The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Kenai Area Plan meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-55.030 for land use plans, and hereby adopts the plan. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state land in the planning area consistent with the plan.

[Signature]
John Shively, Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

Date
1/7/00

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Kenai Area Plan. We appreciated the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife values and fish and wildlife uses during the preparation of the plan. ADF&G will use the plan's policies and guidelines in its decision-making to the extent consistent with constitutional and statutory mandates.

[Signature]
Frank Rue, Commissioner
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Date
5.22.00
PLANNING TEAM and PLANNING STAFF

Background
The Kenai Area Plan was prepared by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water with assistance from a multi-disciplinary planning team. The planning team included representatives from state agencies and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Planning staff from the Resource Assessment and Development Section coordinated the project. The planning team and planning staff are listed below.

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**Marie Crosley**

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

The Planning Team and staff would like to thank the following individuals in the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water for their help with developing the plan.

Elaine Thomas and Susan Peck for preparing the maps, figures, and tables for the plan and related publications.

Dick Mylius and Bruce Phelps for assistance with formulating the planning process, writing, editorial comments, assistance at meetings, and a multitude of plan-related issues.

Bettie West and Pearl Reamer for assistance with a multitude of tasks that went into producing the plan.

Kim Kruse, Mike Sullivan, and Mike Bennett (permits, leases, and material sales), Kathy Means and Janetta Pritchard (settlement and aquatic farming) and Mary Kaye Hession (regulations and statutes).
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INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Summary of purpose of the plan
The role of state land use plans was established by state statute (AS 38.04.005). It is the policy of the State of Alaska "...to establish a balanced combination of land available for both public and private purposes. The choice of land best suited for public and private use shall be determined through the inventory, planning, and classification processes...."

The plan determines management intent, land-use designations, and management guidelines that apply to all state lands in the planning area.

Description of the planning area
The Kenai Area Plan directs how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands within the planning boundary. There is approximately 14.8 million acres in the planning area under all ownerships. Following is a summary of the state acreage that the plan applies to.

Table 1.1 Acreage of Land the Plan Applies To

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<td>State-owned uplands</td>
<td>2,117,000</td>
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<td>State-selected uplands</td>
<td>214,000</td>
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<td>State-owned tidelands and submerged lands</td>
<td>2,580,000</td>
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<td><strong>Total Acreage</strong></td>
<td>4,912,000</td>
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See Appendix E, Table E.3 for a list of acreages of lands in all ownerships.

1 This acreage does not include portions of the State Park System that have been legislatively designated, which the plan does not apply to (379,000 acres). The table above does, however, include 462,000 acres of uplands and 265,000 acres of tidelands that are in legislatively designated wildlife areas that are jointly managed by both DNR and ADFG. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (although these acreages are not included in this table).
**Submerged Lands, Tidelands, Uplands, & Shorelands as described in this plan**

Tidelands span the area from mean high water to mean lower low water; submerged lands reach from mean lower low water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Shorelands include the lands below ordinary high water in non-tidal areas. Uplands include land above the mean high water line and ordinary high water mark.

**How the plan is organized**

The plan has four chapters. **Chapter 1** includes a summary of the purpose of the plan, description of the planning area, how and why the plan was developed, what the plan covers and does not cover, and a summary of plan actions.

**Chapter 2** includes goals of the plan and guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Guidelines are listed in 20 resource and land-use categories. Guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land- and water-management decisions as resource uses and development occur.

**Chapter 3** includes detailed descriptions of the land-use designations in the plan's 12 regions. Each region will be described in a regional summary that depicts the location, land ownership pattern, acreage, physical features, access, resources and uses for each region. This section also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing plans, legislative designations, and other issues that significantly affect the management of state lands. The state land in the entire planning area is divided into units (there are over 750 in the planning area). A table lists the resources and uses in each unit, and identifies the uses for which each unit is designated. This chapter also includes the management intent and management guidelines for each unit, and location maps. The last section of this chapter addresses navigable waters.
Chapter 4 discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan and provides important background information. These include a description of how land-use designations convert into classifications, proposed additions to the State Park System and wildlife areas, units proposed for management by other agencies, and proposed special use land designations. Types of plan changes are also discussed. This chapter also provides background information School Trust lands, Public Trust Doctrine, municipal entitlements, surface leasing, the Alaska Coastal Management Program and other issues.

Appendices offer support materials for information presented in the plan including a glossary, mineral orders, revised Caribou Hills Management Plan, Special Use Land Designations, plan acreages, criteria for resource ratings, list of related planning documents, and an index.

Why this plan was developed
The planning area is rich in natural resources and supports a variety of uses. During the course of the planning process, there were many different ideas about how these resources should be used or protected. This plan transforms these ideas into management intent and actions. Although some proposed uses may conflict with other uses, because of the vast size of the planning area, the plan is able to provide for many different uses while protecting vital resources and minimizing conflicts. Another reason the plan was developed was to consolidate and update the management intent set out by a variety of state planning documents that have been adopted over the last 20 years.

The mandate
Forty years after statehood, the state is close to receiving almost all its land entitlement within the Kenai Area Plan boundary. Although some of the most valuable state lands have already been conveyed to the Kenai Peninsula Borough and to citizens, the state is responsible for managing the lands remaining in state ownership. To ensure that these lands are properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources has developed this plan for all state lands in the Kenai Area.

The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing resource information and public concerns before making long-term decisions about public land management. The planning process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, rather than case-by-case, providing consistency and consideration of the wide diversity of resources and uses within the planning area. This process provides for more efficient use and protection of the area's resources.

What the plan will do
The plan will ensure that natural resources are developed, conserved, and enhanced on an ecologically sustainable basis for present and future Alaskans. The plan encourages cooperation with other landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land-ownership patterns. The plan also documents the state's intent for land management so that both public and private interests know how the state plans to manage lands over the long term.
How this plan is used
One of this plan's primary audiences is the staff within the DNR Division Mining, Land, and Water. Adjudicators use this plan when reviewing and making decisions on authorizations for use of state land, including permits, leases, sales, conveyances, and rights-of-way. This plan is also used by the DNR Division of Forestry, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, and Division of Agriculture. The Division of Oil and Gas references this plan in its mitigation measures.

The relationship between the Kenai Area Plan and other plans
Although no previous DNR plan addresses all state lands in the Kenai Peninsula Borough, different DNR planning efforts over the years have addressed portions of the state lands that are now addressed by the Kenai Area Plan. Also, the borough and federal government have completed plans and have ongoing planning efforts that directly and indirectly affect state lands.

State Plans The recommendations from earlier DNR planning efforts were used, in part, as a starting point when the first draft of the KAP was developed. Adopted DNR plan that are entirely encompassed within the KAP area include the Public Interest Land Report for the Kenai Lowlands (1979), and Deep Creek Area Management Plan (1981). The area addressed by the Nuka Island and Vicinity Management Plan (1986) was subsequently added to Kachemak Bay State Park and is not addressed by KAP. Adopted DNR area plans that overlap with KAP include the Susitna Area Plan (1985), which includes the Beluga River drainage, the Bristol Bay Area Plan (1984), which includes the east side of the Chigmit Mountains, and the Prince William Sound Area Plan (1988) which includes portions of the Resurrection Peninsula. Where KAP overlap with these older area plans, KAP supersedes these plans and their classifications, policies, and guidelines.

Caribou Hills Management Plan (CHMP) This plan was adopted in 1993. KAP incorporates and amends the policies for state lands contained in this plan as well as the Special Use Land Designation (SULD) that was also adopted at that time. KAP amends the CHMP by expanding the area affected to encompass state lands to the south and west of the original CHMP area. KAP allows seven sections in Unit 45A to be conveyed to a municipality. The revised CHMP is included in Appendix C.

Site Specific Plans Policies and guidelines from DNR Site Specific Plans are incorporated into KAP. In some instances, the KAP prescribes different classifications, guidelines or management intent. In these cases, the KAP prevails. See the Management Constraints and Consideration section in each region in Chapter 3 to determine how individual site specific plans are addressed, incorporated, or superseded by KAP.

State Park Plans Recommendations in the existing State Park Management Plans were reviewed when KAP was developed. Many of the recommendations in these plans that apply to areas not yet added to the State Park System are incorporated in the KAP. These plans include the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan (1997), Prince William Sound and Resurrection Bay

**ADFG Plans** A number of ADFG management plans for Critical Habitat Areas and State Game Refuges also helped guide the development of KAP. These include ADFG management plans for the Anchor River/Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area, Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas, Trading Bay State Game Refuge, Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area, Susitna Flats State Game Refuge, and McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and State Game Refuge.

**Kenai Peninsula Borough Plans** The Kenai Peninsula Borough developed a Coastal Management Program in 1990 and a Comprehensive Plan in 1992. The unit-specific policies and guidelines in these plans were reviewed and incorporated into the unit-specific intent in KAP. In addition, the Kenai Peninsula Borough is in the process of developing more specific plans that apply to borough-owned and -selected lands. These planning efforts also include draft and adopted recommendations for state lands. These plans were developed with the assistance of the Borough’s Advisory Planning Commissions. The only plan adopted by the borough so far is for the Cooper Landing area. Policies in these plans for state lands were taken into consideration when developing KAP.

**Federal Plans** Resource information was incorporated into KAP from the Chugach National Forest planning effort (which was underway during the KAP process) and from plans for other federal areas (including national parks and national wildlife refuges) in the planning area.

**How the plan was developed**

The Kenai Area Plan is the product of over 8 years of work by state and federal agencies, other landowners, local governments, interest groups and the public. Two rounds of public meetings were held in Anchorage, Seward, Cooper Landing, Soldotna, Homer, and Seldovia. In addition, numerous working group sessions were held in various locations over the last three years. All rounds of public meetings were accompanied by written comment periods.

**The Planning Process**

- Identify issues in the planning area through public meetings
- Map and analyze resources and uses
- Develop two Agency Review Draft (ARD) Plans
- Planning team and agencies review the ARDs
- Prepare two Public Review Draft (PRD) Plans based on comments on the ARDs
- Public reviews the two PRDs
- Final plan developed that reflects changes based on comments on the PRDs
- Public comments on the final plan prior to adoption and additional changes are made.
- Commissioner signs the plan and adopts it as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area (January 7, 2000)
Who developed the plan?
The planning team and planning staff directed the planning process, including data collection, draft plan and final plan preparation, and response to public and agency comments. The team included representatives from state agencies and the Kenai Peninsula Borough, with additional input from federal agencies that manage land or natural resources in the area. The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources adopted the Final Kenai Area Plan.

Resources and uses within the planning area

Uses of State Land. The plan outlines management objectives for state land. This includes describing what resources and valid existing uses should be protected, and what proposed uses are compatible with plan intent on a unit-by-unit and areawide basis.

State-selected Land and Land Susceptible to Navigation. Some lands have been selected but not yet been conveyed to the state. Other lands are under waterbodies surrounded by federal lands that, if determined navigable, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state owned.

Land Sales. The state has offered land for sale to Alaskan citizens. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses in the future.

Land Conveyance. The Kenai Peninsula Borough has selected land from the state. They are likely to relinquish some of these selections and select other lands. Until state lands are conveyed to the borough, the state will continue to plan for their future use in case some of these lands remain in state ownership.

Roads, Trails, and Access. The plan considers access across state lands, including existing and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way.

Additions to State Park System and areas to be managed by other agencies. Many units are recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area and other units of the State Park System. A few parcels are also proposed for addition to state wildlife areas, and for management by other state agencies such as the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. These parcels are listed in Chapter 4.

Waterfront Development. There are a number of state-owned tideland sites that have been considered for development. The planning process reviewed these areas to see whether development would be compatible with existing resources and uses and if mitigating measures may be needed if they are authorized.

2 Planning team members are listed after the Table of Contents at the beginning of the plan.
Chapter 1 – Introduction

**Mining.** The plan addresses existing proposals for mineral development support facilities on state land. The plan also considered policies concerning areas of state land to be subject to leasehold location or closed to new mineral locations. Chapter 2 summarizes these decisions. The Mineral Orders are included in Appendix B.

**Recreation and Tourism.** Recreation is a popular use of state land in the borough. The plan proposes designations to manage lands for these purposes.

**Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest.** The plan documents fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses.

**Special Use Land Designations.** The plan designates two tideland areas and two upland areas as Special Use Lands in order to better manage the increased levels of public recreation these areas have been experiencing in recent years.

**Water Resources.** DNR is responsible for allocating water resources on all lands within the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for watershed values that include current and future community drinking water sources. Glacier ice harvest guidelines provide protection for seal haulout and pupping areas, and for resolving conflicts with other users of these areas.

**What the plan won’t do**
The Kenai Area Plan is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. The area plan is coordinated with a variety of other programs and projects implemented by the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies. There are some important issues that are not addressed in this plan:

**Non-DNR Lands.** This plan does not apply to borough, private, university, federal or designated Mental Health Trust lands. The plan does, however, apply to state-selected federal land so that when these lands are conveyed to DNR, plan intent will apply. Similarly, the plan addresses land owned by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities and the Department of Administration so that the plan will take effect if these parcels are relinquished to DNR.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Allocation of fish and game stocks and regulating methods and means of harvest are the responsibility of the state boards of Fisheries and Game.

**Generally Allowed Uses.** The area plan does not regulate activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing.

**Legislatively Designated Areas.** The plan does not apply to units of the State Park System that are legislatively designated and managed under Title 41 rather than Title 38. The plan does, however, apply to legislatively designated wildlife areas that are jointly managed by ADFG under Title 16 and DNR under Title 38.
Decisions on Specific Applications. While this plan provides general management intent for state lands, the plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations. These decisions are made through the application review process. Land-use authorizations must, however, be consistent with the plan, and existing laws and regulations.

Actions by agencies other than DNR. The plan does not provide management intent for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than DNR.

SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS

Management Intent
Twelve regions are delineated in the planning area. These regions are divided into over 750 units, each with a unique number. The plan presents management intent that explains the department's overall resource management objectives for each region and unit and provides resource and use information for land managers. This information is presented in Chapter 3.

Land-use Designations
Each unit shows a combination of designations representing the uses and resources for which the area will be managed. These designations are explained and mapped in Chapter 3.

Management Guidelines
According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are intended to be managed for multiple use. When potentially conflicting uses are designated in a management unit, the plan uses guidelines to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines for specific management units are given in Chapter 3. Guidelines that apply to the entire planning area are located in Chapter 2.

Classifications
All state lands in the planning area will be classified consistent with the land use designations in this plan. Classifications made by the plan will be noted to state status plats. A table that shows how designations convert to classifications is located in Chapter 4.

Other Actions
At the same time the plan was adopted, a mineral closing order and leasehold location order were enacted. These are included in Appendix B. Special Use Land Designations were also enacted (Appendix D). The plan also amends the Caribou Hills Management Plan and Special Use Lands Designation (Appendix D) as we incorporates and supercedes former DNR DLWM area plans, management plans, and site specific plans that are within the planning area.
Summary of plan implementation and modification

The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, classification orders, and mineral orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land classifications, mineral orders, and special use land designations (and located in the appendices). Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and procedures.

Economic and social conditions in Alaska and the planning area are sure to change and the plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed periodically to monitor progress in implementing the plan and to identify problems that may require amendment or modification.

Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for these changes must follow certain procedures. The plan may be amended after approval by the Commissioner of DNR following public review and consultation with appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must also follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of the types of plan changes allowed under regulation including amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.
CHAPTER 2:
GOALS, MANAGEMENT INTENT AND GUIDELINES

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Chapter 2

GOALS, MANAGEMENT INTENT, AND GUIDELINES

Introduction
This chapter presents land management policies for each of the major resources affected by the plan: agriculture, habitat, forestry, grazing, heritage, materials, minerals, recreation, tourism, and water. The chapter also presents management policies for several specific land management issues: public and private access, aquatic farming, settlement, shoreline and stream corridors, transportation and utilities, and waterfront development. These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area, regardless of land use designations.

This chapter also includes and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition the department is trying to achieve, and guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occur.

Definitions
For definitions of terms commonly used in this chapter, see Appendix A, Glossary.

Goals
The following goals are for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that DNR attempts to achieve through management actions. The goals are listed alphabetically. No single goal has a priority over the others.

Economic Development. Provide opportunities for jobs and income by managing state land and resources to support a vital, self-sustaining local economy.

Fiscal Costs. Minimize the needs for and the fiscal cost of providing government services and facilities, such as schools and roads. Locate settlement uses where there is a sustainable economic base and where necessary services can be efficiently provided.

Public Health and Safety. Maintain or enhance public health and safety for users of state land and resources.

Public Use. Provide and enhance diverse opportunities for public use of state lands, including uses such as hunting, fishing, boating, and other types of recreation.
Quality of Life. Maintain or enhance the quality and diversity of the natural environment, including air, land and water, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities; and protect heritage resources and the character and lifestyle of the community.

Settlement. Provide opportunities for private ownership and leasing of land currently owned by the state.

Sustained Yield. Maintain the long-term productivity and quality of renewable resources and all other state-owned replenishable resources on a sustained-yield or optimum-sustained-yield basis, including fish, wildlife, rangelands and forests.

Management Intent
Management intent for state land is based on a resource and use inventory, information on existing and potential trends, current and pending authorizations, plans in place now, and public participation. The planning process included a consideration of alternatives. Public and agency comments on these alternatives and the 1994 draft plan were analyzed. In addition, considerable additional research was conducted on each parcel between 1994 and 1998. The planning team discussed this information in 1998 and extensive changes to the 1994 draft were made including an extensive reformatting of the plan and its policies, guidelines, and management intents. The public and agencies again reviewed these changes in late 1999 and early 2000. In response, DNR made additional changes to the plan prior to its adoption.

General Framework of the Plan
A. State land within the planning area will be managed to allow for multiple use unless legislatively designated or a parcel of state land is less than 640 acres and managed under a management agreement by another state agency.

B. State land will also be managed to protect access (except when it is determined that access may be detrimental to a resource, such as brown bears) and public resources. Types of resources to be protected include, but are not limited to, habitat, recreation, water quality, watersheds, scenery, wilderness, and trails.

C. State land will remain open to mineral entry unless specifically closed.

D. Activities and authorizations identified in units as “designated uses” may take precedence over other uses that are authorized subsequent to designation. Although some uses are designated, other uses may still be allowed in a given unit. These other uses may be authorized if they are not incompatible with the primary uses or resources for which a unit is designated. This plan emphasizes minimizing land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions. However, if DNR determines that a proposed use is incompatible with the designated use, the proposed use shall not be authorized or it shall be modified so that the incompatibility no longer exists.

E. This plan designates state lands in categories that are generally consistent with current use patterns and the most significant resources in the planning area.
Guidelines by Activity or Resource Value
The following guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to management decisions. DNR will use these guidelines when considering issuing authorizations and conveyances or making management decisions on state land. These guidelines will also apply to lands that are currently state selected and topfiled when they are tentatively approved or patented into state ownership.

Chapter 2 guidelines apply to all state land covered by the Kenai Area Plan unless the plan explicitly exempts units or designations from a guideline or the resource or use for which a guideline is intended does not exist in the unit in question.

General
A. All authorizations for use of state land within the planning area will be consistent with the management intent in this plan.

B. In considering authorizations for use of state land, DNR will adjudicate applications to:

1. minimize damage to streambeds, fish and wildlife habitat, vegetation, trails, and other resources;
2. minimize conflicts between resources and uses; and
3. protect the long-term value of the resource, public safety, and the environment.

C. If authorizations from other agencies are required, DNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other authorizations.

Other State Land
Parcels that are donated or acquired after the plan is adopted will be designated for the uses for which they were acquired or donated without an amendment to the plan. Lands that come into state ownership through other means will be classified after consultation with ADFG.
AQUACULTURE

(SEE THE SETTLEMENT SECTION)

AQUATIC FARMING

Goals

Economic Opportunities and Community Development. Provide opportunities to increase income and diversify the state’s economy through the use of state tidelands and submerged lands for aquatic farming.

Management Guidelines

Background. Alaska Statute (AS 38.05.083) provides for the leasing of state tide and submerged lands for aquatic farming or related hatchery operations. In addition to the statutes that govern this program, the regulations give specific guidelines for the approval or denial of leases; limiting the number of sites in an area; and addressing public access issues, Public Trust Doctrine and other social, economic and environmental effects the farm may have on an area.

Farm proposals undergo a review by all the state, federal and local entities involved. The initial review is conducted under the Alaska Coastal Management Program. In addition to this review, the Department of Natural Resources is required to conduct public notice under AS 38.05.945. When possible, the Alaska Coastal Management and DNR’s public notices are combined into one notice.

Authorizations are required from the Department of Natural Resources, Department of Fish and Game, Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Army Corps of Engineers if the proposal is located on state-owned tide and submerged lands. If a farm is proposed on privately owned tidelands or submerged lands, a Department of Natural Resources authorization is not required.

A. Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to National Parks and Refuges. Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to National Parks and Refuges are designated as Special Use Lands. See Appendix D for Special Use Lands information and maps.

B. Floating caretaker facilities for aquatic farming. See the Floating Facilities section in this chapter.

The siting of aquatic farming facilities may be more difficult on tidelands where there is or proposed to be waterfront development, high public use for tourism and recreation, anchorages, important habitat or nearby residential development. These areas will be available for aquatic

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1 See the Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies section at the end of Chapter 3 for an explanation of the "Public Trust Doctrine".
farming if the department determines in the best interest finding that (a) it is practicable to operate an aquatic farming operation so that it is compatible with the other uses of the immediate area and b) the proposed activity is consistent with guidelines and management intents in this plan.

C. Aquatic Farming in Kachemak Bay. ADFG, on a case-by-case basis, will evaluate all aquatic farming proposals, including proposals for intertidal or subtidal culture of clams and other bivalve shellfish, consistent with AS 16.40.105. The following criteria contained in AS 16.40.105 will be used on determinations for permit issuance or denial:

1. The physical and biological characteristics of the proposed farm or hatchery location must be suitable for the farming of the shellfish or aquatic plant proposed;
2. The proposed farm or hatchery may not require significant alterations in traditional fisheries or other existing uses of fish and wildlife resources;
3. The proposed farm or hatchery may not significantly affect fisheries, wildlife, or their habitats in an adverse manner; and
4. The proposed farm or hatchery plans and staffing plans must demonstrate technical and operational feasibility.

Aquatic farming is addressed in the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas Management Plan (1993). DNR will manage for aquaculture consistent with this plan and any future adopted changes to the Critical Habitat Area plan:

“... aquatic farming activities, including float structures essential to the farm operation, may be permitted in Kachemak Bay on a case by case basis under terms and conditions consistent with the protection of fish and wildlife populations and their habitats, continued use of fish and wildlife, and public use and enjoyment of the critical habitat areas if compatible with other existing uses. Jakolof Bay is recognized as a physically suitable area for aquatic farming activity because of good site conditions and an absence of use conflicts with other fisheries. Aquatic farming will not be authorized in China Poot Bay due to its shallow character and conflict with existing navigational channels and fisheries. Additional aquatic farms of any configuration in Peterson Bay or additional floating aquatic farms in Kasitsna Bay will not be authorized due to an absence of suitable sites free from conflict with existing fisheries and public use. To avoid conflict with existing setnet fisheries, aquatic farms will not be sited within 1000’ radius offshore (from mean low water) of commercial set gillnet sites in Seldovia Bay, Kasitsna Bay and McDonald Spit, and Halibut Cove. Aquatic farming will be managed consistent with any future adopted changes to the Critical Habitat Area plan.”

On 4/12/01 (after the plan was adopted), a new regulation went into affect (5 AAC 95.300) that prohibited on-bottom aquatic farming in the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats CHAs.
FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND HARVEST

Goals

Maintain and Protect Publicly Owned Habitat Base. Maintain in public ownership and protect habitat for fish and wildlife resource production to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or protect a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.

Ensure Access to Public Lands and Waters. Ensure access to public lands and waters where appropriate to promote or enhance responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources. Access improvement, where appropriate, should be designed to be consistent with the public objectives for the area under consideration.

Mitigate Habitat Loss. When resource development projects occur, avoid or minimize reduction in the quality and quantity of fish and wildlife habitat.

Provide Economic Opportunities and Employment. Continue to provide for employment opportunities that include fish and wildlife harvest and/or observation of wildlife by protecting fish and wildlife habitat.

Management Guidelines

A. Water Intake Structures. When issuing authorization to remove water from a fish stream, DNR will require installation of practical water intake structures that do not result in entrainment or impingement of fish. The dimension of the structure and appropriate mesh size is based on site-specific water depth and velocity information, which DNR will provide at the time of authorization. This guideline also applies to temporary water removal activities that do not require a DNR authorization.³

B. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System. To the extent feasible and prudent, channelization, diversion, or damming that will have a significant adverse impact on anadromous and high-value resident fish streams will be avoided.

C. Mitigation. The following mitigation policy will apply where coastal district mitigation policies are not in effect for state lands.

1. When authorizing the use or development of state lands, the Department of Natural Resources and the Department of Fish and Game will evaluate the requirements of the

³ Water intake structure information can be obtained from the ADFG, Habitat and Restoration Division, Southcentral Office located in Anchorage or the Kenai River Center located in Soldotna.
activity or development and the benefits or impacts it may have to habitat when
determining stipulations or measures needed to protect fish and wildlife or their habitats.
The costs of mitigation relative to the benefits to be gained will be considered in the
implementation of this policy.

2. All land use activities should be conducted with appropriate planning and
implementation to avoid or minimize adverse effects on fish and wildlife or their habitats.

3. The department will enforce stipulations and measures, and will require the
responsible party to remedy any significant damage to fish and wildlife or their habitats
that may occur as a direct result of the party's failure to comply with applicable law,
regulations, or the conditions of the permit or lease.

4. When determining appropriate stipulations and measures, the department will apply,
in order of priority, the following steps. Mitigation requirements listed in other
guidelines in this plan will also follow these steps.

a. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish and wildlife or their
habitats through siting, timing, or other management options (see Table 2.3 for
timing guidelines)

b. When significant adverse effects cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing,
or other management options, the adverse effect of the use or development will be
minimized.

c. If significant loss of fish and wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified,
to the extent feasible and prudent, by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the
affected area to a functional state.

d. DNR will consider requiring replacement or enhancement of fish and wildlife
habitat when steps “a” through “c” cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss
of habitat. The Department of Fish and Game will clearly identify the species
affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for
addressing the impact. Replacement or enhancement of similar habitats of the
affected species in the same region is preferable. DNR will consider only those
replacement and enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or
are likely to be, effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted
by the development.

Replacement or enhancement will only be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the best
interest of the state either through the original Best Interest Finding process (AS 38.05.0335(e))
or through the permit review process. Replacement may include structural solutions such as
creating spawning or rearing ponds for salmon, creating wetlands for waterfowl, or non-structural
measures such as research or management of the species affected, legislative or administrative
allocation of lands to a long-term level of habitat protection that is sufficiently greater than that which they would have otherwise received, or other management practices to increase habitat productivity.

D. State lands acquired through Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) funds. The parcels acquired with EVOS funds have attributes which will restore, replace, enhance, and rehabilitate injured natural resources and the services provided by those natural resources, including important habitat for several species of fish and wildlife for which significant injury resulting from the spill has been documented. Any facilities or other development on the parcels acquired through EVOS funds shall be of limited impact and in keeping with the goals of restoration. There shall be no commercial use of the parcels excepting such limited use as may be consistent with applicable state or federal law and the goals of restoration to pre-spill conditions of any natural resource or services dependent upon that resource that were injured, lost, or destroyed as a result of the EVOS. Management activities on EVOS-acquired parcels must further the restoration objectives of the EVOS Restoration Plan, facilitate appropriate public use of these parcels or convey information necessary for public safety or the protection of natural resources. The warranty deed and conservation easement for a specific parcel contain restrictions on use and should be reviewed prior to authorizing activities on these parcels.

Although the Trustees acquired the surface estate of these parcels, in most cases they did not purchase the subsurface estate. For this reason, nothing in this guideline should be interpreted to diminish the rights of the owner of the subsurface estate.

E. DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries. ADFG and DNR have different permitting responsibilities in state legislatively designated wildlife areas. These areas were created to protect and preserve the natural habitat and game (in refuges), wildlife populations (in sanctuaries), or habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife (in critical habitat areas). Activities likely to affect fish or game or their habitat requires a Special Area Permit from ADFG. In some cases, a proposed use in these legislatively designated areas may also require authorization from DNR. Even uses that are defined as “Generally Allowed” under Title 38 (and do not require DNR authorization) may still require an ADFG Special Area Permit. Obtaining all required permits is the applicant’s responsibility.

Many, but not all, state wildlife refuges, critical habitat areas and sanctuaries in the planning area have ADFG management plans. DNR has assisted ADFG with the development of many of these plans. These management plans establish policies that guide land uses in these areas, including many uses over which DNR has management authority under Title 38. Although the Kenai Area Plan applies to lands within these wildlife areas, DNR will use the ADFG management plans as additional guidance in implementing its authorities in these areas. DNR will also implement its authorities in these areas consistent with the statutes that establish these wildlife areas. In order to achieve better permitting efficiencies and public understanding of proposed actions, ADFG and DNR will combine review processes whenever possible in legislatively designated wildlife areas. DNR and DFG should also develop a Memorandum of
Agreement establishing a cooperative management system for ADFG and DNR in these areas. See also the guideline Coordination with ADFG in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries in Chapter 4.

Some uses within these wildlife areas require that the land be classified before they can be authorized. For this reason, consistent with legislative intent for these areas, this plan designates and classifies all lands within these wildlife areas “fish and wildlife habitat” with one exception. State lands within the Kenai National Moose Range and Tuxedni Refuge boundaries that were legislatively designated under AS 16.20.030(a)(8) and (13) in 1960 are not designated fish and wildlife habitat based on legislative designation alone.

F. Riparian Zones. Authorizations for use of riparian zones of anadromous and high-value resident fish streams should be tailored to protect these areas from significant adverse effects of management actions on fish and wildlife habitat and water quality. The intent of riparian zones is the protection of fish and wildlife and their habitat. This will be accomplished by maintaining values such as short- and long-term sources of large woody debris and vegetation cover, stream bank stability, channel morphology, water temperatures, stream flows, water quality, adequate nutrient cycling, food sources, clean spawning gravel, cover, feeding areas, and travel corridors. See the Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Wetlands section in this chapter for more information about stream corridors.

G. Brown Bears.

Background Brown bears represent an important biological resource on Alaska’s Kenai Peninsula. Brown bears range throughout the Kenai Peninsula, however, due to geographic barriers, biologists believe that the population may be isolated from other populations in the state. The population numbers were probably at an all-time low in the 1920’s due to poisoning and shooting. The present estimates of population size ranges between 200-300 bears and biologists believe that the population is stable. Historical management of the brown bear population focused primarily on annual harvest levels with little attention given to management of habitat. Resource managers are now concerned that the increase in land use activities and resultant impact on wildlife habitat may result in an irreversible decline in brown bear numbers. The cumulative effect of many activities in bear habitat reduces the habitat’s effectiveness and increases the potential for illegal hunting and killing of bears in defense of life and property.

Biologists from state and federal agencies and universities have monitored brown bears on the Kenai Peninsula for many years. The cumulative effect of human encroachment on brown bear habitat was identified as a potential management issue in the late 1970’s. In 1984, impacts to habitat associated with increased levels of recreational and commercial land use resulted in formation of the Interagency Brown Bear Study Team (IBBST). The IBBST is a technical work group comprised of biologists from the USFS, USFWS and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADFG). These biologists work cooperatively to ensure integrated management of brown bears and their habitats on the Kenai Peninsula by providing information and recommendations to land and resource management agencies. To achieve this objective, the IBBST considered mapping essential brown bear habitat and important bear travel corridors. See also Table 2.4
under the *Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Wetlands* section in this chapter for additional guidelines applying to brown bears.

**Guideline** The Kenai Peninsula Brown Bear Conservation Strategy (KPBBCS) process was underway while the KAP was being developed. The KPBBCS was completed in June 2000, after the KAP was adopted. DNR will initiate a process for modifying the Kenai Area Plan in order to incorporate the Strategy’s recommendations for state lands on the Kenai Peninsula. The process for modifying the Kenai Area Plan will be consistent with 11 AAC 55.030(f) (procedures for plan revisions) and AS 38.05.945 (public notice requirements). The intent of the process will be to review, through a public process, whether or not to incorporate these recommendations into the area plan. See also the *Bear Habitat Management Zones* guideline under the *Shorelines and Stream Corridors and Wetlands* section in this chapter.

**H. Threatened and Endangered Species.**

All land use activities will be conducted consistent with Endangered Species Acts to: 1) avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals; 2) provide for their continued use of an area; and 3) to avoid modifying or destroying their habitat. Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. In Alaska, a number of species are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as threatened or endangered under state and federal Endangered Species Acts. The affected species found in the planning area are:

1. Short-tailed albatross (*Diomedea albatrus*)
2. Eider, spectacled (*Somateria fischeri*)
3. Eider, Stellers (*Polysticta stelleri*)
4. Goose, Aleutian Canada (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*)
5. Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*)
6. Right whale (*Eubalaena glacialis*)
7. Blue whale (*Balaenoptera musculus*)

The Ecological Services Anchorage Field Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service will be consulted on questions that involve federally listed threatened or endangered species. Consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service before authorizing activities within one mile of sea lion haulouts.

**I. Stellers Sea Lion Rookeries and Haulouts.** The Stellers sea lion population in western Alaska, including within the planning area, has been declared Endangered. In order to protect sea lions, areas that extend 3,000 feet from haulouts and rookeries are designated buffer zones. These sites are recognized on a unit-by-unit basis in Chapter 3 and are more inclusive than those listed under federal regulation. Prior to authorizing activities within these buffers, DNR will consult with both the National Marine Fisheries Service and ADFG. Decisions to authorize,
deny, or modify proposed activities for uses within these buffers will be based on whether or not they can occur without causing significant adverse impacts to sea lions. Those activities that require authorization and cannot take place without causing significant impacts to animals using the rookeries and haulouts will be denied.\footnote{Also note that NMFS has listed under regulation one rookery (Unit 731, Pye Islands) and two haulouts (Units 556C, Nagahut Rocks and 707, Chiswell Islands) that receive additional federal protection because of their size and significance.}

J. Kenai River. For guidelines that apply to the Kenai River drainage, see Region 4 in Chapter 3 under the section \textit{Guidelines for Units located within the Kenai River Drainage}.

K. Habitats That Warrant A Habitat Designation. The types of habitats listed in Table 2.1 warrant designating a unit Fish and Wildlife Habitat in Chapter 3. Appendix F in Chapter 4 describes the criteria used to make such a designation. When these habitats occur within a unit of state land, the unit is designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and the type of habitat is noted under the \textit{Land Use Designation Summary} tables at the end of each region in Chapter 3.

Areas that are designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat are:

1. Limited areas that serve as a concentrated use area, essential habitat, or movement corridor for important fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of population and species sustained yield, or

2. Localized traditional harvest areas of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users.

Following is a list of these types of habitats:
Table 2.1
Habitat types that warrant designating units
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest

**Bird Rookeries:** Marine bird nesting colonies over 1,000 birds.

**Brown and/or Black Bear Concentration Areas:** Areas where concentrations of black and/or
brown bears have been observed or high use spring habitats identified from vegetation
maps where bears are known to concentrate to seek out critical spring food resources. In
general, areas where bears are known to concentrate in spring include south-facing alder
slopes, sedge-grass-horsetail wet meadows, bogs and muskeg forests, and beaches where
carrion collects. These also include concentrated denning areas and anadromous streams
where bears feed.

**Brown Bear Movement Corridors:** Areas where brown bears are known to travel, such as
through constricted areas (created due to topography or development), along anadromous
streams where brown bears feed, or to and from important ecocenters.

**Core Caribou Calving Areas:** Areas where caribou have been observed calving during more
than one year.

**Eelgrass Beds:** Areas depicted on NOAA maps (1994) or identified by ADFG biologists as
important for herring spawning success and provide rearing habitat for numerous species
of groundfish, including juvenile rockfish, lingcod, greenling and flatfish.

**Moose Movement Corridors:** Important corridors allowing travel from post-rutting
aggregations into wintering areas. These corridors are particularly important in
developed areas near communities.

**Mountain Goat Habitat:** Limited areas that support relatively high densities of goats in a
discrete population.

**Razor Clam Concentration and Harvest Areas:** Areas where concentrations of razor clams
have been observed or those areas certified for commercial harvest of razor clams.

**Stellers Sea Lion Haulout and Rookery Area:** Areas where concentrations of Stellers sea
lions have been observed hauled out or pupping during more than one year.

**Waterfowl and Shorebird Nearshore Migratory Concentration Areas:** Limited areas
observed by the US Fish and Wildlife Service or ADFG where waterfowl and shorebirds
concentrate during spring or fall migrations to rest and feed.

Habitat types that are recognized as important, but for which units have not been designated Fish
and Wildlife Habitat, are listed in Table 2.2.
Table 2.2
Areas of secondary importance as fish and wildlife habitat that are recognized but not designated

**Anadromous Stream Mouths:** See Guideline L. below.

**Bald Eagle Known Concentration Areas:** Areas where concentrations of bald eagles have been observed feeding or roosting during more than one year.

**Duck or Goose Concentration Areas:** Areas of limited size where concentrations of one or more species of ducks or geese have been observed molting, nesting, or staging for migration.

**Duck or Goose Nesting or Molting Concentration Area:** Areas where concentrations of one or more species of molting or nesting ducks or geese have been observed during more than one year.

**Harbor Seal Haulouts:** Islets, rocks, or other sites where seals are known to haul out for breeding, feeding, molting or pupping for more than one season.

**Important Swan Habitat:** Areas where relatively high densities of trumpeter swans have been observed molting, nesting or brood rearing, or during spring, fall, or winter migration for more than one year.

**Pacific Herring Spawning Area:** Areas depicted on NOAA maps (1994) or identified by ADFG biologists.

**Sea Otter Spring or Winter Concentration Area:** Areas where large concentrations of sea otters have been observed breeding, pupping, resting or molting during more than one spring or winter.

Table 2.3 provides a general reference of the seasonal periods when important fish and wildlife species are most sensitive to disturbance and indicates that authorizations may be restricted or prohibited in order to avoid or minimize significant impacts on these species if they are likely to interfere with a life history stage. ADFG will provide more specific information, if available, upon request.
Table 2.3
Sensitive fish and wildlife life history activities and recommended timing restrictions for the Kenai Area Plan

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Species</th>
<th>Sensitive Period</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Anadromous Fish/Estuarine Environment</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile salmonids</td>
<td>March 15 - Sept 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bald Eagle</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nests within 330 feet</td>
<td>March 1 - Aug 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black and Brown Bear</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing on tidal flats</td>
<td>May 1 - June 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concentrated salmon feeding areas</td>
<td>July 10 - Sept 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Core Caribou Calving Areas</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>May 5 - June 8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ducks and Geese</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesting and molting</td>
<td>April 15 - Oct 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter concentrations (marine)</td>
<td>Oct 1 - May 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring concentrations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(intertidal, freshwater)</td>
<td>March 20 - May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall concentrations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(intertidal, freshwater)</td>
<td>Aug 15 - Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mountain Goat Winter Habitat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov 1 - May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pacific Herring Spawning</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 1 - June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rock Sandpipers</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Overwintering</td>
<td>Nov 1 - May 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea Otter Haul-Out</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Nov 1 - May 31</td>
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<tr>
<td>Seabird Colonies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Apr 1 - Oct 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Seal Haul-Outs</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupping</td>
<td>May 15 - June 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Molting</td>
<td>Sept 1 - Sept 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sea-Lion Haul-Out or Rookery</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Winter use</td>
<td>Sept 1 - Mar 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year-round use</td>
<td>Year-round use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pupping</td>
<td>May 15 - Oct 31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shorebirds</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesting, feeding, and migration</td>
<td>April 15 - Oct 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Trumpeter Swans</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nesting brooding-rearing, molting</td>
<td>April 15 - Sept 15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spring concentrations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fall concentrations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Sept 15 - Oct 31</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
L. Estuaries, Lagoons, and Anadromous Stream Mouths
Through the interagency review process, DNR shall provide ADFG with the opportunity to review and comment on all applications for authorizations for activities in estuaries, lagoons, and anadromous stream mouths. ADFG will review these proposed activities to determine potential effects on fish and wildlife resources and human uses and, if appropriate, provide recommendations to mitigate impacts. DNR will rely on ADFG to identify the estuaries through the review process if they are different from what is shown on the Fish and Game Profile Atlases. All anadromous stream mouths are shown with symbol on the final plan maps to inform plan users of the location of this type of habitat.

Application of the Guideline:

Activities subject to ADFG review include, but are not limited to the following:
- activities that block fish passage;
- activities that entail dredging, filling, significant compaction of the vegetation and sediment, or blasting;
- activities that alter flow patterns;
- and activities that otherwise create impacts that would significantly reduce the productivity and value of important fish and wildlife habitat.

M. Bald Eagles
Activities that potentially affect bald or golden eagles will be consistent with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts and the Eagle Protection Act of 1940 as amended. Consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for locations of eagle nest, roost, and perch trees in order to avoid disturbance.

Resource Allocation Summary
A. Acreages. Approximately 3 million acres are designated or co-designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest. Of this total, 1 million acres are uplands and 2 million acres are tidelands and submerged lands. Of the total acreage designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest, 840,000 acres are in legislatively designated wildlife areas managed by ADFG.

B. Tideland designations. Many near-shore tidelands and submerged lands were designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Habitats in these areas support Stellers sea lions, bird rookeries, waterfowl, shorebirds, and other wildlife. Tidelands and submerged lands around islands with seabird colonies in the Alaska Maritime Natural Wildlife Refuge are also proposed for a Wildlife Habitat designation to ensure consistent protection for which these islands were designated. Most tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to National Parks received this same designation (often along with a Public Recreation and Tourism co-designation). Many freshwater areas were also designated Habitat including many of the larger lakes and rivers that support anadromous fish. All tideland areas that are jointly managed by ADFG and DNR also received this designation.
Chapter 2 – Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest

C. **Upland designations.** Upland units designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat include those that support moose migration corridors, important brown bear habitat, caribou calving areas, and areas adjacent to anadromous and high value resident fish streams. The plan also designates all lands in existing and proposed State Game Refuges, Critical Habitat Areas, and Sanctuaries as Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Many existing and proposed units of the State Park System also received this as a designation or co-designation.

D. **Legislatively Designated Wildlife Areas and Administratively Designated Park Areas.** The plan proposes 2,000 acres of additions to existing state wildlife areas (See Chapter 4, Table 4.6). These include parcels adjacent to the Susitna Flats State Game Refuge, Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area, and Trading bay State Game Refuge. In addition, two small parcels are proposed for ILMA to ADFG (See Chapter 4, Table 4.8).

Proposed additions to the State Park System will also benefit habitat and harvest. All parcels recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area by the 1997 Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan are also recommended for addition by this plan. Another, smaller, system of units along a significant river system would be composed of the many units along the Kasilof River. The plan also proposes park designations for small parcels along Deep Creek, Ninilchik River, and Anchor River.

E. **Fish Habitat and Sport Fishing.** To protect fish habitat and harvest opportunities, corridors along several fish-bearing streams currently in state ownership are proposed for retention in state ownership. The intent is to manage these areas to provide opportunities for fishing, camping, hiking, and other compatible recreation activities. For lands along important streams, the plan includes guidelines that address public access, vegetation protection, and bank disturbances. In addition, six important anadromous fish streams are subject to leasehold location under the plan and are proposed to the legislature for closure to new mineral entry. These stream systems include the Russian River, Kasilof River, Ninilchik River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek and Anchor River. The lower Russian River is also closed to new mineral entry.

One of the intents of the plan, accomplished through land allocation and management guidelines is to protect the remaining public land near road-accessible fish streams and remote rivers that receive heavy public use. Access to state waters is provided for. State lands adjacent to most lakes and some rivers will be retained in state ownership. Where lands are sold, public access to public waters will be protected through retention of access areas and easements.

F. **Commercial fishing.** The same habitat protection measures that benefit fish for sport harvest also benefit commercial fish harvest. The plan recognizes areas with Shore Fisheries Leases and areas that provide anchorages used by the fishing fleet. The plan also recognizes areas where the development of fishing processing plants and enhancement facilities are compatible. Such sites can provide for hatcheries, fish processors, and harbor facilities.
G. **Hunting.** Moose and bear are prevalent throughout the planning area and hunting opportunities are protected through retention of public land. Deep Creek and the Anchor, Ninilchik, and Fox River areas have been identified as important moose harvest and overwintering areas and many of the units along these drainages are recommended for retention.

H. **Brown Bears.** Brown bear feeding areas, denning areas and migration corridors are recognized in the plan and in many cases are designated Wildlife Habitat. On the Kenai Peninsula, the long-term viability of the brown bear population is a concern. The harvest of brown bears has recently exceeded the number estimated to maintain a sustained yield and the fall bear season was closed by emergency order in 1995, 1996, 1997, 1998, and 1999. Defense of life and property kills have also been increasing in recent years. At the time the KAP was adopted, there was not adequate information to identify all the key habitat areas on the peninsula. For this reason, this plan includes guidelines and designations for only areas of known brown bear habitat. The Kenai Peninsula Brown Bear Conservation Strategy (adopted after KAP was adopted completed) includes recommendations for addressing the problems. DNR has agreed to initiate a process for modifying the Kenai Area Plan in order to incorporate the Strategy’s recommendations for state lands on the Kenai Peninsula.

I. **Threatened and Endangered Species**
A guideline has been included in this Chapter to ensure that authorized uses comply with the Endangered Species Act. In addition, Stellers sea lion haulout and rookery sites have been specifically identified and designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Activities that have a significant impact on sea lions cannot be authorized within 3,000 feet seaward of these sites. Most of the uplands adjacent to these sites are not in state ownership.

J. **Other Fish and Wildlife Uses**
Opportunities for other uses of fish and wildlife -- including photography, viewing and other non-consumptive uses -- will also be protected in large part through retention of large and small blocks of land in strategic locations, as mentioned above.
Chapter 2 – Floating Facilities

FLOATING FACILITIES

Goals

Economic Development Opportunities. Provide opportunities diversify the state’s economy by accommodating commercial and industrial development to support tourism, upland resource extraction, and provide needed services for communities.

Definition

Floating facilities are floating structures and boats, powered or not, that are intended for commercial use. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floating facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove for any length of time.5

Management Guidelines

A. Authorization of Float homes. Float homes will not be authorized in the planning area.

B. Authorization of Floating Facilities. DNR shall not authorize floating facilities within areas designated Habitat or Harvest, Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use or Public Use Site, near a permitted aquatic farming operation, or near known heritage sites that may be damaged by increased use in an area. Floating facilities used for economic development to support activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, aquatic farming operations, or tourism will be considered.

C. Authorization of Temporary Floating Commercial Facilities. Floating camps and related facilities should be temporary, with full occupancy restricted to the time when resource development is occurring. To the extent practicable, camps and associated facilities should be consolidated to minimize impacts and limit their proliferation.

D. Public Notice. The adjacent upland landowner shall be notified by DNR during permit review, as part of and in addition to the general public noticing required of agency actions.

E. Anchoring of Floating Facilities. In order to protect public access to and along public tidelands, shoreties will not be authorized if floating facilities can be safely moored through the use of anchors or rock bolts. In addition, shoreties will not be used where there is no agreement from the upland owner.

F. Floating caretaker facilities. Floating caretaker facilities for aquatic farming will not be authorized unless there are no upland sites available for this use.

5 This definition is the same as in Appendix, A which applies to the term wherever it is used in this plan with one exception. In Regions 3 and 10, a different definition of “floating facilities” is used for the guideline that applies to these types of facilities in Resurrection bay and along the outer coast of the Kenai Peninsula.
G. Floating Facilities Adjacent to Federal Conservation System Units. See Region 3 and Region 10 in Chapter 3 for specific management intent for floating facilities in Resurrection Bay and along the Outer Kenai Peninsula. See also the Tidelands, Shorelands, and Submerged Lands section in this chapter for the guideline that applies to Tidelands and Submerged Lands Adjacent to National Parks and Refuges.
FORESTRY

Goals

Ensure that the state forestlands continue to contribute to the quality of life and economy in the planning area by:

1. providing wood for personal and commercial uses and providing jobs from timber harvesting and processing;
2. ensuring that timber harvest adheres to sustained yield principles;
3. accelerating reforestation of spruce beetle-impacted areas through a variety of means;
4. supporting tourism, maintaining opportunities for diverse recreational activities in a variety of settings, and promoting scenic quality;
5. protecting and enhancing fish and wildlife habitat, and
6. protecting air, land, and water quality.

Management Guidelines

In addition to the guidelines below, the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17) and Regulations (11 AAC 95) provide statewide policy and guidance for managing forestry related activities. Site-specific guidelines for forestry management activities will be addressed through the Forest Land Use Plan prior to any commercial timber sale or harvest (AS 38.05.112). Timber harvest activities must be compatible with the guidelines in this section and with the management intent statements and land-use designations identified for each unit in Chapter 3.

A. The Changing Forests. This plan provides general management intent for how the state should manage its forest resources in the planning area over the next 20 years. Nonetheless, the spruce forests in the planning area are changing rapidly due to massive spruce beetle infestation and a general warming trend. Over the next ten years there will be a significant reduction in the volume of merchantable spruce remaining in the planning area. Other factors such as fire occurrences, new information on brown bear habitat, and success or failure of unmanaged forested areas to regenerate following the spruce beetle infestation will also be known over the next several years. For this reason, the sections of the plan that address lands with commercial timber harvest potential may have to be revisited and revised before the end of the 20-year planning window (see Types of Plan Changes, Chapter 4, for more information on the process for revising this plan).

B. Harvest by Designation and Type of Timber Sale

1. Forest management of land designated Forestry. All lands designated Forestry are areas that the Division of Forestry has identified suitable for timber production over the long term. These lands will be retained in state ownership. Subject to the guidelines in this plan, the timber in these units is available for timber production and will be part of the timber base for calculating the Annual Allowable Cut.
2. **Forest management of land designated resource management - high value or general use.** The Resource Management - High Value designation is used in this plan where land may have a number of important resources but a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of the lack of information; or an allocation decision is not necessary at this time even though the unit may have two or more potential uses that may conflict. The General Use designation is used when land contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use. In units designated Resource Management - High Value, General Use, Transportation, Materials, Agriculture, Settlement, or Public Facilities, a percentage of forest cover is available for timber production and included in the timber base unless prohibited by the management intent for the individual unit. The proportion of each unit included in the timber base for calculating the Annual Allowable Cut will vary depending on the management intent for the unit.

3. **Forest management of land under other designations.** Units designated for Wildlife Habitat and Harvest, Public Recreation and Tourism (Dispersed Use or Public Use Site) and Heritage Resources will not be included in the long-term timber base unless specified in the management intent for the unit. Timber harvests may occur in these units if the sale is designed to be consistent with the management intent for the unit. For units designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat, harvests may be considered in consultation with ADFG.

4. **Timber salvaged from land cleared for non-forest use.** There is no limit on the percent cover/volume that can be salvaged from clearing land for a non-forest use such as for roads, transmission lines, materials sites, or coal mining.

5. **Cutting and gathering wood for personal use.** Dead and down wood on state land may be gathered for personal use. This wood may not be used for barter, sale, or commercial purposes. Live trees on state land may not be harvested without DNR authorization. Using dead and down firewood for a cooking or warming fire is a Generally Allowed Use under 11 AAC 96.020, unless the area has been closed to all fires because of danger to wildfire. However, harvesting of dead and down wood for personal use or for other uses still requires a permit.

6. **Beach log salvage.** Beach log salvage will be administered under the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) consistency review procedures. If, in the future, beach log salvage is no longer under the provisions of an ACMP general concurrence determination, and if beach log salvage activities are proposed, this plan should be modified to include guidelines to manage beach log salvage. If the plan is not modified, salvage activities shall be consistent with standards for beach log salvage that have been developed by the Division of Forestry.
C. Guidelines for Timber Sale Layout.

1. *Five Year Schedule of Timber Sales (FYSTS).* In accordance with AS 38.05.113, the Division of Forestry annually prepares a FYSTS. This schedule provides the public, timber industry, and other agencies with an overview of proposed timber activities on state land for the next five years. Listing a proposed sale does not mean a decision has been made to go forward with the sale. The FYSTS solicits input on whether or not to proceed with sale planning and on concerns to be addressed in sale design. Except for salvage sales, emergency sales, and negotiated sales less than 500 MBF (including personal use permits), all sales must be included in the two five-year schedules preceding the sale. This area plan will not make timber harvest decisions.

2. *Forest Land Use Plans (FLUPs).* This area plan will not make timber harvest decisions. Before commercial timber harvest decisions are made for the planning area, the Division of Forestry (DOF) will prepare a draft Forest Land Use Plan (FLUP) that is the preliminary decision document. FLUPs are required for all sales greater than 10 acres. FLUPs will contain site-specific guidelines for timber harvest, including the location, timing, and volumes of proposed timber harvest, timber sale access, and reforestation plans on state land managed by DNR. FLUPs are generally completed between five and 14 months prior to the anticipated timber sale, and both agencies and the public will have an opportunity to review and comment on the FLUPs. The Division of Forestry will evaluate these comments and respond to them in the final FLUP. If the timber harvest proceeds, DOF will modify it as appropriate using public and agency comments.

3. *Size and shape of timber harvest units.* The size, shape, and spacing of timber harvest units will be based on silvicultural requirements, considerations of wildlife travel impediments, wildlife feeding, the purposes of adjacent special management areas and leave areas, access, vegetation patterns, terrain, and harvest equipment efficiency. Timber stands shall be designed for shape and edge contrast to provide for wildlife needs.

4. *Leave area design criteria.* Leave strips are intended to provide escape cover, thermal cover, resting cover, visual screens in hunting areas, and travel corridors for moose, bear, and other wildlife. Forest leave strips should include natural travel corridors such as ridge points, the forested edge of wetlands and tidelands, lake shorelines and riparian corridors along anadromous and high value resident fish streams. Also see *Bear Habitat Zones* in Table 2-4 under the *Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Wetlands* section in this chapter.

5. *Slope restrictions.* Special consideration will be given to any timber harvest/habitat enhancement projects on slopes exceeding 40 per cent. Ground-based harvest equipment must be matched to the soils and terrain. Mechanical scarification needs to be carefully designed where a slope is greater than 40 per cent.

6. *Recreation and scenic values.* The size and shape of cutting units will be designed with consideration of recreation values and scenic quality. Cutting areas will reflect local
topography and will be designed to appear similar to natural openings after revegetation. Note, though, that the extensive beetle-killed spruce on the Kenai Peninsula will create limitations on design of cutting units. Of particular importance is protection of the viewshed of the Seward Highway that has been designated as an All American Road.

7. *Timber harvest on state lands near extensive logging on private land.* When developing the five-year schedule, DOF will take into consideration the past and proposed harvesting of timber on adjacent lands. Consideration should be given to joint transportation planning.

8. *Sustainable yield.* The Alaska Constitution and the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17) require that state land be managed for a sustainable yield of replenishable resources. For forests, this is defined as, “A high level of annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of forest land and water without significant impairment of the productivity of the land and water, but does not require that timber be harvested in a non-declining yield basis over a rotation period.” (AS 41.17.950(17)). The Alaska Supreme Court helped clarify this definition, stating that timber cutting may be permitted at a level that cannot be sustained over a forest rotation only in unusual circumstances such as salvage cuts where trees have been killed or damaged.

On state lands in the planning area, harvesting (non-salvage timber) in any ten-year period shall not exceed ten times the annual allowable cut. The amount of timber available in any year equals ten times the annual allowable cut minus the volume harvested in the previous nine years. This guideline is intended to allow flexibility in scheduling harvests to respond to fluctuations in timber markets, while ensuring that timber is available throughout the rotation and that the lands in the guidelines’ area continue to support forests of a variety of ages to support wildlife, recreation, tourism, and other public uses.

Due to the spruce beetle epidemic on the Kenai Peninsula, the Division of Forestry proposes to harvest additional acreage over the next ten-year increment. This departure from even flow sustained yield is necessary to utilize the decaying wood resource and assure timely reforestation of the infested acreage. Sustainability and annual allowable cut are based on live, growing trees. With the present spruce beetle infestation on the Kenai, the volume of spruce tree mortality now exceeds volume growth, thus placing the sustainability of forest resources at their present levels in jeopardy.

9. *Reforestation.* All areas harvested on state lands will be reforested to the fullest extent practicable (11 AAC 95.375). Certain exceptions to this regulation include land that is being converted to another use, or a stand that is significantly composed of insect and disease-killed trees. Natural regeneration will be used where possible. Most tree species in Alaska require mineral soil in order to optimize germination. Scarification is the mechanical process of exposing mineral soil on the forest floor in order to enhance the establishment and development of a new forest crop. To ensure that desirable forest species can establish and out compete grassland species, scarification is sometimes
Chapter 2 – Forestry

necessary. Without scarification, grasses will dominate the site for decades and retard the re-establishment of trees.

D. Log Transfer Facilities and Sort Yards. All sort yards and log transfer facilities (LTFs) will be constructed, sited, operated, and monitored in compliance with the DOF’s Log Transfer Facility Siting, Construction, Operation, and Monitoring/Reporting Guidelines (October 21, 1985). Modifications to the approved operations require interagency review and approval. These facilities should be sited, constructed, and operated according to the following criteria:

1. Resource transfer sites and facilities should be sited and operated to avoid or minimize interference with important and established personal, commercial, or recreational uses.
2. Joint use and consolidation of Resource Transfer Sites will be required where feasible and prudent, for efficiency, and to minimize impacts to other uses.
3. The feasibility of using or modifying existing sites will be evaluated before a new site is authorized.
4. Resource transfer sites should be sited and designed to accommodate future use and development. (See also the Waterfront Development section in this chapter).

E. Fire Hazards. Although the DOF is restricted from harvesting timber in many areas (such as near eagle nests, in critical fish and wildlife habitat, and in riparian buffers), harvesting in these areas is allowed when necessary to prevent or control outbreaks of wildfire, or to remove dead and dying trees that are potential hazards to public facilities. Because of the extensive amount of beetle-killed spruce forest on the Kenai Peninsula, the danger of fire and falling trees may be unusually high on the Kenai Peninsula in the near future. Timber harvest, even in the restricted areas mentioned above, may be allowed if it is determined, through evaluation of risk factors, that it is necessary in order to create fire breaks and fire roads, or to remove potential hazard trees, especially near public facilities like schools, campgrounds, and near heavily-settled areas.

If harvesting is proposed to occur near eagle nest trees, the DOF should consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service during the planning process or before harvesting operations begin.

F. Maintain a Mosaic of Habitat. Natural disturbance regimes provide the basic blueprint for sustaining pattern and processes across the landscape. Management practices are utilized that reflect these landscape patterns and ecosystem processes, thus providing a mosaic of habitats.

G. Species that Need Additional Habitat Protection in Forestry Management Areas. Some species in the planning area will need habitat maintenance measures more detailed than this area plan provides. Species that could require further consideration include moose, goats, marten, black and brown bears, swans, Neotropical migrating birds and eagles. DOF, in consultation with DFG, will apply more detailed habitat protection through the FLUP planning process. Additional protection for these species will be included in the FLUP.
H. Transportation and access for forestry management activities.
1. **General.** The location, design, and development of roads shall consider multiple use values of state lands, and reflect the management intent and primary uses for the affected area. The goal is to optimize long term public use benefits from new access while minimizing adverse effects on existing public uses, including maintaining a range of recreation opportunities and wildlife habitat values.
2. **Road Management and Access.** Descriptions of proposed access corridors, types of access, and proposals for road management after forest operations will be included in the Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales. The Forest Land Use Plan for each sale will include preliminary location of any proposed primary and secondary roads. The FLUP or transportation schedule shall state whether or not roads will be permanent or put-to-bed and whether or not roads put-to-bed will be open to off-road vehicle use. Non-permanent secondary roads and spur roads will be put to bed.

I. Recreation Areas. Impacts on recreation and scenic values are considered prior to harvesting. AS 41.17.101 (c)(6) states that allowance shall be made for scenic quality in or adjacent to areas of substantial importance to the tourism and recreation industry. AS 38.05.112 requires Forest Land Use Plans to contain appropriate guidelines on areas to be harvested, road access, buffers, harvest method, etc. The FLUP will be the method for addressing site-specific conflicts and concerns.

Recreation activities are often concentrated along rivers, streams, and lakeshores. Waterbodies provide access routes and support recreation by boats, snowmachines, float planes and ski planes. Water bodies are also key elements of the beauty and diversity of the landscape. The management objective for recreation is maintenance of diverse recreation opportunities in waterfront areas and the adjacent riparian and woodland areas, and maintenance or enhancement of the scenic values of these lands.

Under the Alaska Forest Practices Act (AS 41.17.118(a)) the harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet immediately adjacent to an anadromous or high value resident fish waterbody. Between 100 and 300 feet from the waterbody, timber harvest may occur but shall be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat.

J. Harvest in Areas Proposed for Addition to the State Park or Refuge/Critical Habitat Area System. Commercial timber harvest is prohibited in areas that this plan proposes for addition to the State Park, Game Refuge, Critical Habitat Area, or Game Sanctuary systems except for purposes of recreation, scenery, public safety (including fire danger), and wildlife habitat enhancement purposes. Harvest may also be allowed in some proposed additions to parks, refuges, or critical habitat areas when the management intent for the unit specifically allows for it.

1. **Timber harvest in the Kenai River Special Management Area and proposed additions to KRSMA.** Timber harvest is prohibited on lands in or proposed for addition to KRSMA except as may be necessary to protect or enhance public safety, scenery,
2. **Timber harvest within the Kenai River Drainage.** For lands that are not in KRSMA or proposed for addition to KRSMA in the *Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan*, timber harvest is prohibited within 200 feet of ordinary high water on the main stem of the Kenai River tributaries listed in the KRCMP (list follows). Exceptions to this prohibition may be allowed in order to prevent or mitigate impacts from insect infestations, disease, fire, or windthrow when they threaten public safety or habitat, scenic, or water quality values. Under the Alaska Forest Resources and Practices Act, between 200 and 300 feet from the waterbody, timber harvest may occur but shall be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat. This applies to the following Kenai River tributaries.  

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Funny River</th>
<th>Snow River</th>
<th>Trail River</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Quartz Creek</td>
<td>Juneau Creek</td>
<td>Crescent Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cooper Creek</td>
<td>Ptarmigan Creek</td>
<td>Beaver Creek</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Soldotna Creek</td>
<td>Slikok Creek</td>
<td>Dave's Creek</td>
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<td>Victor Creek</td>
<td>Shakleford Creek</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bean Creek</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

6. **K. Coordination of Hazard Tree Removal**

There is an immediate need to initiate a tree removal effort that will eliminate the current and projected hazards of dead or dying trees to existing public facilities such as schools, campgrounds, roads, and rights-of-way.

6 Derived from page 74, Table 4-5 in the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan, 1997. The list of rivers included here differs from the list in the KRCMP since this list includes only those rivers that have corridors adjacent to state land. Anadromous rivers not on this list are still protected, however, under the Forest Resources and Practices Act.
for personal use timber harvest. Units designated Resource Management - High Value or General Use also allow for timber harvest. However, these units do not designate timber production as a primary use. State lands under other designations also allow for commercial harvest, harvest prior to clearing for resource development and salvage harvest consistent with the management intent for the individual units. Personal use harvest and house log cutting may be authorized under all designations.

The plan protects waterbodies, fish and wildlife habitat, scenic resources, recreation, and water quality through guidelines in Chapters 2 and 3 and management intent statements for each unit. This management intent will be used in combination with the Forest Resources and Practices Act (AS 41.17) and regulations (11 AAC 95), and the Forest Land Use Planning process.

The plan designates 18 units Waterfront Development that are intended to be used for transfer of products from uplands to the tidelands. Of the areas designated Waterfront Development, several are existing or proposed log transfer facilities including sites on Kalgin Island, the south side of Kachemak Bay, the outer Kenai Peninsula coast (between Rocky and Dogfish Bays), Elizabeth Island, Crescent River and Tyonek. For further information, see the Waterfront Development section in this chapter.

The plan also addresses forest management and logging road construction in areas important to brown bears and other wildlife. Finally, the plan identifies areas used for forest research and education including the Homer Demonstration Forest, two sites located south of Clam Gulch, and the experimental plots near Centennial Lake.
GRAZING

Goals

Continue to provide opportunities for grazing on state lands on the Kenai Peninsula.

Make available parcels with existing forage and rangeland resources for short-term and long-term grazing.

Lands designated or co-designated Grazing will be managed in a manner that supports the sustained production of forage needed for raising livestock while providing for other public uses and minimizing impacts.

Encourage coordinated interagency range management planning and community-grazing pools to foster economic efficiency, protect the environment, and protect public access.

Background

The grazing regulations are proposed for revision including repealing sections that prohibit grazing leases on lands under certain classifications and restricting the terms of grazing leases on lands under other classifications. Under current regulations, even if a classification is changed to one that does not allow grazing, a grazing lease is not automatically terminated based on the new classification alone. However, if the management intent for a particular unit does not allow grazing, existing leases may not be renewed and new leases may not be issued. Also, failure to make substantial use of all or any part of the land, consistent with accepted range practices, shall constitute grounds for cancellation of the grazing lease (11 AAC 60.060).

Management Guidelines

A. Livestock Grazing. Authorizations for livestock grazing should be issued in areas that provide existing forage and range land.

B. Range Management. Fencing or other management practices will be considered as a component of range management and grazing plans. Fencing may be required to protect anadromous fish streams and riparian zones, and should not significantly impede public uses.

C. Length of Grazing Authorizations. DNR should consider long-term or short-term grazing authorizations on a case-by-case basis. In general, where grazing is likely to be an encumbrance on other likely future uses or authorizations, authorizations should be short term or not issued. These include:

- Land selected by the borough if the borough opposes assuming the encumbrance imposed by a grazing authorization;
• Land intended for sale during the term of the proposed grazing authorization or likely to receive applications for uses that generate greater revenues such as leases;
• Materials sites where extraction may reduce the size of the area to be grazed or would require additional costs for DOTPF in fencing or compensation to the leasee;
• Land proposed for additions to the State Park System;
• Lands with high-value brown bear habitat (allowing for revisiting this issue when the Brown Bear Conservation Strategy Plan is adopted); and
• Land where other higher value uses are likely to be authorized or that may occur that may result in a significant reduction of range if a grazing lease were issued resulting in compensation to the leasee.

In addition, short-term rather than long-term authorizations may be issued where environmental or other factors warrant a cautious approach. The purpose of a short-term authorization is to allow the evaluation of the impact of grazing activities prior to considering a long-term authorization.

D. Range Management Plans. For new large-scale leases with other significant resources, DNR should use a coordinated interagency planning process to develop range management plans if the process can be completed within a reasonable time frame. Broad agency and public participation in range management planning is encouraged. Interagency coordination may include shared management and funding responsibilities. Fox River Flats is an example of an area that has been addressed by a coordinated planning process for rangelands.

E. Long-term Leasing and Community Grazing Systems. DNR should encourage community grazing pools or associations. DNR's intent is to enable grazing operators to live close to their livestock and facilities resulting in more effective and efficient management of livestock and rangelands.

F. Brown Bears. Please refer to the Brown Bear guideline in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section in this chapter for information about bear habitat. Grazing should be discouraged in important bear feeding, denning, and migration areas.

Resource Allocation Summary

There are several pending and issued grazing authorization within the planning area, particularly around Homer and on the Fox River Flats. The plan co-designates almost 15,000 acres Grazing and although the plan allows for grazing authorizations in a much larger area. The plan includes guidelines and management intent that provide opportunities for the continuation of this activity in the planning area while including guidelines that would mitigate impacts on other resources and uses.
HERITAGE RESOURCES

Goals

The Alaska Historic Preservation Act establishes the State’s basic goal: to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources of Alaska so that the scientific, historic, and cultural heritage embodied in these resources may pass undiminished to future generations.

Management Guidelines

A. Heritage Resources Identification. Identify and determine the significance of all heritage resources on state land through the following actions:

1. Cooperative efforts for planned surveys and inventories between state, federal, and local or Native groups;
2. Heritage resources surveys conducted by the Department of Natural Resources personnel; and
3. Research about heritage resources on state land by qualified individuals and organizations.

B. Heritage Resources Protection. Protect significant heritage resources through the following actions:

1. Reviewing construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with heritage resources.
2. Cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations on how to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.

C. Cultural Surveys Prior to Land Offerings. Cultural surveys or inventories should be conducted prior to the design of land offerings in areas the state Office of History and Archaeology determines have high potential to contain important heritage sites and for which information is inadequate to identify and protect these sites.

D. Heritage Resources and Municipal Conveyances. The Office of History and Archaeology will review plans for land conveyance and notify Division of Mining, Land and Water if there are known sites in the area being considered for conveyance. DNR will consider retaining heritage sites in state ownership, especially if they are on the National Register of Historic Places.
E. Heritage Resources in Timber Management Areas. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation Office of History and Archaeology (OHA) will review proposals for timber management activities through the interagency review processes for the Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales and Forest Land Use Plans for individual sales. Areas of known historic, archaeological, or paleontological sites should not be disturbed. Timber operations shall not occur within 300 feet from the boundaries of known sites unless the OHA determines, in consultation with the Division of Forestry, that certain activities can occur without significantly impacting the heritage resource. The OHA shall, within the limits of staffing and funding, assess the extent and significance of the heritage resource and work with Division of Forestry to develop site-specific mitigation measures to protect the heritage sites while allowing timber management.

F. Heritage Resources Adjacent to Recreation Facilities. Recreation facilities that might subject heritage sites to vandalism because of the increased public use should not be placed adjacent to the heritage sites.

G. Heritage sites should be reported when found. The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) is an inventory of all reported historic and prehistoric sites within the State of Alaska and is maintained by the Office of History and Archaeology (OHA). The AHRS is used to protect heritage resource sites from unwanted destruction. By knowing of possible heritage remains prior to construction, efforts can be made to avoid project delays and prevent unnecessary destruction of heritage sites. While over 22,000 sites have been reported within Alaska, this is probably only a very small percentage of the sites that may actually exist but are as yet unreported. The AHRS is not complete or static, so heritage sites, when found, should be reported to the OHA.
MATERIALS

Goals

Land for state-owned materials sites. Maintain suitably located material sites in state ownership and make them available to public and private users to economically meet the area’s long-term need for materials. Many of these sites are already owned by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities or managed by them under Interagency Land Management Assignments issued by DNR.

Management Guidelines

A. Materials Land Management. On land designated Materials, the priority is to manage the unit to allow exploration and development of sand, gravel, and other materials. Developing material sites is a high priority.

B. Materials Site List. The units designated Materials in this plan do not encompass all lands with materials potential owned by DNR and DOTPF. Materials designations are based on information that was available at the time the plan was developed. As more information becomes available, new sites may be identified and may be re-designated Materials through a "Minor Change" to the plan consistent with 11 AAC 55.030.

C. Applications for Uses of Material Land. DOTPF will be consulted when reviewing applications on lands that are identified as containing materials in this plan. Materials sites that are still needed by DOTPF for materials extraction, materials storage, public facilities, and other transportation-related uses will be retained in state ownership.

D. Activities in Wetlands. DNR may authorize materials removal and other activities in wetlands, including construction of roads and pads, if DNR determines that the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat or important ecological processes, a feasible and prudent alternative does not exist, and it is in the state's best interest.

Materials removal from wetlands, lakes, or stream corridors (including active and inactive floodplains) should occur only after design consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. A Title 16 Permit may be required from ADFG in fish-bearing waters. Dredging and filling activities require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit.

E. Maintain Other Uses and Resources. Before materials are extracted, DNR will ensure that requirements of the material sale contract adequately protect other important resources and uses, such as existing water rights, water resource quantity and quality, navigation, fish and wildlife
habitat and harvest, commercial forest resources, recreation resources and uses, heritage resources, adjacent land uses, scenic resources, and access to public or private lands. DNR should determine if other existing material sites could be vacated and rehabilitated as a result of opening a new material site. The disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement for the unit and management guidelines in the plan.

**F. Land Offerings in Areas of High Materials Potential.** Generally, if a unit is designated Settlement but contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources, or other similar, high-value materials resources, a pit area will be identified and retained in public ownership for future use before lands are offered for sale.

**G. Screening Materials Sites.** Material sites will, where feasible and prudent, be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant human use. Sufficient land will, where feasible and prudent, be allocated to the materials site to allow for such screening.

**Resource Allocation Summary**
Regional and local demand for materials is high on the Kenai Peninsula because of the extensive road network. Acre-for-acre, material sites are some of the highest value land the state owns in the planning area. In areas where materials are not located on state lands, costs for publicly funded projects can increase dramatically because of the cost of shipping or purchase from non-state sources. Even though this plan designates 28 sites Materials (approximately 1,300 acres), there is a limited supply of materials on state land. As a result, with few exceptions, all known materials sites are designated Materials and are to be managed for this and related transportation uses. Exceptions are units where DOTPF has determined that the site is no longer needed. In one instance, an entire river, the Resurrection, includes management intent to allow for extraction not only for construction projects, but also to reduce danger of flooding. For some sites the plan recommends future use of the site such as conveyance to a municipality or for a future community or commercial center. Some of the units that are not already under DOTPF management are recommended for it. See Chapter 4, Table 4.8 for a list of these sites.
MINERAL RESOURCES

Goals

Mineral and Energy Supplies. Make metallic and non-metallic minerals, coal, oil and gas, and geothermal resources available to contribute to the energy and mineral supplies and independence of the United States and Alaska.

Economic Development. Contribute to Alaska’s economy by making subsurface resources available for development, which will provide job opportunities, stimulate economic growth, and establish a source of state revenues.

Environmental Quality and Cultural Values. When developing subsurface resources, protect the integrity of the environment and affected cultures.

State Support for Mining. Aid in the development of infrastructure (ports, roads, railroads, etc.) and continue to provide geologic mapping and technical support to the mining industry.

Management Guidelines

A. Mineral Exploration. By statute, exploration for locatable minerals is allowed on all state lands except those specifically closed to location. A land use permit is required under most circumstances. Hand prospecting and exploration activities generally do not require a permit. DNR may determine that some forms of access will not be allowed in specific areas to avoid resource damage.

B. Open to Mineral Location. By statute, all state lands are open to mineral location unless specifically closed. Where an area is open to mineral location, a miner has the right to stake a mining location regardless of the surface use designation or classification. Any adverse effects of mining on surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and regulations and borough ordinances and management intent and guidelines in this plan. Reclamation activities are regulated under the Mining Reclamation Act (AS 27.19) and state regulations (11 AAC 97).

C. Mining in Fish Habitat. When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to a fish stream, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds, that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards, and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish. Mining in fish streams requires permits from DEC and ADFG. ADFG permits are not required in marine waters or estuarine areas outside of the intertidal channel exposed at mean low water.
D. Offshore prospecting permits (OPP). Under AS 38.05.250 an exclusive right to prospect for deposits of minerals offshore may be granted through authorizations issued by DNR. DNR determines what areas will be offered for offshore prospecting. No areas in the planning area are currently open for permits. If workable mineral deposits are found offshore, the permittee must apply for a lease in order to develop the mineral deposit. Units designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat because of high fish or wildlife habitat values are areas of significant surface use by fish or wildlife. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has stated that it has initially determined mining in estuarine areas designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat to be a nonconforming use under the ACMP. ACMP procedures will be used to determine whether mining can be made a conforming use and, if mitigation is possible, the appropriate mitigating measures needed to protect fish and wildlife resource values.

E. Mineral closing and leasehold location orders
There are two mineral orders that were adopted as part of this plan, Mineral Closing Order 738 and Leasehold Location Order 21. In addition, closing an area is recommended to the legislature. The two adopted orders affect mining activities along segments of six river systems in the planning area. The areas affected are shown in Figure 2.1 later in this section and are described by region in Chapter 3. The mineral orders that were adopted as part of this plan are included in Appendix B.

Mineral Leasehold Location Order 20 was adopted in 1997, at the same time as the Kenai River Comprehensive Plan was adopted. This order applies to the Cooper Landing and Moose Pass areas. Fore more information on this order, see Chapter 3, Region 4, Guideline E, Mineral Closure of Land in KRSMA and Leasehold Location Order on Lands to be included in KRSMA.

1. Leasehold Location Order
Segments of six river systems (Kasilof River, Ninilchik River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, Anchor River, and upper Russian River) are subject to Leasehold Location Order 21. The order applies to the state-owned subsurface estate under segments of these rivers. Where the subsurface estate adjacent to these river segments is in state ownership, lands within 200 feet of ordinary high water on each side of the river are also subject this order. Under this action, locatable minerals may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195. Stipulations to be included in the leases are listed in the Leasehold Location Order in Appendix B.

Under this order, rights to locatable minerals may be acquired only under the Leasehold Location System, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195. In the affected area, an approved Plan of Operations for a mineral lease takes the place of a Land Use Permit required for unleased land. If the proposed lease activities are so minor that they could take place without a Land Use Permit on unleased land, a plan of operations is not required (11 AAC 86.800). The Plan of Operations must show how the operator proposes to comply with the lease stipulations and other pertinent guidelines in this plan.
Potential use conflicts that would be avoided through this action are based on the fact that these rivers support significant sport and commercial fisheries and maintain significant populations of salmon, steelhead, rainbow trout, and Arctic char. These fisheries in turn support populations of brown bears and birds. Damage to the habitat of these rivers would have significant effects on the fishery, as well as its dependent economic and recreational uses.

DNR will not approve a plan of operation in the area subject to the order if the proposed activity would adversely affect fish passage, spawning, or rearing; other fish habitat; wildlife resources; recreational use; or the owner’s use of adjacent private or municipal parcels. The ADFG must concur with all such approvals. Leasehold location is an appropriate measure to allow mineral development with minimal impacts on these river systems.

2. Administrative Mineral Closing Order

Background. For areas less than 640 contiguous acres, the Commissioner of DNR has the authority to apply mineral closures within the parameters set by the Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that the Commissioner determine that mining is incompatible with a significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of the statute requires that the Commissioner determine that a potential use conflict exists before requiring that development of locatable minerals be conducted under lease. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral location will not be cause for denying access across state land. Mineral closures do not affect valid existing mineral locations.

Mineral Closing Order #738 that was adopted in conjunction with this plan closes to new mineral entry state-owned shorelands between the Russian River’s mouth and the falls. The area affected is approximately 42 acres. Upstream of the falls, the land is subject to Leasehold Location Order 21. Since the subsurface estate under the lands adjacent to the Russian River is in federal ownership, the orders do not apply landward of ordinary high water.

This mineral closing order is based on a decision that mining is incompatible with the significant surface uses on the lower Russian River including habitat that supports significant sport and commercial fisheries and maintains significant populations of salmon and rainbow trout. These fisheries in turn support populations of brown bears and birds. Damage to the habitat of this river would have significant effects on the fishery, as well as its dependent economic and recreational uses.

3. Legislative Mineral Closures

Background. Closures of more than 640 contiguous acres requires an act of the legislature, except when the closure is necessary for land disposal, land exchange, or development of infrastructure (AS 38.05.300(a)). Since the closure proposed below is intended to protect fish habitat and recreation, legislative action is required.
Proposed Action. The shorelands of segments of six river systems (Kasilof River, Ninilchik River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, Anchor River, and upper Russian River) described in Leasehold Location Order #21 in Appendix B are proposed to the legislature for mineral closures. The beds of these rivers are recommended for closure to locatable mineral entry because mining activities would conflict with spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant populations of anadromous and resident fish that live in these clear-water systems. These fisheries are essential to the sport, commercial, personal use fisheries as well as the wildlife and recreational uses that depend on the fishery. DNR will not impose an interim mineral closing order under AS 38.05.185 for the six river systems. However, if ADFG initiates a recommendation to the legislature for a legislative mineral closure that applies to these six river systems, DNR will not oppose this effort. If the legislature acts on this recommendation, the portion of Leasehold Location Order #21 that applies to the lands above ordinary high water within 200 feet of these rivers would remain in effect. However, the portion of the order that applies to the riverbeds would be rescinded.

F. Lands available for coal leasing and prospecting. Those lands that are currently available for coal leasing will continue to be available under this plan.

G. Oil and gas and other energy resources. The plan defers any decision regarding leasing for oil and gas to DNR’s existing leasing process. Oil and gas lease sales are not subject to this planning process but rather under the process established under AS 38.05.180. For recommendations to the legislature on oil and gas leasing in units added in the future to the State Park System, see the recommendation in Chapter 4, Oil and Gas Leasing / Additions to the State Park System.

G. Other guidelines affecting mineral resources. See the Waterfront Development section for guidelines in this chapter for resource transfer sites that include sites for shipment of mineral resources. For more information on the Leasehold Location Order that affects the upper Kenai River drainage, see Chapter 3, Region 4, Guidelines for Units located within the Kenai River Drainage.

Resource Allocation Summary
Approximately 8,700 acres of state land along six river systems (Kasilof River, Ninilchik River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, Anchor River, and upper Russian River) are subject to Leasehold Location Order #21. Approximately 42 acres of the lower Russian River are closed to new mineral entry under Mineral Closing Order #738. In addition, portions of the areas subject to the Leasehold Location Order (those portions that are shorelands) are also proposed to the legislature for closure to new mineral entry.

The leasehold location and mineral closing orders and other policies resulting from this plan do not alter or replace existing regulations, nor do they affect any existing mineral closures in the area. The two mineral orders adopted as part of this plan affect only new exploration or development activities; any existing leases, prospecting permits, or claims are not affected.
This leasehold location order applies to shorelands and within 200’ of ordinary high water where the DNR owns the subsurface estate. Where the subsurface estate is not state owned, the order does not apply.
PUBLIC RECREATION AND TOURISM

Goals

Public Use Opportunities. Lands will be provided for accessible outdoor recreational opportunities with well-designed, maintained and conveniently located recreation facilities. In addition, undeveloped lands should be provided for recreation pursuits that do not require developed facilities. These opportunities shall be realized by:

1. Developing a State Park System of recreation areas, trails, waysides, rivers and sites that provide a wide range of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities for all ages, abilities and use preferences in close proximity to population centers and major travel routes.

2. Providing recreation opportunities on less developed land and water areas both within the State Park System as well as areas outside the system, which serve multiple purposes.

3. Encouraging commercial development of recreation facilities and services through land sales, leases, and permits where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise. In some units, the plan specifically allows for commercial recreation leasing.

4. Providing for public open space that is readily accessible to communities and is sufficient to meet existing and future needs for public recreation land in developed areas.

5. Protecting scenic beauty.

Management Guidelines

A. Roles of Different Public Land Owners in Providing Public Recreational Opportunities. Generally, the state’s role is to retain and manage land supporting recreational opportunities of regional or statewide significance. The state and federal governments are most capable of providing recreational opportunities that require large land areas, while the borough and cities are generally better able to provide and manage community recreation. To recognize municipalities’ roles in providing community recreational needs, the state should consider transferring some state recreation sites near existing communities to municipalities. The selection of these sites shall be agreed to by the municipality and the state and shall be contingent on the municipalities’ commitment to develop and maintain the recreational values of the sites as required by AS 38.05.810.

B. Kenai River Watershed. For guidelines that apply to units within the Kenai River watershed, see Chapter 3, Region 4, Guidelines for Units Located within the Kenai River Drainage.
C. State Lands Acquired Through Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) funds. For guidelines that apply to lands acquired with EVOS funds, see the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section in this chapter.

D. Public Use Sites. Application for uses that negatively affect units designated Public Recreation and Tourism--Public Use Site should be denied. Uses that enhance the ability of the public to use these units (such as airstrip development, public use cabins, or docks) may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if consistent with the management intent for the public use site and if there is a demonstrated significant public need.

The list of units that are designated Public Recreation and Tourism--Public Use Site is not inclusive. Units were given this designation using the best available information. As use patterns change and more information becomes available, new sites are likely to be identified. DNR should work with ADFG and DOT/PF to identify additional sites.

For sites that receive extensive use and require active management now or in the future, the plan recommends adding these sites to the State Park System. See recommendations under each unit in Chapter 3 for units recommended for addition to the State Park System.

Sites that receive primarily neighborhood and local use will not be proposed for addition to the State Park System. In cases where these sites are already in the State Park System, they may be recommended for closure. Such sites are expensive to maintain, do not serve a statewide need, and are best managed by local municipalities. Conveyance of such sites to municipalities is consistent with this plan.

E. Commercial Recreation Leasing on Public Land. There are two DNR processes for leasing state land for commercial recreational facilities - one process is described by AS 38.05.073, the other by AS 38.05.070 and .075. Unless Chapter 3 specifically requires the .073 commercial leasing process for a management unit, applications may be adjudicated under either process. DNR will determine the appropriate process on a case-by-case basis. DOT/PF has its own leasing process that applies to land it manages in rights-of-way, airports, materials sites, and other lands and facilities it manages.

1. The .070/.075 Process. The .070/.075 process is simpler and faster, but it offers the state less flexibility in choosing the lessee and in structuring lease payments. It is generally suited to small projects with few anticipated impacts. The management intent for the unit need not specifically state that this type leasing is an allowed use for it to be authorized under this process.

2. The .073 Process. The .073 process is longer, but it allows submission of alternative proposals for a particular lease, requires more public involvement in reviewing a proposed lease, and offers the state more choices for structuring payments on the lease. The .073 process is generally suited to large projects that are likely to have significant impacts on surrounding areas. Under the .073 process, DNR will give public notice that
it intends to solicit proposals for a lease. DNR will then prepare a “request for proposals” that must include specific information on the lease and must be advertised in state and local newspapers. Once a prospective lessee has been chosen, DNR must give public notice and hold public meetings on the preliminary decision to issue the lease.

For a .073 lease to be considered in a unit, the plan must specifically allow for this type of leasing in a given unit before it can be authorized.

DNR may impose eligibility standards, including proof of the developer's financial backing and capability, experience in this type of development, ability to meet bonding or insurance requirements, and ability to comply with resource and environmental analysis requirements.

The .073 process requires that potential economic, social, and environmental impacts of the proposed project must be evaluated. DNR may require the prospective developer to fund additional studies; the studies must involve the appropriate state agencies, and ADFG must approve any studies involving fish or game.

3. Commercial Recreation Leasing within State Parks. Within a unit of the State Park System, commercial recreation facilities may be authorized through a management plan prepared under AS 41.21.302(c) or as a park concession under AS 41.21.027.

4. Floating Commercial Recreation Facilities. Floating commercial recreation facilities must meet the Tideland, Submerged Land and Shorelands guidelines in this chapter.

F. Authorizations Adjacent to Public Recreation Facilities. Authorizations may be allowed adjacent to public recreation facilities, including public use cabins, lodges, or fuel stops, if DNR determines that the two uses can be made compatible by design, siting or operating guidelines; or if there is no feasible and prudent alternative for the activity. This guideline also applies to sites reserved for future recreation facilities. DNR’s determination will be made after consultation with the public recreation facility manager.

G. Scenic Resources. Facilities on state-owned uplands and tidelands should be located and designed to blend in with the natural surroundings. Stipulations to accomplish this guideline may be attached to a development plan to address location, size, color, materials, requirements for vegetative or topographic screening, or other measures as appropriate.

H. Tidelands and Submerged Lands Adjacent to National Parks and Refuges. Wilderness values on tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords, Lake Clark, and Katmai National Parks are a priority because they support the tourism industry. Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park and Lake Clark National Park are designated Special Use Lands. See Appendix D for more information and maps of the Special Use Land designations.
I. Public Use Cabins (PUC) and Hut-to-Hut Systems. In addition to public use cabins being constructed on land managed by the DPOR, PUCs may be authorized on lands managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water. Cooperation will be sought with the borough, federal government, DPOR, or non-profit organizations for construction and maintenance of the PUCs. Hut-to-hut systems that are run as private profit-making recreational facilities or as non-profit facilities may also be authorized along existing and future trails, taking into consideration impacts on existing and future public use of the trails, trailheads, and hut sites; habitat, water quality, and scenic values along the trails and hut sites; and the long-term management implications of trails, huts, and trailheads that will result from the increased use.

J. Seward Highway Scenic Byway
The National Scenic Byways Program was established to recognize unique and special roadways in the U.S. The Seward Highway has been designated a National Scenic Byway. One of the requirements for the Scenic Byway is the development of a management plan for the road, called for in the Seward Highway Corridor Partnership Plan (1998). The guidelines described below for units adjacent to the Seward Highway are intended to be consistent with the Corridor Plan. Haphazard development poses a significant threat to the scenic character of the Seward Highway. The percent of the viewsheds along the Seward Highway that have been significantly degraded is relatively low. Only a few areas of tightly clustered development, or nodes break the long stretches of highly scenic terrain. Many of these nodes of development on the Kenai Peninsula are located in areas with lower scenic values (because of thick forest in the foreground or other factors) or are on the opposite side of the road from scenic vistas. The Corridor Partnership Plan recommends formally encouraging this land use pattern by designating roadsides as one of three different area types: Nodal Development Areas, Corridor Development Areas, and Corridor Preservation Areas. KAP has done this and applied specific management intent to each zone as described below. Also see the Seward Highway Scenic Byway recommendation in Chapter 4.

1. Nodal Development Areas
Nodal Development Areas are concentrated centers of business and commerce. Areas designated Nodal Development (identified on a unit-by-unit basis in Chapter 3) are those that are either already developed or which are targeted for future growth through conveyances to municipalities, or have management intent that allow for this type of development. Development in these areas will maintain a buffer of 50 feet measured outward from the boundary of the road right-of-way. Signage along the road within Nodal Development Areas will be located within the public right-of-way and thus must consist only of Tourist-Oriented Directional Signs (TODS). The businesses will therefore have

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7 The Seward Highway was designated as an All-American Road in July 2000 (after the plan was adopted) and for this reason plan guidelines are still referred to as "Scenic Byway" guidelines. The change in designation of the Seward Highway does not change the intent of these guidelines.

8 Under the State Omnibus Act and the deeds the State received from the federal government, DOTPF manages a 300-foot right-of-way for most of the length of the Seward Highway. There are exceptions in some developed areas where the right-of-way is narrower. The US Forest Service interprets the right-of-way width along the highway to be only 200 feet. The Scenic Highway buffers described in this section of the plan use the outside boundary of the 300-foot right-of-way as the inside edge of the scenic buffers.
adequate publicity and visibility, but the overall impact will be one of an ordered district. See Guideline 4 below for additional intent for Nodal Development Areas.

2. **Corridor Development Areas**
Corridor Development Areas are acceptable for low-density dispersed development. The purpose of this type of area is to allow development that will not impact the scenic qualities of the corridor. In Corridor Development Areas, a scenic buffer strip measured 150 feet outward from the boundary of the Seward Highway right-of-way will be retained in state ownership.

The scenic buffer is dedicated to the public for the purpose of protection of the scenic and natural aspects of the Seward Highway. The scenic buffer shall remain in its undeveloped, natural state, except to provide reasonable access from the highway to private or public lands on either side of the highway. These access roads shall serve several individual road or driveway access needs by a single access through the scenic buffer wherever possible, to avoid proliferation of individual roads or driveways through the buffer. Physical access from the highway to private or public lands shall be located not closer than 500-foot intervals. Access to private or public lands should be located in such a manner as to provide access to either side of the highway at one point of intersection.

No utility line or lines may be placed or constructed within the scenic buffer, except to directly cross the scenic buffer to serve adjacent properties, or they may be placed along the exterior 25 feet of the scenic buffer (the portion farthest from the highway right-of-way) to serve any properties as long as the primary function of the buffer is not impaired. Signage within the buffer should have the same size, design, and placement restrictions as required by DOTP’s Tourist-Oriented Directional Sign (TODS) program. See potential exceptions under Guideline 4 below.

3. **Corridor Preservation Areas**
Corridor Preservations Areas will acknowledge some of the large, undeveloped and relatively untouched areas that still exist along the corridor. These areas (identified in Chapter 3 on a unit-by-unit basis) should remain free of development that is visible from the highway, and should remain in state ownership. Spectacular views, important wildlife areas, and areas sensitive to or inappropriate for development are some of the criteria used to define these areas. Business and residential development are not appropriate in these areas. Utilities, communication sites, and other public or private infrastructure projects should be carefully designed to avoid or minimize visual intrusions. State Park and U. S. Forest Service facilities should be of a minimal scale and number. The intent for Corridor Preservation Areas is not to preclude management actions that may restore or preserve a viewsheet.
4. **Buffers in Nodal Development and Corridor Development Areas**

The 50- and 150-foot buffer described above in Nodal Development and Corridor Development Areas should be reserved and retained in state ownership as buffer strips. A wider or narrower buffer strip can be reserved, depending on vegetative cover, the view from the roadway, topography, highway noise levels, expected future needs for additional transportation facilities, or other relevant factors. No buffer strip need be reserved in Nodal Development Areas if (1) the parcel being disposed of is an isolated one already surrounded by private land cleared and developed to the right-of-way so that no reasonably continuous buffer strip is feasible; or (2) existing land use on adjacent parcels, or existing land use policy as set forth in a local comprehensive plan clearly indicates that retaining a buffer strip is unnecessary or undesirable.

5. **Complementary Uses in all Three Areas**

Complementary uses such as footpaths, bike trails and bridle trails are allowed within the scenic buffers and Corridor Preservation Areas but will be constructed with maximum consideration given to maintaining the integrity of the buffers and areas.

6. **Communication Sites**

Communication sites should be located to reduce or avoid prominent visibility from the Seward Highway Scenic Byway. Concurrent use and consolidation of communication sites is encouraged.

**Resource Allocation Summary**

**A. Background.** The Kenai Peninsula is one of the most popular tourist recreation destinations statewide. Activities include sightseeing, fishing, camping, hunting, boating, hiking, cross-country and backcountry skiing, snow machining and all-terrain vehicle use. Chapter 3 describes how many units with high potential for recreation will be retained in state ownership and managed with public recreation and tourism as one of the primary designated uses. In many cases, the management intent also provides for habitat protection.

**B. State Park System.** The plan recommends several additions to the State Park System for recreation sites, waysides, marine parks, and additions to the Kenai River Special Management Area. In addition, several EVOS parcels are also proposed for addition to this system. Two hundred and seventy-one units are designated or co-designated Public Recreation and Tourism (Dispersed Use and Public Use Site) totaling approximately 305,000 acres of uplands and 1.1 million acres of tidelands. Of this total area designated, almost 88,000 acres are recommended for addition to the State Park System of which, almost 11,000 acres are recommended for

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9 Units of the State Park System that are already legislatively designated are not addressed by this plan because they are managed under Title 41 rather than 38. Portions of the system that were added administratively rather than through legislation are, however, addressed by the plan.
addition to the Kenai Rivers Special Management Area. See Chapter 4, Table 4.4 and 4.5 for a list of units recommended for addition to the system.

C. Highways and Trails. Because of the scenic mountains and waters adjacent to the two major highways crossing the planning area, sightseeing, camping and picnicking along the highways are very popular. Scenic highlights along the Seward Highway include Six Mile and Canyon Creeks, Summit Pass with its flanking mountains and alpine lakes, Turnagain Arm, Trail Lakes, and Kenai Lake. The Sterling Highway also offers spectacular views of Cook Inlet, the Kenai River, and Kenai Lake. State-owned units along the Seward and Sterling Highways have been evaluated for their recreational and tourism potential, and many of them have been designated Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use. In addition, segments of the Seward Highway have been placed into one of three categories consistent with its Scenic Byway designation: Nodal Development, Corridor Development, and Corridor Preservation. In addition to offering recreational and tourism opportunities themselves, the highways provide access to many of the trail systems in the planning area. Activities on these trails include backcountry skiing, cross-country skiing, hiking, mountain biking, camping, hunting, dog sledding and snowmachining. The Iditarod National Historic Trail System passes through parts of the Kenai Peninsula. To ensure continued opportunities for public use of trails, recreational and historic trails will be protected through state ownership of trail corridors. A state-owned corridor will protect the Iditarod National Historic Trail System. If the land over which the trail passes is conveyed to a municipality, an easement or other reasonable means of public access will be reserved. See also the Trails and Access section later in this chapter.

D. Commercial Recreation Leasing. The plan provides for additional opportunities for leasing of state lands for commercial recreation by specifically identifying units for this type of use. In addition, most of the plan area is available for consideration of applications for guide camps that typically accommodate sport fishers and hunters. These camps can be authorized for up to five years. Other state lands are also available for authorization that support commercial recreation facilities on adjacent private lands such as trails, docks, water and septic systems.

E. Recreation and Tourism Designations. Although many of the areas of concentrated recreation and tourism are within or recommended for addition to units of the State Park System, this plan designates or co-designates many other areas for dispersed recreation and tourism activities such as backcountry skiing, hiking, snowmachining, or sightseeing.

F. Rivers. Rivers on the Kenai Peninsula offer many excellent recreation and tourism opportunities for fishing, floating, and powerboating. Many rivers on the Kenai Peninsula also support significant sport and commercial fisheries. These include the Kenai River, Anchor River, Kasilof River, Ninilchik River, Deep Creek and Stariski Creek, and their system of tributaries that maintain populations of steelhead, rainbow trout, Arctic char, and salmon. In addition to providing people with recreation and work opportunities, these fisheries support populations of brown bears and birds. The mouths of the Kenai River, Anchor River, Ninilchik River and Kasilof River are heavily used for beachcombing and other types of recreation. Sixmile Creek is one of many popular whitewater rafting and kayaking destinations.
Chapter 2 – Public Recreation and Tourism

The plan requires 400-foot-wide buffers (200 feet landward from ordinary high water on either side of the waterbody) of riparian habitat along anadromous and high-value resident fish streams to maintain and protect fish habitat. These buffers apply to conveyances to municipalities, individuals and other entities. The beds of the Kasilof, Ninilchik, Stariski, Deep Creek, Russian, and Anchor rivers are designated Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest. The state-owned beds of the anadromous portions of these rivers and within 200 feet of these rivers are also subject to leasehold location orders. Their riverbeds are also recommended for closure to new mineral entry by the legislature. In addition, the plan provides for protection of other waterbodies, either through Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest designations or through guidelines that are designed to protect riverbanks.

G. Public Use Cabins and Hut-to-Hut Systems. Although there are numerous public use cabins in the planning area located on lands in the State Parks, Chugach National Forest, and National Wildlife Refuges, none are located on lands managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water. Public use cabins may be authorized on lands managed by the division in cooperation with the borough, federal government, DPOR or local non-profit organization. In the Caribou Hills some trespass cabins may be converted into public use cabins. Hut-to-hut systems to be run as private profit-making recreational facilities or as non-profit facilities may also be authorized along existing and future trails.
SETTLEMENT AND AGRICULTURE

Goals

Land Sales. The goal of this plan is to provide a pool of land available for private ownership over the long term. Although most of the state lands with suitability for settlement are likely to be selected by the Kenai Peninsula Borough, some lands with settlement suitability will likely remain in state ownership since the pool of land with settlement suitability is likely greater than the borough’s entitlement. Also, some School Trust lands that are suitable for settlement are not conveyable to the borough. It is not the intent of the plan to preclude conveyances of settlement lands to the borough in order for DNR to maintain a large pool of land for future land sales.

Although this plan and subsequent land sale decisions can identify and offer lands that have characteristics which make them suitable for year-round residences, seasonal cabins, or self-sufficient remote residences, once the land is sold the owner will decide how to use the land. For example, DNR cannot guarantee that land sold to satisfy the demand for seasonal cabins will not be used for permanent residences or for commercial purposes if regulations for the programs under which the land was sold do not preclude such uses. There are, however, some exceptions such as covenants restricting uses to agricultural uses, easements, and building setback requirements. Examples include lands conveyed to municipalities that may be "subject to" habitat or recreation corridors along waterbodies or the Seward Highway Scenic Byway.

Compact Settlement Areas. In general, the plan attempts to concentrate lands for settlement in areas with existing settlements or in areas that are most suitable for settlement: lower elevations, areas with well-drained soils, and areas with existing infrastructure. The intent of this policy is to avoid suburban sprawl. Avoiding suburban sprawl reduces the cost of public services and facilities for schools, roads, utilities, fire protection and emergency medical service. This policy results in continuous blocks of open space remaining in state ownership. Open space provides for uses such as recreation, habitat, hunting, forest management, public access, and watershed protection. There are a few exceptions where the plan designates lands in remote areas for settlement. These are areas where the state has sold lands in the past where there are still no roads including two areas northwest of the Fox River Flats, Bear Cove on Kachemak Bay and two on the west side of Cook Inlet.

Agriculture. Provide for the opportunity for Alaskans to pursue an agrarian lifestyle through sale of larger lots and through agricultural leases. This need will also be met through grazing authorizations (see the Grazing section in this chapter).
Management Guidelines

A. Parcels of State Land not Identified in this Plan. Through this planning process, every attempt was made to identify, designate and provide management intent for every parcel of state-owned and -selected land. Nonetheless, some lands may have been inadvertently overlooked by this plan. Existing parcels of state land sometimes are not recognized in the plan because of the lag time between state acquisition and notation to state status plats or because of errors and omissions in the state records.

In other cases, lands will come into state ownership after plan adoption. In cases where lands were in a state-selected status while the plan was prepared, the plan provides management intent and designations. However, state lands that are acquired in the future through land exchanges, purchase, foreclosure, escheat, and other means are not addressed in the plan.

Management, classification, and land use authorizations and conveyances on lands that have not been designated by this plan can be implemented without an amendment to the plan if actions are consistent with the following guidelines. However, a “Special Exception” or “Minor Change” may be needed. See the Types of Plan Changes section in Chapter 4.

1. Parcels contiguous within existing units.
   - Contiguous lands. Parcels the plan does not address that are contiguous with existing units will be classified and managed consistent with the contiguous unit.
   - Lots in existing subdivisions. Unsold lots identified for disposal in existing subdivisions and lots that return to state ownership will be made available for lease, sale, or conveyance. Tracts identified for community purposes in existing subdivisions will not be sold but may be conveyed to municipalities or homeowners associations if they are not needed for state purposes.

2. Parcels that are isolated from other units.
   - Parcels in or near existing communities. If a parcel is in or near an existing community or past land sale or offering, the parcel may be offered for settlement unless it is an appropriate location for a school, materials site, road, park or other public facility. The parcel may also be conveyed to a municipality even if it is suitable for these facilities as long as the proposed facilities are for municipal rather than state purposes.
   - Parcels distant from other state land. Parcels, such as mining claims acquired by foreclosure in the middle of federal Conservation System Units, should be considered for sale or exchange to the adjacent landowner.
   - Newly acquired lands. Lands that are acquired pro-actively through exchange, purchase or other methods (such as EVOS parcels or to access sport fishing) will be managed and classified consistent with the purposes for which they were acquired without an amendment to this plan.
B. Coordination with Local Governments. Where DNR and a municipality both have land, state land offering programs should be coordinated with similar programs of local government to best achieve community objectives. To this end, DNR should consider developing a joint disposal plan for state and municipal lands with any municipality that is interested. This plan could consider the municipality’s fiscal planning for road extension priorities and its plans for levels of services in different areas. If a municipality has a comprehensive land use plan or zoning, these plans will provide direction for settlement areas. The disposal plan should demonstrate what community objectives would be met and how the requested capital improvement funds would support municipality-wide priorities for roads and service extensions to benefit current and future residents.

C. Commercial Use of Sold Lots. Lands where fee simple interest is sold or other disposal of state interest under exchange or conveyance programs occur may be used for commercial or non-commercial purposes, unless otherwise specifically stated in sale documents.

D. Subdivisions. Open space, parks, trails, or recreation areas may be identified on plats of a residential subdivision and will be based on the amount of land to be dedicated on the proposed population density of the subdivision. Land dedicated for this use must be reasonably adaptable to active park and recreation uses and must be in a location convenient to the subdivision's residents. Factors used in evaluating the adequacy of the proposed open space, park, trail, or recreation area include size, shape, topography, geology, tree cover, access, and location.

E. Kenai River Watershed. For Settlement guidelines in the Kenai River watershed, see Chapter 3, Region 4, Guidelines for Units Located within the Kenai River Drainage.

F. Remote Cabin Site Sales. As set out in DNR's existing land disposal regulations, this new sale program will be offered only on lands designated Settlement.

G. Erosion and Flood Control. State agencies responsible for the leasing or disposal of lands or properties shall, to the extent the action is economically feasible, evaluate flood and erosion hazards in connection with lands or properties proposed for disposal and, in order to minimize future state expenditures for protection and disaster relief. These agencies shall also consider including within all new subdivision and other developments greater than 50 lots or 5 acres, whichever is the lesser, base (100) year flood elevation data, or information on flood risks.

Resource Allocation Summary
Over the years the state has sold thousands of acres on the Kenai Peninsula. In addition, many parcels were conveyed to municipalities, particularly the Kenai Peninsula Borough. Of those lands conveyed to the borough, many have subdivided and are now private.

This plan has identified a number of areas for settlement. To provide DNR with the flexibility to sell or convey land for a variety of purposes, only a few units have been designated Agriculture and, if conveyed, will be subject to agricultural covenants under state law (AS 38.05.321).
The plan designates or co-designates 103 units (approximately 23,000 acres) acres Settlement and one unit (160 acres) Agriculture. These lands include:

1. Lands within existing state subdivisions and past state sale areas where unsold lots remain or where lots are likely to return into state ownership (such as Mariners Walk, Beaver Creek, Caribou Lake, Fox Creek, and Wadell Lake sale areas);
2. areas identified by communities where community growth is needed;
3. isolated tracts of state land that are accessible and have sites suitable for development that do not have other high public values;
4. lands that are suitable for agricultural cultivation or development;
5. lands with leases or preference right applications where conveyance is desirable;
6. lands that return to state ownership because of escheat or other reasons; and
7. state-owned and -selected lands along the Seward Highway with clusters of former USFS cabin permits.

Although all these lands can be made available for disposal to the public by the state, a significant portion of them will likely be selected by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

One unit is designated Agriculture. This unit will be managed by the DNR Division of Agriculture and can be sold or leased for agricultural purposes. This unit is already being used for agricultural purposes under DNR authorization. Although there are more lands with agricultural potential than are designated by this plan, most of the lands with this potential were designated Settlement in order to provide DNR with the flexibility to convey lands for a variety of purposes (including agriculture).

Because the planning area is so accessible, this plan does not identify areas open to remote cabins under AS 38.05.600.
SHORELINES, STREAM CORRIDORS AND WETLANDS

Introduction

This section addresses lands above mean high water in tidally influenced areas and above ordinary high water in non-tidally influenced areas. See the Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands section of this chapter for guidelines that apply to lands below ordinary high water. Also see Figure 1.1 in Chapter 1 that illustrates the difference between shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Goals

Recreation and Tourism. Protect and enhance a variety of public recreation and tourism opportunities along waterbodies including both wilderness and developed recreational and tourism activities.

Scenic Qualities. Protect the visual quality of waterbodies.

Habitat. Protect fish and wildlife habitat along tidelands, lakeshores, stream corridors, and wetlands.

Access. Provide public access to and along state-owned waterbodies. Access across streams will be provided on a case-by-case basis.

Water Quality. Maintain water quality to achieve and protect state water quality standards, and to protect streambeds and wetlands from degradation. Also, protect watersheds that supply community drinking water.

Resource and Economic Opportunities. Contribute positively to other uses of natural resources and economic opportunities.

Management Guidelines

A. Retain Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies. When transferring land out of state ownership or leasing land, the following guidelines apply.

1. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies. With few exceptions, some form of legal public access will be reserved in order to protect the public's right to travel to and along the shore of a waterbody without encouraging trespass. Some uses on access routes may be limited on a case-by-case basis. On an individual basis, the state may reserve specific rights (for example, the right to fish or to picnic) as necessary to protect the public interest.
2. Limiting Access. In some cases, regulating or limiting access to and along waterbodies will be necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes. The department will consider such factors as the sensitivity of an area to vehicle damage and threats to public safety when issuing and placing conditions on easements, conveyances, and applications for travel to and along waterbodies. For example, access may be restricted to pedestrian use only on easements along lakeshores in order to minimize risk of damage to riverbanks; or an applicant may have to provide for alternate access route along a shoreline if travel through an industrial development would be a threat to public safety.

B. Wetlands. Wetlands perform many important functions on the Kenai Peninsula, including providing habitat values for wildlife, preserving water quality, providing flood protection, and enhancing groundwater recharge. In the Kenai Area Plan, wetlands specifically identified by ADFG as providing important habitat functions were designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas important as watersheds for communities were designated Watershed Resources. A number of large wetland areas throughout the planning area, however, were not identified as having high values. These wetlands have been designated General Use, because of the absence of documented use by wildlife species that warrant a Fish and Wildlife Habitat designation. Nonetheless, applications or uses in these wetlands will still undergo interagency review. Through this process, additional uses by fish and wildlife may be identified and habitat protection measures can be taken into consideration prior to issuing authorizations.

C. Upland Owners Authorizations and Conflicts. See the two guidelines Avoiding Conflicts with Adjacent Upland Owners and Written Agreements with Upland Owners under the Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands section in this chapter.

D. Widths of Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, and Fish and Bear Habitat Management Zones. The following table includes requirements for easements, buffers and public access in order to ensure consistency between authorizations along waterbodies. On a case-by-case basis, widths may be wider, in order to accommodate floodplain width, bank characteristics, size of the water body, extent of present or expected future public use, the need for campsites, or other relevant factors.

Widths can be narrower on a case-by-case basis if it is determined that the harm intended to be avoided by the requirement is not likely to occur because of site-specific circumstances. However, the strip of land must be of sufficient width to allow for public access as well as to screen the waterbody from development, where possible, with an undisturbed strip of vegetation. See also the Riparian Zones guideline under the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section in this chapter.
# Table 2.4
Reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish habitat management zones: Minimum widths adjacent to waterbodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline/Description</th>
<th>Minimum Width/Measured from</th>
<th>Where it Applies</th>
<th>Primary Purpose</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Public access</td>
<td>50 feet</td>
<td>Along:</td>
<td>Provide public access along navigable and other waterbodies.</td>
<td>• Prohibited: Residential structures, fences, and other non-water-dependent structures that will obstruct passage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent to all navigable waters(^{11})</td>
<td>* Landward from ordinary high water</td>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>** Landward and seaward from mean high water</td>
<td>Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Non-anadromous and non-high-value resident fish waters:</td>
<td>** Tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Building setback</td>
<td>50 feet</td>
<td>Non-anadromous and non-high-value resident fish:</td>
<td>Protect public values, including public access, recreation, and water quality along all waterbodies.</td>
<td>• Where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent to all waters except anadromous and high-value resident fish waters (see guideline 3 below)</td>
<td>* Landward from ordinary high water</td>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>** Landward from mean high water for marine waters</td>
<td>Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anadromous and high-value resident fish:</td>
<td>** Tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Building setback</td>
<td>100 feet</td>
<td>Anadromous and high-value resident fish:</td>
<td>Protect fish habitat, water quality, and recreation values along anadromous and high-value resident fish.</td>
<td>• Where feasible and prudent.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Adjacent to anadromous and high-value resident fish waters</td>
<td>* Landward from ordinary high water</td>
<td>Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td>Applies only to non-water-dependent uses. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>** Landward from mean high water</td>
<td>Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Anadromous and high-value resident fish:</td>
<td>** Tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td>The setback shall be vegetated or revegetated to maximize shade on the stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Lakes</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Incorporate measures to prevent adverse changes including erosion, turbidity, sedimentation, and temperature differences within the waterbody or adjacent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>* Streams</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>** Tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Where widths apply: * Freshwater areas ** Tidally-influenced areas

For the definition of anadromous waters and high-value resident fish waters (derived from AS 41.17.950) see the Glossary in Appendix A. Exceptions that apply to Sections 2 and 3 above: a) Structures such as docks, bridges, and culverts whose purpose is access to or across the stream or lake; b) Uses that must be in or adjacent to the waterbody in order to function, such as placer mining activities, fish culturing, water supply intakes, and similar uses.

\(^{10}\) Also see the Management Intent that Applies to Many Units within the Kenai River Drainage guidelines in Chapter 4, Region 4 for additional management intent that applies to shorelines in the Kenai River drainage.

\(^{11}\) Other waters may be considered on a case-by-case basis.
Table 2.4 (Continued)
Reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish habitat management zones:
Minimum widths adjacent to waterbodies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Guideline/Description</th>
<th>Minimum Width/Measured from</th>
<th>Where it Applies</th>
<th>Primary Purpose</th>
<th>Guidelines</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| 4. Fish habitat management zone | 300 feet | Anadromous and high-value resident fish: Streams and lakes | Maintain or enhance anadromous and high-value resident fish habitat. | - Sale or conveyance of land is excepted (see sections 5 and 6 “Retention Areas,” below)
- Site-specific circumstances may sometimes dictate a fish habitat zone wider than 300 feet.
- Forestry activities regulated under the Forest Practices Act are excepted.
- Only activities that are or can be made compatible with this objective will be allowed in this zone. DNR will consult with ADFG during project planning to determine the appropriateness of a project and its design and proposed operation including buffers, buffer widths, and plans of operation. |
| 5. Retention areas | 200 feet | Anadromous and high-value resident fish: Streams and lakes | Maintain or enhance anadromous and high-value resident fish habitat, recreation, and water quality values. | - The state will retain these corridors in conveyances to private owners, municipalities, and other entities.
- Alternately, parcels will be subject to a conservation easement or other management tool that meets the principal purposes of this buffer. |
| 6 Bear habitat zones | 375 feet | From stream mouth to the upper limits of anadromous fish spawning for streams utilized by brown bears: Streams and lakes | Maintain or enhance brown bear feeding and travel areas along streams being utilized by brown bears and to avoid disturbance to feeding brown bears. | - See “Bear Habitat Management Zones” Guideline below.
- Applies to Kenai Peninsula only.
- Applies to timber harvest only. |

Where widths apply: * Freshwater areas ** Tidally-influenced areas
E. Bear Habitat Management Zones. Under the Forest Resources and Practices Act, harvest of timber may not be undertaken within 100 feet of an anadromous or high value resident fish waterbody. Between 100 and 300 feet from these waterbodies, timber harvest may occur but must be consistent with the maintenance of important fish and wildlife habitat (AS 41.17.118(a)(2)). In addition, in the Kenai Area, between 100 and 375 feet from each side of an anadromous stream to the upstream limit of salmon spawning, timber harvest must be consistent with the maintenance of brown bear habitat. Within this special management zone, timber harvest activities must be designed to maintain or enhance brown bear feeding areas and travel corridors and to avoid disturbance to feeding brown bears. DNR and ADFG will jointly visit the special management zone to design any timber harvest proposed to occur within this zone.
TIDELANDS, SUBMERGED LANDS AND SHORELANDS

Introduction

This section is for lands below mean high water (tidally influenced areas) and below ordinary high water (non-tidally influenced areas). See the Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and Wetlands section of this chapter for lands above water. Also see Figure 1.1 in Chapter 1 that illustrates the difference between shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands.

Goals

The primary goal for management of tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands is to:

- provide for needed water-dependent and water-related uses, provide opportunities for a variety of recreational and tourism activities;
- accommodate additional uses such as community support facilities, industrial uses, and uses that provide improved access to adjacent uplands in all ownerships;
- protect fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities;
- protect water quality;
- provide for public access; and
- provide opportunities for access to waterbodies and for upland improvements, while avoiding trespass on private uplands.

Management Guidelines

A. Public Trust Doctrine. For information on the Public Trust Doctrine, see the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of Chapter 3.

B. Avoiding Conflicts with Adjacent Upland Owners. Before DNR issues a land use authorization on tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands, DNR will require applicants to use areas that will reduce the likelihood of possible land use disagreements with upland owners (such as unvegetated gravel bars and tidal areas). DNR will carefully consider comments from private landowners and others before making a decision. DNR will retain the right to issue a land use authorization over the objection of adjacent landowners.

C. Written Agreements with Upland Owners. Applications for shoreland, tideland, and submerged land uses that require use of adjacent uplands in non-state ownerships will not be considered until there is a written agreement between the applicant and the upland owner(s) approving the necessary use. The term of the authorization should not be longer than the term of agreement between the applicant and the upland owner. If the applicant has not applied for use of the adjacent uplands, the application must show how all necessary, associated uses will be accommodated on the shorelands, tidelands, or submerged lands.
D. Modification Of Authorizations To Protect Other Resources. Tideland, submerged land, or shoreland uses that will result in significant conflicts with habitat, harvest, or historic or archaeological sites should be modified to avoid or mitigate the effects on these resources and uses or be located elsewhere.

E. Tidelands and Submerged Lands Adjacent to National Parks and Refuges. Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to most of the three National Parks and most of the islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge have been designated Special Use Lands by this plan. Although this designation provides additional intent for managing these areas, management criteria and allowable activities will be developed through another public process separate from the KAP process. See Appendix D for Special Use Lands information, maps and management intent that apply to Regions 3, 10 and 12 in Chapter 3.

F. Floating Facilities Adjacent to Conservation System Units. See Region 3 and Region 10 in Chapter 3 for specific management intent for floating facilities in Resurrection Bay and along the outer Kenai Peninsula. See also Appendix D.

G. Disposal of Land Under Waterbodies. Tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands may be made available for lease or less than fee-simple disposal. These lands can also be assigned to other state agencies for management. These lands cannot be sold or conveyed to private entities but can, under certain conditions, be conveyed to municipalities. Under municipal ownership, these lands are still subject to the Public Trust Doctrine.12

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12 See the Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies section at the end of Chapter 3 for an explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.
TRAILS AND ACCESS 13

Goals

Public Use Opportunities. Ensure adequate opportunities for public use of important recreation, public access and historic trails of regional and statewide significance. Also provide for future trail and access needs.

Local Trails. Assist in establishing local trail systems that provide access to public land and water and community facilities.

Trail Corridors. Protect or establish trail corridors to meet projected future use requirements as well as protecting current use.

Management Guidelines

A. Public Use of Trails. DNR should keep trails available for public use. DNR should not authorize land uses that foreclose the ability of the public to use important trails. If a land use authorization is issued, an alternate route should be identified and established prior to the authorization. On occasion, there are trail routes, designs, or areas where a trail authorization is not appropriate because of potential resource damage, sensitive habitats, or public safety concerns.

B. Trails near Wetlands. DNR may authorize trails across wetlands if it is determined that the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat, important ecological processes, or scenic vistas, a feasible and prudent alternative does not exist, and it is determined to be in the state’s best interest. A trail across a wetland may be restricted to winter use only.

Easements and rights-of-way that are issued for motorized vehicle use in summer that will not use fill should follow well-drained routes and be located away from riparian zones and wetlands wherever possible. ADFG will be consulted to provide recommendations on easement alignment to avoid wetlands and sensitive wildlife habitats. The intent of this guideline is to avoid motorized vehicle use across wetland areas that could result in paralleling trails that eventually extend outside the easement. This in turn could result in damage to wetlands and the unauthorized use of state land.

C. Off-Road Transportation. Authorization for cross-country travel should be directed toward appropriate existing trails and roads. Appropriate trails are defined as having similar widths to the proposed mode of transportation. If no hardened trails exist, DNR should authorize transport only in winter when there is adequate ground frost or snow cover or both. This kind of

13 Also see the Transportation and Utilities section in this chapter.
authorization is usually for one-time use only, i.e., for moving machinery. If the authorization is for one-time use, additional clearing that will result in additional larger vehicle use on the trail will be discouraged.

D. Iditarod National Historic Trail (INHT). This trail crosses the planning area between Turnagain Arm and Seward. It crosses National Forest, state-selected, state, and borough lands. Management and development of this route and adjacent lands should be consistent with the guidelines set in the Comprehensive Management Plan for the INHT. Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) exist between BLM and the State of Alaska as well as between BLM and the borough. These MOUs commit the partners to the cooperative management philosophy and specific objectives of the Comprehensive Management Plan.

When DNR conveys lands or issues authorizations along the INHT, the authorization or conveyance will be subject to the route (or alternate route) and a buffer along the route that ensures continuous trail links along the INHT. The route will be protected by a 1,000-foot-wide corridor (500 feet on each side of the centerline). This corridor width is the same as the easement reserved by BLM and the US Forest Service before land was patented to the state. This width allows flexibility to reroute the trails within the corridor, separate motorized and non-motorized uses on individual trails within the corridor, and includes a visual and sound buffer between the recreation corridor and adjacent uses. To minimize potential land use conflicts or the impact of the trail’s existence on adjacent land uses, the corridor width may be expanded or reduced. These width adjustments, as well as rerouting of the trail corridor, may be permitted in specific instances with the consultation of the KPB.

The intents of the guidelines above are not necessarily to protect the fidelity of the original INHT route, as much as to provide a suitable route that captures the idea of a continuous trail between Seward and Turnagain Arm. The trail corridor width may be reduced to a minimum width of 400 feet where the adjacent land use would not adversely affect the trail experience. A wider corridor may also be desirable in certain instances to incorporate high-quality adjacent-land features and scenery or to buffer the impacts from adjacent land uses including high-density residential, industrial, or commercial uses.

No permanent structures or equipment should be placed within the trail corridor if they could adversely affect the trail experience unless the management intent for the unit specifically allows for it. Where necessary, trail crossings may be permitted to allow access to lands on both sides of the trail. In addition, historically significant structures along the Iditarod Trail should be considered when issuing authorizations. The Office of History and Archaeology has listings in their Alaska Heritage Resource System for historic structures that should be considered.

For some lands that were conveyed to the state early in the conveyance process, the USFS does not have an easement along the Iditarod Trail. Sites and segments of the trail on state land should be included in the INHT through cooperative agreements with USFS as soon as possible. In addition, missing links in the easements for trails that provide access to the INHT should be added. When considering authorizations and conveyances along the INHT, DNR will work with
the KPB Trails Commission and USFS to identify and protect connecting trails through easements and other means.

E. Neighborhood and Community Trails. The following criteria should be used to determine whether a local trail should be protected by easement or public ownership:

1. If the trail is of regional or statewide importance, connects to a public open space system, provides access to publicly owned land or major waterways, connects or continues existing trail easements, or provides alternative transportation, it will be kept in public ownership. If conveyed to a municipality, an easement or other alternate reasonable legal access route will be reserved for public access. Agencies, organizations and individuals are encouraged to identify public trails to be considered for protection. Trails of statewide importance are defined as those that are included in hiking guidebooks, and trails of regional importance are defined as popular local trails, for example, many trails in Cooper Landing.

2. If the trail is to be used almost entirely for local use or by residents of a subdivision, but it provides more than just pedestrian access, for example, if it provides a multiple-use greenbelt for uses such as jogging, biking, public access should be reserved through an easement or other alternate reasonable legal access route. Trails of local significance will be identified when conveyance, leasing, or conveyance less than fee simple are considered.

3. If the objective is to provide local pedestrian access that is not part of an integrated neighborhood or community trail system, an easement may be used. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between two lots in order to improve pedestrian circulation within a subdivision where a greenbelt and neighborhood trail system does not provide adequate access or where it is impractical to establish such an integrated trail system.

4. In cases of other authorizations on state lands, either a publicly owned buffer or an easement will be used to protect designated trails. If a trail has the characteristics described in 1 or 2 above, it will be retained in public ownership. If conveyed to a municipality, an easement or other alternate reasonable legal access route will be reserved for public access. If the trail has the characteristics described in 3, an easement will be reserved.

F. Standard Trail Corridor of Regional or Statewide Significance. This category includes the majority of trails on state land that are identified in area or management plans. These trails generally provide foot, dogsled, horse and snowmachine access for a variety of purposes. Most have a history of public use and can be expected to see increased use as the state’s population increases. The following guidelines are intended to ensure consistent management practices on trails on state lands in the planning area while allowing some flexibility to tailor management decisions on site specific conditions.
G. **Trail Buffer Width.** Trails of regional or statewide significance on state land shall be protected by a publicly owned corridor or easement that has a minimum width of 100 feet (50 feet each side of centerline). This buffer should be designed to protect the quality of the experience of the user and to minimize negative effects such as noise or dust from adjacent land uses. Buffer widths may be increased to minimize land use and ownership conflicts, to protect the privacy of adjacent landowners, to separate motorized from non-motorized uses, to allow future siting of public facilities, to allow flexibility for rerouting, or to adapt a trail to provide for specific public uses or to address aesthetic or environmental concerns. Buffer widths may vary along the length of a trail because of the above considerations. The width of a buffer on any portion of a trail should also be based on the management intent for adjacent public land as expressed through applicable land use plans. However, in no case should the width of the buffer be less than 100 feet. Timber management may be authorized within these buffers in order to maintain the trails and reduce trail maintenance costs, to salvage beetle-killed timber, and to reduce further death of trees along trails. Closing access to four-wheelers at the time of timber harvest should be considered. Local groups are encouraged to maintain existing trails. Trail buffers should be designed in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, ADFG, DOT/PF and the KPB Trail Commission.

H. **Identification of Trails.** Prior to lease or disposal of state lands, trails that merit consideration for protection by one of the methods described above should be identified and reserved. When identifying trails, the KPB, DNR Kenai Easement Atlas (1993) and DNR Status Plats should be consulted. In addition, any agency, organization or individual may identify public trails to be considered for protection.

I. **Land Use in Corridors.** Land use activities within a trail corridor (for example, permits, leases, timber sales and material sales) should be managed so as to not adversely affect trail use over the long term or the aesthetic character of the trail. This does not preclude trail crossings or rerouting of trails as described below. Any timber harvests occurring in USFS trail easements should be planned in consultation with USFS to provide safe access, avoid erosion, and minimize damage to trails and impacts on uses.

J. **Rerouting Trails.** Rerouting of trails for a short distance may be permitted to minimize land use conflicts or to facilitate use of a trail if alternate routes provide opportunities similar to the original. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type of use. Historic trails which follow well-established routes should not be rerouted unless necessary to maintain trail use. The sections of trails that have been re-routed and are no longer intended for use should be rehabilitated. In many areas on the Kenai Peninsula, old survey lines have been used as all-season trails, even where the line traverses wetlands. Survey lines used as trails in the summer that cross wetlands may be closed and the trail may be diverted to other routes to minimize harm to wetlands.

K. **Seward Highway Scenic Byway.** See the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline under the Public Recreation and Tourism section in this chapter.
L. **Trailhead Reservations and Information Signs.** Sufficient acreage for trailheads should be retained in public ownership to accommodate public access need, safety requirements, and provide for expected recreational use. The size and location of trailheads should be determined in consultation with DPOR, DOT/PF, and DFG. These trailheads should be marked, especially the ones adjacent to or near private property to prevent trespass problems.

Although the Division of Mining, Land and Water does not have the means to maintain information signs at trail heads, the lack of information about land ownership is a problem. Other groups and agencies are encouraged to develop programs to identify the parts of the trails that cross public, private and Native land, and to describe allowable uses on these lands.

M. **Cooperative Effort with U.S. Forest Service.** The intent of the plan is to encourage DNR to cooperate with the USFS in order to ensure consistent management of trails that cross both state and federal lands by allowing the USFS to move trail easements, to continue to manage and sign the trails on their easements through state land, and to issue citations on the USFS easements through state lands. DNR is encouraged to reach a cooperative agreement with the USFS to ensure their citation authority on trail easements through state land. As soon as possible DNR should issue easements to the USFS for segments of the trail on state land that do not now have USFS easements in order to allow the them to manage the INHT in its entirety on the peninsula. The Kenai Peninsula Borough is also encouraged to cooperate with this effort where USFS easements cross lands that the state has conveyed to the borough.

N. **Off Road Vehicle (ORV) Management and Special Use Areas.** There has been a rapid increase in ORV use on state lands in certain parts of the Kenai Peninsula. Under current state regulations, ORVs may only be used on or off established road rights-of-way if the use does not kill or break through the ground plant cover and expose soil to erosion. Unfortunately, this regulation is widely violated. To prevent damage to wetlands, stream banks, and other areas with poorly drained soils, prevent erosion and wildlife disturbance or displacement, and provide access to public lands, DNR may designate certain state lands in the Kenai Area as “Special Use Lands” under 11 AAC 96.010. A Special Use Lands designation that addresses trail issues may be established after mapping existing trails and analyzing trail use. Public notice is required before Special Use Lands are established. The following guidelines may apply in these areas. These guidelines will not be enforced until the Special Use Lands are established.

1. DNR, in cooperation with the Kenai Peninsula Borough, will map trails and designate certain trails for ORV use. ORV trails will be designated based on their ability to support year-round ORV use without damage to public resources and on the need for public access.

2. Standards may be established for Special Use Lands that specify when snow cover is sufficient to prevent damage to surface vegetation and when travel off designated trails is allowed. In addition, “dozers, sleighs, tracked vehicles, and rubber-tired equipment” must comply with the statewide Coastal Management Program guidelines for cross-country travel during winter.
3. When snow cover is not sufficient to prevent damage to surface vegetation, off-road vehicle use is allowed only on designated ORV trails or by permit.

In the event the above guidelines fail to control significant damage to surface vegetation, soil erosion, or fish and wildlife habitat, one or more of the following restrictions may be applied: 1) bridging or active trail maintenance to curb damage, 2) trail relocation, 3) prohibition of specific vehicle types, 4) temporary or permanent trail closures, 5) trail designations for specific uses, or 6) authorization of ORV use by permit only.

Also, DNR will support the borough and cities' efforts to address this issue through local planning and ordinances provided that DNR has adequate opportunities for input into the process and proposed actions are consistent with state interests.

**O. Section-line Easements.** Regulation 11 AAC 96 sets out permit requirements for various uses on state land. These requirements also apply to state-owned easements along surveyed and unsurveyed section lines. Access-related activities that require a DNR permit include use or transportation of heavy equipment. However, many other access-related uses can take place without a permit. DNR offers a fact sheet called *Generally Allowed Uses on State Land* listing these permit-free uses under 11 AAC 96.020. The list includes travel by most types of motorized vehicle such as four-wheel-drive vehicles, stock pickup trucks, snowmobiles, and all-terrain vehicles. Also allowed without a permit is brushing or cutting a trail less than five feet wide using only hand tools such as a chainsaw and without disturbing the root system. Above this limit, development of a section-line easement for access purposes requires authorization from DNR. Section-line easements should be surveyed before improvements are made in order to avoid trespass on adjacent lands. Through enactment of ordinances, the borough also has the authority to regulate public uses on section-line easements so long as this does not conflict with an overriding state interest. No vacations (formal relinquishments or waivers) of section-line easements are recommended by the plan at this time.

**P. Public Access Study along the Kenai River.** See Chapter 3, Region 4, *Guidelines for Units Located within the Kenai River Drainage.***

**Q. Public Use Cabins (PUC) and Hut-to-Hut Systems.** See the *Public Use Cabins and Hut-to-Hut Systems* guideline under the *Public Recreation and Tourism* section in this chapter.
TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES\textsuperscript{14}

Goals

Support Plan Designations. Through coordination with other state agencies and local governments, develop a transportation system needed to implement this plan and integrate it with other areawide transportation needs.

Minimize Costs. Design a transportation system that, when appropriate, has the lowest possible long-range costs, including construction, operations, and maintenance. Avoid unnecessary duplication of transportation facilities.

Minimize Adverse Effects. Design a transportation system and authorize vehicle uses in a manner than has minimal adverse impacts on local residents, the environment, fish and wildlife resources, and aesthetic and cultural features.

Promote Efficiency. Design a transportation system that uses land and energy resources efficiently and encourages compact, efficient development patterns.

Ensure Public Safety. Design a transportation system with a high standard of public safety.

Management Guidelines

A. Access Plans for Land Offerings or Resource Development Projects. Before a land offering or the start of a resource development project, DNR will work with DOT/PF to identify appropriate locations, if any are needed, for access and will also identify responsibilities for design, construction, and maintenance of any proposed transportation facilities. Access plans will be developed in consultation with affected local governments.

B. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities will be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do so. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication. The feasibility of using an existing route or facility should be evaluated before the use of a new route or facility is authorized.

\textsuperscript{14} Also see the Trails and Access section in this Chapter.
C. **Protection of Hydrologic Systems.** Transportation facilities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located to avoid significant effects on the quality or quantity of adjacent surface water resources or detracting from recreational use of the waterway. The following guidelines apply:

1. **Minimize Stream Crossings.** Stream crossings should be minimized. Those in anadromous fish habitat require an ADFG permit. When a stream must be crossed to construct a road, the crossing should be as close as possible to a 90-degree angle to the stream, consistent with good road alignment practices. Stream crossings should be made at stable sections of the stream channel.

2. **Minimize Construction in Wetlands.** Construction in wetlands, floodplain, and other poorly drained areas should be minimized and existing drainage patterns maintained. Culverts should be installed where necessary to enable free movement of fluids, mineral salts, and nutrients.

3. **Rehabilitate Disturbed Stream Banks.** Disturbed stream banks should be recontoured, revegetated, or other protective measures should be taken to prevent soil erosion into adjacent waters.

D. **Rehabilitating Disturbed Stream Banks.** Disturbed stream banks shall be revegetated or adequately stabilized to prevent soil erosion into adjacent waters.

E. **Winter Stream, Lake and Wetland Crossing.** During winter, snow ramps, snow bridges, or other methods should be used to provide access across frozen rivers, lakes, wetlands, and streams to avoid cutting, eroding, or degrading of banks. These facilities should be removed immediately after final use.

F. **Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources.** Important fish and wildlife habitats such as riparian areas, wildlife movement corridors, important wintering or calving areas, and threatened or endangered species habitat or other important habitat areas should be avoided in siting transportation routes unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of construction shall be determined in consultation with ADFG.

G. **Road Pullouts.** Where road corridors intersect streams, habitat corridors, or other areas of expected recreational use and tourism, sufficient acreage should be retained in public ownership to accommodate public access, safety requirements, and expected recreational and tourism use. The size and location of pullouts should be determined in consultation with the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, DOT/PF, and ADFG.

H. **Timber Salvage From Rights-of-Way.** All timber having high value for commercial or personal use should be salvaged on rights-of-way to be cleared for construction.
I. Roadless Areas. Some areas may be designated by the state or future local governments as roadless and managed to exclude construction of new roads to protect particular resources or forms of resource use. Settlement projects may be included in roadless areas. Roadless areas would be designated during transportation planning, the disposal project review process, or other interagency decision process conducted with public participation.

J. Roads near Wetlands. To minimize impacts on riparian areas or wetlands, summer use roads that do not use fill shall be located away from riparian zones and wetlands to discourage the formation of parallel trails and very wide river crossings. Riparian and wetland zones are defined in Table 2.4 in the Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Wetlands section in this chapter. DNR may authorize trails or roads across wetlands if it is determined that the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat, important ecological processes, or scenic vistas, a feasible and prudent does not exist, and it is determined to be in the state’s best interest.

K. Seward Highway Scenic Byway. See the Scenic Byway guideline under the Recreation and Tourism section in this chapter.

L. Public Access Study and Plan along the Kenai River. See Chapter 3, Region 4, Guidelines for Units Located within the Kenai River Drainage.

M. Section-line Easements. See this guideline under the Trails and Access section in this chapter.
WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

Goals

Aid in the development of infrastructure (ports, roads, log transfer facilities, railroads, etc.) and continue to provide support to waterfront industries.

Management Guidelines

A. Protect Anchorages. Activities including placement of permanent mooring buoys may be allowed in anchorages shown on the region maps (indicated with an anchor symbol) after taking into consideration the capacity of the anchorage.

B. Breakwaters, Jetties, Causeways, Harbors, and Marinas. Breakwaters, jetties, causeways, harbors, and marinas will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited and designed to minimize impacts on fish and wildlife habitat, longshore transport, circulation, and mixing. The site and design should also optimize flushing to avoid concentration of pollutants. Harbors, marinas, and launch ramps should be sited where upland demands (such as parking, support facilities, and increased traffic flow) can be accommodated.

C. Bulkheads. Bulkheads will be authorized only for the purpose of erosion control or to reduce the size of fills required for water-dependent uses. Where necessary, bulkheads should be designed to do the following:

1. facilitate flushing;
2. minimize the potential for toe scour, wave energy enhancement, or accelerated erosion;
3. allow for outward groundwater flow or runoff; and
4. prevent fines from washing away, if fines are included in fill material.

D. Temporary Berms, Pads or Ramps. Temporary berms, pads, or ramps constructed of beach gravels and sands will be restored to blend with original contours after the temporary access is no longer required, unless removal or restoration would cause more damage than leaving the berm, pad, or ramp in place.

E. Temporary Access. Temporary access across tidelands (such as on-loading or off-loading materials from ships or barges) will, where feasible and prudent, occur at higher tidal stages to minimize compaction of substrate and crushing of invertebrates.

F. Pilings Preferable to Fill. Piling structures are preferable to fill for shoreline development. All shoreline development proposals must comply with federal regulations implementing Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.
G. **Tidelands for Residential Purposes.** Use of state tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands for residential purposes will not be allowed.

H. **Soil Erosion.** Soil erosion caused by development projects will be minimized by restricting the removal of vegetation adjacent to waterbodies and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible.

I. **Permanent Fuel Storage.** Where feasible and prudent, permanent fuel storage facilities will not be located on docks. Fuel storage structures that are located on state uplands adjacent to tidelands or wetlands will have a physical barrier to prevent the flow of fuel into coastal wetlands and tidelands. This guideline may be waived if solutions are approved by DEC.

J. **Equipment on Tidelands.** Equipment operated on tidelands will avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts to fish and wildlife habitat. DNR authorizations may require siting or timing restrictions to achieve this result.

K. **Performance Guarantees.** The Department of Natural Resources is responsible to assure that applicants for developments with possible significant risk to state land will provide performance guarantees or assurances. The Director of the DNR Division of Mining, Land, and Water has the discretion to waive such requirements if: 1) there is a significant and overriding public benefit from the project which may not be realized without the waiver, or 2) when sufficient performance guarantees were already put in place by other municipal, state, or federal agencies.

L. **Siting and Operating Resource Transfer Facilities and Sites.**
   1. **Conflicts with Other Important Uses.** Resource transfer sites and facilities will be sited and operated to avoid or minimize interference with important established personal, commercial, or recreational uses.

   2. **Joint Use and Consolidation.** Joint use and consolidation of resource transfer sites will occur where it is feasible and prudent.

   3. **Accommodate Future Uses.** Resource transfer sites should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary relocation of sites. The feasibility of using or modifying existing sites will be evaluated before a new site is authorized.

   4. **Avoid Hazards to Navigation.** In bays or straits, resource transfer facilities will be sited and operated in a manner that will not constitute a hazard to navigation.
WATER RESOURCES

Goals

Water quality. Manage state lands using mitigating measures to alleviate potential adverse effects on water quality.

Watersheds. Make water available for the maximum use consistent with the public interest. Inventory and manage water resources to ensure a balance between instream and out-of-stream uses.

Instream Flow. Reserve adequate instream flow on a timely basis for resources and uses such as water quality, sanitation, recreational activities, navigation, and transportation before competition for competing water uses increases.

Glacier Ice Harvest. Make available glacier ice for harvest while avoiding and mitigating impacts on fish and wildlife resources and public recreation and tourism.

Cooperation with other agencies and the public. DNR will cooperate with the Department of Environmental Conservation, the public, and other agencies and organizations on watershed plans and approaches.

Management Guidelines

A. Commercial Glacier Ice Harvest. Commercial harvest of glacier ice in mapped seal haulout or pupping areas (1994 NOAA) will not be allowed during the period of use by seals. DNR will not process applications for commercial glacier ice harvest activities near seal haulout or pupping areas until the National Marine Fisheries Service has commented on the proposed activity.

Conflicts with other users will be taken into consideration when reviewing applications for commercial glacier ice harvest. Timing, seasonal, or other restrictions may be used to minimize conflicts.

For guidelines addressing water intake structures and alteration of the riverine hydrologic system, see the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section in this chapter.

B. Instream Flow Reservations and Stream Gauging

1. Flow Reservations. DNR should consider streams and other waterbodies for instream flow reservations and stream gauging when there is an anticipated or identified threat to the water supply needed to support significant public uses, when there is significant public use, or when the fish and wildlife or other resource values of the stream are
important to the residents of the state. Individuals, political subdivisions of the state, and federal agencies, as well as state agencies may apply for instream flow reservations.

Under DNR's statutes, reservation of instream flow is possible for four types of purposes:

a. protection of fish and wildlife habitat, migration, and propagation,
b. recreation and park purposes,
c. navigation and transportation purposes, or
d. sanitary and water quality purposes.

DNR should consider streams and other waterbodies for instream flow reservations when the waterbody's value to a significant identified present or future public benefit is not protected by the ownership or classification of the surrounding and underlying land.

DNR should consider protecting significant public instream flow uses by placing conditions in water rights and use authorizations adequate to protect these uses.

2. Process for Determining Reservations. The process for determining instream flow reservations will include the following steps for each stream or other waterbody:

a. Identify the management objectives.
b. Estimate the quantity of water seasonally available by direct measurement (hydrograph), predictive methods (regional hydrographic models), or other appropriate methods.
c. Determine the quantities of water already appropriated.
d. In consultation with appropriate agencies and landowners, use site-specific studies or other information to determine the instream flow requirements for the resources and uses to be protected. For habitat resources this will require cooperative work and consultation with ADFG to identify necessary conditions for rearing, staging, reproduction, spawning, overwintering, and migration of valuable fish and wildlife resources.

Specific Instream Flow Reservations. Instream flow reservations should be established for the entire Kenai River and its tributaries that are consistent with the purposes for which Kenai River Special Management Area was established. In addition, instream flow reservations should be established within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge.

C. Wetlands. See the Shorelines, Stream Corridors and Wetlands guideline in this chapter.
# CHAPTER 3: LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

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</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-295</td>
<td>Region 11 - West side Cook Inlet -- North of Redoubt Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-331</td>
<td>Region 12 - West side Cook Inlet -- South of Redoubt Bay</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-363</td>
<td>Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Chapter 3

Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for each of 12 regions and over 750 management units. Tables and the narrative in this chapter also describe resources and uses on state lands. Land management prescriptions in this plan do not apply to non-state lands. The policies and resource information are presented as follows in this chapter:

Regional Summary - Describes the location, land ownership pattern, acreage, physical features, access, resources and uses for each region. This section also provides a summary of management constraints and considerations based on existing plans, legislative designations, and other issues that significantly affect the management of state lands.

Management Intent - Contains detailed information for specific units or series of units that need more explanation of their management intent than can fit into the regional allocation summary tables located at the end of each region.

Resource Allocation Summary Tables - These tables include the units' numbers, names, designations, acreages, map numbers and resources or uses for which the units are designated.

Unit number - Each parcel of state land has a unit number. Units with a letter immediately after the number (i.e., Unit 380B) indicate that the unit was originally part of another unit in an earlier draft of the plan or the unit is part of a series of units that are similarly situated (such as the “392” series of units that are stream corridors in the Cooper Landing area).

Unit name - Each unit has a name that provides a brief description or location.
**Land use designations** - These two-letter land-use designations indicate the primary and co-primary uses and resources for each unit. Designations are described in more detail later in this chapter.

**Acreage** - The approximate acreage in each unit is listed in this column. Smaller units’ acreages were taken off surveys, patents and plats. The GIS mapping program used to develop maps calculated the acreage of the larger units.

**Map number** - Each unit is shown on one or more numbered maps. The maps overlap with adjacent maps in order to provide location features and a regional perspective on land ownership. See Map 3.1 for the location of each map.

**Resource or use for which unit designated** - This column describes the resources and uses upon which designations are based. Many of these resources are described in more detail under the Region Summary sections of this plan. Information that appears after the forward slash "/" in each cell in this column contains management intent. Information listed before the "/" indicates the resources and uses upon which designations are based.

**Other resources and uses** - This column summarizes other resources and uses that can be found in units but is not information upon which designations are based.

**Land-use Designation Maps** Maps for each region show land ownership, unit numbers, and the two-letter land-use designations for each unit. Note that some of the roads and trails shown on these maps do not have legal public access. Travelers should consult the Kenai Easement Atlas (DNR 1993) for additional information on legal access across non-state lands. For complex areas, all maps in this plan can be viewed at a smaller scale by visiting the Kenai Area Plan website located at: www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning

The maps in this chapter are not legal documents. They are a representation of official state, federal, and municipal land records. For complete information, refer to the official records of the Department of Natural Resources, the U.S. Bureau of Land Management, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough. The official records are located in their respective public information offices and on the web.

**Land Use Designations**

*Primary Designated Uses* (also called *Primary Designations*) help determine how best to manage state lands, how uses will be authorized, and which uses may or may not be authorized. Primary designated uses are applied to state lands and identify uses or resources that are of major importance. These lands will be managed to encourage these uses and their conservation or development. The designations are based on resources or uses listed by unit in the Resource Allocation Summary Tables in this chapter.

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1 Borough selections and relinquishments after 1998 are not reflected on the maps in this plan.
Management intent for most bodies of fresh water are found under the "Navigable Rivers' section at the end of Chapter 3.
Under AS 38.05.300, all designations are intended for multiple use. Uses other than those receiving primary designations for a given unit may still be authorized if they are not incompatible with the primary uses or resources for which a unit is designated. If DNR determines that a proposed use is incompatible with a primary designation, the proposed use will not be authorized, or will be authorized in a manner that minimizes the incompatibility.

Activities exempt from this guideline include Generally Allowed Uses listed under 11 AAC 96.020. Primary designated uses cannot take precedence over disposals of interest that have already occurred. Such disposals include property rights such as mining leases, land leases, and rights-of-way that, once issued, are protected by the Constitution. A primary designation, however, may take precedence over uses authorized by permits that were issued on a revocable-at-will basis.

When the plan assigns a designation to a unit, the designation is accompanied by region-wide management guidelines and by management intent specific to that unit. These three pieces of information, designations, management guidelines, and management statements, promote the most beneficial use(s) and set conditions for allowing for non-designated uses. Further explanation of management guidelines and management intent follows in this chapter.

The acreage of land under each of the land use designations is listed in Appendix E.

**Co-designated use** Where a unit has two or more designated uses, DNR will avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses by applying the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, Chapter 2 guidelines, and statutes, regulations, and procedures.

**Designations are based on resource and use inventories** The best available information has been analyzed and mapped for the following resources and uses:

- fish and wildlife habitat and harvest;
- recreation areas and facilities;
- mineral potential and material sites;
- access and transportation;
- heritage resources;
- timber resources, and;
- waterfront development and shoreline use.

In some cases, the plan assigns a designation to ensure a future use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

**Designations Used In This Plan**

**Agriculture**

Land, which, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for agricultural cultivation or development including either, improved pastureland or hay land. When agricultural land is disposed of, the land will be subject to covenants that allow only agricultural development.
Chapter 3 – Land Use Designations

Coal
co Land where known coal resources exist and where development is reasonably likely to occur, or where the coal potential is high or moderate under 11 AAC 85.010. This land will remain in state ownership.

Forestry
fo Land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. This land will remain in state ownership.

Grazing
gr Land that is appropriate for grazing and that is suitable, in the cultivated or uncultivated state, for supporting domestic livestock. These lands will be managed in a manner that supports the sustained production of forage needed for raising livestock while providing for other public uses and minimizing impacts on habitat, recreation, water quality, and other values. This land may be conveyed only to municipalities. It may not be sold to individuals.

General Use
gu Land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use. Land in this classification is available for conveyance to municipalities unless stated otherwise in the unit’s management intent. This land may be conveyed to municipalities, but not sold to individuals.

Habitat
ha Valuable habitat is defined as: limited, concentrated-use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or species' sustained yield. This land will remain in state ownership.

Harvest
hv Fish and wildlife harvest areas are localized, traditional harvest areas of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the harvestable surplus for the resource. This land will remain in state ownership.

Heritage
hr Land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, cultural, or educational values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist. This land will remain in state ownership.
Materials
ma Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. This land will remain in state ownership until the material on the site is no longer required for state purposes (such as road construction and maintenance, materials storage, and public state facilities) after which these lands may be conveyed to municipalities. These lands cannot be sold without re-designation and reclassification although some sites may be suitable for settlement after materials resources are exhausted.

Public Facilities - Retain
pr These sites are reserved for a specific infrastructure to serve state interests. These units are classified Reserved Use Land and are not selectable by municipalities under state law (except under AS 38.05.810). Units designated Public Facilities-Retain will be retained in state ownership, while units designated Public Facilities-Transfer may be conveyed to municipalities, but not sold to individuals except under special circumstances described below.

Public Facilities - Transfer
pt These sites are reserved for a specific infrastructure to serve the public at large. These sites will be classified Settlement Land so that a non-state charitable or public entity can acquire the site and develop or operate it consistent with the purposes outlined in the plan. Land with this designation can be sold to individuals if public or charitable entities are not interested in owning the site or the facility.

Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use
rd Areas that attract recreationists or tourists who range throughout the area. Also, areas that offer high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism because of desirable recreation conditions that are scattered or widespread rather than localized. Developed facilities are generally not necessary other than trails, trail signs, primitive campsites, and other minor improvements. Land in this designation may be conveyed to municipalities depending on the unit’s management intent and the relative value of the recreation resources for which the unit was designated. These lands cannot be sold to individuals.

Public Recreation and Tourism - Public Use Site
rp Areas used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists compared to the rest of the planning area; or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationists and tourists. These areas offer localized attractions, or ease of access, or developed facilities. Examples include marinas, cabins, lodges, anchorages, scenic overlooks, road-accessible shore locations that are used for picnicking, sports and fishing. The recreation and tourism uses for which these units are designated may be either public or commercial. This land will remain in state ownership unless otherwise noted in the management intent for the unit. The primary management intent for these sites is to protect the opportunity of the public to use these sites, and their public values for recreation. Many of these sites require additional management attention because of the public use they are now receiving.
Chapter 3 – Land Use Designations

**Resource Management - High Value**

Land that may have a number of important resources but a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of the lack of information; or an allocation decision is not necessary at this time even though the unit may have two or more potential uses that may or may not conflict. Units with this designation cannot be sold to individuals. They can, however, be conveyed to a municipality unless the unit’s management intent states otherwise.

**Settlement**

Uplands suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings for residential or residential and commercial uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the unit will be managed for uses compatible with settlement. This may include uses such as selling additional lots, laying out new subdivisions, Native allotment reconveyances, identifying greenbelts through subdivisions, reserving materials sites for subdivision roads and building lots, placing easements on access routes, or reserving lots for community facilities and open space. Areas designated Settlement should be closed to mineral entry prior to sale. This land may also be conveyed to municipalities.

**Shoreline Use**

Areas of state tidelands or submerged lands where water-related or water-dependent facilities for personal use by the owner of an adjacent upland site may be authorized. Facilities may include small docks, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or other facilities for personal, non-commercial use. Development of facilities for commercial or industrial use will be determined on a site-specific basis. An authorized shoreline facility is considered the private property of the owner who built or maintains it, but this private property right does not extend to the surrounding tidelands, submerged lands, or waters. This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825.

**Transportation**

Land identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline or utility corridors, or land under consideration for a right-of-way. This designation reflects the need for efficient inter-regional infrastructure, the need for intra-regional access to resources on state and non-state land, and consideration of the impacts of increased access on resource uses. Units with this designation cannot be sold to individuals nor conveyed to municipalities unless the unit’s management intent states otherwise.
Water Resources and Uses
wa Areas of important water sources or watersheds. This land will be retained in state ownership.

Waterfront Development
wd Use of tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands for water-dependent or water-related facilities, usually for industrial or commercial purposes. Waterfront development includes: piers, wharves, harbors, log storage, log or mineral transfer facilities, seafood processing facilities, commercial recreation facilities, and other resource development support facilities. Approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Coastal Development standards in the Alaska Coastal Management Act (6 AAC 80.040). This land may be available for conveyance to municipalities under AS 38.05.820 and AS 38.05.825 but cannot be sold to individuals.

Explanation of Mineral Designations
Except where state land is closed to mineral entry, DNR will treat mining as if it were a co-designated use. This is important to note because DNR plans usually do not apply mineral resource designations (such as Minerals Development, Coal, and Oil and Gas) to large areas. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and potentially misleading for this plan to apply designations for subsurface resources in the same way they are applied to surface resources. The plan does, however, apply a surface designation for coal to some uplands where resource information indicates access for mineral exploration or development is likely to occur.

DNR proposes to subject limited areas to leasehold location where significant conflicts could occur between mining activities and fish habitat and recreation. Portions of these areas are also proposed to the legislature for closure to new mineral entry. This plan also closes the lower Russian River to new mineral entry. Chapter 2 and Appendix B include maps showing the river sections affected by these proposals. Chapter 2, Mineral Resources section also includes additional guidelines, and a summary of mining and reclamation regulations and statutes.

Management Intent

The plan can provide management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan may address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area, or through areawide guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the conditions for using undesignated resources.

In some cases, the management intent for a unit discourages specific uses because these uses may create conflicts with designated uses. Discouraged uses may be allowed if DNR determines that the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, and the management guidelines. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives. If DNR determines that the discouraged use conflicts with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, DNR would allow it only through a plan amendment.
The plan also identifies prohibited uses. These are uses that have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. Prohibitions are rare, because the plan seeks to minimize land use conflicts through plan guidelines and intent rather than through prohibitions.

Management intent statements for each unit refer only to management of state land. While these statements accommodate certain proposed uses on state lands, there is no guarantee that other regulatory agencies will issue permits necessary for the proposed use. All proposed development uses referenced in the plan’s management intent statements are assumed to employ best management practices in siting and operating the proposed use.

**Disposal or Retention in State Ownership.** Certain land use designations, by definition, allow land to be sold or conveyed to municipalities under the municipal entitlement program. Other land use designations and classifications require DNR to retain lands in state ownership.\(^2\) In this plan, land use designations and classifications are general indicators of whether land should be retained in state ownership, or made available for disposal. However, some units have management intent that precludes disposal although the designation and classification might otherwise allow disposal. These include units under management, or proposed for management, by another state agency such the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, Division of Forestry or the Department of Fish and Game. They also include units recommended for addition to the State Park System.

In no case can DNR convey the subsurface estate to municipalities or individuals. Submerged lands, tidelands, and shorelands must also be retained in state ownership unless law requires conveyance or the conveyance is to a political subdivision of the state. These conveyances are subject to the Public Trust Doctrine. See the Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies section at the end of this chapter for an explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.

**Conveyances to Trusts.** This plan is also intended to provide guidance on which lands are available for conveyance to future trust settlements or expanded entitlements to entities other than municipalities (such as the past Mental Health Trust and University settlements). However, court settlements and legislative intent may override intent provided in the plan. In general, the surface estate of units with designations and management intent that are available for conveyance to municipalities and individuals may also be available for settlement of trust claims. Conversely, designations and unit intent that are not available to these entities should not be conveyed to trusts. The mineral estate (with the exception of oil and gas) in designations where the surface is identified for retention should also not be conveyed to trusts.

\(^2\) Land use designations are defined by DNR regulation. Classifications are defined by statute.
Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands. DNR will provide reasonable access across state tidelands to upland owners. Upland access across state tidelands, including developed access facilities, may be allowed within all land use designations where DNR determines the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent and applicable guidelines of the plan. Tideland designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands. See the Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies section at the end of this chapter for an explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.

Management Guidelines

Most state lands will be managed for multiple use. The plan establishes management guidelines that allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example, the plan provides guidelines that land disposals must be designed to protect public access and recreational opportunities.

Flexibility of the Plan

This plan guides land uses for the next 20 years, subject to periodic reviews.

The land-use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible. DNR may permit uses not originally designated if DNR determines they are consistent with the management intent for the unit and consistent with applicable management guidelines.

This plan will not provide direct answers to many of the site-specific issues frequently encountered by state land managers. The plan can, however, clarify the general management objectives for the area and thereby provide the basis for more informed decisions.

Boundaries of land-use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through implementation activities, such as site planning or disposal, as long as modifications adhere to the intent of the plan and follow the procedures described in Chapter 4 under the section Types of Changes to the Plan.

Glossary

Definitions of terms used frequently in the plan are found in the Glossary, Appendix A.

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3 Exceptions include lands that will be offered for private lease or ownership and recreation sites that are less than 640 acres.
Region 1

Hope (including Sunrise and Turnagain Pass)

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
Region 1 encompasses coastal and interior lands along Turnagain Arm from Point Possession to the boundary of the Kenai Peninsula Borough near Portage. The region includes the towns of Hope and the old Sunrise townsite. The population is approximately 140. Most of the land in the region is in federal ownership and located within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness and the Chugach National Forest. There are some lands near the coast and the road system that are owned by the state, the borough, Native corporations, and private landowners. Lands in Native ownership in the Point Possession area that adjoin state-owned tidelands are within the Kenai NWR. Some of these Native-owned lands are subject to ANCSA Section 22(g) regulations that require compatibility with refuge purposes regulations.

State lands
The state lands in the region are mostly small lots and blocks of land near Hope, Sunrise, Ingram Creek and Seattle Creek. The state also holds a riparian corridor along Sixmile Creek. The tidelands are entirely in state ownership. Portions of some of the units on Ingram Creek and Resurrection Creek are still topfiled because of existing federal mining claims. DOTPF owns some land and has management agreements for other lands within the rights-of-way for the two major roads, materials sites, and the Hope airport.

Acreage
The plan applies to 5,010 acres of state-owned and –selected uplands and 135,165 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical features
Most of the state uplands in this region are steep mountainsides and floodplains. There are a few state parcels that are relatively flat and developable at Sunrise. State tidelands are, for the most part, unsuitable for waterfront development because of the extreme tidal range and mud flats.
Access
Access to the region is provided mainly by the Seward and Hope highways. Old mining trails and roads also cross the region. Some are still in use today. The most significant trails in the region are primarily on US Forest Service land. An airport is located in Hope. Sixmile Creek is navigable by whitewater boats. The coast adjacent to Hope has shallow waters and broad mudflats, so boat access is limited.

Resources and uses
Sixmile Creek is a popular recreation area for whitewater boating and fishing. On the upper river, the state owns only the river bottom. Where the lower river crosses borough land, the state owns both the river bottom and an upland corridor 200 feet landward from the ordinary high water on each side of the creek. In addition to recreational use, the Sixmile Creek corridor bottomlands are used extensively for placer mining. Most of the creek has been staked with mining claims. The Sunrise City Historic District, which includes Sunrise Townsite, Point Comfort Cemetery, the remains of the tram road, and ten sites on the east side of Sixmile Creek, was added to the National Register of Historic Places in August 1997.

The Hope region is a popular destination for recreation travelers. One end of the popular 38-mile Resurrection Trail is located near Hope, drawing hikers, bikers, skiers, snowmachiners and sleddog drivers. Hope also attracts recreational gold miners, sightseers, campers and picnickers.

The state holds land along Ingram Creek, another mining area, where there are approximately ten federal mining claims. This area and the state land surrounding Seattle Creek is popular for both winter and spring alpine, telemark and cross country skiing. Helicopter access is sometimes used. In the 1980s, the US Forest Service studied the area for winter sports development, but found it uneconomical to develop because of difficult access and the cost for utilities and facilities. The US Forest Service has also analyzed the Seattle Creek area for heliskiing but did not permit a commercial operation because of conflicts with existing cross-country skiing use.

The state holds some land in Hope, including the airport and a materials site managed by DOTPF. This materials site is also used as a transfer area for garbage collection. The site contains junk cars and the remnants of three log-milling operations. The borough has expressed interest in selecting this unit. There are also DOTPF materials sites along the two major roads in the region.

State lands in the region have low timber values. Spruce mortality from bark beetles has been documented.

The tidelands in this region are crossed by a number of pipelines. Power lines parallel the Hope and Seward Highways. The tidelands near Point Possession are one of several alternate routes being considered for a proposed electrical intertie connecting the Kenai Peninsula power grid with Anchorage.

The tidelands in this region support important fish and wildlife habitat and are adjacent to many miles of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Beach tideland areas provide travel corridors and
essential habitat for many species of terrestrial, migratory bird, and aquatic wildlife species. The inherent values of these lands provide fish and wildlife habitat. Beluga whales, salmon and eulachon feed and migrate through the tidelands during the summer months.

The Chickaloon Flats Management Area is located in this region and, at times of the year, supports large concentrations of waterfowl. A harbor seal haul-out has been documented near the mouth of the Chickaloon River. Beluga whales frequently feed in the shallow waters of Chickaloon Bay and periodically feed on salmon and Eulachon in upper Turnagain Arm. Streams in this region support freshwater and anadromous fish, including rainbow trout, grayling, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, and King, pink, and chum salmon. The region also supports moose and bear habitat.

Management constraints and considerations

In 1996, DNR prepared a site-specific plan for the Point Comfort Cemetery north of the Sunrise Townsite. The plan is the basis for the decision to classify the 18.38-acre site heritage resources land and to close it to mineral entry. The policies and guidelines of the Point Comfort Cemetery Site Specific Plan are incorporated into the Kenai Area Plan by reference.

The Chickaloon Flats Management Area (see Map 1A) includes approximately 14,000 acres of state land and is subject to a management agreement signed by DNR, ADFG, USFS and USFWS (ADL 57168). These parties agreed in the 1973 agreement that the area was valuable waterfowl habitat and to recognize wildlife as a primary resource on state-owned land in the area. This agreement also called for ADFG to develop a management plan by 1973, but this was never done. In 1989 ADFG drafted a revised management agreement that was never adopted. This draft called for DNR to classify lands in the area Fish and Wildlife Habitat and “manage them to protect shorebirds, marine mammals, waterfowl, and other wildlife habitat and public recreation through the Kenai Area Plan.” The draft agreement also called for DNR to consult with the other signatories prior to issuance of authorizations. The Kenai National Wildlife Refuge Comprehensive Conservation Plan and the related administrative record have proposed upland and intertidal areas around Chickaloon Bay within the Kenai NWR for federal wilderness protection. A borough river protection ordinance also applies to the Chickaloon River. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

The Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Chugach National Forest adjoin most of the state lands in this unit. A small part of the refuge (west of Bedlam Creek) has been designated Wilderness. This Wilderness designation prohibits oil and gas leasing on the uplands, or upland support facilities for tidelands leasing. Approximately 160 acres of tidelands in this region are part of the Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge and are managed in accordance with an existing ADFG management plan. The Hope airport and materials site and Bear Creek materials site are under ILMA to DOTPF. The Seward Highway Scenic Byway Corridor Partnership Plan (1998) was prepared as a requirement for nomination to the National Scenic Byways Program. The plan identifies many issues and opportunities concerning scenic resources. The plan makes recommendations, not
policies, and suggests solutions. Some of these strategies have been developed into guidelines in this plan and are included in Chapter 2 under the Public Recreation and Tourism section.

The US Forest Service considered Sixmile Creek for possible designation under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. The USFS under the Chugach Forest Land Management Plan revision process found Sixmile Creek to be eligible as a “Recreational River” based primarily on its use for whitewater boating. The state has concerns about this designation because it claims ownership of the creek’s shorelands and water. On the lower creek (adjacent to Borough-owned uplands) the state owns a 200-feet wide retention corridor. The purpose of the retention corridor is to protect fish habitat and passage, and to ensure public access for sport fishing, hunting, and recreation. Surrounding borough lands have a conservation easement that ensures that the land will be managed for wildlife habitat and recreation.

Lands in Native corporation ownership in the Point Possession area that adjoin state-owned tidelands are within the Kenai NWR. These Native-owned lands are subject to ANCSA Section 22(g) regulations that require compatibility with refuge purposes regulations.

Areas along and adjacent to the Seward Highway, Hope and Sunrise areas are now being considered for proposal to Congress as part of the Kenai Mountains - Turnagain Arm National Historic Corridor. The intent of the designation will be to focus attention on the historic transportation use of the area for mining and settlement. Designation as a National Heritage Corridor does not impose governmental controls or regulations. The designation does, however, provide assistance to local communities striving to preserve, interpret, and promote their heritage resources.

Management Summary

The Hope Airport is designated Transportation and DOTPF will continue to manage it. DOTPF will continue to manage the Bear Creek materials site in Hope but DNR may eventually convey it to the borough after materials are extracted. The state also owns land east of the Resurrection Creek Road that is suitable for subdivisions. This area is designated Settlement and recommended for borough selection. A large parcel west of the Resurrection Creek Road is mostly federal mining claims and floodplain and is designated General Use. The tidelands adjacent to Hope are designated Shoreline Use, which will allow for future development of the shoreline.

DNR will manage Sixmile Creek and its corridor for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation while recognizing the rights of use and access for mining. The state will retain the shorelands in state ownership to ensure public access to the river. One upland parcel on the lower creek will be managed as a river takeout/access point. Two upland parcels on the lower creek are within the Sunrise City Historic District and will be managed accordingly. Because the lands surrounding Ingram and Seattle creek are used for recreation and tourism, they are respectively designated and co-designated Public Recreation and Tourism and will be retained in public ownership. State holdings and selections along anadromous steams in the
region should be retained (or subject to a corridor for access and habitat if conveyed) and access developed.

**Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 1**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

**Bike trail along the Seward Highway between Turnagain Arm and Seward**

When authorizing uses and conveying lands along the Seward Highway between Seward and Turnagain Arm, retain state ownership of lands or a right-of-way adequate for construction of a bike trail paralleling the highway.

**Seward Highway Scenic Byway guidelines**

See the *Seward Highway Scenic Byway* guideline under the *Public Recreation and Tourisms* section in Chapter 2.

**Iditarod National Historic Trail**

See *Iditarod National Historic Trail* guideline under the *Trails and Access* section in Chapter 2.

**Navigable waterbodies**

See the *Management Intent for Navigable Rivers* section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps. Also see this section for management intent for shorelands and waters within navigable waterbodies within the Chugach National Forest (Unit 602) and the Sixmile Creek shorelands (Unit 606).

**Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 1**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

**Unit 291  Bear Creek Materials Site, Hope**

This parcel is under an Interagency Land Management Assignment to DOTPF (ADL 223919). According to the ILMA, maintain a 200-foot-wide buffer between the materials site and the Hope Highway Junction with a 100-foot-wide vegetated buffer for visual screening around all sides of the site. Tracts within the site may be conveyed to the KPB after the tract has been depleted of materials, reclaimed, and is ready for transfer.¹

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¹ The 4/2/90 finding for ADL 223919 further addresses the terms for conveyance of this site to the borough.
### Table 3.1 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

#### Region 1: Hope (including Sunrise and Turnagain Pass)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>279</td>
<td>Sixmile Creek conservation buffer</td>
<td>ha hv hr rd</td>
<td>245</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Sixmile Creek is used for floating, fishing, hunting, and whitewater boating. Moose, rutting and winter concentration area; general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; king, pink, chum salmon. Northern goshawks nest in mature open-understory hemlock. The Sunrise City Historic District has been added to the National Register of Historic Places.</td>
<td>The unit consists of a corridor (within 200 feet of the creek banks on each side) along lower Sixmile Creek that adjoins borough-owned land. The creek bottom is in Unit 606. State mining claims line the creek bottom. The primary boat takeout along this stretch of the river is located in adjacent Unit 284.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280A</td>
<td>Ingram Creek, parallel to Seward Highway</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1,850</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Alpine areas used for skiing and hiking. Highly visible from Seward Highway. Uses along the highway ROW are primarily associated with the viewshe and recreation and tourism. / &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward &quot;Highway Scenic Byway&quot; guideline. Retain in state ownership. Commercial recreation leasing is prohibited.</td>
<td>Evidence of old mining activity along the Ingram Creek bottom. Two Federal mining claims are still state topfiled. Moose, general distribution; in Ingram Creek: Dolly Varden, Arctic char, pink salmon. Cultural sites present. Rock outcrops along the highway have been used for materials by DOTPF.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>280B</td>
<td>Seattle Creek</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Scenic values are visible from both north and south side of Turnagain Arm. North-facing slopes provide excellent ski terrain but access to the unit is difficult (by foot, snowshoe or ski) over the ridge or along the shore. The lower 1.5 miles of Seattle Creek supports anadromous fish are suspected to be important for brown bear feeding.</td>
<td>Three federal mining claims in this unit are still state topfiled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>282</td>
<td>Point Comfort Cemetery / Sunrise Townsite</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>18.4</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Point Comfort Cemetery was established in 1897 and restored in the early 1990s. The cemetery is within the Sunrise City Historic District that was added to the National Register of Historic Places in 1997. / Manage the unit to preserve the Historic District and consistent with the site-specific plan DNR prepared for the Point Comfort Cemetery. The plan is the basis for the decision to classify the site Heritage Resources Land and to close it to mineral entry. The policies and guidelines in the Point Comfort Cemetery Site-Specific Plan are incorporated into the Kenai Area Plan by reference.</td>
<td>Moose, rutting and winter concentration area, northern goshawks nest in stands of mature, open-understory hemlock.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 1: Hope (including Sunrise and Turnagain Pass)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>283</td>
<td>West bank of Sixmile Creek - south</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>5.4</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>The old Sunrise City townsite is located in this unit. The Sunrise City Historic District has been added to the National Register of Historic Places. / Manage to preserve the historic district.</td>
<td>Moose, rutting and winter concentration area, northern goshawk nests in stands of mature, open-understory hemlock.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>Sunrise South, east side of Hope Highway</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>This unit is the primary take-out for lower Sixmile Creek. / The unit will be retained in state ownership to provide a site for launching boats, parking, and short-term camping. This site also provides access to the river for fishing and other river uses. The unit will also be managed to support the public use of the lake that is located within the unit. Encourage issuing a management agreement to ADFG to manage the site (at the time of plan adoption, the Alaska Department of Fish and Game, Sport Fish Division had agreed to accept management responsibility for the parcel). If the management agreement is not issued, explore opportunities for management of the site by a leasee or nonprofit to prevent littering and long-term camping.</td>
<td>Moose, rutting and winter concentration area; Hope mining claims overlap with this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>285</td>
<td>Hope Airport</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>62.3</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Hope Airport. / Manage as an airport and for DOTPF leasing for airport-related facilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>286</td>
<td>Lands surrounding Clear Lake Homesite Group</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>114</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>This area is suitable for low-density residential. Existing community recreation around Mud Lake including ice skating. / This unit may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>Moose, winter concentration areas. Grazing has been occurring in small clearings north of the road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>287A</td>
<td>East of Resurrection Creek Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>This area is suitable for subdivisions. / This unit may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>State selected. Recreational travelers pass by this unit via the Resurrection Creek Road. There is a significant amount of beetle-killed spruce in this unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 1: Hope (including Sunrise and Turnagain Pass)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>287B</td>
<td>West of Resurrection Creek Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>253</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Retain public access corridor along the river.</td>
<td>Mostly state selected. This unit includes a 1/4 mile corridor along the west fork of the Resurrection Creek. Most of the unit is river bottom and flood-prone wetlands. The land status is complicated by federal mining claims. There is active mining along the creek. There are approximately 80 acres of non-floodplain bluff-land on the east side of the creek. A spur road off the Resurrection Creek Road provides access to the unit. Strong pink salmon run and a smaller silver run. Creek supports Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Moose, rutting and winter concentration area; Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>288</td>
<td>Mouth of Resurrection Creek Tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>This area sank up to 9 feet during the 1964 earthquake. Although this lot was a choice waterfront lot at the time the town was laid out, it is now underwater for a good portion of the daily tide cycle.</td>
<td>Viewshed of scenic community.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>Bear Creek Materials Site, Hope</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>The site is now being used as a transfer area for collection of garbage. The site also contains an existing materials site(s), junk cars, and remnants of three log milling operations. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>461</td>
<td>Knee Deep Knob at MP 70 on Seward Highway</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>205</td>
<td>1B</td>
<td>Values outside the Seward Highway right-of-way are primarily associated with the viewshed from the highway and recreation and tourism. Paved pull-out approximately 150 yards long with &quot;Welcome to the Kenai Peninsula &quot; sign. Used for public access along shore to Seattle Creek. Camping occurs along an old spur road parallel to the water. / &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Retain in state ownership. Commercial recreation leasing is prohibited.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 1: Hope (including Sunrise and Turnagain Pass)

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>Turnagain Arm General Tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>69,890</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Extensive mudflats. Scenic values, but little public use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>503</td>
<td>Hope Tidelands</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>This unit is composed entirely of mudflats. Some of the original townsite overlaps with this unit, but has become state owned after the subsidence of the land in 1964.</td>
<td>Scenic values from Hope.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>Turnagain Arm Tidelands East of Gull Rock</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>28,628</td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>Summer feeding area for beluga whales. General distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Mouths of creeks support king, pink, silver, and chum salmon. Area used by locals and residents mostly for fishing and waterfowl hunting. / The tidelands adjoining this unit (in the Municipality of Anchorage) have been designated as an Area Meriting Special Attention by the Anchorage Coastal Management Plan. / The management intent for this unit is to emphasize protection of the scenic values of the Turnagain Arm/Seward Highway/Hope Highway scenic corridor and to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife habitat. This does not preclude consideration of the use of these tidelands for transportation and utilities.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>Anchorage Coastal Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Legislatively designated area. ADFG has developed a management plan for the refuge. / See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td>See the ADFG Management Plan for more resource information on this area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.1
### Region 1: Hope (including Sunrise and Turnagain Pass)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>Chickaloon Flats Management Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>35,590</td>
<td>IA</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentrations. Waterfowl hunting in fall (although access is difficult). Beluga whale summer feeding area. Portions of this unit are within the Chickaloon Flats Management Area. \ Manage unit to protect waterfowl, shorebirds, marine mammals, fish and wildlife habitat and public recreation values. Consult with the USFS, USFWS, and ADFG prior to issuance of authorizations in this unit. Manage that portion of the unit in the Chickaloon Flats Management Area consistent with the signed management agreement between DNR, ADFG, USFS, and USFWS (ADL 57168).</td>
<td>In the past, this area has been proposed as a legislatively designated area. Most of the adjoining uplands are within the Chugach National Forest and the Kenai Wildlife Refuge and proposed Wilderness. Upland and intertidal areas around Chickaloon Bay within the Kenai NWR have been proposed for federal Wilderness protection by the Kenai NWR Comprehensive Conservation Plan. The remaining uplands are Native owned and are subject to ANCSA Section 22(g) regulations that require compatibility with refuge purposes regulations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>606</td>
<td>Sixmile Creek</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>775</td>
<td>IB</td>
<td>The creek is regularly used for floating and fishing. General distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; king, pink, and chum salmon. Area used by locals and visitors mostly for camping, fishing and hunting. \ Retain shorelands in state ownership. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the &quot;Seward Highway Scenic Byway&quot; guideline. For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section at the end of this chapter.</td>
<td>Federal and state mining claims in river. Cultural sites present. Potential for materials but none currently being extracted. Sixmile Creek was recommended for designation as a “Recreation River” under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act under the Preferred Alternative in the Chugach National Forest Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Forest Plan.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGION 1

Map 1A - Point Possesion

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>502</td>
<td>gu</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>504</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>560</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>561</td>
<td>ha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

LEGEND

- State owned
- State Park
- Ak. Dept. of Fish & Game
- Ak. Dept. of Trans. & Pub. Facilities
- Borough, City owned
- Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest
- Bureau of Land Management
- Native Corporation
- Private
- Mental Health Trust
- State Selected
- Proposed addition to Kenai River SMA
- Proposed addition to State Park system
- Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition
- Borough/City Selected
- City Tidelands
- Legislatively designated area
- Unit boundary
- Special Use Lands
- Region and/or Plan boundary
- Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest bdy.
- Anchorage
- Anadromous stream mouth
- Unit number

Kenai Area Plan

3-23
REGION 1
Map 1B - Hope, Ingram Creek

Kenai Area Plan

LEGEND
State owned
State Park
Ak. Dept. of Fish & Game
Ak. Dept. of Trans. & Pub. Facilities
Borough, City owned
Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest
Bureau of Land Management
Native Corporation
Private
Mental Health Trust
State Selected

Proposed addition to Kenai River SMA
Proposed addition to State Park system
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition
Borough/City Selected
City Tidelands
Legislatively designated area
Unit boundary
Special Use Lands
Region and/or Plan boundary
Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest bdy.
Anchorage
Anadromous stream mouth
Unit number

State owned
State Park
Ak. Dept. of Fish & Game
Ak. Dept. of Trans. & Pub. Facilities
Borough, City owned
Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest
Bureau of Land Management
Native Corporation
Private
Mental Health Trust
State Selected

Proposed addition to Kenai River SMA
Proposed addition to State Park system
Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition
Borough/City Selected
City Tidelands
Legislatively designated area
Unit boundary
Special Use Lands
Region and/or Plan boundary
Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest bdy.
Anchorage
Anadromous stream mouth
Unit number
Region 2

Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This region encompasses lands along the Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the south end of Kenai Lake. The main communities, Moose Pass and Crown Point, are unincorporated and together have a population of approximately 280. There are also small settlements in the Summit Lakes area, comprised of private cabins and the Summit Lake Lodge. Most jobs in the region are based on local businesses, tourism, forestry, and government.

State lands
The state owns fairly large tracts (over 8,000 acres) at several locations along the Seward Highway. The large tracts are located at the Hope Y, Summit Lakes, and around Upper and Lower Trail Lakes. In addition lands in the Canyon Creek area are National Forest Community Grant selections that have not yet been conveyed. Smaller state holdings in the area include: small parcels along Kenai Lake (Rocky Creek, Victor Creek, and Schilter Creek); Oracle Mine area; and one parcel at Grandview along the Alaska Railroad.

The main landowner in this region is the U.S. Forest Service. There are scattered private parcels along the Seward Highway, particularly from the junction of the Seward and Sterling highways south to Kenai Lake.

Acreage
The plan applies to 20,386 acres of state-owned and —selected uplands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands in this region (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kenai River Special Management Area that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features
Steep mountain ridges and large lakes with largely undisturbed shorelines typify this region. Swift-flowing creeks often incise the lower elevations. Sixmile Creek and Canyon Creek have carved out dramatic gorges. Along Kenai and Trail lakes, mixed spruce and hemlock forests up
to 1,500 feet in elevation cover the slopes. The same forest type extends into the Summit and Grandview areas, but trees are stunted by harsher sub-alpine growing conditions. Farther from the coast, at Hope Y, there are both spruce and birch forests. Spruce bark beetles have recently devastated most of the mature Lutz spruce in the region.

Access
The Seward Highway provides the primary access through the region. The Alaska Railroad is located in the region, but makes no regular stops in local communities. The USFS has reserved several easements through the region’s main valleys for the Iditarod National Historic Trail (summer, winter and alternate routes) and other trails. Segments of the Iditarod Trail, such as a 24-mile stretch over Johnson Pass, have been reconstructed and are maintained for recreational use. A paved bike trail parallels a section of the Seward Highway at Moose Pass and between the Hope Y and the Granite Creek Campground. Several four-wheel-drive trails provide mining access to various placer and lode claims. Sixmile Creek is popular for white-water rafting and kayaking. The region has one airstrip.

Resources and uses
The Seward Highway has been nationally recognized for its outstanding tourism and recreation values and has been designated as an All-American Road. One of the primary attractions is the scenery the highway corridor offers. Scenic highlights within this region include Sixmile and Canyon creeks; Summit, Trail and Kenai lakes; and Turnagain Pass. The Seward Highway is one of the most heavily traveled in the state. Traffic counts and surveys by DOTPF estimate that there are over 400,000 annual vehicle trips for recreation.

In addition to sightseeing and photography, the region is attractive for many types of active outdoor recreation. Activities include: backcountry skiing; hiking, mountain biking; snowmachining; hunting; fishing; camping; and boating. These activities are generally dispersed across state and National Forest lands, but there are several developed facilities and areas where recreational users congregate. These include: Sixmile Creek for whitewater rafting and kayaking; Manitoba Mountain for backcountry skiing; Turnagain Pass for snowmachining and backcountry skiing; Johnson Pass Trail for hiking, mountain biking, skiing, camping; Grandview for cross-country skiing and snowmachining; trails and lakes in the Moose Pass area, and USFS campgrounds at Trail River, Bertha Creek, Granite Creek, Upper Summit Lake, and Ptarmigan.

Commercial recreation is growing in the region. Several river guides offer rafting trips down Sixmile Creek. Summit Lake Lodge offers lodging and meals and rents snowmachines. Moose Pass offers general traveler services. Lodgings such as bed-and-breakfast and rental cabins are developing along the highway.

The region has a long history of gold mining. Mining claims are primarily clustered along Sixmile and Canyon creeks. There are also scattered claims east of Trail Lakes in the vicinity of Grant Lake, Ptarmigan Creek and Quartz Creek. DOTPF has developed several materials sites along the Seward Highway and a rock quarry near Lawing. Region 2 also contains part of the proposed Kenai Mountains National Heritage Corridor, which will focus on the historic
transportation use of the area for mining and settlement. If designated, the National Heritage Corridor program would provide assistance to local communities to protect, interpret, and promote their heritage resources.

The DNR Division of Forestry and the USFS have conducted several small timber sales in the Moose Pass and Trail Lakes area in the 1980s and 1990s. The Division of Forestry's Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales 2001-2005 proposes timber sales at Schilter Creek, on the west side of Trail Lakes, along Falls Creek, west of Jerome Lake, and west of the Hope Y. Spruce bark beetles have killed a high percentage of the commercial-sized spruce in the region.

Management constraints and considerations

Settlement. The Kenai Peninsula Borough previously selected almost all the state lands in the Moose Pass area, including the lands surrounding Trail Lakes. The Moose Pass Advisory Planning Commission (APC) has developed a draft local land use plan; but the APC recommendations have not yet been forwarded to the Borough Assembly for approval.

Recreation and Tourism. The Seward Highway has received designation as an All-American Road by the Federal Highway Administration. In 1998, the Seward Highway Scenic Byway Corridor Partnership Plan was prepared as a requirement for nomination to the National Scenic Byways program. The plan identifies many issues and opportunities concerning scenic resources. The plan makes recommendations, not policies, and suggests solutions. Some of these strategies have been developed into guidelines in this plan and are included in Chapter 2 under the Public Recreation and Tourism section.

Areas along the Seward Highway and Alaska Railroad are now being considered for designation by Congress as the Kenai Mountains - Turnagain Arm National Heritage Corridor that will focus on the historic transportation use of the area for mining and settlement. Designation as a National Heritage Corridor does not impose governmental controls or regulation. It does, however, provide assistance to local communities who want to work together to preserve their heritage resources.

The USFS is currently revising its Chugach Nation Forest Plan. The USFS has already developed a plan for managing commercial river guides on Sixmile Creek, a state-owned river. The USFS has also identified the need for additional access and parking for Sixmile Creek for both commercial and private kayakers and rafters.

Trail Lakes, and the network of trails in the area, have high recreation values. The USFS reserved easements for some but not all of the trails. The US Forest Service reserved an easement for the Iditarod Trail when the land was conveyed to the state. There are agreements between the USFS, borough and state that address the management of the trail.

DNR adopted the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan in 1997 and recommended several upland parcels in the region be added to the Kenai River Special Management Area (KRSMA). This plan also recommended adding Trail River and Trail Lakes to KRSMA. Until
the legislature approves these additions to KRSMA, DPOR will manage them under a 1997 Memorandum of Understanding and Special Use Land Designation. These lands are also subject to a Leasehold Location Order.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest. The Kenai River watershed is highly valuable for commercial, sport, and personal use fisheries. Brown bears also inhabit the area. Upper Trail Creek, Ptarmigan Creek, and the Snow River are particularly important bear feeding streams. Bears traveling along the lakes are constricted in this area and the Trail Lake shores and Kenai Lake shores are suspected bear travel corridors. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the Kenai and Trail rivers and Kenai Lake in this region. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

Forestry. From 1993 to 1995, DNR Division of Forestry and the USFS conducted a joint forest plan for the Moose Pass area, titled the Moose Pass Cooperative Project. The state subsequently prepared Forest Land Use Plans and conducted small timber sales in the area. Additional sales are proposed in the Division of Forestry’s Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales 2001-2005.

Management Summary

At the Hope Y, the proposed management intent is to concentrate development near the junction. This area could provide highway services and commercial recreation. The intent is also to avoid commercial strip development from extending along the Seward Highway Scenic Byway. Management units bordering the Seward highway are classified either Public Recreation and Tourism or Resource Management-High Value, with development setbacks to preserve natural vegetation and views from the Scenic Byway, new bike trail, and Sixel Creek.

In the Summit Lakes area, DNR has identified a potential area for additional cabins or vacation homes; and a potential area for commercial recreation and traveler services near Summit Lake Lodge. This plan recommends that steep and sparsely vegetated areas, as well as buffers along the highway, be retained in state ownership for public recreation and scenic values.

In the Moose Pass/Trail Lakes area, lands proposed for municipal conveyance are concentrated in the Moose Pass, Crown Point, and Lawing area. These areas have relatively low gradients, good drainage, and easy highway access. This plan endorses the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan recommendations to add several state-owned parcels along Trail River, Trail Lakes, and Kenai Lake to KRSMA. This action will protect the river system’s high habitat, scenic and public-recreation values. The remaining lands around Trail River and Lakes will be managed primarily for dispersed recreation and tourism.

At Grandview, state lands will be managed to provide opportunities for train passengers both in summer and winter. State land in the area may be considered for commercial recreation leasing. The surrounding land is in USFS ownership. Any commercial leasing of the Grandview area will require close coordination with the Forest Service. Motorized access to the area via
snowmachine and ORV will be addressed by the Chugach National Forest Land Management Plan revision process rather than in this plan.

The forests in the region have suffered extensive beetle kill, particularly in the Moose Pass area. Since salvage harvest will be on a one-time basis, lands with harvest potential have been designated Public Recreation and Tourism--Dispersed Use rather than Forestry. Chapter 2 contains numerous guidelines to mitigate the impact of timber harvest on the fish, wildlife, and recreation resources in this area. These include provisions for Division of Forestry to work with ADFG to identify brown bear habitat prior to harvest.

Existing state materials sites in this region are designated Materials and will remain in state ownership as long as they are needed for state purposes (including materials extraction and storage). Some of these sites may be suitable for community facilities and expansion after materials are depleted.

**Guidelines**

Seward Highway Scenic Byway guidelines in Chapter 2 address development setbacks along the highway. These guidelines also encourage clustered development with shared driveways. In some areas north and east of Trail Lakes that have high-value recreation trails, this plan recommends trail easements and buffers. A cooperative agreement with the US Forest Service is recommended to address maintenance and legal access issues involving important trails in this area. Also, Iditarod National Historic Trail guidelines in Chapter 2 apply to the units that this trail passes through. Finally, guidelines in Chapter 2 address reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish habitat management zones along many of the waterbodies in this region.

**Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 2**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

**Seward Highway Scenic Byway guidelines**

See the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline under the Public Recreation and Tourisms section in Chapter 2.

**Iditarod National Historic Trail**

See Iditarod National Historic Trail guideline under the Trails and Access section in Chapter 2.

**Guidelines for units located within the Kenai River drainage**

See Region 4 in this chapter for additional guidelines under the section, Management Intent that Applies to many units within the Kenai River Drainage. These guidelines apply to units in this region that are within the Kenai River drainage (but are listed only under Region 4 in order to avoid redundancy).
Brown Bear travel corridors and feeding areas
The uplands around Upper and Lower Trail lakes, Trail River, Trail Creek, and Kenai Lake are important brown bear travel corridors and feeding areas. Because bears avoid swimming broad expanses of water, these waterbodies confine bears to traveling along a narrow band along the lakeshores. In addition, there are several tributaries along these waterbodies that support salmon spawning and are used by bears for feeding. The north shore side of Upper Trail Lake has many salmon-bearing feeder streams and is used as a bear travel corridor from the Tern Lake area to Trail Creek that drains into upper Trail Lake (Units 376, 386, 404, 405, and 406). The east side of the Trail Lake and River system is also used by bears for travel between Trail Creek and Snow River (Units 380D, E, F, G, H; 381; 401A, and 403). Units in these two areas will be retained in state ownership and managed to ensure that the brown bear travel and feeding areas are maintained. Along the portion of the east side of the Trail River and south of Vagt Lake there appears to be adequate room for bears to migrate north-south through Units 380H and 401A and the Chugach National Forest land to the east. For this reason, some units east of the Trail River and south of Trail Lake may be conveyed to a municipality including Units 380B, C, I, J, M, and N; 382G; 385; and 401B are available for borough selection (unless otherwise unconveyable because portions of units or entire units are proposed for addition to KRSMA or are needed for transportation or materials purposes). See also Table 2.4 under Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and Wetlands section in Chapter 2 that addresses brown bear corridors.

Brown bears traveling east-west around the south end of Lower Trail Lake may be blocked by future residential development. For this reason, Units 383A, 383B and 382H on the west side of the Trail River will be retained in state ownership based, in part, to protect this bear travel corridor. For these same reasons, on the east side of the Trail River, Units 380A and 380G will be retained in state ownership.

Areas on the west side of Lower Trail Lake and around the community of Moose Pass are generally not used by brown bears for travel and feeding and are either available for conveyance to a municipality or are to be retained based on community water source protection values.

Proposed KRSMA additions
Consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan, the undisturbed portion of shoreline along Trail Lakes, Trail River, and Kenai Lake, as well as the waters and submerged lands (shorelands), are proposed for addition to KRSMA and will be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism and/or Fish and Wildlife Habitat (depending on their designation). These include units (378; 380A, D, E, G, K; 382A, D; 383A; 384; 387; 405; 407; and 608). Portions of Unit 381 located on the south end of Grant Lake that are in the SE 1/4 SE1/4 of Section 6 and within Section 8 are recommended for addition to KRSMA. If all or portions of Units 380J, 380N, or 385 are selected by the borough, the state will retain a 200-foot-wide riparian buffer and lands within the 100-year flood boundary along the Trail River, Lower Trail Lake, and Kenai Lake. Retained portions of these three units are recommended for addition to KRSMA.
Existing Mineral Orders and Special Use Lands Designation
Mineral Leasehold location Order #20 that resulted from the adoption of the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan (KRCMP) applies to the units proposed for addition to KRSMA in the KRCMP. In addition, the KRCMP also designated these proposed additions Special Use Lands under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.101(b). This designation requires DNR authorization for any disturbance to the land that might involve clearing of trees, brush, or vegetation; the movement and/or excavation of soil or material; construction or placement of any structure(s); or any activity that tends to reduce fish and wildlife productivity or result in significant disturbance to fish and wildlife habitat. These lands will be managed by DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) in accordance with the KRCMP and a Cooperative Management Agreement between DPOR and the Division of Mining, Land, and Water.

Retention of a corridor around Trail River, Trail Lakes, and Snow River
If lands along these waters are conveyed to the borough, either a 200-foot-wide buffer will be retained in state ownership or the municipality’s patent will be subject to managing these corridors for public recreation and tourism and fish and wildlife habitat. For additional management intent on this issue, see the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan, the Additions to KRSMA guideline under Region 4 in this chapter, and Table 2.4 in Chapter 2 in this plan.

Trails
The south part of this region near Trail Lakes and River has an extensive existing trail system. From north to south these include the Iditarod National Historic Trail, Johnson Trail, Bishop’s Ridge Trail, Ned’s Bypass Trail, Case Mine Road, Plateau Trail, Grant Lake Trail, Wolverine Trail, Al Solar’s Mill Road, Vagt Lake Trail, Crown Point Mine Trail, Skeen Lechner Mine Road, Mel Horner’s Trail, and Ptarmigan Lake Trail. In addition, there are a number of trails that cross state-owned and -selected lands in the northern part of the region. Most of these trails have marked and maintained trailheads on the Seward Highway and are located between Tern Lake and the Hope Highway Junction. Most of these trails are reserved by a right-of-way to the US Forest Service. They are now mostly used for recreation, although many are still used to access mining claims. Most of these trails are maintained by the USFS because they access National Forest lands. However, some, like the Vagt Lake Trail, do not access National Forest Lands, do not have USFS ROWs, and are no longer maintained. See the Trails and Access section in Chapter 2 for intent that addresses managing and maintaining National Forest trails crossing state lands.

Because of the high public use of trails in the region, maintaining existing and new legal access, trail construction and maintenance, and enforcement are high priorities. This includes protecting public access along these trails by ensuring that trail easements are filed on those trails listed above that do not have such protection. Salvage harvest of dead spruce is allowed along these trails to reduce trail maintenance costs and additional spruce mortality that might result if dead trees were not cut. Rerouting of trails and legal access is allowed to provide for long-term maintenance needs, trail experience, habitat values, and public safety.
Ptarmigan Creek brown bears
Ptarmigan Creek flows through Unit 401A and possibly Units 380I and 401B. Sockeye salmon return in significant numbers to this creek. Because of the riparian values associated with this salmon stream, the Ptarmigan Creek Trail, and brown bears that use the stream for feeding, a 750-foot-wide corridor (measured landward from either side of the creek) will be retained in state ownership or be subject to this corridor if Unit 380I or 401B are conveyed to the borough. The corridor will be managed to protect brown bear feeding habitat, fisheries habitat, and values associated with the Ptarmigan Lake Trail.

Timber salvage harvest
There are a number of past, existing, and proposed timber sales in this region. Most of the mature spruce in this region is dead because of beetle-kill. Salvage timber harvest is compatible in this region subject to the guidelines in Chapter 2 under the Forestry and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest sections. For salvage harvest in proposed KRSMA additions, see the Forestry guidelines under the Kenai River Guidelines in this chapter, Region 4.

Bike trail Along the Seward Highway Between Turnagain Arm and Seward
When authorizing uses and conveying lands along the Seward Highway between Seward and Turnagain Arm, retain lands or a right-of-way adequate for construction of a paralleling bike trail along the highway.

Other plans
Recommendations from the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan are incorporated into this plan.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments and their waters including Units 600, 603, 606, 608, and 609.

Hut-to-hut system
This region (north and east of the Trail Lakes) has the potential to support a hut-to-hut trail or trailhead system using existing or new trails and connecting with Grant Lake, Moose Creek (upstream to Grandview), the Johnson Pass Trail, and/or the Summit Lakes area. The plan recognizes the specific value of these areas for the hut-to-hut concept and supports this kind of modest-scale recreation and tourism development.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 2
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.
Unit 279  Sixmile Creek conservation buffer
This unit is in both Region 1 and Region 2. See Region 1 for information about this unit.

Unit 281B  Hope Highway just north of Hope Junction
Allow commercial recreation leasing, following the guidelines of management intent for the “Nodal development” sections of the Seward Highway Scenic Byway. This unit is conveyable to a municipality but the state will retain, protect, and develop easements or other forms of legal public access to Sixmile Creek. Also see Table 2.4 in Chapter 2.

Unit 281C  East Fork Sixmile Creek
If the borough selects this unit, retain portions of the unit to provide for (or make the conveyance subject to) public access to and along the creeks, riparian habitat, scenic values from the highway, and potential uses of portions of the unit for developed public facilities such as waysides, boat launches, and developed day-use area/overnight camping. Also see Table 2.4 in Chapter 2. Those portions retained in state ownership, or subject to special management, will be managed consistent with the values for which they were set aside.

Unit 281D  Mild terrain around Hope Y
This unit is configured to include the developable land in the Hope Y area that is available for municipal selection. If the borough selects this unit, retain portions of the unit to provide for (or make the conveyance subject to) public access to Sixmile Creek. Also see Table 2.4 in Chapter 2.

Unit 379B  Boulder and Rocky creeks
This unit has high avalanche hazards and steep slopes that preclude residential settlement. Stream buffer guidelines for the lower portions of Rocky/Boulder Creek from Chapter 2 apply to this unit. The unit has the potential to provide a summer trail and trailhead for access to Andy Simons Mountain, which provides views of Kenai and Ptarmigan lakes. This unit is part of a bear travel corridor that parallels the east side of Trail Lake, Trail River and Kenai Lake and connects bear salmon feeding areas located on Trail Creek with the Snow River. Retain this unit in state ownership.

Unit 380C  Subdivision and surrounding lands south of Lower Trail Lake
This unit may be available for municipal selection. Retain in state ownership lands within 200 feet of those portions of Falls Creek that are anadromous or contain high value resident fish; or convey this corridor to the borough subject to habitat protection measures.

The Crown Point Road crosses this unit. Currently, there is no designated parking area for this road/trail, so the public parks on the railroad ROW. When DNR considers land use authorizations and conveyances in this unit, it should consider designating part of unit for trailhead parking. It’s possible that adjacent lands in other ownerships may be more suitable for this use.
Unit 380I Lawing & Ptarmigan creeks
This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. Although the lands with the best suitability for development (because of access to the highway, utilities and terrain) appear to be located closer to the Seward Highway, the unit may provide opportunities for long-term community growth and development. If conveyed, legal access should be retained on existing trails, ROWs and easements through this unit, including the Falls Creek, Ptarmigan Creek, and Iditarod National Historic Trail. Because the Falls Creek trailhead is on private land, an alternate parking area should be identified and managed for this purpose. Also see the Ptarmigan Creek Brown Bears guideline for this region that addresses brown bear habitat along Ptarmigan Creek.

Unit 380J Trail River corridor & Kenai Lake shore between USFS work center & Lower Trail Lake
Because of this unit’s proximity to the Trail River, it’s designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. However, because of the unit’s proximity to roads, utilities, and other residential areas, portions of the unit may also be available for conveyance to the borough consistent with the KRCMP and KAP guidelines below. Conveyance will also be subject to reserved access for the Schilter Creek Road.

The KRCMP recommended a 200-foot-wide corridor to be retained in state ownership along both sides of the Trail River in this unit. Consistent with the KRCMP, if this unit is conveyed, this corridor (landward on either side of the Trail River) and areas within the 100-year flood boundary will be retained and proposed for addition to KRSMA.¹

Unit 382C Tower, Madsen, and Towson Timber Sales west of Trail Lake
This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use with management intent to minimize impacts to the Seward Highway viewshed. This unit will also be managed for timber salvage and personal use forestry while minimizing the visibility of the harvest from the highway. Most of the mature spruce in this unit are dead as a result of bark beetle infestations. Because of the infestation and the fact that the area has commercial timber, there are proposed and ongoing timber sales in this unit. This unit is available for borough selection and conveyance. If a selection is filed, all the land between the Seward Highway to the National Forest boundary will be conveyed so that the state is not left with a narrow north-south strip of land too steep to develop that is wedged between borough and US Forest Service land. Lands east of the Seward Highway in this area are part of Unit 380G (a proposed addition to KRSMA) and will be retained in state ownership.

Unit 383B Upper slopes, Schilter Creek near Crown Point & Moose Pass
This unit is designated Forestry and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. A timber sale is scheduled for this unit in 2001. Roads will be designed not to exceed the minimum standards necessary for the sale and safe removal of timber. Roads should be obliterated or

¹ Map 2B does not show which portions of Unit 380J that will be retained in state ownership and which portions of the unit that may be conveyed to a municipality. These will be determined at the time of conveyance.
closed after the sale in order to protect recreation, wildlife, and viewshed values. Reserve access for the Schiltler Creek Road through this unit when other authorizations are being considered.

Unit 402 Grandview
The unit was originally selected by the state from the US Forest Service based on its value for commercial recreation leasing. DNR is not proposing to develop the unit at this time, nor has it received an application for this type of use. This plan does not preclude the opportunity to lease for recreation and tourism development. However, DNR recognizes that recreational developments will have to be carefully designed in order to protect the scenic and wild values of the area that are its primary attraction to current users. DNR will consider proposals for development that provide additional opportunities for the public to visit and enjoy the area, whether through public or private funding sources.

Because of the concerns listed above, any commercial recreation leases in the area will be subject to the AS 38.05.073 process. In addition, any commercial leasing of the Grandview area will require close coordination with the Forest Service. Under the “.073” process, DNR will give public notice that it intends to solicit proposals for a lease. DNR will then prepare a "request for proposals" that must include specific information on the lease and must be advertised in newspapers. Once a prospective lessee has been chosen, DNR must give public notice and hold public meetings on the preliminary decision to issue the lease. DNR may impose eligibility standards, including proof of a developer’s financial backing and capability, experience in this type of development, ability to meet bonding or insurance requirements, and ability to comply with resource and environmental analysis requirements. The “.073” process also requires that potential economic, social, and environmental impacts of the proposed project must be evaluated. In developing the lease DNR will develop stipulations that are designed to protect the scenic and wild qualities of the area. Stipulations will also be included to avoid, enhance, protect, or restore the historic sites in the area.

The public is directed to the Chugach National Forest Plan Land Management Plan revision process to address the Grandview snowmachining issue since DNR only owns 320 acres in the area and the snowmachine access routes to this unit are all on US Forest Service land.

Unit 410C Lower Summit Lake
The two lots at the north end of Lower Summit Lake (Lower Summit Lake Group I, Lots 1 and 2) have cabins on them that are very visible from the Seward Highway Scenic Byway. These lots have recently been conveyed to the state from the USFS. The cabins are rustic and well maintained. There is a double-ended paved pull-off on the Seward Highway near the cabins that is heavily used by sightseers and photographers. Because of the extremely scenic nature of these cabins, their proximity to the Seward Highway Scenic Byway, the scenic lake, and the fact that these cabins comprise one of the best photo opportunities on the trip to Seward, some means of protecting the scenic values of the area should be considered when conveying these lots to the USFS permittees.
Unit 410E  Manitoba Mountain
The portions of this unit that are state selected and topfiled will remain a low priority selection. State-selected lands include part of National Forest Community Grant (NFCG) 272 on the upper mountain and NFCG 195 on the lower mountain and Canyon Creek. Because the state is overselected, it’s unlikely that the state will receive patent to these lands. The remainder of the unit that is currently in state ownership will be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. A management agreement or other agreement with the US Forest Service is recommended in order to ensure consistent enforcement and management of recreation use conflicts along the Mills Creek Road.

Unit 606  Sixmile Creek
See Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for Sixmile Creek.

Unit 608  Trail River, Upper and Lower Trail Lakes
Upper and Lower Trail lakes are recommended for addition to KRSMA. Retain the unit in state ownership; designate Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. See also the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for this unit.

Unit 609  Snow River
This unit was not recommended for addition to KRSMA in the Final Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan. However, if any lands are conveyed along the Snow River to a municipality, either a 200-foot-wide buffer will be retained in state ownership or the municipality’s patent will be subject to managing this corridor for fish and wildlife habitat and recreation. See also the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for this unit.
### Table 3.2 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>281A</td>
<td>Seward Highway MP 54 to 55</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Canyon Creek has outstanding scenic and geologic features. ADFG and USFS have a joint fisheries enhancement project on Canyon Creek. Anadromous fish streams; moose, rutting concentration area; general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Cultural sites present. The Hope Y timber sale is scheduled for this unit in 2005. / Designated Resource Management - High Value because of it's scenic value. Intent is not to develop residential or commercial roadside facilities in this unit, other units nearby are more appropriate for this use. Retain in state ownership primarily as a scenic corridor. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>State selected. Many federal and state mining claims in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>281B</td>
<td>Hope Highway just north of Hope Y</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>51</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Adjacent Sixmile Creek used for whitewater boating and dispersed recreation. Access from Hope Highway. / Designated &quot;Nodal development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Commercial recreation leasing and development are allowed within this unit. Available for municipal selection. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>State selected. Federal mining claims in the area which may convert to state claims when the unit is conveyed to the state. Unit contains some of the only developable terrain in the Hope Y area. The Hope Y timber sale is scheduled for this unit in 2005.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.2

**Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>281C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Unit Name</strong></td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Other resources and uses</strong></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<p>| 281D        |
| <strong>Unit Name</strong> | Mild terrain around Hope Y |
| <strong>Designations</strong> | rd |
| <strong>Acres</strong> | 705 |
| <strong>Map Number</strong> | 2A |
| <strong>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</strong> | Scenic area with recreational boating on Sixmile Creek, dispersed camping, trails to and along the creeks, Seward Highway bike trail parallels the highway. Rest facilities are located on either side of the Canyon Creek Bridge. / Areas in the unit south of the Seward Highway are designated “Corridor development” and areas in unit north of the highway are designated “Nodal development” under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Available for municipal selection and commercial recreation leasing. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional management intent for this unit. |
| <strong>Other resources and uses</strong> | State selected. Contains some of the only developable terrain in the Hope Y area. Land between road buffers and Canyon and Sixmile creeks has the potential to provide both public and commercial services for travelers. Cultural sites associated with the gold rush era, transportation, and more recent mining activities. Federal and state mining claims along the creek. |</p>
<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>376</td>
<td>Moose Creek, MP 33 Seward Highway</td>
<td>fo ha</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Sockeye spawn in Moose Creek, which passes through SW corner of this unit. Brown bears travel east-west along the north shore of Upper Trail Lake through this unit. / Manage for personal use forestry while allowing for commercial timber salvage. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>Lakeview, mouth of Victor Creek on Kenai Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>15.1</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Victor Creek is an extremely high-gradient, glacial creek that runs through the alluvial delta known as the Lakeview area. Victor Creek has radically shifted its course over the last 100 years. Flood hazard from Victor Creek limits development potential. This is a remnant of scenic natural shoreline along an area of fill or stabilization for the highway and railroad. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379A</td>
<td>Boulder Creek Subdivision, MP 21 Seward Highway</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>/ After patents issued for USFS cabin sites, additional lands will not be sold because of avalanche hazard. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Adjacent to Seward Highway, Alaska Railroad and main route of Iditarod National Historic Trail. Moose, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>379B</td>
<td>Boulder and Rocky creeks, MP 21 Seward Highway</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>150</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Protect move opportunity for trailhead and trail that access Andy Simons Mountain. Trail provides views of Kenai and Prtarmigan lakes. Trail would not be suitable for winter use because of avalanche hazard. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Rocky Creek supports salmon on its lower reaches. Freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, general distribution. Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway, scenic Alaska Railroad and main route of Iditarod National Historic Trail. Avalanche chutes throughout unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>379C</td>
<td>Kenai Lake overlook near Rocky Creek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>No identified high value resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Not recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area; unit contains no lake frontage; Alaska Railroad owns it. Possible future wayside.</td>
<td>Scenic Highway viewshed: lake views.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380A</td>
<td>Site at the south end of Lower Trail lake; existing boat launch and trailhead to Vagt Lake Trail</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>0.86</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Currently used as an undeveloped boat launch for access to Lower Trail Lake and serves as a summer trailhead to Vagt Lake Trail which follows the south and east shores of Lower Trail Lake before connecting with the south end of Vagt Lake. During the winter, a packed trail to the lake is common used by, mushers, skiers, and snowmachiners. Unit is highly visible from the Seward Highway Scenic Byway. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage site for public access to Lower Trail Lake and for access to the Vagt Lake Trail. Important Kenai River recreation values. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Cultural site(s) present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380B</td>
<td>North end Lawing Airstrip; existing material site</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>46.1</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>/ This materials site is still needed by DOTPF (pending ILMA to DOTPF - ADL 217427). When issued, the ILMA will be subject to a requirement that, where feasible and prudent, a vegetative buffer will be left around the perimeter of the materials site to shield the view from adjacent residences of the pit. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>380C</td>
<td>Subdivision and surrounding lands south of Lower Trail Lake</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>There are eight or more small lots within or adjoining this unit in state or private ownership. Suitable for residential and community use purposes. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; and &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; sections for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Portions of this unit are still state selected. Borough selected. Crown Point Road and Trail support trail-related recreation uses including hiking, skiing, mountain biking, and snowmachining. Falls Creek supports spawning king salmon. Riparian corridor along Falls Creek supports important black bear habitat. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380D</td>
<td>South of Alaska Railroad Bridge on east shore of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>98</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. The east side of the Trail River and Lake system is used as a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. The Iditarod National Historic Trail traverses this unit (See guidelines in Chapter 2 for this trail). In addition, the Case Mountain Road and the Bishops Ridge Trail branch off the Iditarod Trail in this unit. Potential hut-to-hut trail area. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region. See Chapter 2 for INHT guidelines.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>380E</td>
<td>Upper Trail Lake, south arm, east shore</td>
<td>ha     rd</td>
<td>111</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. The east side of the Trail River and Lake system is used as a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. The Iditarod National Historic Trail traverses the length of this unit. Potential hut-to-hut trail area. The Bishops Ridge Trail branches of the Iditarod Trail in this unit. Hiking, hunting, snowmachining, other dispersed recreation. Important viewshed from the Seward Highway and Moose Pass. Small unnamed tributaries flowing into Upper Trail Lake support salmon spawning/rearing. Lake and tributaries are major sockeye salmon production area. The riparian and lacustrine areas provide habitat for mink and river otters. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range. Lynx and northern goshawk occur generally throughout this unit. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380F</td>
<td>Lands between Grant Lake and Upper Trail Lake, south arm</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Numerous trails traverse this unit including: Case Mountain Road, Plateau Trail, Wolverine Trail, Grant Lake Trail, and Al Solar's Mill Road. The Iditarod National Historic Trail traverses this unit. Potential hut-to-hut trail area. Viewshed for Moose Pass and Seward Highway. / Manage for trails-related recreation. Retain in state ownership because of bear movement corridor. Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for this region. See Chapter 2 guidelines on the INHT.</td>
<td>Borough selected. The east side of the Trail River and Lake system is used as a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this unit or winter range.</td>
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## Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>380G</td>
<td>Lower and Upper Trail lakes shorelines</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,172</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>The east side of the Trail River and Lake system is used as a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Scenic waterfall at the outlet of Grant Lake. Scenic: precipitous mountain walls with over 3,500-foot relief on the east shore of the lake. Riparian habitat values for Kenai River fishery, scenic viewshed from Seward Highway Seward Highway. Grant Creek is an anadromous fish stream below the falls that prevent fish passage to Grant Lake. Lower creek supports king, coho and sockeye salmon spawning. The riparian and lacustrine areas provide habitat for mink and river otters. Moose use unit for winter range. Mountain goat winter habitat between 500 and 1,000'. The Iditarod National Historic Trail traverses this unit. Other trails in the unit include the Grant Lake Trail, Al Solar's Mill Road, Vagt Lake Trail, Crown Point Mine Road and Trail. Potential hut-to-hut trail area. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage for trails-related recreation. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; and &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; sections for this region. See Chapter 2 guidelines on the INHT.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
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### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>380H</td>
<td>Crown Point to Vagt Lake including Falls Creek</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>887</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>The Iditarod National Historic Trail, Vagt Lake Trail, and Crown Point Road are within this unit. Potential hut-to-hut trail area. All trails have a USFS ROW except the Vagt Lake Trail. / Manage for trails-related recreation including hiking, skiing, mountain biking, snowmachining. Allow for timber salvage. Retain in state ownership. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region. See Chapter 2 guidelines on the INHT.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Rainbow trout in Vagt Lake. Salmon spawn in the lower reaches of Falls Creek. The riparian and lacustrine areas provide habitat for mink and river otters. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range. Mountain goat winter habitat between 500 and 1,000'. Ducks and geese, general distribution. Important black bear habitat area, especially during spring green up. Cultural sites present. Mining claims on 35.49 acres in SW1/4SW1/4 Sec 18; and on 31.21 acres in NW1/4NW1/4 Sec 19. Encompasses the Crown timber sale, which was sold in September 1995.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380I</td>
<td>Lawing and Ptarmigan Creeks</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Unit contains an airstrip and has railroad and highway access. Suitable for residential development or a community center. / Development can be away from the highway, avoiding strip development. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; and &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; sections for additional management intent for this unit. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the &quot;Seward Highway Scenic Byway&quot; guideline.</td>
<td>Borough selected. The Iditarod National Historic Trail, Skeen Lechner Mine Road, and Ptarmigan Lake Trail pass through this unit. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. Adjoins USFS’s Ptarmigan Creek Campground in Section 25. Primarily local, trail-oriented recreation: hiking, skiing, mountain biking, snowmachining. Hunting for moose and grouse. Mountain goat winter habitat occurs between 500 and 1,000 foot elevation. Moose rutting areas and winter concentration areas. Portion of unit contains mining claims. DOTPF may be interested in extending the Lawing airstrip north into this unit using surplus materials from the Seward Highway rehabilitation project. Cultural sites present.</td>
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### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tr>
<td>380J</td>
<td>Trail River corridor and Kenai Lake shore between USFS work center and Lower Trail Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>This unit supports important Kenai River system recreation-related values. This unit is composed of lands within 200' of the Trail River and Kenai Lake and their 100-year floodplain located between the USFS Work Center and the south end of Lower Trail Lake. The unit also includes some additional parcels in this vicinity (as shown on the manuscripts state status plats). Portions of this unit that are within 200 feet of the Trail River, Trail Lake and Kenai Lake or are within the 100-year floodplain which are proposed additions to the Kenai River Special Management Area. The remainder of this unit may be conveyed to a municipality. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; and &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; sections for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Road access to this unit to portions of the unit located on both sides of the river. Trail River is highly productive for sockeye salmon. The riparian and lacustrine areas provide habitat for mink and river otters. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380K</td>
<td>Kenai Lake shore, south of USFS Work Center</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Public recreation values are based on lakeshore/beach frontage that is adjacent to road access. Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Former site of Alaska Nellie's Roadhouse</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380M</td>
<td>DOTPF parcel near Trail River</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Interagency Land Management Assignment has been issued to the State Department of Administration (ADL 222867). Leased for housing in 1983 for a ten-year term to applicants with two 5-year year options to extend lease. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the &quot;Seward Highway Scenic Byway&quot; guideline.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
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<tr>
<td>380N</td>
<td>Mouth of Trail River, east side</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Suitable for settlement. / &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the &quot;Seward Highway Scenic Byway&quot; guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>West shore Grant Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Trail and lake oriented recreation. The Grant Lake Trail, Al Solar's Mill Road, and Plateau Trail all pass through this unit. Spectacular relief: very steep mountain wall rises east of Grant Lake. This unit is part of a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. Grant Creek is an anadromous fish stream below the falls which currently prevent fish passage to Grant Lake. Moose, rutting and winter concentration area. In the lake adjacent to this unit: ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. / The portions of this unit that are in the SE 1/4 SE1/4 of Section 6 and within Section 8 should be added to the Kenai River Special Management Area. The remainder of the unit is not recommended for addition to the State Park System. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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### Table 3.2

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<tr>
<td>382A</td>
<td>Five parcels; 2 promontories, ball diamond, boat launch and shore access</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>31.4</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River system recreation-related values. Most of the public use in the unit takes place at a parcel commonly known as &quot;the ball field.&quot; This portion of the unit encompasses 9.92 acres and, although patented to the state, is subject to a US Forest Service right-of-way for a boat launch. This portion of the unit is used as a boat launch, ball field, and community gathering site. This site provides lake access that serves the community, other recreationists, and tourists. The site also attracts campers in summer. Because of the high public use and lack of management, there are human waste and trash problems. The remainder of the unit receives less public use, is mostly steep banks of Trail Lake, and provides a scenic foreground view of the lake from the Seward Highway. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Facilities and more active management are needed. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>A portion of the ball field was used in the past as a materials source.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382B</td>
<td>DNR Tower timber sale area, west of Moose Pass</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>/ Management intent is to protect water quality for domestic use by Moose Pass community and residents. / &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Borough selected. The Tower timber sale in this unit is 80 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 at which time reforestation work will begin.
### Table 3.2

**Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake**

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<tr>
<td>382C</td>
<td>Tower, Madsen, and Towson timber Sales, forestlands west of Lower Trail Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>509</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Backdrop to Seward Highway (although screened by hardwoods along the road). &quot;Tom’s Trek Trail&quot; crosses this unit. / Manage for Public Recreation and Tourism—Dispersed Use. Unit is available for municipal selection and conveyance. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected. The Madson timber sale in this unit was completed in 2000. The Tower timber sale in this unit is 80 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 at which time reforestation work will begin. The Towson timber sale is scheduled for 2001. Moose, rutting area, winter concentration area. General distribution of black and brown bear, red fox, lynx, coyote, spruce grouse, red squirrel, ermine, and other small mammals and birds. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382D</td>
<td>Lake front, Moose Pass townsite</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Scenic views of lake from highway. Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also, see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. This unit includes the land upon which the Moose Pass DOTPF Maintenance Station (recently closed) is located. Currently the borough waste transfer station is also located on this property. The site of the maintenance station and waste transfer station are currently DOTPF-owned (through merger of title).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382E</td>
<td>Two small parcels, Moose Pass townsite</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>0.84</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Small isolated parcels in developed area of Moose Pass. / &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382F</td>
<td>Seward Highway frontage west of Moose Pass</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>24</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>/ Management intent for this unit is to protect water quality for domestic use by Moose Pass community and residents. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guidelines.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382G</td>
<td>Lawing Airstrip, south of Crown Point on Seward Highway</td>
<td>tr</td>
<td>20.7</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>/ Existing airstrip with an ILMA issued to DOTPF (ADL 221430). DOTPF may be interested in extending the airstrip north into Unit 380I using surplus materials from the Seward Highway rehabilitation project. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>May be cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tr>
<td>382H</td>
<td>Lands west of Lower Trail Lake outlet</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>123</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>This unit is a potential brown bear movement corridor between the north shore of Kenai Lake and areas to the east of the Trail River and Lakes. Other potential corridors are either heavily developed or are blocked by lakes. Backdrop to Seward Highway (although screened by hardwoods along the road). Small unnamed tributaries flowing into the Trail River support salmon spawning and rearing. Moose rutting and winter concentration area. In forested areas, general distribution of black and brown bear, red fox, lynx, coyote, spruce grouse, red squirrel, ermine, and other small mammals and birds. / Manage for Public Recreation and Tourism--Dispersed Use and Wildlife Habitat and retain in state ownership. Allow for timber salvage. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byways guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Cultural sites present. The Towson timber sale is scheduled for 2001 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382I</td>
<td>Parcel south of Seward Highway at Moose Pass</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Potential highway access and proximity to developed or developable lands in private ownership. / Potential for community and residential use. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383A</td>
<td>Mouth of Schilter Creek and north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>628</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. The north shore of Kenai Lake is used as a brown bear movement corridor. Recreation values associated with it's location adjacent to the USFS Trail River campground. Scenic shoreline along Kenai Lake is visible from Seward Highway, Kenai Lake, and the Trail River Campgrounds. Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Existing USFS ROW for Crescent Saddle Road and trail along the shore of Kenai Lake. The Crescent Saddle Road has not been constructed. The Moose Pass - Schilter timber sale that overlaps with a small portion of this unit is 60 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 when reforestation work will begin.</td>
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## Table 3.2

### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tr>
<td>383B</td>
<td>Upper slopes, Schilter Creek near Crown Point and Moose Pass</td>
<td>ford</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Values for timber salvage as well as long-term production of timber. The Moose Pass - Schilter timber sale that overlaps with this unit is 60 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 at which time reforestation work will begin. Adjacent to Trail River campground. Viewshed from Kenai Lake and Seward Highway Scenic Byway. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; and &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; sections for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>The west side of the Trail River and north side of Kenai Lake is used as a brown bear movement corridor. Existing Crescent Saddle Road and Trail USFS ROW. The road has not yet been constructed. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>Moose Creek and Upper Trail Lake wayside</td>
<td>ha rp wa</td>
<td>129</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Very high public values include: scenic values and habitat/water quality protection of thin strip of land between Highway and Upper Trail Lake; important watershed for fish hatchery. Travel corridor for brown bears around the west end of the lake. Wells for Fish Hatchery are located in this unit. Potential bike trail from Moose Pass to the Sterling Junction (and eventually to Cooper Landing. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>Small parcel on the east side of the Lower Trail River</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>4.13</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Portions of this unit that are within 200 feet of the Kenai River or are within the 100-year floodplain are proposed additions to the Kenai River Special Management Area. The remainder of this unit may be conveyed to a municipality. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this unit. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. *A Minor Change was made to the plan 6/01 that changed this unit to “Nodal Development” (ADL 227897).</td>
<td>Borough selected. The previous USFS special use permittee for this site (and a site in Unit 380A) had a permit for fuel storage, a float dock and floatplane storage only (no residence). Access off the Seward Highway. Site now includes abandoned log cabin, building (combined garage residence without roof), overgrown trails, abandoned vehicles, and other debris.</td>
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<tr>
<td>386</td>
<td>Carter Lake and Johnson Pass trailheads and Moose Creek</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Trail Lakes fish hatchery on north side of road, with adjoining scenic viewing area (views of Upper Trail Lake). Johnson Pass Trailhead with developed parking and toilet; Carter Lake / Crescent Lake trailhead, and the Trail Lakes wayside and picnic area. Trails used for hiking, fishing, cross-country skiing, riding, etc. Short distances and old roadbed facilitate hiking. Two branches of the Iditarod National Historic Trail pass through this unit including an Iditarod &quot;access trail&quot; that follows the northwest shore of the lake and the Iditarod &quot;main trail&quot; that parallels Johnson Pass Trail. / Manage for trails-related recreation. Retain in state ownership. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 210306). Sockeye salmon spawn in Carter Creek and Moose Creek. Brown bears travel east-west along the north shore of Upper Trail Lake through this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>Small lakefront parcel on narrow reach of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>0.49</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Only state or public parcel along approx. 3 miles of lake shore. Future public recreation value. Prominent in the viewshed from the lake and east shore because this is one of the narrowest parts of the lake. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
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<td>400</td>
<td>West side of Trail River</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>The unit is crossed by the Crescent Saddle Road USFS ROW. / Because of gravel road access and mild terrain, portions of this unit may be suitable for community development. Allow for timber salvage. Reserve access for the Schilter Creek Road through this unit if this unit is conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 201306). The Moose Pass - Schilter timber sale in this unit is 60 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 when reforestation work will begin. The Madson timber sale in this unit was completed in 2000. Scenic values along campground road. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range. Moose, rutting area, winter concentration area. Potential brown bear travel corridor. General distribution of black and brown bear, red fox, lynx, coyote, spruce grouse, red squirrel, ermine, and other small mammals and birds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>401A</td>
<td>Upper Ptarmigan Creek</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>708</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Trails crossing this unit include the Ptarmigan Lake Trail and the Falls Creek Road and Trail which have USFS right-of-way. The land on the east side of the Trail River and Lake system (including this unit) is used as a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. The creek is also a brown bear feeding and concentration area. Ptarmigan Creek supports sockeye salmon runs and contains Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. The riparian and lacustrine areas provide habitat for mink and river otters. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range as well as rutting. Mountain goat winter habitat also occurs between 500 and 1000'. Cultural sites present. / Manage for trails-related recreation. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. See also &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 301306).</td>
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<tr>
<td>401B</td>
<td>Parcel east of Lawing</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Ptarmigan Creek Trail may cross the northern portion of this unit. / Ptarmigan Creek Trail may have the potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. Adjoins USFS Ptarmigan Creek campground. This unit has settlement potential and may provide opportunities for long-term community growth and development. Unit may be conveyed to a municipality. If conveyed, retain legal public access on existing trails, ROWs and easements through this unit including the Ptarmigan Creek and Iditarod National Historic Trail. See also &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 201306).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>402</td>
<td>Grandview on Alaska Railroad at the headwaters of Trail Creek and the Placer River</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Popular Nordic skiing area -- excellent snow for winter recreation but the current lack of scheduled rail service and three-hour travel time from Anchorage limit the potential for commercial-scale development at this time. The Iditarod National Historic Trail traverses this unit. / Available for commercial recreation leasing. Ensure that scenic qualities of the site are protected while allowing for additional uses. Retain in state ownership. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit. Trails in this area have the potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. See the INHT guidelines in Chapter 2.</td>
<td>Trail Creek is a major sockeye spawning system that feeds into Kenai River. Placer River is also a salmon stream and feeds estuarine areas at the head of Turnagain Arm. Freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, general distribution. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>403</td>
<td>Bishop's Ridge and lands along east arm of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1519</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Visible from Upper Trail Lake, Moose Pass, Seward Highway, and Alaska Railroad. Dispersed recreation, including hiking, hunting, snowmachining and dog sledding. The Iditarod &quot;original trail&quot; or &quot;winter trail&quot; parallels the east side of the upper Trail Creek and Lake (and eventually connects with the Placer River on Turnagain Arm). South end of the unit includes the Case Mine Road, Ned's Bypass Trail, Bishop's Ridge Trail. / Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region. See Chapter 2 guidelines for the INHT.</td>
<td>Mostly borough selected. The east side of the Trail River and Lake system is used as a brown bear movement corridor between Trail Creek and Snow River drainages. Moose, rutting area. Mountain goat winter habitat between 500 and 1,000' elevation. Cultural sites present. Heavily forested, high spruce bark beetle mortality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>404</td>
<td>Slopes above Johnson Creek, 1 mile northeast of Upper Trail Lake near Moose Pass</td>
<td>ha, rd</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Essential travel corridor for brown bears that travel east-west along the north shore of Upper Trail Lake through this unit. Trail-related recreation, scenic views of unit from the Alaska Railroad. Brown bear denning in Trail and Johnson Creek areas. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Mostly borough selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>Johnson Pass Trail and North Shore of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>871</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Brown bears travel east-west along the north shore of Upper Trail Lake through this unit. Two branches of the Iditarod National Historic Trail pass through this unit including an Iditarod &quot;access trail&quot; that follows the northwest shore of the lake and the Iditarod &quot;main trail&quot; that parallels Johnson Pass Trail. Portions of the unit are highly visible from the Seward Highway Scenic Byway, visible from scenic Alaska Railroad. Lake and small unnamed tributaries flowing into Upper Trail Lake support salmon spawning/rearing. Lake and tributaries are major sockeye salmon production area. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range. Section 8 in this unit serves as brown bear and waterfowl habitat.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 301306). Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>406</td>
<td>Upper slopes; northwest of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>982</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Brown bears travel east-west along the north shore of Upper Trail Lake through this unit and feed along anadromous tributaries flowing into the lake. Small unnamed tributaries flowing into Upper Trail Lake support salmon spawning/rearing. Lake and tributaries are major sockeye salmon production area. Moose from the surrounding mountains use this for winter range and for a rutting area; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td>Mostly Borough selected (ADL 301306). Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.2

**Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake**

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<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>Slivers of land between Alaska Railroad and ordinary high water of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>6.19</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important viewshed from Seward Highway, Moose Pass, and the lake. Important rearing area for Kenai River fishery. Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 301306).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409A</td>
<td>Upper Quartz Creek materials site</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>/ Site is ILMA’d to DOTPF as a gravel source (MS 31-1-012-1). Conveyance to borough is consistent with intent for unit if at some time DOTPF no longer needs the site, as long as conveyance is consistent with Iditarod National Historic Trail, Scenic Byway guidelines in Chapter 2, and there is an allowance for bike trail. At this time, DOTPF has expressed interest in retaining this site.</td>
<td>Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway. Iditarod National Historic Trail (classified a &quot;connecting trail&quot;) may pass through unit. Potential for future bike trail. There is an existing stand of trees that are approximately 100-feet-wide that screen the materials site from the highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409B</td>
<td>Seward Highway MP 44 (Johns Town)</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway. Iditarod National Historic Trail (classified a &quot;connecting trail&quot;) passes through unit. Potential for future bike trail. Conveyance to a municipality is consistent with management intent for unit as long as consistent with Iditarod National Historic Trail, Scenic Byway guidelines in Chapter 2, and there is an allowance for bike trail. Additional state land sales are not proposed for this unit.</td>
<td>Cabins built under USFS recreational cabin permit program. All USFS permittee lots have been conveyed into private ownership. Several have become permanent residences. Moose, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Quartz Creek produces approximately 70,000 sockeye annually. Several beaver dams. Cultural sites present. Logging underway in 1997 in southeast part of unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410A</td>
<td>Canyon Creek materials site at MP 48.5 of Seward Highway on east side</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Considerable amount of high quality materials remain. Retain site in state ownership. During extended periods when materials are not being removed, the entrances should be blocked to prevent illegal dumping and accumulation of waste. Buffer between the site and the highway should be retained to screen the pit from the Seward Highway. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>State selected. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>410B</td>
<td>Lower Summit Lake materials site</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>/ DOTPF materials site (MS 31-1-014-1). The site also has the potential to be used to place waste backfill from road construction. Retain in state ownership. When DOTPF no longer needs the site for materials and waste backfill, the site may be conveyed to a municipality, leased, or sold. Potential use by the borough as a community center (recreation or commercial) including solid waste transfer, fire hall or administrative site. Excavation, buffer, and access should be designed to facilitate future low-visibility siting of residences and/or commercial facilities in order to screen the site from the highway. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Recently conveyed to the state. The wetlands at the south end of the lake are important habitat for moose, beaver, and mink and nesting for trumpeter swans, loons, and other nesting waterfowl. Moose, winter concentration area. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410C</td>
<td>Lower Summit Lake at MP 47 Seward Highway, 15 miles southeast of Moose Pass</td>
<td>rd se</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>This lake provides one of the most scenic vistas along the Seward Highway including a scenic wayside (parking pull-out) at north end of lower Summit Lake. A bridge across the outlet creek is a popular fishing/exploring site for stopping motorists. The unit includes cabins that were originally authorized as US Forest Service Permits. All cabin sites have been conveyed to the permittees at the time of plan adoption except for the two sites at the north end of the lake. / Conveyance of the two remaining cabin sites is compatible with the management intent for this unit and can occur without amending the plan (which co-designates this unit Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use, a retention designation). Manage the remainder of the unit for dispersed recreation. This unit could include a trailhead and trail route for a hut-to-hut system that would connect to the Johnson Pass Trail. &quot;Corridor development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. See &quot;Specific Management Intent&quot; section for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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</table>
### Table 3.2

**Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake**

| Unit Number | Unit Name                      | Designations | Acres | Map Number | Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Other resources and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 |
|-------------|--------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 410D        | Fresno Creek USFS cabin permit area | rd           | 144   | 2A         | High value recreation area. Scenic values: natural alpine setting, rugged terrain, summer snow fields, avalanche evidence, relative absence of manmade features visible from the highway. This unit may be conveyable to a municipality. **"Corridor development"** under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. | Unit surrounds private lands that originated as US Forest Service Permits and were subsequently conveyed to the permittees by the state after the lands were patented to the state. Cabins are located between the Seward Highway and the road/trail to Manitoba Mountain. The Mills Creek access road ROW and the portion of the mountain above treeline are still in US Forest Service ownership. Cultural sites present. |
| 410E        | Manitoba Mountain              | rd           | 4,243 | 2A         | Manage primarily for dispersed recreation including both summer and winter uses. Retain in state ownership. Prominent viewshed from the Seward Highway. **"Corridor preservation"** under the "Seward Highway Scenic Byway" guideline. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit. | State selected/topfiled. The Anchorage Nordic Ski Association cabin that is located in this unit is authorized under a USFS permit. Federal and state mining claims are staked along the creek bottoms. Cultural sites present. |
| 410F        | MP 46, Upper Summit Lake       | rd           | 354   | 2A         | Viewshed of Seward Highway. **"Corridor preservation"** under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Avalanche run-outs cross most of this unit, creating a development hazard. These wetlands are important habitat for moose, beaver, and mink. Moose winter concentration area. There are three federal mining claims along Colorado Creek which are on federal land that the state has topfiled. |

**Kenai Area Plan** 3 - 60  
Table 3.2
### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tr>
<td>410G</td>
<td>Colorado and Butcher Creeks</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>353</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Viewshed of Seward Highway. Both dispersed and concentrated recreational uses take place in this unit. Tenderfoot Campground and Summit Lake Lodge attract many recreational users to the area. The private lands in the unit that were originally authorized through US Forest Service Permits. / Slopes east of the lake may have potential for small ski area. This unit is available for commercial recreation leasing. Conveyance of the existing cabin sites is compatible with the management intent for this unit and can occur without amending the plan (the cabin sites are designated Se, the remainder of the unit is designated rp). The lower elevations in the unit are conveyable to a municipality but the higher elevations will be retained because of their high visibility from the highway. If portions of unit are conveyed, retain (or make patent subject to) lakeshore and shorelines corridors adjacent to anadromous and high-value streams that will be managed for public recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. Trails have potential to be part of a hut-to-hut trail system. &quot;Nodal development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Much of the land on the valley floor between Upper and Lower Summit lakes is marshy. These wetlands are important habitat for moose, beaver, and mink. Moose winter concentration area. Portions of the unit have potential for community development if conveyed to borough. There are three federal mining claims along Colorado Creek on federal land that the state has topfiled.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410H</td>
<td>Upper Summit Lake</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>The Upper Lake is one of the scenic highlights of the Seward Highway. Scenic waysides at north end and east side of lake. Lake forms scenic vista and provides wildlife viewing opportunities. Beaver and beaver dams, and nesting waterfowl. Wetlands are important habitat for moose, beaver, and mink. Moose winter concentration area. Water recreation includes sport fishing and occasional small boat use. / &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Unit includes lake shorelands only</td>
</tr>
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*Kenai Area Plan* 3 - 61  Table 3.2
### Region 2: Seward Highway from the Hope Y to the South End of Kenai Lake

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<tr>
<td>454</td>
<td>DOTPF Silvertip Maintenance Station north of Hope Y</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>DOTPF maintenance facility and materials site. / &quot;Corridor development or Nodal development&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. The Hope Y timber sale is scheduled for this unit in 2005.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>456</td>
<td>Oracle No. 2, lode mining claim site near Summit Creek</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Mine is no longer in operation. The mill site improvements include two buildings in poor condition and of historical interest; also a mine which has a gate. Original road from Sterling Highway has washed out, now it is a steep, heavily cobbled, incised track about five to six feet wide. Possible historic interest. / Because of proximity to highway there is potential for an interpretive site geared to visitors at Summit.</td>
<td>Summit Lake Trail follows the washed-out access road for over two miles and continues on USFS land to the Resurrection Pass Trail. Lode claims (gold) on opposite side of the creek from unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>457</td>
<td>Oracle Mine Site, near Summit Creek</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Mine is no longer in operation. Potential for commercial recreation development because of historic interest, and proximity to Seward Highway and the recreation attractions in Summit Lake area. Possible historic interest. Cultural sites present.</td>
<td>Summit Lake Trail follows the reconstructed mine access road for over two miles and continues on USFS land to the Resurrection Pass Trail. Lode claims (gold) on opposite side of the creek from unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608</td>
<td>Trail River, Upper and Lower Trail lakes</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. River and lake are important for salmon production and migration, high value resident fish, bear feeding, and swans. High value waterbody for public recreation. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section at the end of this chapter. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; and &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; sections in this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
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<tr>
<td>609</td>
<td>Snow River</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Values associated with the Kenai River including anadromous fish values, bear feeding area, dispersed recreation. The Iditarod National Historic Trail parallels and crosses this unit. / For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section at the end of this Chapter. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; sections for this region.</td>
<td>The Alaska Railroad and Seward Highway cross and parallel this unit.</td>
</tr>
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**Kenai Area Plan**

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Table 3.2
Region 3

Seward and Resurrection Bay

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This region encompasses the uplands and tidelands around Seward and Resurrection Bay and the lands north of Seward along the Resurrection River, Salmon Creek, Lost Creek, Snow River, and Bear Lake. The City of Seward is the main population center in the region. The population of Seward is approximately 3,800. The population doubles in summer.

State lands
Most of the uplands around Resurrection Bay are in state ownership. In addition, there are a number of state-owned parcels north of Seward along the Seward Highway and Resurrection River. A number of lots in downtown Seward are still owned by the state and used for public facilities. Some of these lots are owned and managed by the Department of Administration and some by the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Most of the tidelands are in state ownership, with the exception of the head of the bay adjacent to Seward and near the mouths of the Resurrection River and Fourth of July Creek. The state land in the northern part of Region 3 is adjacent to the Chugach National Forest. The southwestern edge of this region adjoins the Kenai National Fjords Park. The southeastern edge of this region adjoins the Prince William Sound Area Plan boundary. Region 3 encompasses a number of State Park System units, including Caines Head State Recreation Area, Sunny Cove State Marine Park, Sandspit Point State Marine Park, and Thumb Cove State Marine Park.

Acreage
The plan applies to 61,723 acres of state-owned and selected uplands and 65,898 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the State Marine Parks in this region that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features
Steep, rugged mountains and glacier- and river-formed valleys typify the uplands in this region. Glaciers and permanent snowfields still blanket many of the mountains. The peninsulas and islands in Resurrection Bay are partially submerged mountain ranges, so the mountains rise steeply from the water’s edge without a transitional coastal plain. Thick forests of spruce and hemlock cover the mountains up to 1,000 feet in elevation, and at the upper elevations, alder
leads into alpine vegetation. Areas with steep, treeless slopes are prone to avalanche, and most of the state lands in this region are too steep to develop, with some notable exceptions along the existing road system.

**Access**
The Seward Highway, Alaska Railroad, small boat harbor, various docks, and the airport provide access to this region. The Resurrection River/Exit Glacier Road provides access to the Exit Glacier area and Nash Road to the east side of the bay. There are trails above town (including the Mt. Marathon Trail) and along the coast (including the Caines Head Trail). Other major trails in the region are located north of Seward and include Lost Lake, Bear Lake, Iditarod, Resurrection, Meridian Lakes, Mt. Alice, and Grayling Lake trails.

Seward is the oldest and largest port in the borough. Ferry service links Seward to other communities in Prince William Sound and Homer. Numerous cruise ships regularly dock at Seward and tour boats are based there. These ships provide tourism revenue to the region. The small boat harbor is operating at maximum capacity with over 600 boats. Two proposals are being developed to provide an additional 400-450 slips for small recreational/commercial moorage for the port of Seward. Industrial activities along the waterfront include the coal loading facility, large ship maintenance facility, fish processing facilities, and the old Afognak mill site.

**Resources and uses**
The primary uses of state lands in the region fall into two general groups: those that support recreation, tourism, and wildlife habitat and harvest; and those that support community needs such as materials sites, public buildings, water resources, and settlement. This region is unique in that it supports both some of the most rugged and scenic state lands in the planning area, yet it also supports a major population center that also serves as a major tourist destination, transshipment area, and source of jobs and income of statewide significance.

Although the state owns most of the tidelands in Resurrection Bay, most of the development is occurring on city-owned tidelands on the upper bay. The state-owned tidelands support many recreation and tourism activities including fishing, sightseeing (on cruise ships, day cruises, and privately owned boats), wildlife viewing, kayaking, sailing, overnight mooring, and beachcombing. Some of these areas are in existing state parks. DNR has authorized Aquatic Farmsite Leases in Humpy Cove and Eldorado Narrows.

The tidelands in Resurrection Bay provide an abundance of fish and wildlife including whales, seals, sea otters, sea lions, bald eagles, salmon, and shellfish. Although humpback whales occur throughout the year in nearshore waters, tour boat operators within Resurrection Bay see migrating humpbacks in May through September. Whale watching is a vital part of the tour boat industry. Areas of high concentrations of humpbacks include waters off of Fourth of July Creek, Lowell Point, Humpy Cove and the north end of Fox Island.
In the City of Seward, the state owns a number of parcels that are used for public buildings. The state lands above town are used for dispersed recreation and a watershed for the city water supply. The state lands above Japanese and Lowell creeks on the west side of Resurrection Bay and Fourth of July Creek on the east side of the bay are watersheds for the city's municipal water system. The state owns materials sites adjacent to the city, some of which are managed by DOTPF. In addition, materials are regularly taken out of the Resurrection River and Fourth of July Creek for both fill and to reduce the chance of flooding.

This unit also includes lands north of Seward between Bear Lake and the Snow River Valley. Although some of this land has potential for community growth and timber harvest, most is steep terrain and used primarily for dispersed recreation, including trails and related uses. These recreation activities include fishing on the streams and lakes and sightseeing along the railway and roadway. Fish and wildlife found on state lands in this area includes moose, ducks and geese, and freshwater and anadromous fish. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has identified the forested lands around Bear Lake as marbled murrelet habitat. The Bay View timber sale is proposed by the DNR Division of Forestry for state lands west of Salmon Creek in 2005.

**Management constraints and considerations**

Region 3 is bounded to the west by Kenai Fjords National Park, to the north by Chugach National Forest, and to the east by the Prince William Sound planning area. The Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program has designated the Upper Resurrection Bay and watersheds as an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). The AMSA includes the settled areas around Seward and the drainages of the Resurrection River and Salmon Creek. The intent of the designation is to initiate an interagency planning effort to assist Seward in realizing its community development goals. An AMSA plan has yet to be drafted.

Existing units of the State Park System in this region include Caines Head State Recreation Area, Sandspit Point State Marine Park, and Sunny Cove State Marine Park. The DPOR Management Plan for State Marine Parks in Prince William Sound (1995) recommends that all uplands (excluding private lands) south of the Thumb Cove State Marine Park on the Resurrection Peninsula be added to the State Park System to serve to protect the scenic backdrop of this popular boating area. This plan also recommends adding the remainder of Fox Island, Hive Island, and Rugged Island (and adjacent tidelands) to the State Park System. Rugged Island and Barwell Island are already in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

The DPOR Caines Head State Recreation Area Management Plan (1996) recommends that all lands between the existing recreation area and the Kenai Fjords National Park be added to the state park area.

A site-specific plan for addressing materials extraction has been developed by DNR for the Resurrection River shorelands.
The Seward Highway Scenic Byway Corridor Partnership Plan (1998) was prepared as a requirement for nomination to the National Scenic Byways program. The plan identifies many issues and opportunities concerning scenic resources. The plan makes recommendations, not policies, and suggests solutions. Some of these strategies have been developed into guidelines in KAP and are included in Chapter 2 under the Public Recreation and Tourism section.

Areas along the Seward Highway and Alaska Railroad are now being considered for designation by Congress as the Kenai Mountains - Turnagain Arm National Heritage Corridor that will focus on the historic transportation use of the area for mining and settlement. Designation as a National Heritage Corridor does not impose governmental controls or regulation. It does, however, provide assistance to local communities who wish to preserve their heritage resources.

Management Summary

Materials and Public Facilities
The Resurrection River shorelands are designated Resource Management-High Value and will be managed for materials, transportation, water resources, recreation and wildlife habitat. Other sites in the region will also be managed for materials, including sites on lower Japanese Creek, the Lowell Point Road, and along the Seward Highway. The five small parcels in downtown Seward are designated Public Facilities - Retain. These are sites reserved for public facilities. If any of these sites are no longer needed by the state, they may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan.

Tidelands
Tideland leases remaining in state ownership are designated Waterfront Development and are conveyable to the city. The city proposes to use these tidelands for access, utilities, and marine development associated with adjacent upland industrial activities.

The tidelands in Resurrection Bay offer a spectacular wilderness setting including the opportunity to view an abundance of fish and wildlife in an area surrounded by mountains, cliffs and glaciers. The management intent for state-owned tidelands is to continue to provide a variety of visitors and users of this area with a high quality experience. The Department of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that adequate opportunities are available for the full spectrum of developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities appropriate for the area. DNR will not authorize activities that intrude visually on the scenic values of the area, that monopolize anchorages, or that have significant negative impacts on the fish and wildlife resources. However, exceptions may be made for authorizations that provide access to uplands. The state-owned tidelands in this region are designated Special Use Land. The guidelines that will be attached to the Special Use Land Designation will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan. See Appendix D for more information on this Special Use Land Designation.
Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat
Most of the state lands with existing public recreation uses or high-value viewsheds are designated for Public Recreation and Tourism. In addition, the highest value recreation areas are recommended for addition to the State Park System, including areas near Caines Head, Thumb Cove, Fox (Renard) Island, Rugged Island (tidelands only) and Hive Island. In addition, the newly acquired EVOS (Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill) tract at Lowell Point is recommended for addition to the State Park System. Humpy Cove is also recommended for addition to the State Park System. Other areas designated Public Recreation and Tourism including South Beach (near the mouth of Fourth of July Creek), the mountains above Seward, Bear Lake/Golden Fin lakes area, and the Lost Lake Trail area. State land along the Iditarod National Historic Trail is primarily designated for dispersed recreation, although a few areas along Nash Road and north, south, and west of Bear Lake may be conveyed to a municipality for community growth.

Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 3
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Bike Trail along the Seward Highway between Turnagain Arm and Seward
When authorizing uses and conveying lands along the Seward Highway between Seward and Turnagain Arm, consider retaining lands or a right-of-way adequate for construction of a paralleling bike trail along the highway.

Seward Highway Scenic Byway
See the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline under the Public Recreation and Tourisms section in Chapter 2.

Iditarod National Historic Trail
See the Iditarod National Historic Trail guideline under the Trails and Access section in Chapter 2.

Guidelines for units located within the Kenai River drainage
See Region 4 in this chapter for additional guidelines under the section, Management Intent that Applies to many units within the Kenai River Drainage. These guidelines apply to units in this region that are within the Kenai River drainage (but are listed only under Region 4 in order to avoid redundancy). Units in this region that these guidelines apply to are in the Snow River watershed including all of Unit 609 and parts of Units 371A and 377.

Downtown Seward public facilities
There are a number of small lots in downtown Seward that are owned by the state and used for public facilities. These include Units 10A, 10B, and 10F-10H. They are all designated Public Facilities-Retain. They will all be retained in state ownership unless they are no longer needed for state facilities, in which case they may be re-designated Public Facilities--Transfer without an
amendment to the plan. This would allow conveyance to a municipality or charitable organization, but not for sale to the public.

**Brown bears**
State lands between Snow River and Bear Lake and along the Resurrection River may be used by brown bears as a travel corridor (units 371A, 377, 605 and 609). DNR will consult with ADFG for the newest information on bear use of these areas when reviewing applications for uses in these areas.

**Humpback whales**
Areas of high concentrations of humpback whales in the summer months include waters off of Fourth of July Creek, Lowell Point, Humpy Cove and the north end of Fox Island where they feed on krill. Review of applications for shoreline developments should consider the potential presence of humpback whales within 100 meters of shore and disturbance of feeding or other behavior patterns.

**Other plans**
The DNR Prince William Sound Area Plan (PWSAP) overlaps the KAP planning area along the Resurrection Peninsula and upper Fourth of July Creek. While the recommendations from this plan were used as a starting point, KAP supersedes the PWSAP and its classifications, policies, and guidelines in these areas. In addition, the Prince William Sound State Marine Park Management Plan developed by DPOR overlaps with the KAP. Many of the recommendations for general state lands from the park plan are incorporated into the KAP. The portions of the park plan that apply to areas currently in the State Park System still apply since these areas are governed by different statutes than those that apply to other state lands.

**Navigable waterbodies**
See the *Management Intent for Navigable Rivers* section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 (general river beds), Unit 602 (shorelands within Federal Conservation System Units including National Parks, Preserves, and Wildlife Refuges), Unit 605 (Resurrection River shorelands) and Unit 609 (Snow River shorelands).

**Exit Glacier Road and Resurrection Bay Special Use Land Designations**
See *Appendix D* for a copy of the Special Use Land Designations that apply to state lands along the Exit Glacier Road (Units 359A and 605) and the state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in Resurrection Bay. At this time, the designation for Resurrection Bay does not include guidelines that would establish management criteria or allowable activities for the Special Use Lands. The guidelines for managing the Resurrection Bay Special Use Lands will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan.
Floating facilities in Resurrection Bay
The following guidelines address the state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in Resurrection Bay. This section does not address tidelands and submerged lands that are managed by the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation nor owned by the City of Seward.

As the use of Resurrection Bay increases, demand for the use of commercial floating facilities (see definition below) has increased. When these facilities are used for overnight accommodations or are stationary for long periods of time in one area, they can intrude visually on the scenic values of the tidelands and surrounding uplands and can monopolize anchorages that are important for other uses.

Commercial recreation-related activities on the tidelands in Resurrection Bay are primarily day-use. This pattern of use has been established over several years since the Seward boat harbor is within an hour’s cruise by tour boats and sport fishing boats to all the areas in the bay. In addition, there are abundant overnight accommodations in the Seward Area, as well as almost 1,700 acres of city-owned tidelands that now accommodate a variety of developments, including a boat harbor, coal-loading facility, and a large industrial area. There has been a high level of public opposition to the few applications received by DNR for commercial floating facilities on state-owned tidelands because of the established pattern of day-use as well as aesthetic and environmental concerns. Overnight use in the area is primarily by campers on the uplands, overnight mooring by non-commercial recreation boaters, and by non-recreation related users (e.g., commercial fishers and fish processors). The following guideline does not apply to these types of overnight uses. To prevent conflicts, floating facilities used overnight on state-owned tidelands will not be authorized in Resurrection Bay. For the purposes of this guideline, floating facilities are defined as recreation-related commercial facilities providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public for a fee. These include facilities, powered or not, that are stationary; and barges or vessels, powered or not, that are stationary on the tidelands and submerged lands. Stationary is defined as anything other than day use.

This guideline does not apply to overnight use for non-recreation related commercial uses such as resource transfer facilities, commercial fishing vessels, and fish tenders. Also, this guideline does not apply to day use for recreation-related commercial activities such as cruise ships, charter boats, and tour boats.

Generally Allowed Uses on State land (as defined under 11AAC 96) are those uses that do not require prior authorization. The guideline above only restricts a use that already requires prior authorization (overnight use of commercial recreation-related floating facilities on state tidelands). In the future, conflicts between different user groups may necessitate that some Generally Allowed Uses be restricted. In order to implement such a restriction, a Special Use Land Designation is required. All state-owned tidelands in Resurrection Bay have received this designation (see Appendix D). However, this Special Use Land designation will not establish new management guidelines at this time. The guidelines for managing the Special Use Land will be developed through an additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan and when conflicts arise.
Shooting range
Although no specific unit has been identified for a shooting range, there is a need for such a facility in the Seward area that can accommodate rifles, handguns, and shotguns. Such a use on state land in this region may be found compatible after taking into consideration safety, noise, access, and other factors.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 3
Management intent for most units is included in the Resource Allocation Summary Table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

Unit 349 South Beach and mouth of Fourth of July Creek
This unit will be managed to provide for the continuing public use of the beach while applying increased management presence to prevent incompatible uses such as long-term camping, dumping, ORVs and other uses that threaten public health, safety, and recreation experiences. Because the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation and other divisions in DNR do not have the resources to manage the intense public use taking place at South Beach, a management agreement with the City of Seward or other non-profit organization is encouraged. This unit may be conveyed to a municipality as long as the patent is "subject to" managing the unit for recreation purposes. DNR will also ensure that the public continues to have some form of legal overland access to this important public use site.

Unit 364A Iditarod Trailhead; north side of Nash Road
This unit has diverse potential and existing uses. The Iditarod Trailhead is currently located in the unit at Nash Road. The unit has the potential as a visitor/cruise ship passenger destination if facilities are located there that provide Iditarod National Historic Trail information and trail rides. The trail could also be part of a regional bike trail system. The unit in the past has also been considered as a site for relocating the DOTPF maintenance facility (from downtown Seward), however, funding is lacking. The unit’s Resource Management-High Value designation recognizes these potential uses for the unit. However, with the exception of the DOTPF maintenance facility and state-retained access for the Iditarod National Historic Trail, the borough too could meet these needs. In addition, parts of the unit may be suitable for settlement. If DOTPF no longer needs the unit, it is available for conveyance to the borough or other authorizations as long as there is a provision for legal access along the Iditarod National Historic Trail, adequate parking and a buffer along the anadromous and high value resident fish sections of Sawmill Creek (consistent with Guidelines in Table 2-4 in Chapter 2). Because the unit is School Trust Land, conveyance to the borough are subject to AS 29.65.060(g).

Unit 368 Bear Lake, southeast
This unit will be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism--Dispersed Use. Although the designation for this unit allows for borough conveyance, Chapter 2 guidelines require retention or “subject to” corridors around the lake and anadromous streams that will be

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1 The actual beginning of the Iditarod Trail is the old waterfront in the City of Seward.
managed for recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. In some areas along the shoreline, the lake buffer may be wider than 200 feet (as specified in Table 2-4, Chapter 2) in order to protect the viewshed from the lake. In addition, easements will be retained for the trails passing through the unit including the Iditarod National Historic Trail. Ensuring public access to and along the lakeshore is a high priority.

**Unit 369  Lost Lake Trail (south end)**
There are extensive stands of beetle-killed spruce in this unit. Timber harvest is allowed but DNR will work with the US Forest Service to ensure that impacts along the Lost Lake Trail are mitigated. Harvest along the trail may be allowed to reduce trail maintenance costs resulting from beetle-killed tree blowdowns. In addition, harvest will open up the forest canopy that in turn may allow more snowfall on the trail thus reducing trail damage by snowmobiles when snow cover is light and extending the period when snowmobiles may access the Lost Lake area.

**Unit 371B  Lands west and northwest of Bear Lake**
Although the designation for this unit allows for conveyance to a municipality, Chapter 2 guidelines provide for retention or subject to corridors adjacent to anadromous waterbodies including Bear Lake and the stream that parallels the Seward Highway in this unit. Also, some stretches of the shoreline may have wider buffers in order to protect the viewshed from the lake. In addition, easements will be retained for the trails passing through this unit, including the Iditarod National Historic Trail and the Scout Trail.

**Unit 373  Japanese Creek (west) materials site**
This unit has supported large gravel extraction operations over the years. DOTPF has an ILMA for part of the unit, and Transfer of Federal Entry Rights to other parts of the unit. Parts of the unit are selected by both the City of Seward and the borough. In the past, flood control work has been conducted along the creek to prevent flooding of an adjacent subdivision. Manage this unit for materials and flood control and retain in state ownership. Conveyance to municipalities will be considered for all or parts of the unit when DOTPF no longer needs the site for materials and other transportation-related purposes.

**Unit 609  Snow River**
This unit was not recommended for addition to KRSMA in the *Final Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan*. However, if any lands are conveyed along the Snow River to a municipality, either a 200-foot-wide buffer will be retained in state ownership or the municipality’s patent will be subject to managing this corridor for fish and wildlife habitat and recreation. See also the *Management Intent for Navigable Rivers* section at the end of this chapter for additional management intent for the Snow River.
### Table 3.3 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

#### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Land between Bear Mountain and Callisto Head</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>20,995</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Resurrection Bay viewshed. Kenai Fjords National Park borders this unit to the west. / Recommended for addition to the Caines Head State Recreation Area. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Goat summer range, likely winter range. Seabird colonies at Caines Head and Callisto Head. Tidelands within this unit west of Callisto Head have a known seal haulout and include a herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Bulldog Cove supports many harbor seals.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>Resurrection Peninsula</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>3,292</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Resurrection Bay viewshed. Adjacent to three State Marine Parks: Safety Cove, Sandspit Point, and Driftwood Bay. / Proposed addition to the State Marine Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Goat summer range and winter habitat. Too steep to support development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>Humpy Cove</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>3,556</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Important anchorage. Viewshed of Resurrection Bay. / See the humpback whale guideline under the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section in this region. Proposed addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Active mariculture operations. Salmon spawning/rearing. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Humpback whale feeding and resting area in summer months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>Fox (Renard) Island</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Area of increasing public and commercial use and has intense activities during the summer. Anchorage, boat mooring, kayaking, trails, personal use fisheries and recreational use by visitors to the Kenai Fjord Lodge. / See the humpback whale guideline under the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section in this region. Proposed addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Ten private parcels on the bay on the northwest side of Fox Island. Important fisheries habitat. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Humpback whale feeding and resting area off the north end of the island in summer months. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>Hive Island</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Viewshed of Resurrection Bay. Seabirds colony, important fisheries habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. / Proposed addition to State Marine Park System.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>Rugged Island</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>3,484</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Sea lion haulout on south side of the island; seabird colony on the island. Mary's Bay is used for an anchorage. / Recommended for addition to the State Marine Park System. See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Rugged Island uplands are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The state owns only the tidelands surrounding the island.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Department of Education Alaska Vocational Technical Center Administrative Office</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>1.5</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Old Seward High School site and now the administrative offices of the Alaska Department of Education’s Alaska Vocational Technical Center. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10B</td>
<td>DOTPF maintenance facility in downtown Seward</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>1.35</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>DOTPF maintenance facility. / The northeastern corner of the unit is state land, and the City of Seward has encroached on it. The northwestern part of the unit is city land, and the state has encroached on it. There is an agreement between the city and the state that the pieces they have encroached upon should be conveyed to each other. The land trade has not yet occurred. / Because of this prior agreement, portions of this unit affected by this agreement may be reclassified and exchanged without an amendment to the plan. If the unit is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>10F</td>
<td>DOTPF materials storage site in downtown Seward</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Parcel is located at the SW corner of Fifth and B streets and is used by DOTPF as a materials storage site. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>010G</td>
<td>Alaska Vocational Technical Center in downtown Seward</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>3.03</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Alaska Vocational Technical Center. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10H</td>
<td>Alaska Vocational Technical Center in downtown Seward</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>0.79</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Alaska Vocational Technical Center. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
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### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

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<tr>
<td>349</td>
<td>South Beach and mouth of Fourth of July Creek</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>223</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>South Beach is located on the north side of the mouth of Fourth of July Creek, one of two publicly-owned road-accessible beaches on this side of Resurrection Bay (the other being the mouth of Spring Creek which the city is managing as a camping area). Scenic with panoramic views of glaciers, mountains, the islands and headlands toward the entrance of Resurrection Bay. Whale and wildlife viewing from the beach. Several channels of Fourth of July Creek cross the beach. Use of off road vehicles on the beach has become a problem in recent years. Cannery and other seasonal workers use the beach for long-term camping. / For additional management intent for this unit, see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for this region. Also see the humpback whale guideline under the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section in this region.</td>
<td>This unit includes both uplands and tidelands. The city built salmon spawning ditches at the mouth of Fourth of July Creek to mitigate berming the creek. Most summers these creeks are dry. The ditches that contain Spring Creek (to the north on city-owned land) are much more productive salmon spawning areas. The gravel in Fourth of July Creek is very high value and is periodically removed by the city so that it does not overrun the berms (resulting in the flooding of the industrial area). Humpback whale feeding and resting area in summer months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>Resurrection Peninsula</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>11,579</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Significant viewshed from Resurrection Bay and from Thumb Cove State Marine Park. Adjacent to two existing State Marine Parks: Thumb Cove and Sunny Cove. / Proposed addition to the State Marine Park System.</td>
<td>USCG navigation aide light on Thumb Cove Point. Critical winter goat habitat has been identified along the steep southwest-facing slopes above the shoreline in this unit. Black bear habitat and hunting areas. Fresh water fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; anadromous fish spawning habitat on lower reaches of streams; moose, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>353</td>
<td>Upper watershed of Fourth of July Creek, east side Resurrection Bay</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>6,622</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Recharge area for City water wells, located within Fourth of July Creek watershed</td>
<td>Within the viewshed of Resurrection Bay. Goat, summer range; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>Tonsina Point</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>This unit is the access route to Fort McGilvery, North Beach, Derby Cove, and South Beach—all within Caines Head State Recreation Area. Tonsina Point campsites, shelters, and trails are all located within this unit. Unit used for hiking, camping, day use, picnicking, boating, wildlife viewing, tide pool exploration, beach combing, sightseeing, and walking. / DPOR has been issued two ILMA's for the uplands and tidelands along the shore that includes part of this unit. Recommend extending existing ILMA to include the remainder of the unit or a legislative designation (to add the area to the Caines Head State Recreation Area). See the humpback whale guideline under the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section in this region.</td>
<td>Salmon spawning/rearing, herring/salmon migration corridor, Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. Humpback whale feeding and resting area in summer months.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>355</td>
<td>Tidelands adjacent to City of Seward industrial area, north of Fourth of July Creek</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>310</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>City-owned tidelands and uplands just east of this unit include the City of Seward industrial area and old mill site. The city also has plans for a 400-450 slip small boat harbor in this area.</td>
<td>Sightseeing along Nash Road. Boating along the shoreline.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>Spur Ridge west of Lowell Point; former rock quarry</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>DOTPF has applied for an ILMA for 80 acres of this unit that is closest to the road. This unit includes an old quarry site (located by the road) that hasn't been used in years.</td>
<td>Very steep slopes. Within the viewshed of Resurrection Bay. Goat, summer range; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>358</td>
<td>Mount Marathon</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>6,452</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Mt. Marathon watershed. The city now gets water from wells rather than the Lowell Creek Reservoir, but this source may be needed in the future.</td>
<td>Within the viewshed of Resurrection Bay and city. Includes Mount Marathon and Race trail. Goat summer range.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>359A</td>
<td>North of Resurrection River Rd.</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>516</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>High public use by visitors traveling to and from the Exit Glacier area. Scenic views of the Resurrection River and Mount Benson. Also used for day use, picnicking, and overnight camping. Trail parallels the north side of the road for the entire length of this unit. / Manage for dispersed recreation and tourism while allowing for flood control and maintenance of the roadway and mitigating impacts on the viewshed. Retain in state ownership. More intensive management of the area for recreation and tourism is compatible with the management intent for this unit. See Appendix D for the management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to part of this unit. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Much of the land in this unit is subject to flooding and erosion from the Resurrection River and steep mountain streams to the north.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>360</td>
<td>Japanese Creek (east) materials site / fish mitigation area</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Many braids of Japanese Creek that cross the unit support fish spawning. Materials extraction may be difficult because of concerns related to the braids of this anadromous stream. The city has developed a fish spawning channel for habitat mitigation in return for a project along Fourth of July Creek. Gravel source in Resurrection River floodplain. In the southeast corner of this unit there is a small (5 acres) ILMT to DOTPF (ILMT) for an aviation easement on the north end of the runway. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>361</td>
<td>Wetlands at the mouth of the Resurrection River and Sawmill Creek</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Anadromous fish spawning habitat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>362</td>
<td>Resurrection River downstream from Seward Highway Bridge</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Potential for materials, fish habitat (salmon spawning, rearing, and migration; rainbow trout), moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish. Scenic values from highway. Cultural sites present. Resurrection River source of gravel. / Continuing material extraction is consistent with the management intent for this unit. Manage this unit consistent with management intent for Unit 605 (see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section at the end of this chapter). The Resurrection River Site Specific Plan (as amended by this plan) applies to this unit. Retain in state ownership. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guidelines.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>363A</td>
<td>Mouth of the Resurrection River</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>It's likely that materials extraction out of the river will be an ongoing activity to prevent the river from becoming overburdened with gravel, filling its bed and either shifting to a new course, flooding or both. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. / Continuing material extraction is consistent with the management intent for this unit. Manage this unit consistent with management intent for Unit 605 (see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section at the end of this chapter). The Resurrection River Site Specific Plan (as amended) applies to this unit. Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Resurrection River floodplain. Fifty percent of the unit is permanently flooded.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>363B</td>
<td>Henry Leirer Tract, Nash Rd., Seward</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>A management right was issued to the FRED Division of ADFG in 1991 (ADL 225515) for OSL 1054 that the state received in 1990. Tract was originally to be managed by Ducks Unlimited. It was donated to state for its wildlife habitat values. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; waterfowl and waterfowl hunting. Salmon Creek flows through the unit, which is an anadromous and high-value resident fish stream.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

| Unit Number | Unit Name                        | Designations | Acres | Map Number | Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Other resources and uses                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Notes                                                                                                                                                                                                                     |
|-------------|----------------------------------|--------------|-------|------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 364A        | Iditarod Trailhead; north side of Nash Rd. | rh           | 40    | 3A         | Iditarod National Historic Trail ("main trail") crosses the unit north-south. There is an existing road into the area off Nash Road and it parallels Sawmill Creek. There are views of Sawmill Creek but recent floods have left the creek clogged with woody debris. A portion of this unit (.3 acres) has been ILMA'd to DOTPF for the road ROW. / Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" Section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Chapter 2 guideline applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail that passes through this unit. | This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4. Evidence of past logging activity. Also evidence of salvage cutting of trees in Sawmill Creek accumulated from the fall 1995 flood. DOTPF materials site # MS-495-396-1. | Evidence of past logging activity. Also evidence of salvage cutting of trees in Sawmill Creek accumulated from the fall 1995 flood. DOTPF materials site # MS-495-396-1.                                                                 |
| 364B        | Seward Meridian Monument         | hr           | 0.06  | 3A         | A monument to the Seward Meridian was placed here in 1996.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                 | Located by the side of the road, all wetlands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                      | Located by the side of the road, all wetlands.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                           |
| 368         | Bear Lake, southeast             | rd           | 764   | 3A         | Iditarod National Historic Trail ("main trail") crosses the unit north-south and has been reserved by the USFS by a ROW. Portions of the unit have suitable terrain and access for development. Iditarod Trail is actively maintained by Seward residents and receives extensive winter use. Other trails include the Old South Fork Trail and Little Bear Lake Trail. There are groomed ski trails in Sections 7 and 18 at the south end of Bear Lake and around Little Bear Lake. There is also an overlapping 25' easement on this same trail for the South Fork Trail (that is the same as the Iditarod National Historic Trail in this area) and a 60' Bear Lake Road easement (under National Forest Community Grant selection #50) up to the south side of the creek on the SE side of the lake (locally known as Tye Hack Creek). / See Chapter 2 guideline under the "Trails and Access" section applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail. | Borough selected. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese on lake. Tye Hack Creek and Bear Lake are anadromous fish waterbodies. Marbled murrelets nesting in old growth trees around the lake. The glacier creek that traverses this unit periodically floods a portion of this unit. | Borough selected. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese on lake. Tye Hack Creek and Bear Lake are anadromous fish waterbodies. Marbled murrelets nesting in old growth trees around the lake. The glacier creek that traverses this unit periodically floods a portion of this unit. |
## Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>369</td>
<td>Lost Lake Trail (south end)</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Viewshed from Lost Lake Trail, Seward Highway Scenic Byway, and Alaska Railroad. Lost Lake winter and summer trail transects Section 14. The routes are used by hikers, skiers, and snowmachiners. USFS maintains the trail and holds the rights of way and has developed a new trailhead in a subdivision at the south edge of this unit (in the SW1/4 SW1/4 of Section 14). / &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Cultural sites present. Marbled murrelet habitat. The Bay View timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>370</td>
<td>Parcel west of Bear Creek subdivision</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Visible from highway. / &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.</td>
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### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

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<tr>
<td>371A</td>
<td>Bear Lake and Lands North and East of the lake</td>
<td>hard</td>
<td>4,320</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>This unit includes Bear Lake and the uplands north and east of the lake (with the exception of uplands located in Units 371B and 377). Iditarod National Historic Trail (a 1,000' USFS ROW) runs along east side of lake and has been recently reconstructed as a pedestrian trail. A ski trail system was also recently authorized and built by the Seward Ski Club in this unit. The trail system also receives summer use. Golden Fin Lake and Old South Fork Trails pass through the unit. Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway, scenic Alaska Railroad and trails. Anadromous streams flowing through this unit include tributary flowing into the northeast end of Bear Lake, Tye Hack Creek, Bear Lake, South Fork Snow River, and a creek that parallels the Seward Highway. Freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, rutting and winter concentration area. Bear Lake is stocked and periodically fertilized. Marbled murrelets nest in the old growth timber around the lake. Contains potential brown bear corridor. / Potential for bike trail along highway. See Chapter 2 guideline applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail under the “Trails and Access” section. &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the “Seward Highway Scenic Byway” guideline. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional intent for this unit.</td>
<td>This entire unit is borough selected (ADL 201305). Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>371B</td>
<td>Lands west and northwest of Bear Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>830</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>These lands are relatively developable and accessible off the Seward Highway. The Iditarod Trail and Scout Trail (around Bear Lake) have been reconstructed and are actively maintained by Seward residents. Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway and scenic Alaska Railroad. / See Chapter 2 guideline applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail under the &quot;Trails and Access&quot; section. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Stream that parallels the Seward Highway is anadromous. Grouse Lake is stocked with salmon. Freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arcitc char; moose, rutting and winter concentration area. Marbled murrelets nest in the old growth timber around the lake. Potential brown bear habitat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>373</td>
<td>Japanese Creek (west) materials site</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Large existing gravel pit with little remaining vegetation. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>377</td>
<td>Land east of Grayling and Meridian lakes</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>960</td>
<td>2B</td>
<td>Scenic byway, viewshed of Alaska Railroad, views of Snow River, trail-related recreation. Crossed by Grayling Lake and Meridian Lake trails (on USFS rights-of-way). Marbled murrelet habitat in old growth timber. Potential brown bear travel corridor along river. / &quot;Corridor preservation&quot; under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. DOTPF ILMA for a materials site Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; and the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; sections for additional management intent for this unit. Potential for bike trail along the highway.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Access from Alaska Railroad, Seward Highway, and powerline. Portion of unit is periodically flooded by the Snow River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>Lowell Point acquisition</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>19.4</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>This parcel was acquired in early 1997 by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustees to provide better public access to the Caines Head State Recreation Area. The site serves as a parking lot and trailhead and is also used for picnicking and accessing nearby tidelands. / Manage consistent with the primary designated uses for this unit except where inconsistent with EVOS deed restrictions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

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<tr>
<td>450</td>
<td>Sawmill Creek, north of Nash Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Relatively flat terrain along tributaries of Sawmill Creek with potential for development. Iditarod National Historic Trail passes through the unit. / See Chapter 2 guideline applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail under the &quot;Trails and Access&quot; section.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 201271). School Trust Land. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4. Although the unit was selected by the borough in 1979 (prior to 1985 as specified in AS 29.65.060(g)), laws, regulations, and litigation may affect the conveyance. Parts of unit are prone to flooding from Sawmill Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>487</td>
<td>Park Tract, Woodrow Subdivision</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>This is a dedicated park tract surrounded by private lots. The unit includes portions of the Bear Creek stream bank (a stocked anadromous fish stream with water that supports the weir/hatchery). / A management agreement with DPOR or conveyance to a non-profit or a municipality is encouraged. The conveyance will be subject to management for park purposes. The Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association facility and Bear Creek riparian corridor portions of the parcel may be retained in state ownership (or the conveyance may be &quot;subject to&quot; management for habitat / public facilities purposes).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>496</td>
<td>Seward Airport</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>327</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>Seward Airport managed by DOTPF.</td>
<td>Although most of the unit is state owned, part of the airport is an avigation easement on City of Seward-owned tidelands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

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<tr>
<td>586</td>
<td>Region 3 General Use tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>55,190</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Extensive use by boaters for cruising, sailing, kayaking, fishing, sightseeing. Traversed by larger ships including Alaska Marine Ferry, cruise ships, tour boats, barges, and shipping of coal and timber products. Extensive wildlife viewing particularly of marine mammals and birds. Fish migration route. Areas of high concentrations of humpback whales in the summer months including waters off of Fourth of July Creek, Lowell Point, Humpy Cove and the north end of Fox Island. Harbor seal haulouts between El Dorado Narrows and Resurrection Cape, including Barwell Island. / See the hump-back whale guideline under the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section in this region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599</td>
<td>North Thumb Cove</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Adjacent to Thumb Cove SMA. Popular area for kayaking, sailing, cruising and mooring. Eelgrass bed, pacific herring, spawning along entire northeast shoreline. Likes Creek (runs into head of Thumb Cove) is an anadromous stream and Cook Inlet Aquaculture Assoc. has released sockeye salmon there. ADFG at one time proposed placing salmon enhancement nets at the mouth of Likes Creek for terminal harvest for fishing enhancement cost recovery. The bay is largely protected from inclement winds and has the best anchorage outside the Seward boat harbor. The bay is used by both recreational and commercial boater and is the most popular anchorage outside the Seward boat harbor. The majority of boats are sailboats. Excellent camping along the shoreline at the forest edge. / Proposed addition to State Park System to protect and perpetuate the public recreation, habitat, and scenic values in and around Thumb Cove. Salmon enhancement facilities at the mouth of Likes Creek and terminal harvest activities are consistent with the management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Site of two mariculture operations. On the north side of Thumb Cove is a trespass cabin on Likes Creek (ADL 223250) and an active 40-acre mining leasehold location (ADL 347740). The bay has been used in the past by vessels over 300’ and by Exxon Valdez Oil Spill support facilities when there wasn’t adequate space in the Seward Boat Harbor.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.3

### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>605</td>
<td>Resurrection River</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>1,446</td>
<td>3A</td>
<td>The river transports high volumes of glacial gravel, particularly during high water events. There are several gravel extraction areas along the river. The riverbed has been modified numerous times to prevent flood damage. River is a prominent part of the viewshed from the Exit Glacier Road. Some use of the river by floaters. Anadromous fish; riparian vegetation; ducks and geese, general distribution along all of Resurrection River; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char along all of Resurrection River. Silver salmon travel up the river to clear water tributaries to spawn. They also spawn in the main river in the fall when the river clears up. These areas provide important travel and feeding corridors for brown bears. / Continuing gravel extraction in some areas is needed to prevent damage to bridges and other improvements near the river. For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section and &quot;Navigable Waterbodies&quot; guideline at the end of this chapter. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional intent for this unit. See Appendix D for the management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to part of this unit. The Resurrection River Site Specific Plan (as amended) applies to this unit. Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>748</td>
<td>Eldorado Narrows sea lion habitat tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>163</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Stellers sea lion haulout. / See the &quot;Stellers sea lion&quot; guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>749</td>
<td>North Beach tidelands</td>
<td>hr rp</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Adjacent to Caines Head State Park. North Beach is marked by the remains of an old army dock and is the main landing and anchorage for the park. North Beach also has trails, latrines, picnic shelters, camping areas, and a ranger station. Unit includes historic dock for McGilvery. / Proposed addition to the State Recreation Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>South Beach tidelands</td>
<td>hr rp</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>3B</td>
<td>Adjacent to Caines Head State Park. South Beach is a garrison ghost town with the remains of utility buildings and barracks that are part of historic dock for McGilvery. South Beach has a latrine, trailhead and camping areas. Harbor seal haulout east of Fort McGilvery. / Proposed addition to the State Recreation Area.</td>
<td></td>
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</table>
Chapter 3 – Region 4

Region 4

Cooper Landing

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
Region 4 extends from the Seward & Sterling Highway Junction west to Skilak Lake. The region is composed of the upper Kenai River Valley, North Kenai Lake shoreline, and the Quatz Creek drainage. The Sterling and Seward highways run through the middle of the region unit. The community in the region is Cooper Landing at the outlet of Kenai Lake. Cooper Landing is unincorporated and includes approximately 370 year-round residents. The economy is diverse. Tourism-related employment and seasonal businesses provide the majority of the jobs. The Kenai Princess Lodge is the largest single employer in the region. Chugach Electric Association and the School District are also major employers.

State lands
Although the state has received tentative approval and patent to most of its lands in this region, selections remain west of Cooper Creek. The state’s largest holding in this region is a tract that is nearly 5,000 acres on the south side of Kenai Lake. The state owns numerous small parcels fronting on the Kenai River and Lake as well as a 400-foot-wide riparian corridor along seven Kenai River tributaries. Other state lands are located along the Seward highways east of Cooper Landing.

Acreage
The plan applies to 9,608 acres of state-owned and –selected uplands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kenai River Special Management Area including, Kenai Lake, that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features
The landscape of the Cooper Landing region is dominated by large lakes and forested valleys hemmed in by rugged mountain ridges. Kenai Lake, Skilak Lake, and the Kenai River are glacially fed, with milky jade-colored waters and high seasonal fluctuation in water levels. Other lakes of significant size include Cooper, Crescent, Jerome, Tern, and Upper and Lower Russian lakes. Quartz Creek (parallel to the Seward and Sterling highways) and Russian River (which winds through spruce forest and wetlands) are clear water creeks with high salmon productivity.
The rocky slopes in this region are often sparsely forested and have thin soil cover. Many mountains in the region are prone to avalanches. Bark beetles have taken a significant toll on the spruce in the area.

**Access**

The Sterling and Seward highways provide the primary access to the region. DOTPF just completed reconstructing the Sterling Highway just east of Cooper Landing and is now considering a bypass around the town. The Snug Harbor Road (along the west shore of Kenai Lake) and Skilak Lake Road are important secondary roads in the region and are used primarily for seasonal recreation access. DOTPF has a maintenance station at Quatz Creek.

Several of Southcentral Alaska’s most popular recreation trails cross the region. They are located primarily on U.S. Forest Service land and rights-of-way. The most popular trails include the Russian River, Resurrection Pass, Devils Pass, and Crescent Lake trails.

The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities manages a gravel airstrip at Quartz Creek. Floatplanes land on Kenai Lake and just below the Seward Highway Bridge. Powerboats operate on Skilak and Kenai lakes, and floaters use the stretch of Kenai River between Kenai and Skilak lakes. Several public boat launches are located along the river and lakes and are managed by the USFS, USFWS, ADFG and DPOR.

**Resources and uses**

The resources and uses in this region are diverse. State lands and resources contribute in numerous ways to these uses:

**Scenic values.** State lands provide scenic viewsheds along several miles of Seward and Sterling highways, both east of town in the Quartz Creek area, and west of town along Kenai Lake and Kenai River. The Seward Highway was recently designated an All American Road. The Seward Highway is one of the most heavily traveled in the state. Traffic counts and surveys by DOTPF estimate that there are over 400,000 annual vehicle trips for recreation. The section of Sterling Highway through this region has been nominated for state designation as a National Scenic Byway.

**Fisheries.** The Kenai and Russian rivers are world-renowned for sport fishing and support large commercial and sport fisheries. The state lands along the Kenai River and Kenai Lake are valuable for maintaining water quality, fish and wildlife habitat, and public access. The state-owned 400-foot-wide buffers of riparian habitat along Quartz Creek and six other anadromous tributaries also contribute to these values.

**Wildlife.** State lands include high-value habitat such as eagle winter concentration areas, brown bear feeding concentration areas and travel corridors, and moose rutting and wintering areas. Wildlife viewing, photography, and hunting are contribute to the local quality of life and create tourism opportunities.
Chapter 3 – Region 4

**Trail recreation.** Several well-known trails draw hikers, mountain bikers, fishermen, snowmachiners and skiers to the region. The Resurrection Pass Trail, Bean Creek Trail, and several other trails cross state-owned and –selected lands. Hikers, skiers, and snowmachiners use state lands along the Snug Harbor Road. Bike trails along the Seward and Sterling Highways are also proposed.

**Other recreation.** Kenai Lake and Kenai River support high levels of boating, fishing, and camping. There is a new Alaska State Parks boat launch at the lake outlet, and public access for launching at Quartz Creek. Developed camping areas include the USFS Quartz Creek, Crescent Creek, Cooper Creek, and Russian River campgrounds. The Boys and Girls Club run a camp on land leased from the state on the west side of Kenai Lake. There are numerous recreation cabins, primarily at Quartz Creek, and along the Snug Harbor Road and the Kenai River.

There are several resource uses in the region not associated with recreation and tourism. These include:

**Settlement.** Because of the steep incised river valleys, habitat and recreation values, and the fact that most land in the region is in federal, state and borough ownership, developable land for community growth and development is limited. State-selected lands west of Cooper Landing have been identified for this potential use.

**Subsurface.** Small-scale placer mining takes place on scattered claims, primarily along Quartz Creek and its tributaries. DNR has adopted a leasehold location order for nine riparian creek corridors and the shores of Kenai Lake in order to protect habitat from mining impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and recreation. DOTPF manages materials sites in the region used for the maintenance and reconstruction of the highways and the Quartz Creek airstrip.

**Heritage.** Most of this region is now being considered for designation by Congress as the Kenai Mountains - Turnagain Arm National Heritage Corridor that will focus on the historic transportation use of the area for mining and settlement. Designation as a National Heritage Corridor does not impose governmental controls or regulation. It does, however, provide assistance to local communities who want to work together to preserve their heritage resources.

**Forestry.** The state and USFS have held several small-scale timber sales since the 1970s. Harvest has taken place on the Juneau and Bean Creek bench lands, and along Snug Harbor Road. Personal use timber harvest is also prevalent in the region. Forests are mixed birch and spruce, with stunted growth in areas of shallow or poorly drained soils and in higher elevations. The region has heavy spruce mortality from the bark beetles.

**Energy.** Cooper Lake is used to generate electricity via a flume that runs to a powerhouse on Kenai Lake on the Snug Harbor Road. The Chugach Electric Association intertie power line also parallels the two major highways in the region.
Management constraints and considerations

Land Use Classification Recommendations for Cooper Landing (1996). The community of Cooper Landing, under the leadership of a local Advisory Planning Commission, developed land use recommendations for Borough and State lands in their community. The Borough adopted the plan in September 1996. DNR staff worked with the local Advisory Planning Commission to incorporate much of their resource information and land use recommendations into this plan.

Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan (1997). In 1996-1997, DNR revised the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan. The plan provides management policy for lands and waters within the Kenai River Special Management Area, which encompasses Kenai River, Kenai Lake, and some of the adjoining state uplands in this region. The plan also recommended adding lands to the special management area, and further recommends that the Kenai Area Plan provide final guidance on these proposed additions. Legislation to add lands to KRSMA may take several years. In the interim, the comprehensive plan created a Special Use Lands Designation that applies to the proposed additions to KRSMA in the region. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will manage the lands in the designated area in accordance with a management agreement between DPOR and DMLW. The KAP is consistent with the KRCMP and also applies to all lands that are proposed for addition to KRSMA including those in the Special Use Lands Designation. The KAP does not, however, apply to lands that are already legislatively designated.

Seward Highway Scenic Byway Corridor Partnership Plan (1998). This plan was prepared as a requirement for nomination to the National Scenic Byways program. The plan identifies many issues and opportunities concerning scenic resources. The plan makes recommendations, not policies, and suggests solutions. Some of these strategies have been developed into guidelines in this plan and are included in Chapter 2 under the Public Recreation and Tourism section.

Kenai Peninsula Borough Management. In 1996, the Kenai Peninsula Borough passed an ordinance establishing a 50-foot-wide development setback for all riverfront lands along the Kenai River. In 2000, the ordinance was expanded to apply to other rivers including Quartz Creek. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone. Although the enabling legislation for KRSMA allows for the borough voluntarily adding its lands to KRSMA, this land is not currently being recommended for this designation. The Borough also has a Coastal Management Plan that addresses uses along the Kenai River. This plan proposed the Kenai River watershed as an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA).

Federal lands. Over eighty percent of the land in the Cooper Landing region is federally owned, either within Chugach National Forest or Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. The U. S. Forest Service is currently revising its management plan for Chugach National Forest. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service will soon begin updating its comprehensive plan for Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Within the Cooper Landing area, most of the refuge is designated Wilderness. A cooperative planning effort that involved state and federal land managers recently addressed recreation management issues on the upper Kenai River.
Management Summary

Lands bordering Kenai River and Lake and their tributaries are recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Some of the riparian wetlands along Quartz Creek and the lands bordering Cooper Lake are also recommended for addition to KRSMA because they are integral to the Kenai River ecosystem and the recreation- and tourism-based economy of the region. Until they are added to the State Park System, the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation will manage these parcels under a management agreement with the Division of Mining, Land and Water, specifically to protect habitat and public recreation values.

The Advisory Planning Commission’s land use plan for the Cooper Landing area advocates selection of two parcels west Cooper Landing for community expansion. One of these parcels is state owned, the other is still state selected. The Kenai Area Plan recognizes the potential of these two areas for this use but identifies concerns based on the potential impact of development on brown bears traveling through this area. The plan makes only one of these parcels conveyable.

Three materials sites to be used by DOTPF have been designated in the region as well as the Quartz Creek airstrip. One of these sites will be managed for fisheries enhancement after materials extraction is completed.

Although the plan has incorporated many of the recommendations developed by the community and approved by the Cooper Landing Advisory Planning Commission and the Borough Assembly, some of the more-detailed recommendations, such as a preference for large residential lots, are better addressed through other processes.

Guidelines

The plan establishes 400-foot riparian corridors (200 feet landward of ordinary high water on each side of the streams) along reaches of the anadromous and high value resident fish streams that flow through the area. It also includes buffers to protect viewsheds and an opportunity for construction of bike trails along the Seward and Sterling Highways.

Management agreements and other methods are recommended for addressing legal access, maintenance, and enforcement on trail systems that cross both federal and state lands including the Bean Creek, Resurrection Pass, Crescent Creek and other trails.

Personal firewood cutting areas are recommended for a few units. A guideline is also included that requires consideration of future uses of roads that may be built for resource development.

In accordance with the Cooper Landing Land Use Plan, the Kenai Area Plan recommends retaining a scenic buffer and limiting direct access along the rerouted highway (Cooper Landing bypass), in order avoid strip commercial development and to retain the existing community/business center of Cooper Landing.
Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan guidelines are incorporated into this plan to protect the habitat and recreation values in the Kenai River watershed.

**Management intent that applies to many units within the Kenai River Drainage**

**Introduction**
These goal and guidelines apply to areas within the Kenai River drainage within Regions 2, 3, 4, and 5 but are listed only under this region (and cross referenced under other regions) to avoid redundancy. The following guidelines are derived from the *Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan* (KRCMP) that was adopted in December 1997. Some guidelines were specifically developed for the KAP. Citations from the KRCMP are provided in brackets after each guideline. Edits to the KRCMP proposed guidelines were made to ensure consistency with the format of this plan and to clarify KRCMP intent. Some KRCMP recommendations were modified or deleted when it was apparent that the recommendation did not apply to state lands or were already addressed by unit-specific intent or Chapter 2 guidelines in this plan.

**Goals**
The goal of the following guidelines are to provide a quality recreational experience for users of the Kenai River, to protect and perpetuate the fishery and wildlife resources and habitat in the unit and adjacent area, to minimize impacts on habitat and environment, and to ensure public safety.

**A. Land acquisition**
DNR will attempt to acquire lands through purchase, lease, gift, exchange or other means when the parcels could contribute to the habitat and watershed values in the Kenai River watershed. It is not the goal of the plan to acquire all private land along the Kenai River. Only land that will significantly protect, preserve or enhance significant Kenai River habitat resources, or allow for recreational uses should be proposed for acquisition. If one or more of the following criteria are met, a parcel may be considered for acquisition.

1. The parcel has been identified in the *Kenai River Comprehensive Plan*, by Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustees, the Kenai River resource inventory or by a site inspection as containing unique habitat.
2. The site contains significant fish or wildlife habitat values.
3. The parcel provides needed access to state land or water.
4. The parcel can support significant public use.
5. Public ownership of the parcel would preclude uses not consistent with management intent and guidelines for KRSMA.
Parcels should meet most of the following site criteria:

1. Topography, hydrology, location on the river, bank stability, and soil are suited to the purpose for which the parcel will be managed. For example, acquiring important wetlands for habitat protection would be consistent with this guideline.
2. The parcel should be free of toxic wastes, garbage, and contamination from septic systems. An environmental risk assessment should be conducted unless the parcel has had no evidence of prior use or development that would have resulted in the disposal of waste. The applicant may be required to collect soil samples and conduct surface and subsurface water quality tests.

B. New acquisitions in KRSMA
Property that is acquired along the Kenai River for additional recreation purposes will be included in KRSMA. If this is not likely in the immediate future, these parcels will be managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water under a Special Use Land Designation or through an Interagency Land Management Assignment with DPOR. [4.5.4.3 pp. 70-71]

C. Disposal of state land along the Kenai River
DNR should not sell or lease land along the Kenai except as stated in the following recommendations: [4.5.4.5 pg. 73]

1. If state land along the Kenai River or its anadromous tributaries must be conveyed out of state ownership to fulfill obligations, a buffer should be retained in State ownership or the land should be subject to a conservation easement or some similar method of protection for fish and wildlife purposes and for consideration for recreational access. A buffer of at least 200 feet on each side of the stream should be established for all tributaries listed in Table 4-5 on page 74 and those bodies of water identified in Recommendation 4.5.4.7 on page 79.

2. Leases or permits should be subject to a building setback of 200 feet for the Kenai River and its tributaries listed in Table 4-5 on page 74 for all non-water dependent structures. The width of the setback may be increased if there is a demonstrated need for the purposes of ensuring that riparian habitat can be adequately protected. In certain instances the width of the buffer may be decreased, but only if it can be shown that riparian habitat can be adequately protected. Vegetation within the setback and riverine areas should not be removed [4.5.4.5.4, pg. 75].

3. Interagency Land Management Assignments (or similar management assignments issued by DNR) that are not for habitat or recreation purposes should generally be discouraged within 200 feet of the Kenai River and tributaries listed in Table 4-5. In all cases the width of the buffer must be sufficient to ensure that riparian habitat can be adequately protected. If this is not practical, vegetated buffers should be retained to reduce impacts such as runoff, noise, and visibility, and to maintain the viability of riverine areas [4.5.4.5.5, pg. 75].
D. Additions to KRSMA
Units identified in Table 4-6a-d and Maps 4-1 to 4-4 in the KRCMP and in Table 4.4 in Chapter 4 of this plan merit legislative designation as part of KRSMA. Justification for these additions is included in the KRCMP. In addition, the borough and state will consider recommending some borough properties in the Quartz Creek area for addition to KRSMA. These lands were classified Preservation in the Cooper Landing Land Use Plan.

As an interim measure, while units are pending addition to KRSMA, the Division of Mining, Land, and Water has established a Special Use Land Designation under 11 AAC 96.010(b). Lands under this designation will be managed consistent with KRSMA to the extent allowable under law. The Division of Mining, Land, and Water has also entered into a management agreement with DPOR to manage these units prior to their inclusion in the State Park System. Justification for this agreement is included in the KRCMP [4.5.4.6 pp. 75-76 and in Appendix G].

The following river sections merit legislative designation and addition to KRSMA: Trail River, Lower and Upper Trail Lakes, and the following tributaries of the Kenai River: Bean, Crescent, Cooper, Juneau, Shakleford, Slaughter, Quartz, Dry, Indian1, and Dave's Creeks. Justification for these additions is included in the KRCMP. [4.5.4.7 pg. 79] Many upland parcels adjacent to the Kenai River are borough selected. Management intent for most of these parcels (located in Regions 2, 3, 4, and 5) is recommended by the KAP for retention in state ownership. This plan also recommends a 200-foot buffer adjacent to Lower Trail Lake, Upper Trail Lake, Trail River, and Snow River for those few parcels (Units 380J and 385) that the plan allows for municipal conveyance. [4.5.4.5.2 page 73-75 and Table 4.6d page 78]. Even though lands near the Snow River (Unit 377) are not being recommended for inclusion in KRSMA, the buffer is still recommended.

E. Mineral closure of land in KRSMA and Leasehold Location Order on lands to be included in KRSMA
The proposed additions to KRSMA on the upper river (described in Tables 4-6c and 4-6d in the KRCMP) are addressed under Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 20 that was adopted by DNR at the same time the KRCMP was adopted (included in Appendix F in the KRCMP). Under this order, mineral rights may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating mining claims under AS 38.05.195. Stipulations are to be included in all mining leases and be used in approving plans of operations within the described lands and waters. The stipulations are described in the order and the KRCMP.

The mineral estate within KRSMA is closed to mineral entry subject to AS 41.21.502(c). If the legislature adds more land to KRSMA and does not change AS 41.22.5029(c), all new additions to KRSMA would be closed to new mining locations. Valid existing rights would not be affected. When the legislature considers additions to KRSMA, they should consider whether or

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1 The Kenai Peninsula Borough owns the surface estate along most of the Indian Creek corridor. A small portion of the creek is within the Sterling Highway right-of-way and the Quartz Creek airstrip parcel that are both areas managed by DOTPF.
not to amend AS 41.21.502(c) so that the upper river additions (Tables 4-6c and 4-6d) remain open to mineral entry while the lower and middle river additions (Tables 4-6a and 4-6b) are closed. [4.5.4.8 pp. 79-80]

F. **In-stream flow reservation for the Kenai River**
In-stream flow reservations should be established for the Kenai River and its tributaries that are consistent with the purposes for which KRSMA was established. [4.5.5.1 pg. 82]. Also see the *Specific Instream Flow Reservations* Guideline under the *Water Resources* section in Chapter 2.

G. **Impoundment structures**
The construction of new dams or diversions on the Kenai River or its fish-bearing tributaries that impede fish movements or reduce essential stream flows for spawning, rearing or migration will be prohibited. [4.5.5.2 pg. 82]

H. **Public access study and plan along the Kenai River**
An access study and planning process is underway to evaluate access along the Kenai River. This process includes an inventory of easements, rights-of-way, and other forms of access to and along the Kenai River. The outcome of the process should assist in determining which routes are legal access, and of those, which to close, vacate, continue or improve. One of the primary factors under consideration when making these decisions will be the need to protect the river’s habitat and fisheries while providing reasonable public access to and along the river. DNR supports this process and a plan amendment will not be necessary to implement actions that are consistent with the proposed access plan.

I. **Timber harvest areas proposed for addition to KRSMA**
See the *Forestry* section in Chapter 2, under the guideline *Harvest in areas proposed for addition to the State Park or Refuge/Critical Habitat Area System.*

**Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 4**
*Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.*

**Proposed KRSMA additions in Region 4**
Consistent with the *Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan*, state-owned and -selected land along Kenai River, Kenai Lake, Cooper Lake, and the tributaries of the Kenai River and Quartz Creek are proposed for addition to KRSMA and will be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism and/or Fish and Wildlife Habitat (depending on the units’ designations). These include Units 388, 390, 391A, 391B, 391C, 391D, 391E, 391G, 391H, 391I, 391J, 391K, 391L, 391M, 391N, 391Q, 392A, 392B, 392C, 392D, 392E, 392F, 392G, 393, 394A, 394C, 394D, 397 and 408B.
Trails
This region has an extensive trail system. The most heavily used trails are U.S. Forest Service rights-of-way that, in part, cross state-owned and -selected lands. These include (from west to east): Resurrection Pass Trail, Bean Creek Trail, Stetson Creek Trail, Cooper Lake Dam Trail, and Crescent Lake Trail. In addition, there are a number of less heavily used trails that follow power lines, old logging trails, old road rights-of-way, and game trails. The community of Cooper Landing has also made several suggestions for hiking, biking, skiing, and off-road vehicle trails that depend on resources and authorizations from agencies and private landowners. See the Trails and Access section in Chapter 2 for goals and guidelines that address managing and maintaining US Forest Service trails that cross state lands.

Because of the high public use of trails in this region, ensuring legal access to existing and proposed trails, trail maintenance, and management and enforcement are high priorities. DNR will protect public access along these trails and ensure that easements or rights-of-way are filed on those trails listed that do not have such protection. Because most of the mature spruce along these trails are dead, fallen trees will result in costly maintenance and may lead toward additional spruce mortality. For this reason, salvage harvest is allowed. Rerouting of trails and legal access is allowed if the purpose is to provide for the needs of the long-term maintenance of the trail, trail experience, habitat values, and public safety. For additional guidance, see the Trails and Access section in Chapter 2.

Mineral Orders and Special Use Lands
See Chapter 2 and Appendix B for a summary and copy of Leasehold Location Order 21 that affects the riverbed of the Russian River above the falls (including Upper and Lower Russian Lakes). These also contain Mineral Closing Order 738 that closes the lower Russian River to new mineral entry.

Mineral Leasehold Location Order 20 that was adopted at the same time as the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan (KRCMP) applies to this region, specifically, the units proposed for addition to KRSM. The KRCMP also designated these same units as Special Use Lands under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.101(b). This designations requires authorization from DNR for any disturbance to the land that might involve clearing of trees, brush, or vegetation; the movement and/or excavation of soil or material; construction or placement of any structure(s); or any activity that tends to reduce fish and wildlife productivity or result in significant disturbance to fish and wildlife habitat. These lands will be managed by DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) in accordance with the KRCMP and a Cooperative Management Agreement between DPOR and the Division of Mining, Land and Water.

Personal firewood cutting areas
Harvest for personal use firewood is compatible with the management intent for Units 388, 389, 395, 408A, and 408C.
Roads for resource development
Prior to road design and construction in the region that is associated with timber harvest activities, consideration will be made for potential future uses of the roads, such as for access to a future subdivision or recreation site. See also the Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access guideline in the Transportation and Utilities section in Chapter 2.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable rivers that are located in Units 600, 602, and 603 but not annotated as units on the region maps.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 4
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

Unit 390 West shore Kenai Lake
This unit contains a Waikiki Beach, a beach along the Snug Harbor Road that is a popular recreation site used primarily by residents of Cooper Landing. This site will be managed as a public recreation site. A management agreement with the community to take care of the site and build recreation facilities is consistent with management intent for the unit and will help meet the additional management and maintenance needs for Waikiki Beach. Manage growth of Camp Kushtaka consistent with the lease agreement. Upgrades and maintenance of Snug Harbor Road should be designed in consultation with DPOR and appropriate to the park setting. The design should be for a low-speed road, with natural features emphasized, with viewing opportunities of the lake and mountains. Management intent for the unit includes encouraging and allowing for a trail paralleling the Snug Harbor Road. If traffic volumes increase significantly, an alternative road location on the bench lands should be considered in order to keep road and traffic impacts low adjacent to the lake.

Unit 393 Mouth of Juneau Creek
The Bean Creek Trail is heavily used in winter and less often in summer for access to the Resurrection Pass Trail. In addition, it has the potential to serve as a connector for future ski trails in the Cooper Landing area. Management intent is to protect public access along this trail and to protect the brown bear travel corridor and concentration area along Juneau Creek. Maintain a minimum 200 foot-wide setback from ordinary high water along the Kenai River and Juneau Creek. Building additional trails or other facilities in these corridors should be avoided. Because the existing Bean Creek trailhead is not serviceable because of inadequate parking and the lack of winter snow removal, the USFS, DNR, borough and community should cooperate in identifying a better site for the trailhead that can be used over the long term and provides adequate parking, signage, and legal access for both summer and winter access.
Chapter 3 – Region 4

At the time the KAP was adopted, a decision on whether or not to build the Sterling Highway bypass and its location had not been made. One of the potential routes being examined would cross the northern part of this unit. The determination of what mitigating measures will be required if the bypass is built will be determined as part of the process that determines whether or not the bypass will be built.

**Unit 394B Sterling Highway east of Gwin's Lodge**
The unit has bench lands that may be suitable for community development. The unit boundary was drawn to exclude riparian habitat and eagle roosting concentration areas. This unit is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and will be retained in state ownership. The designation is based on the fact that the unit may be a brown bear movement corridor. If the Sterling Highway is not re-routed to the north side of the Kenai River, DNR may change the designation of the unit to Settlement and convey it to the borough without an amendment to the plan. DNR would retain Unit 395 instead. The intent of this guideline is to make the unit with the most traffic conveyable to the borough, presuming that the unit retained in state ownership will have less vehicular traffic and will better retain it’s value for brown bear habitat and travel. Also see management intent for Unit 395 below.

**Unit 394E Sterling Highway Junction with the Russian River Campground Road**
This unit is state selected. DNR should retain the selection but make it a low priority pending the resolution of USFS and Native Corporation land ownership issues concerning the Russian River area. After the resolution of these issues, this unit should be considered for relinquishment, and only conveyed to the state if it needs the acreage to fill its land entitlement. At this time, the state has a strong interest in ensuring public ownership and access to the Russian River. If the USFS rejects the Native corporations’ claim to title, state relinquishment of the selection should be considered since the USFS would likely manage the unit for the same public recreation and wildlife habitat purposes as the state. In addition, the heavy public use the site is receiving requires significant expenditures for resource protection and facilities maintenance.

**Unit 395 Bench west of Juneau Creek**
This bench above the Kenai River has seen past logging activities and is bisected by logging roads. The proposed Sterling Highway reroute that would bypass Cooper Landing may go through this unit. The fact that the unit contains developable land and existing and potential future additional access make the unit suitable for community growth. The Cooper Landing Management Plan (1997) recommended that the borough select this parcel and use it for this purpose. However, the parcel may also serve as a brown bear movement corridor between the Juneau Lake and Cooper Creek/Russian Lake areas. For these reasons, this unit has been designated Settlement and is available for conveyance to the borough after the Sterling Highway is rerouted north of the Kenai River. If the Sterling Highway is not rerouted to the north side of the Kenai River, DNR may re-designate this unit Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use and retain it in state ownership (without an amendment to the plan) and convey Unit 394B instead.
If this unit is conveyed to the borough, the state will retain a 100-foot scenic buffer along either side of the new Sterling Highway right-of-way. In addition, legal access for the existing, or relocated, Resurrection Trail right-of-way will be retained by the USFS (or the state) along with a retention or a conveyance subject to buffer along either side of the trail. Provisions will also be made to ensure that the bypass has limited access in order to preclude a proliferation of driveways along the new route. These provisions are intended to prevent strip development, unsafe driveways along the highway, retention of scenic values along the new route, continuing access to the Resurrection Trail, and minimal disruption to the suspected brown bear travel corridor (if a significant corridor is found to exist). If these intents can be met, all or portions of the unit may be considered for conveyance to a municipality and for commercial recreation leasing. Also see management intent for Unit 394B above.

**Unit 408A  Materials site at MP 40 on the north side of the Sterling Highway**

This unit will remain in state ownership even after the materials extraction is complete because of its existing habitat values and proposed enhancement of these values. Over the life of the materials sale (ADL 27155) the site will be excavated below the water table in stages and reclaimed to create fishery enhancement ponds that connect to an existing anadromous stream. Rehabilitation of the rearing ponds and access channels will be in coordination with ADFG. A management plan developed by DOTPF in cooperation with federal state and local resource agencies will guide the development, operation, and rehabilitation of this site. In the future, the unit may also have potential as a community shooting range as long as this use is compatible with plans for materials extraction and rehabilitation of the site for fisheries enhancement. Because of ongoing activities at the site, this unit is not recommended for addition to Kenai River Special Management Area at this time.
Table 3.4 Resource Allocation Summary Table
For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>Cooper Lake, southeast end</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,426</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. This area is used extensively for dispersed recreation and includes the Russian Lakes trailhead, recreation activities along the lake shore in summer, and is used by snowmachines in winter. There are suitable sites for a campground at Cooper Lake. Brown bears pass through the area traveling to Upper Russian Creek in late June and July when the first run of sockeyes spawn. Moose, rutting and winter concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Allow for personal firewood harvest.</td>
<td>Accessed by the Cooper Lake Road. Several timber sales occurred under the USFS ownership in the 1960s and 1970s prior to conveyance to the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>389</td>
<td>High elevations west of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1,611</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Dispersed recreation use by hikers, hunters, snowmachiners, skiers. / Allow for personal firewood harvest.</td>
<td>Moose, rutting and winter concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>West shore Kenai Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>2,027</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Includes Waikiki Beach - popular beach used by locals. Scenic vistas of lake. Potential bike trail along the Snug Harbor Road. Includes long-term lease for Boys and Girls Club Camp Kushataka. Comprises viewshed for Quartz Creek residential area across Kenai Lake. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Accessed by the Snug Harbor Road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391A</td>
<td>One of three small parcels on Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>7.67</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. Brown bear movement corridor from Juneau Creek mouth south across the Kenai River and up the Cooper Creek and Russian River drainages. / Proposed additions to the Kenai River Special Management Area. These lots were ILMA'd to DPOR in 1994.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 4: Cooper Landing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>391B</td>
<td>Parcel just northeast of Juneau Creek mouth</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>57</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. This tract has an active bald eagle nest, is an annual moose calving ground, has a foot trail, includes Kenai River bank habitat and has high scenic values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>Remains of historic mining cabin.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391C</td>
<td>Small parcel south of Kenai River and north of Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>6.58</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391D</td>
<td>Parcel south of the mouth of Bean Creek</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391E</td>
<td>Parcel just west of new DPOR boat launch at the south end of the Kenai River Bridge</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>7.5</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391F</td>
<td>New DPOR boat launch at the south end of the Kenai River Bridge</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>5.41</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Boat launch and caretaker facility. / Existing ILMA's to DPOR and ADFG. This unit is not recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area because it was acquired with Dingle-Johnson funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391G</td>
<td>Small parcel between Bean Creek Rd. and north side of Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391H</td>
<td>Small parcel between Bean Creek Rd. and north side of Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391I</td>
<td>Small lot at northwest end of Kenai River Bridge</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>4.41</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
### Region 4: Cooper Landing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
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<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>391J</td>
<td>Small lot on northeast end of the Kenai River Bridge</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391K</td>
<td>Small lot between Sterling Highway and north side of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>0.75</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391L</td>
<td>North shore of lake: steep shoreline below Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>72</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. The Coyote Notch Loops trail system network is located to the northeast of this unit. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391M</td>
<td>Lake frontage at Quartz Creek, summer cabins</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>9.18</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Much of this corridor is wetlands and floodplain. Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391N</td>
<td>Southwest shore Kenai Lake, along Snug Harbor Rd. east of subdivision</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391Q</td>
<td>North shore of lake: frontage at airstrip and east of USFS campground</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>5.91</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Access to Kenai River. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 4: Cooper Landing

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>392A</td>
<td>Cooper Creek riparian</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Anadromous stream: coho and Dolly Varden are the major species present, but there may also be pinks, rainbows, and kings. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. The Stetson Creek Trail goes through the northern part of this unit along the western bank of the Creek. Important brown bear movement corridor from Juneau Creek flats south across the Kenai River and up the Cooper Creek and Russian River drainages. Adjacent to the USFS Cooper Creek Campground and Mining Museum. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>This corridor is mostly state owned except for portions of the corridor that cross the USFS Cooper Creek Campground withdrawal (which is topfiled and has not yet been conveyed to the state).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392B</td>
<td>Bean Creek riparian</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>99.6</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook, coho, sockeye, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. These fish are important to the Cook Inlet area sport and commercial fishery. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. Bean Creek trails cross this unit and various other trails cross the unit farther to the east. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>This corridor is mostly state owned except for portions of the corridor that cross private lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392C</td>
<td>Shackleford Creek riparian</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook, coho, sockeye, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. These fish are important to the Cook Inlet area sport and commercial fishery. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. Ski trails cross this unit toward the northeastern edge and in the middle of the unit. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>This corridor is mostly state owned except for the mouth of the creek which is in private ownership where the width of the corridor is limited to the state-owned shorelands.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 4: Cooper Landing

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<tr>
<td>392D</td>
<td>Quartz Creek riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>173</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook, coho, sockeye, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. These fish are important to the Cook Inlet area sport and commercial fishery. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. The proposed Quartz Creek Trail runs through the south end of this unit. Adjacent to USFS Quartz Creek Campground. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>This corridor is mostly state owned except for portions of the corridor that cross the USFS Quartz Creek campground withdrawal which is topfiled and has not yet been conveyed to the state.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392E</td>
<td>Daves Creek riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Much of this corridor is wetlands and floodplain. Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook, coho, sockeye, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. These fish are important to the Cook Inlet area sport and commercial fishery. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. Parallel for 2 miles with scenic stretch of the Sterling Hwy. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392F</td>
<td>Crescent Creek riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook, coho, sockeye, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. These fish are important to the Cook Inlet area sport and commercial fishery. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. The trail connecting the Crescent Creek Campground to Crescent Trail and Old Sterling Trail runs through the middle of this unit. The proposed Quartz Creek Trail also crosses the unit, as well as a spur of the trail which follows the north side of Crescent Creek. Adjacent to USFS Crescent Creek Campground. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
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## Region 4: Cooper Landing

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<tr>
<td>392G</td>
<td>Dry Creek riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Important spawning and rearing habitat areas for Chinook, coho, sockeye, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden. These fish are important to the Cook Inlet area sport and commercial fishery. Public use of the stream corridors includes sport fishing, trapping, overnight camping, and other outdoor and water-related recreational activities. The proposed Quartz Creek Trail runs through the western end of this unit. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>Mouth of Juneau Creek</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Bean Creek Trail connects Cooper Landing directly to Resurrection Pass Trail. Important to community and to users who want to avoid steep pitches on the main Trail via Juneau Creek Falls. Community has ski trails and snowmachine trails in the area: Bean Creek ski loops. Juneau Creek has sockeyes, kings, eagle nests. Important bear travel and feeding corridor along Juneau Creek to Kenai River. The mouth of Juneau Creek is important bald eagle nesting and feeding habitat. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394A</td>
<td>North shore of Kenai River downstream from Cooper Creek confluence</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Resurrection Pass Trail passes along northern edge of unit but does not cross unit; important foreground viewshed from Sterling Hwy 78. DOTPF is considering a State Scenic Byway designation for this stretch of the Sterling Highway. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Table 3.4**

Kenai Area Plan  
3 - 117
### Region 4: Cooper Landing

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>394B</td>
<td>Parcel south of Sterling Highway, east of Gwin's Lodge (MP 52 Sterling Hwy.)</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>437</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Approx. 3/8 mile of Sterling Highway frontage. Sterling Highway viewed. Upper elevations may also be visible from Resurrection Pass Trail. DOTPF is considering a State Scenic Byway designation for the Sterling Highway from the junction with the Seward Highway (at Mile 37 Sterling Highway) to the west junction with Skilak Lake Loop Road (Mile 28). Identified brown bear movement corridors to the Kenai River. Kenai River parcels are known bear feeding areas. The Stetson Creek Trail goes through a small section of the eastern part of the unit. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>State selected. Potential for community expansion and commercial development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394C</td>
<td>River and highway frontage between Cooper Creek Campground and Gwin's Lodge</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. High recreation travel along the highway: scenic viewshed from highway. High floating and fishing use of the river. Camping nearby at USFS’s Russian River and Cooper Creek campgrounds. DOTPF is considering a State Scenic Byway designation for this section of the Sterling Highway. Eagle concentration areas: roosting, winter feeding, particularly on the south side of the highway. Intensive sport fishing. Kenai River supports high commercial, sport and personal use fishery. Brown bear feeding areas. Proximity to Kenai River; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, rutting concentration area. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Region 4: Cooper Landing

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>394D</td>
<td>Wetlands west of Gwin’s Lodge on Sterling Highway (MP 52 Sterling Hwy.)</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. High recreation travel along the highway: scenic viewshed from highway. High floating and fishing use of the river. Camping nearby at USFS’s Russian River and Cooper Creek campgrounds. Kenai River supports high commercial, sport and personal use fishery. This unit contains wetlands proximate to the Kenai River. Ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout, grayling, and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, rutting concentration area. Potential bear travel corridors along Kenai River. Kenai river parcels are known bear feeding areas. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394E</td>
<td>Sterling Highway junction with the Russian River campground road; Kenaitze cultural interpretive area north of Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha hv hr rp</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Road entrance to the Russian River Campground and Russian Lakes Trailhead is located on the south side of Sterling Highway. This segment of Kenai River is used for commercial and private float trips, sport fishing, sightseeing. One of the most heavily used access points on the Kenai River for sport fishing by bank anglers: primarily sockeye and silver salmon. High riparian habitat values for numerous species, including eagles and brown bears. There is a regular incidence of brown bear - human conflict in the area while salmon are running. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>State selected. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>395</td>
<td>Bench west of Juneau Creek</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Bench near future Cooper Landing bypass road with potential for community development. Important seasonal habitat for moose, bear, and other small game. Popular for hunting and trapping. Brown bear movement corridor from Juneau Lake area south across the Kenai River and up the Cooper Creek and Russian River drainages. Crossed by west Juneau Creek Road, Chunkwood Road and logging trails. / Allow for personal use firewood cutting. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Unit was recently conveyed to the state.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kenai Area Plan 3 - 119 Table 3.4
## Region 4: Cooper Landing

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>396</td>
<td>Russian River Ferry parking and boat ramp</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Located south of the Sterling Highway and includes parking for the Russian River ferry, restrooms and a boat ramp. Site is under ADFG management (ILMA 226007). / Manage unit for facilities that support sport fishing and recreation on Kenai and Russian rivers. Not recommended for addition to KRSMA because was acquired with federal funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>East Quartz Creek, Tract A; 1 mile southeast of Quartz Creek near Kenai Lake</td>
<td>ha, rp</td>
<td>3.3</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Previously under a USFS permit to the Summer Homes Assoc. as a community park. Past use as a community picnic area and park. High value for public use. Very high public values of the lakeshore for public recreation, wildlife habitat, and scenic enjoyment. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>398</td>
<td>Quartz Creek Airstrip and DOTPF maintenance site</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>81.4</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Quartz Creek Airstrip is a gravel airstrip approximately 180' wide by 2,200' long. Serves fixed wing aircraft and serves as a heliport. Important for medical evacuations. Several residents store planes here. Portion of the unit is maintained and ILMA’d to DOTPF (ADL 217683). The unit also contains a DOTPF maintenance site. / ILMA remainder of unit to DOTPF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>DOTPF materials site at Quartz Creek airstrip</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>21.8</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>DOTPF materials and stockpile site. Conveyance to the borough is consistent with intent for unit if all or portion of site is no longer needed by DOTPF.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408A</td>
<td>Materials site at MP 40 on the north side of the Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>DOTPF materials sites (ADL 227155). DOTPF will need substantial amounts of material in the future for upgrade of the Seward Hw. Fisheries enhancement for salmon are part of reclamation plan for this site. / Allow for personal use firewood cutting. Leave a 200' scenic buffer of vegetation between pit and highway. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Formerly the Sportsman’s Lodge prior to acquisition with Dingle-Johnson funds.

Indian Creek crosses east end of unit.

Easy access for hiking, hunting and trapping. Natural scenic qualities are valued by highway travelers. DOTPF is considering a State Scenic Byway designation for this section of the Sterling Highway. Moose, winter and rutting concentration area. Eagle nesting and roosting in cottonwoods along Quartz Creek.
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<tr>
<td>408B</td>
<td>Quartz and Daves Creek lowlands, 38.5-40 miles along Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>496</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Scenic portion of the Sterling Highway. One of the Iditarod National Historic Trail &quot;connecting trails&quot; follows the south side of Daves Creek. The Old Sterling Hwy passes lengthwise through this unit and is used as a hiking trail and may be upgraded in the future as a hiking trail or bike trail. Confluence of Daves and Quartz Creek is a very high bear use area. Rainbow trout and Dolly Varden in both creeks. Contains valuable fish spawning and rearing habitat and is locally recognized as an area of high wildlife concentration and movement. There is an active eagle's nest at the confluence of Quartz and Dave's Creek. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. When considering authorizations, do not preclude long-term opportunity for a hiking/bike trail between Tern Lake and the Sunrise Inn.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408C</td>
<td>Sterling-Seward Highway junction between Quartz Creek and Jerome Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>817</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Hiking, hunting, trapping, wildlife viewing. Popular destination for residents in the region because of easy access off the Seward Highway and Sterling Highway. High scenic values, especially as viewed for Seward Highway Scenic Byway. Important scenic backdrop for Jerome Lake. / Allow for personal use firewood cutting and salvage harvest. Commercial harvest will be designed to minimize visual impacts from the road and Devil's Pass Trail. This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. To avoid impacts on the viewed of the Sterling Highway, portions of the unit in Sections 10 and 15 (that are too steep to develop) will not be conveyed. DOTPF may extract materials from the southwest corner of the unit (since DOTPF lost a significant volume of potential future materials to the habitat buffer along Quartz Creek).</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. The unit includes both state and federal mining claims. Locally recognized as an area of high wildlife concentration and movement. Moose, winter and rutting concentration area. Coyote, wolf, bear and lynx general distribution. Possible important brown bear habitat. The Jerome timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 4: Cooper Landing

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<tr>
<td>460</td>
<td>DOTPF Quartz Creek Maintenance Station yard</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>4A</td>
<td>Transferred federal entry to Department of Administration for State Troopers housing site (ADL 217681). Trooper buildings are gone but a well, septic system, and utilities are still in place. DOTPF is using the well for water and has been using the site to store materials. This property is in the secured yard of Quartz Creek Maintenance Station. / Manage for a public facility and retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>DOTPF will soon be applying for a management agreement for the site and the management agreement to the Troopers will be cancelled.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>


Region 5

Coastal Plain from Point Possession to the Kenai River

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
Region 5 encompasses the state lands along the coast between Point Possession and the mouth of the Kenai River. The uplands in the unit are bounded on the west by upper Cook Inlet and on the east by the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Population centers include Kenai, Soldotna, Nikiski, and Sterling. The year-round population in the area is approximately 20,000. The region also includes tidelands that extend halfway across Cook Inlet.

State lands
Since this is a long-settled part of the peninsula, much of the state land has gone into private ownership or has been conveyed to Kenai Peninsula Borough, Mental Health Trust, or the cities of Kenai and Soldotna. The remainder of the uplands in this region are within Kenai National Wildlife Refuge or held by Native corporations and private landowners. As a result, state uplands parcels are small and scattered. There are a few large pieces of state-owned and selected uplands located between the City of Kenai and Point Possession, but these are mostly wetlands, units of the State Park System, and School Trust Land. With the exception of the tidelands along the lower Kenai River that are owned by the City of Kenai, all tidelands are in state ownership.

Acreage
The plan applies to 8,926 acres of state-owned and selected uplands and 313,570 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kenai River Special Management Area and the Captain Cook State Recreation Area that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features
This region is an outwash plain from the Kenai Mountains, and the dominant characteristics are flat, forested terrain interspersed with low-lying wetlands and lakes. The Kenai River forms the main drainage for state lands in the region. The vegetation consists mainly of spruce forests on the higher ground interspersed with grassy wetlands. Mudflats prevail along the northern coast.
of Cook Inlet (between Point Possession and Boulder Point), but some of the coast has deep water close to shore.

**Access**
The Sterling Highway, the Kenai Spur Highway, and their network of secondary roads provide access to and within the region. There are numerous trails in the region, and many of them follow old seismic lines, oil and gas exploration routes, and pipeline and transmission line rights-of-way. Powerboats and float boats are in use on the Kenai River and many lakes and creeks in the region. There are airports in Kenai and Soldotna. A significant port facility is located in Nikiski associated with petroleum shipping and processing. Canneries also have docks along the lower Kenai River.

**Resources and uses**
There are three distinct areas within the region.
1) The first area encompasses the Kenai River watershed and the cities of Kenai and Soldotna. Most of the Kenai River and its adjacent state lands are currently in the Kenai River Special Management Area and not addressed by this plan. Only the waters on the lower Kenai River are still managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water (the tidelands on the lower river are owned by the City of Kenai). The plan does, however, address some remaining state lands in the Kenai River floodplain and some other very valuable sport fishing lands on the Kenai waterfront that were purchased with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. These are recommended for addition to KRSMA because of their high habitat and public recreation values.

Most of the large pieces of state land in this area are wetlands. There are a few state-owned plots along the highways and roads in the area, and while most of them are undeveloped and suitable for development, some are used for gravel pits and communication towers, and some for public facilities, like the Division of Forestry offices, Kenai Court and Office Building site, Kenai Armory, and Sterling Landing weigh station. The Soldotna and Kenai airports are owned and operated by municipalities rather than the state. The forestry values in this area are very low, since most of the area is wetlands, but some logging has occurred on the Native lands adjacent to state lands. Some parcels may have potential for agriculture, particularly hayfields, but none are designated Agriculture.

2) The rest of the uplands in the region, mainly to the north of Kenai, do not contain much state-owned land. Some of the upland units are used for public facilities and materials sites, such as the Wildwood Correctional Facility and three gravel pits. Other uplands are waterfront properties on lakes or on Cook Inlet that provide access for recreation. Three large tracts of state-selected land north of Kenai are all wetlands and used by caribou for calving. Moose, ducks and geese, and trumpeter swans are also found here, and many of the streams in the area support rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. The area generally has low timber values because of the lack of well-drained sites. Many of the state-owned parcels are isolated tracts surrounded by private land. The Point Possession timber sale is proposed by the DNR Division of Forestry for state lands northwest of Vogel Lake in 2005.
3) The tidelands make up the third area in this region. Most of the nearshore tidelands are valuable for commercial shore fisheries. The tidelands in the Nikiski area support industrial use. Four large docks have been built in the area for oil and gas development, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program identifies the Nikiski industrial waterfront area as being suitable for location or expansion of seafood processing facilities and fishery-related industry.

The tidelands near the mouth of the Kenai are owned by the city of Kenai, but the state owns the tidelands seaward of the municipal lands. Most of the tideland development in this area is on city-owned tidelands below the Warren Ames Bridge.

**Management constraints and considerations**

Region 5 encompasses the lower river portion of the Kenai River Special Management Area, which includes most of the Kenai River shorelands and 17 upland units along the river. The Kenai Area Plan only addresses those units that were administratively (rather than legislatively) designated. The plan also addresses a number of units recommended for addition to KRSMA by the 1998 *Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan* (KRCMP). All the parcels recommended in the KRCMP for addition to KRSMA are also proposed for addition by this Kenai Area Plan. In addition, some of the valuable sport fishing lands that were purchased by the state with money from the settlement of the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill are recommended for addition to KRSMA.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program has designated the Kenai River Watershed as an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). This area is identified as an AMSA because habitat and recreation values of the river must be balanced with the need for residential and industrial development in the area. Policies of the AMSA are intended to complement the KRCMP. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the Beaver, Slikok and Soldotna creeks and the Kenai, Swanson, Funny, Moose, Killey, and Upper Killey rivers in this region. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

The Nikiski Industrial Area has been identified as an AMSA because of potential conflicts between industrial users. The existing industrial users are interested in developing guidelines to alleviate problems associated with locating incompatible land uses in close proximity. For example, large water withdrawals required for industrial purposes have the potential to lower groundwater tables and lake levels in portions of this area.

Small state-owned parcels in the cities of Soldotna and Kenai are subject to planning and zoning ordinances.
Management Summary

The state-owned and EVOS-acquired (Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill) parcels adjacent to the Kenai River floodplain have been recommended for addition to KRSMA. They have been designated mostly for fish habitat although two were purchased for public recreation purposes. The Scout Lake State Recreation Site that was administratively designated is managed by DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. This area is designated as a public use site. State lands east of the Captain Cook State Recreation Area have been recommended for addition to the recreation area.

Most of the interior wetlands away from the Kenai River have been designated for General Use, or for Fish and Wildlife Habitat if the wetlands have high habitat values. Most of the small isolated parcels of land surrounded by private lands that are accessible by roads have been designated Settlement. Many of these units are already selected by the borough. The state also owns some small waterfront lots on lakes and on Cook Inlet. Some of these units will be retained in state ownership and classified Public Recreation and Tourism to provide access to the waterbodies. Others are conveyable to municipalities.

The state land used for the Sterling weigh station, Warren Ames Bridge, Kenai Courthouse and the Wildwood Correctional Facility, will be retained in state ownership until they are no longer needed for state purposes.

The nearshore tidelands are designated General Use, recognizing the Shore Fishery Leases in the unit. The waterfront in the Nikiski area, though, is designated for Waterfront Development to allow for the industrial use that exists now and for possible expansion in the future. Tidelands around oil and gas platforms in the middle of Cook Inlet are designated Resource Management-High Value.

Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 5

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Guidelines for Units located within the Kenai River drainage

See Region 4 in this chapter for additional guidelines under the section Management Intent that Applies to many units within the Kenai River Drainage. These guidelines apply to units in this region that are within the Kenai River drainage (but are listed only under Region 4 in order to avoid redundancy).

Proposed KRSMA Additions in Region 5

Consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan, state-owned and -selected land along Kenai River are proposed for addition to KRSMA and will be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism and/or Fish and Wildlife Habitat (depending on the units’ designations).
These include Units 70, 141B, 142, 411, 412, 413, 420, 423, 425, 426, 427, 428, 433, 439, 488, 491, 492, and 495.¹

**EVOS Parcels that are recommended for addition to KRSMA**

Units 420, 423, 425, 427, and 433 were purchased for habitat purposes but not necessarily to be developed for general recreation. Improvements that rehabilitate or protect these units are appropriate. Boardwalks, fishing platforms, viewing platforms, or similar structures may also be appropriate if consistent with any restrictions imposed through title.

Unit 426 is to be managed for both recreation and habitat purposes. Unit 428 was acquired for recreation purposes and may experience increased use if the Funny River Bridge is built at which time this unit may be considered for recreation development. Management of all these units will be consistent with standards described in the *Public Facilities* section in the *Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan*.

**Access to coastline**

Because of the lack of state-owned land along long stretches of the west side of Cook Inlet (between Anchor Point and Point Possession), maintaining public access to the coastline and areas where the public can view Cook Inlet from the bluffs is a high priority. This policy will be taken into consideration when considering land for conveyance to the borough or other disposals of interest in these lands, or considering vacating lines or other forms of access to the coastline.

**Navigable waterbodies**

See the *Management Intent for Navigable Rivers* section at the end of this chapter for management intent for Unit 600 (shorelands of general rivers), Unit 602 (shorelands within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge), and Unit 603 (shorelands in the Kenai River drainage).

**Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 5**

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

**Unit 70 Kenai River frontage in Soldotna**

DOTPF has title to this unit (it was conveyed to them for road purposes) and used it as a maintenance site until recently. Equipment was moved to another site and the soils have been cleaned. The groundwater is still contaminated, and there are monitoring wells in place to determine the levels of groundwater contamination over time. The City of Soldotna has expressed an interest in taking title to this site. There are specific recommendations for this parcel in the *Final Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan* (1997). Consistent with this plan, convert management of this parcel to uses consistent with the Kenai River Special

¹ See intent for Unit 155 below that recommends additional lands for addition to KRSMA.
Management Area, which may include conveyance of the parcel to the city for use as a park or addition to KRSMA.2

**Unit 155 Adjoins SE border Eagle Rock unit of KRSMA**

Designate Settlement. Since most of this unit is well above the floodplain and away from the river, this unit was not recommended for addition to KRSMA in the 1997 KRCMP. To protect the narrow buffer along the north end of the unit, in any authorization or conveyance (the unit is borough selected), retain the floodplain, bluff and a buffer along the top of the bluff in state ownership. This plan and the KRCMP’s guidelines should be used to determine the size of the retention/protection area. Manage the retention area for protection and enhancement of Kenai River habitat and public recreation values. This retention area may be managed as part of KRSMA.

**Unit 506B Region 5 General Use tidelands**

The shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands on the lower Kenai River are within the Kenai City limits and are owned by the City of Kenai. Starting from one mile below the Warren Ames Bridge (western edge of Section 16) and upriver, the water over the city-owned river bottom is in the Kenai River Special Management Area (KRSMA) and managed by DPOR and not addressed by this plan. The waters downriver from Section 16 that flow over the city-owned river bottom are outside KRSMA and are managed by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water. These tidally influenced waters are part of this unit. These waters are not recommended for addition to KRSMA in this plan or in the *Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan* (KRCMP).

DNR will consult with the City, through the Kenai River Advisory Board, to address any conflicts that develop between recreational boaters and commercial fishers, and concerning the management of jet skis, hydroplanes, airboats and hydrofoils below the Warren Ames Bridge. DNR and the City should consider developing a Memorandum of Understanding to address public use issues in this area.

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2 Shortly after the plan was adopted, this parcel was leased for a term of three years to the City of Soldotna with the option to receive patent at the end of the lease if contamination levels are within acceptable limits.
### Table 3.5 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

#### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>070</td>
<td>Kenai River frontage in Soldotna</td>
<td>ha  rp</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>109</td>
<td>Wetlands south of Kalifonsky Beach Rd. at MP 15</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>560</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Unit is covered with hummocks. The soil is very wet (Kalifonsky type, Class 4W). Small trees scattered every 50’ or so across the parcel although there are some denser stands on the northern part of this parcel.</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands. Access from subdivision roads, section lines, and Poppy Lane.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>127</td>
<td>Sterling Highway MP 79</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Unit is split by the Sterling Highway. Electricity and telephone on site.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Ducks and geese, general distribution; moose, winter concentration areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>129</td>
<td>Sterling Highway MP 78.5, north side</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Low-density residential land surrounds this unit. Unit has access onto the Sterling Highway and two side roads. Appears to be well drained with a few small low depressions that may be wet.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>129A</td>
<td>Sterling central business district</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>8.92</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>DOTPF catch basin for the Sterling Highway. / DNR has requested relinquishment of DOTPF's ADL to the unit. After DNR receives title, this unit may be conveyed to a municipality without stipulations that it be used as a materials site.</td>
<td>This unit was acquired by Quit Claim Deed through State Omnibus Act Schedule C (OSL 206). The Management Right belongs to DOTPF but fee title belongs to the State of Alaska. Contaminated soil that is stored on a liner is located within this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>130</td>
<td>Communication tower sites, Moose Range Dr., west of Sterling</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Communication towers.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>131</td>
<td>Epps Rd. northwest of Sterling</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>There is a farmstead adjacent to this unit on the east, and two other residences on Terrie Avenue. The remainder of the land in the vicinity is undeveloped. Electricity and telephone on site. Past grazing lease now closed.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132A</td>
<td>Mackeys and Union lakes</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>74</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>The most accessible public lakeshore from Soldotna: within three miles of downtown without travel on the highway. / Retain in state ownership to ensure public access to the lake.</td>
<td>Portions of this unit (located within Section 16 - approximately 20 acres) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, and fall concentration areas; moose, rutting concentration areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char</td>
</tr>
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## Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>132B</td>
<td>Former Alaska Peninsula Greenhouse site</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Past contamination with pesticides, oil, dioxin, fumigants, burn piles, chemicals in disintegrating containers. DEC and DNR expended $150,000 to clean the site and remove the remains of the greenhouses, house and other structures. Site has been found to be clean by DEC. / Site should only be sold or managed for uses that would not result in high health risks for users or liability.</td>
<td>Portions of this unit (located within Section 16 - approximately 20 acres) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Moose, rutting concentration areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>132C</td>
<td>Loon Lake off Connors Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Small parcel with no outstanding public values, surrounded by private and Native corporation holdings. Fronts on Conners Road, 1 ½ miles from Kenai Spur Highway. 2 ½ miles to Soldotna.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>Gravel pits, Sterling Highway MP 86.7</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Active DOTPF materials site on northeast parcel (ADL 224123 and 224124). / Buffer materials activity from the highway.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>134</td>
<td>Sevena Lake Creek, Soldotna</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Electricity and telephone on site. Appears to be access off the Robinson Loop Road.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>135</td>
<td>Higher Ground St., 6 miles northwest of Sterling</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Electricity and telephone on site. Parcel accessible in the SE corner from Higher Ground Road</td>
<td>Borough selected. Moose, rutting concentration areas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>136</td>
<td>Epps Rd., 5 miles northwest of Sterling</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>There are several farmsteads along Epps Road near the parcel. Electricity and telephone on site.</td>
<td>Borough selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>138</td>
<td>Deville Rd., 5 miles east of Soldotna</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Approximately 70 percent of the unit may be developable. Less than five acres of wetlands.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 55732). Trespass residence in southeast part of unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>139</td>
<td>Hall Lake Creek, 6 miles east of Soldotna</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Surrounded by private and Native corporation land. Most land in the area is developed with residential homesites. There are some recreational sites and uses on Longmere Lake. Potential views of the Kenai River and mountains to the east. Electricity and telephone are in close proximity.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, and fall concentration area; moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>140</td>
<td>Scout Lake Unit of the KRSMA</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>168</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Day and overnight use area. Twelve small campsites and a picnic shelter. A chained-off road leads across the parcel to the lakeshore and an unimproved boat launch. There is a trail around the lake, and the unit is heavily used as a swimming hole. This unit was purchased from the Boy Scouts. When the Boy Scouts purchased this land, the land was issued to them with the restriction that the land must be used for a campsite and other public purposes. Currently ILMA'd to DPOR and managed as a unit of Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, and fall concentration area; moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141A</td>
<td>Heather Ave. bluff lot adjoining Eagle Rock Unit of KRSMA</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>May have developable access from Heather Road that connects with the Kalifonsky Beach Road system. Dry land along bluff.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>141B</td>
<td>Kenai River floodplain north of Heather Ave., adjoining Eagle Rock Unit of KRSMA</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>Eagle Rock, north shore Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>144</td>
<td>Beaver Loop Rd., Kenai</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Wetlands may preclude settlement. Located in the City of Kenai. Located in an area of low density residential. / May be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>145</td>
<td>Wik Lake, 1 mile south of North Kenai Spur Rd.</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>8.3</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>On northwest shore of Wik Lake; high public use values. / Retain in state ownership since there is little public land on lakes in this area and this unit provides lake access.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, and fall concentration area; moose, general distribution; trumpeter swan, known dispersed nesting and brood-rearing areas; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arcot char</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>148</td>
<td>Kenai Court and Office Building Site</td>
<td>pt</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>ILMA to DOTPF (who manages office buildings for the state) (ADL 63026, OSL 594). / Transfer to City of Kenai may be appropriate after consultation with DOTPF.</td>
<td>Currently building is fully occupied with state offices. Parcel was originally acquired from City of Kenai in 1973.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>149</td>
<td>Wetlands at Beaver Creek Subdivision, Kenai</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Almost all wetland.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. Under AS 29.65.060(g), this unit cannot be conveyed to a municipality for less than fair market value. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Adjacent to the Beaver Creek Subdivision. Moose, general distribution; ducks, geese and trumpeter swans, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Borders Kenai Spur Highway. Bike/pedestrian access via paved shoulder.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>150</td>
<td>Caribou calving area, 4 miles north of Kenai</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>One third wetlands. Caribou, core summer habitat and calving area; moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td>If conveyed to the state, manage to protect core calving area for caribou. State selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>151</td>
<td>Beaver Creek Subdivision, Kenai</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>South of and accessible from the Kenai Spur Road. Located in the City of Kenai. In an area that is low density residential served by city water. Access via Kenai Spur Highway on the northern parcel boundary.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. Under AS 29.65.060(g) this unit cannot be conveyed to a municipality for less than fair market value. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>152</td>
<td>MP 12, Kenai Spur Highway at north Forest Dr.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. The land in this unit may be composed entirely of the creek bottom of the small creek that flows through downtown Kenai.</td>
<td>Anadromous stream passes through center of unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>154</td>
<td>Wildwood Correctional Facility, Kenai</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>140</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Wildwood Correctional Center.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Table 3.5

## Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>155</td>
<td>Adjoins southeast border of Eagle Rock Unit of KRSMA</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Adjoins Eagle Rock Unit of Kenai Special Management Area. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 55707). Views from the top of the bluff of the Kenai River. Northern portion of unit that is in the floodplain is core summer habitat for caribou, moose, rutting areas; ducks and geese, trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>156</td>
<td>Parcel north of Big Eddy</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>South boundary of unit is on a road. Well-drained site.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Moose, rutting concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162A</td>
<td>Vogel Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Parcel located northwest of Vogel Lake and adjacent to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. / Reserve a suitable public access easement to Unit 162B and Vogel Lake prior to authorizing activity that may block access.</td>
<td>School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. The Point Possession timber sale is scheduled for 2004 in this unit. Within the boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness (but in state ownership).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>162B</td>
<td>Shoreline of Vogel Lake</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Parcel located northwest of Vogel Lake and adjacent to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Vogel Lake provides an important access point to refuge lands and supports nesting and rearing swans. / Reserve a suitable public access easement to the lake prior to authorizing activity that may block access to the lake.</td>
<td>School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. The Point Possession timber sale is scheduled for 2004. The Alaska Volcano Observatory proposes a seismic monitoring station west of the lake. Within the Boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness (but in state ownership). The Kenai NWR maintains a public use wilderness cabin on Vogel Lake. The lake is open to aircraft landings.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>163</td>
<td>Small coastal lot between Capt. Cook State Recreation Area and Point Possession</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>0.07</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Only uplands remaining in state ownership along the 23-mile-long coastline between the Captain Cook SRA and Point Possession. / This unit may be conveyable to a municipality unless the site provides usable public access to shore or has potential as a wayside (in which case retain in state ownership and manage for public recreation).</td>
<td>Without a field check, cannot determine whether there is any developable land or the land in this unit has been eroded and is now tidelands.</td>
</tr>
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### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>164A</td>
<td>North Kenai Road extension, west side</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>The state owns only limited coastline along upper Cook Inlet, so this parcel provides potential coastal recreation and other public access. Recreationists walking beaches and traveling along the Nikiski pipeline pass through unit. Excellent scenic view potential. / Recommend addition to the Captain Cook State Recreation Area.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 206352). Shore Fishery Leases all along shoreline. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration areas; moose, general distribution; trumpeter swan, known dispersed nesting and brood-rearing areas; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164B</td>
<td>North Kenai Road extension, east side</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>90</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Seventy percent well-drained, remainder of unit is two small lakes and wetlands.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 206352). School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Although the unit was selected by the borough in 1980 (prior to 1985 as specified in AS 29.65.060(g)), laws, regulations, and litigation may affect the conveyance. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration areas; moose, general distribution; trumpeter swan, known dispersed nesting and brood-rearing areas; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165A</td>
<td>Parcel north of Upper Salmo Lake, Cook Inlet</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>139</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>/ This unit may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165B</td>
<td>Upper and Lower Salmo lakes, east border of Captain Cook State Recreation Area</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>/ Retain in state ownership and recommended for addition to the State Park System. Manage the lake for water-related recreation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>168</td>
<td>Southeast of Suneva Lake on North Kenai Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Isolated tract surrounded by private land. Adjoins N. Kenai Road at MP 31.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>173A</td>
<td>East side Kenai River at the Pillars</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>There is a primitive access road off Silver Salmon Drive / ADFG has a management right for this parcel (ADL 226120). Restrictions on management based on conditions related to the federal sport fish grant money used to purchase this parcel. Not recommended for addition to KRSMA.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>194</td>
<td>Nikiska Bay</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Spruce, small lakes and ridges. Potentially developable.</td>
<td>State selected. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>222</td>
<td>Holt-Lamplight area, Nikiski</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Materials site. / ILMA to DOTPF (ADL 40365). May be conveyable to a municipality if no longer needed for materials.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273A</td>
<td>Wik Lake, Lamplight Rd. area east of Nikiski</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>This unit is state owned, acquired under Mental Health pending reconveyance back to BLM for Native allotments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273B</td>
<td>Puppy Dog (Suneva) Lake, Lamplight Rd. area east of Nikiski</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>139.24</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>This unit is state owned, acquired under Mental Health pending reconveyance back to BLM for Native allotments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>273C</td>
<td>Bishop Creek, Lamplight Rd. area west of Nikiski</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>24.12</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>This unit is state owned, acquired under Mental Health pending reconveyance back to BLM for Native allotments.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>292</td>
<td>Barabara Lake, six miles east of Nikiski</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>0.9</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Acquired under OSL 560 by Department of Fish &amp; Game, Habitat Division. / Manage for the purposes for which this parcel was acquired.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>293</td>
<td>Island in the middle of Daniels Lake, six miles east of Nikiski</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>0.65</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>There is a strong public recreation value primarily for local recreation because island is a natural destination for boaters and winter users. Island’s small size makes residential development problematic because of septic disposal.</td>
<td>Daniels Lake is over two miles long: largest lake in Nikiski area. Lake is surrounded by borough, Mental Health Trust and private land. Daniels Lake has Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. General distribution of waterfowl. The flow control structures that Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association installed at the outlet of Daniels Lake assure sockeye salmon spawning escapement into these lakes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>294</td>
<td>Materials site on Lamplight Rd., five miles southeast of Nikiski</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>This unit is used as a material site for DOTPF (ADL 39496) for transportation projects. / Retain in state ownership as long as DOTPF needs the site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>295</td>
<td>Materials site on Eclipse Ave. / Holt Rd., five miles southeast of Nikiski</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>This unit is used as a materials site for DOTPF (ADL 28213). In the past, and adjacent pit has been utilized as a materials source for DOTPF transportation projects. / Retain in state ownership as long as DOTPF needs the site. When DOTPF is through with the site, it can be considered for settlement.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>296</td>
<td>South Shore of Bernice Lake, near Nikiski</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>7.4</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Bernice Lake is a local swimming hole. The lake level appears to have dropped about 3 feet, which probably reduces the site's value as a swimming hole. Site was managed as a unit of the State Park System until 1992 when it was closed due to constant vandalism. Frequent use from locals and for swimming. / Management intent for this unit is to develop management agreement with local entity to manage site for public recreation and lake access. May be conveyed to a municipality to be managed for these purposes.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Table 3.5

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<tr>
<td>297</td>
<td>Bernice Lake Industrial Subdivision</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1.7</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>This unit consists of five lots with three long-term leases on them.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>298</td>
<td>DOTPF Bernice Lake Maintenance Site, North Kenai Spur Highway</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>DOTPF maintenance camp. / Retain in state ownership as long as DOTPF needs the site.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>299</td>
<td>Materials Site, Miller Loop Rd., 2.5 miles southeast of Nikiski</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Used as material site. This unit may be conveyable if DOTPF no longer needs the site. When DOTPF is through with the site, it can be considered for settlement or conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td>This was initially issued as a Public Free Use Permit and later changed to an ILMA under ADL 201811.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>Cook Inlet bluff at MP 16 North Kenai Highway</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>10.1</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Bluff lot fairly close to town, high potential as a scenic overlook. There are few remaining publicly-owned bluff lots along this stretch of the coast. Future potential for parking lot and interpretive viewing area. / Retain in state ownership and recommended for addition to the State Park System as a future wayside.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>301</td>
<td>Bluff 1 mile southwest of Point Possession</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>331</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / A preliminary decision has been made to convey this unit to borough (ADL 39308).</td>
<td>Borough selected. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, known nesting and molting concentration areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>Parcel along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>Parcel along lower Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>6.6</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
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### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>&quot;College Hole&quot;; southeast bank along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>7.62</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>414</td>
<td>Parcel along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1.67</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / ILMA to ADFG (ADL 46465). Not recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area because the parcel was purchased with Dingle-Johnson funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>416</td>
<td>Parcel along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>2.61</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>High bear use areas. / This area is being proposed as a Brown Bear Critical Habitat area. These parcels are adjacent to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Many areas within these parcels contain anadromous streams which are important to bear feeding. Not proposed for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area, purchased with Dingle-Johnson funds.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>417</td>
<td>Mouth of Funny River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>10.7</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Access to river and use by anglers. The parcel immediately to the north is the Funny River undeveloped wayside which is an ILMA to DPOR. Kenai and Funny rivers contain rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, silver salmon, pink salmon, and king salmon. / Not proposed for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area, purchased with Dingle-Johnson funds. Existing ILMA to ADFG (ADL 225140).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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## Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>Kenai River mile 7, north bank; 3 miles southeast of Kenai on Beaver Loop Rd.</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. This parcel has been acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. Manage this unit consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan unless this action would be inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>On Big Eddy of Kenai River, 1.2 miles north of Soldotna</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>20.5</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai R. habitat and recreation values. Marshy pond is a rearing area for small fish. This parcel was acquired with EVOS funds. Proposed addition to the KRSMA. Manage this unit consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Mgt. Plan unless this action would be inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>Girves property on Kenai River, 1 mile west of Sterling Highway and 1 mile southwest of Kenai Spur Rd.</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. This parcel will be/ has been acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage this unit consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan unless this action would be inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>Sterling Highway Bridge, south bank of Kenai River, west of Highway</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>5.9</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. Frontage on Sterling Highway and Kenai River. This parcel will be/ has been acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage this unit consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan unless this action would be inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>Kenai River mile 24 at MP 3 of Funny River Rd.</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>36.3</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. This parcel will be/ has been acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage this unit consistent with the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan unless this action would be inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>Kenai River Ranch, south of Kenai River at Funny River Rd., MP 13</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>146</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. This site may experience increased use if the Funny River Bridge is built at which time it may be considered for recreation development unless this action would be inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td>Buildings include the original homestead cabin with garage; (now used for storage); hay shed, 2 small storage sheds, residence and detached garage. Also one mile of roads on site, 7,500 feet of fencing, well and septic system.</td>
</tr>
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## Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

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<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>Big Eddy at Kenai River at mile 14.5; approximately 1.8 miles from Soldotna 'Y' on Kenai Spur Rd.</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. This parcel will be/has been acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. / Proposed addition to the KRSMA. Manage consistent with EVOS acquisition. Manage the property so as to ensure public access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses. Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional management intent for EVOS parcels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>438</td>
<td>Johns Rd., 1 mile north of MP 76 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Unimproved primitive road passing north-south through the unit. Appears to have legal access to Daughter Lane and Adkins Road. Mostly well drained and forested.</td>
<td>High bear use areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>ADFG other state land (OSL) parcel</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1.2</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Important Kenai River habitat and recreation values. ILMA to ADFG (ADL 225828). This is an Other State Land (OSL) parcel purchased by ADFG with federal sportfish money. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>440</td>
<td>Junction of Alderwood and Scout Lake roads (North Side)</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Adjoins Scout Lake Road and Alderwood Road. Of the 20 acres in this unit, 5 may be dry enough to develop.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>441</td>
<td>Truck weigh station at MP 82.8 Sterling Highway (1/2 mile west of Moose Pass)</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>3.1</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>Existing truck weigh station. Materials site MS 21-2-230-1 is also on this site. DOTPF wants to retain the site for its materials. / Retain in state ownership until DOTPF is finished with site.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>442</td>
<td>ADFG lot on northwest side of Longmere Lake</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>5D</td>
<td>This parcel is an important public access site on Longmere Lake consisting of a small parking area and boat launch. Due to the small size of this parcel and the tremendous use it receives, there are concerns expressed by neighboring landowners who are impacted by the overflow and trespass. Longmere Lake is very popular for swimming, water-skiing, fishing, jet ski use and float plane use. The quantity of users and their variety has created a number of user conflicts. Rainbow trout in lake. / Retain in public ownership and manage to provide public access to lake.</td>
<td>Wetlands. Too distant from the Kenai River to be considered for an addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>443</td>
<td>Two lots east and south of the Kenai Golf Course in Kenai</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>444</td>
<td>Large agricultural parcel off MP 18 on Kalifonsky Beach Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Agricultural rights to the entire unit have been either conveyed or leased. / If conveyed to a municipality, the patent would be subject to the grazing lease (if the lease was still valid when the parcel was conveyed).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>446</td>
<td>Alaska National Guard Armory site</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>5.09</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>State armory with parking.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>447</td>
<td>At corner of Overland Ave. and Upland St. (northwest side) west of Kenai Information Center</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>0.69</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>This unit is the parking lot of the garage for the old Kenai National Wildlife Refuge administrative site. / Retain in state ownership as long as this unit is needed for state purposes (including as a parcel for a land exchange with the Kenai Native Association who currently own the garage adjacent to this parcel).</td>
<td>Quit Claim Deed to the State of Alaska within USS 1435 (this unit) was excluded from the conveyance of the Kenai Wildlife Refuge administrative site to the Kenai Native Association.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>449</td>
<td>North and south approach of Warren Ames Bridge over Kenai River</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>18.6</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Warren Ames Bridge and associated turnouts. There is a wildlife viewing facility (signs, pullout, and maintained outhouses) on the west side of the parcel on the south side of the bridge that is identified as the &quot;Kenai River State Recreation Site.&quot; On the north side of the bridge on the west side of the road is a wildlife viewing platform built out over the wetlands with viewing telescopes. The two parcels on the east side of the highway are undisturbed wetlands. ILMA's issued to DOTPF for the bridge project. / Recommend addition of one or more of the four parts of this unit to the State Park System.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>474</td>
<td>BLM parcel northeast of City of Kenai</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>460</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands. Caribou, core summer habitat and calving area; moose, general distribution; ducks, geese, trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. / If conveyed to the state, manage this unit to protect caribou calving area.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>475</td>
<td>BLM parcel northeast of City of Kenai</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands. Caribou, core summer habitat and calving area; moose, general distribution; ducks, geese, trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. / If conveyed to the State, manage this unit to protect caribou calving area.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>478</td>
<td>MP 13.5 Kalifonsky Beach Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>May be existing trespass. Surrounded by low density residential on private land.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>479</td>
<td>MP 12 Kalifonsky Beach Rd. (two Kenai River / Cook Inlet bluff lots)</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Borders borough-owned land on the north and south, private land to the east, Cook Inlet bluffs to the west.</td>
<td>Shore Fishery Leases offshore.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>480</td>
<td>MP 12 section Kalifonsky Beach Rd.</td>
<td>tr</td>
<td>1.8</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Transferred federal entry to DOTPF (ADL 224048). Most of lot is probably the bed of the road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>481</td>
<td>Beaver Creek wetlands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Retain corridor or make a &quot;subject to&quot; management buffer along Beaver Creek is the unit is conveyed.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Mostly wetlands. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>482</td>
<td>Sports Lake</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>0.3</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Access improvements on Sports Lake. A management right for the parcel was issued to ADFG in 1989 (ADL 224727) / Manage to provide public access to lake.</td>
<td>Lake contains rainbow trout.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>483</td>
<td>Adjacent to Division of Forestry Area Office on Soldotna Creek</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>17.8</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>/ DNR has requested relinquishment of DOTPF's ADL to this unit. The unit is conveyable to a municipality. If the unit is not conveyed, manage for activities that do not have significant impacts on Soldotna Creek water quality and fish habitat. This is a tributary of the Kenai River.</td>
<td>Existing ILMT to DOTPF (ADL 47822) for a materials site. This site has been depleted of materials. Past DOTPF salt storage site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>484</td>
<td>DNR Division of Forestry Area Office (Sterling Highway MP 92.5)</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Division of Forestry Area Office and heliport. Within existing gravel pit that was originally part of DOTPF ILMA but later excluded in 1975 and ILMA'd to Division of Forestry.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>485</td>
<td>Soldotna State Trooper Office on Kalifonsky Beach Rd.</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>9.4</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Transfer management to the Division of Public Safety or the Department of Administration.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel, Larry’s Fishing Hole</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>27.2</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>This parcel was purchased with money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Criminal Funds and ADFG. / Proposed for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage this unit consistent with KAP except when inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions.</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands. Access off of Tyee Lane and King Country Place.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>489</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel (Tall Timbers), Timberland Terrace Phase 1 Subdivision</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>23.4</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>This parcel was purchased with money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Criminal Funds and by ADFG. / Retain in state ownership and recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage this unit consistent with KAP except when inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>490</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel (Grubba), Channel Shore Subdivision</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>26.8</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>This parcel was purchased with money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Criminal Funds and by ADFG. / Retain in state ownership and recommended for addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Manage this unit consistent with KAP except when inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions.</td>
<td>Access off of Brian’s Street and Paulk Avenue.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>491</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel, Mullen Homestead River Addition Phase 1</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>8.1</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>This unit is private land that ADFG is trying to obtain with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Criminal Funds. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Once purchased, retain in state ownership. Manage this unit consistent with KAP except when inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions.</td>
<td>Access off of Pioneer Street, Mullen Drive or Lingenberry Lane.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel (Lowe), Anglers Acres Subdivision Lowe Addition</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>17.2</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Unit was purchased with money from the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Criminal Funds by ADFG. / Proposed addition to the Kenai River Special Management Area. Retain in state ownership. Manage this unit consistent with KAP except when inconsistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions or title restrictions.</td>
<td>Access off of Angler Drive. Due to a court settlement that took place after plan adoption, this parcel must be reconveyed back to the original owners.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>493</td>
<td>Small subdivision parcel off North Kenai Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>3.2</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>This unit is in an existing subdivision. The west edge of the unit is a steep, 80-foot-high bluff above Cook Inlet. The bluff is too steep to develop access to the beach.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>494</td>
<td>Island Lake Maintenance Site</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>3.5</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>DOTPF Island Lake Maintenance Site located on the North Kenai Spur Highway north of Nikiski.</td>
<td>Although the station is proposed for closure, DOTPF would like to retain the parcel and the facilities located on it.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>Brindley View and Glen View Subdivision lots</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>72.1</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>Valuable wetlands adjacent to Kenai River that were donated to the state. / Proposed addition to Kenai River Special Management Area.</td>
<td>Units composed of two OSLs donated to the state for park purposes.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506A</td>
<td>Miller Creek tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>1036</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>There are numerous Shore Fishery Leases in this area. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>506B</td>
<td>Region 5 General Use tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>285,188</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Most of the existing developments on the tidelands in this unit are contained in other smaller tideland units. Cultural sites present. Many beluga whales concentrate here during the summer and fall. Also see Region 11, Map 11F which shows the tidelands in the remainder of this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>507</td>
<td>Moose Point East tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>299</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>There are numerous Shore Fishery Leases in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>508</td>
<td>Boulder Point East tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>530</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>This area has numerous existing Shore Fishery Leases.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>509</td>
<td>Boulder Point West tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>33</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>Includes the Nikiski industrial area. The Coastal Management Program proposes an Industrial classification for this area.</td>
<td>There are numerous Shore Fishery Leases in the bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>510</td>
<td>Nikishka Bay East tidelands</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>No industrial development of the tidelands is currently proposed.</td>
<td>There are numerous Shore Fishery Leases in the bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>511</td>
<td>Nikishka Bay West</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>978</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>There is a cargo dock located in this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>515</td>
<td>East Forelands submerged lands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>15,146</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Contains at least four offshore platforms including Dillon, Shell C, Shell A, and Baker. Many beluga whales concentrate here during the summer and fall. See Region 11, Map 11F for location of this unit.</td>
<td>There are numerous existing Shore Fishery Leases in the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>516</td>
<td>East Forelands tidelands</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>1,778</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>No industrial development of the tidelands is currently proposed.</td>
<td>There are numerous existing Shore Fishery Leases in the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>517</td>
<td>Nikiski Industrial Waterfront</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>765</td>
<td>5B</td>
<td>There are a number of large docks on the tidelands in this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>518</td>
<td>Tidelands between Nikiski and City of Kenai-owned tidelands</td>
<td>sh</td>
<td>4,317</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No industrial developments are currently proposed.</td>
<td>Uplands are mostly in private ownership. There are numerous Shore Fishery Leases in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>519</td>
<td>Cannery Rd. tidelands (located just south of mouth of Kenai River)</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>The Kenaitze Indian Tribe, IRA, holds a lease for 20 acres for their barge landing facility and educational fishery.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>520</td>
<td>Kalifonsky Beach Rd. tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>3,054</td>
<td>5C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>There are existing Shore Fishery Leases in much of this unit. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 5: Coastal Plain from Point Possession to Kenai River

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
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<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>603</td>
<td>Shorelands and waters in the Kenai River drainage</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>/ For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; Section &quot;Navigable Waterbodies&quot; guideline at the end of this chapter. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section in this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
REGION 5
Map 5D - Middle Kenai River

LEGEND
- State owned
- State Park
- Ak. Dept. of Fish & Game
- Ak. Dept. of Trans. & Pub. Facilities
- Borough, City owned
- Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest
- Bureau of Land Management
- Native Corporation
- Private
- Mental Health Trust
- State Selected
- Proposed addition to Kenai River SMA
- Proposed addition to State Park system
- Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition
- Borough/City Selected
- City Tidelands
- Legislatively designated area
- Unit boundary
- Special Use Lands
- Region and/or Plan boundary
- Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest bdy.
- Anchorage
- Anadromous stream mouth
- Unit number

Kenai Area Plan
Region 6

Kasilof River Drainage

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
Region 6 encompasses the Kenai Peninsula Lowlands between the Kenai River and Clam Gulch. This region is bordered on the west by Cook Inlet and on the east by the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. The region includes the Kasilof River drainage and population centers around Kasilof and Clam Gulch. The year-round population of the area is approximately 470.

State lands
Parcels of state land are scattered throughout the region, which range from just a few acres up to 640 acres in size. Although the state has received patent to most of its lands in the region, some are still state selected. These selected parcels include two large parcels on the west end of Tustumena Lake (within the National Wildlife Refuge) and several small parcels west of the Sterling Highway. The Tustumena Lake selections are likely to be rejected. The lake itself is in federal ownership while the Kasilof River is state owned. Many state-owned recreation areas in the region serve as foci for recreation and tourism. The Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area includes the nearshore tidelands in the southern half of this region. Units of the State Park System in this region include those near the Kasilof River, Clam Gulch, Johnson Lake, Crooked Creek, and Tustumena Lake Road.

Acreage
The plan applies to 23,047 acres of state-owned and selected uplands and 88,046 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acresages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical features
The coastal part of this region is an outwash plain from the steep Kenai Mountains and is dissected by the Kasilof River and smaller streams such as Slikok, Coal, and Crooked creeks. The dominant features along the coast are low-lying wetlands and lakes. This region contains many small lakes near the coast, as well as Tustumena Lake that is within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness. In the mountainous, better-drained sections of the region the vegetation consists of patches of semi-open spruce and birch forest interspersed with shrubby and grassy areas. The lowlands support patches of black spruce surrounded by muskeg. Along the coast, the mudflats extend up to one mile seaward making waterfront development difficult. Highly erodible steep bluffs form the coastline. Most of the waterfront development in this region is located along the lower Kasilof River.
Access
The Sterling Highway and its network of secondary roads, (including the Kalifonsky Beach, Cohoe Loop, and Tustumena Lake roads) provide access to the region. Kasilof also has a small airport. Small boats are launched on a daily basis along the coast and mooring and docking is limited to the less-exposed lower Kasilof River.

Resources and uses
Fishers use Kasilof River and the adjacent shores of Cook Inlet intensively for sport and personal use. Clam digging is also popular along the coast. Camping occurs primarily on the beach and in the state park units. There is a demand for more campgrounds and private lodging in the region. Demand for public access to the beaches is high. Camping, beach combing, boat launching, fishing, and other recreation uses are concentrated along the beach on the tidelands. With the exception of the Clam Gulch State Recreation Area, the uplands above the beaches are not receiving heavy public use. However, these bluff lands have the potential to support the growing public use of the beaches by providing additional facilities for access, camping and sightseeing.

Commercial salmon harvest and processing has a significant economic impact on the region. Salmon migrate along the coast and up the Kasilof River. Salmon heading for the Kenai River and upper Cook Inlet are also intercepted. The tidelands along the south half of the coast in this region are lined with Shore Fishery Leases. In addition, sportfishing, personal-use setnetting and dipnetting are popular activities. Moose use this region for calving and rutting, and caribou are also found in the northern part of the region. Ducks, geese, and trumpeter swans nest in the wetland areas of this region, and the streams support freshwater and anadromous fish, including salmon, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.

Although most of the spruce in the region have been killed by spruce bark beetles, some of the better-drained uplands contain timber with potential for commercial and personal use harvest. The DNR Division of Forestry’s *Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales, 2001-2005* proposes sales along Slikok Creek, along Coal Creek, north of Centennial Lake, and west of Clam Gulch.

Management constraints and considerations
The tidelands in the southern half of this region are part of the Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area, which was created to protect habitat of wildlife, specifically the razor clams native to this area. Seven upland sites are also part of the State Park System. A DNR site-specific plan completed in 1997 applies to all Kasilof River shorelands.

The Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program designated the Kasilof River as an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). A draft plan was completed for the AMSA in 1992 but has not yet been finalized. See the AMSA Plan for recommended policies that apply to the Kasilof River Floodplain Development District, including a 300-foot buffer strip. The southern shore of the mouth of the Kasilof River has been designated as a Recreation Area by the draft AMSA Plan. The plan recommends improvements for recreation areas such as improved trails, boardwalks, fish cleaning stations, picnic areas, and waste disposal sites. The plan also advises reclamation of the recreation areas when they suffer overuse. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the Kasilof River in this region. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide
habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

State selections in the National Wildlife Refuge are likely to be rejected. There are no National Wildlife Refuge management constraints on lands within the refuge that have already been conveyed to the state. This plan addresses all the State Park Units in this region (with the exception of the tidelands in the Clam Gulch State Recreation Area) since they were all added to the system administratively and are managed under a management agreement issued to DPOR. The plan also applies to the Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area where ADFG and DNR have joint management responsibilities. There are no units of the State Park System within the Kenai River Special Management Area in this region.

Management Summary

The state owns a number of small parcels along the coast of Cook Inlet that are accessible off the Cohoe Loop and the Kalifornsky Beach roads. The management intent for most of these units is to retain these road-accessible coastline lots as public recreation land to meet increasing recreation demand. These lots have high scenic values and provide camping and day use for the public. Those lots inland from the roads are often designated for Settlement if they are well drained. In addition, a few lots along these roads are designated Materials to be used by DOTPF.

State-owned and -selected parcels along the Kasilof River are recommended for addition to the Alaska State Park System to be managed as the Kasilof River Special Management Area. The shorelands, islands, and water on the upper Kasilof River (Unit 604B) are also proposed for park addition. All these lands are designated public recreation and tourism and/or Fish and Wildlife Habitat and they will be retained in state ownership. Since Tustumena Lake is not state owned, it is not recommended for park addition. Since the shorelands on the lower river have extensive development, they are also not proposed for park addition although they may be considered by the legislature for such a designation. The intent for the lower river also recognizes the waterfront development along the lower river. If BLM does not reject state selections in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge on Tustumena Lake, these parcels will be managed for Public Recreation and Tourism and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and are also proposed for addition to the State Park System. Most of the lots remaining in state ownership in subdivisions are designated for Settlement. However, some of the lots that provide access to lakes and streams are designated Resource Management-High Value and will be retained in state ownership. Some large well-drained units along the Sterling Highway just south of the Kasilof River are also designated Settlement or Materials.

Wetlands that do not provide access to high-value recreation areas and do not have high value habitat are designated General Use. Potential timber harvest areas and the experimental forest area are designated Resource Management-High Value and management intent recognizes forest values.
Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 6
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Proposed Kasilof River Special Management Area
The Kasilof River has very high public values for recreation and for fisheries habitat and harvest. Therefore, the approximately 9,800 acres of the river’s shorelands and islands and waters and a number of state-owned parcels along its banks are proposed for addition to the State Park System. These proposed park additions, in combination with the existing state park units along the Kasilof River, should eventually be managed as an integrated Special Management Area, similar to Kenai River Special Management Area. Designation of new park units and an integrated Special Management Area will take legislative approval. At that time, the legislature can determine whether or not it is appropriate to add the shorelands of the first five miles of the river to the system.

The recommendation for establishing Kasilof River Special Management Area is also based on the number of state park units already designated along the banks of the Kasilof River, including: the Kasilof River State Recreation Site; Upper Kasilof River State Recreation Area; Crooked Creek State Recreation Site; Centennial Park State Recreation Site, and Johnson Lake State Recreation Area. Additional units proposed for inclusion in the Kasilof River Special Management Area are listed in the table below.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Name of Park Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Tustumena, Bear, Raven and Swan lakes</td>
<td>7262</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Moosehead Rapids, Kasilof River</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83A</td>
<td>End of Kasilof Rd. north of river mouth</td>
<td>45</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>West side Kasilof River mouth</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86B</td>
<td>MP 9 on Cohoe Beach Road – eastern parcel</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>South of Osma’s dock on Kasilof River</td>
<td>328</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90A</td>
<td>Kasilof River Frontage--west</td>
<td>29</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>MP 5.5 on the Cohoe Loop Road</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Kasilof River parcel</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106H</td>
<td>North of Centennial Lakes SRS</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106I</td>
<td>North of Centennial Lake SRS</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106J</td>
<td>Parcel east of winter trail near Centennial Lake SRS</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119A</td>
<td>Islands in Kasilof River</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119B</td>
<td>Kasilof River--opposite Crooked Creek SRA</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>Coal Cr. mouth on Kasilof R. 2.5 miles from Cook Inlet; Soldotna 13-16 miles to northeast</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>Tidelands at the mouth of the Kasilof River</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604A</td>
<td>Lower Kasilof River shorelands, tidelands, and islands</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604B</td>
<td>Upper Kasilof River shorelands and islands</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>Kasilof</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td></td>
<td>9,803</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The proposed legislative designation is also consistent with the fact that the Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Program has designated the river as an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). A draft plan for the AMSA was completed in 1992. A final has not yet been
completed. The draft plan contains many recommendations for the river and its shorelands, some of which would require a legislative designation to implement.

**Units 68, 106, 106B, 106I, and 106J  Kasilof River parcels**
With the exception of Unit 106B, these units are proposed additions to the State Park System. Prior to DPOR authorizing facilities in these units that could conflict with the use of or travel through this unit by brown bears, DNR will consult with ADFG. In general, development of facilities that would have significant impacts on the use of this unit by brown bears is discouraged. Such uses include increased chance of "defense of life and property" kills, displacement of bears from feeding on salmon in the nearby Kasilof River or blocking bear travel through the area.

**Access to Coastline**
Because of the lack of state-owned land along long stretches of the west side of Cook Inlet (between Anchor Point and Point Possession), maintaining public access to the coastline and areas where the public can view Cook Inlet from the bluffs is a high priority. This policy will be taken into consideration when considering land for conveyance to the borough or other disposals of interest in these lands, or considering vacating section lines or other forms of access to the coastline.

**Mineral Orders**
For proposed mineral leasehold location orders that affect river segments and adjacent uplands along the Kasilof River, see the Mineral Resources section under Chapter 2 and Appendix B.

**Navigable waterbodies**
See the section titled Management Intent for Navigable Rivers at the end of this chapter, for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 (other shorelands and waters), Unit 601 (lower peninsula high public use rivers) Unit 602 (shorelands and waters within National Wildlife Refuges), Unit 603 (Kenai River drainage) and Units 604A and 604B (the main stem of the Kasilof River).

**Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 6**
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

**Unit 48B  Upper Crooked Creek, Ninilchik River wetlands**
This unit is in both Region 7 and 8. The management intent and designations for this unit are in Region 7.

**Unit 84  West side Kasilof River mouth**
This is unit is proposed for addition to the State Park System. A primary need for this area is a parking area at the end of the road for two-wheel-drive vehicles. Also, existing roads through dunes should either be clearly marked or be closed off in order to prevent a proliferation of roads and ATV use through the sensitive grass-covered dunes. Waterfowl hunting should continue to
be allowed in this unit, but efforts should be taken to prohibit target shooting (which has been a public safety hazard over the years).

**Unit 86B Milepost 9 on the Cohoe Loop Road--eastern parcel**
This unit is proposed for addition to the State Park System. The long-term management of this unit is to provide for camping / campground and water, toilets, picnic tables, and other amenities which cannot be provided at the mouth of the Kasilof (because it is subject to flooding, storm surges, and a high saltwater table). All or a portion of this unit may be exchanged with the Mental Health Trust for lands that are in Trust ownership immediately to the east of this unit. If this exchange occurs, lands with better access to the beach (and sand dunes that are undevelopable but have recreation values) would be managed by DPOR while the Trust would acquire lands that have higher development values in this unit.

**Unit 115 Kasilof Airport**
This unit has been designated as Public Facilities - Retain. However, 40 acres of this unit (T3N R11W Sec. 18 SE1/4SW1/4) may not be needed for the airport and may be considered for conveyance to the borough if no longer needed for airport purposes. This portion of the unit has access from Buchanan Lake Road and appears to be developable. If the borough selects the parcel, DNR will consult with DOTPF to determine if DOTPF needs all or only portions of this unit for airport purposes. Portions of the unit that are not needed can be reclassified to Settlement Land and conveyed to the borough without an amendment to the plan.

**Unit 501 Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area**
This unit is the Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area. (See the *DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries* guideline in the *Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest* section in Chapter 2 for management intent.) The unit is designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism--Dispersed Use. The DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water should transfer some management authorities through Interagency Land Management Assignment to the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation for the tidelands off Clam Gulch, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik, which are in the Critical Habitat Area. The Division of Parks should also develop a management agreement with ADFG for these areas.
Note that this unit extends into Region 7.

**Bottleneck, Kingsley, and Fish and Wildlife lakes**
The two state parcels by these lakes were thought to be borough owned when the plan was adopted but were later determined to be state owned after the plan was adopted. For this reason, the two parcels were not given unit numbers and the intent for the two parcels is dependent on the areawide guideline in Chapter 2 that addresses such parcels. See the guideline *Parcels of State Land not Identified in this Plan* in the *Settlement* section in Chapter 2.
Table 3.7 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>41</td>
<td>Parcel off Tustumena Lake Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>State selected for conveyance to the university. The parcel is mostly wetland. The parcel is near Tustumena Lake Road, but there is no developed access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>42</td>
<td>Parcel off Tustumena Lake Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>117</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The parcel is near Tustumena Lake Road, but there is no developed access.</td>
<td>State selected. Originally selected by the state for conveyance to the University. Mixed spruce and wetland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>43</td>
<td>Wetlands on Kalifornsky Beach Rd. as MP 3-4.8 (east side)</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>833</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>The parcel is almost all wetland.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>44</td>
<td>Settlement land on north side Edmonds Rd. off East Kasilof Loop Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>155</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Well-drained, portion of the parcel has been cleared in the past for fields. Good road access.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>49</td>
<td>MP 116 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>State selected. Mostly wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>Tustumena, Bear, Raven, Swan lakes</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>7,262</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Tustumena Lake Campground at end of the Tustumena Lake Road is directly across the river. Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, and fall concentrations throughout unit; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho and red salmon spawning, pink salmon, steelhead trout. Important brown bear travel corridor. / Recommended legislative designation (or ILMA to DPOR) as part of the Kasilof River State Park or Special Management Area.</td>
<td>State selected (ANILCA topfiled). Within the boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Highly unlikely that the state will be conveyed this parcel. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.7

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>56A</td>
<td>Parcel west of lake at headwaters of upper Clam Gulch Creek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>201</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>/ Retain public access to Upper Clam Gulch Creek.</td>
<td>Trail timber sale is scheduled for 2001 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>56B</td>
<td>Lake at headwaters of upper Clam Gulch Creek</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Entirely wetlands. / Protect lake and Clam Gulch Creek water quality because of the shell fishery located at the Clam Gulch SRA (located 2.5 miles downstream). Retain public access to the lake and Upper Clam Gulch Creek.</td>
<td>The Trail timber sale is scheduled for 2002 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>Moosehead Rapids, Kasilof River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>196</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>High recreation, habitat, and harvest values because of location adjacent to the Kasilof River. Brown bears feeding on king salmon carcasses along the Kasilof River in late summer and early fall. Important brown bear travel corridor around Tustumena Lake. Recommended for addition to the State Park System. Reserve trail access through the unit even if the unit is not added to the System. Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for this region for additional intent.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>71</td>
<td>Slikok Creek</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>/ Available for conveyance to a municipality as long as buffers are retained (or the conveyance is subject to buffers) in order to protect the water quality and habitat value of Slikok Creek and its tributaries.</td>
<td>Borough selected. The Slikok timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in this unit. The unit has high bear use as well as moose rutting, travel corridor, and winter habitat. Slikok Creek is an anadromous waterbody (and a tributary of the Kenai River). Trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
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### Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>73</td>
<td>Slikok Creek riparian area</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>1,105</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>All wetlands. / Available for conveyance to a municipality as long as buffers are retained (or the conveyance is subject to buffers) in order to protect the water quality and habitat value of Slikok Creek and its tributaries.</td>
<td>The portion of this unit in Section 36 was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. Under AS 29.65.060(g) this portion of the unit cannot be conveyed to a municipality for less than fair market value. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4. The unit has high bear use as well as moose rutting, travel corridor, and winter habitat. Slikok Creek is an anadromous waterbody (and a tributary of the Kenai River). Trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Portions of the unit are within the boundary of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (but are in state ownership).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>75</td>
<td>Parcel off Kalifonsky Beach Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Few recreation values.</td>
<td>This unit is on the opposite side of the road. Moose, winter concentration areas; Cultural sites present. Mostly well-drained developable land. Twenty acres already leased for microwave relay. Seventy to eighty percent of unit is developable.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>Kalifonsky Beach Rd. bluffs at MP 9</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Potential beach access. High scenic values and public use values for camping and day use. Scenic viewpoints of Cook Inlet. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Moose, winter concentration areas.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>81</td>
<td>End of Gas Well Rd.</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>801</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>All wetland except NE 1/4 Section 20 which is well-drained sloping spruce forest. Moose calving and rutting concentration area; caribou lowland core summer habitat and winter areas in north part; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Cultural sites present. / Retain portions that are used for caribou lowland core summer habitat and wintering areas. Remainder of the unit may be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td></td>
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**Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>82</td>
<td>Off Kalifonsky Beach Rd. at MP 8 and 10</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>All wetlands. Moose calving and winter concentration area; caribou lowland core summer habitat and winter areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Cultural sites present. / Retain portions that are used by caribou for summer habitat and wintering areas. Remainder of the unit may be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Historic cabin, graveyard and other cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83A</td>
<td>End of Kasilof Rd. north of river mouth</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>44.5</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Intensively used for sport and personal use fishery. Primary access point to the beaches adjacent to the north side of the mouth of the Kasilof River. DPOR would like to develop parking and sanitary facilities on both sides of the river mouth to meet high public demand, primarily for subsistence (dip net or personal use set net) fishing. This unit is also used by commercial truck traffic getting to Cook Inlet Processing. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Historic cabin, graveyard and other cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83B</td>
<td>Subdivision near end of Kalifonsky Beach Rd., north of river mouth</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This unit is composed of scattered lots within the Kalifosky Subdivision that the state offered in 1963. / Lots that return into state ownership may be resold. Retain lot(s) that were identified through sale process as a community center or facility. Also retain lots (or management of lots or portions of lots) that adjoin the bluff and are appropriate for public recreation and access.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Adjacent beach (only above mean high water is in this unit) is intensively used for sport and personal use fishery. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83C</td>
<td>Kalifonsky Beach Rd. at MP 5 and 6, north of Kasilof</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>215</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Appears to have well-drained soils along road.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Opposite side of the K Beach Road from the lands with river and inlet frontage. This unit does not receive high recreational use. There is highly concentrated public recreation use across Kalifornsky Beach Road at the mouth of the Kasilof River. Habitat: Moose, calving, rutting, and winter concentration area. Cultural resources present.</td>
</tr>
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## Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>West side Kasilof River mouth</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>165</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The beach receives heavy use by recreationists and commercial and personal use fishermen. Camping associated with personal set netting and at other times, beach combing, driving on beach. Only public access to south side of Kasilof River. Habitat: ducks and geese, fall and spring concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; seabirds, trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Some waterfowl hunting in this area. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86A</td>
<td>MP 9 on Cohoe Loop Rd., western parcel</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Road though this unit is important for beach access from the Cohoe Loop Road. This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. Public access for the road crossing the western portion of this unit will be reserved as a public access road to the beach prior to conveyance.</td>
<td>Steep bluffs along northern edge of unit above beach. Extensive beetle kill. Cultural sites present. Adjacent beach popular for camping, beach combing, and other recreation uses. Unit is adjacent to the section of beach which is open for personal use/subsistence fishing every summer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86B</td>
<td>MP 9 on Cohoe Loop Rd., eastern parcel</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Adjacent beach popular for camping, beach combing, and other recreation uses. Unit is adjacent to the section of beach which is open for personal use/subsistence fishing every summer. Unit includes dirt road that parallels the first mile of South Cohoe Loop Rd, where it meets North Cohoe Loop Rd, and is used as a hiking trail, xc skiing, running, hunting, and sled dog training trail. / Recommended addition to the State Park System. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Steep bluffs along northern edge of unit above beach. Extensive beetle kill. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>South of Osmar's dock on Kasilof River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>328 6A</td>
<td>High public use: camping, access to river, walking, birding, etc. access to Kasilof River, wildlife viewing, hiking, fishing, hunting, waterfowl staging area, and wetlands. Moose rutting and winter concentrations in eastern half; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Some waterfowl hunting in this area. All wetlands and floodplain. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>88</td>
<td>Clam Gulch State Recreation Area</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>495 6A</td>
<td>Very heavy public use from April through early fall for razor clamming, camping, fishing and other beach recreation. Facilities include a parking area, fee station, stairs and road to the beach, water pump, tent camping, fire rings, kiosk, picnic area, and parking area. / Manage as a State Recreation Area.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>89</td>
<td>Coal Creek east of Sterling Highway at MP 104</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>469 6A</td>
<td>Brown bear habitat. Moose, winter and rutting concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Timber resources: The Reflection personal area, which is located in this unit, is scheduled to be open for timber harvest in 2003. Also, the Reflection commercial timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit. / This unit may be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90A</td>
<td>Kasilof River frontage, west</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>29 6A</td>
<td>Kasilof River flood plain and frontage offers potential for campsites or day use by boaters. Access for fishing and recreation. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, rutting concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Some waterfowl hunting. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>90B</td>
<td>Lot off Kalifonski Beach Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Well-drained land. An existing subdivision borders this unit on the east.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93A</td>
<td>Cohoe bluff lots (Humpy Point)</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The base of the bluff is used for hiking, beach combing, camping, and ATV riding. Potential day use recreation site. This cape commands a wider sweep of west and north views than most bluff sites. The bluff is approximately 90 feet high, and a road has been built in a sandy gully that provides access to the beach (but may be private). Public campsites or other improvements may be considered along the bluff however erosion may make it inadvisable to invest in much infrastructure. If the unit is conveyed, consider areas for retention for public recreation, or easements for public access.</td>
<td>Moose, winter concentration area; general distribution; Shore Fishery Leases all along the shoreline</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>93B</td>
<td>West Cohoe Loop Rd. bluff lots</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Twenty four small lots averaging 3.6 acres were auctioned off in 1963 and all currently under lease. All lots have access to the West Cohoe Loop Road. Sale or conveyance of lots that revert to state ownership may be allowed. If lots are resold, consider a setback to maintain public access to beach.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94A</td>
<td>East side of West. Cohoe Loop Rd. at MP 6</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Past gravel source with extended permit to DOTPF for continued use (ADL 37251). Less than 15 percent of the total acres in the unit have been extracted and around 90 percent materials are still left.</td>
<td>Acquired through merger of title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>94B</td>
<td>MP 6 of West Cohoe Loop Rd., adjacent to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area, 4 miles northwest of Kasilof</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>4.6</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>/ Available for conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td>The beach is used for public recreation: hiking, beach combing, ATV driving, camping. May contain materials suitable for road building since on the opposite side of the road from a materials site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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**Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage**

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>MP 5.5 on the Cohoe Loop Rd.</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>20.6</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>High public use area and values: the beach is used for public recreation: hiking, beach combing, ATV driving, camping. Public access to beach. ILMa application from DPOR (ADL 200758) for new wayside improvements for Cohoe Beach. / Retain in state ownership and recommended addition to the State Park System. Manage for beach access and other recreation-related park facilities.</td>
<td>Shore Fishery Leases offshore adjacent to the unit. Tidelands are in Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area; moose, winter concentration area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96</td>
<td>Swamp between Cohoe Loop roads</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>356</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Almost 90 percent wetland. Unforested except northern corners. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. / Unit may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>Eighty acres are still state selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97A</td>
<td>Coal Creek</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>2,900</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This unit is within the Coal Creek drainage. High bear use area. Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, and fall concentration area in south half of unit; moose winter and rutting concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Streams support rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/char. This unit is 100 percent wetlands. The Reflection personal area, which is located in this unit, is scheduled to be open for timber harvest in 2003 in this unit. Also, the Reflection commercial timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit. / Retain unit in state ownership.</td>
<td>Those portions of this unit that are located within Section 16 (480 acres) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Lands. See the “School Trust Lands” section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>97B</td>
<td>Small parcel south of headwaters of Coal Creek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Adjacent to borough lands. The Kasilof timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit.</td>
<td>Twenty-five percent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>99</td>
<td>West of Lower Cohoe Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>100</td>
<td>Lower Cohoe Lake</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Waterfowl, spring, nesting, and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>101</td>
<td>West side of Upper Pollard Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Entire unit is composed of lake and wetlands adjacent to lake. Parcel is in a residential area and does not appear to have high public values. Moose, rutting concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>102</td>
<td>East side of Upper Pollard Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Road access (Chena Drive) into Alaska Heights Subdivision on the north boundary. All wetlands on shoreline of Pollard Lake. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, rutting concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>103</td>
<td>East side of Lower Pollard Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Ninety percent wetlands. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, rutting concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104A</td>
<td>Cohoe Beach Rd.</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The beach is used for public recreation: hiking, beach combing, ATV driving, camping. Access to Clam Gulch CHA; clamming, fishing. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System. The middle parcel could provide upland parking and beach access.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104B</td>
<td>West Cohoe Beach Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>332</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Almost entirely wetlands which drain from Upper and Lower Cohoe lakes.</td>
<td>Surrounding area has developed predominantly as a low density rural residential/recreational neighborhood with some commercial set net camps on bluff lots (west of the road in unit 104A), and commercial fish processing near the south end of Cohoe Loop Road. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
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<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>104C</td>
<td>DOTPF materials site on west of</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>A request for relinquishment has been submitted to DNR from DOTPF because there is too much overburden on the site and the materials are poor. / Unit may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>Acquired through merger of title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>105</td>
<td>Wetland south of Lower Cohoe Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. One-hundred percent wetland.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>Kasilof River parcel</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This unit provides an important travel corridor for brown bears around Tustumena Lake. Bears also frequent this unit in the fall when feeding on dead salmon in the Kasilof River to the east of this unit. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System. Also see &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106A</td>
<td>Parcel west of winter trail near</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Unit parallels the Kasilof River. Seismic lines used for winter access run through the unit including one of the few legal easements to the Caribou Hills area. The Centennial Trail has the potential to become a major access to the southern Kenai peninsula. / Ensure continued access along the north-south trail that passes through this unit. May be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>These areas provide an important brown bear travel corridor around Tustumena Lake. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106B</td>
<td>Kasilof River State Recreation</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This parcel has been ILMA’d to DPOR. Brown bears feeding on king salmon carcasses along the Kasilof River in late summer and early fall. / Recommended legislative designation. Also see &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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## Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106C</td>
<td>Centennial Lake State Recreation Area</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>116</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Existing ILMA to DPOR (ADL 221088). Day use area: parking, picnic area, and boat launch. Currently unmaintained and subject to vandalism. This unit may be conveyable to a municipality. This site may also be considered for management by a concessionaire, nonprofit, or body of government. The DNR DMLW will not relinquish DPOR’s ILMA to the unit if the unit is not conveyed or DPOR cannot take adequate measures to permanently block the types of access that have in the past led to chronic vandalism, dumping, and crime in the area.</td>
<td>Timber resources: The Tustumena Strip timber sale is scheduled for 2002 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106D</td>
<td>Parcel south of Centennial Lake State Recreation Site</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>124</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Day use area. Seismic line running north south through the unit which is part of the Centennial Lake Trail which is a key access route into the Caribou Hills.</td>
<td>Forestry values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106E</td>
<td>Johnson Lake State Recreation Site</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Fifty campsites, boat launch, toilets, swimming. Day use and camping area, picnic shelters and ranger station. DPOR has been issued an ILMT for the unit and manages the unit as part of the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106F</td>
<td>Kasilof River State Recreation Area</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This unit is a State Recreation Site and is managed by DPOR under an ILMA (ADL 54288, 65122) as part of the State Park System. The facility provides day and overnight use areas.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106G</td>
<td>Crooked Creek State Fish Hatchery</td>
<td></td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The Crooked Creek Hatchery is a state-owned facility just off the Sterling Highway in Kasilof. It was a sockeye salmon facility supporting enhancement projects in Tustumena Lake and several Lower Cook Inlet lakes and had been staffed and operated by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association (CIAA) since 1993. The CIAA ceased operating the hatchery and moved the project elsewhere. The facility was returned to the State in 1997. All or parts of this unit can be conveyed out of state ownership unless a state agency is willing to assume the responsibility to manage the unit. If the unit is conveyed out of state ownership, the requirement to retain lands within 200' of anadromous streams (Table 2.4 in Chapter 2) is waived since the existing hatchery buildings are within this buffer.</td>
<td>Unit has timber potential, experimental forest plots, and recreation potential (because of its proximity to the state recreation site). The Tustumena Strip timber sale is scheduled for 2002 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106H</td>
<td>Parcel north of Centennial Lakes State Recreation Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>240</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This unit has recreation potential because of its proximity to the state recreation site. Day use area. The Centennial Lake Trail used for access to Caribou Hills extends from Caribou Lake south. Recommended for addition to the State Park System. Ensure access through this parcel from Tustumena Lake and to state-owned units to the north (106, 106A, 106B). Brown bears feed on king salmon carcasses along the Kasilof River in late summer and early fall.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106I</td>
<td>Parcel north of Centennial Lake State Recreation Site</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>170</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The Centennial Trail used for winter access runs through the unit. As one of the few legal easements to the Caribou Hills area, the trail has the potential to become a major access to the southern Kenai Peninsula. This unit may provide brown bears with an important travel corridor around Tustumena Lake. Brown bears feed on king salmon carcasses along the Kasilof River in late summer and early fall and utilize this nearby area including this unit. / Ensure continued access along the Centennial Trail. Proposed addition to the State Park System to add to ILMA 221088 that adjoins the east boundary of this unit. Also see &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106J</td>
<td>Parcel east of winter trail near Centennial Lake State Recreation Site</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Includes land east of the winter trail and the 25 foot easement. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System. Also see &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for this region.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>108</td>
<td>Martins Lake</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>38</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Odd lot lease issued (ADL 65248). The lease payments are going to the university but the land is still state owned.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>110</td>
<td>Bruce Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>One-hundred percent wetlands. Ducks and geese, spring and full concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>Cook Inlet Bluff off rd Cohoe Loop Rd.</td>
<td></td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>High public use values, access to the beach. Access to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area; ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char / Retain in state ownership. Recommended for addition to Clam Gulch State Recreation Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>112</td>
<td>Cohoe Loop Rd. gu west of Martins Lake</td>
<td></td>
<td>320</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Ninety percent wetlands. No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>113</td>
<td>Encielewski Lake gu</td>
<td></td>
<td>32</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>One-hundred percent wetlands. No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>114</td>
<td>Parcel on south end of Crooked Creek Rd. gu</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>One-hundred percent wetlands. No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>115</td>
<td>Kasilof Airport pr</td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Existing ILMA (ADL 34846) to DOTPF for the Kasilof Airstrip. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Number</td>
<td>Unit Name Description</td>
<td>Designations</td>
<td>Acres</td>
<td>Map Number</td>
<td>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117A</td>
<td>Crooked Creek floodplain west of Sterling Highway, east of Cohoe Loop Rd.</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>333</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; moose, rutting and winter concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; king salmon, coho salmon, pink salmon, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden in Crooked Creek. Includes over one mile of river frontage (both sides) of Crooked Creek. Potential for greenbelt to screen development and serve as scenic pull-out or picnic stop along heavily traveled highway corridor.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117B</td>
<td>Sterling Highway north of Crooked Creek hatchery</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Unit has potential for community and/or commercial development. Borough already owns adjacent parcels.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117C</td>
<td>Materials site at junction of East Cohoe Loop and Edmonds roads</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>DOTPF has identified this as an important site with materials suitable for construction projects and repaving the Sterling Highway (ADL 226830). A considerable amount of materials remains. Retain in state ownership as long as DOTPF needs the site.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117D</td>
<td>East Cohoe Loop Rd. south of Edmonds Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>188</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Suitable for settlement. Flat, appears well drained, forested.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Moose general distribution. Easement along the West Cohoe Loop Road forms the east boundary of the unit. ILMA issued to DOTPF (ADL 226830) and may still be of value for materials.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tr>
<td>117E</td>
<td>Material site southwest of Kasilof River State Recreation Site</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>40 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>DOTPF has a materials site in this unit. Valuable dry land with road access and potential high values for materials, commercial development, public recreation, or community center. If the materials in this unit are no longer required for state purposes, the unit (or portions of the unit) may be considered for conveyance to a municipality. When adjudicating the conveyance, consider retaining (or making &quot;subject to&quot;) a greenbelt to screen development from the highway and serve as a wayside. Also consider a scenic buffer to protect views from the Kasilof State Recreation Site and Kasilof River to the north.</td>
<td>Moose general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117F</td>
<td>South of Kasilof River State Recreation Site</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Valuable dry land with road access. The unit could also be used for commercial or community development.</td>
<td>Kasilof River State Recreation Area adjoins unit to the north. Cultural resources present. May have materials potential since adjoining Unit 117E is a materials site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>Kalifonsky Beach Rd. MP 8-10, four parcels</td>
<td>ma tr</td>
<td>44 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>This site was acquired through transferred federal entry because parts of the unit are a materials sites and parts are the K. Beach Rd. ROW.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119</td>
<td>Crooked Creek State Recreation Site</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>110 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>State Park facilities. This has been ILMA’d to DPOR for the Crooked Creek State Recreation Site. Manage as a State Recreation Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119A</td>
<td>Islands in Kasilof River</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>7 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Part of this unit is in the Kasilof River Flood Plain. Manage for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119B</td>
<td>Kasilof River, opposite Crooked Creek SRS</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>70 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Portion of unit is in the Kasilof River floodplain. Recommend for addition to the State Park System. This unit should be a high priority selection.</td>
<td>State selected. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>153</td>
<td>Wendy Lane / Gas Well Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>120 6A</td>
<td></td>
<td>Low density residential and cleared agricultural land to west of this. Well drained, some clearing for agriculture may have occurred in the southeast part of this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>175</td>
<td>Big Swamp between east and west Cohoe Loop roads</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>156</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>State selected. All wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182A</td>
<td>Small lot, MP 0.5 West Cohoe Loop Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Frontage on W. Cohoe Loop Rd. Odd lot lease issued (ADL 65245) that expires in 2029.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182B</td>
<td>Small lot, MP 0.5 West Cohoe Loop Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Frontage on the W. Cohoe Loop Road. Odd lot lease issued (ADL 65244).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182C</td>
<td>Frontage on MP 118.5 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Frontage on Sterling Hwy. / Odd lot lease issued. Lot corner touches Sterling Highway</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182D</td>
<td>Parcel east of MP 118.5 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Fifty percent wetlands. Cultural sites present. Microwave facility at site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>Coal Creek mouth on Kasilof River 2.5 miles from Cook Inlet</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>/ Manage this unit consistent with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition restrictions and title restrictions. Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area / Recommend tidelands off Clam Gulch, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik be partially managed by State Parks. See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for management intent. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Table 3.7

#### Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

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<tr>
<td>512</td>
<td>Region 6 general tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>68,685</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Commercial fishing offshore. Beluga whale habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>Tidelands at the mouth of the Kasilof</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Accessible from both Cohoe and Kalifornsky Loop roads, this area offers a wide variety of outdoor recreational opportunities. Camping, picnicking, and beach combing. The Kasilof River is the second largest salmon producer in the borough. Salmon stocks utilize the Kasilof River during their run to Tustumena Lake and upstream spawning and rearing areas. The intensive wetlands are important in maintaining water quality, nutrient enrichment and natural retention of flood waters and are prime habitat for waterfowl and moose. In recent years, a personal use set net fishery has been authorized on both sides of the Kasilof River mouth in this unit for one week in late June. The area is used by waterfowl hunters in the fall. The remains of an old Russian fort as well as several archaeological sites are located on adjacent uplands just upstream of this area. The adjacent uplands have ample well-drained areas for the development of campgrounds with excellent beach resources for recreation. Scenic values. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525A</td>
<td>Tidelands adjacent to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>This unit is adjacent to and parallels the beach of the Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area. / Recommended addition to the State Park System. This unit includes only the shoreline from between Mean High Water and 10 feet below Mean High Water.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Used by set netters for running lines and for access nets in Unit 525B.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525B</td>
<td>Tidelands adjacent to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>14,493</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. This unit includes only the tidelands more than 10 feet below mean high water.</td>
<td>Extensive use for set netting. Salmon migration corridor</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 6: Kasilof River Drainage

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>604A</td>
<td>Lower Kasilof River shorelands, tidelands and islands</td>
<td>ha rd wd</td>
<td>301</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>The lower five miles of the river has extensive development. The entire river receives high public use. Public recreation and boating along river. Habitat and harvest of silver, king, red, pink salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow Trout. / May be considered by the legislature for addition to the State Park System. For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; Section &quot;Navigable Waterbodies&quot; guideline at the end of this chapter. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section in this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604B</td>
<td>Upper Kasilof River shorelands and islands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>275</td>
<td>6A</td>
<td>Public recreation and boating along river. Habitat and harvest of silver, king, red, pink salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System. For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section &quot;Navigable Waterbodies&quot; guideline at the end of this chapter. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section in this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 7

Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This region encompasses lower Kachemak Bay, the Homer area, and all the drainages north of the bay up to and including Falls Creek. These drainages include Fritz, Stariski, Chakok, Clam, Corea, Falls, Ninilchik, and Deep creeks; and the Anchor River. Three population centers are in this region: Homer, Anchor Point and Ninilchik. Smaller population centers include Happy Valley, Nikolaevsk, Kachemak and Fritz Creek. The total year-round population in this region is approximately 9,300.

State lands
The largest parcels of state-owned uplands in this region are located in the Caribou Hills and the upper Deep Creek and Ninilchik River areas. There are also scattered parcels along Sterling Highway and north of Homer, as well as some small parcels in the Homer area. Most of the land along the Sterling Highway and East End Road is privately owned, while Native Corporations have considerable holdings in the interior along the major river. The borough owns three large parcels of land on the upper Anchor River and Stariski Creek as well as many smaller parcels along the region’s roadways. This region also includes the tidelands on the north side of Kachemak Bay and those adjacent to the coastline between Falls Creek and Anchor Point.

There are several areas that are legislatively designated in this region, including four Critical Habitat Areas (CHA): Fritz Creek/Anchor River, Clam Gulch, Homer Airport, and Kachemak Bay CHA. The Kachemak Bay CHA has also been designated as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, which will encourage research and education in and around Kachemak Bay. A number of state-owned recreation areas serve as foci for the many recreational activities that occur in the region and are units of the State Park System. These include the Ninilchik, Stariski, and Anchor River State Recreation sites; the Clam Gulch, Anchor River, Deep Creek, and Ninilchik State Recreation areas; and the west one-half of the Cottonwood Unit of the Kachemak Bay State Park.
Acreage
The plan applies to 167,078 acres of state-owned and -selected uplands and 282,983 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to legislatively designated units of the State Park System, although it does apply to administratively designated units of the system. The plan does not apply to tidelands owned by the City of Homer.

Physical features
The dominant physical features in the western part of the region are low-lying wetlands along the coast and the lower river valleys. The interior is characterized by rolling terrain, including the Caribou Hills, hills between major drainages, and the higher elevations above Homer. At low tide, a broad band of mudflats is exposed along the coastline. Deep-water areas adjacent to the coastline are located off the Homer Spit and Cape Starichkof.

Access
The main access to the northern and western portions of Region 7 is by Sterling Highway and its network of secondary roads. This part of the region also has an extensive network of seismic lines and trails used primarily by off-road vehicles and snowmachines. The southern and eastern areas can be accessed by the network of roads and trails off the East End, Ohlson Mountain, and East End roads, as well as by boats and floatplanes. Most of these trails provide for motorized and non-motorized access, although some trails around Homer and in the State Park System are non-motorized.

Resources and uses
There are four distinct areas within the region:

1) The Deep Creek and Ninilchik area includes large blocks of state-owned land, interspersed with larger blocks of Native-owned land. The state-owned land is mostly east of the highway, separated from Sterling Highway by private lands. The state lands are vegetated with spruce forests and muskeg, and there are several past, current, and proposed state timber sales occurring on the state lands in this area. Much of the timber on the surrounding Native lands has already been harvested. Spruce bark beetles have severely impacted the area and as much as seventy-five percent of the spruce are dead. DNR has held several small timber sales in this area. The DNR Division of Forestry proposes additional sales.

Much of this area is also heavily used for recreation. The most accessible areas are managed as units of the State Park System. These areas are used for camping, fishing, picnicking, and access to waterbodies and beaches. Ninilchik River and Deep Creek are two of only three road-accessible steelhead trout rivers in Alaska. Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, Clam Creek, and their system of tributaries also maintain a general distribution of rainbow trout, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, coho salmon and king salmon rearing, as well as supporting the Cook Inlet commercial salmon fishery and a significant sport fishery. The Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area was established along the entire coast of this area to protect razor clam habitat. The state holds some small parcels of land on the coastal bluff. Some are recognized as potential scenic viewpoints.
along the Sterling Highway. The tidelands around the Ninilchik Harbor have more potential for tideland development than most places along this outer coast because it is more protected.

Other recreation uses in the area include hunting, snowmachining, and dog sledding, which are concentrated along a multitude of trails and Falls Creek Road. Snowmachiners cross this area to reach the Caribou Hills. Other wildlife resources in the area include ducks, geese, and trumpeter swans, and it is a winter concentration area for moose. There are some units along Sterling Highway that are being used for materials sites or have that potential. Other accessible lands are designated Settlement.

2) The state owns large blocks of land in the Caribou Hills/Upper Anchor River area. The area is vegetated by mixed muskeg and spruce, but merchantable timber can be found on small upland areas scattered throughout. There are numerous authorized personal-use cabins and unauthorized trespass cabins within this area. This area is important for moose migration, calving and rutting and for concentrated black bear foraging and feeding. Brown bears also travel through and use this area.

The area has a number of trails and its primary use is public recreation, including fall hunting, snowmachining, camping, hiking, Nordic skiing, and dogsledding. The expansive open country affords excellent winter recreation opportunities, rolling terrain, accessibility, and mid-level elevation, which ensure winter snow cover. The Caribou Hills are a popular winter recreation destination for Kenai Peninsula residents and other Southcentral Alaskans.

3) Most of the state-owned lands in the Anchor Point/Anchor River/Fritz Creek area are in large blocks east and south of Anchor Point. Many of these lands are muskeg and wetlands, but there is some merchantable timber southeast of Anchor Point. The Anchor River/Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area is one of the largest blocks of land in this area. The coastal lands in this area are an important viewshed for the Sterling Highway. The mouth of Anchor River at the Anchor Point State Recreation Site is heavily used for camping, sport fishing, boat launching and beach-combing. Anchor River and its tributaries are important for salmon, steelhead trout and Dolly Varden. This area also supports large populations of moose and waterfowl. Bears are prevalent throughout the area.

There is some potential for oil and gas development on the uplands and tidelands of Cape Starichkof, including a major support base, oil terminal and/or treatment facility for offshore oil and gas development. This area is, however, also an important site for recreation. Several of the state-owned parcels in the area have been used for materials for maintenance of the Sterling Highway in the past, and are now managed by DOTPF. Several small timber sales are proposed by DNR for state lands in the Anchor River watershed and along Travers and Troublesome creeks.

4) With the exception of the Anchor River / Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area, the state uplands in the Homer area are small and quite scattered. For the most part, these units are undeveloped and support wildlife habitat and recreation. Some of these parcels have the potential to support
settlement, grazing, agriculture recreation facilities and other types of development. One of the unique parcels of state land in the area is the Homer Demonstration Forest, which is used for research, education, and recreation. Other unique parcels include state parcels set aside for moose mitigation as a result of FERC licensing for the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project. The state also holds some parcels that were reconveyed from the borough back to the state and are managed as riparian buffers. There are some active grazing leases on the grasslands above Homer on state lands. There are also a few state-owned coastal parcels, which are used by the public to access Kachemak Bay. Finally, the Homer Airport Critical Habitat Area is located in this area, as well as the Bridge Creek watershed, which supplies water for the City of Homer.

Developed tidelands adjacent to Homer are owned by the city. The remainder of the tidelands near Homer are within the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area.

Management constraints and considerations
Region 7 is bounded to the east by Kenai National Wildlife Preserve and Wilderness, and on the south by the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. The DNR Deep Creek Area Management Plan (1981) covers part of Region 7’s upper drainages. The policies and recommendations of the Caribou Hills Management Plan, adopted by DNR in 1993 (and amended by the KAP), also apply to portions of this region. The legislature has designated four Critical Habitat Areas in this region. ADFG has prepared Critical Habitat Area Management Plans for two of these: Kachemak Bay and Anchor River/Fritz Creek. Management plans haven’t been developed for either the Homer Airport or Clam Gulch CHAs. A Special Area Permit is required for certain activities occurring in CHAs. There are also some restrictions unique to each area based on enabling legislation and area-specific regulations.

Several areas are managed as units of the State Park System either through Interagency Land Management Assignment or legislative action. In addition, several parcels of state land are managed by DOTPF for materials sites, maintenance facilities, and other transportation-related purposes. City of Homer ordinances and zoning apply to the few parcels of state lands within the city limits.

Several areas in this region have been nominated as Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) by the borough Coastal Management Program. AMSA designations are intended to focus additional planning attention on land use issues. The Ninilchik/Deep Creek waterfront is a very popular camping, sport fishing and beachcombing area. The area has been nominated as an AMSA because this heavy recreational use could conflict with local residential lifestyle, commercial activities, and may adversely impact wildlife and scenic resources. Some of the state-owned lands around Ninilchik that are heavily used for recreation are recommended as additions to the State Parks System. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the Deep and Stariski creeks and the Ninilchik and Anchor rivers in this region. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.
The Cape Starichkof area has been proposed by the borough Coastal Management Program as an AMSA. The mouth of Stariski Creek offers the potential for future development of a small boat harbor. This area is also the only location along the eastern coast of Cook Inlet south of Kenai and north of Homer with deepwater close to shore. The area may have the potential to support facilities to develop, process, and transport natural gas. The area is also important for recreation, including sport fishing, clam digging, camping and beachcombing. The proposed AMSA is intended to focus efforts on developing a management plan to balance industrial development with recreational uses.

The mouth of Anchor River has been nominated as an AMSA to examine the recreational use demands and the need for saltwater launching facilities in the area. There is a need to consider river erosion and flooding.

The Bridge Creek watershed in Homer is the major water supply for the City of Homer. The borough has nominated it as an AMSA to protect the water supply.

Management Summary

Throughout Region 7, many of the state-owned parcels that are road accessible have been designated for Settlement and may be suitable for conveyance to the Kenai Peninsula Borough. There are several state parcels being considered for state retention that will be managed for wildlife habitat and public recreation areas. These are parcels along rivers that have high value riparian habitat or that have high current or potential recreation use.

Areas with high values for public recreation and wildlife habitat are recommended for addition to the State Park System. This includes three EVOS (Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill) parcels near Baycrest Hill and lower Diamond Creek, a small unit (Unit 214B) near the Cottonwood Unit of the Kachemak Bay State Park, some units by the mouth of Deep Creek and the Ninilchik River; several along the lower Anchor River, and a few Cook Inlet bluff lots. The plan also recommends that DPOR assume some of the Division of Mining, Land and Water's joint management responsibilities in the Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area. No lands are proposed for addition to the Anchor River/Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area since the adjoining lands are well-drained uplands (instead of wetlands like those in the CHA). All the state lands in Critical Habitat Areas are co-designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

The approximately 86,720 acres of state land in the Caribou Hills will continue to be managed for dispersed public recreation, in accordance with the 1993 Caribou Hills Management Plan and its amendments (see Appendix C). Existing material sites in the Anchor Point area will continue to be managed for materials. Lands with potential for commercial timber harvest (primarily in the Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, Stariski Creek, and Anchor River drainages and just south of Anchor Point and in the Caribou Hills) will allow for timber harvest while protecting buffers along the several anadromous streams that flow through the area. Those parcels along streams retained in state ownership when lands were conveyed to the borough will continue to be managed for habitat values. In addition, buffers along important anadromous streams and
shoreslines or important recreational waterbodies will continue to be retained or managed for habitat when additional conveyances are made.

Current and future recreational uses and developments on the tidelands in the Ninilchik and Anchor Point areas are recognized by the plan. The need to balance recreational development with a potential port site on the tidelands adjacent to Cape Starichkof is also recognized. A portion of the developable tidelands in Kachemak Bay in this region is owned by the City of Homer. However, the plan accommodates tideland development beyond the city tidelands for larger developments linked to extension of the Homer Spit — loading facility, deep-water cargo dock, and ferry terminal in Unit 530.

Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Management of the Kachemak Bay, Anchor River, Fritz Creek, and Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Areas
See the DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline in the Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for management intent. See also the Aquatic Farming in Kachemak Bay guideline under the Aquatic Farming section in Chapter 2.

Homer Connecting Trail
For all authorizations and conveyances issued in the units crossed by the proposed Homer Connecting Trail, protect or provide for trail easements. The proposed trail begins at the mouth of Diamond Creek and ends in the Cottonwood Unit of the Kachemak Bay State Park. Affected units include: 200A, 200B, 209B, 210, 213, 236A, 236B, 229 and 431. Other units that may be affected, depending on the routing, include 212 and 258.

Road connecting East End Road and CIRI land on upper Deep Creek.
Through the planning process, a road connecting logging roads on Cook Inlet Region Inc. land on upper Deep Creek with the East End Road was brought to the Planning Team's attention. The potential effects of this road were not evaluated at the time the plan was developed, however, the proposed road is not inconsistent with the plan. When this road project is proposed, it will be evaluated under its own merits through a separate review process.

Canyon units above Homer
Units 206, 228A and 486 are undevelopable units that encompass canyons above Homer. These units are isolated tracts of state land that are difficult for DNR to manage as general state land because they are surrounded by private land. These units may be conveyed to a municipality or managed by a non-profit organization as long as the conveyance or management agreement is subject to the current management intent in the plan that emphasizes dispersed recreation (open space, viewshed and trails), wildlife habitat (moose browse) and water resources (watersheds for
local wells). Management intent for Unit 206 also allows for settlement located back from the bluff of the canyon rim. Re-designation to a conveyable classification and conveyances to a municipality for this unit can be made without an amendment to the plan as long as the conveyance is subject to the terms described above.

**Caribou Hills Management Plan**

All state lands within Units 45A, 45B, and 267 and portions of Units 260B and 266B overlap with the Caribou Hills Management Plan (CHMP) and Special Use Lands Designation adopted by DNR in 1993 and amended by the KAP which expands the boundaries of the areas. See Appendix C for a full copy of the CHMP, Special Use Lands Designation, and a map of the areas affected.

**Unit 45A and 45B, Caribou Hills roads trails and trespass cabins**

New permanent roads in the Caribou Hills area are prohibited, except for public projects, in order to avoid increased demands on resource agencies resulting from higher levels of public use, impacts on brown bear habitat and conflicts with the types of recreation now occurring in the Caribou Hills, including snowmachining, hiking, and other trail-related uses. The DNR Division of Forestry will not construct permanent roads in these units for timber harvest, but temporary roads for logging and other resource development are allowed. New trails may also be authorized.

Regulation 11 AAC 96.020 calls for DNR to maintain a list of uses that do not require any DNR authorization. Among other things, the current “Generally Allowed Uses” list allows using a motorized vehicle, including a four-wheel-drive vehicle, stock pickup truck, snowmobile, or all-terrain vehicle (wheeled or tracked), on or off an established road right-of-way, if use off the right-of-way does not kill or break through the plant cover and expose the soil to erosion.

In the Caribou Hills, heavy four-wheel-drive vehicles used during the summer months have damaged some of the existing trails. Some of these trails are established rights-of-way, but most are not. Consistent with 11 AAC 96.020, trails in the Caribou Hills area are intended to accommodate uses that do not cause soil erosion by damaging the trails (for example, creating deep ruts in the trails). These uses may include pedestrians, dogsleds, animals, snowmachines, two- and three-wheeled vehicles, and other small off-road vehicles that do not damage the trail and expose the soil to erosion. These types of traditionally used vehicles generally have a gross weight of 1,000 pounds or less. Larger vehicles may be used on trails if they do not cause damage to the trail. Specific requirements for use of trails by larger vehicles are not included in this section, because depending on the season, the trails are more or less susceptible to damage. For example, in some trail conditions, large four-wheel-drive vehicles with flotation tires may not damage the trails, but in other conditions, the trails may be vulnerable to damage even from much smaller types of vehicles. The user must ensure that his or her specific vehicle, whether large or small, does not damage trails and expose the soil to erosion.
Larger vehicles, such as tracksetting equipment, may be used during the winter to maintain the trails. If vehicles will be used to break the ground cover for trail maintenance, such as bulldozers during the summer, authorization will be required from DNR.

Where feasible and prudent, temporary access roads will be located on existing access routes rather than opening new routes for one-time use. If a road must be built for one-time use along a new access route, the road must be "put to bed" after that use is finished. However, DNR may consider authorizing roads that provide access to major developments on non-state lands (i.e., Borough or Native lands).

The adopted Caribou Hills Management Plan (which is incorporated into this plan) precludes leasing existing trespass cabins to businesses or individuals. This management plan also calls for the removal of these cabins.

Also see the Caribou Hills Management Plan and Special Use Lands Designation in Appendix C for additional management intent that addresses trails in this area.

Access to coastline
Because of the lack of state-owned land along long stretches of the east side of Cook Inlet (between Anchor Point and Point Possession), maintaining public access to the coastline and areas where the public can view Cook Inlet from the bluffs is a high priority. This policy will be taken into consideration when considering land for conveyance to the borough or other disposals of interest in these lands, or considering vacating section lines or other forms of access to the coastline.

Grazing along the upper Anchor River
Grazing will be allowed in T4S R12W Sections 1-7 and 12 that encompass parts of Units 45B, 266B, and 267.

Proposed community shooting center
A community shooting center is proposed for development on either state or borough lands east of Anchor Point. Management intent for the units upon which the center may be proposed is compatible with this development. In addition, if the center is authorized on lands adjacent to any of these units and the units end up being downrange, uses within the affected units may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Units currently beings considered for the center (or that could potentially be downrange from the center) include 333A, 333B, 333C, 334B, 344A, and 344B. Also see intent for Unit 254C that is being considered for a different type of range.

Other Plans
The area affected by the DNR Deep Creek Area Management Plan (DCAMP, adopted in 1981) is entirely within the KAP area. While the recommendations from the DCAMP were carefully reviewed during the process of developing the KAP, significant revisions were made to the 1981 policies, guidelines, and designations that applied to this area. The KAP now supersedes the DCAMP.
Many of the recommendations from the Kachemak Bay State Park Management Plan are incorporated into this plan. The ADFG management plans for the Anchor River/Fritz Creek and Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Areas also helped guide developing the management intent in KAP for this region. Also see Chapter 2 Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section, DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline. See also the Aquatic Farming in Kachemak Bay guideline under the Aquatic Farming section in Chapter 2.

Sterling Highway State Scenic Byway
DOTPF is considering a State Scenic Byway designation for the Sterling Highway from Anchor Point (mile 157 to the end of the Homer Spit, mile 182). Authorizations and conveyance decisions should consider managing or retaining buffers in this unit in order to protect the qualities for which the highway may merit this designation.

Mineral Orders
For mineral leasehold location orders that affect river segments and adjacent uplands along the Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, Stariski Creek, and Anchor River, see the Mineral Resources section under Chapter 2 and Appendix B.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps. Also see this section for management intent for segments of the following rivers in Unit 601 (which includes the high public use rivers on the lower peninsula): Anchor River (including North Fork); Deep Creek (including North Fork); Stariski Creek; and the Ninilchik River. Also see this section for management intent for shorelands and waters within navigable waterbodies within the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge (Unit 602), and other waterbodies (Unit 600).

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 7
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

Unit 45A Caribou Hills - north
Sections 9, 10, 14-18 T1S R11W were included in the Caribou Hills timber sale and were also partially burned by the Crooked Creek fire. These sections appear to contain land with slopes mild enough for development. These sections may be conveyable to a municipality. Easements will be reserved prior to conveyance for important snowmachine trails passing through this unit such as the Clam Gulch Trail and Jesse's Trail. The remainder of this unit is will be retained in state ownership.
Unit 224 Shoreline of Beluga Lake
This unit is available for a management agreement or lease with ADFG or a non-profit organization as long as the agreement is consistent with the intent of the Fish and Wildlife Habitat Designation. The unit may also be conveyed or the management transferred to the City of Homer or charitable organizations for a community park or conservation use. Because the northwestern third of the unit is well-drained, has had a structure on it in the past, is crossed by a sewage line, and has a floatplane dock, trail, and driveway on or immediately west of the unit, DNR may consider allowing other authorizations on this portion of the unit prior to issuing a management agreement/lease (or incorporating terms allowing other uses as part of the agreement/lease). Other uses that may be authorized in the northwestern part of the unit and along it’s western boundary include access for a floatplane dock, driveway access to adjacent land, maintenance and improvement of the existing sewage line, or public access to the shoreline and wetlands in the unit.

Unit 260B Caribou Lake access points & wetlands surrounding subdivision
This unit overlaps with both Regions 7 and 8. For management intent for this unit, see Region 8.

Unit 501 Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area
This unit overlaps with both Regions 6 and 7. For management intent for this unit, see Region 6.
### Table 3.8 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

#### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>45A</td>
<td>Caribou Hills, north</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>13,947</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Numerous authorized personal use cabins and unauthorized trespass cabins are located within this unit. Seismograph lines for oil and gas exploration criss-cross this unit. Popular recreation destination: fall hunting, snowmachining, camping, hiking, Nordic skiing, dog sledding. / Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” and “Specific Management Intent for Units” sections for additional management intent for this unit that addresses the Caribou Hills Management Plan, roads, trespass cabins, and municipal conveyance. Also see Appendix C.</td>
<td>Moose, black and brown bear, anadromous fish, ducks and geese. Timber values: The existing Caribou Hills timber sale is 60 percent harvested and reforestation work is scheduled for 2000. The Caribou Hills II Forest Management Block includes the southern portion of this unit. It is an area that has significant spruce beetle infestation. Some of this block may be harvested in 2003. The Ninilchik Hills and Caribou Hills (re-offer) timber sales are scheduled for 2002 in a small portion of this unit. Reforestation projects for these sales will also be initiated at that time.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>045B</td>
<td>Caribou Hills, south</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>45,207</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Numerous authorized personal use cabins and unauthorized trespass cabins are located within this unit. Seismograph lines for oil and gas exploration criss-cross this unit. Popular recreation destination: fall hunting, snowmachining, camping, hiking, Nordic skiing, dog sledding. Brown bear habitat and high brown bear use area; moose, black bear, anadromous fish, ducks and geese. / Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional management intent for this unit that addresses the Caribou Hills Management Plan, roads, trespass cabins, and grazing. Also see Appendix C.</td>
<td>Small portion of the unit is borough selected. Timber values although there is significant spruce beetle infestation. The Center Plateau timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in a small portion of this unit. The South Ninilchik Forest Management Block includes the western portion of this unit. Some of this block may be harvested in 2001. The Ninilchik Hills timber sale is scheduled to be reoffered in 2002 in a small portion of this unit. Reforestation work is also proposed to begin in 2002. Brown bear habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>46</td>
<td>Parcel south of Ninilchik River</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>2,236</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / See the “Wetlands” part of the “Shoreline and Stream Corridors” section in Chapter 2.</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, general distribution; trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho salmon rearing. Forested areas have potential for timber harvest. The East Ninilchik timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>48A</td>
<td>Upper Ninilchik River (Timberlands)</td>
<td>fo ha</td>
<td>14,953</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Timber values including past and current timber sales. Timber sales proposed: North Ranch timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit. The River View, Corea Strip, Small Lake (re-offer) and Small Lake II (re-offer) timber sales are scheduled for 2002 in a small part of this unit. Reforestation work for Small Lake II is scheduled to begin in 2002. The Falls Creek timber sale that included portions of this unit is 60 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 at which time a reforestation project will begin. Moose, winter concentration area. / ADFG will conduct a site visit prior to timber harvest in suspected brown bear habitats along riparian areas, floodplains, slopes above floodplains, and outer edges of plateaus. Timber harvest should not be authorized in these areas or should be modified so that harvest will not have a significant impact on brown bears. Timber harvest may be authorized elsewhere. See also &quot;Shoreline and Stream Corridors&quot; section in Chapter 2 for additional guidelines for timber harvest along streams used by brown bears. Portions of this unit (those located in Section 36 (640 acres) and Section 16 (120 acres)) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Recreation includes hunting, snowmachining, and dog sledding, primarily along seismograph trails and Falls Creek Road. Moose hunting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>48B</td>
<td>Upper Crooked Creek, Ninilchik River wetlands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>7,302</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. The majority of lands within this unit are wetlands. / Retain this unit in state ownership. This unit will be used for access (primarily in winter) to forested areas. Part of this unit has timber values that may be harvested. See the &quot;Wetlands&quot; part of the &quot;Shoreline and Stream Corridors&quot; section in Chapter 2. Portions of this unit (those located in Section 16 (460 acres) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. The unit is mostly wetlands. Ducks and geese and trumpeter swan, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho salmon rearing; brown bear habitat, moose winter concentration area. Timber values: The North Ranch timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit. The River View, Corea Strip, Small Lake (re-offer) and Small Lake II *(re-offer) timber sales are scheduled for 2002 in a small part of this unit. Reforestation work for the Small Lake II sale is scheduled to begin in 2002. The Falls Ck. timber sale that included portions of this unit is 60 percent harvested and should be completed in 2002 when a reforestation project will begin.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>48C</td>
<td>Parcels along the upper North Fork of the Ninilchik River</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Well-drained forested areas. / This unit is conveyable to the municipality.</td>
<td>Past timber sales. Brown bear habitat, anadromous streams, some trail use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51A</td>
<td>DOTPF materials site south of Corea Creek</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>/ This unit may be available for municipal conveyance. DNR has requested relinquishment of DOTPF's ADL (22480) to the site because access to the site is cut off by private land.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Currently no legal access because of private lands between the parcel and the Sterling Highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51B</td>
<td>Parcel north of Corea Creek</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Developable land with scenic views of Cook Inlet. Adjoins steep bluffs above the beach and Corea Creek (with no current access to the beach or creek because of topography).</td>
<td>State selected. Corea Creek is not anadromous. Currently no legal access because of private lands between the parcel and the Sterling Highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51C</td>
<td>Parcel south of Corea Creek</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>/ Over the long term, potential public viewing area of the beach and Cook Inlet. Adjoins steep bluffs above the beach and Corea Creek (with no current access to the beach or creek because of topography). Potential future pedestrian access to the beach over the long term if stairs are built. / Retain in state ownership. Add to the State Park System only if public use or need increases or budget increases allow.</td>
<td>State selected. Corea Creek is not anadromous. Currently no legal access because of private lands between the parcel and the Sterling Highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>54</td>
<td>Falls Creek drainage, 3.5 miles south of Clam Gulch</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>One-hundred percent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>57</td>
<td>1.5 miles west of Clam Gulch</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>One-hundred percent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59A</td>
<td>Cook Inlet bluffs 7 miles south of Clam Gulch</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Proximity to Sterling Highway with scenic wayside overlooking Cook Inlet. Scenic views of Cook Inlet. The small size of the parcel and the driveway access off a blind turn of the Sterling Highway do not make this site suitable for a public wayside. Allow surface entry for directional drilling.</td>
<td>Moose browse. Existing driveway to parcel.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>60</td>
<td>Sterling Highway lot, between Ninilchik River and Clam Gulch</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Timber values: the Mile 127 timber sale is scheduled for 2001 in this unit. Habitat: Moose, over wintering area; ducks and geese and trumpeter swan, general distribution / Development potential because of proximity to the Sterling Highway. May be considered for conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td>State selected. Only 25 percent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>62</td>
<td>Wetlands E. of Sterling Highway, north of Ninilchik</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>2,782</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Development potential because of unit's proximity to the Sterling Highway. Moose, over wintering in western half of unit; ducks and geese, general distribution; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Timber values: The East Ninilchik timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in this unit. The Mile 127 timber sale is scheduled for 2001 in the northern part of this unit. / May be considered for conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td>Portions of this unit (those located in Section 16 (460 acres)) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>64</td>
<td>Sterling Highway north of Ninilchik</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Moose, over-wintering area. 70-80 percent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>66</td>
<td>Wetlands south of Deep Creek Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. This unit is 90 percent wetlands and 10 percent spruce forest.</td>
<td>Portions of this unit (those located in Section 16 (240 acres)) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Ducks and geese, general distribution; trumpeter swan, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution. The Hillside timber sale is scheduled for 2002 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67A</td>
<td>Ninilchik State Recreation Area</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>95</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Campground and other facilities. Heavily used public recreation site. / Retain in state ownership. Managed as a unit of the State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67B</td>
<td>Mouth of Ninilchik River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>2.3</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>High public use area for fishing and camping. / Recommended ILMA to DPOR or ADFG for inclusion in the Ninilchik State Recreation Site or Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>67C</td>
<td>Small tracts at Mouth of Ninilchik River, small boat harbor and Airport Lane</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>7.7</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Improvements in place for small boat harbor. Road and water access. / This unit was ILMA’d to DOTPF for management of the Ninilchik Small Boat Harbor.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67D</td>
<td>ADFG lots on lower Ninilchik River</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>1.1</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Ninilchik River riparian habitat and sport fish harvest. High public use along stream banks. / This unit cannot be added to the State Park System since it was acquired with federal funds. / ADFG should apply to DNR for a management right for the site.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6E</td>
<td>ADFG lots on lower Ninilchik River</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Popular fishing area. / Management right issued to ADFG and a cooperative agreement between ADFG and DPOR has been issued.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>67F</td>
<td>ADFG lots on lower Ninilchik River</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>78.8</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>High use fish harvest area / This unit cannot be added to the Ninilchik River State Recreation Area since it was acquired with federal sport fish funds. ADFG should apply to DNR for a management right to the site. A cooperative agreement for management should also be considered between ADFG and DPOR.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68A</td>
<td>Deep Creek State Recreation Area</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>172</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Deep Creek State Recreation Area. / Retain in state ownership. Managed as a unit of the State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68B</td>
<td>ADFG managed parcel, adjacent to the Deep Creek State Recreation Area</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>113</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>High public use because the area is adjacent to the Sterling Highway.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68C</td>
<td>Materials site on Sterling Highway adjacent to Deep Creek Knoll</td>
<td>ma tr</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>This unit is located entirely within the Sterling Highway right-of-way. DOTPF has applied for a materials site.</td>
<td>DOTPF acquired this site through merger of title.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>69</td>
<td>Adjacent to east end Ninilchik Airstrip</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Clearing at end of airstrip. / Existing ILMA to DOTPF.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>200A</td>
<td>Ohlson Mountain Rd., 5 miles northeast of Homer</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit may be too steep to develop. Potential use for the proposed Homer Connecting Trail which will cross the middle of this unit and include branch trails to other trails. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7&quot; section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td>State topfiled. This site has been withdrawn as a FAA site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200B</td>
<td>Ohlson Mountain Rd., 5 miles northeast of Homer</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Proposed Homer Connecting Trail passes along the west and south boundaries of the unit. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7&quot; section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td>State topfiled. This site has been withdrawn as a FAA site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200C</td>
<td>Ohlson Mountain Rd., 5 miles northeast of Homer</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>There has not been interest in additional trails in this unit. / Place unit high on conveyance priority list.</td>
<td>State topfiled. This site has been withdrawn as a FAA site. Has developed FAA facilities.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>200D</td>
<td>Ohlson Mountain Rd., 5 miles northeast of Homer</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Trail-related recreation, and harvest for berries and moose. / Place unit high on conveyance priority list. Retain in state ownership. Reserve easement for the Lookout Trail that passes north-south through the middle of this unit.</td>
<td>State topfiled. This site has been withdrawn as a FAA site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>205</td>
<td>Fritz Creek moose habitat mitigation parcels</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose, calving and winter concentration areas; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution. Unit includes lands both owned and leased by Alaska Energy Authority from DNR. / Manage to mitigate for moose habitat that was damaged by the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project. Ensure long-term management for this purpose.</td>
<td>Although potential for beach access and local and tourist recreation use, may not be consistent with management plan for moose habitat. The City of Homer has considered Fritz Creek as a potential future source of city water. There are no current plans to develop this source.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>206</td>
<td>Canyons above Fernwood Dr. Subdivision east of Homer</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>High value as a wildlife corridor. Potential moose travel corridors, browse area, calving and winter concentration area. Unit is adjacent to other permanently preserved habitat lands. Important watershed: subdivision wells are located below this unit, bluffs are prominent in viewshed of East End Road. Because bluffs are steep and soils are unstable, certain types of development in and adjacent to these canyons may result in mudslides. Manage unit for dispersed recreation, wildlife habitat, and watershed protection. The developable land above the rim of the canyon in this unit (estimated to be 7 acres or less) may be put on the market or conveyed to a municipality without an amendment to the plan as long as a buffer is protected along the rim of the canyon that allows for public access and precludes development too close to the rim (that may result in ground failure or accelerated erosion). Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; &quot;Canyons above Homer&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>209A</td>
<td>Parcel along (and crossing) Ohlson Mountain Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>52</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>/ In conveyances, reserve legal access along the east side of the trespass residence to provide access from Ohlson Mountain Rd. to top of the ski area. On the north side of the road, reserve access for the Watermelon and Ohlson Mountain trails. This unit may be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>A trespass residence is located on the portion of this unit on the south side of the road.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>209B</td>
<td>Hayfield south of Ohlson Mountain Rd.</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>28</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Recreation values include scenic open space, cross-country skiing and racing for all levels on groomed trails (excellent early- and late-season skiing because of higher altitude and because fields are mowed for hay, and good for beginners because there are some relatively flat sections), sledding, running, walking, hiking, linking the Homer Connecting Trail, wildlife viewing, and picking berries and wildflowers. Produces hay in summer for reindeer. / Mowing of hayfields for agricultural use is compatible with the management intent for this unit as long as it does not interfere with recreational activities like cross-country skiing (including fences that would block access for these activities). See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7&quot; section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail. Retain unit in state ownership.</td>
<td>Three parcels of nearby subdivided private land (totaling 230 acres) have dedicated public easements for non-motorized access through their lands to compliment the existing use on this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>210</td>
<td>East of Lookout Mountain</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>590</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Trail-related recreation, and harvest for berries and moose. / Retain in state ownership. Reserve access for the proposed Homer Connecting Trail that would follow the section line (E-W) in the south part of the unit (between Sections 26 and 35). Reserve easement for the Lookout Trail that passes north-south through the middle of this unit. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7&quot; section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td>Division of Forestry has received an application for a wood cutting permit. Lookout Mountain Trail crosses southwest corner of unit. Seismograph corridors across the unit may provide dispersed recreation. Potential grazing area. Potential moose travel corridor and moose habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>211</td>
<td>South of Beaver Creek Flats adjoining Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Trail-related recreation, and harvest for berries and moose. Adjacent to Anchor River/Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area; moose, calving and winter concentration areas; Just north of this unit in the Beaver Creek Flats the stream is anadromous (but not anadromous in this unit). Potential for grazing. Potential moose migration corridor. / Retain in state ownership. Reserve public access for Ohlson Mountain Trail that crosses the northwest corner of this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>212</td>
<td>Beaver Creek at Hunter Rd., 11 miles northeast of Homer</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose movement corridor. See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7” section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td>The Homer Connecting Trail may cross the south end of this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>213</td>
<td>End of Skyline Drive, 6 miles northeast of Homer</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Parcel is suitable for settlement and agriculture. Potential for the Homer Connecting Trail to cross this unit but the more likely route is to the west and north on borough, private, and CHA land. / Consider need for reserving access for Homer Connecting Trail before conveying. See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7” section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td>Moose, calving concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution. Potential for grazing.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214A</td>
<td>Kachemak Bay Shore at James (Maria) Rd., north parcel</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Mildly sloping land adjacent to an existing subdivision. / This unit is conveyable to a municipality. The south boundary of the unit roughly follows the top of the Kachemak Bay bluff (or the north edge of a buffer 100-feet wide along the top of the bluff --to be determined at the time an application from a municipality is adjudicated). Also see intent for Unit 214B.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214B</td>
<td>Kachemak Bay Shore at James (Maria) Rd., south parcel</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>28.1</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit includes steep 500-foot high slopes along Kachemak Bay. / The south boundary of the unit is mean high water (also the boundary of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area) and the north boundary of the unit is the top of the bluff (or the north boundary of a 100-foot wide buffer along the top of the bluff --see intent for Unit 214A). This unit is recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>215</td>
<td>Hill Street, MP 9 East End Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>The parcel has direct road access, is very small, only has corner touching a draw that drains into Fritz Creek, and has many homes nearby. / Retain or make conveyance “subject to” managing Fritz Creek corridor for habitat and recreation if it supports anadromous fish or high value resident fish.</td>
<td>Moose, winter concentration areas; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>216</td>
<td>Two ADFG access sites on lower Anchor River</td>
<td>hv, rp</td>
<td>0.56</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>High use for sport fishing. The Anchor River is one of the best road-accessible, wild-stock, steelhead trout streams left in the United States / A management right has already been issued to DPOR for this parcel. Manage for public access and management of the Anchor River fishery.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>217</td>
<td>Northwest slopes of Lookout Mountain</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>A spur trail of the Watermelon Trail crosses this unit. Ohlson Mountain Trail passes along the east boundary of this unit. The power line trail and seismic lines are frequently used by snowmachines and skiers; moose hunting and berry picking / Unit may be conveyed to a municipality. Reserve access for trails prior to conveyance.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Unit is north-facing, higher elevation, and snow covered late into the spring. Moose, calving and winter concentration areas in the northeast portion of this unit; anadromous stream is located downstream (but not in) this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218A</td>
<td>Homer Airport Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha, pr</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Public uses Beluga Lake and viewing platforms and trails for watching wildlife. Moose, gulls, terns, and waterfowl habitat. Prior to legislation establishing the Homer Airport Critical Habitat Area (CHA), all of unit had been ILMA'd to DOTPF for the Homer Airport. / Retain in State ownership and manage consistent with the legislation establishing the CHA, Homer Airport Plan, and ILMA's issued to DOTPF. See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>218B</td>
<td>Homer Airport and adjacent airport-related lands</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>743</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Contains Homer Airport and adjacent airport-related lands. Most of this unit has been ILMA’d to DOTPF (ADL 21908). The southern portion of this unit that overlaps with tidelands is within the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. Public uses Coal Bay, Beluga Lake, Lampert Lake, and viewing platforms and trails for watching wildlife, walking and beach combing. The public also uses Mud Bay for viewing waterfowl, seabirds, and shorebirds. Unit contains moose, shorebirds, seabirds (gulls and terns) and water fowl habitat. / Retain in state ownership and manage consistent with Homer Airport Plan, ILMA issued to DOTPF and OSL restrictions. See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical EVOS parcels are adjacent to the tidelands portions of this unit. City is considering zoning the tidelands portion of this unit “Conservation.” The tidelands portion of this unit that are located in Mud Bay (which during the planning process was being considered for a conservation easement) was conveyed from the City to DOTPF for aviation purposes (and DNR holds no title interest in these lands). Resources and uses in the tideland portion of the unit are also documented in the Management Plan for Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area (ADFG, 1993).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>220</td>
<td>Anchor River riparian parcels</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>230</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Parking, camping, and day use facilities. Heavily used sections of river for angling, camping, walking. Anchor River is a heavily used for sport fishing and also contributes to the commercial fishery. Manage as a unit of the State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. DPOR ILMA/management right authorizations (ADL 201752, 204197, 212216, 221445, 221504, 223199, 225975, 66155 and 65068). DPOR just entered into an memorandum of understanding with the USCG for management of USS 1602 Tracts A and B. DPOR has agreed to manage this land as part of the Anchor River State Recreation Area through the year 2015. Currently this USS contains the Anchor Point light and trails.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>224</td>
<td>Shoreline of Beluga Lake</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>6.9</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Wetland habitat values associated with Beluga Lake. Potential community park and wildlife view area. Winter browse and resting and security cover for moose; suspected shorebird, and waterfowl, and swan nesting; wildlife travel corridor along shoreline; open space adjacent to subdivisions. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Structures, sewage line, floatplane dock, trail, and driveway are on (or adjacent to) the western portion of the unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>Steep bluff below DPOR’s Homer office, west of Homer</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit is adjacent to Unit 432 that was recently purchased by Exxon Valdez Oil Spill Trustees for inclusion in the State Park System. Adjacent to tidelands in the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. Prominent part of Baycrest Hill Wayside viewed. Protect scenic values of site. Recommended addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>226</td>
<td>Old Sterling Highway, near south end</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Existing improvements (residence and outbuildings) appear to be built in wetlands on both sides of the Highway. A DNR Director Decision was made to sell this as an odd lot at fair market value. As of 1986, the lot still had not been sold.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>Homer DOTPF Maintenance Facility</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>5.1</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>DOTPF maintenance facility.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>228A</td>
<td>Woodard Canyon, off Whispering Meadows Ave.</td>
<td>rd ha wa</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Open space, moose calving and winter concentration area. Opportunities for trail development. Certain types of development in and adjacent to the canyon may result in mudslides. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; &quot;Canyons above Homer&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>The majority of this parcel is steep with canyon slopes on two sides and a stream running through the canyon bottom.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>228B</td>
<td>Bluff Overlooking Woodard Canyon</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit is composed of lands that are located along the edge of Woodard Canyon. / This unit may be conveyable to a municipality. A 100-foot wide buffer along the lip of the canyon will be retained as a buffer/pedestrian easement and is part of Unit 228A (or conveyance will be &quot;subject to&quot; the management intent in 228A but be part of unit 228B).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>229</td>
<td>Homer Demonstration Forest</td>
<td>fo ha rp</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>/ Silvicultural techniques will be tried, demonstrated, observed, and monitored in this unit. An arboretum is planned. Extensive wetlands are habitat for many wildlife species. Ski trails go through this area that are used by the local school’s ski team, the Nordic Ski Club, and the rest of the community. The existing trails would be part of the proposed Homer Connecting Trail connector system. The connecting trail would be from the southwest corner of the unit (at existing Homer Connecting Trailhead) to the north end of the unit. The school district and 4-H have planned projects. Day use facilities are planned including parking area, kiosks, nature trail, and picnic tables. Retain in state ownership and manage consistent with the multi-agency management plan (and any future revisions) developed for the Demonstration Forest. See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7&quot; section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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## Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>Diamond Gulch, 5 miles west of Homer</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Highly scenic with views along the top of the bluff. Adjacent to Exxon Valdez Oil Spill parcel (Unit 431). ILMA request has been submitted by DPOR for this unit. / Recommended addition to the State Park System. Potential for a rustic campground, as an alternative to the crowded conditions on the Homer Spit. Management should be complementary to the values of adjoining EVOS acquisition Unit 431.</td>
<td>Most of this unit is steep slopes and canyons above the beach. Moose, calving and winter concentration areas. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>232</td>
<td>Twitter Creek tributaries retention corridor, north of Homer</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>233</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose movement corridor along Twitter Creek. These areas also contain anadromous fish which are important to feeding bears.</td>
<td>Active grazing lease in the NE1/4 of Section 32 (ADL 200892).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>233</td>
<td>Twitter Creek riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose movement corridor. Bear travel corridor. Riparian zone important to many species.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234A</td>
<td>Parcel east of Ohlson Mountain, north of Homer</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>DOTPF has and active materials site authorization for an indefinite term for 45 acres in the this unit (ADL 40365) and is still interested in utilizing the materials located there.</td>
<td>Borough selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>234B</td>
<td>Ohlson Mountain, north of Homer</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>800</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Used for local recreation, bear and moose hunting access in the fall. Snowmachining and skiing in the winter (dispersed throughout the area, not just on trails). / This unit is conveyable to a municipality. If the unit is conveyed, assure reasonable legal access to the Anchor River/Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area for public recreation and hunting off the Ohlson Mountain Rd. Retain (or make conveyance subject to) a buffer along the short stretch of Twitter Creek that crosses the southwest corner of this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Twitter Creek is an anadromous stream. There is an active grazing lease in this unit (ADL 63238). Access by a narrow one-lane road.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>235</td>
<td>Twitter Creek riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose movement corridor along Twitter Creek. These areas also contain anadromous fish which are important to feeding bears.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>236A</td>
<td>Bridge Creek and Twitter Creek confluence</td>
<td>ha rd wa</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose overwintering habitat, high value riparian moose habitat, movement corridor for bears and other mammals, and anadromous stream. A winter snowmachine trail follows Twitter Creek. / See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7” section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>236B</td>
<td>Parcel east of Bridge Creek and Twitter Creek confluence</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>105</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>/ Provide legal access for Homestead Trail reroute and retention of riparian corridors along Twitter and Bridge Creeks. See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7” section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>237</td>
<td>Old Sterling Highway wetlands along Cook Inlet bluff</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>5,308</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Potential for trails along bluff and creeks. Bald eagles, nest sites; ducks and geese, general distribution; moose, important overwintering areas. Cultural sites present. The Old Sterling personal-use timber harvest area, which is located in this unit, is scheduled to be open for timber harvest in 2005 in this unit. / Portions of this unit may be available for municipal conveyance. One-half-mile landward from mean high water (which includes the steep banks and flat land along the bluff rim) will be retained in state ownership (or be subject to management for public access, recreation, and viewshed purposes). This width is based on the fact that the bluff is incised in places 1,000 feet by gullies. Also, the entire bluff is experiencing a high rate of erosion. If this unit is conveyed, this buffer will be retained or managed for public access and recreation. One of the current proposed uses is the Diamond Gulch to Anchor Point Coastal Trail along the top of the bluff. Much narrower corridors will be reserved along Traverse and Troublesome creeks. Reserve easements for significant existing trails. Portions of this unit that are located within Section 36 (630 acres) were conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Bluffs are 100-200’ tall. In many places wetlands extend up to the top of the bluff (this unit is 50 percent wetlands with some areas 90 percent wetlands).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>DOTPF materials site on Old Sterling Highway, southeast of Anchor Point</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>The west ½ of this unit is an existing old federal materials site/free-use permit. / DNR has requested relinquishment of DOTPF’s authorization (LAS 18994) to the unit because the site does not contain usable materials. May be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>Acquired through merger of title.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>243</td>
<td>Coastal parcel south of Anchor Point</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>413</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Mostly well-drained soil. Six or more ponds in the unit. Potential for Diamond Gulch to Anchor Point Coastal Trail along the coastline passing through this unit. Because of the potential for a trail along the bluff and the fact that the 100' high bluff is rapidly eroding (and loss of private land and facilities could result), at least a 500-foot wide buffer along the coast (as measured from mean high water) should be retained in state ownership (or be &quot;subject to&quot; this buffer). In conveyances, provisions should be made to ensure public access to the larger ponds in the unit and to the beach (if beach access is developable). Retention of a portion of the pond shorelines should also be considered.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Ducks and geese, general distribution; moose, important over wintering areas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>244</td>
<td>Borough selection along Old Sterling Highway, 10 miles northwest of Homer</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>144</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Visible from Sterling Highway. Moose, winter concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution. Cultural sites present. 50 percent wetland, 50 percent spruce forest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247A</td>
<td>East of South Fork Anchor River, near MP 163 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Materials potential although would require developing at least ½ mile of road access. Dispersed access and occasional fishing. / May be conveyable to a municipality. If conveyed, that portion of the unit within the Anchor River floodplain (likely to be a small area in the southwest portion of the unit) will be retained in state ownership or will be &quot;subject to&quot; habitat management provisions. This habitat area will be managed consistent with the intent for the adjacent Unit 248B and is recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247B</td>
<td>East of South Fork Anchor River, near MP 163 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>130</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Materials potential. Extraction would require developing at least one mile of road access. / May be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>Appears to be 90 percent spruce and birch forest.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>248A</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near MP 163 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>High use for angling. Good access from main roads. Visible from Sterling Highway. Anchor River riparian habitat; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. Moose winter concentration area. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Most of these parcels are likely to have materials potential but would require disturbing Anchor River riparian areas to extract. Oil and gas potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248B</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near MP 163 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>High use for angling. Good access from main roads. Visible from Sterling Highway. Anchor River riparian habitat; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. Moose winter concentration area. / Low priority proposed addition to State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Most of these parcels are likely to have materials potential but would require disturbing Anchor River riparian areas to extract. Oil and gas potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248C</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near MP 163 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>100</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>High use for angling. Good access from main roads. Visible from Sterling Highway. Anchor River riparian habitat; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. Moose winter concentration area. / Low priority proposed addition to State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Most of these parcels are likely to have materials potential but would require disturbing Anchor River riparian areas to extract. Oil and gas potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248D</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near MP 163 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>High use for angling. Good access from main roads. Visible from Sterling Highway. Anchor River riparian habitat; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. Moose winter concentration area. / Low priority proposed addition to State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Most of these parcels are likely to have materials potential but would require disturbing Anchor River riparian areas to extract. Oil and gas potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>Junction of Main St., and Ohlson Lane, south of Homer Post Office</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>4.3</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>One-hundred foot bluff frontage on Kachemak Bay &amp; Bishops Beach. / Recommend addition to the State Park System for beach access. May also be conveyed to the city for purposes of use for beach access and public recreation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>250</td>
<td>Bridge Creek moose movement corridor</td>
<td>ha wa</td>
<td>12.5</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Moose movement corridor. Bridge Creek, an anadromous stream, flows through this parcel; bear travel corridor.</td>
<td></td>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>251</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River tributary</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit was reconveyed from Kenai Peninsula Borough back to DNR to be managed for habitat as a stream buffer in lieu of a 400' stream corridor (ADL 55748).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253A</td>
<td>Materials source at MP 162 Sterling Highway, 5 miles south of Anchor Point</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>DOTPF has identified continuing needs for the materials at this site. DOTPF materials sale/application (ADL 217863).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253B</td>
<td>Wetland at MP 162 Sterling Highway, 5 miles south of Anchor Point</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands and has no visible surface stream connection with the Anchor River (which is on the opposite side of the Sterling Highway from this unit).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254A</td>
<td>Anchor River State Recreation Site</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>34.6</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Campground and picnic area. High public use. Visible from Sterling Highway. This section of river is used by sport anglers. Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. Moose winter concentration area. / An ILMA was issued in 1972 and expanded in 1978 to DPOR for management of the site and to be managed as a unit of the State Park System (ADL 50059).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254B</td>
<td>Northeast border of Anchor River State Recreation Area</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. This section of river is used by sport anglers. Moose winter concentration area. / Recommend addition to the State Park System or addition to the Anchor River State Recreation Site.</td>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>254C</td>
<td>Gravel pit opposite Anchor River State Recreation Area, MP 161.5 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>18</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Material extraction has also occurred in this unit. Until 1986 it was an authorized rifle range. Since then it has been used extensively by the public as an unauthorized range and dump. / Unit could be used as an authorized (short range) shooting range community shooting center. Area may be too small for long term development of the rifle range but it may be suitable as a small bore, pistol or shotgun range. May be considered for conveyance to a municipality. Potential for borough-operated gun range. Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section “Proposed Community Shooting Center”</td>
<td>Visible from Sterling Highway. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>255</td>
<td>East of South Fork Anchor River</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Isolated parcel adjacent to Anchor River/Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area. 100 percent forested–birch and spruce with no wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>256</td>
<td>Between Old and New Sterling highways, 3.5 miles south of Anchor Point</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Eighty percent wetlands. May have materials potential based on adjoining materials sites to the west.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>257</td>
<td>MP 165.5 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>State selected. 80 percent spruce, 20 percent wetlands. Non-anadromous tributary of Anchor River.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>258</td>
<td>North of Diamond Ridge Rd., Homer</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Both lots are primarily grassland. Flat except north of southwest lot that has a small ravine running through it. Probably grazing potential. / The use of this unit for the Homer Connecting Trail is unlikely. The Homer Connecting Trail will likely continue to use the already established Homestead Trail alignment that follows the north-south section line to the east. See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7” section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>259</td>
<td>Lilly Lake, near MP 165 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Fifty percent Lilly Lake, fifty percent uplands/spruce.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian area, 3 miles southeast of Anchor Point</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Anchor River riparian area; river supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout and steelhead trout in this area. Moose winter concentration area. / Recommended addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Visible from the Sterling Highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266A</td>
<td>Upper Anchor River near borough lands</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>870</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>/ This unit is conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>Mostly borough selected. Potential for grazing. The Center Plateau timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in this unit. Some of this land has good potential for development.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>266B</td>
<td>Upper Anchor River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>18,214</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Numerous seismic lines, the Ohlson Mountain and McNeil Canyon Trails pass through this unit along with a trail that follows the main stem of the Anchor River (and connects with the Anchor River / Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area). Wildlife travel corridor between the CHA and the Caribou Hills. Moose rutting area. Anchor River and many of its tributaries are anadromous. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit that addresses the Caribou Hills Management Plan, roads, trespass cabins, and grazing. Also see Appendix C.</td>
<td>Approximately 10,000 acres are borough selected. School Trust Land in Section 36 (640 acres). See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Potential for grazing. The Center Plateau timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>267</td>
<td>Headwaters of Stariski Creek</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>4,870</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Personal use cabins are adjacent to the east boundary of this unit. Stariski Creek is an anadromous fish stream with coho salmon rearing. / Allow for timber salvage. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit that addresses the Caribou Hills Management Plan, roads, trespass cabins, and grazing. Also see Appendix C.</td>
<td>Mostly borough selected. Potential for grazing. The Center Plateau timber sale is scheduled for 2005 for a small portion of this unit. The South Ninilchik Forest Management Block may be harvested in 2001. Area has significant spruce beetle infestation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>272</td>
<td>North Fork Rd., 0.5 miles east of Sterling Highway</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Low density residential along the Anchor River Access Road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>277</td>
<td>Middle Clam, Upper Clam, Deep and Stariski creeks</td>
<td>fo ha</td>
<td>4,383</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Clam Creek is an anadromous fish stream. Moose general distribution. Ducks and geese, general distribution. Steelhead trout river. The Dome View timber sale is scheduled for 2001 in this unit. / Protect riparian corridors for bear feeding and travel corridor.</td>
<td>Parts of this unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>290</td>
<td>Anchor River / Fritz Creek Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>17,409</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Legislatively designated area. The area was designated by the legislature primarily as a winter moose range. The management plan estimated 150-300 moose over winter in the CHA. / New grazing leases may be allowed in the CHA under terms and conditions compatible with CHA statutes and the goals of the CHA Management Plan. The intent of the ADFG Management Plan is to maintain existing habitat values through development of range management plans. See the ADFG Management Plan for more information. See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for additional management intent.</td>
<td>Potential for grazing. The CHA Plan in 1989 noted that there are several long-term grazing leases in the area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>311</td>
<td>Materials site west side of Sterling Highway, 3.5 miles north of Happy Valley</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>12.4</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>The pit may be exhausted and, since the coastline is receding, there may be little land left between the highway and bluff that is useable. / This unit may be conveyable to a municipality if it is no longer needed for materials.</td>
<td>DOTPF owns this site through merger of title (acquired at statehood). It also has a free and charitable use permit for the use of this site with an indefinite term (issued in 1966, ADL 27910).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>312</td>
<td>Whiskey Gulch access site, MP 153 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Provides public access to beach for fishing, hiking, use of beach / Management right has been issued to ADFG.</td>
<td>May have value as an historic site: former sawmill site.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>313</td>
<td>Stariski Creek State Recreation Site</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>DPOR-managed campground and day use area. / Existing ILMT (ADL 42295) for the uplands and adjacent tidelands to DPOR. Manage as unit of the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>314</td>
<td>Chakok Rd., 6 miles northeast of Anchor Point</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Chakok Creek corridor is protected by Chapter 2 shoreline and stream corridor guidelines.</td>
<td>Fifty percent wetlands. This section of Chakok Creek contains king and silver salmon, Dolly Varden and steelhead trout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.8

<table>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>315</td>
<td>3 miles south of Ninilchik, east of Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>300</td>
<td>The Hillside timber sale is scheduled for 2002 in this unit. Because of access and drainage, has development potential. / Allow timber harvest and grazing. Unit may be conveyable to a municipality (subject to AS 29.65.060(g)).</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. 80 percent timber, 20 percent wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>316</td>
<td>Lower Clam Creek, 4 miles south of Ninilchik</td>
<td>fo  ha</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>Timber values. Clam Creek is an anadromous fish stream; moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. Surrounded by private and Native land. / Allow timber harvest, but protect riparian corridors for bear habitat.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320A</td>
<td>Upper Happy Creek West, 9 miles south of Ninilchik</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>There are small areas of well-drained spruce-forested land adjacent to existing subdivisions with good access that could be developed/subdivided in the future. / Allow timber harvest prior to sale or conveyance.</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution; anadromous stream. Harvest of timber in the Happy sale was completed in this unit in 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>320B</td>
<td>Upper Happy Creek East, 9 miles south of Ninilchik</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>1,000</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Allow salvage timber harvest.</td>
<td>Eighty percent wetlands. Some potential for development on small parcels. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anadromous Stream. Harvest of timber in the Happy sale was completed in this unit in 2000.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321A</td>
<td>Upper Stariski Creek, west</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>680</td>
<td>Mixed wetlands and spruce.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>321B</td>
<td>Upper Stariski Creek, east</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>All wetlands. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anadromous stream.</td>
<td>School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>322</td>
<td>Lower Stariski Creek</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>Documented gravel extraction from the creek to build the road in 1992 (ADL 225921). Anadromous stream, moose general distribution. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Sixty-five percent wetland and Stariski Creek riparian area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>DOTPF site south of Happy Valley Rd. junction on Sterling Highway</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Free and charitable use permit issued to DOTPF in 1970 (ADL 51317) for an indefinite term of use for maintenance of the Sterling Highway.</td>
<td>Kenai Area Plan</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>324A</td>
<td>Sterling Highway just south of Cape Starichkof</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Low density residential on adjacent private lands. / Retain or manage buffer along Stariski Creek tributary (anadromous) for fish habitat.</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anadromous Stream. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. The borough recently selected the parcel (ADL 227552) and DNR found that it was an invalid selection under AS 29.65.060(G) because of the parcel's School Trust status. DNR offered an .810 conveyance in which the borough would pay fair market value. The borough intended to contact the School Trust to determine if the parcel can be acquired for less than fair market value since the land is proposed to be used for &quot;education purposes.&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>324B</td>
<td>Lower Stariski Creek and tributary wetlands near Cape Starichkof</td>
<td>had</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Views across wetlands from the Sterling Highway into this unit. Anadromous tributary of Stariski Creek.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. The borough recently selected the parcel (ADL 227552) and DNR found that it was an invalid selection under AS 29.65.060(G) because of the parcel's School Trust status.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>325</td>
<td>Middle Stariski Creek</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Anadromous fish stream; moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. Seventy-five percent wetland associated with Stariski Creek and tributary. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Surrounded by private land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>326</td>
<td>Whiskey Gulch at MP 152 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>This unit is on the opposite side of the road from the Stariski State Recreation Site; mostly wetlands (perhaps 20 acres are developable). Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>327</td>
<td>One mile north of Nahodka / Nikolaevsk, Upper Chakok watershed</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>1,120</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Borough selected. 25-35 percent wetlands. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. Anadromous Stream. Some wetlands in area. Grazing lease application (ADL 218785) that covers all lands in T4S R13W. The Chakok Hills timber sale is scheduled for 2003 in the eastern portion of this unit.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>328</td>
<td>Middle Chakok River, 3 miles east of Whiskey Gulch</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / May be conveyed to borough subject to AS 29.65.060(g).</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 206346). This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Spawning and rearing for several species of salmon, steelhead trout, and Dolly Varden. The Chakok timber sale is scheduled for 2002 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>329</td>
<td>North Fork Hill Rd. (3 tributaries of north Fork Anchor River)</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution. May have grazing potential based on similar areas. Potential for agriculture. Scattered timberland and grassland. / May be conveyed to a municipality subject to AS 29.65.060(g).</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 206348). School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Although the unit was selected by the borough in 1980 (prior to 1985 as specified in AS 29.65.060(g)), laws, regulations, and litigation may affect the conveyance.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>330</td>
<td>Pioneer Lane, 2 miles north of Anchor Point</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / If creek passing through unit is anadromous, retain in state ownership (or make patent &quot;subject to&quot; habitat protection buffer).</td>
<td>Sixty percent wetland. Moose, winter concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution. May be an anadromous stream.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>Laida Spit, south of Whiskey Gulch</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>DPOR has expressed interest in managing the Whiskey Gulch beach just north of Anchor River to provide public recreation access to Whiskey Gulch beach and Laida Spit. Area popular for clamming, fishing, and beach combing. / Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>332</td>
<td>Gillman Lane off North Fork Anchor River Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Fifty percent wetlands. Surrounded by private land. Moose, winter concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>333A</td>
<td>MP 5 to 9 North Fork Anchor River Rd.; several tributaries</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>3,613</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Unit may be used as a future community drinking water source and is currently an aquifer recharge area. This unit may be considered for an authorization for a community shooting center. The center may also be built on borough land to the west of this unit or in Unit 344B. If the center is authorized and this unit is downrange, uses within this unit may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section &quot;Proposed Community Shooting Center&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Ninety percent wetlands. Low public use. Visible from the Sterling Highway. Two tributaries to South Fork Anchor River (anadromous fish stream) flow through land; moose, winter concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution. There may be trespass residences in this unit. The Pioneer timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in the western portion of this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333B</td>
<td>Sterling Highway MP 160.5</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Direct access off Sterling Highway. / This unit may be considered for an authorization for a community shooting center. The center may also be built on adjoining Unit 333A to the east of this unit. If the center is authorized and this unit is downrange, uses within this unit may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section &quot;Proposed Community Shooting Center&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Visible from the Sterling Highway. Sterling Highway adjacent to this unit gets the highest number of moose road kills every year on the entire Kenai Peninsula. Important moose habitat. Some squatters may live in this unit or in adjacent ones. They access the site by an unmapped road between 333A and 333B off the Sterling Highway. Adjacent stream is anadromous. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>333C</td>
<td>Lichen Street off North Fork Anchor River Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>360</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Developable for a mile along section line that connects with Lichen Street which accesses the North Fork Anchor River Road. / This unit may be considered for an authorization for a community shooting center. In addition, a shooting center may be built on borough land to the west of this unit or in Unit 344B. If the center is authorized and this unit is downrange, uses within this unit may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section &quot;Proposed Community Shooting Center&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Low public use. Visible from the Sterling Highway. The Pioneer timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in the south portion of this unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>334A</td>
<td>Junction of North Fork Hill Rd. and North Fork Anchor River Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Road-accessible. / If DNR makes conveyances, the management intent is to convey larger parcels (10-20 acres) that would be suitable for agricultural uses. Any authorizations in this unit are subject to a 700-foot-wide buffer along the North Fork of the Anchor River. If parcels are conveyed, a riparian corridor for habitat will be retained in state ownership or subject to management for fish and wildlife habitat purposes.</td>
<td>This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4. Visible from the Sterling Highway. North Fork Anchor River (anadromous fish stream supports king salmon, rainbow trout, and Dolly Varden) flows through it; moose, winter concentration area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>334B</td>
<td>Anchor River tributary riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>King salmon and silver salmon use this section of the river. The adjacent unit, 344B, and the borough land to the east may be used at some point in the future as a community shooting center. An ILMT has been issued to DOTPF for most of the land within this unit (ADL 34901) / If the center is authorized and this unit is downrange, uses within this unit may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section &quot;Proposed Community Shooting Center&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>The borough received title to land in the NE 1/4SE1/4 Section 11 and land in Section 12 in T5SR15W (patent 4483) which borders this unit to the south. These borough lands are subject to an ILMA to DOTPF to extract materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335A</td>
<td>North bank of North Fork Anchor River</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>King salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout. This is one of the few road accessible stretches of the N. Fork of the Anchor River still in public ownership. Anchor River is one the best road-accessible, wild-stock, steelhead streams left in the United States.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>335B</td>
<td>Two miles southeast of Nikolaevsk</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>NW corner of unit adjacent to Nikolaevsk Road system. / If conveyed, reserve developable access easement to 335A through this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>336</td>
<td>Knob Hill Rd. gravel pit (north Fork Anchor River)</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit was ILMA’d to DOTPF in 1969 for a material site Anadromous Stream</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
<td>337A</td>
<td>Lot adjacent to Marysville subdivisions in Anchor Point</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>/ Available for conveyance to a municipality. To allow pedestrian access from Marysville Ave. to the Anchor River (and to the switchback trail proposed in Unit 337B), DNR shall reserve a 33-foot-wide easement along the eastern boundary of the unit. If this unit is not selected and conveyed to a municipality, it will be retained in state ownership and be recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Surrounded by subdivision.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337B</td>
<td>North bank of the Anchor River</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>2.5</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This unit's north boundary is a line that parallels and is approximately fifty feet north of the top of the slope break. High public use/sport fishing along the river. Anchor River supports king, silver, and pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. / There is the potential to build a switchback trail down the slope to provide access to the Anchor River. Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>338</td>
<td>MP 159 Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>/ If borough selects this unit, portions that are no longer needed for materials or airport purposes may be conveyed after amending or revoking the ILMA to DOTPF.</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. In 1962 DOTPF received an ILMA for the E3/W2 of Section 2 (ADL 19515) to be used for the construction of an airstrip. In 1994 DOTPF comments on ADL 226390 indicate they had no plans to build the airstrip. There is a 1994 pending ROW application (ADL 19515) for a 60’ road that crosses this unit that will be used to access a material sale on state land.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>339A</td>
<td>MP 158 Sterling Highway wetlands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>110</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Potential material source. / All or portions of this unit may be retained in state ownership based on DOTPF-identified needs for materials. Vegetative buffer/berm is required to screen material extraction from highway.</td>
<td>Sixty percent wetlands. Potential direct access off the Sterling Highway. High visibility from the Sterling Highway because of its location and lack of trees. Opposite side of South Fork Anchor River from the Sterling Highway; no fisheries values.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>339B</td>
<td>MP 158 Sterling Highway, Anchor River riparian habitat</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. This section of river is used by sport anglers. Moose winter concentration area. / Retain in state ownership and manage for moose winter habitat, anadromous fishery and public access to the river.</td>
<td>Just downriver in Section 4 is the Anchor River State Recreation Area. Visible from the Sterling Highway.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>340</td>
<td>Between north and south Fork Anchor River, 2.5 miles west of Epperson Knob</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>240</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Eighty percent wetlands, 20 percent spruce forest. Tributary of the Anchor River (anadromous portion) passes through unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>MP 159 Sterling Highway, Anchor River riparian habitat</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. This section of river is used by sport anglers. Moose winter concentration area. / ILMA to DPOR for inclusion in the Anchor River State Recreation Area.</td>
<td>Although some materials potential, the unit is mostly riparian habitat and provides access to the most heavily used section of the Anchor River. It is unlikely that this unit can be used for materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>344A</td>
<td>MP 160.5 Sterling Highway, Anchor River tributary riparian corridor</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>200</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>King salmon, silver salmon, and steelhead trout use this section of the river. This section of river is used by sport anglers. / This unit may be considered for an authorization for a community shooting center. Also, a community shooting center may be built on state lands adjacent to this unit. If the center is authorized and this unit is downrange, uses within this unit may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Also see the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section “Proposed Community Shooting Center” guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Gravel pit may already extend into this unit. Some squatters may live in this unit or in adjacent ones. Unit is accessed by an unmapped road between 333A and 333B off the Sterling Highway. The Pioneer timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in the northern portion of this unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
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<th>Acres</th>
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<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>344B</td>
<td>MP 160 Sterling Highway, DOTPF material site north of Highway near Anchor Point</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Southwest and northwest corner of this unit have been used for a gravel pit. An ILMT has been issued to DOTPF for the west half of this unit (ADL 34901). This unit may be considered for an authorization for a community shooting center. Also, a community shooting center may be built on the borough land to the east of this unit. If the center is authorized and this unit is downrange, uses within this unit may be restricted in order to protect public safety. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section &quot;Proposed Community Shooting Center&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>The borough received title to land in the NE 1/4SE1/4 Section 11 and land in Section 12 in T5SR15W (patent 4483) which borders this unit to the south and east. These borough lands are subject to an ILMA to DOTPF to extract materials.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>345</td>
<td>MP 160 Sterling Highway, riparian habitat south of highway.</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Anchor River supports king salmon, silver salmon, pink salmon, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, and steelhead trout. This section of river is used by sport anglers. Moose winter concentration area.</td>
<td>Road to gravel pit and bridge over Anchor River. Visible from the Sterling Highway. Likely to have materials potential because of large gravel pits to north and south on private and borough-owned lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>347</td>
<td>Anchor River tributary south of Knob Hill Rd., riparian retention corridor</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Anadromous fish stream runs through narrow stream corridor shaped tract; moose, rutting concentration area. Identified as important for access by the Anchor Point Trails Plan.</td>
<td>Fifty-seven acre grazing lease includes portions of the unit (ADL 63239), expires in 2001.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>348</td>
<td>Upper Stariski Creek, south side 4 miles east of Sterling Highway</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Stariski Creek tributary (anadromous stream) passes through northeast corner of this unit. May be considered for conveyance to municipality except for Stariski Creek corridor. See Chapter 2 &quot;Shorelines, Stream Corridors, and wetlands&quot; section in Chapter 2.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 64632).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>Baycrest Hill</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Visible from the Sterling Highway. Manage consistent with EVOS acquisition purposes. Recommended addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.8

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>Diamond Gulch on the shore of Cook Inlet, Homer approximately 5 miles to southeast.</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>The Homer Connecting Trail would pass through the middle of this unit paralleling Diamond Creek to tidewater. Visible from the Sterling Highway. / ILMa request has been submitted by DPOR for this unit. This parcel will be/has been acquired with Exxon Valdez Oil Spill funds. Manage consistent with EVOS acquisition purposes. Coordinate management with Unit 230, which DPOR wants to consider for developed public recreation, such as a rural campground (as an alternative to the commercial/industrial setting of camping on the Homer Spit). See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 7&quot; section for additional management intent for the Homer Connecting Trail. Recommended addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>Overlook parcel shoreline at mouth of Kachemak Bay</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>/ Manage consistent with EVOS acquisition purposes. Recommended addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>&quot;Chinook Park&quot; on lower Ninilchik River</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>16.1</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>This parcel is adjacent to DPOR's Ninilchik SRA, and located between DPOR land and ADFG land that is heavily used by sport fishermen during the king salmon season. This parcel was purchased to provide the link needed to provide the public access throughout the state-owned parcels along the Ninilchik River. It is characterized by low floodplain river bottom land vegetated by willow and cottonwoods and is an important wintering area for moose. / Manage consistent with EVOS acquisition purposes. Manage the property so as to ensure public access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses. Recommended addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>Ninilchik River at approximately Mile 2.5</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>/ Manage consistent with EVOS acquisition purposes. Manage the property so as to ensure public access for hunting, fishing, and other recreational uses. Recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>453A</td>
<td>DOTPF Ninilchik Maintenance Station</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Manage as a DOTPF maintenance facility. This unit may be conveyable to a municipality if no longer needed for state purposes.</td>
<td>DOTPF acquired the parcel at statehood through the Omnibus Act, Schedule E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>453B</td>
<td>Area south of DOTPF Ninilchik Maintenance Station</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>9.7</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>This unit is forested, has been tested, and has good potential for materials. / This unit may be conveyable to a municipality if no longer needed for state purposes.</td>
<td>DOTPF acquired the parcel at statehood through the Omnibus Act, Schedule E.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>458</td>
<td>Upper Bridge Creek, just below the Homer reservoir</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Well drained and relatively accessible. Anadromous stream. / The unit may be considered for conveyance to a municipality except for the 500-foot-wide riparian corridor along Bridge Creek that will be retained in state ownership and be managed for dispersed recreation and fish and wildlife habitat (or the conveyance will be “subject to” such provisions).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td>Mouth of Anchor River, submerged lands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Angling, camping, walking on adjacent tidelands. Anchor river is a heavily used sport fishing and also contributes to the commercial fishery. / Recommended addition to the State Park System or the Anchor River State Recreation Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>473</td>
<td>Upper Anchor River, agricultural homestead</td>
<td>ag</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>This is an agricultural homestead where a contract has been issued with an option to purchase. Parcel contains dwellings and has a farm conservation plan.</td>
<td>Anadromous Stream. This area is important to moose and bear travel and feeding.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>486</td>
<td>Steep canyons north of Homer</td>
<td>ha rp wa</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Adjacent to the Wynn Nature Center that is owned and operated by the Center of Alaskan Coastal Studies. Steep canyon provides moose browse, watershed protection for local wells, and open space. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; &quot;Canyons above Homer&quot; guideline for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>497</td>
<td>Anchor Point materials site, old school site</td>
<td>ma</td>
<td>15.5</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Materials site.</td>
<td>Purchased by DOTPF in 1969: MS 21-1-293-1 and OSL 1180. DOTPF holds the deed of trust.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.8

#### Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>526A</td>
<td>Tidelands at Ninilchik, adjacent to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>Most of the development in this area is in the lower river on Unit 526B tidelands, not in this unit. Intensive sport fishing. / Tidelands adjacent to Ninilchik Beach Campground and Deep Creek Beach Campground are recommended for addition to the State Park System.</td>
<td>Salmon, halibut, and shorebirds. Cultural sites present. Early run king salmon sportfishing area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526B</td>
<td>Ninilchik Harbor tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td>The Ninilchik Harbor has been considered for expansion. The river mouth itself has been improved to create a small boat harbor and adjacent lands on either side cleared and filled for marine-related development. The harbor is accessible at high tides and is used by the local commercial fishing fleet. Seward Fisheries operates a fish offloading facility here.</td>
<td>Intensive sport fishing. Important clam resource, anadromous stream. The Ninilchik River mouth includes a wide beach area and flat low lying areas adjacent to the river and is separated from the uplands by a vegetation-covered bluff approximately 75 feet in height. The Ninilchik River (outside this unit) supports a strong salmon run. Important migratory corridor/fisheries. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>528</td>
<td>Anchor Point tidelands</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>State owned Anchor River Recreation Area is south of this unit. Salmon, steelhead trout, dolly varden, halibut, wildlife and seabirds; early run king salmon sportfishing area. The privately owned uplands are generally undeveloped. Heavy camping near Anchor River estuary on lower river, sportfishing and beachcombing use. Boat launching area which supports salt-water sportfishing activities.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>529</td>
<td>Region 7 General Use tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td>233,922</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Salmon migration corridor/fishery. Beluga whale habitat.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 7: Homer (including Ninilchik River, Deep Creek, and Anchor River drainages)

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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>530</td>
<td>Homer Spit tidelands (adjacent to wood chip loading facility and ferry dock)</td>
<td>ha wd</td>
<td>270</td>
<td>7C</td>
<td>Resources and uses are documented in the Management Plan for Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area (ADFG, 1993). The City of Homer holds a lease (ADL 224560) to build a pier to load and unload seafood and other general cargo (ADL 224560). The City is also requesting that 9 acres be added to this lease to facilitate the construction and operation of a wood chip transfer operation. A new mooring buoy and a breasting dolphin are also proposed. The City is working toward the construction of a deep water cargo dock which will support the bottomfish industry, additional cargo, cruise ships and other deep draft vessels. The City has also applied for authorization to expand the ferry terminal facilities (ADL 227517) on to state tidelands.</td>
<td>The small boat harbor, which has moorage for 774 commercial fishing, charter, and recreational vessels is not part of this unit. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>552</td>
<td>Deep Creek to Anchor Point tidelands</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>12,229</td>
<td>7B</td>
<td>Important salmon migratory corridor and fishery, anadromous fish stream mouths at Anchor River and Stariski Creek, near shore area borders Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area (Unit 501), outstanding scenic and recreation values, clam digging, beach combing. Early run king salmon sportfishing area. Beluga whale habitat. / Protect the viewshed in this unit for the planned North Pacific Volcano Learning Center.</td>
<td>The results of the April 1999 Cook Inlet Lease Sale indicate that there is a high industry interest in the tracts that are within and just offshore of this unit. Cape Starichkof area has been identified by the Borough Coastal Management Plan as a proposed AMSA. The mouth of Stariski Creek offers the potential for future development of a small boat harbor. This is the only location along the eastern coast of Cook Inlet south of Kenai and north of Homer with deep water close offshore. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>601</td>
<td>Lower Peninsula high public use rivers</td>
<td>ha hv rd</td>
<td>7A</td>
<td></td>
<td>This unit includes only those portions of shorelands of these rivers that are not in other management units. It includes: Anchor River, Deep Creek, Stariski Creek, and Ninilchik River. For management intent for this waterbody, see the &quot;Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies&quot; section &quot;Navigable Waterbodies&quot; guideline at the end of this chapter. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section in this region for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 8

Upper Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This region encompasses the upper Kachemak Bay and the drainages flowing into it, including the Martin, Bradley, and Fox rivers.

State lands
Most of the uplands in the unit are in state ownership. The private lands in the region are derived from state land sales and U.S. surveys. Past state land sales in the area include the South Caribou Lake Subdivisions (I and II), the Mariner’s Walk Subdivision (Bear Cove), and Homer odd lot and agriculture sales.

Region 8 encompasses part of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area (CHA) and all of the Fox River Flats CHA. The land and water in these two Critical Habitat Areas has also been designated as a National Estuarine Research Reserve, which encourages research and education in and around Kachemak Bay.

Acreage
The plan applies to 102,592 acres of state-owned and selected uplands and 22,247 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical features
The dominant features of the state lands in the northeast part of this region are small creeks that have highly incised lower reaches and originate in broad plateaus that support wetlands, grasslands and scattered spruce. The Fox River dominates the central part of this region and includes a broad floodplain. All of these drainages feed into the head of Kachemak Bay and form marshy deltas and mudflats below mean high water. The land east of the Fox River is mountainous and quite steep, and supports well-drained spruce forests. There has been extensive spruce mortality from spruce bark beetles throughout the region.
Access
An extensive trail network branching off the end of East End Road provides access to the northern half of the region. The southern half of the region is accessible only by boat or float plane.

Resources and uses
There are five distinct areas within the region:

1) The Fox River Flats is mostly in state ownership. The flats also have a number of private in holdings that are used by the residents for agriculture and grazing. Cows and horses are grazed on the flats during the summer. Part of this area is contained in the Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Area, which supports many shorebirds and waterfowl. There is a Russian village and trails that connect the residents to Kachemak Bay on the west side of the Fox River. The flats and lower hillsides between Moose Creek and the mouth of Clearwater Creek are very popular for hunting and snowmachining. There is an important moose travel corridor between the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Clearwater Slough and south into Fox River Valley. The upper Fox River Flats are noted as the principal moose calving area of the southern peninsula. Brown bears travel around the north end of Kachemak Bay through this area.

2) The second area includes mostly state lands interspersed with some private holdings around Caribou Lake and the Fox Creek drainage. A number of homesteaders living around Fox Creek use the surrounding state land to support their homesteads (i.e., personal use firewood and small herd grazing). Two subdivisions, South Caribou Lake I and II, contain many recreational cabins used mainly for hunting camps. The DNR Division of Forestry’s Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales, 2001-2005 proposes timber sales along the East End Road, Fox River drainage and south of Caribou Lake.

3) The area surrounding the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project is entirely state owned and selected. Homer Electric manages the project. Because of poor access, the area supports very little public use, even though six campsites are located along the road to the dam. This area has high winter concentrations of moose. Brown bears travel around the north end of Kachemak Bay through this area. Just west of this area is the Martin River and Bear Cove. The Bear Cove Mariner’s Walk subdivision contains a number of recreational use cabins, but there are currently no year-round residents.

4) The tidelands in this unit fall within the two Critical Habitat Areas, include extensive marshes and tideflats, and are important habitat for moose, shorebirds, and waterfowl. The tidelands around Bear Cove support Pacific herring spawning and a harbor seal haulout, and receive heavy use for recreation.

Management constraints and considerations
The region is bounded by the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge and Wilderness on the north and east, by Kenai Fjords National Park on the south, and Kachemak Bay State Park on the southwest.
Part of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area and all of the Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Area are contained within Region 8. The goal of the Critical Habitat Area Management Plan is to protect fish and wildlife habitats while providing for public access and use. A Special Area Permit is required from ADFG for certain activities occurring within the critical habitat area. ADFG will review each permit application for consistency with the goals and policies of the management plan. Access into the Critical Habitat Area and development of harbors, docks, and other tidelands structures may be allowed for the purpose of public access to Kachemak Bay. Oil and gas leasing, though, is prohibited in the Critical Habitat Area.

The Fox River Flats Coordinated Resource Management Plan was developed in 1994 to monitor and control livestock and grazing in the flats. There are some constraints on state land management in the Bradley Lake hydroelectric project area as a result of FERC licensing. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the Fox and Bradley rivers in this region. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

Management Summary

The state lands and tidelands in the Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Area will be managed to support wildlife habitat and grazing. The Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area will be managed for wildlife habitat, public recreation, and access. Both areas will be managed consistent with their respective management plans.

There are several parcels of state land that have been surveyed but remain unsold in the three subdivisions in Region 8 (Mariner’s Walk in Bear Cove and South Caribou Lake Subdivisions I and II). These unsold lots are classified as Settlement Land, and are available for sale to the public or for conveyance to the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

Although most of the land surrounding Caribou Lake is owned privately, there are some parcels along the waterfront remaining in state ownership that are to be used for public access and related recreational purposes such as trailhead facilities, parking areas, float plane tie down and boating put-in/takeout areas.

The area surrounding the Bradley Lake hydroelectric dam is to be managed primarily as a power site consistent with FERC license requirements. The management intent here is also to accommodate recreation (particularly at the designated campsites) and public access where the security of the power project, public safety, and liability are not significantly at risk. The area around the dam will also be managed for wildlife habitat and harvest.

Most of the mature spruce in this unit has succumbed to spruce bark beetle. Timber harvest is recognized as a compatible use in this region.
Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 8
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Management of the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat areas
See the DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline in the Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for management intent. See also the Aquatic Farming in Kachemak Bay guideline under the Aquatic Farming section in Chapter 2.

Bluffs and escarpments
All major bluff lines and escarpments, including but not limited to, the Fox River, Fox Creek, Swift Creek, Moose Creek, and Falls Creek canyons, are subject to a building setback from the edge of the bluff sufficient to prevent undue soil erosion, sloughing or hazard to buildings and structures. Such setbacks need only be established at the time of the disposal of land or interest in land.

Road connecting East End Road and CIRI land on upper Deep Creek
Through the planning process, a road connecting logging roads on Cook Inlet Region Inc. land on upper Deep Creek with the East End Road was brought to the Planning Team’s attention. The potential effects of this road were not evaluated at the time the plan was developed, however, the proposed road is not inconsistent with the plan. When this road project is proposed, it will be evaluated under its own merits through a separate review process.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps. Also see this section for management intent for shorelands and waters within navigable waterbodies within Federal Conservation System Units (National Parks, Preserves, and Wildlife Refuges) that are within Unit 602 but are not annotated on the region maps.

Other plans
The area affected by the DNR Deep Creek Area Management Plan (DCAMP, adopted in 1981) is entirely within the KAP area. While the recommendations from the DCAMP were carefully reviewed during the process of developing KAP, significant revisions were made to the 1981 policies, guidelines, and designations that applied to this area. The KAP now supersedes the DCAMP.

Many of the recommendations from the Kachemak Bay State Park Management Plan are incorporated into this plan for this region. The ADFG management plan for Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas also helped guide developing the management intent in the KAP for this region. Also see Chapter 2 for the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section,
DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 8
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

Unit 195 Bradley Lake hydroelectric project and surrounding lands
Manage the area primarily as a power site consistent with the FERC license requirements. Accommodate recreation (particularly at the designated campsites) and public access where the security of the power project, public safety, and liability are not significantly at risk. Also manage areas for wildlife habitat and harvest, particularly those designated for mitigation under FERC licensing.

Unit 260B Caribou Lake access points & wetlands surrounding subdivision
Public recreation areas around Caribou Lake are classified for public access and related recreational purposes such as trailhead facilities, parking areas, floatplane tie downs, and boat launch sites.

Unit 261 Homer Remote site
Surveyed parcels that return to state ownership may be designated Settlement and resold without an amendment to the plan. KAP does not recommend selling additional parcels, just those already identified.
### Table 3.9 Resource Allocation Summary Table

For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

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<tr>
<td>195</td>
<td>Bradley Lake hydroelectric project and surrounding lands</td>
<td>ha rd wa</td>
<td>42,253</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>All land around the dam is subject to Federal Energy Regulatory Commission licensing agreements. There are six campsites along the road that Homer Electric manages. Riparian areas are important to bear travel. Nuka River drainage is an important wildlife travel/use corridor into the National Park for moose, goats, and brown bear. High-density moose wintering area. Goat prime summer habitat at Martin River and Battle Creek; ducks and geese, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho salmon spawning and Dolly Varden on Battle Creek. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Small portions of this unit are still state selected. Cultural sites present. A gravel pit was developed at Martin River for construction of Bradley Lake hydroelectric facilities. An Memorandum of Understanding with NPS requires minimum stream flows into the Nuka River in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197A</td>
<td>Mariners Walk and other land at Bear Cove</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1,305</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>This unit includes subdivided and unsubdivided state land that surrounds Bear Cove. / Convey first the land that has already been surveyed as part of former subdivision lots. Conveyance of larger areas that have not been subdivided can be considered in the future.</td>
<td>Pacific herring, spawning areas; goat, summer range; moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; red and coho salmon, Dolly Varden on Martin River. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>197B</td>
<td>Retention areas around Bear Cove subdivisions</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>126</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Frequently used by lot owners and visitors of Bear Cove. / Manage for public recreation and common use by the residents of the subdivision, visitors, and the public.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 8: Upper Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats

<table>
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<tr>
<td>198</td>
<td>Kachemak Bay shore, 1.5 miles northeast of Bear Cove</td>
<td>sea</td>
<td>48.3</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>This unit includes 20 undeveloped lots. There appears to be several small trails to the south and west of this unit. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Bald eagle concentration area: termed critical habitat by Anchorage. Harbor seal haulout concentrations off coast. Goat summer range. Moose general distribution. Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area. General distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>199</td>
<td>Martin River and lands to west</td>
<td>ra</td>
<td>897</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Cabins and clearings to the west of this unit. The unit itself is undeveloped. Local dispersed use from Bear Cove. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Bald eagle concentration area. Harbor seal, haulout concentrations off coast; goat, summer range. Moose habitat, general distribution; ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration area; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char, salmon spawning and rearing. Anadromous fish spawning habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260B</td>
<td>Caribou Lake access points and wetlands surrounding subdivision</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>16,494</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Public recreation areas around Caribou Lake are designated for public access and related recreational purposes such as trailhead facilities, boat storage, floatplane tie downs, and boat launch sites. The unit is also designated for open space and access between Eagle Lake, Caribou Lake, and Upper Deep Creek. Allow for salvage harvest. Retain in state ownership to ensure access to the lake, to the East End Road and Caribou Hills as well as for other public uses. See &quot;Bluffs and Escarpments&quot;, &quot;Connecting Road;&quot; and &quot;Caribou Lake Access&quot; guidelines for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands. Small portion (340 acres) borough selected. Potential grazing area. Moose, calving and rutting concentration areas; suspected brown bear habitat and travel corridor; black bear, concentrated foraging/feeding areas. The Fox River Forest Management Block includes part of this unit. It is an area that has significant spruce beetle infestation. Some of this block may be harvested in 2004. The East End timber sale is scheduled for 2001 in this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>260C</td>
<td>Boxcar Hills and Upper Fox Creek drainage</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>6,377</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>South-facing slopes of Boxcar Hills important for moose rutting and calving; black bear, concentrated foraging/feeding areas. Riparian areas in this unit are important to bear travel. Retain in state ownership. Allow for timber salvage harvest.</td>
<td>Heavy beetle infestation. The Goober Lake Trail and the Eagle Lake--Caribou Lake Tail provide winter access to the unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 8: Upper Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats

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<tr>
<td>260D</td>
<td>North Fox River</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>3,142</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Used for access into the National Wildlife Refuge. Scenic views of upper Kachemak Bay. / Retain in state ownership. Allow for salvage harvest. See &quot;Bluffs and Escarpments&quot; guideline for this unit.</td>
<td>Moose, calving and rutting concentration areas; black bear, concentrated foraging/feeding areas; possible brown bear travel corridor. Riparian areas in this unit are important to bear travel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>261</td>
<td>Fox River Remote</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>3,838</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>There are now over 100 private parcels within this unit resulting from past state land sales. Seasonal and year-round cabins/homes have been built on many parcels. / This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. Surveyed parcels that return to state ownership may be designated Settlement and resold without an amendment to the plan. Selling additional parcels is not recommended. Manage the timber for personal use. Maintain legal access to private land. Allow for commercial recreation leasing. See &quot;Bluffs and Escarpments&quot; and &quot;Homer Remote&quot; guidelines for this unit.</td>
<td>Black bears. Moose, calving and winter concentration areas. The Homer Remote Site land sale allowed over 200 entries, with varying maximum parcel sizes, either 5 acres or 40 acres, depending on where the parcel of land was located in the unit. The western half of the unit was reserved for the smaller lots, as well as a portion of the unit at the southeastern edge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>262</td>
<td>Lands south of Voznesenka at end of East End Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Grazing takes place on surrounding lands. Land remaining in state ownership (that surrounds private parcels) is too steep to develop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>264A</td>
<td>South Caribou Lake Subdivision and subdivision addition</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1,967</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Many lots developed. Well-drained soils, forested. Already subdivided. / Lots that are in or revert to state ownership with no pending applications are available for sale to the public. This unit is conveyable to a municipality. Conveyance will be subject to the approved plat notes on greenbelts, overlooks and the community materials site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270B</td>
<td>MP 18 north and south of East End Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>284</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Developable land north and south of the road. / If this unit is conveyed to a municipality, consider retaining a public access easement between the East End Road and the snowmachine trails located north of this unit.</td>
<td>Application for grazing lease. The Jones timber sale will be reoffered and may be combined with the proposed 2001 East End timber sale.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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### Region 8: Upper Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>270C</td>
<td>North of MP 16 East End Rd.; previous homestead offerings</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>This unit is composed of non-ag pre-designated homesteads (30-40 acres each) in 1986 that require the construction of a dwelling to prove up. One lot may still be available for resale.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270E</td>
<td>MP 18 East End Rd.</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>36</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park on the south. High public recreation value. Parcel adjoins Kachemak State Park as well as East End Road, and has the potential to provide road access (parking and trailheads which the state park currently lacks). / Recommended for addition to Kachemak State Park. Allow salvage harvest before DPOR develops its facility (i.e., make the log storage area in the location of the future parking lot).</td>
<td>Application for grazing lease. The Jones timber sale will be reoffered and may be combined with the proposed 2001 East End timber sale.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271A</td>
<td>Fox River Flats, excluding Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>gr ha</td>
<td>14,759</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>A long-term grazing lease has been issued to the Fox River Cattleman's Assoc. for use of much of this unit. Important moose habitat. Moose movement area between National Wildlife Refuge and Clearwater slough and south into Fox River Valley. Upper Fox River Flats are the principal moose calving area for the southern peninsula. Silver salmon subsistence fishery on Fox River. Riparian areas important to bear travel. Wetland area in Section 33 in T3S R9W is important trumpeter swan habitat. / Grazing is compatible in this unit. Manage the wetland area in Section 33 in T3S R9W as trumpeter swan habitat. Grazing in this area will be managed consistent with the Cooperative Range Mgt. Plan. Retain the unit in state ownership.</td>
<td>Trails in this unit have resulted in heavy hunting and ORV use in the adjoining wilderness area of the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Fox Creek and Sheep Creek are access corridors for hunters to reach the refuge. Unit includes abandoned town of Dolina. There are trespass horses documented to be using the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.9: Region 8: Upper Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats

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<tr>
<td>271B</td>
<td>Fox, Moose, and Swift creeks</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>6,348</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>There are several grazing leases issued and applied for in this unit. Riparian areas important to bear travel. High density moose wintering area. Alder thickets along Swift, Moose, and Fox creeks are important moose habitat. Black &amp; brown bears use this area. Some denning occurs. The Fox River Forest Management Block includes part of this unit. Significant spruce beetle infestation. Some of this block may be harvested in 2004. / See &quot;Bluffs and Escarpments&quot; guideline for this unit. Grazing leases may be compatible with the management intent for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271C</td>
<td>One mile southwest of Razdolna</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>8.27</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>ADL 226031 application is for clearing brush, tilling the land, planting hay, and using the site for grazing through a competitive agriculture sale on 8.27 acres. / See &quot;Bluffs and Escarpments&quot; guideline for this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271D</td>
<td>For River tributaries bluff settlement areas</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1,953</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Includes several areas of land with potential for settlement adjacent to existing settlement areas. / Available for long-term lease and borough selection. Grazing leases may be compatible with the management intent for this unit. See &quot;Bluffs and Escarpments&quot; guideline for this unit.</td>
<td>There are several pending and expired grazing applications in this unit. Riparian areas important to bear travel. High density moose wintering area. Trail access connects with trail system to East End Road. The Fox River Forest Management Block includes part of this unit. Significant spruce beetle infestation. Some of this block may be harvested in 2004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>271E</td>
<td>Alpine areas east of Sheep River, adjoining Kenai National Wildlife Refuge</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>3,200</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Alpine area potentially used for bear travel around the end of Kachemak Bay. Borders, but does not include, Fox River Cattleman’s Association grazing lease area.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>274</td>
<td>Snowshoe Lake area; MP 20 East End Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Small parcel on the road surrounded by private land.</td>
<td>This unit does not include Snowshoe Lake (which is located 1/4 mile to the northeast). The tributary of Falls Creek that crosses the unit is not anadromous.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 8: Upper Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats

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<tr>
<td>275</td>
<td>Eagle Lake Rd.</td>
<td>se gravel pit, north of MP 20 East End Rd.</td>
<td>20</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>DNR has requested relinquishment of DOTPF's ADL (43415) to the unit because the site is depleted. This unit may be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276A</td>
<td>Eagle Lake, north of MP 20 East End Rd.</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Eagle Lake has the potential to support trailhead facilities, parking areas, floatplane tie downs and boating input/output take areas. This unit is not recommended for addition to the State Park System in the immediate future. However, those portions adjacent to the lake and used for trails and trailheads may be considered for addition to the State Park System at some time in the future. Portions of the unit that are not suitable for these purposes may be conveyed to a municipality. Timber salvage is allowed in this unit.</td>
<td>The Fox River Forest Management Block includes part of this unit. It is an area that has significant spruce beetle infestation. Some of this block may be harvested in 2004.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276B</td>
<td>Upper Swift Creek materials site, end of Eagle Lake Rd.</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>DNR has requested relinquishment of DOTPF's ADL to the unit. This unit may be conveyable to a municipality.</td>
<td>Past materials site (ADL 41865 expired on 9/2/83). Materials remaining on site are poor quality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>278</td>
<td>Birch Street near Falls Creek, end of East End Rd.</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Isolated tract surrounded by private and Native land. Fairly close to roads.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>531</td>
<td>Bradley Lake hydroelectric project tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>219</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Bradley Lake hydroelectric dam and associated facilities, roads, airstrips, powerlines and burrow sites are located adjacent to this unit. A barge landing dock is located in the unit but it is only accessible at high tide. The public may be able to use this landing area at lower tides in small boats. Resources and uses are documented in the Management Plan for Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area (ADFG, 1993). Manage to accommodate uses associated with the need for a barge landing site and public access for the Bradley Lake Road.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>532</td>
<td>Bear Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>This unit contains spawning areas for Pacific herring. Ducks and geese are concentrated in the area in spring and fall, and there are also harbor seal haulout concentrations in this unit. Many visitors and residents of Bear Cove use these tidelands for recreation. Chugachik Island is used by commercial clam harvesters and recreational/personal use clammers. / Resources and uses are documented in the Management Plan for Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Existing authorization for aquatic farming on the NE end of Bear Island. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>559</td>
<td>Fox River Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>7,083</td>
<td>8A</td>
<td>Designated a Critical Habitat Area (CHA) in 1988. The CHA was designated by the legislature primarily for waterfowl habitat. Grazing was also recognized as an important use in the CHA. Waterfowl and shorebird nesting and staging area. Silver salmon subsistence fishery on Fox River. Subsistence coho salmon gillnet fishery on Kachemak Bay. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. / See the &quot;DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries&quot; guideline in the &quot;Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2 for management intent. See the ADFG Management Plan for the CHA for more resource information on this area. See &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional guidelines for this unit.</td>
<td>A small portion of this unit is still state selected. Used as a summer grazing area. There are also trespass horses documented to be using the area.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 9

South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
Region 9 encompasses the southwestern tip of the Kenai Peninsula, including Halibut Cove, Port Graham, Port Chatham, and Peterson, China Poot, Kasitsna, Jakolof, Seldovia, Koyuktolik, Chugach, Windy, and Rocky bays. The City of Seldovia and the villages of Port Graham and Nanwalek are the main population centers. There are small population centers around Halibut Cove, Little Tutka Bay, Tutka Bay, and Sadie Cove. The population of the permanent residents is just over 700. Most of the remaining population is comprised of part-time residents in the bays along the south side of Kachemak Bay.

State lands
The state-owned uplands in this region in Kachemak Bay are located mainly inland from the coast. On the outer coast, the state owns most of Elizabeth and Perl islands and six miles of coastline. The remaining coastline is in private or Native corporation ownership. There are also large blocks of higher elevation state land in the center of the peninsula. Although this region includes most of the Kachemak Bay State Park, the plan does not address these lands because they have been legislatively designated and are managed under Title 41. The plan does, however, address all state-owned tidelands in the region, including part of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. State ownership of tidelands on the outer coast in this region extends three miles seaward.

Acreage
The plan applies to 47,766 acres of state-owned and selected uplands and 351,202 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features
Mountains rising steeply from a narrow coastal plain characterize this region. Glaciers and rivers have incised deep valleys into the steep topography of the interior. Many of the bays contain
shallow mudflats, but there are many areas where deep water is close to shore, providing good anchorages. Vegetation consists of spruce forests at sea level, alder and brush at middle elevations, and alpine tundra along the ridgelines.

Access
Access to the region is primarily by boat or plane, but there are some roads and trails that provide access within the region including a maintained road between Seldovia and Jakolof bays. There is also an abandoned road between Windy and Jakolof Bays. DOTPF maintains airstrips in the three communities. Seldovia has a 200-berth small boat harbor and a large pier. A public dock is located near the mouth of Jakolof Bay. Smaller tideland facilities are located in Halibut Cove, Port Graham, and Nanwalek.

Resources and Uses
There are three distinct areas within this region:

1) The first area contains the coastal areas bordering Cook Inlet and Kachemak Bay in the northern and western parts of the region. Most of the state lands in this area are tidelands. The state owns very few uplands in this area, and most of what it does own is used for transportation and access. State holdings include the Jakolof Bay public dock, the airport in Seldovia, and the airstrips in Port Graham and Nanwalek. There are some small state-owned parcels in Halibut Cove and a few others in subdivisions. There is also a state-owned site near the mouth of Seldovia Bay that has been used in the past as a materials site. Wildlife resources found in the tidelands include high concentrations of sea otters, seabirds, bald eagles, rockfish, and halibut. This area contains a harbor seal haulout area, and there are high duck and geese concentrations here in the spring and fall, as well as sea duck winter concentrations. Belgrass beds line many of the coasts, which serve as important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. There are many commercial Shore Fishery Leases on these tidelands, as well as some Aquatic Farmsite Leases. This area is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, day hikers and commercial and sport fishers. The area is also used by residents of Nanwalek and Port Graham for subsistence.

2) The state lands in the interior of Region 9 are located in the upper watersheds of the Seldovia River, Port Graham Creek, Rocky River, and Barabara Creek. These areas have minimal developed access. Timber values on state lands are limited. Moose, mountain goat, porcupine, black bear, ptarmigan and spruce hen are hunted here for subsistence and sport. Because of their higher elevations and thick band of alder at their middle elevations, these lands also receive limited use by hikers and campers. There are only a few state parcels at lower elevations that are trail-accessible. These include old mineral surveys in the Windy River drainage.

3) The third area contains the Gulf of Alaska coastal tidelands and uplands including the Chugach Islands in the southern portion of Region 9. The state owns most of Elizabeth and Perl islands, as well as a six-mile stretch of coastline just north of these islands. These uplands have some timber values. The tidelands are also used to support log transfer facilities for timber being harvested from state and Native lands. The rest of the area, though, appears to be mainly
valuable for its wildlife habitat resources, which provide excellent wildlife viewing opportunities. Large colonies of seabirds nest on Elizabeth and Perl islands. The islands also support harbor seal and Stellers sea lion haulouts and concentration areas. Seabird colonies are located adjacent to state-owned tidelands on Gull Rock, Flat Islands, and Rocky Bay. Sea otters are abundant. Many bald eagles nest in the area, and there are known concentrations of rockfish and halibut. Several anadromous stream mouths and extensive eelgrass beds are also found along these coastlines.

Management constraints and considerations
The southern portion of this region is within the Port Graham/English Bay Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). This AMSA includes all uplands and tidelands west of Point Pogibshi and the Rocky River through the Kenai Peninsula Borough’s management program. A plan for this AMSA has not yet been developed. The AMSA covers over 50 miles of coastline and does not identify specific resource development areas. The preliminary management scheme for the entire area calls for accommodating continued fish processing, vessel moorage, personal use and commercial set net fishing, and future timber transfer operations.

Some of the interior state-owned lands in the region are within the Seldovia Watershed Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) with management emphasis on protecting the city’s water supply. Development in the watershed should be restricted and carefully controlled. A borough river protection ordinance applies to the rivers connected to Seldovia and English bays. This ordinance designates a 50-foot-wide habitat protection zone that requires a permit for most building, clearing, excavation, and commercial use activities within the zone.

Part of the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area (CHA) is located in this region and managed by ADFG. DNR also has authorities within the CHA. The intent of the enabling legislation for CHA is, “...to protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with the primary purpose (AS 16.20.500).” A management plan was developed for the CHA in 1993 that provides management intent for the area. This plan includes policies for permitting many different uses in the bay.

Region 9 surrounds the western half of the Kachemak Bay State Park. The management plan for the Kachemak Bay State Park calls for some Park additions in the Eldridge Passage area (near the mouth of Tutka Bay) and on the outer coast.

The DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water has developed some site-specific plans to facilitate aquatic farmsites in the small bays on the south side of Kachemak Bay, particularly in Jakolof Bay. Under the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area Management Plan, mariculture is allowed in some areas of Kachemak Bay, but not in China Poot Bay due to its shallow character.
and farms may interfere with navigation. Neither will additional aquatic farms be allowed in Peterson or Kasitsna bays because of conflicts with existing fisheries and public use.¹

Management Summary

Many of the state-owned uplands in the Kachemak Bay area are used for access and transportation to the region. Some small state-owned parcels in subdivisions along the Kachemak Bay coast have been designated for Settlement, and will be available for sale or conveyance to the Kenai Peninsula Borough. There are some smaller parcels, though, that are classified for Public Recreation and Tourism to provide public access to the coast in Halibut Cove, Seldovia and Chrome Bay. Tidelands east of Point Pogibshi are designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat because they are in the Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area while recognizing the many high values including fish and wildlife, mariculture, recreation, transportation, and waterfront facilities. Areas south and east of the Critical Habitat Area are designated a mix of uses, including Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Waterfront Development, and Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use.

The state-owned land in the interior of the region is not easily accessed, and is proposed to be designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. Lands above Seldovia are to be managed as Seldovia’s watershed.

The state lands in the southern part of the region, including Perl and Elizabeth islands and the parcel on the mainland, have been designated for Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. They have been recommended as additions to Kachemak Bay State Park, but there are also some timber values on the islands. Most of the tidelands in this area are designated for Resource Management-High Value because of their high level of fish and wildlife diversity, public use (both subsistence and commercial and sport fishing) and scenic values. There are smaller areas to be designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat because of seabird colonies and Stellers sea lion haulouts. Some other small areas are designated Waterfront Development to facilitate transport of timber.

Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 9

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Trails in the Seldovia River Valley

Although there is no state land in the Seldovia River Valley, there are numerous existing and proposed 25-foot-wide 17(b) trail easements that provide access to state lands in Unit 184 that includes the mountains and alpine areas surrounding the valley. These easements are currently managed by BLM. There is a break in the easement of the main trail up the valley where it

¹ On 4/12/01 (after the plan was adopted), a new regulation went into affect (5 AAC 95.300) that prohibited on-bottom aquatic farming in the Kachemak Bay and Fox River Flats Critical Habitat Areas.
crosses University land. Therefore there is low potential for public use of the valley until legal access is established. Seldovia Native Association (SNA) is proposing to develop the Seldovia River Valley as a non-motorized area for ecotourism (the Red Mountain/Windy River area would be a motorized area). The City of Seldovia is offering to mark the easements and construct the trails under contract with BLM. DNR should continue to work with BLM, SNA, the City of Seldovia, the University, ADFG, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough Trails Commission to identify and provide for legal access to the valley. In addition, these agencies should work together to ensure that the trails are properly signed, maintained and managed and information brochures developed and distributed in order to provide for a quality visitor experience in this area.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers Section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps.

Other plans
Many of the recommendations from the Kachemak Bay State Park Management Plan are incorporated into this plan for this region. The ADFG management plan for the Kachemak Bay Area also helped guide developing the management intent in the KAP for this region. Also see Chapter 2 for the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Section, DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 9
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

Unit 184B  Seldovia Upper Watershed
In order to protect the city’s main water supply, DNR will manage the state lands in the Salmon Creek watershed consistent with a Watershed Control and Protection Program that is required by the Environmental Protection Agency and will be developed by the city. To manage its lands consistent with this program, DNR may have to close the watershed to new mineral entry. The department may also have to designate the area “Special Use Lands” under 11 AAC 96.010 so that measures necessary to protect the watershed can be implemented. Alternatively, a management agreement may be developed with the city that allows the city to manage state lands in the watershed for purposes of protecting the watershed. These actions are consistent with the KAP and can be implemented without a plan revision.

Unit 188  Gray Cliffs north of Seldovia
This unit is conveyable to the borough subject to a successful land exchange between the borough (for this unit) and the Seldovia Native Association (for land upon which the Seldovia landfill is located). The mineral estate and all materials [as defined by AS 38.05.965(10)] will be reserved to the state if the unit is conveyed to another party including the borough and Seldovia...
Native Association. DNR will retain this unit until the KPB and SNA reach a final agreement on the exchange and conveyance. Until then, management intent will be to protect the unit’s scenic qualities. Although the unit contains valuable materials, the value of the unit as exchange land for the Seldovia landfill and its scenic values outweigh its value as a materials source.

**Unit 562A Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area General tidelands**
See the DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline in the Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for management intent. See also the Aquatic Farming in Kachemak Bay guideline under the Aquatic Farming section in Chapter 2.
### Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>Perl Island and Perl Rock</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>2,617</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Wildlife viewing. The Nagahut Lodge (on the private land on the northwest end of the island) is a wilderness lodge. / See the &quot;Stellers sea lion&quot; guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion and harbor seal concentrations. Timber harvest is compatible with the management intent for this unit. Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Selection deadline has passed for state ownership of northeast end of island although consolidation of ownership on the island is desirable. Known harbor seal and Stellers sea lion haulout on the south side of Perl Island and the Nagahut Rocks. Sea otter, concentration areas off coast; general distribution of geese and ducks near the coast. Colony of nesting seabirds (less than 1,000) on the south side of Perl Island. Main creek supports pink salmon spawning area in the lake and downstream. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>Chugach Passage (unnamed cape on mainland)</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>2,967</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Timber harvest is compatible with the management intent for this unit. Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>General distribution of geese and ducks near the coast. Sea otters, sockeye pink, and coho salmon. Moose, mountain goat, porcupine, black bear, ptarmigan and spruce hen are generally distributed subsistence and sport-hunted species. Goat, summer concentration areas; bald eagles, two nest sites; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>Elizabeth Island</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>3,429</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Wildlife viewing. / See the &quot;Stellers sea lion&quot; guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion and harbor seal concentrations. Timber harvest is compatible with the management intent for this unit. Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Selection deadline has passed for state ownership of northeast end of island although consolidation of ownership on the island is desirable. Stellers sea lion and harbor seal haulouts on south side of the island. Wildlife viewing and good offshore halibut and rock fishing. General distribution of geese and ducks near the coast. Colonies of seabirds (less than 1,000 each) on Elizabeth Island. Coho salmon spawn in the main creek. Sea otter, concentration areas off coast; bald eagles, two nest sites; rockfish, nearshore concentrations along south and southwest coast. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
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Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
<td>183</td>
<td>Rocky River / Windy Creek</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1,920</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Future potential for trail-related recreation on alpine ridges.</td>
<td>Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring, fall feeding, winter denning, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents. This unit is adjacent to the Red Mountain chrome deposit/mine and includes part of the Red Mountain intrusion which hosts the chrome mineralization.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184</td>
<td>Upper watersheds of Seldovia and</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>26,919</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Future potential for trail-related recreation on alpine ridges.</td>
<td>Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring, fall feeding, winter denning, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Rocky Rivers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring, fall feeding, winter denning, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184A</td>
<td>Barabara Creek upper watershed</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>6,338</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Future potential for trail-related recreation on alpine ridges.</td>
<td>Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring, fall feeding, winter denning, winter goat habitat. Both black bear and mountain goat are important sources of meat to lower Peninsula residents.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>184B</td>
<td>Seldovia upper watershed</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>1,539</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>City of Seldovia watershed. / Manage as a watershed consistent with EPA requirements for watershed protection for the city’s water supply. Retain in public ownership. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Recognized in Kenai Peninsula Borough Coastal Management Plan as a proposed Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). The city is particularly concerned about the management of the upper watershed which requires restrictive management in order to ensure surface waters meet EPA standards. Bedrock is at or near the surface in the watershed, and surficial deposits are thin. Drainage is poor and the water table is generally high. Under these conditions, effluent can easily cause pollution of the water supply.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>Port Dick Creek headwaters</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,280</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Important mountain goat habitat for spring, summer, and fall. Important black bear habitat, spring fall feeding, winter denning. / Recommended addition to Kachemak Bay State Wilderness Park.</td>
<td>Does not appear to have legal access because of adjacent Native Corporation land.</td>
</tr>
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### Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
<td>186A</td>
<td>Small parcel Upper Windy River along Red Mountain Rd.</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>14.5</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>See Unit 186C for additional information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186B</td>
<td>Small parcel Upper Windy River along Red Mountain Rd.</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>19.6</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>See Unit 186C for additional information.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>186C</td>
<td>Small parcel Upper Windy River along Red Mountain Rd.</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>20.1</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Red Mountain is a popular destination for hikers, mountain bikers, campers, hunters and there is no other land for potential public recreation use.</td>
<td>May have mineral potential. Units 186A, B, and C are mineral surveys that came into state ownership. They are three isolated tracts (with public access to an existing road) that are surrounded by Native Corporation lands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>187</td>
<td>Upland parcel 2 miles east of Nanwalek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>State selected. May be too steep to be developed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>Gray Cliffs north of Seldovia</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>12.1</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>The cliffs are a prominent natural feature at the entrance of Seldovia Bay that are visible by boaters in Kachemak Bay, the public using Outer Beach and adjacent landowners. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Borough selected. Lime quarrying in the late 60s. US Army Corps extracted materials from the site after the 1964 earthquake for the Seldovia breakwater.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>Powder Island, Seldovia Bay</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>11.9</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>This is the only state-owned uplands on the waterfront within 30 miles or more. Powder Island is a day-use site for beach combing, mooring, clamming and hiking by Seldovia residents, recreation cabin owners, and tourists. Clamming and beach-gathering (mussels, rock oysters, seaweed) by local residents and recreationists. The moorage southwest of the island is sheltered and is used overnight by recreation boats and occasional commercial boats. Usable acreage is limited by these hazards as well as areas of steep topography. Also recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Tall spruce are used for eagle roosting. The sheltered waters are frequented by sea otters. Several intertidal areas have extensive kelp and mollusk beds. Squatters and nearby residents have used the island in the past for long-term camping and subsistence gardening. Parts of the island are undergoing active tidal erosion and flooding during storm surges.</td>
</tr>
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Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>Cohen Island navigation light on Sixty-Foot Rock</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Highly visible rock with no development potential. Popular for birding and photography. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>191</td>
<td>Seldovia Airport, nine parcels</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>1.56</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Airport site. / If the airport is relocated, parts of the unit may be conveyable to a municipality after consideration of values that would warrant retention by the state such as importance of the land for the operation of the airport and aircraft safety, habitat values, materials, and state facilities. The classification may be changed for a portion of the unit that is found to be conveyable without an amendment to the plan.</td>
<td>Part of this unit is borough selected. Wildlife watching. In lagoon and slough: salmon rearing and spawning area for pinks, chums. Eagle feeding area. Waterfowl general distribution. Residents and visitors sport fish from the bridge across Seldovia Slough. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>Port Graham airstrip</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>30.5</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Mostly cleared area for airstrip.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>193</td>
<td>Nanwalek airstrip</td>
<td>pr</td>
<td>13.7</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Nanwalek airstrip.</td>
<td>Freshwater fish, rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char in English Bay River; ducks and geese, general distribution. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>201</td>
<td>City lot in Seldovia</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>0.8</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Street frontage on Iliamna Street. Lot may be too small to support residential development.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>202</td>
<td>Whiskey Creek E. of Seldovia</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>4.86</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>This is an open-to-entry parcel that conflicted with a Native allotment application.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>203</td>
<td>Passage Island navigation light (Port Graham)</td>
<td>rp</td>
<td>2.57</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Likely recreation values since there is so little public land on the waterfront here.</td>
<td>State selected. Cultural sites present. People gather plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates in the tidelands adjacent to this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>204</td>
<td>Claim Point (Port Chatham)</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>This is the only public land on mainland with access to protected waters. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>State selected. May have mineral potential based on the fact that these and other lots on the Chrome Peninsula are mineral surveys. Also, there is an offshore prospecting permit application for all the tidelands surrounding the peninsula (ADL 76018). Statewide mineral resources maps show this as a mineral deposit.</td>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>Moosehead Point near Gull Island in Kachemak Bay</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>High visibility from Gull Island, a popular stop for tour boats and private sightseers. Extensive waterfront on Kachemak Bay. Moosehead Point is presently the terminus of a nice hiking trail from the Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge. This parcel would be especially important if the education/research/ecotourism facility proposed by the Seldovia Native Association and the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies were built. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park consistent with the Kachemak Bay State Park Management Plan.</td>
<td>Bald eagles, concentration area; ducks and geese, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>223</td>
<td>Parcel on island in Little Tutka Bay</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>0.6</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Suitable for settlement because of surrounding lots in private ownership. Trespass residence is currently on site. May be conveyable to a municipality or sold to the highest bidder.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. This unit would not make a good public use site because the existing access to the unit is from a private dock on private land. A mooring buoy adjacent to the unit would go dry even at moderately low tides. There are ten other parcels leased or sold around this parcel.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>462</td>
<td>Jakolof Bay public dock (tidelands)</td>
<td>ha pr</td>
<td>1.9</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Existing dock managed and built by DOTPF.</td>
<td>Access across Mental Health Trust land between road and dock may be in jeopardy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td>Headland #1, south shore, Halibut Cove</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>This adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park and may provide public waterfront access from Halibut Cove to the park, which is currently lacking. Shore is protected from weather and is adjacent to deep water. / Recommended for addition to the park.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465</td>
<td>Islet, south shore of Halibut Cove</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>0.5</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Small, exposed, rocky, steep shore, no soils for sanitary waste disposal. Highly visible on approach to Halibut Cove or Lagoon. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park on south side.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>466</td>
<td>Mouth of Halibut Cove Lagoon</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>North and West points are prominent features in the viewshed of Halibut Cove and the entrance to the lagoon. Waterfront too rocky and narrow for public dock on north end, but possibly could be on east end where there is protected water. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td>Headland #2, south shore of Halibut Cove</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1.25</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Location includes little waterfront; and parcel abuts two private recreation parcels so public recreation value is limited. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park on south side.</td>
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<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>Headland # 3, south shore of Halibut Cove</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1 9A</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Adjoins Kachemak Bay State Park to south; provides water frontage in relatively deep water. Adjoins salmon Shore Fishery Lease site. / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>469</td>
<td>Public dock, Halibut Cove (Ismailof Island)</td>
<td>ha sh</td>
<td>3.3 9A</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Only public dock in Halibut Cove community but does not provide access to public lands. Public dock serves primarily private properties. There are no public access easements on Ismailof Island, so the unit is co-designated Shoreline Use rather than Public Facilities.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>Three islets at Halibut Cove and Ismalof Island</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>3 9A</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>/ Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Residents of nearby Halibut Cove have removed the beetle-killed dead spruce on Ismailof Island, leaving much of it bare. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>471</td>
<td>Pond, Ismailof Island, Halibut Cove</td>
<td>wa</td>
<td>2.5 9A</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Water resources</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>472</td>
<td>North shore Ismailof Island, Halibut Cove</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>2 9A</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Waterfront on Kachemak Bay; appears to be a deep water area (not mud flats). Surrounded by private parcels. No legal public overland access.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476</td>
<td>Halibut Cove navigation light</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>0.25 9A</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Halibut Cove light operated by US Coast Guard / Recommended for addition to Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>533</td>
<td>Flat Islands tidelands (south of Nanwalek)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>346 09B</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Large seabird colony on these islands. Marine mammals concentrate here, and people gather plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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Table 3.10

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<tr>
<td>534</td>
<td>Halibut Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,451</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Five mariculture farms; sport and commercial fishing uses; anadromous stream mouth; coho salmon; harbor seal haul-out concentrations; spring, fall, and nesting concentrations of ducks and geese; hard-shell clam concentrations; herring spawning habitat; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Halibut Cove is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, and day hikers along beaches. Use of the state-owned tidelands for private residential use is prohibited including building residential structures on pilings over the tidelands. See also Chapter 2, “Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands” section, “Use of Tidelands for Residential Purposes” guideline. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>There appear to be a number of unauthorized structures and residences on state-owned tidelands and submerged lands. Structures are also within the ADFG Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>535</td>
<td>Peterson Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,231</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Proposed construction on adjacent uplands of a new educational and research center for the Center for Alaskan Coastal Studies with dock facilities, dorms, and a science laboratory building. Mussel and hard-shell clam concentrations. Sportfishing for king and coho salmon in this unit. Sea duck winter concentration area. Important commercial salmon seining area. There are three mariculture operations in Peterson Bay. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Peterson Bay is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, and day hikers along beaches, in addition to sport fishing.</td>
<td>Cultural resources present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>536</td>
<td>Gull Island tidelands (off Peterson Bay)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>635</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Large seabird colony. Gull Island is a popular destination for birdwatchers and sightseeing tours, and is vulnerable to disturbance from nearby human activities.</td>
<td>Cultural resources present. Gull Island is owned by Seldovia Native Association.</td>
</tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>537</td>
<td>Northern half of China Poot Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1,103</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Kachemak Bay Wilderness Lodge is located on the coast adjacent to this unit. There is also residential use in this area. China Poot Bay is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, and day hikers along beaches, in addition to sport fishing. Commercial fishing takes place in China Poot Bay. Harbor seal haulout area. Duck and geese spring and fall concentrations, and sea duck winter concentrations. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. South half of China Poot Bay is in Kachemak Bay State Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>538</td>
<td>Dogfish Lagoon tidelands (north of Elizabeth Island)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>717</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>The lagoon is all eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish; anadromous stream mouths; herring/salmon migration corridor; and sporfishing activities; marine mammal concentrations; waterfowl. Subsistence harvest of plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>539</td>
<td>Tutka Bay, Herring Islands and Jakolof Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>3,524</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>There are a number of aquatic farm sites in this area. The University of Alaska and the Kachemak Bay National Estuarine Research Reserve run a research facility in Kasitsna Bay, which uses set nets on the tidelands adjacent to it. The sheltered waters are frequented by sea otters. Several intertidal areas have extensive kelp and mollusk beds; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; clamming and beach-gathering (mussels, rock oysters, seaweed) by local residents and recreationists. This entire unit is heavily used by wildlife watchers, kayakers, pleasure boaters, sightseers, photographers, beachcombers, scuba divers, day hikers along beaches, and fishers.</td>
<td>There is a public dock (pilings with floating dock) at Jakolof Bay maintained by DOTPF in Unit 462; extensive residential use in these uplands; many cabins and homes around Little Tutka and Jakolof bays; road access from Jakolof Bay Road that connects with goes between Jakolof Bay and Seldovia. If chrome mine, logging, or gravel extraction occur on adjacent uplands, applications for resource transfer facilities on these tidelands are likely. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>540</td>
<td>MacDonald Spit tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>217</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>These tidelands are extremely shallow, and many people dig clams on this beach. Commercial fishing takes place in Kasitsna Bay (Shore Fishery Leases) and around McDonald Spit. Herring/salmon migration corridor.</td>
<td>The Seldovia Native Association and the Mental Health Trust plan to log adjacent uplands. Cultural resources present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>541</td>
<td>Seldovia Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>2,265</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>The state-owned lands are day-use sites for beach combing, mooring, clamming and hiking by Seldovia residents, recreation owners, and tourists. Shorefish leases in this unit. Anadromous stream mouths. The sheltered waters are frequented by sea otters. Several intertidal areas have extensive kelp and mollusk beds. There is clamming and beach-gathering (mussels, rock oysters, seaweed) by local residents and recreationists.</td>
<td>The City of Seldovia owns the tidelands adjacent to this unit which contain the harbor, port, and other developments. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>542</td>
<td>Outer Koyuktoklik Bay (Dogfish Bay) tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>There is a log transfer and loading site in the unit and an authorization for two mooring buoys just to the west of the unit (not currently in this unit). Important anchorage. / Retain in state ownership</td>
<td>Important subsistence gillnet / commercial seine fishing area for Port Graham/Nanwalek. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Marine mammals concentrate here. People gather plants, seaweed, and marine invertebrates in this unit. It is a key watervowl areas, as well as being habitat for bottomfish and rockfish.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>543</td>
<td>Southern Port Graham tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>329</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds cover all of this unit and provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Anadromous stream mouths. Bears use the tidelands for spring feeding. Marine mammals and waterfowl are also concentrated in this area.</td>
<td>Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, heritage resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>544</td>
<td>Port Graham tidelands (at south end of airport)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>83</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds cover all of this unit and provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Anadromous stream mouths. There are some subsistence set net sites in this unit. Marine mammals concentrate in this unit, and people gather marine invertebrates here.</td>
<td>Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, heritage resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>545</td>
<td>Village of Port Graham tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>425</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>The Port Graham Corporation owns a fish processing plant and dock in Port Graham. The Village Council is pursuing funds to build a bulkhead and small boat harbor adjacent to the existing facility to support the commercial fishing industry and provide mooring space for local vessels, and a dock large enough to serve the state ferry.</td>
<td>Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, heritage resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek. This area has been designated as the Port Graham Hatchery Special Harvest Area. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; commercial fishing activity; marine mammals concentrate in the area; subsistence set nets in the unit; marine invertebrates gathering. Cultural sites present including archeological sites on the coast.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<th>Unit Number</th>
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<tr>
<td>546</td>
<td>Western Port Graham tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>127</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>A permit in this unit has been issued for a Bureau of Indian Affairs log transfer facility. The Port Graham Village Council holds a permit for the Port Graham barge facility. The Port Graham Corporation owns a fish processing plant (recently burned) and dock in Port Graham. The Village Council is pursuing funds to build a bulkhead and small boat harbor adjacent to the existing facility to support the commercial fishing industry and provide moorage space for local vessels, and a dock large enough to serve the state ferry. Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, historical or prehistorical resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek. Shorefishery leases have been issued for tidelands in this region. / May be considered for conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td>There are some commercial and subsistence set net sites in this unit. Marine mammals concentrate in this unit, and people gather marine invertebrates here.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>547</td>
<td>Outer Chrome Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>296</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Outer Chrome Bay supports eelgrass beds. Anadromous stream mouth.</td>
<td>This unit is used as an anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>548</td>
<td>Nanwalek tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>207</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Subsistence activities, eelgrass beds, and potential sites for tideland development. A sewage outfall pipeline for the village of Nanwalek crosses this unit. A fishery enhancement project on English Bay River is planned, with ADFG assistance; area designated as the Port Graham Hatchery Special Harvest Area; sockeye salmon enhancement project now ongoing; commercial fishery; marine invertebrate gathering. Scenic coastlines, sport fishing, mountainous terrain, historical or prehistorical resources and the traditional life style of the area residents provide the main incentives for tourists to visit Port Graham and Nanwalek. This region is important for subsistence use. There are both subsistence and commercial set net sites in this unit. Waterfowl area; anadromous stream mouths; marine mammals concentrations; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Cultural sites present. / May be considered for conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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## Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
<td>549A</td>
<td>Port Chatham Sandspit tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>239</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Herring/salmon migration corridor; marine invertebrate harvest; waterfowl concentration area. / The sand spit located in this unit is a potential site for a log transfer facility (LTF). Alternately, Unit 549B may be suitable for an LTF if lands to the south of this unit are harvested. The plan does not make a determination on whether this unit or Unit 549B is the preferred site for an LTF since no applications were received during the course of the planning process, and there was not enough site-specific information to make this recommendation during the course of the planning process. There is an old LTF at this site.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549B</td>
<td>Port Chatham Portlock area tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>260</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Potential site for a log transfer facility. Alternately, Unit 549B may be suitable for a log transfer facility (LTF). Used as a safe haven for commercial fishing boats using the Gulf of Alaska. See discussion on LTF siting under Unit 549A above.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549C</td>
<td>Port Chatham eastern eelgrass beds</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>There are extensive eelgrass beds in this area. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. / Units 549A and 549B are preferred sites for an log transfer facility rather than this site because of habitat concerns.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>549D</td>
<td>Port Chatham western eelgrass beds</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>There are extensive eelgrass beds in this unit. Important commercial salmon purse seine fishing area. Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550A</td>
<td>Head of Windy Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>149</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>This entire unit is tidelands and eelgrass beds; anadromous stream mouths; important commercial salmon purse seine fishing area; becoming popular recreational fishing area; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Cultural sites present.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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## Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
<td>550C</td>
<td>Lower Picnic Harbor tidelands (in Rocky Bay)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>569</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Pacific herring spawning area; salmon spawning/rearing; anadromous stream mouths; herring spawning habitat; herring/salmon migration corridor; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td>Picnic Harbor is an anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550D</td>
<td>Northeast Arm Picnic Harbor tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>412</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon spawning/rearing and migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>550E</td>
<td>Tidelands around unnamed island in Rocky Bay</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>323</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>The islands support a large seabird colony (over 1,000 birds).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551A</td>
<td>Chugach Passage tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>151</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>This unit contains a potential log transfer site (LTF). / Site the LTF away from anadromous stream mouths. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Salmon spawning/rearing, small sockeye, pink, coho salmon runs. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>551B</td>
<td>Chugach Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>All eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish; anadromous stream mouth; important commercial salmon seining area. Herring/salmon migration corridor.</td>
<td>Chugach Bay is an anchorage.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>553</td>
<td>Region 9 General Use tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>188,572</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Encompasses substantial marine habitat important to fish/shellfish; herring spawning habitat; herring/salmon migration corridor; bottom fish and rockfish; several anadromous stream mouths along the coast; juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat; sport and commercial fishing activity. Herring/salmon migration corridor; marine invertebrate harvest; waterfowl concentration area. Cultural sites present on coast. Marine mammals concentrate in areas along the coast. Marine invertebrates are gathered on the beaches in this unit. / The portions of this unit adjacent to existing communities (Nanwalek and Port Graham) may be considered for conveyance to a municipality.</td>
<td>Picnic Harbor is an anchorage.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.10

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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>556A</td>
<td>Northwest Elizabeth Island tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>107</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>This unit contains a potential log transfer site. / Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556B</td>
<td>Cape Elizabeth tidelands (Elizabeth Island)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>182</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Small Stellers sea lion haulout and a seabird colony on the adjacent cliffs (under 1,000 birds), Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial &amp; sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556C</td>
<td>Nagahut Rocks tidelands (Chugach Islands)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>Stellers sea Lion haulout and a harbor seal haulout concentration area on Nagahut Rocks. The Nagahut Rocks sea lion haulout is specifically listed by NMFS, and is subject to special regulations, Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial &amp; sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal and sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556D</td>
<td>Southeast end of Perl Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>There is a Stellers sea lion haulout and harbor seal concentration area in this unit. Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial &amp; sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal and sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>556E</td>
<td>Northeast Bay East Chugach Island tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>There is a potential log transfer facility in this unit.</td>
<td>Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial &amp; sport rockfish fishing activity.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands**

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### Region 9: South Side Kachemak Bay and Chugach Islands

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<tr>
<td>556F</td>
<td>Northeast Cape East Chugach Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>504</td>
<td>09B</td>
<td>There is a Stellers sea Lion haulout and a small seabird colony (less than 1,000 adult birds) in this unit. Important rockfish/lingcod production; commercial &amp; sport rockfish fishing activity. / See the &quot;Stellers sea lion&quot; guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>562A</td>
<td>Kachemak Bay Critical Habitat Area tidelands</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>198,918</td>
<td>9A</td>
<td>Legislatively designated area. Resources and uses are documented in the Management Plan for Kachemak Bay State Critical Habitat Area (ADFG, 1993). Beluga whale habitat. / Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units’ section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Many cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 10

Outer Coast of the Kenai Peninsula

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This is the least-developed region in the planning area. The region contains neither communities nor settlements. Since the uplands in this region are not managed by the DNR Division of Mining, Land, and Water; the Kenai Area Plan applies only to tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands. Although a portion of the region overlaps with the Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, the park is managed by the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The remaining uplands (including lands recently purchased with Exxon Valdez oil spill (EVOS) funds) are mostly in federal ownership and managed by the National Park Service as part of the Kenai Fjords National. Some of the islands in federal ownership are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Although they are state-owned, the tidelands in this region have also been designated as part of the refuge. The Port Graham Corporation and private owners own the remaining lands. Also, the Chugach Alaska Corporation has retained the subsurface estate of these EVOS acquisition parcels.

State lands
In this region, the Kenai Area Plan applies only to the state-owned tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands.

Acreage
The plan applies to 490,041 acres of tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated). The plan does not apply to those portions of the Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness that have been legislatively designated.

Physical features
Because of severe glaciation and a coastline exposed to the Gulf of Alaska, state tidelands are bounded by a rugged shoreline. The shoreline scenery is spectacular and includes cliffs, seamounts, and tidewater glaciers. Although cliffs line the large bays and islands throughout the area, there are some protected beaches, estuaries, and lagoons that provide safe anchorages and camping beaches.
Access
Access to this region is by boat or plane. Trails start at the heads of some of the bays to current and former mining claims, including James Lagoon, Beauty Bay, Taroka Bay, and Paguna Arm. Floatplanes land in protected bays and wheel planes land on some of the beaches. Most of the visitors to the region, however, visit the area on commercial day-cruises, cruise ships, and fishing charters. Fewer travel by commercial fishing boat, kayak, sailboat, and private powerboat.

Resources and uses
Recreation and tourism is probably the prevalent use. Sport fishers, kayakers, campers, mountaineers, and boaters use this region extensively. In addition, many tour boats operate in this region, providing customers with views of the spectacular scenery and wildlife of the area from relatively protected waters. Commercial flight seeing is also common. Many of the small bays in the area provide safe anchorages, and one of them, Bear Cove, has been nominated for a National Landmark because of its scenic values. Most of the tour boat and flight seeing trips to the area originate from Seward. Some of the use in the southern end of the region originates in Homer.

Several National Park Service cabins and ranger stations are located on the uplands adjacent to the state-owned tidelands, including three in Aialik Bay and one in North Arm Nuka Bay.

Resource development opportunities in the region are limited because most the uplands are within the National and State parks, terrain is not conducive for development, and the access is difficult. Nonetheless, there are three valid, unpatented existing mining claims just to the east of Nuka Bay. Recent production of gold-arsenic ore from one of these deposits indicates potential for gold deposits. Also, Chugach Alaska Corporation owns the subsurface estate under all the parcels purchased with EVOS funds as well as on lands owned by Port Graham Corporation. Although there are currently no resource transfer facilities on the tidelands in this region, there may be a need for this kind of facility is minerals development takes place in the future. Commercial fishing is prevalent throughout the region as is recreation and tourism. These activities in general do not require facilities on the state-owned tidelands. Some exceptions include requests for tideland authorizations adjacent to private or Native Corporation lands if tourist facilities such as lodges are developed. In addition, there may be interest in floating facilities that support tourism. Another type of resource development that may occur is glacier ice harvest. Although there are no pending applications, DNR has received applications for this use in the past.

There are a multitude of cultural and historic sites in this unit, including the floodplain of the Yalik River, which contains the site of one of the largest pre-contact villages in the area, and Lower Harris Bay, which contains four historic Russian/Native trading sites. The south side of Beauty Bay also contains historic sites.

The steep ocean bluffs in the region provide abundant habitat for peregrine falcons, and the exposed rocky shores support marine bird nesting colonies. The fjords support high concentrations of harbor seals. There are also some Stellers sea lion haulouts on the islands bordering the Gulf of Alaska. Many eelgrass beds in the region provide important habitat and
Chapter 3 – Region 10

The area supports numerous anadromous fish streams that include state-owned tidelands that are important for salmon spawning and rearing. Most of the tidelands in the region support Pacific herring spawning. Lower Aialik Bay is an important spawning ground and habitat for halibut and other bottom fish. The tidelands in this region also serve as habitat for sea otters, king crab, tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. In addition, gray whales, humpback whales, minke whales and killer whales migrate and/or feed along the coast. Lower McCarty Fjord is used for commercial fishing.

Management constraints and considerations

Uplands in the region are within Kenai Fjords National Park, Kachemak Bay State Park and Wilderness, and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Management plans have been written for the federal and state parks as well as the refuge. In addition, DNR developed a management plan for the Nuka Island area that was superseded by the State Park Plan when the area was added to the State Park. In preparation of the KAP, recommendations from the two DNR plans for the area were taken into consideration.

Management Summary and Intent for Region 10

The tidelands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge offer a spectacular wilderness setting, including opportunities to view an abundance of fish and wildlife in an area surrounded by mountains, cliffs and glaciers. The management intent for this area is to continue to provide a variety of visitors and users of this area with a high-quality experience. The Department of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that adequate opportunities are available for the full spectrum of developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities appropriate for the area. DNR will not authorize activities that intrude visually on the scenic values of the area, that monopolize anchorages, or that have significant negative impacts on the fish and wildlife resources. However, exceptions may be made for authorizations that provide access to uplands.

Most of the region supports both valuable wildlife habitat and commercial and non-commercial recreation and tourism activities. To recognize these values, many of the tidelands in this region are designated or co-designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and/or Public Recreation and Tourism, Dispersed Use. Areas that support extensive eelgrass beds, Stellers sea lions, and large marine bird nesting colonies are designated for Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that support extensive recreation and tourism use from tour boats, flight seeing, kayaking, cruising, and camping are designated Public Recreation and Tourism with management emphasis on these uses.

In the Kenai Area Plan, harbor seal concentration areas and peregrine falcon habitats were not designated as Fish and Wildlife Habitat. However, the US Fish and Wildlife Service should be consulted prior to authorizing development in the areas known as peregrine falcon habitats, and the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) should be consulted prior to authorizing development in the areas known to support harbor seal concentrations and sea lion haulouts.
Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 10

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Kenai Fjords Special Use Lands Designation

All the tidelands and submerged lands in Region 10 are included in the Kenai Fjords Special Use Lands designation. See Appendix D for more information on this designation. At this time, the designation for tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park does not include guidelines that would establish management criteria or allowable activities for the Special Use Lands. The guidelines for managing these Special Use Lands will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan.

Navigable waterbodies

See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the navigable waterbodies within this region (Unit 602) but are not annotated on the region maps.

Floating Facilities

The following management intent and guidelines for floating facilities address tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park, Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, Kachemak Bay State Park, and Kachemak Bay State Wilderness in this region. This section does not address the uplands and tidelands in this area that are owned and managed by the National Park Service, US Fish and Wildlife service, DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Port Graham Corporation, and Chugach Alaska Corporation. As the use of the Kenai Fjords area increases, demand for the use of commercial floating facilities (see definition below) may increase. When these facilities are used for overnight accommodations or are stationary for long periods of time in these remote settings, they can conflict with the quality of experience offered, particularly adjacent to spectacular settings like Kenai Fjords National Park.

Commercial recreation-related activities on the tidelands in the bays nearest to Seward and Resurrection Bay (specifically Aialik Bay and Northwestern Lagoon) are primarily day-use. This pattern of use has been established over several years based on the fact that the Seward boat harbor is within a day’s cruise by tour boats and sport fishing boats. In addition, there are abundant overnight accommodations in the Seward area, as well as almost 1,700 acres of city-owned tidelands that now accommodate a variety of developments, including a boat harbor, coal-loading facility, and a large industrial area. Outside of Resurrection Bay, in Aialik Bay and Northwestern Lagoon, private land may be available for developed commercial recreation facilities. There has been a high level of public opposition to the few applications received by DNR for facilities on state-owned tidelands because of the established pattern of day-use, as well as aesthetic and environmental concerns. Overnight use in the area is primarily by campers on the uplands, users of National Park Service cabins, overnight mooring by non-commercial recreation boaters, and by non-recreation related users (e.g., commercial fishers and fish...
processors). The following guideline does not apply to these types of overnight uses. To prevent conflicts, floating facilities used overnight will not be authorized in Aialik Bay and Northwestern Lagoon. For the purposes of this guideline, floating facilities are defined as recreation-related commercial facilities providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public for a fee. These include facilities, powered or not, that are stationary; and barges or vessels, powered or not, that are stationary on the tidelands and submerged lands. Stationary is defined as anything other than day use.

This guideline does not apply to overnight use for non-recreation related commercial uses such as resource transfer facilities, commercial fishing vessels, and fish tenders. Also, this guideline does not apply to day use for recreation-related commercial activities such as cruise ships, charter boats, and tour boats.

In the rest of Region 10, in the bays west of Northwestern Lagoon, Harrison Bay and Sandy Bay, authorizations for overnight use of floating facilities may be considered. However, DNR encourages the use of the uplands for commercial tourism and recreation facilities that require overnight use. Upland facilities are preferable because they generally have fewer adverse impacts on the aesthetic values of the coastline, and they are generally more environmentally sound because of waste disposal issues and impacts on fish and wildlife habitat. In addition, siting commercial activities that require overnight accommodations or storage on the privately owned uplands generally results in fewer conflicts with the public use of the tidelands. Changes in public use, the tourism industry, management of privately owned uplands, or other factors may necessitate a re-evaluation of this policy for the southwestern bays. If changes are made to this policy, they will not be implemented without an additional public process.

“Generally allowed uses on state land” (as defined under 11AAC 96) are those uses that do not require prior authorization. The guideline above only restricts a use that already requires prior authorization (overnight use of commercial recreation-related floating facilities on state tidelands). In the future, conflicts between different user groups may necessitate that some generally allowed uses be restricted. In order to implement such a restriction, a Special Use Land Designation is required. All the tidelands in Region 10 have received this designation (see Appendix D). However, this Special Use Land Designation will not establish new regulations or management guidelines at this time. The guidelines for managing the Special Use Land will be developed through an additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan and when conflicts arise.

Access to subsurface resources
The subsurface estate of lands that were acquired with EVOS funds and added to the National Park remains in Chugach Alaska Corporation ownership. The review of applications for authorization of uses of the tidelands adjacent to these lands for purposes of exploration and development of subsurface resources within the park will recognize the rights of subsurface owners to access and use resources that are part of the subsurface estate. See also the Tidelands, Submerged Lands, and Shorelands Section in Chapter 2.
Table 3.11  Resource Allocation Summary Table
For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

Region 10: Outer Coast of the Kenai Peninsula

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<tr>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>701</td>
<td>Outer Resurrection Bay</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>59,351</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area for fishing, wildlife viewing, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Cruise ships and tour boats travel through the area. Important anchorage in Agnes Cove. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.</td>
<td>Peregrine falcons nest on these bluffs. High concentrations of harbor seals. Important rockfish/lingcod production; sport rockfish fishing activity. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, anadromous stream mouths, commercial fishing activity. Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702A</td>
<td>Bear Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>929</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Bear Cove is a good boat anchorage; scenic corridor for transient boats; high tour boat use; nominated as a National Landmark. Herring spawning habitat, commercial fishing activity. / USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.</td>
<td>Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>702B</td>
<td>Aialik Peninsula tidelands, East</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>404</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Peregrine falcons nest on the bluffs at the north edge of this unit. Herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor. / USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.</td>
<td>Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>703</td>
<td>Porcupine Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>276</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Extensive eelgrass beds in this area provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish.</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area for fishing, wildlife, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are in the National Park. Some of the adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>704A</td>
<td>Bulldog Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>3,325</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>The east side of Aialik Peninsula receives heavy tour boat use. Important anchorage in Bulldog Cove. Bulldog Cove supports many harbor seals. Herring/salmon migration corridor, anadromous stream mouths, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.</td>
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<tr>
<td>704B</td>
<td>Coleman Cove</td>
<td>tidelands</td>
<td>347</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>The east side of Aialik Peninsula receives heavy tour boat use. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat.</td>
<td>Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>706</td>
<td>Aialik Bay</td>
<td>tidelands</td>
<td>97,868</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>There are several anchorages located in this tideland unit including in Three Hole Bay and Paradise Cove. There are two National Park Service public use cabins and one ranger station located on the uplands adjacent to this unit. Many tourists visit the park on tour boats to observe wildlife and spectacular views from relatively protected waters. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.</td>
<td>Pacific herring spawning ground. Large marine bird nesting colony on the northwest tip of Aialik Bay. Lower Aialik Bay is important spawning grounds and habitat for halibut and other ground fish, and upper Aialik Bay and Holgate Arm support high concentrations of harbor seals and sea otters. Peregrines nest on the peninsula between Aialik Bay and Holgate Arm. Anadromous stream mouths. Commercial fishing activity. Most uplands are in the National Park, the remainder are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>707</td>
<td>Chiswell Islands</td>
<td>tidelands</td>
<td>16,636</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. This unit contains seven large marine bird nesting colonies. There is also a Stellers sea lion haulout/rookery on the southernmost island that is listed specifically by NMFS and is subject to special regulation. There is also another sea lion haulout somewhere else in the Chiswell Islands (location unknown). / See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>711</td>
<td>Quicksand Cove</td>
<td>tidelands</td>
<td>461</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat and migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td>Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
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<tr>
<td>712</td>
<td>Pederson Lagoon tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>358</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>This unit contains extensive eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous stream mouth, commercial fishing activity. Pederson Lagoon is used by commercial fishermen for mooring.</td>
<td>Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>713</td>
<td>Tidelands in cove south of Slate Island</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat and migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>714</td>
<td>Abra Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>257</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning habitat and migration corridor.</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719A</td>
<td>Harris Bay, East tidelands</td>
<td>ha, rd</td>
<td>4,165</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Scenic value; camping and kayaking drop off; tour boats. Important anchorage in Crater Bay. Historic Russian/Native trade side; four documented sites. Most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat.</td>
<td>Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>719B</td>
<td>Dora Passage tidelands</td>
<td>ha, rd</td>
<td>2,880</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Scenic value; camping and kayaking drop off; tour boats. Important anchorage. Historic Russian/Native trade side; four documented sites. Most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat. Haulout for harbor seals in South Aialik Bay. Consult with NMFS before issuing authorizations in harbor seal areas.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Some adjacent uplands are in private ownership, others were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>720</td>
<td>Nonwestern Lagoon and Harris Bay tidelands</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>58,367</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Harbor seal haulout on Granite Island. Consult with NMFS before issuing authorizations in harbor seal areas.</td>
<td>Most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous stream mouths. Some uplands are in the National Park, others are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>721</td>
<td>Granite Island</td>
<td>ha western tidelands</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>There is a marine bird nesting colony within this unit that includes more than 1,000 birds. Haulout for harbor seals at Granite Island. Consult with NMFS before issuing authorizations in harbor seal areas.</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>725</td>
<td>Sandy Bay</td>
<td>ha tidalands</td>
<td>243</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>This unit contains extensive eelgrass beds, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish, anadromous stream mouths.</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>730</td>
<td>Two Arm Bay, Thunder Bay and Black Bay</td>
<td>rd tidelands</td>
<td>59,841</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>There is a scenic waterfall at the head of Thunder Bay. Many tourists visit the park on boat rides to observe wildlife and spectacular views. USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.</td>
<td>Peregrine falcons use the bluffs between Black Bay and Thunder Bay and Two Arm Bay for their nests. This unit contains extensive Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. Some uplands are in the National Park, others are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>731</td>
<td>Pye Islands</td>
<td>ha rd tidelands</td>
<td>16,934</td>
<td>10C</td>
<td>Many tourists visit the park on tour boats to observe wildlife and spectacular views. Important anchorages in bays. High transient boat use. This unit contains two Stellers sea lion haulouts and at least one rookery site and two large marine bird nesting colonies. The rookery on Outer Island is specifically listed by NMFS, and is subject to special regulations. See the &quot;Stellers sea lion&quot; guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS. Others are in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>732</td>
<td>McCarty Lagoon</td>
<td>ha tidelands</td>
<td>558</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish, anadromous stream mouths. This is also an important Pacific herring spawning ground and migration corridor for herring and salmon, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Uplands are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
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<tr>
<td>733</td>
<td>James Lagoon tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>1.032</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Popular drop off and camping spot. Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish, anadromous stream mouths. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td>Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>734</td>
<td>East and North Arms of Nuka Bay and McCarty Fjord tidelands</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>74,485</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>There are several anchorages in this tidelands unit. Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. Several charter companies transport tourists to the area for wildlife and scenery viewing. Important anchorage in Quartz, Surprise, Beauty, and Desire bays. NPS North Arm public use cabin just south of Pilot Harbor. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Pacific herring spawning grounds. Harbor seals concentrate in Beauty Bay and near the mouth of Quartz Bay. Lower East Arm Nuka Bay is an important commercial fishing area, and the head of East Arm Nuka Bay is important harbor seal habitat. Highly important commercial salmon purse seine fishing area. Commercial fishermen use the area for mooring, especially in the Delight/Desire area and in Surprise Bay. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity, anadromous fish spawning habitat. Desire Creek has sockeye salmon run that attracts commercial fishermen to Desire Bay. Cultural sites present. Some uplands are in the National Park, others are owned by a Native Corporation.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735A</td>
<td>Beauty Bay and North Arm Nuka Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>5,942</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Camping on Beauty Bay. Numerous anadromous stream mouths in Beauty Bay and the North Arm. Important anchorage in Beauty Bay and pilot Harbor. / Tidelands may be considered for a resource transfer facility if minerals development occurs on the adjacent uplands.</td>
<td>There are three valid, unpatented existing mining claims in the uplands adjacent to this unit in Beauty Bay. Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>735B</td>
<td>Head of North Arm Nuka Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>255</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon migration corridor, anadromous fish spawning habitat.</td>
<td>NPS ranger cabin on NPS-owned uplands on the eastern side of the North Arm. Camping on Beauty Bay. Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
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<tr>
<td>736B</td>
<td>Taroka Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,526</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Peregrine falcons use the bluffs along the gulf for nesting, and most of the tidelands in this unit are Pacific herring spawning grounds. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat, small sockeye runs. / USFWS should be consulted prior to authorizing developments in known peregrine falcon habitats.</td>
<td>Uplands are in the National Park. Some were purchased with EVOS funds and are managed by the NPS.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>736C</td>
<td>Head of Paguna Arm tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, anadromous fish spawning habitat.</td>
<td>Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737A</td>
<td>McArthur Pass tidelands, west</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>3,353</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>High transient boat use, hiking, kayaking. Important anchorage.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>737B</td>
<td>McArthur Pass tidelands, east</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>3,427</td>
<td>10B</td>
<td>High transient boat use, hiking, kayaking. Two Stellers sea lion haulouts. Important anchorages in bays. / See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. Adjacent uplands were purchased with EVOS funds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>745</td>
<td>Tidelands seaward of Kachemak Bay State Park</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>71,737</td>
<td>10C</td>
<td>Adjacent tidelands are in the Kachemak Bay State Park. Recreation limited to larger boats because of exposed coastline.</td>
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<td>746</td>
<td>Yalik River Delta tidelands</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>520</td>
<td>10C</td>
<td>Many visitors to this area come for fishing, wildlife observation, boating, kayaking, hiking, and mountaineering. To the extent that any land remaining in the area covered by the Nuka Island and Vicinity Area Plan is still under Title 38, the Kenai Area Plan supersedes the Nuka Island Management Plan.</td>
<td>Herring/salmon migration corridor, Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Gravel extraction or airstrip construction may occur in the area around this unit, but must be authorized by DNR and sited and designed to minimize the impacts on recreation, cultural resources, scenic and habitat values. Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>751</td>
<td>Southern tip of Natoa Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>814</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>A population of 30 to 40 Sellers sea lions use the southern tip of Natoa Island (also known as “The Slide”) as a haulout during the summer months. The Grotto is a narrow passage between the two southern islands of Natoa Island and the small island just to the east. Stellers sea lions have been harassed by tour boats in this area. Passage through this narrow channel is well within the recommended guideline distance of 100 yards, and is a violation of NOAA/NMFS policy on haulouts. Local sport and charter fishing has apparently increased in this area and competition for feed with sea lions may result. See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td>Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>752</td>
<td>No Name Island, Aialik Cape tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>621</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Stellers sea lion haulout (5-30 individuals) on the shoal on the northwest tip of the island, on the southwest tip, and on the shoal at the southeast corner. This is a popular spot for tour boats to watch the sea lions. Popular fishing spot for local sport charter and recreational fishers. Since it is such a high boat transit, wildlife viewing, and fishing area, there is a high potential for conflicts between vessels, disturbance to sea lions, and harvest of the sea lions' food source. See the &quot;Stellers sea lion” guideline under the &quot;Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td>Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>753</td>
<td>Cheval Island</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>2,121</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>Stellers sea lions haulout on the two western-most points of the island, and this area is an important Stellers feeding area.</td>
<td>Uplands are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Known haulout for harbor seals on the west shore of Cheval Island. / See the “Stellers sea lion” guideline under the “Fish and</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Wildlife Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2. Consult with NMFS and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>because of sea lion concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>754</td>
<td>Pony Cove</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>507</td>
<td>10A</td>
<td>This cove is an important Stellers sea lion feeding area.</td>
<td>Uplands are in the National Park.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 11

West Side of Cook Inlet
North of Redoubt Bay

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This region includes state lands on the west side of Cook Inlet between Harriet Point and the Beluga River. Uplands are bounded on the east by Cook Inlet and on the west by Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness. Uplands also include state land on Kalgin Island. Tidelands in this region include those on the western side of the inlet extending from the south end of Kalgin Island north to the western boundary of the Susitna Flats State Game Refuge. Population centers in this region include the village of Tyonek (population 200) and facilities for workers at Beluga, Shirleyville, Trading Bay and Drift River. Lodges, recreational cabins, set net cabins, and residences are widely scattered throughout the remainder of the region.

State lands
There are three large blocks of state land in this region. The first block is in the Trading Bay State Game Refuge and Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area. These wildlife areas are contiguous with general state lands to the south and west of these wildlife areas. The second block (approximately 500,000 acres) is located in and adjacent to the Tordrillo, Neacola, and Chigmit mountains and includes the area around Chakachamna Lake and Mount Spur. The third is in the upper Chuitna River drainage and includes a large coal deposit. There are also smaller state holdings along the coast and on Kalgin Island. Kalgin Island is mostly state-owned. The central portion of the island is part of the Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area.

Acreage
The plan applies to 890,485 acres of state-owned and selected uplands and 617,023 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical features
The interior part of this region is characterized by steep mountains that connect the Alaska and Aleutian ranges. The mountains in state ownership are covered by glaciers and contain an active volcano (Mount Spurr). Mount Redoubt is located in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve just
west of the state lands by Harriet Point. Most of the state land on the coast are wetlands and floodplains that are within the Trading Bay State Game Refuge and Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area. Over the entire region, the vegetation is composed of alder, willow, and spruce below 3,000 feet, and alpine vegetation above this elevation.

Access
Access to this region is primarily by boat or plane. Vehicular access within the region is afforded by roads and trails associated with oil and gas activities, pipelines, powerlines, and logging roads. The Trading Bay and the Pan Am roads provide access from the Beluga and Tyonek areas into the interior. There are major airstrips at Tyonek, Beluga, Shirleyville, Trading Bay and Drift River. In addition, there are several primitive landing areas throughout the region on beaches, gravel bars, and in alpine areas. Floatplanes land on the larger lakes. Because of high snowfall, snowmachines are used well into the late spring. Many of the larger streams are navigable by powerboat. Rivers in the region are also used by rafters and kayakers.

Resources and uses
This region contains three distinct areas.

1) The first area includes the uplands in the Chuitna, Beluga, and Chakachatna river drainages that are inaccessible, except for the few blocks that are connected to the coast by the roads that originate near Tyonek. These road-accessible areas contain some timber values, but spruce mortality from bark beetles has significantly reduced the forest’s commercial value. The western portion of this area is extremely mountainous and includes Mt. Torbert, Mt. Spurr, and extensive glaciers. There is geothermal potential around Mt. Spurr, and geothermal leasing has occurred there in the past. There is potential catastrophic flooding downstream from Mt. Spurr. As in the past, when the mountain erupts the glaciers melt. The lands around Chakachamna Lake support widely dispersed recreation, which requires extensive bushwhacking and hiking on glaciers or glacial moraines. The area has some potential to support a hut-to-hut loop or point-to-point trail system.

Coal leases have been issued on about 46,000 acres of this area. The two major leaseholders are the Diamond Shamrock/Chuitna Coal Joint Venture and the Beluga Coal Company. Tidewater Services Corporation, a service company working in conjunction with Diamond Shamrock/Chuitna Coal Joint Venture, holds an option to lease 1,440 acres of borough-owned land in the area known as the Ladd Landing. The purpose of this lease is to ensure that the lands would be available for the development of a port to serve large-scale coal mining or other resource development in the area. Granite Point is another possible site for these port facilities. Potential for development of commercial quantities of other minerals in the region is low to moderate.

The wildlife resources in the area include coho, sockeye, and chum salmon, Dolly Varden, Arctic char and rainbow trout. The area also includes important habitat for moose, bald eagles, caribou, Dall sheep, grizzly bears, and black bears. The wetlands near the coast provide duck,
geese, and trumpeter swan habitat. Some of the rivers support river otter populations. Hunting, sportfishing, and subsistence uses occur within the area.

2) The second area contains the lands south of Trading Bay State Game Refuge, including Kalgin Island. There are some timber values in this area, including the Drift River Block and Kalgin Island. Heavy mortality of spruce trees by bark beetles has occurred within these areas. This area receives limited recreational use because of remote location and difficult access. Nonetheless, hunting and fishing occur in the area and there are some lodges and guide camps.

This area supports extensive wetlands that provide concentrated waterfowl habitat for nesting, molting, and spring and fall migratory staging. Waterfowl are hunted along the shorelines and rivers here, and the area supports fall trumpeter swan concentrations. There are also extensive mudflats along the shoreline that are used by harbor seals. The area also includes a healthy brown bear and black bear population. Salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout run in many of the rivers, and the area receives sportfishing use. There are harbor seal haulouts at West Forelands and Harriet Point.

3) The tidelands and coastal lands in this region support many industrial activities. Ladd Landing, located near Tyonek, is a barge landing site and a log transfer facility. This facility provides an important off-loading point for equipment and supplies for the Chugach Electric Association power plant, natural gas fields, coal and mineral exploration activities and the domestic needs of families living in this area. This pier has been considered as a possible coal or timber loading facility if these resources are ever developed.

There are a number of oil rigs located in the tidelands in this area. The Granite Point pump station, consisting of six oil storage tanks and equipment used to separate water from the oil, receives oil from Cook Inlet oil rigs from underwater pipelines, where it is treated and stored before being transferred through on-shore pipelines to the Drift River terminal. The landing area is also used to offload equipment and supplies for exploration and construction in the area. There are a number of airstrips along the coast associated with the Village of Tyonek and oil production.

Many Shore Fishery Leases are located in this area especially north of Nikolai Creek and on Kalgin Island. Subsistence hunting and fishing are important to the Native inhabitants in Tyonek. The area also attracts a variety of hunters, particularly for waterfowl, and fishers for salmon, Dolly Varden, Arctic char, and rainbow trout.

The area has supported commercial timber harvest on state and Native corporation lands in the past. State timber on Kalgin Island has been sold but was not harvested. The DNR Division of Forestry has not proposed additional sales in this region in its current (2001-2005) five-year schedule.

The west side of Cook Inlet ranks second only to the Copper River Delta in terms of the diversity and total number of shorebirds supported during spring migration throughout southeastern and
Southcentral Alaska. Each spring over 750,000 shorebirds use the unvegetated intertidal flats of western Cook Inlet, particularly in this region. Over 80 percent of these shorebirds utilize southern Redoubt Bay between Katchin Creek and Big River. Other areas that support over 100,000 nesting birds includes northern Tuxedni Bay from Crescent River to Rusty Mountain, and Trading Bay, especially around the mouth of the McArthur River. Cook Inlet is the wintering area for about one quarter of all rock sandpipers – a population whose breeding is restricted entirely to the islands in the Bering Sea. The wintering population reside mostly outside the planning area between the mouth of the Beluga River and the lower Susitna River but several times each winter the population moves south to northern Trading Bay between Middle River and Shirleyville.

Management constraints and considerations
Much of the land in the center of the region is within the legislatively designated Trading Bay State Game Refuge and Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area. The Susitna Flats State Game Refuge and Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area are also in the region. Management plans for these refuges provide specific direction for ADFG’s management. Region 11 is bounded to the west by Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness that has a General Management Plan.

The 1985 Susitna Area Plan addressed part of this region in the Chakachatna, Beluga, and Chuitna River drainages. Because the northwest side of Cook Inlet has so many values, this plan designates the area public recreation, wildlife habitat, oil and gas, coal, settlement, and forestry.

This area contains the Chuitna Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). The AMSA includes the coastal areas to the 1000-foot contour from the Matanuska-Susitna Borough boundary to the Trading Bay State Game Refuge. The intent of the designation is to recognize, encourage and plan for major resource development opportunities while protecting traditional lifestyles and natural environment. The borough has also developed the Viapan Lake Management Plan (1998) for lands along the coast in the northern part of this region.

Management Summary
Near developed areas, most of the state-owned parcels have been designated to recognize a variety of uses, including development related to coal, oil and gas, forestry, seafood processing and Shore Fishery Leases. For the more remote parcels located adjacent to the Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness, the Trading Bay State Game Refuge, and the Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area, units have been designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use, or General Use, depending on their values. There are two units around Bear and Wadell Lakes and Cannery Creek that include past state land sales that are designated Settlement. If they are sold, the state will retain some land to ensure public access to the lakes, which provide the only access to other state lands in the area by floatplanes. There are a few state-selected parcels in this area that are higher elevation, have low resource and use values and are recommended for low priority conveyance due to difficult access and low values. This plan will supersede the Susitna Area Plan that applies to state lands in the northern part of the region.
Guidelines

The Trading Bay State Game Refuge, Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area, Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area, and Susitna Flats State Game Refuge are located within this region. See the DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline in the Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for state management intent in these areas.

Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 11

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

Transmission platforms
On the west side of Cook Inlet in Regions 11 and 12, the Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO) will have the opportunity to review and comment on applications for new transmission platforms. This additional notice is intended to avoid frequency interference with the AVO’s extensive series of radio transmitters and receivers in this area.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers Section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps. Also see this section for management intent for shorelands and waters within navigable waterbodies within Federal Conservation System Units (including Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness) that are within Unit 602 but are not annotated on the region maps.

Other Plans
The DNR Susitna Area Plan overlaps with the Kenai Area Plan in this region, and while the recommendations from this plan were used as a starting point, KAP supersedes this plan and its classifications, policies, and guidelines. Mineral orders associated with the Susitna Area Plan that are now within the KAP area are still in effect. The ADFG management plans for Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area, Trading Bay State Game Refuge, and Susitna Flats State Game Refuge also helped in developing KAP policies for this region. See the DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline in the Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest section in Chapter 2 for state management intent in these areas.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 11

Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.
Unit 169 Kustatan Ridge
This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. The wetlands and forested edges along the base of the ridge must remain forested (dead trees or alive) for bear travel corridors and escape cover from surrounding unforested wetlands in the Trading Bay State Game Refuge. Retain these buffers in state ownership or make them subject to a conservation easement or similar method for purposes of maintaining bear habitat. Consult with ADFG about design of buffers if this unit is conveyed to a municipality. Consider adding buffers to the State Game Refuge if the buffers are retained in state ownership.

This unit was not, however, designated Settlement since it is too remote and too costly for the state to offer for sale under its current statewide sale program. Most of this unit lacks existing road or floatplane access. Rather, units on the west side that have had sales in the past, floatplane access, and existing cabins, such as unit 158 (Upper Cannery Creek) and Unit 121B (Bear and Wadell lakes), are designated Settlement.
### Table 3.12 Resource Allocation Summary Table

*For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter*

#### Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>120A</td>
<td>Cobbs Cove, north end of Packers Creek Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>792</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Timber salvage is allowed within this unit.</td>
<td>Anadromous fish stream flowing through unit. Mature spruce within this unit are all beetle killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120B</td>
<td>Packers Creek Lake</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>1,056</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>Used for fly-in fishing and camping. Also used by lodges and permitted camps on the island. / Unit may be conveyable to a municipality. Consistent with the Chapter 2 “Shorelines, Stream Corridor, and Wetlands” section, land within 200 feet of anadromous waterbodies will be retained in public ownership (or the conveyance will be subject to this buffer).</td>
<td>Packers Creek Lake (the lake itself is in Unit 600) and its tributary creeks support anadromous and freshwater fish. The ADFG weir at the south end of the lake is managed by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association. The lake is fertilized to improve the food source for the rearing sockeye fingerlings. Bird species are numerous and densities are high. Moose and foxes were stocked on Kalgin Island. Mature spruce within this unit are all beetle killed. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120C</td>
<td>North half of Kalgin Island</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>7,732</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Northeastern tip of Kalgin Island is still state topfiled because of a USCG light withdrawal. Shore Fishery Leases along the west and north shore of the island. Cultural sites present. Mature spruce within this unit are all beetle killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120D</td>
<td>Kalgin Island Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>3,400</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>/ See the &quot;DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries&quot; guideline in the &quot;Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td>Mature spruce within this unit are all beetle killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>120E</td>
<td>South end of Packers Creek Lake and lake outlet</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>11.5</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>This is an ILMA to ADFG (ADL 60217). Site is currently managed by the Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association. Packers Creek Lake and its tributary creeks support anadromous fish including rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, coho and sockeye salmon. This unit includes the lake outlet and the southern end of the lake. / Manage to provide public access to the outlet of the lake, fisheries management facilities, and fish habitat values.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Kenai Area Plan*  

3 - 301  

*Table 3.12*
## Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
<th>Unit Name</th>
<th>Designations</th>
<th>Acres</th>
<th>Map Number</th>
<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>121A</td>
<td>Lower Harriet and Katchin creeks</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>13,679</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development along the coast in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations on adjacent tidelands. Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit (Redoubt Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts).</td>
<td>Waterfowl, spring nesting, summer molting, and fall concentration area; trumpeter swan, fall staging/concentration areas; goose spring and fall concentrations. Moose, general distribution. General distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho salmon spawning, red salmon. Harriet Creek, Redoubt Creek, and the unnamed creek in the northern part of this unit are anadromous. Black and brown bears concentrate along Harriet Creek when salmon are running. Harbor seal haulout concentration area around the coast of Harriet Point. Private parcels along the coast are used for residences for set net sites and for commercial logging.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121B</td>
<td>Bear Lake Remote (includes Bear and Wadell lakes)</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>1,633</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>Cabins on private parcels around the lakes resulting from state's Bear Lake Remote Sale / Unit may be conveyable to a municipality. If this unit is conveyed, ensure public access to adjacent Units 121A and D. These two lakes appear to be the only lakes large enough for floatplanes in the area. Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit (Redoubt Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts).</td>
<td>Lake values: Waterfowl, spring, nesting, and fall concentration area; trumpeter swan, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho salmon spawning, red salmon spawning. Upland values: moose, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>121D</td>
<td>Outlet and inlets for Bear and Wadell lakes</td>
<td>ha rp</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>These two lakes are currently surrounded by parcels in private ownership resulting from the state's past Bear Lake Remote sale. Anadromous fish and high sportfishing use. / Manage to protect habitat and to ensure public access and use of outlets and inlets of these two lakes. Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit (Redoubt Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts).</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>122</td>
<td>Upper Katchin Creek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>16,182</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. This unit is not directly on the upper flanks of a volcano but close enough to Mt. Redoubt that the unit is at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls during eruptions. The Drift River drainage is at risk of catastrophic, sudden, large-volume floods similar to those produced during the 1989-90 eruptions. Rust Slough and Cannery Creek could also be at risk. / Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td>Mostly steep undevelopable east-facing slopes. Waterfowl, spring nesting, summer molting, and fall concentration area; trumpeter swan, fall staging/concentration areas. Moose, general distribution. Freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char; coho salmon. Brown and black bears concentrate along Katchin Creek when fish are running.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123A</td>
<td>Upper Harriet Creek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>17,731</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. This unit does not include the upper flanks of Mt. Redoubt but it's close enough to be at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls from eruptions. Also, Harriet Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mt. Redoubt erupts. / Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td>State selected. Mostly inaccessible. No overland access and no lakes large enough for floatplanes. Moose, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>124</td>
<td>South tip of Kalgin Island</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>1,126</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. /</td>
<td>Mature spruce within this unit are all beetle killed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>125</td>
<td>Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>171,633</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Legislatively designated area. See the ADFG management plan for the Trading Bay State Game Refuge and Redoubt Bay CHA for additional resource information on this unit. / Consult with Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit. See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td>Rust Slough and the Drift River could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mt. Redoubt erupts. Area also is at risk from of heavy ash falls during eruptions. There are numerous existing authorizations in the CHA including pipeline easements and personal use cabins along the Kuskatan River. There are also documented trespass cabins in the CHA. The flow control structures that Cook Inlet Aquaculture Association installed at the outlet of Marten Lake in the Big River Lakes system were designed to assure sockeye salmon spawning escapement into these lakes. Beluga whale habitat on tidelands. Fossils on tidelands and cliffs around Redoubt Bay.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>126A</td>
<td>West Foreland</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Duck and goose concentration and harvest area in the spring and fall.</td>
<td>Mostly wetlands. Cultural sites present. Oil and gas potential.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>126B</td>
<td>West Foreland</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>424</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Tidelands values adjacent to parcel include: fall waterfowl concentration area along coast. Harbor seal general distribution along coast. Shore Fishery Leases along coast.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157A</td>
<td>Lower Drift River, Rust Slough and Little Jack Slough</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>12,584</td>
<td>11G</td>
<td>This unit includes two large parcels. Rust Slough, Little Jack Slough, Round Lake Creek, Cannery Creek, and Drift River that are all anadromous streams. With the exception of Little Jack Slough and Round Lake Creek, these streams could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts. This unit is close enough to Mt. Redoubt that the unit is also at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls during eruptions. / Consult with Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>157B</td>
<td>Cannery Creek and Rust Slough</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>4,535</td>
<td>11G</td>
<td>Rust Slough and Cannery Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts. This unit is close enough to Mt. Redoubt that the unit is also at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls during eruptions. / Consult with Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td>Rust Slough and Cannery Creek are anadromous streams.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>158</td>
<td>Upper Cannery Creek</td>
<td>se</td>
<td>7,198</td>
<td>11G</td>
<td>Cannery Creek homestead area is within this unit. Rust Slough, Cannery Creek, and the Drift River could be subject to catastrophic flooding as a result of an eruption. This unit is close enough to Mt. Redoubt that the unit is at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls during eruptions. / Consult with Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit. Low density settlement recommended taking into consideration salmon and bear habitat concerns along waterbodies.</td>
<td>Bears feed along Cannery Creek. Anadromous fish in Round Lake Creek and Cannery Creek. Moose, general distribution; ducks, geese, and trumpeter swan spring, nesting, fall, and molting concentration area; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char throughout. High potential for cultural resources.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
# Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>159</td>
<td>Upper Drift River and Big River</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>41,861</td>
<td>11G</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>169</td>
<td>Kustatan Ridge</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>10,973</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>Well-drained ridge interspersed with scattered wetlands and small ponds surrounded by the Trading Bay State Game Refuge (SGR). The southern part of the unit borders the Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area (CHA). Roads and pipelines associated with the Trading Bay production facility and exploratory wells are located in the southern part of the unit. Roads also used to access Kustatan River for fishing. Portion of Trading Bay production facility airstrip in this unit. The borough has expressed interest in selecting this unit as an area for development and access route to the SGR, CHA, McArthur and Kustatan rivers, and other areas. / This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>170</td>
<td>West Foreland bordering Trading Bay Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Surrounded by Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area (CHA); moose, general distribution throughout. Brown bear, crucial spring feeding areas. Ducks and geese, spring, nesting, fall, and molting concentration areas; trumpeter swan, general distribution. Freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char throughout.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Other resources and uses:
- Mostly steep, inaccessible lands wedged between state and federally designated areas. Limited recreational values because of remote location, difficult access. Black bear spring use; winter moose concentration habitat; trumpeter swan nesting and molting; and coho salmon habitat and harvest. Hunting for moose and bears. Likely that areas around the lakes contain cultural resource sites.
- Moose winter habitat in the northern part of the unit. In the southeast end of the unit there is duck, swan, and goose habitat.
- Poor access because of surrounding wetlands and the lack of legal access across Native Corporation lands to the east. This unit is not recommended for addition to the CHA.
### Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>171A</td>
<td>Snout of Blockade Glacier and Upper McArthur River</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>20,505</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>Borders Trading Bay State Game Refuge. High wildlife habitat value, including concentrated moose winter areas and post rutting habitat and black bear feeding areas. South-facing alder slopes are spring bear feeding habitat and denning area. Salmon are in the McArthur River and associated tributaries and lakes. Dolly Varden and rainbow trout are in non-glacier lakes and tributaries. Known winter moose concentration area, trumpeter swan nesting concentration area.</td>
<td>Parts of this unit were selected for mineral potential.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171B</td>
<td>Upper Kustatan and McArthur River drainages</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>14,703</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>Two large parcels with no identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>171C</td>
<td>Upper Black Sand Creek and Bachatna Creek</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>12,985</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>Two large parcels. South-facing alder slopes along Black Sand and Bachatna creeks are spring bear feeding and denning areas. An unnamed tributary of the Kustatan River is a moose post-rut area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>Upper North Fork of Big River</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>This is an isolated parcel that is difficult to manage. Recommended addition to the Redoubt Bay Critical Habitat Area.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.12

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<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>176</td>
<td>Trading Bay State Game Refuge</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>163,311</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>Legislatively designated area. Recreation associated with fish and game harvest. Salmon and Dolly Varden and rainbow trout in the rivers. Significant duck, goose, and swan habitat particularly along the coast but also throughout the area. Black and brown bear concentrate along the entire length of the Kustatan River. Brown bear concentrate on the Upper Noukta Slough. The upper McArthur River in the refuge is also an intensive spring black bear use area. Tyonek residents harvest black bear, moose, marine mammals, salmon, freshwater fish, waterfowl, small game, and plants in the area. They also trap in the area. Sport fishing along Nikolai Creek and sport hunting for waterfowl and moose. Beluga whale habitat. See the ADFG management plan for the TBSGR and RBCHA for additional resource information on this unit. / See the “DNR Mgt. Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “F&amp;G Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td>In the past there has been timber harvest along Nikolai Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>177</td>
<td>Upper Chuitna River coal lease</td>
<td>co</td>
<td>40,557</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>Contains the Mine Shop, Center Ridge, and Lone Ridge coal deposits. Active coal leases with pending applications for roads, materials sites, a runway, and other facilities. / The unit will be retained in public ownership and managed primarily for coal development. The post-mining intent for this unit is to provide high-value habitat for moose overwintering and water quality for downstream fisheries. The streams must be buffered from mining activities. Also, the riparian area along the Chuitna River and Creek will be closed to grazing to avoid conflicts with brown bears that concentrate seasonally in this area.</td>
<td>Contains important moose overwintering habitat. Brown bears concentrate seasonally in this area. Pending DNR Division of Forestry application for an experimental forest. Potential timber values in lower elevations. Most of the sport fishing on the Chuitna (Chuit) River occurs downstream from (and outside) this unit.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

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<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>178A</td>
<td>Beluga River, North</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>The adjacent Beluga River supports all five species of salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. Accessible by boat and used for sport fishing and waterfowl and moose hunting.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178B</td>
<td>Beluga River, West</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Many developed lots are near this unit, and there is road access to this unit.</td>
<td>Gas wells are located south of this unit and the Beluga Road, connecting road and transmission line passes west of the unit. Unit may be entirely within the floodplain.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178C</td>
<td>Beluga River, East</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>Beluga whales feed on lower river. The adjacent Beluga River supports all five species of salmon, Dolly Varden and rainbow trout. This section of the Beluga River also supports harbor seals in summer. Moose winter concentration and calving concentration. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. Recommended for addition to the Susitna Flats State Game Refuge.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>182</td>
<td>Susitna Flats State</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,147</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>The 300,000 acre refuge was designated in 1976 by the legislature (AS 16.20.036) and ADFG completed a management plan for the area in 1988. See the ADFG management plan for more resource information on this area. / See the “DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries” guideline in the “Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest” section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302A</td>
<td>Nikolai Creek mouth</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>All wetlands. Concentrated winter moose habitat, pink, coho, and king salmon and Dolly Varden in Nikolai Creek. Sportfishing and subsistence fishing in creek. Mouth of the creek is a waterfowl hunting area for Tyonek residents and sport hunters. Harvest for black bear, moose, plants, small game, trapping. / ILMA to ADFG or recommended for inclusion in the Trading Bay State Game Refuge.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 206353).</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

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<tr>
<td>302B</td>
<td>Parcel west of Shirleyville</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>600</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>Several pipelines, trails and powerlines running east-west across this unit. The southeast corner (23 acres) of this unit is in the clear zone of the airstrip that is immediately to the east on Mental Health Trust land. Tyonek residents and visitors use the area for hunting, fishing, and hunting. / This unit may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
<td>Borough selected (ADL 206353). All wetlands.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>303</td>
<td>Upper Nikolai and Stedatna creeks</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>2,233</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>Spruce forest / Mitigate timber harvest impacts on habitat values within Nikolai Creek bottomlands.</td>
<td>Rainbow trout, coho and king salmon in Nikolai Creek. Coho salmon in Stedatna Creek. Moose winter concentration area. Trumpeter swan nesting habitat along wetlands immediately adjacent to Nikolai Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>Single section along Lower Chakachana River</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>Isolated piece of state land that's all wetlands and unvegetated gravel bars. Community resource harvest for salmon in the river. Salmon and Dolly Varden in River. Moose winter habitat. / Recommend ILMA to ADFG or legislative designation for addition to the State Game Refuge.</td>
<td>Mostly state selected. Coho, sockeye and chum salmon and Dolly Varden habitat in the McArthur River. Moose, rutting concentration area. Selected by state because of moderate potential for granite, tin, greisen, coal resources and building stone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>306</td>
<td>Upper McArthur River drainage</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>65,666</td>
<td>11E</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Mostly state selected. Coho, sockeye and chum salmon and Dolly Varden habitat in the McArthur River. Moose, rutting concentration area. Selected by state because of moderate potential for granite, tin, greisen, coal resources and building stone.</td>
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### Region 11: West Side of Cook Inlet--North of Redoubt Bay

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<tr>
<td>307</td>
<td>Higher elevations around Chakachatna River and Chakachamna Lake</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>161,720</td>
<td>11C</td>
<td>Resource values are not high enough to warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Due to hazards from volcano eruptions and flooding, development is discouraged on the flanks of Crater Peak and along the Chakachatna River between the Lake exit and the confluence with Straight Creek.</td>
<td>Difficult access. Habitat and recreation values are on only a small portion of the unit. Moose, rutting concentration area; freshwater fish, general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char, sockeye salmon. The mouth of the Chilligan River hosts moose, river otter, bald eagle, grizzly bear, and caribou. Many Dall sheep and caribou trails in the high country east of the river. The area encompassing the western end of Chakachamna Lake, the north shore of Kenibuna Lake, and the toe of the Shamrock Glacier (within Units 307 and 308) have potential for fly-in hut-to-hut system. Other parts of the lake shore may be suitable for kayak-accessible huts. Two townships immediately east of Lake Clark Wilderness and encompassing the western end of the lake have scenic values and potential for recreation and small-scale tourism.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>307A</td>
<td>Mount Spurr</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>98,527</td>
<td>11B</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. Due to hazards from volcano eruptions and flooding, development is discouraged on the flanks of Crater Peak and along the Chakachatna River between the Lake exit and the confluence with Straight Creek. Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td>All state owned. Difficult access. Predominantly mountains and glaciers. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas only in the eastern half of unit, general distribution throughout; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Geothermal leasing has occurred in the past around Mt. Spurr.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Table 3.12

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<tr>
<td>308</td>
<td>Chakachatna River and Chakachamna Lake</td>
<td>308</td>
<td>41,041</td>
<td>11C</td>
<td>The area encompassing the western end of Chakachamna Lake, the north shore of Kenibuna Lake, and the toe of the Shamrock Glacier (within Units 307 and 308) have potential for fly-in hut-to-hut system. Other parts of the lake shore may be suitable for kayak-accessible huts. Two townships immediately east of Lake Clark Wilderness and encompassing the western end of the lake have scenic values and potential for recreation and small-scale tourism. The rapids of the upper river are navigable, although with difficulty by rafts and kayaks. Visitors kayak the lake and hike the drainages. Rock climbers trek up the glaciers on the south side of the lake to access big-wall climbing. Areas around the lake are hunted in fall and winter. Trails and camps around the lake for recreational use will require authorizations from BLM and DNR as long as the lake remains within a power site withdrawal. / Due to hazards from volcano eruptions and flooding, development is discouraged on the flanks of Crater Peak and along the Chakachatna River between the Lake exit and the confluence with Straight Creek. Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td>The lake and river are state owned and the uplands around these waterbodies are still state selected. Access from the lake to the higher elevations is difficult because of thick alders. Moose rutting concentration area. General distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. All five species of salmon use the Chakachatna River, including sockeye. Chakachamna Lake and Chilligan River are also anadromous. The Chilligan River Valley supports black bears, moose, river otter, bald eagle, grizzly bear, and caribou. Many Dall sheep and caribou trails in the high country east of the river.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>505</td>
<td>Harriet Point, north tidelands</td>
<td>505</td>
<td>3,372</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>Harbor seals concentrate along the coast. Anadromous stream mouths. Clamming beaches within one mile north and south of Harriet Point (redneck and razor clams). Important shorebird and dabbling duck habitat on tidelands north of Harriet Creek in this unit. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations on tidelands.</td>
<td>Shore Fishery Leases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unit Number</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>513</td>
<td>Cottonwood Beach tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>1,998</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>Anadromous stream mouth. Historic beluga whale habitat; waterfowl harvest, high density spring and fall waterfowl staging area. The tidelands from the confluence of Three mile Creek north to unit 182 provide important overwintering habitat for rock sandpipers.</td>
<td>Shore Fishery Leases. Extensive tideflats extending from shore. Old gas well on adjacent uplands, Beluga Road, Beluga power plant and transmission line, Beluga landing strip. Periodic barge landings at high tide.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>514</td>
<td>Region 11 General Use tidelands</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>519,554</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. The Drift River area of Redoubt Bay supports more than 400,000 shorebirds during spring migration. Shorebird migration area. Beluga whale winter habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>563</td>
<td>North Foreland tidelands / Tyonek</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>838</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>The Tyonek Native Corporation holds a tidelands lease for the Tyonek pier. If the pier were extended, potential future use of pier for shipping coal.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>564</td>
<td>Tidelands off Viapan Lake area</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>335</td>
<td>11A</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Shore Fishery Leases. The Superior barge landing site is located in this unit. Potential site for a future log transfer site. Historic beluga whale habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>565</td>
<td>Chuitna River offshore submerged</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>3,583</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>Ladd Landing is a barge landing site and a log transfer facility. Tidewater Services Corporation holds an option to lease borough-owned land for the development of a port for coal mining, but Granite Point is also a possible site for these port facilities.</td>
<td>Anadromous stream mouth. Historic beluga whale habitat. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>566</td>
<td>Phillips Platform(s) rh tidelands</td>
<td></td>
<td>610</td>
<td>5A</td>
<td>Phillips Petroleum operates two platforms in this unit: A Red Crane and A Gray Crane.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>567</td>
<td>Shirleyville and Granite Point tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>5,730</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>UNOCAL holds easements for dual pipelines to transport natural gas and crude oil on the tidelands. The Granite Point pump station and a residential settlement, Shirleyville, is located adjacent to the unit. Tidewater Services Corporation holds an option to lease borough-owned land at Granite Point for a port for shipping coal. Also a potential resource transfer site for timber products, materials, and oil and gas. Port site has already undergone AMSA Coastal Consistency Finding and ADFG Title 16 authorization. There are existing Shore Fishery Leases in this area. Major drainages support anadromous fish. This unit contains rock sandpiper overwintering habitat. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>568</td>
<td>Mouth Nikolai Creek tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>177</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>Anadromous stream mouth. There is sportfishing all along Nikolai Creek for pink, coho, and king salmon and Dolly Varden. The mouth of the creek is a waterfowl hunting area. This unit contains rock sandpiper overwintering habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>569</td>
<td>Trading Bay tidelands with oil platforms</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>28,019</td>
<td>11D</td>
<td>There are four oil rigs located in this unit: Monopad, King Salmon, Grayling 1A, and Steelhead. Beluga whale habitat.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>570</td>
<td>Kustatan Ridge access tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>553</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Potential access point to Kustatan Ridge and adjacent lands. Public road access to the Unocal facility and the Kustatan River. Accommodate additional shoreline facilities that will provide public and commercial access to adjacent uplands. Tidelands may be conveyed to a municipality.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>571</td>
<td>Trading Bay Production Facility tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>377</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Unocal uses the tidelands for barge landing once or twice a year at high tide. Oil companies have commissioned a feasibility study for building a pipeline across Cook Inlet to transport crude oil. The pipeline would start at Trading Bay and would extend 40 miles to Tesoro’s storage tanks at the Nikiski refinery. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tr>
<td>572</td>
<td>West Forelands tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>1,168</td>
<td>11F</td>
<td>Potential recreation access shoreline because of its shoreline accessibility and deep water. The Salamatof Native Association is considering building a lodge by the lakes on West Forelands, which would require tideland access facilities. / Accommodate additional shoreline facilities that will provide public and commercial access to adjacent uplands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>573</td>
<td>Drift River Terminal tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>2,342</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>The barge landing area for the Drift River Petroleum Terminal is located on the tidelands. Oil platforms are scattered offshore. The Drift River facilities also include a pipeline terminus, tanks, and airstrip.</td>
<td>Brown bears feeding on sedge-covered tideflats along the coastline south of Redoubt Bay. The Drift River area of Redoubt Bay supports more than 400,000 shorebirds during spring migration. Beluga whale habitat. Two anadromous stream mouths.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>574</td>
<td>Cobbs Cove tidelands (Kalgin Island)</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>426</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>575</td>
<td>Northwest Point tidelands (Kalgin Island)</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>Shore Fishery Leases.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>576</td>
<td>Packer's Creek tidelands (Kalgin Island)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>79</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>There are two hunting lodges upstream of this site on Packers Creek Lake. Packers Creek Lake and its tributary creeks support anadromous fish. Rainbow, Dolly Varden, coho, and sockeye salmon in the creek and at the creek mouth. / Siting a log transfer facility in the unit is compatible with the management intent for the unit if it can be located at least 300’ from the mouth of Packers Creek.</td>
<td>Potential log transfer facility (LTF) site.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Region 12

West side of Cook Inlet
South of Redoubt Bay

Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region

Background
This region encompasses a band of coastline between the south end of Redoubt Bay and Point Douglas. On the west the region is bounded by Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness and the Bristol Bay Planning area, and to the south by Katmai National Park. The McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary and the Kamishak Bay Special Use Area are located in the southern portion of the region. The region also includes Augustine Island. There are no communities within this region although lodges recreational cabins, set net cabins, and residences are widely scattered throughout the region.

State lands
The state lands in this region are concentrated south of Iliamna Bay and on Augustine Island. Most state selections are concentrated along the western edge of the region. State selections within the National Park boundary are expected to be rejected. The state also owns all the tidelands in the region.

Acreage
The plan applies to 505,121 acres of state-owned and –selected uplands and 703,734 acres of state-owned tidelands in this region. The plan also applies to state-owned shorelands (acreages of shorelands have not been calculated).

Physical features
This region is characterized by very steep mountains rising steeply from the coast. Many of these mountains are covered by glaciers. Tidelands are a mixture of mudflats and deep-water areas.

Access
Access to the region is primarily by boat or by plane. There are several trails and old roads that provide access within the region along Glacier Creek, Polly Creek, Johnson River, and the Iniskin River. In addition, there are several old roads on the Iniskin Peninsula related to past oil
exploration. The one regularly used road in the area connects Williamsport (on Iliamna Bay) with Pile Bay on Lake Iliamna.

**Resources and uses**

There are three distinct areas within this region.

1) The first area contains the lands adjacent to Lake Clark National Park. Most of the state lands in this area are tidelands and are within the Lake Clark Special Use Lands Designation. There are also some state selections on the uplands. The tidelands support large seabird colonies and salt marshes used by brown bears. There is timber harvest and mineral resource potential on the Native-owned uplands. Resource transfer sites may be needed in the vicinity of Squarehead Cove, Point Iliamna, or Fossil Point.

Seabird colonies are located on Chisik and Duck islands. The west side of Cook Inlet ranks second only to the Copper River Delta in terms of the diversity and total number of shorebirds supported during spring migration throughout Southeastern and Southcentral Alaska. Each spring, large numbers of birds utilize the vegetated and unvegetated intertidal flats in this region. Areas within the region that receive particularly heavy use include northern Tuxedni Bay from Crescent River to Rusty Mountain. There are also seal haulouts within this area.

2) The second area includes state lands between Chinitna Bay and the north boundary of the McNeil River State Game Refuge. Most of the lands on and around the Iniskin Peninsula are Native-owned, but there are four state-owned Sections that are School Trust lands. Access to these units is limited because of surrounding Native-owned lands. These state owned parcels may have commercial timber value. In the 1930s and 1950s, the Iniskin Peninsula was studied in detail by oil company geologists. Wells were drilled where oil seeps occurred. As part of the work in the 1950s, the road to Chinitna Bay was rebuilt and dock facilities, oil storage tanks, a construction camp, and an airstrip were built. Activity there was suspended in 1960.

Iliamna Bay is noted for the access it provides to the Lake Iliamna area (through Dutton and Williamsport) and for the large seabird colonies at the mouth of the bay. Nesting colonies of marine birds are found on Iniskin, Vert, White Gull, and Mushroom islands. Harbor seals haul out at the mouth of Clearwater and Chinitna creeks and near Pomeroy and Iniskin islands. Pacific herring are known to spawn in the tidelands in this area, and extensive eelgrass beds are found here, which provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. The tidelands also include extensive salt marshes that support a large population of brown bears. Other wildlife species found in this area include moose, and waterfowl, and shorebirds.

3) The third area includes the state lands surrounding McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary and the Kamishak Special Use Area. The McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Refuge were established to provide permanent protection for brown bear and their habitat. The primary purpose of the Special Use Land Designation for the Kamishak Area is to regulate commercial recreation users, particularly along the lower Kamishak River.
This area also includes Augustine Island. Researchers from the University of Alaska have conducted geophysical research on the island for the last 25 years. The UAF Geophysical Institute has two permanent camps on the island.

The rivers of the area support several species of salmon, with chum being the predominant species, as well as resident fish species. Both commercial and sport fisheries occur within the area. The area also supports brown bear, moose, ducks and geese, bald eagles, seabirds, and Pacific herring.

**Management constraints and considerations**

The tideland units in the northern part of this region are in and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. This area has been designated Special Use Lands, but this plan will not establish the management criteria or allowable activities in the area. The guidelines for managing the Special Use Lands will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan. See *Appendix D* for more information on this Special Use Lands Designation.

The state lands in the southern part of this region are included in the Kamishak Bay Special Use Area and within, and adjacent to, the McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary and Katmai National Park and Wilderness. Plans have been developed for the Refuge, Sanctuary, and Special Use Lands. The McNeil River State Game Sanctuary and Refuge was designed to reduce the high potential for conflict and habituation problems with brown bear. The Special Use Area Designation recognizes the importance of the area for its remote character and fishery resources, for both habitat and harvest.

There is a draft Special Use Land Designation for the Katmai Coast that includes lands by Cape Douglas. This designation will address floating facilities but has not been finalized. Augustine Island is under an Interagency Land Management Assignment to the University for research purposes. Although state lands are located within the Katmai National Park boundary in the Kamishak Bay area, these lands are under state authority.

**Management Summary**

The McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary will be managed consistently with the Management Plan for these areas adopted by ADFG in 1995. All uplands, tidelands, and shorelands in this unit are designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

Tidelands adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge will be managed as Special Use Lands.

Lands in the Kamishak Special Use Area will be managed according to the Kamishak Site Specific Plan adopted in 1990. All uplands, tidelands, and shorelands in this area are designated Wildlife Habitat. The intent is to manage the land primarily for wildlife habitat and harvest with public recreation as a secondary value. Management will emphasize minimizing human/bear interactions.
contact, bear habituation to human food sources, and impacts on important bear habitat. Public recreation is an important value, but will be allowed only if compatible with wildlife management objectives.

The management intent for Augustine Island will include scientific and educational purposes.

Unit 123B, adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Wilderness, is recommended for low priority conveyance due to the low resource values and lack of practical access to the area. Most of the remaining uplands and tidelands are designated General Use, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, and Public Recreation and Tourism.

**Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 12**
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent that applies to multiple units within this region is included below.

**Lake Clark Special Use Lands Designation**
The tidelands in and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge have been designated as Special Use Lands (ADL 227835). See Appendix D for more information on this Special Use Lands Designation. Units partly or entirely within the Special Use Lands Designation are Units 521, 522A 554A, 554B, 557, 558, 578, 579A, 579B, 579C, 57, 581 and 582.

**Kamishak Special Use Lands Designation**
Units 8, 9, 23, and 596 (Kamishak River area) were designated by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water as Special Use Lands (SUL) in 1990 under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and (b) (ADL 225459). This designation affects approximately 78,000 acres of state-owned lands. At that time, the land was classified Wildlife Habitat Land to reflect the primary value of wildlife habitat and harvest. Public recreation was a secondary value. The primary purpose of the Special Use Land Designation was to regulate commercial recreation users to reduce the high potential for conflict/habituation problems with brown bear. The designation also recognized the importance of the area for its remote character and fishery resources, both habitat and harvest. A site specific plan was also completed at that time.

This Kenai Area Plan incorporates the Kamishak Bay Site Specific Plan and Special Use Land Designation as the management intent for the parts of KAP Units 8, 9, 23, and 596 that overlap with the SUL. The primary management intent for these units is to manage the land primarily for wildlife habitat and harvest with public recreation as a secondary value. Management will emphasize minimizing human/bear contact, bear habituation to human food sources, and impacts on important bear habitat. Public recreation is an important value, but will be allowed only if compatible with wildlife management objectives.
Katmai Special Use Lands Designation
There is an ongoing effort to develop a Special Use Lands Designation (SUL) for the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Katmai National Park and Wilderness. Although most of the areas affected would be within the Kodiak Island Borough, some are within the KAP (approximately 70,000 acres of tidelands and submerged lands). These areas include lands east of the Kamishak Bay SUL including Unit 522B (east of Unit 9) and Unit 747 (Shaw Island). The planning effort for this SUL is consistent with KAP.

Transmission platforms
On the west side of Cook Inlet in Regions 11 and 12, the Alaska Volcano Observatory (AVO) will have the opportunity to review and comment on applications for new transmission platforms. This additional notice is intended to avoid frequency interference with the AVO’s extensive series of radio transmitters and receivers in this area.

Other Plans
The DNR Bristol Bay Area Plan overlaps the KAP, and while the recommendations from this plans was used as a starting point, KAP supersedes this plan and its classifications, policies, and guidelines. However, any mineral orders associated with that plan that are now covered by KAP are still in effect. The ADFG management plans for the McNeil River State Game Refuge and Sanctuary also helped guide the KAP. See Chapter 2, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Section for the Guideline DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries.

Navigable waterbodies
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers Section at the end of this chapter for management intent for the beds of the navigable river segments in Unit 600 that are located within this region but not annotated on the region maps. Also see this section for management intent for shorelands and waters within navigable waterbodies within Federal Conservation System Units (including Lake Clark and Katmai National Park and Preserve) that are within Unit 602 (but are not annotated on the region maps).

Units 554A and 554B Snug Harbor west tidelands and Iliamna Point tidelands
These units were created to recognize the possible development of a port for the Johnson River iron and copper mine. Development of the mine would require construction of a haul road from the mine sites to a deep-water port. The mine site is not adjacent to these tidelands, but Cook Inlet Region Inc. holds the right to access the mine through Lake Clark National Park.

Units 557, 558, 579A, 579B, and 579C Glacier Spit tidelands (in Chinitna Bay), Clearwater Creek, Chinitna River and Glacier Creek tidelands, and Tuxedni Bay tidelands
The salt marshes in these units have the highest concentrations of brown bears along the coast adjacent to Lake Clark National Park. Salt marshes may be the most important habitat component for the bear population in the National Park because they provide rich forage, which is utilized from den emergence in April until the arrival of salmon and ripening of the berry crop in late July.
Chapter 3 – Region 12

The coastal salt marshes occur as narrow linear patches, which follow the shoreline. Consequently, these areas are easily accessible to humans in boats, aircraft, or on foot. Guided bear viewing/photography in Chinitna and Tuxedni Bay is increasing rapidly as bear watchers unable to obtain McNeil River permits seek alternate destinations. A growing number of air taxi operators are flying clients into the area for “aerial bear watching.” If human disturbance displaces bears from salt marshes, adverse impacts to fitness of the population, behavior, and reproductive success can be expected.

Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 12
Management intent for most units is included in the resource allocation summary table included at the end of this region. However, management intent for some units was too long to be included in the table so is included below.

Unit 15 Augustine Island
Because there are hazards and liabilities associated with authorizing long-term facilities on the island, no long-term uses should be authorized except for educational and research purposes including research camps, monitoring stations, and communication sites. Authorized recreation uses should minimize impacts on natural processes and research opportunities on the island. DNR will consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory when considering authorizing activities on the island. This unit is recommended for legislative designation as a research and/or education reserve.
**Table 3.13 Resource Allocation Summary Table**

*For a key to the two-letter designation abbreviations in this table, see the beginning of this chapter*

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**Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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<th>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</th>
<th>Other resources and uses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>Nordyke Island</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>64.4</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Seabird colony.</td>
<td>Unit includes uplands and tidelands. Important anchorage for commercial fishing fleet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>Upper Little Kamishak River</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>7,658</td>
<td>12F</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution; ducks and Tundra swans, beaver, general distribution along Little Kamishak River. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, lead and zinc may occur in low amounts. Oil and gas may occur in moderate amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>Kamishak Bay</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>70,440</td>
<td>12F</td>
<td>Brown bears, fisheries. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring spawning area in tidelands. Heavy use by guides. / Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Copper, gold, molybdenum, silver, lead and zinc may occur in low amounts. Oil and gas may occur in moderate amounts.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>Augustine Island</td>
<td>hr</td>
<td>22,035</td>
<td>12G</td>
<td>Active volcano. Research is being conducted with monitoring and communication stations around island. Temporary field camps on west side occupied for a few weeks each summer. This entire unit is under ILMA to the University of Alaska. / Manage consistent with the management agreement. Retain in state ownership because of hazardous conditions. Also see the &quot;Specific Management Intent for Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>The entire island and surrounding waters are subject to hazards from lahars, pyroclastic flows, debris avalanches, volcanic blasts and other volcano-related hazards.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16A</td>
<td>Sunday Creek / Kirschner Lake</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>23,574</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Brown bear, moose, Pacific herring, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, ducks and geese. Harbor seal haulout concentration area at Rocky Cove. Seabirds, colony north of Rocky Cove. Salmon spawning/rearing. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Mostly state selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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*Kenai Area Plan*
### Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay

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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16C</td>
<td>Ursus Cove uplands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>23,758</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Brown bear, ducks and geese, moose, Dolly Varden/Arctic char, salmon spawning/rearing, herring spawning habitat.</td>
<td>Mostly state selected. Highly scenic. North side of upper Ursus Cove has mineral occurrences favorable for deposits of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16D</td>
<td>Upper Ursus Cove Drainage</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>2,872</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Ducks and geese, spring and fall concentration areas and general distribution; moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution. Salmon spawning/rearing.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>McNeil River State Game Refuge</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>63,235</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Legislatively designated as a State Game Refuge. Salmon spawning/rearing. Anadromous fish spawning habitat. / See the &quot;DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries&quot; Guideline in the &quot;Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest&quot; section in Chapter 2 for management intent.</td>
<td>Area around Chenik Lake and Head are state selected. McNeil River State Game Refuge and State Game Sanctuary Management Plan (1996) for more information about this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>Bruin Bay uplands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>47,717</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Brown bear spring feeding. Harbor seal haulout areas along coast north from Contact Point; moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution; seabird nesting colonies on southeast coast; ducks and geese, general distribution; herring spawning on shoreline of this tract. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Mostly state owned with small portion state selected. Head of Bruin Bay is highly scenic and has nice beaches. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>Island in Bruin Bay</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Harbor seal, haulout concentration area along coast; ducks and geese, spring, molting, and fall concentrations. Brown and black bear feeding habitat. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td>Good campsite with skiff access.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>Contact Point</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>91</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Large seabird colony.</td>
<td>State selected.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Table 3.13

### Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay

<table>
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<tr>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>McNeil River State Game Refuge</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>168,062</td>
<td>12F</td>
<td>Legislatively designated area. Anadromous stream mouths. Salmon spawning/rearing. See the ADFG Management Plan for more resource information on this area. / See the &quot;DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries&quot; guideline in the &quot;Fish and Game Habitat and Harvest&quot; Section in Chapter 2 for management intent. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>See the McNeil River State Game Refuge and State Game Sanctuary Management Plan (1996) for more information about this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>Rich Creek, Iniskin Peninsula</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Timber values in this unit. DNR may sell its timber when timber on adjacent Native corporation land is sold. No immediate schedule for harvest.</td>
<td>Salmon spawning/rearing. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>Upper Bowser Creek, Iniskin Peninsula</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Timber values.</td>
<td>Anadromous fish spawning habitat. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>Bowser and Paveloff creeks, Iniskin Peninsula</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Timber values.</td>
<td>Brown bears, steelhead trout run, salmon spawning/rearing. Anadromous fish spawning habitat. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>30</td>
<td>Cottonwood Bay drainage</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>5,826</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>State selected. Moose, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution. Mineral occurrences -- favorable for deposits of copper, gold, silver, and molybdenum.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>35</td>
<td>Irish Creek, Iniskin Peninsula</td>
<td>fo</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Timber values.</td>
<td>Moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution; ducks and geese, general distribution. This unit was conveyed to the state as School Trust Land. See the &quot;School Trust Lands&quot; section in Chapter 4.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay

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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>36</td>
<td>Upper Iliamna and Iniskin Rivers</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>14,497</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use.</td>
<td>State selected. Portions of state selections that are within the boundaries of the National Park are not likely to be conveyed to the state. Moose, general distribution; Dolly Varden/Arctic char, general distribution.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>123B</td>
<td>South of upper Redoubt Creek</td>
<td>gu</td>
<td>5,366</td>
<td>11H</td>
<td>No identified resource values that warrant a primary designation other than General Use. This unit is not directly on the upper flanks of a volcano but close enough to Mt. Redoubt that the area is at risk from heavy volcanic ash falls during eruptions. Redoubt Creek could be subject to catastrophic flooding if Mount Redoubt erupts. / Consult with the Alaska Volcano Observatory before authorizing activities in this unit.</td>
<td>State selected. Mostly inaccessible. No overland access and no lakes large enough for planes. Moose, general distribution; general distribution of rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>521</td>
<td>Herbs Lagoon tidelands (Chinitna Bay)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>376</td>
<td>12B</td>
<td>Federally owned uplands are within the Lake Clark National Park. Extensive salt marsh area used by brown bear. Anadromous stream mouth. / See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td>Beaches used by aircraft for landing. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. Beluga whale habitat. Cultural sites present. Herring spawn along coast, north of Unit 596, south of the mouth of Amakdedori Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>522A</td>
<td>Region 12 General Use tidelands</td>
<td>rd</td>
<td>512,715</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>Much of this area is adjacent to Lake Clark National Park. / See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to part of this unit.</td>
<td>Beaches used by aircraft for landing. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. Beluga whale habitat. Cultural sites present. Herring spawn along coast, north of Unit 596, south of the mouth of Amakdedori Creek.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>522B</td>
<td>Cape Douglas tidelands</td>
<td>ha rd</td>
<td>68,039</td>
<td>12G</td>
<td>Waterfowl concentration area on tidelats, small seabird colonies by Cape Douglas. / A Special Use Lands Designation applies to the southern portion of this unit. Also see the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Beaches used by aircraft for landing. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. Beluga whale habitat. Cultural sites present. Herring spawn along coast, north of Unit 596, south of the mouth of Amakdedori Creek.</td>
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### Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>554A</td>
<td>Snug Harbor west tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>319</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>Potential port site for the Johnson River iron and copper mine. Development of the mine would require construction of a haul road from the mine sites to a deep-water port where ore concentrates would be loaded for shipment to smelters outside the region. Cook Inlet Region Inc. has identified alternative easement locations and selected a preferred alternative. The easement identification process is ongoing. There are two possible port sites, one in this unit and another farther south at Iliamna Point (Unit 554B). / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>554B</td>
<td>Iliamna Point tidelands</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>115</td>
<td>12B</td>
<td>Potential port site for the Johnson River iron and copper mine. Development of the mine would require construction of a haul road from the mine sites to a deep-water port where ore concentrates would be loaded for shipment to smelters outside the region. Cook Inlet Region Inc. has identified alternative easement locations and selected a preferred alternative. The easement identification process is ongoing. There are two possible port sites, one in this unit and another farther south at Iliamna Point (Unit 554A). / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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### Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay

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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>557</td>
<td>Glacier Spit tidelands (in Chinitna Bay)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>283</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>High use of salt marshes by brown bears. The beaches here are used by aircraft for landing and bear viewing. Private parcels located on the spit. NPS seasonal ranger station located nearby. Shore Fishery Leases off of spit. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td>Uplands in NPS, private and Native corporation ownership.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>558</td>
<td>Clearwater Creek, Chinitna River and Glacier Creek tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>2,147</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>High use of salt marshes by brown bears. Anadromous stream mouths. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>577</td>
<td>Crescent River, Polly Creek and Harriet Point tidelands</td>
<td>ha hv</td>
<td>6,997</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>There are commercial clamming operations in this unit. Anadromous stream mouths. The beaches from Squarehead Cove to Harriet Point are certified for clamming operations. There are also existing Shore Fishery Leases in the unit. Beluga whale habitat</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>578</td>
<td>Eastern Chisik Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>3,132</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>Chisik and Duck islands are breeding colonies for more than 60,000 seabirds. / Both islands are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. / See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td>An old cannery is on the southwest end of the island (on private lands) that is just north of this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>579A</td>
<td>Upper Tuxedni Bay salt marshes</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>5,945</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>High use of salt marshes by brown bears. Anadromous stream mouths. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Region 12: West side of Cook Inlet--South of Redoubt Bay

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Unit Number</th>
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</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>579B</td>
<td>Squarehead Cove, west - Tuxedni Bay salt marshes</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>3,134</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>High use of salt marshes by brown bears. This unit along with Unit 580 provides habitat for an estimated 40,000 sandpipers in addition to tens of thousands of dabbling ducks, primarily mallards and pintails. The cove accounts for approximately sixty percent of all shorebirds sighted in mid-May in Tuxedni Bay, which is mostly tideflats. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>579C</td>
<td>Hungry and Bear Creek mouths - Tuxedni Bay salt marshes</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>429</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>High use of salt marshes by brown bears. Two anadromous stream mouths. / See the &quot;Management Intent for Multiple Units&quot; section for additional management intent for this unit. Also see Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>580</td>
<td>Squarehead Cove tidelands</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>675</td>
<td>12A</td>
<td>A tideland permit was issued for a log transfer facility in Squarehead Cove at the edge of Sections 30 and 31 in 1998 (ADL 227037).</td>
<td>This unit along with Unit 579B provides habitat for an estimated 40,000 sandpipers in addition to tens of thousands of dabbling ducks, primarily mallards and pintails. This area accounts for approximately sixty percent of all shorebirds sighted in mid-May in Tuxedni Bay, which is mostly tideflats.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>581</td>
<td>Johnson River mouth</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>575</td>
<td>12B</td>
<td>Twenty to eighty harbor seals haulout in the Johnson River estuary in April through July. Anadromous stream mouth. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>582</td>
<td>Gull Island (Chinitna Bay)</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Gull Island supports a seabird colony of over 1,000 adult birds and is a seal haulout area. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. See Appendix D for management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to this unit.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>583</td>
<td>Seal Spit tidelands (Chinitna Bay)</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>147</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>There are dock facilities on this unit that once supported oil drilling operations on Upper Fritz Creek. Cultural sites present. May have potential for waterfront development if resources (such as timber) on the Iniskin Peninsula are harvested. Retain in state ownership.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>584</td>
<td>Dry Bay tidelands off Iniskin Peninsula</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>198</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Once used for access to oil exploration on the peninsula. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouth. Access to Unit 25 would be through this tideland unit. The adjacent land is owned by the Seldovia and Tyonek Native corporations. Cultural sites present. Potential log transfer facility. Locate any development away from the mouths of anadromous fish streams.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>585</td>
<td>Oil Bay</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>313</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>In the past, these tidelands were used for access to upper Paveloff Creek area for oil exploration. Harbor seals, herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouth. Potential log transfer facility. Brown and black bears feeding on tidelands. Locate any development away from the mouths of anadromous fish streams.</td>
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<tr>
<td>587</td>
<td>Iniskin Peninsula and Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>32,902</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Waterfowl concentration area, harbor seal concentration. Pacific herring spawning area particularly on the east side of Iniskin Bay. Herring spawning habitat, Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouths. Bears feed on seagrass flats at head of Iniskin Bay at low tide.</td>
<td>Potential requests for mooring buoys for ships to tie up to when loading logs. Cultural sites present.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>588A</td>
<td>Iniskin Mushroom, Vert and White Gull Islands and other islands at mouth of Iniskin Bay</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>2,824</td>
<td>12C</td>
<td>Large marine bird nesting colonies on Iniskin, Vert, White Gull and Mushroom islands. Seal haulout northwest of Pomeroy Island and north of Iniskin Island. Herring spawning area around Mushroom, Scott, and Vert islands. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td>The uplands in this unit are within the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>588B</td>
<td>Williamsport tidelands in Iliamna Bay</td>
<td>wd</td>
<td>1,314</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>The Lake and Peninsula Borough is currently requesting federal and state funds to upgrade the existing road between Williamsport and Pile Bay (on Iliamna Lake) and tideland dredging. The primary use of the road would be to transport commercial fishing vessels between Cook Inlet and Bristol Bay. The road would also be used to transport goods, services, people, and fuel to the villages on Lake Iliamna (rather than using the more circuitous Kvichak River barge route). Potential means of access to Pebble Beach mine. / Manage unit for purposes of access to the uplands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>589</td>
<td>Dutton tidelands at the head of Cottonwood Bay</td>
<td>rh</td>
<td>49</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Potential site for future tideland facilities that would access the Chigmit Mts. and Lake Iliamna Area. Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity. Anadromous stream mouth. Cultural sites present. / Manage unit for purposes of access to the uplands.</td>
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<tr>
<td>590</td>
<td>Head of Cottonwood Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>343</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>591</td>
<td>Rocky Cove, north tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>294</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Harbor seal haulout area in the northern quarter of Section 28. A large seabird nesting colony is in the southern quarter of Section 21. This entire unit is a Pacific herring spawning area. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>592</td>
<td>Bruin Bay tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>11,925</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring spawning area in this unit particularly near Tignagvik Point. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity. Brown and black bears feeding on tidelands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>593</td>
<td>Contact Point tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>307</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Large seabird nesting colony in the unit, as well as extensive eelgrass beds that provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. The unit is also a Pacific herring spawning area. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity. Brown and black bears feed on the tidelands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>594</td>
<td>Ursus Cove tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>18,072</td>
<td>12D</td>
<td>Herring spawning area particularly south of Ursus Cove. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>595</td>
<td>Nordyke Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>576</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Large seabird colony on Nordyke Island (Unit 7). Important anchorage for commercial fishing fleet. Herring spawning habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>596</td>
<td>Tidelands adjacent to McNeil River State Game Refuge</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>20,225</td>
<td>12E</td>
<td>Herring spawning habitat particularly along the coast and north of Akjegmuiga Cove and around Nordyke Island. Anadromous stream mouths. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, commercial fishing activity. / See the “Management Intent for Multiple Units” section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Cultural sites present. See the McNeil River - State Game Refuge and State Game Sanctuary Management Plan (1996) for more information on this unit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>597</td>
<td>Tidelands adjacent to the Kamishak Bay Special Use Area</td>
<td>ha</td>
<td>46,012</td>
<td>12F</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds provide important habitat and cover for rearing salmon and shellfish. Herring spawning in most of this unit. Herring/salmon migration corridor, commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>598</td>
<td>Augustine Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha, rd</td>
<td>8,106</td>
<td>12G</td>
<td>Eelgrass beds along west and north coast of island. Important anchorage for commercial fishing fleet. Commercial fishing activity.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>747</td>
<td>Shaw Island tidelands</td>
<td>ha, rd</td>
<td>1,836</td>
<td>12G</td>
<td>Large seabird colony on Shaw Island. Also a harbor seal haulout. / Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) before authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations. A Special Use Lands Designation applies to this unit. Also see the “Specific Management Intent for Units” Section for additional management intent for this unit.</td>
<td>Uplands on island are in federal ownership.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Kenai Area Plan 3 - 347 Table 3.13
REGION 12
Map 12G - Cape Douglas

LEGEND

- State owned
- State Park
- Ak. Dept. of Fish & Game
- Ak. Dept. of Trans. & Pub. Facilities
- Borough, City owned
- Natl. Park, Wildlife Refuge or Forest
- Bureau of Land Management
- Native Corporation
- Private
- Mental Health Trust
- State Selected
- Proposed addition to Kenai River SMA
- Proposed addition to State Park system
- Exxon Valdez Oil Spill acquisition
- Borough/City Selected
- City Tidelands
- Legislatively designated area

Unit Designation:

- 9 ha
- 15 hr
- 522A rd
- 522B ha rd
- 598 ha rd
- 747 hard

MAP INDEX

Map 12G
Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies

Background
The intent of the plan is to designate and provide management intent for the shorelands under all navigable waterbodies and their waters. There are so many navigable rivers and lakes in the planning area that it is not practical to state the individual management intent for each and every waterbody. Therefore, the plan identifies several general types of waterbodies that are assigned common unit numbers, management intents, and designations.

Waterbodies in the units below are not always indicated with a unit number on the KAP maps. The 1993 DNR Kenai Easement Atlas assists with locating navigable waterbodies in the planning area. This atlas reflects only those rivers for which state or federal agencies have issued written determinations of navigability at the time the atlas was developed. Additional waterbodies are likely to be determined navigable by these agencies in the future. In the near future, DNR will publish a map of all the navigable waters under the navigability listing at the following website: http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/land/nav.htm

The term “shorelands” used below is defined as land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction [AS 38.05.965]. See Figure 1-1 at the beginning of Chapter 1 for a diagram that illustrates the difference between shorelands, submerged lands, tidelands, and uplands.

Public Trust Doctrine
The Public Trust Doctrine provides that public trust lands, waters and living resources in a state are held by the state in trust for the benefit of all the people, and establishes the right of the public to fully utilize the public trust lands, waters, and resources for a wide variety of public uses. Each state has the authority and responsibility for managing these public trust assets to assure the public rights are upheld.

The Public Trust Doctrine applies whenever navigable waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Public trust lands are generally those lands below navigable waters, with the upper boundary being the ordinary high water mark. Tidelands, shorelands of navigable lakes and rivers, as well as the land beneath oceans, lakes and rivers are usually considered public trust lands.
The Alaska Constitution contains numerous provisions embracing principles of the Public Trust Doctrine that require the state to exercise authority to ensure that the right of the public to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is protected. In Alaska, the Public Trust Doctrine extends beyond those submerged lands in which the state holds title to include all waters that are navigable. The state’s waters are themselves reserved to the people for common use. The state has enacted laws that provide similar protections as those provided by the Public Trust Doctrine and apply to broader areas, but they do not provide automatic state ownership of submerged lands and may protect uses different than those of the public trust doctrine.

The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public’s right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.

The Alaska Constitution provides that "free access to the navigable or public waters of the state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes." The Alaska Supreme Court has concluded that “the provisions in article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public.” *Wernberg v. State*, 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine constitutionalized in article VIII in finding that:

Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high water mark are subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of being used consistent with the public trust. (sec. 1, ch. 82, SLA 1985)

The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public ownership at statehood, state laws providing that the transfer of land to private parties also provide for public access to navigable waters have had broad effect. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must "provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes."
The State’s responsibilities to implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

On a related issue, the Director's Policy File 91-03 *Shorelands Adjacent to Non-State Land* outlines DNR’s policy for consulting with adjacent landowners and considering their concerns when uses on adjacent state-owned shorelands are proposed.

For more information on state policies on navigable waters see the following website: http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/land/nav.htm

**Management Intent for Specific Rivers and River Types**

**Unit 600 Other shorelands and waters**

**Management Intent**
The management intent for the waterbody segments in this unit are designated General Use and will be retained in state ownership.

**Which Waterbodies are Included**
Waterbodies in this unit are not labeled with the “Unit 600” annotation on the region maps. This unit includes navigable waterbodies (including their waters and shorelands) crossing or surrounded by non-state-owned, -selected, or -topfiled lands in the planning area. Sometimes these waterbodies include just river or lake segments, sometimes they include the entire navigable waterbody, depending on adjacent ownership. These shorelands cross or are surrounded by lands in non-state ownerships including federal, private, Native, municipal, university, and Mental Health Trust. Compare the land status maps in this plan and the state navigability maps (which are available from DNR and on the DNR website) to determine the waterbodies that are in this unit.

Waterbodies that cross or are surrounded by state-owned, -selected and -topfiled lands are depicted as being within boundary of the surrounding upland unit and are therefore not part of Unit 600. Management intent for waterbody segments depicted as within adjacent upland units is the same as for the remainder of the unit.

The shorelands in this unit do not include shorelands and waters in the following:
- Management units (including state-owned, selected and topfiled lands) that include both sides of a river
- Units of the State Park System that are legislatively designated
- Lower peninsula high public use rivers (Unit 601)
- Waterbodies within national parks, preserves and wildlife refuges (Unit 602)
- Kenai River watershed (Unit 603)
- Main stem of the Kasilof River (Units 604A and 604B)
Main stem of the Resurrection River (Unit 605)
Sixmile Creek (Unit 606)
Trail River and Trail Lakes (Unit 608)
Snow River (Unit 609)

**Unit 601 Lower peninsula high public use rivers**

**Management Intent**
This unit is co-designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest and will be retained in state ownership. The state-owned river beds and adjacent uplands are proposed to be subject to a leasehold location order. They are also proposed for mineral closure by the legislature.

**Which Waterbodies are Included**
This unit includes the navigable waterbodies (including their waters and shorelands) of Anchor River (including North Fork); Deep Creek (including North Fork); Stariski Creek; and the Ninilchik River that are not in existing units shown on the region maps.

**Mineral Orders**
Proposed Mineral Closing Order #738 closes the lower Russian River to new mineral location. Under Leasehold Location Order #21, rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system. This order applies to river corridors along the Upper Russian River, Kasilof River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, and Anchor River. The riverbeds only for the segments of rivers addressed by the Leasehold Location Order are also recommended to the legislature for closure to new mineral entry. If the legislature acts on this recommendation, the riverbeds would be closed to new mineral entry while the leasehold location order would still apply to the adjacent upland 200-foot wide buffers. See Appendix B for a copy of these orders and the Mineral Resources section in Chapter 2 for a further description of these proposed actions.

**Unit 602 Shorelands and waters in federal Conservation System Units (parks, preserves, and refuges)**

**Management Intent**
Designate Public Recreation-Dispersed Use, Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest. Retain in state ownership.

**Which Waterbodies are Included**
This unit includes the navigable waterbodies (including their waters and shorelands) in Federal Conservation System Units (Parks, Preserves, Wilderness and Refuges). The waterbodies in this unit are not labeled with a “Unit 602” annotation on the region maps. This unit includes navigable waterbodies within federal conservation system units in Kenai Fjords National Park and Preserve, Katmai National Park and Preserve, Lake Clark National Park and Preserve, and the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge that are in the planning area. Shorelands in the Alaska
Maritime National Wildlife Refuge are also included in this unit (although it’s not clear whether or not there are any waterbodies large enough to be determined navigable on the islands in this refuge). This unit does not include shorelands and waters in the Chugach National Forest, Kenai River drainage, and in the main stem of the Kasilof, Resurrection, Trail and Snow rivers; and Sixmile Creek and Trail Lakes (Units 600, 603, 604A, 604B, 605, 606, 608 and 609).

**Unit 603 Shorelands and waters in the Kenai River drainage**

**Management Intent**
Many of the lakes and creeks have popular well-maintained recreation trails that provide access and many have public use cabins and campsites on them. They higher lakes provide fishing opportunities for rainbow trout and Arctic Grayling and the lower elevation lakes also support salmon. In addition, all of the navigable rivers in the Kenai River watershed also support salmon and some of these are popular for fishing, particularly at their confluences with the Kenai River.

Designate Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use, Fish and Wildlife Habitat Harvest. Retain in state ownership. Also see the [Kenai River Guidelines](#) section Under Region 4 in this chapter.

**Which Waterbodies are Included**
The waterbodies (including shorelands and waters) in this unit are not labeled with a “Unit 603” annotation on the region maps. This unit does include many of the navigable tributaries of the Kenai River such as the Russian River, Moose River, Funny River, Killey River, and Trail Creek (surrounded by National Forest and National Wildlife Refuge) and large and small lakes such as Upper Russian, Lower Russian, Cooper, Crescent, Ptarmigan, Grant, Carter, Lost, Meridian, Grayling, Juneau, Swan, Trout, and Paradise lakes. In addition this unit includes navigable lakes in the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge in the Kenai watershed that are too numerous to mention here.

This unit does not include the portions of the Kenai River system that are legislatively designated, waterbodies that are proposed additions to KRSMA, the Trail Lakes and River (which are in Unit 608), the Snow River (unit 609), or the waters starting from one mile below the Warren Ames Bridge (Unit 506B).
Unit 604A  Lower Kasilof River shorelands, tidelands and islands

Management Intent
Designate for Public Recreation and Tourism – Dispersed Use, Waterfront Development, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Retain in state ownership. The lower river and its islands are recommended for addition to the State Park System as part of a proposed Kasilof River Special Management Area. These recommended designations are intended to accommodate existing and additional developments on the tidelands and shorelands that support the fishing industry, fisheries management, and other types of water-dependent uses. Until this unit is added to the State Park System, manage it consistent with these designations and a Site Specific Plan developed in 1996 by the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water, South Central Regional Office. Note that the KAP plan classifications supersede the Site Specific Plan classifications. See the Section Proposed Kasilof River Special Management Area section under Region 6 in this chapter for additional management intent.

Background
This unit encompasses the shorelands, tidelands, and waters along the lower Kasilof River, which support most of development that has taken place along the entire river. More applications for development are expected. Applications and authorizations on the lower river are primarily related to seafood processing, including anchors for mooring barges, docks, outfall lines, floating walkways, and off-loading facilities. In addition, there is a fisheries enhancement facility authorized near the mouth of Coal Creek. The middle river (adjacent to the Crooked Creek State Recreation Site) is under ILMA to DPOR and is in Unit 119 rather than this unit. The upper river is in Unit 604B where there are no authorizations for development or pending applications for use of the river’s shorelands.

The mouth of the river has intense activity during the summer including boat mooring, personal use fishery, and recreational use. The river supports sockeye salmon (May through August), chinook salmon, coho salmon, and pink salmon. The river has the second-largest escapement of salmon among rivers on the Kenai Peninsula. Adjacent wetlands support snow geese, Canada geese, sandhill cranes, trumpeter swans, whistling swans, and several species of waterfowl.

Which Waterbodies are Included
This unit includes the water, shorelands, tidelands, islands, and water in this unit within: T3N R12W Sections 1, 2, 11, 12, and 13; T4N R12W Section 35. This unit is shown on Map 6A in this chapter.

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1 The tidelands upon which the Kasilof River small boat harbor is located (on the north bank near the mouth) are in private ownership.
Chapter 3 – Navigable Water Bodies

Unit 604B  Upper Kasilof River shorelands and islands

**Management Intent**
Designate Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use and Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Retain in state ownership. This unit is proposed for addition to the State Park System, Kasilof River Special Management Area. One mile of the upper river in Section 25 (Unit 119) is already under Interagency Land Management Assignment to DPOR and is in the park system. Islands in the river are also proposed for park addition. Until these lands are added to the system, manage this unit consistent with plan designations and the Site Specific Plan developed in 1996 by the DNR DMLW Southcentral Region Office. The KAP classifications supersede the Site Specific Plan classifications. See the *Proposed Kasilof River Special Management Area* section under Region 6 in this chapter for additional management intent.

**Which Waterbodies are Included**
This unit includes the waters, shorelands, and islands (except islands in Sections 24 and 25) on the upper Kasilof River including: T3N R11W Sec. 30, 31, 32, and 33; T2N R11W Sec. 5 and 8; and T3N R12W Sec. 24. This unit is shown on Map 6A in this chapter.

**Units 362, 363 and 605 Resurrection River**

**Management Intent**
The shorelands in these units are designated Resource Management - High Value. Retain in state ownership. These units will be managed for materials, transportation, water resources, recreation, and wildlife habitat. Manage the area consistent with the Site Specific Plan developed by the DNR DMLW Southcentral Regional Office in 1993 except the following management intent from the Site Specific Plan has been deleted: “Mining gravel from active channels should be avoided to reduce detrimental effects on water quality, aquatic habitat, and biota. However, if hydraulic changes can be minimized, in channel sites will replenish more rapidly than other areas, and effects on the terrestrial biota of the floodplain will be avoided or greatly minimized.” This intent has been replaced with the following, “From time to time, flood control work will need to be done. These units will be managed for materials and flood control. The multi-agency Flood Mitigation Task Force (including ADFG and USFWS) will design the extractions to minimize damage to habitat.” Part of this river has been designated as Special Use Lands. See Appendix D for additional information on the Exit Glacier Road Special Use Land Designation.

**Which Waterbodies are Included**
The portions of the shorelands and waters that are in this unit are located downstream from the Exit Glacier Road Bridge near the Paradise Creek confluence and the Resurrection River’s mouth. These units are shown on Map 3A in this Chapter.

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2 Under the Tustumena Lake Court Decision, the lake and the upper portion of the river are under federal ownership.
Unit 606 Sixmile Creek

Management Intent
Designate Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest and Public Recreation and Tourism – Dispersed Use. Recognize existing mining claims and mining activities. Sixmile Creek has become very popular for both commercial and private whitewater rafting and kayaking. Public access to the river for these users is an important issue and there is both the need and opportunity for providing additional access on state lands to this river. Additional access and parking for Sixmile Creek is needed for both commercial and private kayakers and rafters as well as for sport fishing, recreation, and other uses. Retain in state ownership.

Which Waterbodies are Included
The state-owned shorelands and waters in Sixmile Creek located between the mouth of the creek and its confluence with Granite Creek. The unit is shown on the Region 1 and 2 maps in this chapter.

Unit 608 Trail River, Upper and Lower Trail Lakes

Management Intent
This unit is proposed for addition to KRSMA by the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan (KRCMP). This unit is also subject to a Special Use Lands Designation (ADL 226527) and Leasehold Location Order #20 that were implemented as part of the KRCMP process. For more information, see the KRCMP. Also see the Kenai River Drainage guidelines section under Region 4 in this chapter for additional management intent.

Which Waterbodies are Included
All state-owned shorelands and water known as Trail River and Upper and Lower Trail lakes within: T4N R1E Sections 6, 7, 18, 19; T4N R1W Sections 1, 12, 13, 24 and 25; T5N R1E Sections 7, 18, 19, 31; T5N R1W Sections 13, 22 - 27, and 36. This unit is shown on Map 2B in this chapter.

Unit 609 Snow River

Management Intent
Designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed Use. This unit is not proposed for addition to KRSMA by the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan (KRCMP).

Which Waterbodies are Included
All state-owned shorelands and water known as "Snow River" within: T2N R1E Sections 6, 7, and 18; T3N R1E Sections 19, 30, and 31; and T3N R1W Sections 24, 25 and 36.
CHAPTER 4:
IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4-1 Introduction
4-1 State Land Classification
4-4 Conversion of Plan Designations into Classifications
4-5 Special Use Land Designations
4-5 Municipal Entitlements
4-8 School Trust Lands
4-9 Public Trust Doctrine
4-9 Types of Plan Changes
4-10 Surface Leasing
4-10 Alaska Coastal Management Program
4-11 Oil and Gas Leasing / Additions to the State Park System
4-11 Caribou Hills
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4-11 Seward Highway Scenic Byway
4-11 Proposed Changes in Management Authority (State Parks, KRSMA, ADFG, DOTPF)
Chapter 4

IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

Introduction
This chapter includes information and recommendations necessary to implement plan goals, management intent, and guidelines. Included is information about:

- land classifications
- land conveyance proposals
- land selection proposals
- mineral orders
- coastal management coordination
- hydrologic study recommendations
- land management consolidation recommendations
- procedures for plan review, modification, and amendment

State Land Classification
In order to implement the plan, DNR must classify state lands to reflect the intent of land use designations. State law requires that classification precede disposal of many types of state interests in land, including leases, timber sales, and conveyances. State land is classified under the authority of AS 38.04.005, AS 38.05.300, and 11 AAC 55.010 - 11 AAC 55.280 and according to the management intent set forth in the Kenai Area Plan. Classifications were implemented under Land Classification Order SC-99-002 issued on January 7, 2000 at the same time this plan was adopted. The plan serves as the final finding by the Commissioner for land classifications for state land in the planning area.

Land classifications are the formal record of uses and resources for which state lands will be managed. Classifications will be recorded on state land status plats, with a reference to the final plan. Many units have more than one classification. All classifications are intended for multiple use. Following are the definitions of classifications as defined by regulation:

11 AAC 55.050. Agricultural Land. Land classified as agricultural is land which, by reason of its climate, physical features, and location, is suitable for present or future agricultural cultivation or development and that is intended for present or future agricultural use. When agricultural land is disposed of, only an agricultural interest may be conveyed.
**11 AAC 55.055. Coal Land.** Land classified coal is land where known coal resources exist and where development is occurring, or is reasonably likely to occur, or where the coal potential has been determined to be high or moderate under 11 AAC 85.010.

**11 AAC 55.070. Forest Land.** Land classified forest is land that is or has been forested and is suited for forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions.

**11 AAC 55.080. Grazing Land.** Land classified grazing is land that is appropriate for grazing and that is suitable, in the cultivated or uncultivated state, for supporting domestic livestock or reindeer.

**11 AAC 55.095. Heritage Resources Land.** Land classified field heritage resources is land where there is active preservation of, or research for, significant historical, prehistoric, paleontological, or other cultural values or where there is reason to believe that these values exist.

**11 AAC 55.120. Material Land.** Land classified material is land that is suitable for the extraction of common varieties of sand, gravel, stone, peat, clay, and other similar materials.

**11 AAC 55.160. Public Recreation Land.** Land classified public recreation is land that is suitable for recreation uses, waysides, parks, campsites, scenic overlooks, hunting, fishing or boating access sites, trail corridors, or greenbelts along bodies of water or roadways.

**11 AAC 55.170. Reserved Land Use.** (a) Land classified reserved use is land that

(1) is reserved for transfer to another governmental or non-governmental agency that is performing a public service;

(2) is reserved for transfer through land exchanges; or

(3) has been designated for a public facility.

(b) Nothing in this section requires classification of land identified for a future land exchange under AS 38.05.500.

**11 AAC 55.200. Resource Management Land.** Land classified resource management is either

(1) land that might have a number of important resources but for which a specific resource allocation decision is not possible because of a lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information, or is not necessary because the land is presently inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur within the next 10 years; or

(2) land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a primary use.

**11 AAC 55.202. Settlement Land.** An upland area classified settlement is land that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal
residential or private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development. Tidelands managed to support those existing or proposed upland settlement uses.

**11 AAC 55.205. Transportation Corridor Land.** Land classified transportation corridor is land that is identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline, or utility purposes, or is under consideration for a right-of-way lease.

**11 AAC 55.215. Waterfront Development Land.** Land classified waterfront development is tideland, submerged land, or shoreland that is suitable to be used for commercial or industrial activities such as fish processing, aquatic farming, mineral and log transfer facilities, or commercial recreation.

**11 AAC 55.222. Water Resources Land.** Land classified water resources is land encompassing watersheds or portions of watersheds and is suitable for such uses as water supply, watershed protection, or hydropower sites.

**11 AAC 55.230. Wildlife Habitat Land.** Land classified wildlife habitat is land which is primarily valuable for: (1) fish and wildlife resource production, whether existing or through habitat manipulation, to supply sufficient numbers or a diversity of species to support commercial, recreational, or traditional uses on an optimum sustained yield basis; or (2) a unique or rare assemblage of a single or multiple species of regional, state, or national significance.
Conversion of Plan Designations into Classifications

For the purposes of the DNR land status records, the land use designations in Chapter 3 are converted to classifications shown in the table below.

Table 4.1 Conversion of Upland Designations to Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ag</td>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td>Agricultural land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Co</td>
<td>Coal</td>
<td>Coal land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fo</td>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td>Forest land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Gr</td>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td>Grazing land</td>
</tr>
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<td>gu</td>
<td>General Use</td>
<td>Resource management land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Wildlife habitat land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hv</td>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td>Wildlife habitat land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hr</td>
<td>Heritage Resources</td>
<td>Heritage resources land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>Material land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pr</td>
<td>Public Facilities - retain</td>
<td>Reserved use land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pt</td>
<td>Public Facilities - transfer</td>
<td>Settlement land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rh</td>
<td>Resource Management - high value</td>
<td>Resource management land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rd</td>
<td>Public Recreation and Tourism - dispersed use</td>
<td>Public recreation land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rp</td>
<td>Public Recreation and Tourism - public use site</td>
<td>Public recreation land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Se</td>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td>Settlement land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tr</td>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td>Transportation corridor land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wa</td>
<td>Water Resources</td>
<td>Water resources land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.2 Conversion of Tideland, Submerged Land, and Shoreland Designations to Classifications

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Symbol</th>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Classification</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>gu</td>
<td>General Use</td>
<td>Resource management land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ha</td>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>Wildlife habitat land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hv</td>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td>Wildlife habitat land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>hr</td>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>Heritage resources land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ma</td>
<td>Materials</td>
<td>Material land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pr</td>
<td>Public Facilities - retain</td>
<td>Reserved use land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>pt</td>
<td>Public Facilities - transfer</td>
<td>Settlement land</td>
</tr>
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<td>rh</td>
<td>Resource Management- high value</td>
<td>Resource management land</td>
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<td>Public recreation land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rp</td>
<td>Public Recreation and Tourism - public use site</td>
<td>Public recreation land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sh</td>
<td>Shoreline Use</td>
<td>Settlement land</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>wd</td>
<td>Waterfront Use</td>
<td>Waterfront development land</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Special Use Land Designations around Lake Clark, Kenai Fjords, Resurrection Bay and the Exit Glacier Road

Tidelands and submerged lands in three areas are designated Special Use Land (SUL) under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2): These include state lands adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park and the Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge on the outer peninsula coast; Lake Clark National Park and the Alaska Maritime Wildlife Refuge on the west side of Cook Inlet; and Resurrection Bay. In addition, uplands and shorelands along the east end of the Exit Glacier Road have been similarly designated. See Appendix D for more information and maps showing these designated areas. The Caribou Hills were designated SUL in 1993. The KAP amended the boundaries of SUL and these are shown in Appendix C.

Municipal Entitlements

Under the 1978 Municipal Entitlement Act, boroughs and home-rule municipalities in 1978 were granted specific acreages of state land based on a formula that factored in population, acreage of state land within the municipality, and availability of state land within their boundaries. Under the Act, the Kenai Peninsula Borough’s entitlement is 155,780. To date, the borough has received 111,600 acres from the state. The borough’s remaining entitlement is approximately 44,180 acres. The incorporated cities in the planning area (Homer, Seward, Kenai, Soldotna, and Seldovia) have received almost all of their entitlement.
Decisions on conveyance of lands to the borough
DNR will approve a selection of land for borough entitlement if it is presently Vacant, Unappropriated, Unreserved (VUU) land and is in the best interest of the state to do so. Decisions on the Kenai Peninsula Borough's municipal entitlement selections will be based, in part, on the area plan that determined which lands are VUU and non-VUU and identifies parcels for state retention. Parcels that are classified as VUU, as defined in AS 29.65, will be available for selection and conveyance to the Borough unless the plan's management intent directs otherwise, title is not held by DNR, state law precludes conveyance, or more detailed research (such as land title research) determines the parcel is not conveyable. Borough selections of parcels that are non-VUU will be rejected with some exceptions.¹ Final decisions on conveyance of individual parcels will be made through the finding and decision process under AS 38.05.035, and will include public notice and an appeal period.

Vacant, Unappropriated, Unreserved (VUU) Lands
Land use designations determine land classifications, and classifications determine which uplands are conveyable under AS 29.65. Only the following designations that appear in the Kenai Area Plan lead to classifications that are conveyable to municipalities: Agriculture, Grazing, General use, Public Facilities – Transfer, Public Recreation and Tourism - Dispersed Use and Settlement. Designations that lead to classifications that are not conveyable include: Coal, Forestry, Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Fish and Wildlife Harvest, Heritage Resources, Public Facilities – Retain, Public Recreation and Tourism – Public Use Site, Transportation, and Water Resources. The designations Shoreline Use and Waterfront Development are only applied to tidelands and submerged lands and are not conveyable under AS 29.65 (although they may be conveyable under AS 38.05.825).

Designations that may be conveyable depending on the individual unit’s intent include: Resource management - high value (rh) and Materials (ma). For units with multiple designations, if any of the designations are in the non-conveyable-designation list above, the unit is not conveyable.

A few units state that if certain conditions exist, even though a unit has a non-conveyable designation, the unit may be conveyable. These exceptions are specifically noted under the respective units’ management intent.

Plan Management Intent
Plan management intent, management by other agencies and state laws also determine conveyability. Because of these three factors, many units that have conveyable designations are not conveyable.

¹ Under a Settlement Agreement to dismiss the borough’s appeal to Superior Court over DNR’s adoption of the KAP, DNR agreed to keep existing borough selections that, due to classifications under the Kenai Area Plan, no longer describe vacant, unappropriated and unreserved (“VUU”) land on the state’s public land records for a period of ten years from the dismissal of the borough’s appeal to Superior Court (the court approved the “Agreement to Dismiss” on July 10, 2000). For any selected land reclassified during that period, DNR will adjudicate the borough’s selection application under AS 29.65 before processing any competing application for land.
Under the first instance, the management intent for some units specifically states that the unit will be retained in state ownership. This includes, units recommended for addition to KRSMA or the State Park System.

Under the second instance, lands under Interagency Land Management Agreement / Transfer (ILMA/T) to other agencies or other management agreements are also generally not available for conveyance until the unit is no longer needed for state purposes. In addition, units that are recommended for management by other agencies (such as DOTPF or ADFG) are not available for conveyance.

State law may also preclude units from being conveyed to the borough. Forty-two units are all or in part School Trust Lands. State law prohibits conveying Trust Lands to municipalities for less than fair market value (AS 29.65.060) unless they were selected prior to October 4, 1985.2 Another state law affects many units owned by DOTPF. Because these lands are owned by another state agency, and DNR planning statutes only apply to DNR lands, lands owned by DOTPF are not bound by the plan and are not conveyable under AS 29.65. There are, however, instances where DOTPF surpluses properties, and the parcels have been first conveyed to DNR and then to municipalities under AS 38.05.810. In other cases, where these agencies have conveyed lands directly to municipalities and the acreage was charged to the borough’s remaining entitlement.

Finally, even though units may be conveyable under the plan, the Best Interest Finding process under AS 38.05.035 may determine that certain units or portions of units are not conveyable because of other factors that are not listed above.

**Conveyances**

AS 29.65.050(c) requires DNR to approve or disapprove each selection within nine months after it is selected by a municipality. DNR has not been able to approve or disapprove selections within this timeframe because of land status problems and the lack of staff to adjudicate applications. If selections are disapproved, a municipality has 90 days to file new selections. Once the department approves a selection, management is transferred to a municipality. If the land is not yet patented from the federal government to the state, the state cannot issue patent to the municipality. If the land is patented to the state but survey is not sufficient for the state to issue a patent, the municipality is required to survey the land prior to receiving patent. There are many parcels within the Kenai Peninsula Borough that have not or cannot be patented because of the lack of federal surveys or surveys by the borough. While the borough manages these unpatented lands, the lack of patent prevents them from selling the land.

**Tideland Conveyances**

Municipalities may also apply for tidelands and submerged lands under AS 38.05.825 for development purposes, if DNR judges the land suitable for the use proposed by the

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2 While School Trust litigation is pending, the School Trust lands that were selected by the borough prior to 1985 are not likely to be approved. However, after the litigation is settled (and depending on the outcome of the litigation) these pre-1985 selections may be approved.
municipality or the proposed use of the land is consistent with a land use plan adopted by a municipality. Lands granted under this section do not count toward the municipal entitlement.

**School Trust Lands**

Litigation has been filed against the State of Alaska concerning education funding issues. As an amendment to the original litigation, the plaintiffs allege the State breached the trust of the School Trust lands. The plaintiffs are asking for relief in compensation for the full value of the land and resources; access to funds in the School Trust fund; and/or reconstitution of the corpus of the School Trust Land to be managed as trust lands. These lands were removed from School Trust status on July 1, 1978, by legislative action. A Public School Trust Fund was then established where one-half of one percent of all revenues generated from natural resources in Alaska are deposited in this fund. This fund has been maintained since 1978.

By Department Order #143, the current criteria for actions on School Trust Lands are as follows:

1. The action approved must be for full, Fair Market Value at the highest and best use of the parcel, or
2. The action must be a result of an existing contractual obligation (i.e., land sale contract, reappraisal of an existing lease, or a land settlement with a municipality).

In the case of municipal entitlements, a municipality may not receive school lands unless they were selected before October 4, 1985 [AS 29.65.060(g)]. A municipality (or other party) may, however, purchase school lands at or above fair market value. Units marked with an asterisk (*) in Table 4.3 below were selected by the Kenai Peninsula Borough prior to 1985.

Funds from any actions on school lands will be placed in a special escrow fund for the School Trust. Notice of any actions must be sent via the Attorney General’s Office to the plaintiffs.

Land within the following 46 units in the Kenai Area Plan was conveyed to the State of Alaska as School Trust Land. These are lands in Sections 16 and 36 that were surveyed sections at the time of Statehood.
Table 4.3 School Trust Lands by Unit

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Region 3</th>
<th>411</th>
<th>450*</th>
<th>364A</th>
<th>83C</th>
<th>62</th>
<th>73</th>
<th>only portions in Section 36 (480 acres)</th>
<th>66</th>
<th>only portions in Section 16 (240 acres)</th>
<th>243</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Region 5</td>
<td>83B</td>
<td>162A</td>
<td>83C</td>
<td>93B</td>
<td>66</td>
<td>237</td>
<td>only portions in Section 36 (630 acres)</td>
<td>266B only portions in Section 36 (640 acres)</td>
<td>277 only portion in Section 36 (100 acres)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 7</td>
<td>48A only portions in Section 16 (approx. 20 acres)</td>
<td>132A only portions in Section 16 (approx. 20 acres)</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Region 12</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>26</td>
<td>35</td>
<td>132A only portions in Section 16 (approx. 20 acres)</td>
<td>132B only portions in Section 16 (approx. 20 acres)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Public Trust Doctrine
See the Management Intent for Navigable Rivers section at the end of Chapter 3 and the Tidelands, Submerged Lands and Shorelands section in Chapter 2.

Types of Plan Changes
Two basic kinds of changes are allowed by regulations in 11 AAC 55.030:

“A revision to a land use plan is subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065. For the purposes of this section and AS 38.04.065, a ‘revision’ is an amendment or special exception to a land use plan as follows:

An ‘amendment’ permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's units or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral entry an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership.

A ‘special exception’ does not permanently change the provisions of a land use plan and cannot be used as the basis for a reclassification of the unit. Instead, it allows a one-time, limited-
variance of the plan's provisions, without changing the plan's general management intent or guidelines. For example, a special exception might be used to grant an eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 to purchase land in a unit designated for retention in public ownership. A special exception might be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception.

A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A ‘minor change’ is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. Authority: AS 38.04.065, AS 38.04.900, AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.300.”

**Surface Leasing**

Under the authority of AS 38.05 and 11 AAC 58.300-.350, state land within the Kenai Peninsula Borough is available for surface leasing, provided that the leasing is allowed under the classifications implemented by the plan and consistent with the management intent set forth in the area plan.

Applications for uses of state land within the Kenai Peninsula Borough will be considered by the Regional Manager, Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water, Southcentral Region, 550 West 7th Ave. Suite 900C, Anchorage, AK 99501-3579. Applications for uses on borough-selected land are also reviewed by the Kenai Peninsula Borough Land Management Officer.

**Alaska Coastal Management Program**

The Kenai Peninsula Coastal Management Program will be implemented by the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) through the coastal consistency review process described under Title 46 of the Alaska Statutes and associated regulations. State actions within the coastal zone must be consistent with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan and the Kenai Peninsula Coastal Management Plan.

**Mineral Orders**

Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires the Commissioner of DNR to determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned lands to mineral entry. This plan and Mineral Closing Order #738 closes the lower Russian River to new mineral location. Under Leasehold Location Order #21, rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system. This order applies to riverbeds and the corridors along the Upper Russian River, Kasilof River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, and the Anchor River. These same riverbeds (but not the corridors) are also recommended to the legislature for closure to new mineral entry. If the legislature acts on this recommendation, the riverbeds would be closed to new mineral entry while the leasehold location order would still apply to the adjacent uplands. Appendix B includes a copy of these orders. The *Mineral Resources* section in Chapter 2 summarizes these actions.
Oil and Gas Leasing / Additions to the State Park System
When lands are added in the future by the legislature to the Alaska State Park System on the western Kenai Peninsula (west of the Kenai Mountains, north of Kachemak Bay, and South of Point Possession), it is recommended that the additions remain open to oil and gas leasing under AS 38.05.180.

Caribou Hills
For recommendations that address the Caribou Hills Area, see Appendix C.

Coordination with ADFG in Critical Habitat Areas, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries
DNR should co-sign ADFG management plans for legislatively designated critical habitat areas, game refuges, and sanctuaries to coordinate policies and to ensure a consistent public review process. DNR and ADFG should establish a joint authorization procedure, wherever possible, for categories of uses within these areas to simplify the permitting process. See also Chapter 2 under the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section, DNR Management Authority in Critical Habitat Area, Game Refuges, and Sanctuaries guideline.

Seward Highway Scenic Byway
In order to ensure that the Corridor Partnership Plan (CPP) can move forward and positively impact the Seward Highway corridor through the implementation of key ideas and objectives in the plan, it will be necessary for all agency and government staff to have official approval to proceed with the CPP. Also see the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline under the Public Recreation and Tourism section in Chapter 2.

Since conveyances have been identified as one of the single-most important changes impacting the future of the Seward Highway corridor, the Core Working Group that developed the CPP should establish a strategy or policy regarding conveyances along the Seward Highway. The coordination among the DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water, the USFS, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough should be articulated. Additionally, the provision of buffers, easements, or covenants should be determined and established. Lastly, the Core Working Group should determine if any particular conveyances present immediate threats to the quality of any special or unique features along the corridor, or present particular concerns regarding the overall structure and goals of the CPP.

Proposed Changes in Management Authority
Proposed additions to the State Park System and State Wildlife Areas and proposed management agreements with other agencies are listed below. These proposed changes in management can either occur through management agreements between state agencies (if the parcel is less than 640 acres) or by legislative action.

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3 The Seward Highway was designated as an All-American Road in July 2000 (after the plan was adopted) and for this reason plan recommendations and guidelines are still referred to as applying to the “Scenic Byway.” The change in designation of the Seward Highway does not change the intent of these recommendations and guidelines.
Chapter 4 – Proposed Additions to KRSMA

Table 4.4 Proposed Additions to Kenai River Special Management Area (KRSMA)\(^4\)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>70</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kenai R. frontage in Soldotna(^a)</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>141B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kenai R. floodplain N. of Heather Ave., adjoining Eagle Rock Unit KRSMA</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>142</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Eagle Rock, north shore Kenai River</td>
<td>19</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>378</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lakeview-- Mouth of Victor Creek on Kenai Lake</td>
<td>15</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>South and Lower Trail Lake; existing boat launch &amp; trailhead to Vagt Lake Trail</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>South of ARR Bridge on East Shore Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380E</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Upper Trail Lake, south arm, east shore</td>
<td>111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lower Trail Lake, narrow channel</td>
<td>1,172</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380J</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trail River corridor &amp; Kenai Lake shore north of USFS Work Center(^a)</td>
<td>182</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380K</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Kenai Lake Shore--S. of USFS Work Center</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>381</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>West Shore Grant Lake (only portion of unit)</td>
<td>50</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380N</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>East side mouth of Trail River(^a)</td>
<td>200</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Five parcels; 2 promontories, ball diamond, boat launch &amp; shore access</td>
<td>31</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382D</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lake front, Moose Pass townsite</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>383A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Mouth of Schilter Creek and north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>628</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>384</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Moose Creek &amp; Upper Trail Lake Wayside</td>
<td>129</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>385</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lower Trail River, small parcel on the east side of the river(^b)</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>387</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Small lakefront parcel on narrow reach of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>388</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Cooper Lake, southeast end</td>
<td>1,426</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>390</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>West shore Kenai Lake</td>
<td>2,027</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>57</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391G</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391H</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391I</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391J</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391K</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>One of numerous parcels on Kenai River &amp; north shore of Kenai Lake</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391L</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>North shore of lake; steep shoreline below Sterling Highway</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391M</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Lake frontage at Quartz Creek, summer cabins</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391N</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>West shore, along Snug Harbor Road E. of subdivision</td>
<td>94</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>391Q</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>North shore of lake; frontage at airstrip and east of USFS campground</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor Cooper Creek</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor; Bean Creek</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor; Shackleford Creek</td>
<td>46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor; Quartz Creek</td>
<td>173</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392E</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor; Daves Creek</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392F</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor; Crescent Creek</td>
<td>44</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>392G</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Riparian corridor; Dry Creek</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^4\) When the legislature established KRSMA in 1984, it included 44,880 acres. Since that time, through OSLs, purchases, and ILMAs 878 acres have been added to KRSMA (figures from the DPOR 1994 catalog). These figures do not include EVOS acquisitions.

\(^5\) Shortly after the plan was adopted, this parcel was leased for a term of three years to the City of Soldotna with the option to receive patent at the end of the lease if contamination levels are within acceptable limits.

\(^6\) Units 380J, 380N and 385 where only those portions of the units that are within the 100-year floodplain and areas within 200’ of the Trail River are recommended for addition to KRSMA.
Table 4.4  Proposed Additions to KRSMA, Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>393</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Mouth of Juneau Creek and Bean Creek</td>
<td>230</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>North shore of Kenai R. 2.5 mile stretch downstream from Cooper Cr. confluence</td>
<td>237</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394C</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>River &amp; highway frontage between Cooper Cr. camp &amp; Gwyn's Lodge</td>
<td>82</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>394D</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Wetlands west of Gwyn's Lodge on Sterling Highway</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>397</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>East Quartz Creek, Tract A; 1 mile SE of Quartz Creek near Kenai Lake</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>405</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Johnson Pass Trail &amp; North Shore of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>407</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Silvers of land between ARR &amp; ordinary high water of Upper Trail Lake</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408B</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Quartz and Daves Creek lowlands, 38.5-40 miles along Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>496</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>411</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parcel along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>412</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Parcel along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>413</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>College Hole; southeast bank along Upper Kenai River</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>420</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kenai River Mi. 7, north bank, 3 miles SE of Kenai on Beaver Loop Rd.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>423</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>On Big Eddy of Kenai River, 1.2 miles N. of Soldotna</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>425</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Girves property on Kenai River, 1 mi. W. of Sterling Hwy. &amp; 1 mi. SW of Kenai Spur</td>
<td>110</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>426</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Sterling Highway Bridge, south bank of Kenai River, west of Highway</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>427</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kenai River Mi 24 at Mi 3 of Funny River Road</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>428</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Kenai River Ranch, S. of Kenai River at Funny R. Road, MP 13</td>
<td>146</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>433</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Big Eddy at Kenai River at Mi. 14.5; approx. 1.8 miles from Soldotna 'Y' on Kenai</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>439</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>ADFG OSL parcel</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>488</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel Larry's Fishing Hole</td>
<td>27</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>491</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>EVOS Small Parcel, Mullen Homestead River Addition Phase 1</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>492</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>EVOS Anglers Acres Subdivision Lowe Addition'</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>495</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Brindley View and Glen View Subdivision lots</td>
<td>72</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>608</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Trail River, Upper and Lower Trail Lakes</td>
<td>1,447</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Total** 10,936

Table 4.5  Other Proposed Additions to the State Park System

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Park Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>67B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mouth of Ninichik River</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Ninichik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>254B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Northeast border of Anchor River SRA</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>Anchor River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Lot adjacent to Marysville subdivisions in Anchor Point</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anchor River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>337B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>North bank of the Anchor River</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Anchor River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>343</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mile 159 Sterling Highway -- Anchor River riparian habitat</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Anchor River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>463</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Mouth of Anchor River, submerged lands</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>Anchor River</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Land between Bear Mountain and Callisto Head</td>
<td>20,995</td>
<td>Caines Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>354</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Tonsina Point along tidelands to Caines Head SRA</td>
<td>780</td>
<td>Caines Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>430</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Lowell Point acquisition</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>Caines Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>164A</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Cook Inlet bluff, 2 mi. NW of Swanson River mouth</td>
<td>143</td>
<td>Captain Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>165B</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Upper &amp; Lower Salmo Lakes, E. border of Captain Cook SRA</td>
<td>832</td>
<td>Captain Cook</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>111</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cook Inlet Bluff off Cohoe Loop Road</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>Clam Gulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>525A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tidelands adjacent to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat</td>
<td>602</td>
<td>Clam Gulch</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>501</td>
<td>6, 7</td>
<td>Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>3,820</td>
<td>Several units</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

7 Due to a court settlement that took place after plan adoption, this parcel must be reconveyed back to the original owners (Lowes).
8 In proposed House Bill 165 (4/01) the acreage was recalculated to reflect changes that had occurred since the plan was adopted and the total acreage recommended for addition to KRSMA was reduced to 10,641.
9 Recommended for park addition only if the unit is not conveyed to a municipality.
10 This unit is already legislatively designated as a Critical Habitat Area. The plan recommends that DPOR assume some of DMLW’s joint management responsibilities in the CHA through an ILMA.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2A</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Humpy Cove</td>
<td>3,556</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>179</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Perl Island &amp; Perl Rock</td>
<td>2,617</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>180</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Chugach Passage (unnamed cape on mainland)</td>
<td>2,967</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>181</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Elizabeth Island</td>
<td>3,429</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>185</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Port Dick Creek headwaters</td>
<td>1,280</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>189</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Powder Island, Seldovia Bay</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>190</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Cohen Island Light on Sixty-Foot Rock</td>
<td>12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>214B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Kachemak Bay Shore at James (Maria) Road–south parcel</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>221</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Moosehead Point near Gull Island in Kachemak Bay</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>225</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Steep bluff below DPOR's Homer office, W. of Homer</td>
<td>34</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>464</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Headland #1, South Shore, Halibut Cove</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>465</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Islet, South Shore of Halibut Cove</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>466</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Mouth of Halibut Cove Lagoon</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>467</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Headland #2, South Shore of Halibut Cove</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>468</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Headland # 3, South Shore of Halibut Cove</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>470</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Three islets at Halibut Cove &amp; Ismalof Island)</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>476</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Halibut Cove Light</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>55</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tustumena, Bear, Raven and Swan lakes</td>
<td>7,262</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Moosehead Rapids, Kasilof River</td>
<td>196</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>83A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>End of Kasilof Rd. north of river mouth</td>
<td>45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>84</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>West side Kasilof River mouth</td>
<td>165</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>86B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>MP 9 on Cohoe Beach Road –eastern parcel</td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>87</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>One mile up Kasilof River</td>
<td>328</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kasilof River Frontage - west</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>95</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>MP 5.5 on the Cohoe Loop Road</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kasilof River parcel</td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106H</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>North of Centennial Lakes SRS</td>
<td>240</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106I</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Parcel north of Centennial Lake SRS</td>
<td>170</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>106J</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Parcel east of winter trail near Centennial Lake SRS</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Islands in Kasilof River</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>119B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kasilof River- opposite Crooked Creek SRA</td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>429</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Coal Cr. mouth on Kasilof R. 2.5 miles from Cook Inlet; Soldotna 13-16</td>
<td>53</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>524</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Tidelands at the mouth of the Kasilof River</td>
<td>446</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Lower Kasilof River shorelands, tidelands and islands</td>
<td>301</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>604B</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Upper Kasilof River shorelands and islands</td>
<td>275</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Resurrection Peninsula</td>
<td>3,292</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>51C</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Parcel south of Corea Creek</td>
<td>17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>59A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Cook Inlet bluffs 7 mi. S of Clam Gulch</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>76</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Kalifonsky Beach Rd. bluffs at Mi 9</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>104A</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Cohoe Beach Road</td>
<td>105</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>230</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diamond Gulch, 5 miles west of Homer</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>247A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>E. of South Fork Anchor River, near Mi 163 Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near Mile 163 Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248B</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near Mile 163 Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248C</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near Mile 163 Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>248D</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian lands near Mile 163 Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>249</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Junction of Main St., &amp; Ohlson Lane, S. of Homer Post Office</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>265</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>South Fork Anchor River riparian area, 3 miles SE of Anchor Point</td>
<td>40</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>270E</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Mile 18 East End Road south of East End Road</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>300</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Bluff at Mile 16 North Kenai Highway</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Table 4.5 Other Proposed Additions to the State Park System, Continued

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit#</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Park Unit</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>331</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Laida Spit, south of Whiskey Gulch</td>
<td>50</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>419</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Baycrest Hill</td>
<td>53</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>431</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Diamond Gulch on the shore of Cook Inlet. Homer approx. 5 miles to SE.</td>
<td>220</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>432</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Overlook parcel shoreline at mouth of Kachemak Bay</td>
<td>97</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>434</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>&quot;Chinook Park&quot; on lower Ninilchik R.</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>Ninilchik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>435</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Ninilchik River at approx. Mile 2.5</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>Ninilchik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>526A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Tidelands at Ninilchik, adjacent to Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area</td>
<td>1,248</td>
<td>Ninilchik</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276A</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Eagle Lake, N. of Mile 20 East End Road ¹</td>
<td>320</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Rugged Island</td>
<td>3,484</td>
<td>Rugged Island</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Hive Island</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>Sunny Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Renard (Fox) Island</td>
<td>1,894</td>
<td>Sunny Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>352</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Resurrection Peninsula</td>
<td>11,579</td>
<td>Thumb Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>599</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Thumb Cove</td>
<td>637</td>
<td>Thumb Cove</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>749</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>North Beach</td>
<td>145</td>
<td>Caines Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>750</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>South Beach</td>
<td>493</td>
<td>Caines Head</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>75,005</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.6 Proposed Additions to State Critical Habitat Areas and State Game Refuges ¹²

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Refuge / CHA</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>174</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Upper North Fork of Big River</td>
<td>1,276</td>
<td>Redoubt CHA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>178C</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Beluga River East</td>
<td>30</td>
<td>Susitna Flats State Game Refuge Addition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>302A</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Nikolai Creek Mouth</td>
<td>67</td>
<td>Trading Bay State Game Refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>304</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Lower Chakachana River</td>
<td>640</td>
<td>Trading Bay State Game Refuge</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>2,013</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Table 4.7 Proposed Research and/or Education Reserve

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Research / Education Reserve</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>Augustine Island</td>
<td>22,035</td>
<td>New</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>22,035</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹¹ This unit is not recommended for addition to the State Park System in the immediate future. However, those portions adjacent to the lake and used for trails and trailheads may be considered for addition to the SPS at some time in the future. Portions of the unit that are not suitable for these purposes may be conveyable to a municipality.

¹² Unit 67B listed in the table above could also be added to the Clam Gulch Critical Habitat Area. The plans recommend that ADFG apply for a management right for Units 67D and 67F.
### Table 4.8 Proposed Interagency Land Management Assignments (ILMA’s) with other State Agencies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Unit #</th>
<th>Region</th>
<th>Name of Unit</th>
<th>Acreage</th>
<th>Agency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>106G</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Crooked Creek State Fish Hatchery</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>ADFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>68C</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Materials site on Sterling Hwy adjacent to Deep Creek Knoll</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>117C</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>Materials site at junction of E. Cohoe Loop &amp; Edmonds Roads</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>118</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>K. Beach Rd. Mile 8-10, four parcels</td>
<td>44</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>133</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>Gravel pits, Sterling Hwy Mile 86.7</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>188</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Gray Cliff north of Seldovia</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>192</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>Port Graham airstrip</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>227</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Homer DOTPF Maintenance Facility</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>241</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DOTPF misc. use site on Old Sterling Hwy. SE of Anchor Point</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>253A</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>Materials source at Mi 162 Sterling Hwy. 5 miles S. of Anchor Point</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>276B</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>Upper Swift Creek materials site, end of Eagle Lake Road</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>284</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Sunrise South – east side of Hope Highway</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>ADFG</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>291</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>Bear Creek Materials Site, Hope</td>
<td>60</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>323</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>DOTPF site south of Happy Valley Road junction on Sterling Hwy.</td>
<td>40</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>357</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>Spur Ridge west of Lowell Point; former rock quarry</td>
<td>252</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>380B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>North end Lawing Airstrip; existing material site</td>
<td>46</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>382G</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lawing Airstrip, S. of Crown Point on Seward Highway</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>399</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>DOTPF materials site at Quartz Creek airstrip</td>
<td>22</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>408A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Potential material site at Mi 40 Sterling Hwy. 200’ north of Hwy.</td>
<td>87</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>409A</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>Upper Quartz Creek materials site</td>
<td>43</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410A</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Canyon Creek materials site at Mi. 48.5 of Seward Hwy. on east side</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>410B</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>Lower Summit Lake materials site</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>DOTPF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td><strong>977</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
APPENDICES

A-1 APPENDIX A -- Glossary
B-1 APPENDIX B -- Mineral Orders
C-1 APPENDIX C -- Caribou Hills Management Plan & Special Use Land Designation
D-1 APPENDIX D -- Lake Clark, Special Use Lands And Kenai Fjords, Resurrection Bay and Exit Glacier Road Special Use Lands Designations
E-1 APPENDIX E -- Acreage of Designations by Region and Acreages in all Ownerships within the Planning Area
E-1 APPENDIX FE-- Criteria for Resource Information Summary Ratings
F-1 APPENDIX GF Other Related Planning Documents
G-1 APPENDIX H -- Plan Index
Appendix A

GLOSSARY

This glossary includes acronyms and definitions of terms used in the plan and on maps.

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code that includes state regulations.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Program.

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADFG. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADL. Alaska Division of Land (now the Division of Mining, Land, and Water) (used most often with a number to identify a land use case file.)

AMSA. Area Meriting Special Attention.

Amendment. An amendment permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's units or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral location an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership. [11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(A)]

AMSA. See Area Meriting Special Attention.

Anadromous Waters/Waterbody. The portion of a fresh water body or estuarine area that is cataloged under AS 16.05.870 as important for anadromous fish; or is not cataloged under AS 16.05.870 as important for anadromous fish but has been determined by the Department of Fish and Game to contain or exhibit evidence of anadromous fish in which event the anadromous portion of the stream or waterway extends up to the first point of physical blockage.

Anchorage. A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.

Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA). A delineated geographic area within the coastal area which is sensitive to change or alteration and which, because of plans or commitments or because a claim on the resources within the area delineated would preclude subsequent use of the
resources by a conflicting or incompatible use, warrants special management attention; or which, because of its value to the general public, should be identified for current or future planning, protection, or acquisition. [AS 46.40.210(1)]

AS.  Alaska Statute.

ASLS.  Alaska State Land Survey.

ATS.  Alaska Tideland Survey.

**Buffer.** An area of land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.

CIRI.  Cook Inlet Region Incorporated.

**Classification.** A categorization of land according to its suitability of resource uses, availability for long term authorizations, and whether the land is to be disposed of or retained in state ownership.

**Concurrence.** Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources is required to obtain the approval of other groups before taking a specific action. Concurrence binds all parties to conduct their activities consistent with the approved course of action.

**Consultation.** Process followed by the Department of Natural Resources under existing statutes, regulations and procedures to inform other groups of the intention to take some action, and seek their advice or assistance in deciding what to do. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise.

DEC.  Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

**Department.** Alaska Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900]

**Designated Use.** An allowed use of major importance in a particular management unit. Activities in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a unit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit and Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed, to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

**Designation.** The priority use. A “Multiple Use” designation indicates more than one priority or no priority.
Division. The Division of Mining, Land, and Water within the Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 54.510].

DFG. Alaska Department of Fish and Game

DMLW. Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Mining, Land, and Water

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources

DPOR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation

DOTPF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Easement. An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as crossing over property or putting up power lines.

Feasible and Prudent. Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent." [6 AAC 80.900.20] A written decision by the regional manager is necessary for justifying a variation from a guideline modified by this term.

Floating facilities. Floating structures and boats, powered or not, that are intended for commercial use. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floating facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove for any length of time.¹

Generally Allowed Use. An activity conducted on state land, managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water, that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. Exceptions to the 14-day limit include docks and mooring buoys in front of private uplands for non-commercial personal use (see Generally Allowed Uses Fact Sheet in appendices).

Goal. A statement of basic intent or general condition desired over the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

Guideline. A course of action that must be followed by DNR resource managers or which is required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for

¹ Note that for the purposes of the guideline that is specific to tidelands in Regions 3 and 10, a different definition of "floating facilities" is used. See these regions for this definition.
on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

**High Value Resident Fish Waters/Waterbody.** Streams with resident fish populations that are used for recreational, personal use, commercial, or subsistence purposes.

**IBBST.** Interagency Brown Bear Study Team.

**ILMA.** Interagency Land Management Assignment. An agreement between two state agencies that transfers management responsibility of land from one agency to another.

**Instream Flow.** [11 AAC 93.970(19)] Water flowing past a given point during one second.

**Instream Flow Reservation.** The legal water reservation for instream uses such as fish, wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.

**KPB.** Kenai Peninsula Borough.

**Land.** See “State Land.”

**Land Below Ordinary High Water (Including Shorelands).** Land below ordinary high water mark that will be managed to protect the opportunity for all users to use these areas and to protect the public values of these areas.

**Long-Term Use.** An activity that takes place on state land for more than one year. The activity may be authorized by a specific type of permit, a lease, or a contract.

**Land Use Designation.** See *Designation*.

**Lease.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.

**Legislative Designation.** An action by the state legislature that sets aside a specific area for special management actions and ensures the area is kept in public ownership.

**Locatable Mineral.** Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (flourspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

**Mean High Water.** The tidal datum plane of the average of all the high tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(14)]. Mean high water is the dividing line between uplands and tidelands.
**Mean Low Water.** The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)].

**Mean Lower Low Water.** The tidal datum plane of the average of the lower low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)].

**Mineral Entry.** Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275.

**Mineral Transfer Facility.** Any facility or mechanism to transfer mineral resources from upland to marine waters.

**Mineral Transfer Site.** A site for all facilities necessary for transferring mineral resources from upland to marine waters. A single site may contain more than one facility.

**Mining.** Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities associated with mineral development. The term "mining" does not refer to offshore prospecting.

**Mining Claim.** Rights to deposits of minerals subject to AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 in or on state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording as prescribed in AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession and extraction of the minerals subject to AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 lying within the boundaries of the claim (AS 38.05.185).

**Minor Change.** A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. [11 AAC 55.030]

**Multiple Use.** Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; it includes

- a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and

- b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values. [AS 38.04.910]

**Native Owned.** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native Corporation.
Native Selected. Land selected from the federal government by a Native Corporation but not yet patented.

Navigable. Waterbodies that are capable of transporting people or goods. The land beneath them is owned by the state. These waterbodies extend to the line of the ordinary high water (usually the vegetation line). The adjacent uplands may be in private ownership and not available for use without permission. Federally determined navigable waterbodies are those administratively determined navigable by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). State determined navigable waterbodies are those determined navigable by the state (usually these are waterbodies BLM has not yet determined navigable, or are waterbodies previously determined non-navigable, but the state disagreed with BLM criteria).²

NFCG. National Forest Community Grant, the name used for state selections within national forests. These selections are authorized by section 6(a) of the Statehood Act and are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant selections.

Ordinary High Water Mark. The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. Department policies for land and resource management in this plan include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of the Department's intentions.

Primary Use. See Designated Use.

Public Trust. A common law doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands shorelands and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.³

Public Use. Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.

Public Land, Public Ownership, or Publicly Owned Land. Land that is in state, municipal or federal ownership. This definition does not include public trusts such as the University, Mental Health, or School Trusts.

² See the Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies section at the end of Chapter 3 for a further explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.
³ See the Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies section at the end of Chapter 3 for a further explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine.
**Rangeland.** Land on which at least 50% of the natural vegetation, on a proposed lease, consists of grasses or palatable forbs or; on land which is predominately forested, grass production is at least 1500 ponds per acre, less than 50% of the soil has classified as Class II or III, livestock can graze at least 3-4 months of the year, and other location factors do not warrant a higher use.

**Retained Land.** Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, submerged lands, and water that are to remain in state ownership.

**Resource Transfer Facility (RTF).** Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc.

**Resource Transfer Site.** A site for all facilities necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single resource transfer site may contain more than one resource transfer facility.

**Right-of-Way.** An interest or right in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use, such as crossing over property or putting up power lines.

**Right-of-Way Corridor.** The full title of a corridor is conveyed to another owner.

**Road, Temporary.** “Temporary” means that a road must be removed to the extent that it is rendered impassable or is otherwise rehabilitated in a manner such that any placed gravel remaining approximates surrounding natural features.

**Salvage.** The term “timber salvage, salvage harvest, and salvage sales” used in the plan is derived from two state statutes, AS 38.05.117 and AS 41.17.083. Although the phrase “timber salvaged” used in the plan applies primarily to harvest of trees damaged by insect or disease epidemics or fire (because this is the most significant salvage harvest issue in the planning area at this time), it also applies to clearing of forested lands prior to converting the land to other uses. DNR may offer for salvage sale timber stands that will lose substantial economic value because of insect or disease epidemics or fire, if not salvaged within two years. Timber on land to be cleared for conversion to nonforest uses also may be offered as a salvage sale as part of the land clearing process.

**Shall.** Same as will.

**Shorelands.** Land belonging to the state that is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction [from AS 38.05.965].
**Short-Term Use.** An authorized activity usually associated with a Miscellaneous Land Use Permit, lasting one year or less.

**Should.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word "should" state the plan's intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. See *Types of Plan Changes* in Chapter 4.

**Significant impact, significant effect, significant conflict, or significant loss.** (adapted from the ACMP statutes, AS 46.40.210) A use or an activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristic of the land and in which:

a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources;
b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources; or
c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

**SNA.** Seldovia Native Association.

**Snowmachine.** A motor vehicle of 850 pounds or less gross vehicle weight, primarily designed to travel over snow, and supported, in part by skis, belts, or tracks; "snowmachine" includes the motor vehicle commonly known as a snowmobile (is from 5 AAC 92.990 (51)).

**Special Use Land.** Land identified as having special resource value(s) needing protection under 11 AAC 96.010. As a result of this designation, a permit may be required for activities that would otherwise be considered “generally allowed uses.”

**State Land.** All references to “state lands” or “land” means all land including shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands or resources belonging to or acquired by the state. These terms also include land selected by the state or topfiled by the state and any interest owned by the state in land. From AS 38.05.965(20).

**State-owned Land.** See *State Land*.

**State-selected Land.** Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet tentatively approved.
Submerged Land. State land covered by tidal water between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles [from AS 38.05.965].

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

Sustained Yield. The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state land consistent with multiple use. [AS 38.04.910]

Temporary Road. A road that will be used for resource removal and enhancement over a short period of time and will be rendered impassable upon completion of management activities.

Tideland. State land that is periodically covered by tidal water between the elevation of mean high and mean low tides [from AS 38.05.965].

Timber salvage. See “Salvage.”

Trail. A footpath or way on land or water that is open to public use as a matter of right whether or not a thoroughfare, particularly for dog sleds and mechanized snow vehicles. AS 19.30.241.

Uplands. Land above the mean high water line and ordinary high water mark.

USFS. United States Forest Service.

Viewshed. Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from marine waters.

Water-dependent. From 6 AAC 80.900(17): a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.

Water-related. From 6 AAC 80.900(18): a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

Wetlands. Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. Freshwater wetlands means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. Saltwater wetlands means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes.
**Will.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word *will* must be followed by land managers and users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See the section *Types of Plan Changes* in Chapter 4).
MINERAL ORDERS

KENAI AREA PLAN
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
FOR ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #738
AS 38.05.185 (a)

The Kenai Area Plan (KAP), developed in accordance with AS 38.04.065, proposes closing the lower Russian River to new locatable mineral entry because mining activity would not be compatible with significant surface uses (AS 38.05.185(a)). The area to be closed is 42 acres of state-owned shorelands located between the mouth of the Russian River and the Russian River falls. This is an area of significant surface use and the state is committed to take all reasonable actions necessary to preclude significant surface conflicts. These closures are being given public review through notice under AS 38.04.065 and through the Kenai Area Plan process.

Salmon species present in this portion of the Russian River include Chinook, coho, and sockeye. The Russian River is most renowned for its consistent return of sockeye salmon. The river is also the second largest sockeye sport fishery in the state (behind the Kenai River). The lower Russian River also supports the largest spawning population of trophy rainbow in the Kenai River system. These resources attract intense sport fishing pressure. Almost 50,000 people visit the Russian River Campground each year and a high percentage fish in and walk along the river. In addition, a large number of day users visit the river from both the campground parking lot and the Russian River ferry. The salmon produced by the Russian River are of significant value to commercial and fishers in Cook Inlet as well as sport and personal uses fishers on the lower Kenai River and its mouth. These fisheries also support populations of brown bears and birds. Mining in this area is incompatible with these uses and is contrary to the Kenai Area Plan’s policies for this area.

Therefore it is my finding, in accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), that the best interests of the state and its residents are served by this closure to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the state of Alaska of the above areas, more particularly described in Mineral Closing Order #738. This order is subject to valid existing rights.

John Shively
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

January 7, 2001

Date
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

ADMINISTRATIVE MINERAL CLOSING ORDER NO. 738

X Closing Lands to Mineral Entry ___ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name: Kenai Area Plan

II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner’s Finding and the written documentation contained in:

Area Plan: Kenai Area Plan Dated: January 7, 2000
Management Plan:
Site Specific Plan:
Other:

III. File Number Legal Description Acreage
See Attachment B 42 acres
and maps in the Final Kenai Area Plan

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 – 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby X closed ___ opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Approved: Robert Loeffler January 7, 2001
Director DNR DMLW Date

Approved: John Shively January 7, 2001
Commissioner DNR Effective Date
STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
Division of Mining, Land, and Water

Mineral Leasehold Location Order No. 21

1.0 Order Restricting to Leasehold Locations

After the effective date of this order (see paragraph 5), and unless otherwise closed to mineral entry, rights to locatable minerals in the land covered by this order may be acquired only under the leasehold location system, AS 38.05.205, and may not be acquired by locating a mining claim under AS 38.05.195.

2.0 Land Subject to the Terms of The Order is Described as Follows:

The shorelands and within 200 feet of ordinary high water on either side of segments of six river systems (Kasilof River, Ninilchik River, Stariski Creek, Deep Creek, Anchor River, and upper Russian River) are subject to this order. Total acreage affected by this order is approximately 8,700 acres. See Attachment B and maps in the final Kenai Area Plan for a map of the affected segments of rivers.

3.0 Authority for the Order

This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 to the Department of Natural Resources of the State of Alaska.

4.0 Findings and Determinations

The following findings and determinations are made:

The land described above is found and determined to be subject to potential use conflicts which require that mining be allowed only under written lease issued under AS 38.05.205. These potential use conflicts include, but are not necessarily limited to, the following:

a) Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation constitute a significant surface use of these waterbodies and adjacent lands. These rivers support large runs of king, coho, sockeye, and chum salmon. The waterbodies also support large populations of rainbow trout, Arctic char, and Dolly Varden. Fish from these creeks are the foundation of the sport fishery on the Kenai Peninsula and contribute to commercial and personal use fisheries in Cook Inlet. These fisheries also support populations of brown bears and birds. Spawning salmon and resident fish require clear, cool, well-oxygenated water and streambed gravel that is free of sediment, highly permeable, and stable. Riparian habitat adjacent to streams is also essential for maintaining productivity. The continued propagation and harvest of fish that spawn in these waters are extremely important as a source of food and income. In addition, the rivers
are heavily used for recreation including hiking, rafting, canoeing, kayaking, photography, and wildlife viewing.

b) Because of the mineralized nature of the river segments identified in this order, mining may be a use of these lands. Mining activity within these lands must avoid direct and indirect impacts on fish passage, spawning, or rearing, as well as impacts on wildlife resources or recreational use. Leasehold location is an appropriate measure to allow mineral development with minimal impacts on these rivers.

c) The stipulations identified in the Kenai Area Plan relating to leasehold location orders are to apply to all mining leases in the area affected by this leasehold location order and are to be used in approving plans of operations by DNR. Attachment A lists the stipulations identified in the Kenai Area Plan.

5.0 Effective Date

This order is effective as of:

The following date: January 7, 2001

Robert Loeffler 
Director, Division of Mining, Land, and Water

January 7, 2001
Date

Approved and ratified by:

John Shively 
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

January 7, 2001
Date
ATTACHMENT A

LEASEHOLD LOCATION ORDER #21
STIPULATIONS

The following stipulations will be included in all mining leases and be used in approving plans of operations:

1. The plans of operations must be consistent with the most recent version of the ADF&G Best Management Practices for Placer Mining.

2. No living accommodations for mining-related activities, either temporary or permanent, will be authorized within the area subject to the leasehold location order.

3. DNR will approve a plan of operations only when it can be demonstrated that the proposed mining operation will result in minimum practicable disturbance to the existing vegetation, and minimum construction and use of access roads and operational structures.

4. DNR will not approve a plan of operations that adversely affects fish passage, spawning, or rearing; other fish habitat; wildlife resources; recreational use; or the owner’s use of adjacent private or municipal parcels. ADFG must concur with all such approvals.

5. DNR will require reclamation to a higher standard than the minimum set by State reclamation law (AS 27.19 and 11 AAC 97), including revegetation by reseeding or replanting with appropriate species. Reclamation shall enhance fish passage and fish habitat and restore damaged riparian habitat.

6. Underground mining operations may be allowed if they do not cause subsidence or other surface disturbance.

7. The Kenai River Advisory Board will have the opportunity to review mining plans of operation (this stipulation applies only to the upper Russian River).
This leasehold location order applies to shorelands and within 200' of ordinary high water where the DNR owns the subsurface estate. Where the subsurface estate is not state owned, the order does not apply.
Appendix C

CARIBOU HILLS MANAGEMENT PLAN & SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION

The Caribou Hills Management Plan (CHMP) and Special Use Land Designation (SULD) were originally adopted in 1993 (ADL 226574). The Kenai Area Plan amends the CHMP and SULD boundaries and policies. These changes expand this area to include areas to the south and west of the original area (in KAP Units 266B and 267) and clarifies the CHMP and SULD intent to retain all the Caribou Hills in “public ownership.” Seven sections in Unit 45A may now be conveyable to a municipality. Also, two sections were removed from the 1993 area because they are now owned by the borough. These changes are reflected in the policies below and shown on Map C.1 at the end of this appendix and on the maps for Regions 7 and 8 in Chapter 3. The area affected now encompasses approximately 86,720 acres of state-owned land and includes all state lands within Units 45A, 45B, and 267 and portions of Units 260B and 266B.

Policies for State Land in the Caribou Hills
April 1993 and Amended by the Kenai Area Plan in January 2000

INTRODUCTION

Policies for state land in Caribou Hills were developed by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and reviewed by an inter-disciplinary planning team representing the Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADP&G), the Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs, the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation, the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, and the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

The purpose of this project was to address a conflict resulting from continued unauthorized construction of private recreation cabins in the area. Policies adopted through this planning process cover future cabin authorizations, management intent), and trail management within Caribou Hills.

GLOSSARY

Short-Term Use: An authorized activity, usually associated with a Miscellaneous Land Use Permit, lasting one year or less.

Generally Allowed Use: An activity conducted on state land, managed by the Division of Mining, Land and Water that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses
are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required. Exceptions to the 14-day limit include docks and mooring buoys in front of private uplands for non-commercial personal use (see the DNR Generally Allowed Uses Fact Sheet).

**Long-Term Use:** An activity that takes place on state land for more than one year. The activity may be authorized by a specific type of permit, a lease, or a contract.

**Land:** All land and water within the planning area. All references to state land include only uplands, shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands, and water, or resources belonging to or acquired by the state.

**Special Use Land:** Land identified as having special resource value(s) needing protection under 11 AAC 96.010. As a result of this designation, a permit may be required for activities that would otherwise be considered “generally allowed uses.”

**Trail:** A footpath or way on land or water that is open to public use as a matter of right whether or not a thoroughfare, particularly for dog sleds and mechanized snow vehicles. AS 19.30.241.

**Uplands:** Land above the mean high water line and ordinary high water mark.

**BACKGROUND**

Caribou Hills is the only large block of easily accessible, state-owned public domain land on the Kenai Peninsula. The primary public uses in Caribou Hills are snowmachining and fall hunting. Other uses include camping, hiking, mud-bog racing, Nordic skiing, dog mushing, forest management, fish and wildlife habitat, and oil and gas leasing. Oil and gas lease sale #78 is being proposed for 1994. The area lies adjacent to the Kenai National Wildlife Refuge. Land is eligible for selection by the Kenai Peninsula Borough.

One of the unique features of Caribou Hills is the expansive alpine country and the numerous trails criss-crossing the area. The combination of open space and accessibility makes the area perfect for winter recreation opportunities such as snowmachining.

Historically, cabins were erected in Caribou Hills to provide shelter from inclement weather while people engaged in subsistence activities. Now, cabins are also used as a base for recreation and hunting activities. The cabins were built without authorization from the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water. In 1985, the legislature passed a personal use cabin permit program, which gave a statewide “one-time amnesty” for unauthorized cabin construction. Seventy-two cabins in Caribou Hills were authorized by the Division of Mining, Land and Water under that program. However, unauthorized cabin construction continued after 1985.
Winter recreation opportunities, like those in Caribou Hills, are very important to the quality of life of Kenai Peninsula residents and other Southcentral Alaskans.

POLICIES
Policies in this document apply to uses that require a DNR permit, contract, or lease. Policies apply to the entire Caribou Hills planning area, unless otherwise specified.

MANAGEMENT EMPHASIS
Caribou Hills will be managed for recreation and to accommodate increasing recreating use.

Caribou Hills will be managed primarily for "generally allowed" uses associated with recreation and secondarily for other recreation uses.

a. Generally allowed uses are used that occur at one site on state land for 14 days or fewer. An authorization is not required.
   b. Caribou Hills has been designated "special use land" under 11 AAC 96.010. Generally allowed uses could, in the future, be limited to fewer than 14 days to accommodate increasing use.
   c. Uses over 14 days require a DNR permit, lease, or contract.

Non-recreation uses over 14 days may be authorized if consistent with the priority for recreation.

Applications for uses that negatively affect or foreclose the ability of the public to use land for recreation will be denied. However, temporary restrictions may be applied to protect public safety under certain authorizations or emergency situations.

OTHER SPECIFIC POLICIES

Trails:
The following trails are heavily used and should be examined periodically for resource damage:

a. Straight-in Trail   c. Ninilchik Dome Trail
b. North Fork Trail   d. Center Plateau Trail

Other trails may be identified as resource information becomes available.

To protect public access, rights-of-way will be established.

Restrictions on use on segments of trails will be applied when necessary to prevent resource damage or to meet management intent for recreation. Examples of restrictions include trail closures by season or by use.

a. Seasonal restrictions are most likely when the ground is wet and when soil and vegetation are susceptible to damage. Closure dates may change depending on ground conditions.
b. Trail restrictions are consistent with this document and do not require a policy revision.
c. DNR will notify other agencies and the public about trail closures. Trail closures by the Board of Game apply to hunters only, while trail closures by DNR apply to both the general public and hunters. DNR intends to provide active trail management for Caribou Hills using a variety of options that will maximize use while controlling impacts.

Accommodating Increasing Use:
To accommodate increasing generally allowed uses, additional authorizations for private cabins are prohibited.

a. The Division of Mining, Land and Water will begin removal of all unauthorized cabins within one year of adopting these policies. Unauthorized cabin owners will have an opportunity to remove their structures.
b. The Division of Mining, Land and Water will work with cabin owners on a case-by-case basis to minimize resource damage and removal costs.
c. Any unauthorized structures remaining on state land become the property of the state.
d. The Division of Mining, Land and Water may use these structures for public or division use, or for commercial leasing.

To accommodate increasing recreation use and to complement development on adjacent privately owned lands, state land in Caribou Hills will not be sold but may be conveyed to a municipality if consistent with the Kenai Area Plan.

To accommodate increasing recreation use, Caribou Hills is open to commercial recreation leasing under AS 38.050.073. Leasing should be consistent with the primary management emphasis on "generally allowed" uses associated with recreation and the secondary management emphasis on other recreation uses.

Other Policies:
Policies on other issues and policies outside the Caribou Hills area may be found in the Deep Creek Area Management Plan. These policies remain effective until superseded by the Kenai Area Plan.

Additional policies on other issues relating to Caribou Hills may be discussed and adopted during the Kenai Area Plan planning process, which is currently under way.

IMPLEMENTATION
To implement policies for Caribou Hills, the area has been designated special use land under 11AAC 96.010. Resource values that lead to the special use land designation are:

a. High public use values: snowmachining and hunting;
b. Scenic values: forested areas and wide expanses of alpine tundra and scenic views;
c. Accessible from large communities.
Appendix C – Caribou Hills Management Plan

Portions of the Deep Creek Area Management Plan (June 1981) are amended in the following manner:

a. The boundary is amended to include the entire Caribou Hills planning area as a subunit;
b. Deep Creek Area Management Plan policies on management emphasis, cabin authorizations, and trail management within the Caribou Hill subunit are superseded by the adopted caribou hills policies.

(The CHMP is now incorporated as part of the Kenai Area Plan since KAP supersedes the DCAMP)

RECOMMENDATIONS

Trespass Cabins: It is recommended that the Division of Mining, Land and Water work with the Department of Law to develop an efficient procedure for and proceed with removing trespass cabins.

Citation Authority: It is recommended that the Division of Mining, Land and Water obtain citation authority to enforce these policies.

Volunteers: It is recommended that the Division of Mining, Land and Water use volunteers to assist with land management activities.

Cabins For Division Field Work: It is recommended that the Division of Mining, Land and Water reserve one or two trespass cabin sites for state agencies to conduct fieldwork.

Monitoring: It is recommended that DNR develop and implement a system to monitor overall use and environmental impacts in the area, to fine-tune field management. Monitoring system changes can be made by DNR through minor change provisions specified in the Kenai Area Plan.
Map C.1
Caribou Hills
Management Plan &
Special Use Lands
Appendix D

Special Use Land Designations

COMMISSIONER’S DECISION
Lake Clark, Kenai Fjords, and Resurrection Bay
Special Use Land
Designations
(ADL 227835, 227836, 227837)

Location
All state lands within the boundaries shown on Maps D.1, D.2, and D.3 (located at the end of this chapter) are designated Special Use Land.

Actions
1. Tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to National Parks, Preserves, and Refuges in the planning area are designated as Special Use Land under 11 AAC 96.010(b). These two areas are 1) tidelands in and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge, and 2) tidelands in and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Preserve and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

2. Tidelands and submerged lands in Resurrection Bay are designated as Special Use Land under 11 AAC 96.010(b).

Special Use Lands are designations placed on land identified as having special resource values needing protection. The result of this designation is to require a permit for certain activities that would otherwise be considered “generally allowed” under 11 AAC 96 in order to protect those special resource values. These three tideland areas are designated as Special Use Land because of their outstanding public recreation, tourism, and wildlife habitat values. The Special Use Land will be protected from activities that may damage the resources for which they were designated (see Background Information section below). Since the Lake Clark Special Use Land Designation is intended to address recreation and tourism issues, oil and gas-related activities are exempt from the management intent for this designation. The total acreage of the tidelands and submerged lands in these three areas is about 666,000 acres: Kenai Fjords 423,536 acres; Lake Clark 109,748 acres, and Resurrection Bay 132,503 acres.

Authority
AS 38.05.020 and AS 38.05.035 and 11 AAC 96.010(b)
Appendix D – Special Use Land Designations

Background Information

Kenai Fjords. The tidelands in and adjacent to Kenai Fjords National Park and the islands in the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge have high public recreation and tourism values, in addition to high habitat values. The dominant features of this region are steep, glacier-covered mountains rising abruptly out of the ocean. Tour boats and commercial flightseeing companies operate in this region, providing customers with views of the scenery and wildlife. Sport fishers, kayakers, campers, mountaineers, and boaters also use the region extensively. Many of the small bays in the area provide safe anchorages. The habitat values in these tidelands include fish spawning, rearing, feeding, and migration grounds, as well as habitat for seabirds, seals, sea lions, and bald eagles.

Lake Clark. The tidelands in and adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Preserve and the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge support large seabird colonies and saltmarshes used extensively by brown bears, as well as fish spawning, rearing, feeding, and migration grounds. Both commercial and sport fisheries occur within the subject area. The area also supports ducks and geese, bald eagles, and seabirds. A few commercial lodges and private cabins are located on private land adjacent to these tidelands.

Resurrection Bay. The tidelands in Resurrection Bay have extremely high public recreation, tourism, and wildlife values, and support activities such as fishing, sightseeing, wildlife viewing, kayaking, sailing, overnight mooring, and beachcombing. Thousands of visitors and tourists frequent the bay in the many commercial sightseeing and fishing boats based in Seward. Resurrection Bay is an important recreation area for both tourists and local residents because of its incredible scenery, protected waters, and abundant wildlife. The majority of this recreational use is low impact, short-term, and transitory. Most of the uplands adjacent to Resurrection Bay are in the State Park System or are recommended to be added to the system.

Management Objective
The uplands surrounding these Special Use Lands are almost all in State Parks (or recommended to be added to the State Park System) or in National Parks, Preserves, Wilderness, or Refuges. The scenic quality of the uplands will be preserved through guidelines developed for the tidelands and submerged lands in consultation with the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, National Park Service, and US Fish and Wildlife Service. The Special Use Land Designations create a complementary system for management of the adjacent tidelands. The designation is designed to evaluate a project based on the best interest of the state with consideration given to the adjacent land manager’s goals and objectives.

Emerging Issues
As the use of Kenai Fjords and Resurrection Bay increases, potential future conflicts that may be addressed by the Special Use Land designation are increased demand for use of anchorages, and operations that require the use of both state-owned tidelands and uplands in National Parks, Preserves, Refuges or State Parks to be economically feasible.
Potential future conflicts in the Lake Clark area include increased human/bear contact, bear habituation to human food sources, and impacts on important bear habitat. Management pressures are likely to increase as the various users of these two areas compete for space during the summer season.

Purpose of the Special Use Land Designation
Under a Special Use Land designation, DNR may in the future initiate additional public process to require permits for activities that are currently “generally allowed” in this area (see “Proposed Actions” above for more information on generally allowed uses). While the Special Use Land Designation does not establish new regulations or restrictions at this time, please see Chapter 3, Regions 3 and 10, “Management Intent for Multiple Units” in the Kenai Area Plan for new restrictions on authorizing overnight use of commercial floating facilities in Resurrection Bay, Aialik Bay, and Northwestern Lagoon. This restriction is not part of the Special Use Land Designation because commercial overnight use of floating facilities is not a generally allowed use, but is rather an activity that requires an authorization. Additional guidelines for managing the Special Use Land will be developed through additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan. Until additional process occurs, this Special Use Land Designation does not restrict “generally allowed uses” under 11 AAC 96.

DNR will develop the specific stipulations for the Special Use Land by working with affected users, landowners, and other agencies. This process will only be initiated when an additional guideline may be effective in minimizing conflicts. A Special Use Land designation provides DNR with a management tool that enables land managers to quickly respond to proposed or initiated uses that are incompatible with the public recreation and habitat values for which these tidelands are designated in this plan. The designation will also be used to minimize conflicts between tideland uses and uses on adjacent park, refuge, or preserve uplands while maintaining DNR’s authority over the state-owned tidelands.

Some generally allowed uses of State lands have the potential to damage the resources for which the Special Use Lands were designated. Although no generally allowed uses have been identified at this time as requiring a permit, some uses may require a permit in the future to ensure that certain activities are done in a manner consistent with the management intent for the Special Use Land.

Decision
A Special Use Land Designation will be adopted at this time for the Kenai Fjords, Lake Clark, and Resurrection Bay areas. The Special Use Land Designation will not preclude any future land management action deemed to be in the public interest. The development of restrictions and regulations for the Special Use Land Designation will be developed through additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan. Other changes or modifications to the Special Use Land Designation will be subject to public review and comment.

Under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b), the lands described herein and shown on the attached maps are hereby designated as Special Use Land for habitat, public recreation, and tourism purposes. These lands will be known as the Kenai Fjords Special Use Land, the Lake
Appendix D – Special Use Land Designations

Clark Special Use Land, and the Resurrection Bay Special Use Land. I find that this designation is consistent with the Department of Natural Resources management authority and that it is in the best interest of the state.

Signed By Marty Rutherford for John Shively
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

January 11, 2000
Date
Map D.1
LAKE CLARK SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION

LEGEND
- State Owned Tidelands and Submerged Lands
- National Park, Refuge or Wilderness
- Special Use Lands Designation

T. 2 N.
T. 1 N.
R. 24 W.
R. 23 W.
R. 22 W.
R. 21 W.
T. 1 S.
T. 2 S.

Lake Clark
National Park

Talkeetna Bay

Alaska Maritime
NWR

Chinitna Bay

SCALE
0 15 30 3 6 Miles

2001

Kenai Area Plan
D-5
Map D.2 KENAI FJORDS SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION

LEGEND
- State Owned Tidelands and Submerged Lands
- State Park Uplands and Tidelands
- National Park or Wilderness
- Special Use Lands Designation

2001

Kenai Area Plan

D-6
COMMISSIONER’S DECISION
Exit Glacier Road Special Use Land Designation
(ADL 227699)

Location
State lands within Unit 359A and part of Unit 605 located in Region 3 (Map 3A) in the Kenai Area Plan. See Map D.4 at the end of this section.

Proposed Action
The state lands within Unit 359A are designated as “Special Use Land” under 11 AAC 96.010(b).

Special Use Lands are designations placed on land identified as having special resource values needing protection. The result of this designation may be to prohibit certain activities, or to require a permit for certain activities that would otherwise be considered “generally allowed” (under 11 AAC 96) in order to protect those special resource values. The state-owned uplands along Exit Glacier Road are designated as Special Use Land because of their public recreation and tourism values. The Special Use Land will be protected from activities that may damage the resources for which they were designated (see “Background Information” section below). The total acreage of the area is approximately 1,030 acres.

Authority
AS 38.05.020 and AS 38.05.035 and 11 AAC 96.010(b)

Background Information
Exit Glacier Road follows the north shore of the Resurrection River, and is the “gateway” to Kenai Fjords National Park’s Exit Glacier area. The road provides outstanding views of the Resurrection River valley as it parallels the Resurrection River and passes through the Kenai Mountains. Over 100,000 visitors travel the road to the park each year. With the recent paving of the Exit Glacier Road through state land, and expected further paving, these numbers are likely to increase. In addition, the state lands along Exit Glacier Road are being used intensively by campers and day users. Long-term camping here is exacerbated by the limited opportunities in nearby Seward for camping and affordable housing.

Emerging Issues
The state land near Exit Glacier Road has been used for many years as a short- and long-term camping area. Although camping in one place for 14 days or less at a site is a “generally allowed use” on state land (11AAC 96), the popularity of this area for this use warrants more intensive management. The large numbers of campers, combined with the lack of managed facilities such as trash containers and toilets, has created garbage, sanitation, and bear problems. Unsanitary conditions resulting from human waste are both a public health and aesthetic issue. Garbage left in the area has attracted bears that have become habituated to human food. This has increased the incidence of encounters between bears and visitors and nearby homeowners. These
encounters increase the chances of "defense of life and property" kills of brown bears, whose population on the Kenai Peninsula is of concern. Trash, large unsightly camps, abandoned equipment, and human waste along the roadside also detracts from the visitor experience for those who drive this otherwise scenic road. Finally, the competition between short-term campers, long-term campers, and day users for the same sites warrants a more equitable allocation of this opportunity.

**Purpose of the Special Use Land Designation**

Under a Special Use Land Designation, DNR will initiate a limited form of direct management to achieve certain objectives. A few initial restrictions and management actions will be instituted at this time. If more action is necessary in the future, further guidelines for managing the Special Use Land will be developed through additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan.

**Proposed Management Actions**

I. Campers are limited to eight days in the Exit Glacier Road area. This restriction will 1) provide a more equitable arrangement for the short- and long-term campers and day users in the area, 2) limit the accumulation of large camps and garbage associated with them, and 3) will limit the possibility of bear habituation to long-term camps.

II. This restriction will be posted.

III. Sites that attract recurring problems such as long-term camping, abandoned trash and garbage, or sanitation problems (because of the high water table or proximity to Resurrection River) may be closed.

If further actions are necessary, the Division of Mining, Land, and Water may in the future, through an additional public process, explore the possibility of issuing authorizations or management agreements that allow the area to be managed as a campground, dispersed campsites, and/or a day use area. Other management options may also be considered at that time. This process will involve affected users, landowners, and other agencies. This Special Use Land Designation provides DNR with a management tool that enables land managers to quickly respond to proposed or initiated uses that are incompatible with the public recreation and tourism values for which these tidelands are designated in this plan.

**Decision**

A Special Use Land Designation is adopted at this time for the state lands along the Exit Glacier Road, north of the Resurrection River. The Special Use Land Designation includes restrictions on the length of camping, posting of this restriction, and if necessary, provides the Department of Natural Resources with the opportunity to close sites that have become a public nuisance. The implementation of further restrictions for this area will be developed through additional public process. Other changes or modifications to the Special Use Land Designation will be subject to public review and comment.

Under 11 AAC 96.010(a)(2) and 11 AAC 96.010(b), the lands described herein within Unit 359A are hereby designated as Special Use Land for public recreation and tourism purposes. These lands will be known as the Exit Glacier Road Special Use Land. I find that this
Appendix D – Special Land Use Designations

designation is consistent with the Department of Natural Resources management authority and that it is in the best interest of the state.

Signed By Marty Rutherford for John Shively
Commissioner, Department of Natural Resources

January 11, 2000
Date
Map D.4  EXIT GLACIER ROAD
SPECIAL USE LAND DESIGNATION

LEGEND

- State Owned Tidelands and Submerged Lands
- National Park and Forest
- Special Use Lands Designation

SCALE

0 1/8 1/4 1/2 1 Miles

Kenai Area Plan

D-11
Appendix E

Acreage of Designations by Region &
Acreage in All Ownerships within the Planning Area

Land Use Designation and Acreage Summary By Region
The following tables summarize the number of acres under each designation by region. To determine the total number of acres under each classification, use the designation-classification conversion tables in Chapter 4 (Tables 4.1A and 4.1B).

Table E.1 Acres of State Uplands by Designation in each Region¹

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>8</th>
<th>9</th>
<th>11</th>
<th>12</th>
<th>Total Uplands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Agriculture</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>160</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Coal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>40,557</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Forestry</td>
<td></td>
<td>733</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>20,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Grazing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,233</td>
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<tr>
<td>General Use</td>
<td></td>
<td>253</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>14,759</td>
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<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,944</td>
<td>5,698</td>
<td>5,872</td>
<td>6,904</td>
<td>2,817</td>
<td>9,553</td>
<td>109,464</td>
<td>69,786</td>
<td>1,643</td>
<td>339,893</td>
<td>376,972</td>
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<tr>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td>245</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>140,300</td>
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<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td></td>
<td>24</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>22,035</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Materials</td>
<td></td>
<td>60</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,279</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Facilities – Retain</td>
<td>62</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>226</td>
<td>82</td>
<td>174</td>
<td>160</td>
<td>1,062</td>
<td>201</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>1,980</td>
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<td>Public Facilities – Transfer</td>
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<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
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<tr>
<td>Dispersed Recreation</td>
<td></td>
<td>3,826</td>
<td>15,843</td>
<td>45,783</td>
<td>8,329</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>9,595</td>
<td>93,908</td>
<td>55,746</td>
<td>44,297</td>
<td>20,337</td>
<td>297,855</td>
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<td>Resource Manage – High</td>
<td>954</td>
<td>80</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>11,573</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use Site</td>
<td></td>
<td>34</td>
<td>1,016</td>
<td>1,745</td>
<td>108</td>
<td>1,329</td>
<td>1,447</td>
<td>475</td>
<td>482</td>
<td>19</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>6,686</td>
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<tr>
<td>Settlement</td>
<td></td>
<td>364</td>
<td>755</td>
<td>120</td>
<td>1,080</td>
<td>2,352</td>
<td>1,524</td>
<td>2,503</td>
<td>5,822</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8,831</td>
<td>23,358</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Transportation</td>
<td></td>
<td>21</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>23</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Water</td>
<td></td>
<td>309</td>
<td>13,074</td>
<td>3,736</td>
<td>1,542</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>18,660</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterfront Develop</td>
<td></td>
<td>310</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>310</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

¹ The sum of the total number of acres under each designation exceeds the total acres of state land in the planning area (shown on Table 1.1 in Chapter 1) since many units have more than one designation. The acreages below do not include acreages of state-owned shorelands (fresh water areas). These figures also do not include state lands in the State Park System (SPS) that are legislatively designated, but do include lands that were added to the SPS administratively.

² Region 10 contains no uplands.
### Table E.2 Acres of State Tidelands by Designation in each Region

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Designation</th>
<th>Region 1</th>
<th>Region 2</th>
<th>Region 3</th>
<th>Region 4</th>
<th>Region 5</th>
<th>Region 6</th>
<th>Region 7</th>
<th>Region 8</th>
<th>Region 9</th>
<th>Region 10</th>
<th>Region 11</th>
<th>Region 12</th>
<th>Total Tidelands</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>General Use</td>
<td>69,893</td>
<td>290,107</td>
<td>83,178</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>520,620</td>
<td>963,798</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Habitat</td>
<td>64,400</td>
<td>3,799</td>
<td>4,266</td>
<td>47,793</td>
<td>22,247</td>
<td>160,483</td>
<td>67,972</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>53,183</td>
<td>265,692</td>
<td>689,836</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Harvest</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>47,429</td>
<td>19,200</td>
<td>144,518</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>24,187</td>
<td>6,997</td>
<td>242,331</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Heritage</td>
<td>638</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Facilities – Retain</td>
<td>108</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2</td>
<td></td>
<td>110</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Dispersed Recreation</td>
<td>28,628</td>
<td>9,244</td>
<td>4,422</td>
<td>12,284</td>
<td></td>
<td>1,548</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>9,791</td>
<td>481,543</td>
<td>590,696</td>
<td>1,138,156</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Resource Manage – High</td>
<td>55,280</td>
<td>15,146</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>190,037</td>
<td>30,350</td>
<td>1,141</td>
<td>291,954</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Public Use Site</td>
<td>1,078</td>
<td>446</td>
<td>1,327</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>2,851</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shoreline Use</td>
<td>872</td>
<td>6,512</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>7,387</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Waterfront Develop</td>
<td>1,805</td>
<td>250</td>
<td>685</td>
<td>12,870</td>
<td>1,989</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>17,599</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The total of the sum of the figures above is larger than the total acres addressed by the plan. Units that are co-designated with two or more designations are counted for each designation under which they are co-designated.

---

3 Regions 2 and 4 contain no tidelands.
Acreages in the Planning Area

The table below lists the total acres in different ownerships in the planning area at the time the plan was adopted.\(^4\)

**Table E.3 Acreages under all Ownerships in the Planning Area**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Ownership</th>
<th>Acreage (thousands)</th>
<th>Percent of total uplands/tidelands in the planning area</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uplands</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State(^3)</td>
<td>2,117</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Trust</td>
<td>136</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borough and cities</td>
<td>109</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Parks</td>
<td>2,512</td>
<td>26</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Forest</td>
<td>914</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Wildlife Refuges</td>
<td>2,470</td>
<td>25</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bureau of Land Management</td>
<td>519</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Native Corporations</td>
<td>1,014</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Uplands Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>9,791</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tidelands</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State</td>
<td>2,580</td>
<td>51</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Federal</td>
<td>2,429</td>
<td>48</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Municipal</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>.2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Private</td>
<td>Less than 1</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Tidelands Subtotal</strong></td>
<td><strong>5,020</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
<td><strong>14,811</strong></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^{4}\) These figures differ from those that include all lands within the entire Kenai Peninsula Borough. The Kenai Area Plan does not address lands east of Cape Resurrection (in the Prince William Sound Area Plan) and some of the lands covered by the Bristol Bay Area Plan in the Lake Iliamna area.

\(^{5}\) Acreages for state land do not include the 214,000 acres of state-selected land (that are included under acreages within national parks, forests and refuges or owned by BLM, FAA or other federal agencies).
Appendix F

CRITERIA FOR RESOURCE INFORMATION
SUMMARY RATINGS

Introduction
Information on resources and uses was analyzed for each unit. Preliminary information was reported in the 1994 Public Review Draft of the Kenai Area Plan, Volume II. Extensive additional analysis has been gathered and analyzed since that time and is summarized under each region and unit in Chapter 3 of this plan.

This analysis identified the distribution, quantity, and quality of each of the nineteen major resources and uses in the planning area. Units were evaluated for their suitability for supporting each type of use -- the inherent capability of the land to sustain a certain type of use or resource harvest taking into account natural promoting and constraining factors. For settlement, for example, this included analyzing the physical ability of the land to support residences based on such factors such as access, slopes, soils, drainage, elevation, and vegetation. The suitability of the units for different uses is outlined on a unit-by-unit basis in the resource information summary charts in Chapter 3.

A list of the major criteria for identifying suitability for each resource follows.

Agriculture
The suitability of a unit for agricultural use was determined by whether the area supports existing agriculture use, where the unit is located relative to other agricultural areas (the agricultural land in the planning area is primarily located on the southern Kenai Peninsula), and in a few cases, whether the unit had the physical characteristics necessarily for agricultural use (i.e., south-facing, not located in an alpine area).

Detailed analysis of the suitability of units for agricultural purposes was not undertaken because in many cases, these lands are desirable not only for agriculture, but for other types of settlement, and may not be used for agriculture. The intent of the plan is to assure the maximum flexibility of use, because these parcels may be selected for borough conveyance. For this reason, most of the units with agricultural potential are designated Settlement or Resource Management--High Value.

Aquatic Farming
Because there are so many variables involved in determining suitability of sites for aquatic farming, sites were not evaluated for this use. However, existing, past, and proposed authorizations for this use were noted on a unit-by-unit basis. The documentation is a good
indicator of whether the industry will likely show long-term interest in these areas. However, it is not a good indicator of new areas that may attract industry interest.

Heritage
The Alaska Heritage Resources Survey (AHRS) maps maintained by the Alaska office of History and Archaeology were used to determine concentrations of known sites within the planning area. Sites were noted on a unit-by-unit basis. Sites that were on the National List of Historic Places were designated for heritage resources. Since the purpose of the mapping was to alert plan users of the presence of sites so inadvertent damage does not occur through authorizations, the presence of sites were noted in the plan but not ranked.

Fish And Wildlife Habitat and Harvest
The Habitat Division of ADFG determined the suitability of the land for wildlife habitat and harvest based on estimates of habitat quality and human use. The species distribution and life history of key species (e.g. caribou, anadromous fish, bear) were first mapped using important life functions (e.g. spawning, winter concentrations, calving). The factors were then aggregated putting the highest values on biological criticality and species diversity. See Tables 2-1 and 2-2 in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest section of Chapter 2 for the list of species that warrant designating units “fish and wildlife habitat” and the list of sensitive life history activities and recommended timing restrictions.

Forestry
A forestry designation was assigned to land that is or has been forested and is suited for long-term forest management because of its physical, climatic, and vegetative conditions. Many of the forested lands in the planning area have been severely affected by spruce beetle infestation and are expected to lose a significant number of trees over the next five years. For this reason, many forested lands not designated forestry are slated for salvage harvest operations, even though they are not intended for long-term timber production. The forestry designation is intended only for those lands, which will be managed over the long term for timber production. With a few exceptions, lands designated fish and wildlife habitat or recreation do not allow for commercial timber harvest, but salvage operations may be authorized there. The remainder of state lands are under other designations that allow for smaller-scale commercial harvest, harvest prior to clearing for resource development, and salvage harvest. There are also a few units that are specifically designated for personal use forestry, but personal use and house log cutting may be authorized under all designations. The plan also identifies areas used for forest research and education.

Grazing
Existing grazing authorizations were mapped, as well as areas suitable for grazing. High value areas with long-term use such as Fox River Flats were designated for grazing. The remainder of the areas and authorizations were noted under the Land-Use Designation Summary Tables in Chapter 3.
Materials
Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF) maps of materials sites and authorizations on plats were used to determine the units with materials designations. The sites identified by DOTPF that are still needed for materials or transportation purposes (i.e., storage) were designated for materials.

Mineral Resources
The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and misleading to apply a Minerals designation in the same way designations are used for surface resources, such as timber. However, a primary surface designation for minerals can be used where intensive mineral exploration or development is currently taking place or is highly likely in the near term (5 to 10 years). There were no such high-value subsurface mineral areas found on state lands, so no units were designated for minerals. The state lands in the Chuitna River drainage were designated Coal, based on the well-known reserves in that region.

Oil and Gas
Since locations of known oil and gas resources are proprietary information and leasing of land for oil and gas is under a separate process, state lands were not designated Oil and Gas. However, the presence of facilities such as oil and gas platforms, tidelands facilities (Drift River and Nikiski) is noted on a unit-by-unit basis.

Recreation and Tourism
Units were evaluated for their potential to provide recreation and tourism opportunities. This included both areas with dispersed uses such as hiking, boating, and viewsheds, and areas that are intensively used and could be managed as recreation sites by the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR). Potential park additions were evaluated during the development of the Kenai River Comprehensive Management Plan, the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill land acquisition process, and by DPOR as part of the Kenai Area Plan process.

The Seward Highway Corridor Partnership Plan (1998) was utilized to evaluate scenic resources along the Seward Highway as well as information from areas used extensively for sightseeing such as Resurrection Bay. The most important trails in the planning area were mapped and noted in the Land-Use Designation Summary Tables in Chapter 3. The GIS coverage of the anadromous streams identified by ADFG and the state navigable waterbodies was utilized in order to identify streams where pedestrian or retention buffers (or both) are needed. In addition, these coverages were utilized to identify which sections of six river systems on the lower peninsula will be closed to new mineral entry in order to protect habitat and recreation.

Units were also evaluated to determine which areas may be suitable for commercial recreation leasing based on existing uses and past studies of areas. Finally, important anchorages were noted and shown on the region maps in Chapter 3.
Appendix F – Criteria for Resources

Settlement
In order to identify areas suitable for settlement, the following criteria were used:

- Existing or potential access—particularly near the existing road system.
- Drainage.
- Distances to services (power, water) and other residential areas.
- Past state land sales in the area.
- Existing surveys of lots.
- Relative isolation from other state lands (i.e., odd lots, small remnant parcels).
- The unit meets other suitability criteria.
- Note that while many units did not meet DNR’s criteria for areas likely to be sold through the state land sale program, they may meet the borough’s criteria and may be subsequently sold after conveyance to them.

Because of the accessible nature of the planning area, a suitability study for remote cabins was not conducted.

Trails, Transportation, And Access
Several sources of information were used to determine important trails and public access, including the Kenai Easement Atlas, National Geographic Trails Illustrated topographical maps, USFS/USGS topographical maps, the Kenai Peninsula Borough trail mapping effort, Kenai Peninsula Road and Recreation maps, existing GIS coverages which show roads, trails, seismic lines and other land access routes, aerial ortho photos, and contacts with individuals within the region. BLM publications provided information on the Iditarod National Historic Trail System and the race trail. Most of this information is shown on the GIS maps included in Chapter 3 and noted under the Land-Use Designation Summary Tables in Chapter 3 on a unit-by-unit basis.

Waterfront Development
The main sources used to determine important areas for waterfront development were records on existing and proposed authorizations, the Kenai Peninsula Borough (KPB) Coastal Management Program, and an evaluation of resources on adjacent uplands and tidelands that need tideland access.

Water Resources, Watersheds, and Wetlands
Areas of important water sources, watersheds and wetlands, were identified by evaluation information available from existing planning efforts that identified community watersheds, primarily the KPB Coastal Management Plan. The watershed needs of the existing hydroelectric project (Bradley Lake) were also reviewed. Cooper Lake was not evaluated because the drainage is primarily in USFS ownership. Information on the presence of and type of wetlands was obtained from the National Wetlands Inventory 1:63,360 maps, USGS maps, and aerial photos. Information on the physical function of each wetland has not yet been developed for the planning area although a hydrogeomorphic guide for the Kenai watershed is under development by an interdisciplinary team.
Appendix G

RELATED PLANNING DOCUMENTS

Following is a partial list of planning documents used in preparation of the Kenai Area Plan:

Plans

Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program – DNR Div. of Oil and Gas (1997)
Five-Year Schedule of Timber Sales for the Kenai-Kodiak Area, FY-01 through FY-05 - DNR Div. of Forestry (2000)
Nuka Island Management Plan - DNR Div. of Land (1986)
Kamishak Bay Site Specific Plan - DNR Div. of Land (1990)
Moose Pass Site Specific Draft Plan - DNR Div. of Land (1987)
Port Graham/English Bay AMSA - Kenai Peninsula Borough Planning Dept. (1992)
Trading Bay/Redoubt Bay Management Plan - ADFG (1994)
Anchor River/Fox Creek Critical Habitat Area Management Plan - ADFG (1989)
Maps

A Catalog of Anadromous Streams and for State Navigable Waterbodies - ADFG (1999)
Kenai Area Plan, working maps (forestry values, mineral terranes, material sites, tourism and recreation, trails) DNR Division of Mining, Land and Water (1998)
National Geographic Trails Illustrated topographical maps (various dates)
Kenai Peninsula Borough Trail Maps (updated on an ongoing basis)
Kenai Peninsula Road and Recreation maps (various dates)
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