. These selections were made because of their possible mineral values and strategic locations. Most of the more strategic lands, however, have already been conveyed to the Native corporations, and the mineral potential does not warrant state ownership. They will become part of the Alaska Peninsula NWR.

11(a)(3) Lands in National Wildlife Refuges

The Alaska DNR and the U.S. Department of the Interior, USFWS, have agreed to resolve the status of state selection of ANCSA Section 11(a)(3) withdrawal lands on the Alaska Peninsula.

The state-selected lands under consideration include approximately 362,880 acres within the Becharof and Alaska Peninsula NWRs. These selections were filed on lands that had been withdrawn for, but which were not selected by, Native corporations under Section 11(a)(3) of ANCSA. Section 11(a)(3) allowed the secretary of the interior to withdraw lands for Native selection purposes in addition to the land immediately surrounding Native villages. The state was allowed to select lands withdrawn under Sections 11(a)(1) and 11(a)(3) which were not under Native selection after these withdrawals were terminated. The validity of these particular state selections is questionable. The Department of the Interior and the state agreed to resolve the ownership of selections. Resource values and logical land management patterns are the primary criteria by which the state and federal governments have decided whether these lands should be included in the NWRs or be owned by the state.

The 11(a)(3) settlement proposed here would add 215,680 acres to NWRs and result in the eventual conveyance of 147,200 acres to the state.

Table 3 shows the recommended settlement. The following is a summary of the resource values and recommendations on ownership for these 11(a)(3) parcels (the letters are keyed to Map 34).

Table 3

11(a)(3) Land Settlement

11(a)(3) Selections	Acreage to State	Acreage to FWS
A Ugashik Lakes		60,160
B Becharof/Portage Bay		42,240
C Kujulik Bay		29,440
D Sandy River		69,120
E Port Moller	147,200	
F Nagai Island		14,720
	147,200	215,680

A. Ugashik Lakes. This area (60,160 acres in Alaska Peninsula NWR, selected December 1976 and April 1977) has high to exceptional fish and wildlife values because of concentrations of brown bear feeding areas and denning habitat, spawning areas for salmon, and habitat for freshwater fish species. These lands are within Management Unit 13 and should continue to be managed for fish and wildlife habitat, harvest, and recreation. Remote settlement is a potential use here, but access may be difficult, and potential for serious conflicts with brown bear exists. Because of the high fish and wildlife values, the state will relinquish these selections, and they will become part of the Alaska Peninsula NWR.

B. Puale/Portage bays. These lands (42,240 acres in Alaska Peninsula and Becharof NWRs, selected December 1976 and April 1977) are

located in Management Unit 12 and have concentrations of bear feeding and denning areas, provide habitat for salmon and freshwater fish, and are important for waterfowl molting. Settlement values are low, and the Bristol Bay tertiary oil and gas basin lies to the west. Known oil seeps exist to the north. There is some access to the Pacific Coast, but none of the selections include good potential port sites or are part of pipeline corridors to Portage or Puale bays. This area should be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and recreation. Because of high fish and wildlife values, the state will relinquish these selections, and they will become part of the Alaska Peninsula and Becharof NWRs.

- C. Kujulik Bay. These lands (29,440 acres in Alaska Peninsula NWR, selected December 1976 and April 1977) have moderately favorable terranes for hard rock minerals. The selections could accommodate a site for a deepwater port to serve mineral or oil/gas development, although they are not adjacent to state land with resource development potential. This area provides important habitat for brown bear, migratory birds, and sea otter. It also abuts Aniakchak National Monument. For these reasons the state will relinquish these selections and these lands will become a part of the Alaska Peninsula NWR. Should a transpeninsula transportation corridor be designated here the USFWS should take no action to stop port site development on these lands.
- D. Sandy Lake. These lands (69,120 acres in Alaska Peninsula NWR, selected December 1976 and April 1977), which are in Management Unit 18, lie on the edge of the Bristol Bay tertiary oil and gas basin and abut state-owned lands to the north and west and refuge lands to the east and south. There are very large concentrations of brown bear found along the Sandy River; salmon streams are abundant; and there is some essential and important moose habitat on these lands. Management intent for all of Management Unit 18 emphasizes fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and oil and gas exploration and development on non-refuge lands. These lands are some of the most important fish and wildlife habitat lands in the unit and are not in the highest potential oil and gas areas. Therefore, the state will relinquish these selections, and they will become part of the Alaska Peninsula NWR.
- E. Port Moller. These lands (147,000 acres in Alaska Peninsula NWR, selected December 1976 and April 1977) have favorable terranes for hard rock minerals, possess known coal deposits, and lie in part within the Bristol Bay oil and gas basin. Portions of potential trans-peninsula transportation corridors cross the area, although the most suitable corridor (Herendeen Bay to Balboa Bay) lies to the west. Certain bays on the Pacific shoreline have remote settlement potential, primarily for recreational homesites for residents of Sand Point. Brown bear populations are fairly high in this area, and Port Moller SCHA contains essential waterfowl habitat. These lands are in Management Unit 19, where the plan intent is to manage

lands primarily for mineral exploration and development, oil and gas exploration and development, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. Because of the various resource values here, management should be a state responsibility. Therefore, the BLM will convey these lands to the state.

- F. Nagai Island. These lands (14,720 acres on Nagai Island within the Alaska Maritime NWR, selected December 1976 and April 1977) are on Nagai Island, 25 miles southeast of Sand Point and outside the region. These lands, however, are 11(a)(3) selections and have been assessed as part of this planning effort. They have some potential for minerals and provide habitat for waterfowl and shorebirds. They are very remote and inaccessible, however, and should be managed as part of the Alaska Maritime NWR. The state will relinquish these selections.

Additions to Wood-Tikchik State Park

Western addition. The strip of land between Togiak NWR and Wood-Tikchik State Park and other state lands in Management Unit 4 should be assessed when developing the park management plan for addition to the park. These lands comprise the mountainous headwaters of drainages which flow into the park and Togiak NWR. The land, being very mountainous and similar to lands within the park, would be easy to manage as part of the state park. This addition to the park must be done by the state legislature.

Lake Nerka addition. The land on the north shore of Lake Nerka but south of the existing park border should be added to the park. AS 41.21.161(b) and (c), cited below, gives the governor the authority to add these lands to the state park by proclamation. These lands have been recommended for addition to the park by the Wood-Tikchik State Park Management Council.

Sections 41.21.161(b) and (c) state:

(b) All or part of the state-owned or acquired land and water within the following adjacent parcel, containing approximately 126,720 acres may be added to the Wood-Tikchik State Park by proclamation of the governor: beginning at the SE corner of T7S, R54W, S.M., which point is the true point of beginning; thence southerly to the SE corner of T8S, R54W, S.M.; thence westerly to the NE corner of T9S, R55W, S.M.; thence southerly to the SE corner of the NE quarter of T9S, R55W, S.M.; thence westerly to the SW corner of the NW quarter of T9S, R57W, S.M.; thence northerly to the NW corner of T9S, R57W, S.M.; thence westerly to the SE corner of T8S, R58W, S.M.; thence northerly to the NE corner of T8S, R58W, S.M.; thence easterly to the SE corner of T7S, R54W, S.M., which point is the true point of beginning.

(c) Land lying within the parcels described in (a) or (b) of this section, upon which there are valid entries, or which is withdrawn for or selected by Native village or regional corporations under Sections 11, 12, and 14 of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (P.L. 92-203; 85

Stat. 688; 43 U.S.C. 1601 et seq.), is excepted from (a) and (b) of this section; however, if any land excepted under this subsection is subsequently relinquished to the state, it shall be included as part of the Wood-Tikchik State Park. (Section 1 ch 86 SLA 1978)

This addition to the park will occur by the governor signing a proclamation, as prescribed in AS 41.21.161(b).

A cooperative management agreement should then be pursued between the Park Management council and the Aleknagik Native Corporation with respect to common land management of areas used by recreationists.

Fish and Game Research and Management Sites

The ADF&G has identified a number of project sites in Bristol Bay. These are to be used for fish-counting operations, hatcheries, fish sampling, and fisheries investigation. Since many of these sites are on land owned by Native corporations, the federal government, or private individuals, the ADF&G feels that it is appropriate to identify them in the plan. The ADF&G will negotiate with individual landowners to discuss cooperative agreements, lease, purchase, or easements for these sites (whichever is appropriate). For sites on state land, ADF&G should apply for an Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA) from ADNR. The specific sites are described in the individual management units.

Chapter 5



IMPLEMENTATION

"I would like to emphasize the importance of fish and wildlife in this region to the commercial fishing, subsistence and recreation industry economies. Not only do the residents of this region benefit from the resources, but also many people throughout Alaska, the rest of the nation and the entire world."

Donald Nielsen, Bristol Bay
Native Corporation

Chapter 5

Implementation

Introduction

This chapter describes the activities which will be undertaken by the Department of Natural Resources to implement the Bristol Bay Area Plan authorized under AS 38.04.065, for state lands. This chapter also includes the process to be used for plan amendment.

Administrative Actions

Plan Guidelines. The guidelines in the plan (Chapter II) will be implemented by the DNR, Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G) or Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) at the time a permit, lease, sale, or other pertinent decision is made. The guidelines are intended to establish standards for activities that are subject to the decision making authority granted by existing state statutes or regulations. No new permitting process is proposed to implement the plan. Implementation of the guidelines will be consistent with existing laws and regulations.

Enforcement of Water Quality Standards. During discussions about solutions to potential conflicts between placer mining and anadromous fish it became apparent that the most significant conflicts could be caused by a lack of enforcement of existing water quality standards. Since commercial fishing is the most valuable developed economic resource in the region it is imperative that there be adequate enforcement of existing water quality standards to protect the productivity of fish resources. Therefore, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation must seek funding necessary to adequately perform its water quality enforcement duties in Bristol Bay. Status of funding and enforcement activities in the region shall be a part of the annual review of the plan.

State land classifications. The plan has established primary and secondary land uses for the region. For the plan to be implemented on state lands the DNR must classify state lands in categories that reflect the intent of the plan. These categories can be found in 11AAC 55. Land classification is the formal record of the primary uses for which each parcel of state land will be managed. Classifications are recorded on the state land status plats. People proposing various uses for state lands can refer to the plats and to the guidelines found in Chapter II of this document to determine whether or not the use they are proposing is compatible with the primary land use designated in this plan. In addition, state law requires that classification precede the disposal of any lands.

The classification regulations were revised in September of 1983. The revised regulations allow up to three classifications to be made for any parcel "where the dominance of a particular use cannot be determined." The relationship

between primary and secondary uses on state land is described in 11AAC 55.040(c) as follows:

(c) A classification identifies the primary use for which the land will be managed. All other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use. However, if the department determines that a use conflict exists and that activities attendant to a secondary use are incompatible with the primary use, the secondary user shall either cease his activity or modify the use to enable the department to determine that the incompatibility no longer exists. The secondary user may also request that the land be reclassified under 11AAC 55.270 to identify the secondary use as the primary use.

Chapter II contains management guidelines intended to ensure that primary and secondary resource uses will be compatible to the greatest extent possible.

The land classifications for state land under the classification regulations are as follows:

- . Agricultural Land
- . Coal Land
- . Forest Land
- . Geothermal Land
- . Grazing Land
- . Heritage Resources Land
- . Material Land
- . Mineral Land
- . Oil and Gas Land
- . Public Recreation Land
- . Reserved Use Land
- . Resource Management Land
- . Settlement Land
- . Transportation Corridor Land
- . Water Resources Land
- . Wildlife Habitat Land

Classifications for state land in Bristol Bay are found in the management unit descriptions (Chapter III).

The state classification process requires public notice and hearings if requested. The extensive hearings already conducted during the BBCMP process satisfy this requirement, and additional public hearings need not be held. Classification of state land in the Bristol Bay region occurs simultaneously with the adoption of this plan.

State land disposals. The plan designates the areas and acres of state land that may be sold through the state's land disposal program during the next ten years. Additional disposal can occur only if the plan is amended or updated. The DNR has developed a Land Availability Determination System (LADS) that the department follows to identify general areas available for possible disposal, assess land capability and suitability, design the project, select a method of

disposal, survey the project, advertise the sale, and, finally, sell the land. At various points in the LADS process, people and organizations in the region are asked to comment on the proposed disposal.

Through the Bristol Bay planning process it has been determined that certain areas are appropriate for disposal, and they have been classified for settlement. However, the planning process does not substitute for the entire phase I of the LADS process. Through the LADS process the DNR will seek additional public comment on the design of each disposal. For more information on implementation of state land disposals in Bristol Bay, contact the DNR, Division of Land and Water Management, Pouch 7-005, Anchorage, Alaska, 99510.

State five-year oil and gas leasing schedule. Alaska Statute 38.05.180(b) requires the commissioner of the DNR to annually prepare and submit to the state legislature a five-year program for state oil and gas lease sales. The commissioner has agreed to use the plan to guide decisions on what areas in Bristol Bay may be placed on the state's five-year leasing schedule. The statutes and regulations of the department describe the process by which the department conducts further analysis and decides which, if any, specific areas will be offered for lease. The plan specifies where the department may or may not schedule lease sales and that the tidelands on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula south of the fisheries reserve not be leased for 10 years.

The State of Alaska has scheduled competitive oil and gas lease sales between Port Heiden and the Kvichak River for September 1984 (Sale 41, Bristol Bay Uplands) and between Port Heiden and the Black Hills for September 1988 (Sale 56, Alaska Peninsula). Before the sales are held, the DNR, Division of Oil and Gas, will work with other state agencies and local representatives to prepare an analysis of the effects of each sale. The plan has determined that oil and gas is a primary or secondary use in this area and will provide guidance to the DNR in making its decisions on the lands to be leased and the stipulations to be applied to those leases.

DNR mineral closings or leasehold locations. The proposed plan requires the DNR to close the designated anadromous portion of 64 streams to new mineral entry as mining would be incompatible with significant fisheries and recreational values. The proposed plan also requires the DNR to allow mining only under lease on approximately 1.9 million acres of state land in the Upper Mulchatna and Eastern Iliamna Lake drainages due to potential conflicts with fisheries, recreation, and wildlife habitat. These actions will be taken by the Commissioner of DNR pursuant to AS 38.05.185(a).

All land and water within Wood-Tikchik State Park is legislatively closed to new mineral entry.

The state has jurisdiction over the stream channels of all streams on state land and all other navigable streams. The streambeds of non-navigable streams are owned by the appropriate adjacent upland owners. As the question of navigability is in litigation between the state and federal governments, it is

not entirely certain what streams are closed by existing refuge legislation (ANILCA) or what streams are under DNR, BLM, or Native ownership.

Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires that in order to close state-owned areas to mineral entry the Commissioner of DNR must determine that "mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses. This determination is made in the plan on 64 streams. The actual closing order (Mineral Closure Order Number 393) defines the grounds for closing the lands to mineral entry. Valid existing rights are not affected by closings.

Leasehold location on state land will be implemented through Mineral Leasehold Location Order Number 1.

Wood-Tikchik State Park addition. The plan recommends land on the southern boundary of Wood-Tikchik State Park be added to the park. Alaska Statute 41.20.470(b) gives the Governor the authority to add these lands to the state park by proclamation concurrent with approval of the plan. The specific area included is described in Chapter IV.

DNR Area Office. The plan has identified the need for a DNR, Division of Land and Water Management and Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, area office in Dillingham. If funding is available the DNR should establish this office to handle the many issues that require day-to-day decisions important to the people of the region. The most pressing issues that would be best handled by such an office are:

- . information and applications for shore fisheries leases;
- . land use permits and miscellaneous land use permits;
- . information and applications for land disposals;
- . liaison for Wood-Tikchik State Park;
- . information on state land status around Dillingham;
- . trapping cabin permits;
- . personal use material sales;
- . negotiated material sales from existing gravel pits;
- . temporary water use permits;
- . water use permits and certificates for 1) placer mining purposes of not more than 20 cfs and 2) single and multi-family domestic use of not more than 1,000 gal/day;
- . and field investigations of trespass.

ADF&G implementation. The ADF&G is mandated by the Alaska Statutes to conserve and protect fish and game populations and habitats in the State of Alaska.

Department management plans for existing state game refuges, state critical habitat areas, and state game sanctuaries will be consistent with the goals and guidelines adopted in the plan. The ADF&G also will be consistent with the goals and guidelines of the plan when issuing Title 16 permits, which include the following:

AS 16.05.840 fish passage permits

- AS 16.05.870 anadromous fish protection permits
- AS 16.20.060 state game refuge permits
- AS 16.20.120 state game sanctuary authority
- AS 16.20.260 state critical habitat area permits

It is important to note that SCHA permits apply only to legislatively established critical habitat areas and not to all areas that are essential habitat for a particular species.

Coastal management. In compliance with the Alaska Coastal Management Act of 1977, four coastal management districts within the region are developing their own plans for inclusion in the Alaska Coastal Management Plan (ACMP).

The four districts are:

- . Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area
- . Bristol Bay Borough
- . Aleutians East Coastal Resource Service Area
- . Yukon-Kuskokwim Coastal Resource Service Area (Cenaliulriit)

After these plans are reviewed and approved by the Coastal Policy Council they will serve as the benchmark for consistency determinations required by the Federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) and Alaska Coastal Management Act.

Activities subject to these consistency provisions will include state, federal, or local permitting or regulating of activities on private lands.

The relationship between the Area Plan and the four local coastal management programs is unique within the state, as three of the local districts were represented on the BBCMP Study Group. The plan is designed to be consistent with the applicable standards and guidelines of the ACMP. The locally generated plans and the Area Plan should also be consistent.

It is recommended that coastal management districts review and consider adoption of applicable sections of the plan.

State selections, including 11(a)(3) lands. Recommendations in Chapter IV for state selections outside NWRs and for state relinquishments will be implemented by the state following approval of the plan.

Recommendations in Chapter IV for 11(a)(3) state selections in NWRs will be implemented by the DNR and the BLM based on a cooperative agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Governor. After approval of the agreement by the Governor and Secretary of Interior, the state will relinquish 11(a)(3) state selections near Ugashik Lake, Portage Bay, Sandy Lake, Nagai Island and Kujulik Bay. The BLM will convey the Port Moller area 11(a)(3) lands to the state.

Land exchanges. Chapter IV contains a number of recommended land exchange possibilities. The plan establishes some basic agreements as to areas where land exchanges should be given priority consideration or long-term consideration.

The exchanges discussed in Chapter IV are divided into short-term (priority) exchanges and long-term exchanges. The short term exchanges are those where immediate interest in an exchange is evident. These exchanges should be pursued by the identified parties as soon as possible. Long-term exchanges are those that plan participants think are needed but where interest is relatively one-sided or landownership patterns are still uncertain.

Execution of any land exchanges will require that the involved parties discuss the individual proposals and further identify their interests. Land exchange negotiations can be very lengthy, and some of the proposals discussed in Chapter IV may require approval of the state legislature or Congress. Alaska Statutes 38.50 grants the DNR the authority to carry out equal value exchanges involving state land. Exchanges requiring state legislative approval are those where unequal appraised values are involved (see AS 38.50.140).

Formalization of cooperative agreements. The plan suggests the possible use of cooperative agreements for land management on numerous occasions, indicating recognition of the importance of this tool in managing the lands and resources of the region. The fact that many of these suggested agreements are proposed if land exchanges cannot be completed does not reduce their importance; rather, it recognizes the difficulty of land exchanges and the relative ease of entering into cooperative agreements.

Presently, there is no single procedure identified for implementing the recommended cooperative agreements. Recommended agreements range in scope from those intended to ensure access by the ADF&G to research sites through those requiring federal, state, and private cooperation.

It is intended that the most significant cooperative agreements necessary to accomplish the intent of this plan be pursued as soon as staff is available. On remaining lands it is intended that agreements be accomplished when necessary in compliance with the intent of the Area Plan.

Legislative Actions

Review of State Land Disposal Program. One of the most controversial issues addressed in the plan is the settlement issue, specifically, the state land disposal program. Despite strong and near unanimous opposition throughout the region, the plan calls for the disposal of up to 14,000 acres over the next 10 years in at least 15 different locations. This is primarily done to implement current law which mandates the DNR to dispose of land throughout the state. The governor and the state legislature should initiate a comprehensive re-evaluation of the state land disposal program as soon as possible in order to make the program more responsive to local needs and attitudes.

Land exchanges. Land exchanges involving state lands where unequal appraised values are involved require legislative approval (AS.38.50.140).

Future Studies

DNR management plans. The immediate need for more detailed planning on state lands in Bristol Bay is adequately covered by the land disposal planning process (LADS), the recreation study described below, the five-year oil and gas lease sale planning process, and the Wood-Tikchik State Park management plan.

Increased public use of state land in the region and an increased demand for private ownership of land will result in the need for more detailed management plans for state land. These management plans should be coordinated with the management planning of appropriate Native corporations. DNR has identified the following areas and issues for future management plans.

◦ Management Unit 5 (Dillingham area). A management plan is needed for state lands in unit 5 because these lands are close to Dillingham and will receive more recreational use development pressure, including pressure for disposals, than other lands in the study area.

◦ Management Units 8, 9, 10 (Iliamna Lake area). This area has world class recreational values, primarily sport fishing, and competition between private and public recreation and traditional subsistence uses is likely to increase. Some facility development is needed. Some important access sites are in private ownership and exchanges need to be explored. The management plan should address public access sites along recreational fishing streams and Iliamna Lake; recreational facilities (campgrounds, trails, lodges); possible land exchanges between the state and Native land owners; more detailed planning for the land disposals; and public use areas.

◦ Tidelands/Adjacent Uplands. A management plan in this area would deal with access, shore fishing sites and future coastal development. The need for more cooperation between upland owners and the tideland owners (largely the state) has been identified in Management Unit 1.

° Tidelands on the south side of the peninsula which are outside the BBCMP from Cape Douglas to Unimak Pass. This management plan should be prepared in cooperation with the USFWS and NPS who manage most of the adjacent uplands.

Recreation study. ADNR, ADF&G, BLM, and USFWS should develop recommendations for recreation management in the study area. The study should specifically address the following:

1. recreation management of rivers and lakes with high recreation potential;
2. refinement of the primary recreation designations of the BBCMP;
3. the numbers and location of future commercial recreation facilities;
4. the concept of setting aside a strip of State and BLM land on both sides of the Nushagak, Nuyukuk, Mulchatna, Kokwok, Kuktuli, Swan, King Salmon (off the Nushagak), Chichitna, and Kvichak Rivers and shoreline of Iliamna Lake as special management corridors or public reserve lands that would be managed entirely and exclusively for traditional and public recreational uses;
5. acquisition and marking of public access sites, easements, and campsites and identification of and propose solutions to trespass problems;
6. the need for cooperative land management agreements to ensure maintenance of habitats of fish and wildlife resources used for subsistence and recreation;
7. what is the existing and potential growth in recreation demand and facilities;
8. how compatible is recreation with subsistence and other sectors of the region's economy;
9. how does Bristol Bay recreation contribute to the state's economy;
10. what effect will land disposals and other land uses have on recreation;
11. how do net economic benefits compare with other sectors of the economy;
12. the disposal (including leasing) of state land for public and private recreation, particularly state land disposals around Iliamna Lake.

Agencies should initiate the study within two years of adoption of the Area Plan. The study should be coordinated with private landowners (particularly Native corporations), lodgeowners, guides, sportfish organizations, and other interested parties.

Togiak study. The USFWS, BLM, and the state should evaluate the following for the Togiak National Wildlife Refuge:

1. The exchange of USFWS land in Togiak NWR with mineral potential for state or Native lands with high habitat values. Special consideration for a possible exchange should be given to state lands in the Mulchatna and Nushagak drainage with high habitat values.

2. Evaluate transferring a portion of the Togiak NWR including the Kanektok River drainage into the Yukon Delta NWR. Such an evaluation should consider USFWS management, the natural distribution of fish and wildlife resources, and existing subsistence use patterns of the residents in the area.

Instream flow quantification. The plan has identified the need to quantify the instream flow needs for designated wildlife and anadromous fish habitats. The ADF&G, the ADEC, the USFWS and the DNR should develop a coordinated inventory program and seek the necessary funding.

Cultural Resources. The Bristol Bay Region is recognized for its rich cultural, historic, and archeological values. However, documentation of these values is incomplete. The state and federal agencies should place a priority on the collection of the region's cultural, archeologic, and historic resource data, establish a standard for cultural resource preservation in management units with particularly significant cultural values and report the findings to the ALUC. The study should also describe the relative significance of particular sites as well as options and/or contingencies to protect the most important sites.

Plan Modification — DNR Area Plan

Introduction

This section applies to modifications of the DNR Area Plan.

Modifications not requiring plan amendment.

The following types of actions do not constitute an amendment of the plan:

1. Minor Modifications
2. Making Exceptions to Guidelines on a case by case basis.

I. Minor Modifications.

Minor modifications are changes that do not change the intent of the plan. Generally, minor changes may be needed for clarification, consistency, or to facilitate implementation of the plan.

II. Procedures for Making Exceptions to Guidelines Modified by "Will".

Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "will" may be allowed for individual actions on state lands using standard permitting procedures in place at the time the decision is made. If the action requiring the deviation from the guidelines is also subject to the Alaska Coastal Management Program consistency review process, the review and any appeals of the decision to deviate from the BBAP guideline will be considered in conjunction with the ACMP process (outlined in 6 AAC 50 and Administrative Order 78). Special

exceptions to guidelines modified by "will" may be allowed after the following steps have been taken:

- A. The Commissioner of DNR, ADF&G (if the deviation involves Title 16 authority) or ADEC (if the deviation involves guidelines dealing with water quality standards) shall prepare a written decision that specifies the following:
 - (1) Conditions that make compliance with the guideline not in the best public interest.
 - (2) Alternative action or course of action to be followed.
- B. The written decision done by DNR under this section should be made part of the AS 38.05.035 best interest finding, where appropriate. Before making the decision final, the agency proposing the deviation will notify and request comments on the proposed action from DNR, ADFG, ADEC and other appropriate state agencies, the Regional Native Corporation, the Bristol Bay Borough, the CRSA Boards (or other similar regional entity in place at the time) and other affected local government entities or village councils, if appropriate. This notification will include the written decision described in A.
- C. The agency proposing the deviation will consider all comments received before taking final action. Should unresolved differences between the agencies (or with the applicant if a permit is involved) exist, the issue will be resolved by the Commissioners of ADNR, ADF&G, and ADEC consistent with applicable laws or regulations.

III. Procedures for Making Exceptions to Guidelines Modified by "Feasible and Prudent" or "Should"

- A. Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "to the extent feasible and prudent" may be allowed on state lands using standard permitting procedures in place at the time the decision is made and after the following steps have been completed.
 - 1. The DNR district manager, DNR Director of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, ADF&G regional supervisor, ADEC regional supervisor, DNR petroleum manager (depending on which agency is proposing the deviation) will prepare a written decision that specifies:
 - a. The conditions that make compliance with the guideline not feasible or prudent (see definition of feasible and prudent); and
 - b. The alternative course of action to be followed.

- B. Exceptions to the guidelines modified by the word "should" can be made by the DNR district manager, DNR petroleum manager, Director of DNR Division of State Parks and Outdoor Recreation, ADF&G regional supervisor, or their designees. The guideline does, however, state an intent of the plan that should be met, using the best managerial practices for the given situation.

NOTE: Internal procedures used by state agencies to make the determination called for in A is contained in Appendix D.

Modifications requiring plan amendment.

The plan can be amended. An amendment adds to or modifies the basic intent of the plan. The Commissioners of DNR, ADF&G, and ADEC will approve all amendments. The Commissioner of DNR is responsible for the amendment process. Amendments include the following actions:

- . Updating the plan.
- . Making a designated use that is now a primary or secondary use a prohibited use, or, allowing a prohibited use;
- . Changing a primary use designation to a secondary use for an entire management unit; or changing a secondary use to a primary use for an entire unit. In some cases, changing a designation in a significant portion of the management unit may constitute an amendment.
- . Conducting oil and gas lease sales in the tidelands or submerged lands on the north side of the Alaska Peninsula south of the Fisheries Reserve before 1994. Scheduling oil and gas lease sales in the tidelands or submerged lands of: the State Fisheries Reserve; from the Fisheries Reserve west and north to Quinhagak; or, in the Cinder River estuary, Port Heiden, Seal Islands Lagoon, Port Moller, Herendeen Bay, Nelson Lagoon, Izembek Lagoon, Moffet Lagoon or Bechevin Bay (as depicted on Map in Appendix A).
- . Increasing the amount or changing the location of public land disposals except as specifically allowed by the plan.
- . Substantively revising, dropping, or adding a guideline (except as allowed through the process previously described).
- . Substantive changes to the fish, wildlife, and subsistence maps, except information on anadromous streams designated pursuant to AS 16.05.870(A).

The Commissioner of DNR will establish a Bristol Bay Advisory Group to assist with plan monitoring, plan review, and making recommendations on plan amendments. The Advisory Group will be composed of the following entities:

- . Alaska Department of Natural Resources (Chair)
- . Alaska Department of Fish and Game
- . Bristol Bay Borough
- . Alaska Federation of Natives
- . Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area board or other similar regional entity in place at the time.
- . Aleutians East Coastal Resource Service Area board or other similar regional entity in place at the time.

Additional state or local government agencies, Native organizations, or other persons or groups may be added to the Advisory Group by the Commissioners as appropriate.

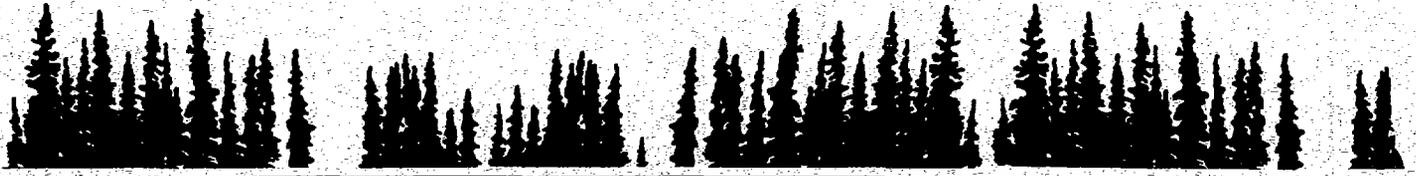
Amendment Procedures. Any agency, municipality, village council, CRSA board, or member of the public may propose an amendment to the plan. The proposal for amendment will be submitted to the Director, Division of Land and Water Management, DNR. The Director, in consultation with ADF&G and ADEC will determine if the amendment is appropriate for consideration. The Commissioners, after consultation with the Advisory Group, will determine if the Advisory Group needs to meet or if a phone poll is adequate to consider the amendments based on the level of importance, controversy or anticipated impacts. The Advisory Group will make a recommendation to the Commissioners on the proposed amendment. The Commissioners will make a decision on the amendment within 60 calendar days unless the Commissioners agree a longer schedule is needed.

If determined by the Commissioners to be necessary based in the level of controversy or impacts, the Department of Natural Resources will hold at least two public meetings, one in Anchorage and one in the region to solicit comments on the proposed amendment.

Plan Monitoring. The Advisory Group will meet annually to report on progress or problems in implementing the plan. The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management will schedule and chair the annual meeting, and will prepare a report to the Commissioners of ADFG, ADNR, and ADEC and all organizations on the Advisory Group on the implementation of the plan. This report and any comments from the Commissioners and Advisory Group will be forwarded to the Governor.

Major Plan Review. The Advisory Group will review the Bristol Bay Area Plan and evaluate its effectiveness five years from the date of signature or earlier. The Department will hold at least two public meetings, one in Anchorage and one in the region to solicit comments on the effectiveness of the plan. The Advisory Group will make recommendations to the Commissioner of DNR on the need for amendments.

Appendixes



APPENDIX A	MAPS
APPENDIX B	GLOSSARY
APPENDIX C	LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND WORKING GROUP PAPERS
APPENDIX D	STATE PROCEDURES FOR EXCEPTIONS TO GUIDELINES

"Fish First!"

**Common comment at local
meetings**

APPENDIX A MAPS

CONTAINED IN A SEPARATE ENVELOPE

APPENDIX B GLOSSARY

The following are definitions of terms, phrases, and land use activities that are referred to throughout the Bristol Bay Area Plan. These definitions should avoid any possible confusion or ambiguity that may arise from interpretation of the plan by different users. A sound understanding of the terms, phrases, and land use activities defined in this glossary is pertinent to the effective implementation of the Bristol Bay Area Plan.

agriculture: refers to the growing of vegetables for home or local consumption, since large-scale agricultural development does not appear to be economically or climatologically feasible within the study area.

alternative energy: hydroelectric power, wind power, peat, and geothermal energy are the forms of energy most pertinent to local energy generation in the Bristol Bay region. The plan addresses only hydroelectric projects.

commercial and industrial: for the purpose of this plan, these are all uses requiring a plan of operation, lease, development plan, miscellaneous land use permit, contract, or Title 11(c) permit.

community expansion: means the sale of private or public land for commercial, industrial or residential development associated with existing communities. Existing communities include all incorporated municipalities and villages recognized under ANCSA. Lands held in trust pursuant to Section 14(c)(3) of ANSCA are considered lands for community expansion, as are any lands within one mile of the Bristol Bay Borough road system.

enclave development: refers to the lease of public lands for self-contained work camps that are used for the life of a project.

essential habitat: habitat necessary to support essential life cycle functions of individual fish and wildlife species and provide for the existence and maintenance of local and/or regional fish and wildlife populations. Relative to other geographical areas or habitat designations, essential habitats are the highest valued fish and wildlife areas. Man-induced disturbance and land use changes in essential habitat areas would be expected to have the most severe and immediate impact on local and/or regional populations of fish and wildlife. Within the Bristol Bay study area, essential habitat, as depicted on the Fish and Wildlife Distribution Maps, includes: caribou calving areas, winter use areas, and migration corridors; brown bear spring use stream concentration areas; moose winter use areas; sea lion haulout areas; walrus haulout areas; harbor seal haulout areas; raptor nesting areas and stream concentration areas; waterfowl spring high use areas and fall high use areas; and marine bird nesting areas.

feasible and prudent: this phrase is used when the land manager or permitting agency's decision must be consistent with applicable laws and sound engineering or management practice and not cause environmental, social, or economic costs that outweigh the public benefit to be derived

from compliance with the guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent."

A written decision is necessary to justify a variation from a guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent."

fish: includes all harvested fish species except blackfish and sticklebacks.

fish and wildlife enhancement: means increasing the quantity of targeted fish or wildlife populations through habitat manipulation. Habitat manipulation includes, but is not limited to, removal of natural fish blocks in streams, controlled burns, and hatchery programs.

fish and wildlife harvest: the harvest of fish and wildlife species for subsistence, commercial, or recreational purposes.

fish habitat: means the marine and fresh waters identified in the Alaska Department of Fish and Game's (ADF&G) Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing or Migration of Anadromous Fishes or for freshwater fish in the Fish Distribution Map, Map 1, Appendix A.

forestry: the use of timber resources for houselogs, local milling, or firewood, or other local uses. Large-scale commercial forestry potential is limited by the scarcity of forestry resources in the region.

goal: a general statement of intent, usually not quantifiable or having a specified date of completion. Goals identify desired long-range conditions.

grazing: the use of open range land for the large-scale commercial raising of livestock.

guidelines: guidance for actions to be followed by land managers or regulatory agencies. Guidelines range in their level of specificity and flexibility from simply giving the land manager or regulatory agency general guidance on how a decision should be made or what factors are to be considered, to detailed standards that will be followed when making on-the-ground-decisions. Implementation of all guidelines will be consistent with existing law.

important habitat: habitat used to support life cycle functions of individual fish and wildlife species and important in maintaining optimal levels of local and/or regional fish and wildlife populations. On a unit area basis, man-induced development and disturbances in important habitat areas would be expected to have less severe and longer range impacts on local and/or regional populations of fish and wildlife when compared to similar disturbances in essential habitat. Within the Bristol Bay study area, important habitat, as depicted on the Fish and Wildlife Distribution Maps, includes: caribou summer use areas; brown bear summer use areas, fall use areas, and denning areas; moose spring, summer, and fall use areas; and waterfowl summer high to moderate use areas.

land: this designation includes both land and water, and both surface and subsurface resources.

marine waters: means state-owned tide and submerged lands in the study area.

mining: the exploration and development of placer, strip, pit, or underground mining of metallic and non-metallic minerals or coal.

oil and gas: the exploration, development, and production of oil and gas, including all facilities such as service roads, drill pads, flowlines, camps, and all directly and indirectly related facilities associated with oil and gas activities. (Docks and transmission pipelines, however, are considered part of transportation.)

primary use: a primary use is one that is of major importance in a given management unit. Participating agencies will manage their lands to encourage its use, conservation, and/or development. Where a management unit has two or more primary uses that could conflict, the guidelines of the plan or existing regulations or procedures will direct how these potentially conflicting primary uses are to be managed.

prohibited uses: prohibited uses are not allowed. Other uses not mentioned as primary, secondary or prohibited will be allowed in the management unit if the use is compatible with the management intent and guidelines.

recreation: all forms of outdoor public recreational activities, ranging from hunting and fishing to river-floating and snowmachining but specifically excluding organized community recreational programs. Developed public recreational facilities are also encompassed by this term. This term only applies to land management and has no effect on allocation of fish and game. The Boards of Fish and Game are responsible for allocation of fish and wildlife resources among subsistence, commercial and recreational users.

remote cabins: cabins on state land as defined in AS 38.05.079.

remote settlement: means the sale of state lands outside existing communities to allow private ownership under the state's land disposal programs (e.g. subdivisions, remote parcels, homesites, homesteads).

secondary uses: a secondary use is also considered important but is given less managerial emphasis than a primary use because: a) the secondary use is of lesser importance; or b) the secondary use occurrence is very site-specific. In those very site-specific situations where the secondary use has higher value than the primary use, the secondary use may take precedence over the primary use. As a general rule, management of a secondary use will recognize and protect primary uses through the applicable plan guidelines and other applicable regulations or procedures. However, if the application of guidelines or other regulations or procedures on state land cannot accommodate a secondary use without detrimentally affecting the

primary use within a management unit as a whole, the secondary use will not be allowed. Other uses not identified as primary, secondary or prohibited will be allowed in the management unit if the use is compatible with the management intent and guidelines.

sensitive period: a period during a species annual life cycle when the population has a significant chance of being harmed by activities that are not part of the natural environment and which cause the animal to detrimentally alter its normal behavior pattern. An example is disturbance which might cause a calving caribou to run during the birthing process or abandon the helpless calf immediately after it is born. These periods (identified on Fish and Wildlife Maps in Appendix A) generally occur when large numbers of a particular species are concentrated in relatively small geographic areas.

settlement: see remote settlement and community expansion.

should: this word is used when the plan provides intent but allows the land manager or permitting agency to determine the best methods of achieving the same intent. Where the word "should" is used, no written decision is required by this plan if the agency deviates from the guideline.

transportation: oil and gas pipelines, intercommunity roads, railroads, ports, or other major regional transportation systems primarily associated with resource development. Electric transmission corridors are not designated in the plan. Roads, airstrips, airports, or docks associated with community development are not addressed by this plan because of the regional planning scale.

wetlands: the term wetlands means those areas that are inundated or saturated by surface or groundwater at a frequency and direction sufficient to support and under normal circumstances do support a prevalence of vegetation adapted for life in saturated soil conditions. Wetlands generally include swamps, marshes, bogs and similar areas. (33 CFR 323.2(c)).

wetlands hydrologically important to fish habitat: wetlands adjacent to fish habitat that store surface runoff and ground water. The discharge of water from these wetlands is necessary in maintaining and stabilizing water levels to maintain productivity of fish habitat during periods of extremely high (floods) or reduced (winter) flow rates.

wildlife habitat: land and water used by wildlife species during any phase of their life cycle.

will: this word is used when the guidance in the plan is definitive on the issue. Deviation from guidelines modified by "will" can only be accomplished by the process described in the implementation chapter of the plan. (Chapter V).

APPENDIX C LIST OF PUBLICATIONS AND WORKING GROUP PAPERS

Bristol Bay Compendium of Issues. April 1982. Bristol Bay Study Group, Alaska Land Use Council. Anchorage, AK.

Draft Resource Bibliography. January 1982. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Anchorage, AK.

Bristol Bay Land Cover Maps. November 1982. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources. Anchorage, AK

Users Guide for Bristol Bay Land Cover Maps. November 1982. by Merlin Wibbenmeyer, Jesse Grunblatt and Lena Shea. Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources and Alaska Dept. of Fish & Game. Anchorage, AK.

Element Working Papers (Drafts are Unpublished but available at ADNR):

- Draft Transportation Element, December 1982, Transportation Working Group;
- Draft Agriculture Element, December 1982, Agriculture Working Group;
- Draft Forestry Element, December 1982, Forestry Working Group;
- Minerals Element, June 1984, Minerals Working Group;
- Life Histories for Various Fish and Wildlife Species, prepared by Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1983.
- Settlement Element, May 1984, Settlement Working Group.

Potential Southern Alaska Peninsula Pipeline Corridors, A Preliminary/Reconnaissance. November 1982. by Tremont and York. Minerals Management Service-Alaska OCS Region. Anchorage, AK.

Bristol Bay Mapping Program. (Automated Data Base). May 1983 Environmental Systems Research Institute (ESRI). Redlands, CA.

Economic, Subsistence, & Sociocultural Projections for the Bristol Bay Region. January 1983. by Will Nebesky, Steve Langdon and Teresa Hull. Institute of Social & Economic Research (ISER), University of Alaska. Anchorage, AK (2 volumes).

Agency Review Draft: Plan & Environmental Impact Statement. February 1983. Bristol Bay Study Group, Alaska Land Use Council. Anchorage, AK.

Draft Plan Summary. May 1983. Bristol Bay Study Group, Alaska Land Use Council. Anchorage, AK.

Public Review Draft: Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan and Draft Environmental Impact Statement. July 1983. Bristol Bay Study Group. Alaska Land Use Council. Anchorage, AK.

List of Appendices in Public Review Draft July 1983:

- A. Alternative Plan Maps
Fish & Wildlife Maps
- B. Public Participation Program Summary
- C. State Land Classifications
- D. List of Preparers
- E. Coordination & Consultation
- F. Section 1203, ANILCA
- G. Bibliography
- H. Resource Summary
- I. ADF&G Access Sites
- J. ADF&G Research & Management Sites

Agency Review Draft Proposed Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan and Final EIS. January/February 1984. Bristol Bay Study Group, Alaska Land Use Council. Anchorage, AK (2 volumes).

Proposed Bristol Bay Cooperative Management Plan and Revised Draft Environmental Impact Statement. April 1984. Bristol Bay Study Group, Alaska Land Use Council. Anchorage, AK (2 volumes).

APPENDIX D STATE PROCEDURES FOR EXCEPTIONS TO GUIDELINES

A. State Procedures For Making Special Exceptions To Guidelines That Are Modified By "Will" or "Feasible and Prudent"

The steps in this process are intended to follow agency procedures in place at the time a decision is made. If the steps in this process are found to be contrary to standard agency procedures they may be revised by the responsible agency. Changing these procedures does not constitute a plan amendment.

1. State Permits and Plan of Operation

- a. Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the term "will" may be allowed by the commissioner of the responsible state agency.

Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "to the extent feasible and prudent" may be approved in the Department of Natural Resources by either the district manager, Division of Land and Water Management; the Director, Division of Minerals; or the petroleum manager, Division of Oil and Gas. In the Department of Fish and Game and Environmental Conservation the regional supervisor may allow a special exception to a guideline modified by the phrase "feasible and prudent."

- b. When a state agency is considering approving a permit or plan of operation which requires interagency review under the permitting agency's standard process, or which, if approved may deviate from a BBAP guideline, it will be mailed out for review to the appropriate state and Federal agencies, the Regional Native Corporation, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the CRSA Boards who either normally review these permits and plans of operation or who have made a written request to review these permits or plans of operation. The permitting agency may, at this time, identify those BBAP guidelines which the proposed action may deviate from and may state in writing why it is either not in the public interest or not feasible and prudent to follow the guideline.
- c. During the review period, the permitting agency, (if it has not already done so) and others reviewing the proposed action will identify guidelines that would not be followed if the action were approved as proposed by the applicant. These guidelines will be identified in

the reviewer's comments that are sent to the permitting agency.

- d. If, during the review period, guidelines are identified that would not be followed, the permitting agency will make a decision on whether the permit or plan of operation will be denied, approved with stipulations or approved as proposed by the applicant. The agency will use the feasible and prudent criteria and other appropriate laws, regulations or standards when making the decision whether or not to allow a special exception to a guideline modified by the phrase "feasible and prudent." When making a decision whether or not to allow a special exception to a guideline modified by the term "will," the agency will use whatever criteria, laws, regulations or standards it determines represent the public interest.

If the decision is made to approve the proposed permit or plan of operation without modification of that portion of the activity that would not follow the guideline, the permitting agency will prepare a written statement on the basis for the decision. The written statement may be as short or as long as the responsible agency feels is necessary to first, explain the conditions which make compliance with the guideline not in the public interest, or not feasible and prudent; and second, to describe the alternative action or course of action to be followed.

- e. For guidelines that are modified by the term "will," the agency proposing a special exception will, at the appropriate time in the standard review process, but before making the decision final, give notification and request comment on the proposed action. This notification will include the written justification and be sent to appropriate State and Federal agencies, the regional Native corporation, the Bristol Bay Borough, and the CRSA Boards. Should unresolved differences exist, the issue will be sent to the commissioners of ADNR, ADEC and ADF&G for resolution.

For guidelines modified by the term "feasible and prudent," copies of the final decision and written justification will, at a minimum be sent to those parties who identified guidelines that would not be followed or who objected to approving the permit or plan of operation.

2. State leases or sales

When the DNR has made a preliminary decision on a proposed lease or sale that deviates from a guideline modified by either the phrase "feasible or prudent" or the term "will,"

the department will send the preliminary decision to appropriate State and Federal agencies, the regional Native corporation, the Bristol Bay Borough and CRSA Boards who are either part of the standard agency review process or who have requested that they receive copies as part of the standard agency review process. Any plan guidelines that are modified by the phrase "feasible and prudent" or the word "will," and that are not followed or the use of which is substantially modified will be noted. The preliminary decision will also include a statement as to why it is not feasible or prudent, or not in the public interest to follow the guideline. The written statement may be as short or long as the responsible agency feels is necessary to explain the conditions that make compliance with the guideline not feasible or prudent and the alternative action or course of action to be followed.

B. Exceptions to Guidelines Modified by "Should."

Exceptions to the guidelines modified by the word "should" can be made by the district manager, petroleum manager, Director of the Division of Minerals, Director of State Parks, regional supervisor or their designees. The guideline does, however, state an intent of the plan that should be met, using the best managerial practices for the given situation.

BRISTOL BAY AREA PLAN

