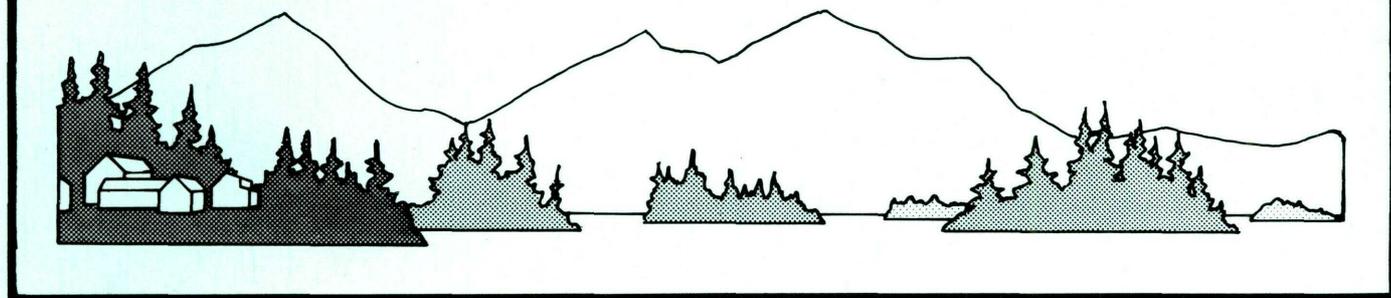


SOUTHWEST PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA PLAN



ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

JUNE 1990



Alaska Department of
**NATURAL
RESOURCES**

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER

LANDS AND RESOURCES SECTION

SOUTHWEST PRINCE OF WALES ISLAND AREA PLAN

Approved: June 1985

Amended: December 1988
(Through the Prince of Wales Island
Area Plan Process)

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Prepared by:

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Division of Land and Water

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Steering Committee

The Steering Committee was responsible for overseeing the planning process, reviewing major products of the Planning Team, and making recommendations on proposed land use designations and management guidelines for final adoption by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The Steering Committee consisted of the following persons:

Department of Natural Resources

(Chair) Tom Hawkins

Department of Fish & Game

John Clark, Bruce Baker

Department of Environmental Conservation

Deena Henkins

U.S. Army Corps of Engineers

Marje Schlangenstein

Sealaska Corporation

Robert Loescher

S.E. Alaska Village

(Corporation Presidents Association)

Percy Frisby

U.S. Forest Service

Michael Barton

U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service

Robert Shultz

Environmental Protection Agency

Bill Lawrence

National Marine Fisheries Service

Duane Peterson

City of Klawock

Robert George, Mayor

City of Craig

Dennis Watson

City of Hydaburg

Bruce Cook, Sr. & Gerald Helgeson, Mayors

Advisory Group

Members of the Advisory group included mid-level staff of the agencies, communities, and Native corporations represented on the Steering Committee; other appropriate state agencies as well as other major land owners, and interest groups. The primary function of the Advisory Group was to review all products prepared by the Planning Team prior to submission to the Steering Committee. The Advisory Group was invited to all Planning Team meetings and participated in the meetings as they deemed appropriate. The Planning Team consulted with Advisory Group members in their area of interest and expertise.

ACTIVE ADVISORY GROUP MEMBERS

Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation

Bill Leitch, Rich McConaghy

Alaska Department of Community & Regional Affairs

Ira Winograd

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Jan Caulfield

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Alaska Miners Association

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Alaska Lumber and Pulp

Steve Silver

Sealaska Corporation

Rick Harris, Vince Matt, Randy Wanamaker

Planning Team

The Planning Team was purposely limited to manageable size and included agencies with specific land use and resource information. The Planning Team's main responsibility was to perform the technical planning tasks.

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U.S. FISH AND WILDLIFE SERVICE

Andrew Grossman

Where to find it - How to use this Plan

Some of the commonly asked questions about how to use the plan are listed and answered below. For more detailed information, see the table of contents.

How does the plan affect a particular land use or resource? For example, Settlement?

Chapter 1 - Resource Summaries, explains how the plan affects each of the land uses or resources - aquatic farming, forestry, settlement, recreation.

Chapter 2 lists management policies that apply throughout the planning area. It is organized by land uses or resources. For example, the Chapter 2 - Settlement section describes the DNR policies that apply to settlement throughout the planning area.

How does the plan affect a particular location? For example, Hetta Inlet?

In Chapter 3, the planning area is divided into 31 management units. Each unit includes a statement of management intent, resource information, and guidelines specific to the individual management unit. To find the unit you are interested in, check the location map at the beginning of Chapter 3. For example, Hetta Inlet is Unit 18 and the page number for the discussion of Unit 18 can be found in the Table of Contents and on the divider for Chapter 3.

How can I tell whether a particular use will be allowed in a particular location?

If a proposed use is designated as primary or secondary use in a management unit of Chapter 3, the use can be permitted. However, the use must meet the guidelines of the unit, as well as the areawide Chapter 2 guidelines. Exactly where and how a designated use will occur within a specific area will be resolved through existing agency review procedures.

Uses that are neither designated nor specifically prohibited may be allowed if they are consistent with the management intent statement, the management guidelines of the unit, and those of Chapter 2.

Where to find it - How to use this Plan

Does the plan direct the use of private, federal, or municipal land?

No, the plan only directs the Department of Natural Resources' management of state lands.

Where are definitions given?

Appendix A provides a glossary.

Where are state land selections presented?

A summary of land selections and relinquishments is in Chapter 4. The management intent for individual selections and the rationale for individual relinquishments is given in the appropriate management unit of Chapter 3.

Can the plan be changed?

Yes, the plan is a flexible tool that can be amended or modified as social and economic conditions change. Procedures for changing the plan are in Chapter 4.

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CHAPTER 1 INTRODUCTION

PLAN PURPOSES

The Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWPOW, Volume II) describes how the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) manages state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands in the southwest Prince of Wales Island area. This plan was first adopted in 1985. It has been amended and reprinted to incorporate proposed land selections and land relinquishments, and other changes developed through the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWAP, Volume I) process. The two volumes cover all state lands in the area.

The plan determines management intent, land-use designations, land selections and relinquishments, proposed land disposal locations, and management guidelines for actions by the Department of Natural Resources. The plan does not make decisions for federal, municipal, university, or Native or other private lands.

WHY PLAN FOR PUBLIC LAND?

The planning area is rich in natural resources. There are many different ideas about how these resources should be used. Although some uses are in direct conflict with each other, many different uses can occur throughout the planning area providing the uses are properly managed.

This plan reflects land management decisions based on the best available information on demand for use of state land projected for the next 20 years. The term "during the 20-year life of the plan" is used to indicate decisions that may change over the long-term as economic and social conditions change. Land selections are an exception to the 20-year rule because all land selections must be made from the National Forests by 1994. Today's selections must be sufficient to meet the demand for state lands forever.

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 all resources for the whole planning area. This process provides for more efficient use of the area's resources.

With a plan, state permit and permit-review processes become more efficient for the government and the public. The plan guides DNR decisions for leases, sales, permits or other authorizations for use of state lands. Land-use plans for state lands (except for State Park System lands) are required under Title 38 of Alaska Statutes.

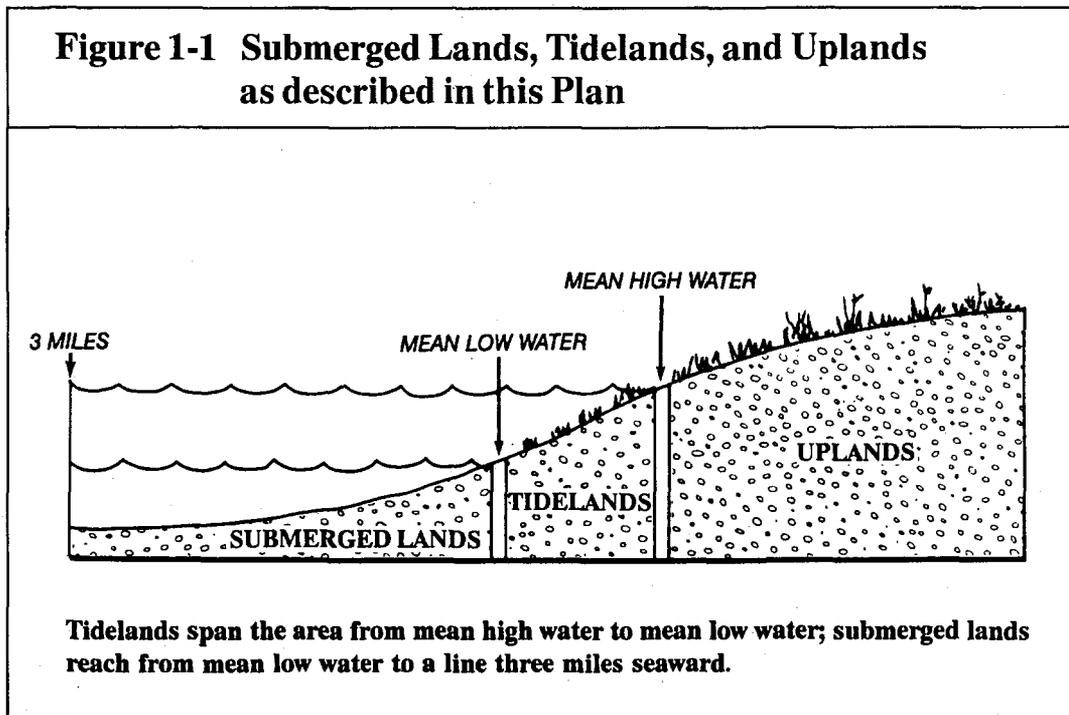
The plan presents state land selections from the National Forest determined through the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan process. This plan directs which state lands will be retained by the state and which should be sold to private citizens, used for public recreation, or used for other purposes during the 20-year life of the plan.

THE PLANNING AREA

This document is the land use plan for approximately one million acres of state tidelands and submerged lands, and 8,000 acres of state uplands in the southwest Prince of Wales Island area. The planning area encompasses state tidelands, submerged lands, and uplands on Prince of Wales Island, Suemez Island, Dall Island, Sukkwan Island, and other islands off southwest Prince of Wales Island. (See location map.)

Figure 1-1 depicts the tidelands and submerged lands. The tidelands and submerged lands include all land from mean high water seaward to three miles offshore. Each management unit description in Chapter 3 includes land-use designations for these tidelands and submerged lands as well as for state uplands.

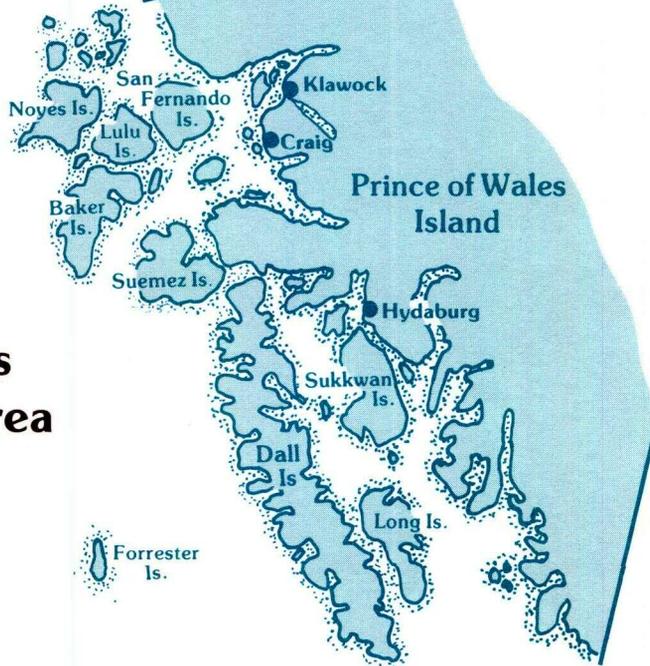
The state also owns all land beneath navigable streams and lakes. These lands are called shorelands. No navigability determinations have been made in the planning area, but the provisions of this plan apply to shorelands in the planning area.



Major upland landowners in the planning area are the U.S. Forest Service, and Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act: Sealaska Corporation, Haida Corporation, Klukwan Incorporated, Shaan-Seet, Incorporated, and Klawock-Heenya Corporation. The cities of Hydaburg, Craig, and Klawock are located in the planning area.



**Southwest
Prince of Wales
Island Area**



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ACCESS & 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) are the legal basis for applying the public trust doctrine in Alaska. This doctrine guarantees the public right to engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and 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." Eliminating private upland owners' reasonable access to navigable waters may require compensation.

Because 99 percent of Alaska was in public ownership at statehood, both federal and state laws providing for the transfer of land to private parties also provide for public access to navigable waters. Implementing the state constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14, and AS 38.05.127 requires that the state commissioner 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."

It has never been held that any lands normally subject to the public trust doctrine in Alaska are exempt from it, including lands occupied and developed.

These statutes and concepts are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions shall be consistent with the public trust doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

HOW WAS THE PLAN DEVELOPED?

The Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan was developed over a three-year period, beginning with issue identification in 1982 and ending with the adoption of the final plan by the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources in June 1985. Public participation occurred throughout the planning process. The major steps of the planning process are outlined below. The Prince of Wales Island Area Plan, adopted in December 1988, amended this plan by including land selections and relinquishments within the Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning area. This plan has been updated to include these land selections and relinquishments.

Figure 1-2 The Planning Process

1. **ISSUES** are identified
2. **RESOURCE ELEMENT** data is collected & analyzed
3. **ALTERNATIVES** are developed and reviewed by public
4. **DRAFT PLAN** is prepared, reviewed by public & revised
5. **FINAL PLAN** is adopted

ISSUES

The first step was to identify issues to be addressed by the plan. This was done through a series of public workshops held in the fall of 1982. The plan was then designed to address the important issues by focusing on the following major resources and land uses:

- Fish and Wildlife
- Forestry
- Mining
- Recreation
- Settlement

RESOURCE ELEMENTS

Data was collected and analyzed for forestry, minerals, fish and wildlife, settlement, and recreation.

ALTERNATIVES

In November of 1983, three management alternatives were distributed for review. Alternatives are different management approaches to the major issues in the planning area. The planning team developed three alternatives to provide a realistic range of management solutions to land use conflicts. Alternatives were intended to serve as the building blocks for developing a draft plan.

DRAFT PLAN

The planning team responded to public and agency comments on the alternatives and prepared a draft plan. No alternative was selected in its entirety, rather, parts from each were combined to create the draft. The draft plan was circulated to agencies, special interest groups, and the public in the fall of 1984.

FINAL PLAN

During the winter of 1984-85, the Department of Natural Resources revised the draft to respond to comments received. The final plan was signed by the Commissioner of Natural Resources in June 1985.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Although the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources formally adopts a state area plan, this action is taken only after significant participation in the planning process by citizens, interest groups, private organizations, adjacent land owners, and state, federal, and local government agencies. The public participation program was an important element of the planning process. Three sets of workshops were held in the communities of Craig, Klawock, Hydaburg, and Ketchikan.

Public workshops were held in the fall of 1982 to identify issues. The next fall, public workshops were held to discuss alternative management proposals. A final set of public workshops was held in the fall of 1984 to review the draft plan. In addition to these public workshops, the department distributed an analysis of alternative plans and the draft plan for public review and received written comments from many individuals and organizations. The information gathered and the ideas expressed at these workshops and in written comments helped identify important issues, gathering data on resource values, evaluating land management alternatives, and shaping the final plan.

The changes to this plan were reviewed through the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan process, including public meetings in the Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning area.

MANAGEMENT STRUCTURE

To ensure appropriate participation by all interests, a management structure was established to help the department prepare the plan. The level of involvement by different participants varied depending on their specific regulatory or resource management responsibilities, jurisdictional limits of the communities, patterns of land ownership, existing and proposed uses, and other factors. The Steering Committee, Advisory Group, and Planning Team are the three entities that made up the management structure. This three-tiered approach allowed maximum participation of interested parties at the appropriate level. The Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management, Resource Allocation Section served as planning staff and was responsible for coordinating the Steering Committee, Advisory Group, and Planning Team.

SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS

The planning area provides high value fish and wildlife, timber, and mineral resources, which provide significant economic development opportunities for the state and its citizens. The area also offers a wealth of recreation opportunities. The plan balances many disparate and competing interests. It represents the department's effort to reach a fair accommodation of all interests. The balance struck by the plan can be summed up as ensuring multiple use and reasonable access for resource development while protecting other important resources, uses, and values.

More specifically, this plan ensures the following:

1. Where upland resource development is planned, there will be reasonable access across state tidelands.
2. If a proposed use is designated as a primary or secondary use in a given area, the use can, according to existing information, be permitted somewhere within the area designated. Exactly where and how a designated use will occur within a specific area will be resolved through the permitting process, using the management intent statement for the unit, guidelines of the plan, and information gathered as part of the site-specific review of the proposed project.
3. Uses that are neither designated nor specifically prohibited may be allowed if they are consistent with the management intent statement, the management guidelines of the unit, and the relevant Chapter 2 management guidelines.
4. With some exceptions, the most significant fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and recreation areas are protected from incompatible uses.

The principal categories of resource management policies established through the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan are outlined below.

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Thirty-one management units are delineated in the planning area. For each, the plan presents a statement of management intent that explains the department's overall resource management objectives for the unit and provides background information for land managers. The management intent for each management unit is presented in Chapter 3.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

Major land uses and resources for which the area is managed are described by land use designations in Chapter 3. For each management unit, the plan designates primary, secondary, and prohibited uses. (See definition of primary, secondary, and other uses in Appendix A.)

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

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

CLASSIFICATIONS

All state lands in the planning area are classified consistent with the land use designations of the plan. Land use designations made in the plan are thereby officially established in state land status records.

SUMMARY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION

This area plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land selections and relinquishments, land disposals, land classification orders, and mineral orders. Land-use classification orders and mineral orders were prepared for state lands in the planning area. These orders are the formal record of primary land uses allowed on state land and are recorded on state status plats. This plan serves as the final finding for state land classifications and mineral orders. DNR makes recommendations to the state legislature on potential legislative designations. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation procedures.

SUMMARY OF PLAN MODIFICATION PROCESS

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 each year 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 on approval of the Commissioner of DNR following public review and consultation with appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes to the plan can occur when compliance with the plan is impossible or impractical. A request for a special exception or minor changes must follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of plan modifications, amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.

RESOURCE SUMMARIES

This section of chapter 1 summarizes how the policies of the plan affect the different uses of state land. This section includes summaries for aquatic farming, fish and wildlife, floating residential facilities, forestry, heritage sites (cultural resources), recreation, state land selections, settlement, shoreline development, subsurface resources and materials, and transportation.

AQUATIC FARMING

TYPES OF AQUATIC FARMING

Legislation passed in 1988 provides direction for farming shellfish and aquatic plants. DNR adopted regulations that establish criteria for approval or denial of permit applications and implement other aspects of the legislation. More information is available at the DNR offices of the Division of Land and Water Management.

A moratorium on farming finfish is scheduled to expire July 1, 1990. Without legislative direction and sufficient data, this plan is unable to adequately address the siting and cumulative impacts from finfish aquatic farming facilities. Should finfish farming become legal, the department will adopt policies before authorizing finfish aquatic farming operations.

MANAGEMENT INTENT AND GUIDELINES

The guidelines for aquatic farming in this plan apply to shellfish and aquatic plants. Because aquatic farming was the subject of new legislation and various interagency working groups at the same time the Chapter 2 guidelines were amended, the guidelines are somewhat general. No management direction or designations for aquatic farming are given in Chapter 3 of the SWPOWAP (Volume II) because aquatic farming was not an issue when the plan was developed. Aquatic farming will be more specifically addressed in the next plan update.

According to the plan's area-wide guidelines and management intent, aquatic farms should locate in a place and in a manner that will be consistent with the unit management intent, have minimum impacts on designated primary uses, and will not preclude upland uses, including access or planned disposal of land. To minimize the overall level of conflict and to support development of an industry infrastructure, aquatic farming is encouraged to concentrate in a few areas.

The siting of aquatic farming may be more difficult on tidelands designated for log transfer or storage, commercial activities, fish and wildlife habitat or harvest, or recreation. However, aquatic farming may be allowed in an area designated for log transfer, for example, if the ability to use the area for log transfer is maintained. Concerns include water quality, sewage treatment, space conflicts, and impacts on recreation, the adjacent upland owner, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. Aquatic farming operations will probably find the least conflict on tidelands designated Resource Management, where other primary uses have not been identified.

Near communities, aquatic farming may be allowed if it does not block access, detract from views from waterfront lots, or require upland owners to meet higher sewage treatment standards. If aquatic farming is proposed before a land disposal is designed, aquatic farming may be allowed if the uplands are not likely to be used for settlement, not likely to be reserved for public use, or the aquatic farming facility can be mobile and accept a short-term permit. Appropriate state uplands may be used for caretaker or other support facilities.

The U.S. Forest Service is reluctant to authorize upland support facilities if there are options for locating on state or private land. Aquatic farming may also have difficulty locating on state uplands designated for settlement because of guidelines that protect settlement opportunities. Higher sewage treatment standards should not be required for other activities on state lands. The boundaries of two selections (Port Dolores and Hook Arm) were expanded to include areas that may support aquatic farming. The expanded areas are away from the primary settlement area of each selection.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

The most important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest lands will be retained in public ownership and managed to maintain fish and wildlife production and harvest. Land use designations, management intent, and guidelines protect habitat and harvest areas.

Lands designated fish and wildlife habitat and harvest will be managed to avoid significant impacts to habitats and traditional harvest activities. Land disposal and other intensive uses are managed to avoid the highest value habitat and harvest areas. For example, buffers are required along streams to protect fish and wildlife resources and public use. Area-wide guidelines for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest are in Chapter 2. The Fish and Wildlife Element maps provide specific fish and wildlife information.

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values in the planning area were analyzed and rated as either crucial, prime, important, or range. The following discussion of land use designations is organized by these categories. The complete criteria for each category is given in the definition in Appendix A.

CRUCIAL AREAS

Crucial fish and wildlife habitats (designated Ha on Chapter 3 management unit maps) are the most valuable and or sensitive habitats or harvest areas in the region. Crucial habitats include salmon spawning, rearing, and schooling areas, seabird breeding colonies, and high intensity black bear and waterfowl use areas.

Generally, the designation of a conflicting use in a crucial habitat or harvest area occurs only when no alternate site exists for the use, and the benefits are high enough to offset any anticipated loss of fish and wildlife values. High fish and wildlife habitat or harvest values may make it difficult to get approval for facilities in crucial habitat areas if the proposed use is not a designated primary or secondary use.

PRIME AREAS

Prime fish and wildlife areas (designated Hb on the Chapter 3 management unit maps) are the next most valuable or sensitive habitat or harvest areas in the region. These areas include habitats for crab rearing, high density harbor seal use, and intensive fish and wildlife harvest areas.

Management guidelines, management intent statements, and the review procedure outlined in Chapter 4 will be used to resolve conflicts between prime fish and wildlife values and designated uses. Where a non-designated use is proposed in an area rated as prime fish and wildlife habitat or harvest, that use may occur if it can be made consistent with the management intent statement for the unit, the designated uses, the management guidelines and is approved through the review procedure outlined in Chapter 4.

IMPORTANT AREAS

Parts of the region are rated as important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest (designated Hc). These areas have one or more of the following characteristics:

1. sustains productive fish and wildlife populations,
2. supports moderate or seasonally high concentrations of fish and wildlife populations,
3. supports widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations of species which are sedentary or substrate-dependent.

Mitigating measures will be applied to conflicting designated or non-designated uses where fish and wildlife is rated as important.

RANGE AREAS

There are a few areas where fish and wildlife values are rated as range (Hd). Designated uses will be allowed, and non-designated uses may be allowed consistent with the management intent for the unit and the management guidelines of the plan. Range areas are those necessary to support the existing distribution, abundance, and productivity of fish and wildlife populations.

SUBSISTENCE

State land will be managed to recognize and assure opportunities for subsistence uses consistent with state laws and regulations, including AS 38.04.015, AS 38.05.830, and the Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.120).

Because the determinations are subject to change for which communities qualify for subsistence status, the term "subsistence" is used sparingly in the plan. The department intends to manage areas important for community harvest for that use regardless of whether they have official standing as subsistence areas.

Additional subsistence information is being developed in the Tongass Resource Cooperative Study as part of the TLMP revision process. The study will provide more complete information on harvest activities within the planning area. When the study is completed, DNR will use the data to identify additional areas that will be managed as intensive harvest areas. When the study is completed, the new subsistence data will be used during the project review process for state authorizations.

Stream channel-type mapping on public lands is an ongoing Tongass Land Management (TLMP) project. This data will be used to update salmon habitat designations in the next plan update and in review of individual project authorizations.

GUIDELINES

Chapter 2 includes guidelines that describe how to mitigate impacts from activities such as water intake structures in fish habitat, grounding of floating facilities, and soil erosion. Other guidelines protect unique habitats, such as eagle nest trees and endangered species. To avoid conflicts with the most valuable or sensitive fish and wildlife habitat, crucial habitat areas on tidelands and submerged lands are closed to new mineral entry.

FLOATHOMES & OTHER FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

The plan has not designated land for floathomes. In areas where floathomes are not a prohibited use, they may be allowed if the Regional Manager of the Division of Land and Water Management determines they are consistent with the management intent, designated uses, and guidelines of the plan.

Floathomes are prohibited in most crucial habitats. Residential floathomes may be difficult to site within areas designated prime habitat, dispersed or developed recreation, and near permitted aquatic farming operations or known historical or archaeological sites. Floathomes may be authorized in these areas if they will not have a significant negative impact on these uses. With few exceptions, floathomes will not be authorized adjacent to residential subdivisions.

FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Floating residential facilities is an all-inclusive term that refers to single family floathomes, floatcamps, floatlodges, and floating caretaker facilities. Floathomes not associated with a resource development activity should not be allowed to impact designated resources or uses. Floating residential facilities needed to support development may be allowed if they have minimum impact on designated resources or uses.

Certain siting guidelines apply to all floating residential facilities. Due to concerns about access along public waters and tidelands, shoreties should not be used where they would impede public access. A floating residential facility must be anchored securely to avoid creating a hazard to other users or habitats and must not ground at even the lowest tide. Floating residential facilities must have adequate access from the uplands, have a legal source of water, and store fuels in a manner to avoid spills.

Floating residential facilities associated with an economic development activity such as logging, mining, aquatic farming, and recreation lodges have less stringent siting and operating standards than for a floathome. However, these facilities must be sited to minimize resource use conflicts and retain public access. Floating camps are intended to be temporary in nature, authorized only when the resource development activity is occurring, and consolidated as much as possible.

FORESTRY

Almost all high value forest resources are located on Native lands or land managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Commercial timber harvest on these lands requires state tidelands and submerged lands for log transfer, storage, and other support facilities. Chapter 3 gives management direction for these sites. Specific guidelines are attached to some sites to mitigate identified concerns.

The Tongass Land Management Plan revision currently underway may result in changes in upland management that affect adjacent state tidelands and submerged lands.

PERMANENT LOG TRANSFER SITES

With the exception of North Noyes Island (Unit 8), the plan designates at least one option for all proposed permanent log transfer sites (LTS) proposed during the SWPOW planning process to access Forest Service or Native Corporation timber. In many cases, more than one option is given a forestry designation for a permanent LTS. Where there is no forestry designation for log transfer sites, they may still be allowed if they are consistent with management intent and guidelines unless there is a specific prohibition. The plan does encourage keeping the number of sites developed to the minimum necessary and, where reasonable, using the same sites for the transfer of other resources. The plan also encourages joint use and consolidation of log transfer sites by the Forest Service and private land owners.

In many instances, potential transfer sites were identified without the benefit of reconnaissance and feasibility evaluation. Therefore, additional transfer sites may be needed and some flexibility will be required in siting previously unidentified transfer sites.

SHORT-TERM LOG TRANSFER SITES

Tideland use by floating A-frame or rubber tired skidders as methods of short term log transfer were proposed in the planning area. In most cases, the actual number of sites that may be required, the method of transfer, and the specific location of A-frame breakout points have not been determined. However, many general areas that may require A-frame logging were identified by the Forest Service and the Native Corporations and designated for forestry. In these areas, specific A-frame breakout points will be allowed. The specific breakout points will be identified by following the management guidelines in the plan and the review procedures outlined in Chapter 4. Log storage sites associated with A-frame logging and proposed in these areas will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis.

A-frame logging will be allowed in areas where it is not a designated use if it is consistent with the management intent statement for the management unit, the designated uses, and the management guidelines, and if it is approved through the review procedure outlined in Chapter 4. If proposed A-frame breakout points are not approved through the review procedure, then they may only be allowed through a plan amendment (see Fish and Wildlife Guideline B, Chapter 2, and refer to Chapter 4 for the plan amendment process).

LOG STORAGE SITES

Numerous sites will be needed for log storage throughout the planning area. Some of these areas have not been identified. Therefore, log storage facilities proposed in areas with designated primary uses other than forestry and in forestry areas designated for A-frame transfer will be sited consistent with the management guidelines in Chapter 2, management intent and guidelines for each unit described in Chapter 3, and review procedures outlined in Chapter 4. If proposed sites are not approved through the above procedure, siting will be allowed only through a plan amendment.

OTHER TIMBER HARVEST SUPPORT FACILITIES

Where forestry is designated as either a primary or secondary use, existing resource information indicates that support facilities meeting the provisions of the plan will be permitted somewhere within the area designated. Exactly where and how these uses will occur within the designated area will be resolved through the review procedures outlined in Chapter 4 using management intent, guidelines of the plan, and information gathered as part of the site-specific review of the proposed project. Support facilities may also be allowed in areas not designated for forestry if the facilities can be sited, designed, and operated consistently with the guidelines and management intent for the particular area.

HERITAGE SITES

(Cultural Resources)

Prince of Wales Island has a long history of settlement. Known heritage site numbers are listed in each unit, but the sites are not mapped in the plan to avoid pinpointing the locations for potential vandalism. The Office of History and Archaeology (within DNR) reviews state authorizations to determine if there may be adverse effects on cultural resources and makes recommendations to mitigate those effects.

RECREATION

Recreation activities that involve state lands, are primarily boating oriented or concern access to the marine waters around Prince of Wales Island. The U.S. Forest Service maintains a number of public recreation cabins, many of which are accessed by boat or floatplane across state tidelands or shorelands. The plan promotes recreation by its land use designations and guidelines.

The most significant recreation areas were designated for recreation as a primary use. These areas tend to be near communities, in more remote bays that receive intensive recreation use, or adjacent to congressionally designated wilderness areas. Anchorages and access to trails, public cabins, or other recreation facilities are specific recreation uses that are designated as primary uses. The plan directs managers to ensure that the use of important anchorages and public access across tidelands to trails, public cabins, or recreation facilities is not precluded if other uses are permitted on the tidelands.

Where there is identified but less intensive recreation use, recreation is designated as a secondary use. In other parts of the planning area, recreation use of the tidelands is dispersed and does not warrant a designation; however, recreation use of these other areas will not be unnecessarily precluded by other uses.

State tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to federally designated Wildernesses or units of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge will be managed for recreation, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and wilderness values. These areas include the tidelands and submerged lands surrounding the Maurelle Islands Wilderness, the South Prince of Wales Wilderness, and Forrester Island and Wolf Rock, units of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge.

Designating state lands for recreation purposes does not in any way allow or authorize public use of private lands except for designated public easements or access.

STATE LAND SELECTIONS

Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act entitles the state to select 400,000 acres of vacant, unappropriated land from the national forests (Tongass and Chugach). The national forest selections are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant lands (NFCG).

Although the plan uses a 20-year planning period for land management, selections must be treated differently. Land selections provide the base for the state's land ownership and management forever. Because the state must make all land selections by January 2, 1994, selections made now must be sufficient to meet the needs of many generations of Alaskans.

The Prince of Wales Island Area Plan identified land the state should acquire under the National Forest Community Grant lands entitlement. Because the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan adopted in 1985 did not address selections, the Prince of Wales Island Area planning process proposed selections in both planning areas. State uplands originally within the SWPOW planning area have been relinquished (Port Refugio, Kaigani Harbor, Klawock Airport) or transferred to the University of Alaska (Waterfall). This printing of the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan includes the selections established through the Prince of Wales planning process.

The following table lists new state selections proposed within the Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning area.

Table 1-1. State Land Selection Summary		
MANAGEMENT UNIT	SELECTION AREA	ACRES
Unit 11	Trocadero Bay	2,761
Unit 13	Port Dolores	1,205
Unit 14	Hook Arm	1,027
Unit 15	Soda Bay	1,100
Unit 19	Mabel Bay	1,350
Unit 21	Dunbar Inlet	610
	TOTAL	8,053

SETTLEMENT

Prince of Wales Island has experienced considerable growth in recent years. Since 1978, the state has had land disposals at Point Baker, Port Protection, Hollis, Edna Bay, Thorne Bay, and Whale Pass. In addition, land disposals at Coffman Cove and Naukati will be offered in 1990. New communities have developed in some disposal areas.

COMMUNITY NEEDS

The highest settlement priority now is to address the needs of existing communities before offering residential land in new areas. Communities need land for community services, commercial and industrial activities, solid-waste disposal sites, and in some cases, residential expansion. Unfortunately, no state land selections could be made near Klawock, Craig, or Hydaburg because there are no National Forest lands available for selection near these communities. Land disposals for community, commercial, and industrial centers are proposed at Hollis, Thorne Bay, Whale Pass, Edna Bay, Coffman Cove, and Naukati in the POW planning area. See the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (Volume I) for more information. Land disposals in new areas should be designed so that public service needs are minimized or can be provided with relative efficiency.

RESIDENTIAL LAND DISPOSAL

Residential land disposal located near existing communities may occur as demand warrants. To help achieve a moderate rate of growth, land disposals are also proposed at Port Dolores (SWPOW) and El Capitan Passage (POWAP) sometime during the next twenty years. Additional areas may be reconsidered for land disposal during periodic plan review (approximately every five years).

GENERAL USE

Other new selections in SWPOW will be managed for General Use during the 20-year life of the plan. General Use is a holding category for state lands where specific management decisions are not anticipated during the next twenty years. Management will allow an economic base to become established to support future land disposal. Activities, such as sawmills or commercial lodges, will generally be allowed, consistent with the guidelines and management intent for the specific selection.

Areas managed for settlement and general use meet the following criteria:

- The land is relatively good quality.
- The land is relatively accessible.
- The land is currently state owned or is likely to be state owned.
- Conflicts with fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, forest management, public recreation, mining, and other public uses are generally less than in other areas of the region that are capable of supporting settlement. However, because so much of the land suitable for settlement is also valuable for other uses, conflicts with other land uses inevitably exist. Management intent and guidelines in the plan attempt to minimize these impacts.

LAND DISPOSAL

Siting, design, and timing of upland disposals are determined through the department's Land Availability Determination System (LADS). This three-year process takes a project from initial conception through preliminary design and public and agency review to disposal of the land. For details on the steps in the LADS process, contact the Southeast Regional Office, Division of Land and Water Management in Juneau.

WATER SOURCES

Many Prince of Wales Island residents rely on surface water supplies, such as streams, creeks, lakes, and springs. Rain catchment from roofs is also used for single family residences. More detailed mapping, aerial photos, and field work is recommended to determine additional water sources and watersheds for land disposal areas. Potential community water sources and watershed should be identified during land disposal planning and should be managed to protect long-term use.

SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT

Shoreline development land use designations are made adjacent to native allotments and private upland parcels owned by individuals. However, the need for most uses that fall within the definition of shoreline development is either unknown or too site specific at this time to allow a specific land use designation. Therefore, the decision of whether, where, and how coastal development activities will occur will be made based on the management intent statement for the particular unit, the management guidelines, and the project review procedures outlined in Chapter 4.

SUBSURFACE RESOURCES

Prince of Wales Island has a number of areas with significant mineral potential. Much of the history of the island revolves around mineral exploration and development activities, beginning in the mid-1800s and continuing to the present. Few mineral resources are located on state lands, but almost all mineralized areas are accessed across state tidelands and submerged lands.

MINERAL DEVELOPMENT SUPPORT FACILITIES

Where upland mineral development is probable, the plan provides for access across state tidelands and submerged lands. Most such areas are designated and will be managed for mineral access and exploration.

Primary use designations for mineral development support facilities are made on tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to areas of proven mineral reserves and highly favorable mineral prospects. Additional designations are made adjacent to uplands with favorable prospects to ensure access for exploration. Some upland areas that may have mineral potential are not adjacent to tidelands that have mining as a designated use. The specific location, type, and magnitude of support facilities that would be needed on tidelands adjacent to these upland areas is presently unknown.

Siting for mineral development support facilities will be decided through application of the management guidelines in Chapter 2, the management intent and guidelines for each unit, and the review procedure outlined in Chapter 4. If proposed support facility sites are not approved through the above process, siting will be allowed only through a plan amendment (see Chapter 4).

To ensure that any proposed mineral development in crucial habitats is reviewed under the offshore prospecting system, these areas are closed to the staking of new upland mining claims. The majority of state-owned uplands and tidelands remain open to mineral entry. The plan uses guidelines to minimize potential conflicts between mining and other uses of state land. Mineral closures do not affect private or federal land, or valid, existing mining claims on state lands.

Known material sources on state lands will be maintained in state ownership to meet the areas long-term needs.

OFFSHORE PROSPECT PERMITS

Prior to January 2, 1983, state tidelands and submerged lands were open to the filing of offshore prospecting permit (OPP) applications. Between January 2, 1983 and June 30, 1984, all state tidelands and submerged lands were closed to the filing of OPPs. After June 30, 1984, all tidelands and submerged lands were open to filing of OPPs unless: 1) the land contains known mineral deposits which should be leased competitively; 2) the department finds that mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses; or 3) there is inadequate funding to run the OPP program.

The decision whether to allow offshore prospecting in a given area will not be made by this plan but will be made using the procedures described in Chapter 2 Subsurface Resources, Guideline G.

TRANSPORTATION

CROSS-ISLAND ACCESS

Access to the waters offshore of Prince of Wales Island would be enhanced with developed facilities at narrow east-west points of the island. The selection at Trocadero Bay is a strategic location for water-to-road cross-island access.

ROAD MAINTENANCE

State land disposals and general growth on the island resulted in some communities dependent on the Prince of Wales Island road system, originally developed for timber harvest. The U.S. Forest Service does not maintain roads no longer needed for forestry uses, and DOT&PF is not ordinarily funded to maintain roads it does not manage. In the winter, some communities are relatively isolated because the roads are not plowed. This situation is frustrating to community residents who want continuous road access. When planning a land disposal in a new area, DNR will consider the impacts of increased demand for road maintenance. DNR encourages efforts by the U.S. Forest Service and DOT&PF to resolve the road maintenance issue.

CHAPTER 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

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CHAPTER 2

AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

INTRODUCTION

This chapter contains areawide land management policies for each of the major land use or policy categories affected by the plan. The policies apply to state land throughout the planning area, regardless of the land use designation.

The policies in this chapter consist of goals 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.

Some policies in this chapter reference specific land-use designations used in Chapter 3; for example, Ha refers to Crucial Habitat. Slightly different designations are used in the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (POWAP, Vol. I), and the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan (SWPOW, Vol. II). For example, POWAP uses a GU designation for General Use where the SWPOW tideland designation is RM, resource management. To ensure that the policy applies to appropriate areas in each volume, the policies reference the appropriate designation for both plans. For example, a policy might reference both GU and RM. The specific land-use designations are described at the beginning of Chapter 3 and are defined in Appendix A, the glossary.

All activities on tidelands, submerged lands and uplands within the coastal zone must be consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program. All state uplands are within the coastal zone.

This chapter also compiles policies that, until now, were scattered throughout various agency operating manuals, policy handbooks, statements of decision-making criteria, or similar internal documents. Compiling these policies in the plan makes them visible, and makes it clear before significant amounts of time and money are committed what will be required by the Department of Natural Resources of anyone planning to use state lands.

DEFINITIONS

For definition of terms commonly used in this chapter, see the glossary, Appendix A.

AQUATIC FARMING

Goals

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES & 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.

OPTIMUM USE OF AREAS

Provide for the optimum use of the most suitable aquatic farming areas.

Guidelines

BACKGROUND

Currently, the department cannot authorize finfish operations under state law. However, the aquatic farming industry has indicated that Prince of Wales Island may be a prime area for finfish farming. Without legislative direction and sufficient data, this plan is unable to adequately address the siting and cumulative impacts from finfish aquatic farming facilities. Should the legislature legalize finfish, the department will adopt policy prior to authorizing finfish aquatic farming operations. The policy will address siting guidelines to protect habitat areas, harvest activities, and other land uses; development standards, development bonds; and other subjects as necessary.

Shellfish and sea vegetable aquatic farming is currently legal, and the department must adjudicate applications for that use. The guidelines below apply to shellfish and sea vegetable aquatic farming. The department expects that aquatic farming guidelines will continue to evolve over the next few years as the state gains experience and data, the legislature gives further direction, and the various working groups complete their studies. Therefore, the guidelines below are somewhat general. Authorizations for aquatic farming will be consistent with the more detailed policies, as they are determined. These more detailed policies will be added to this chapter during periodic reviews of the plan. Finally, all DNR authorizations for aquatic farming must meet the management intent and guidelines of this plan.

A. AQUATIC FARMING & COMPETING USES

Aquatic farming may be allowed on state tidelands or submerged lands where there is no significant conflict. The siting of aquatic farming facilities may be more difficult on tidelands designated for log transfer or storage (F), mineral transfer (M) or access (m), crucial fish and wildlife habitat (Ha), intensive harvest areas, adjacent to existing or proposed land sales; or anchorages or developed recreation (R). These areas will be available for aquatic farming if the land manager determines that (a) it is possible to site, design, and operate the two or more uses compatibly in the area, or (b) there is no

¹ In Vol. I, POWAP, intensive harvest areas are referenced on the maps in Chapter 3. In Vol. II, SWPOW, they are referenced in the text.

feasible and prudent alternative for aquatic farming while one exists for the competing use. In no case will aquatic farming be allowed to foreclose access to mineral, timber, important fish and wildlife, or recreation resources unless feasible or prudent alternative access exists. However, in some cases it may be in the public interest to concentrate uses in one bay, (i.e., shellfish rafts and timber transfer) rather than allowing the proliferation of uses in many bays.

B. SEPARATION BETWEEN FACILITIES

The siting and spacing of aquatic farming operations should minimize the risk of disease transmission, competition with wild stocks of fish and shellfish, and water quality degradation through separation between operators. Permit holders that may be affected by a proposed operation should be notified and given an opportunity to comment.

C. UPLAND OWNER SUPPORT FOR AQUATIC FARMING OBJECTIVES

Upland owners are encouraged to identify areas where aquatic farming (including upland facilities) should and should not be developed and to communicate their conclusions to the department and to the aquatic farming industry.

D. AQUATIC FARMING CARETAKER FACILITIES

Floating caretaker facilities for aquatic farming operations are allowed in areas where there is no feasible and prudent upland alternative and no significant competing use. Floating caretaker facilities for aquatic farming operations will not be allowed in designated recreation (R, Ra, Ru, Rd, r), important community harvest areas², or intensive sport or commercial fishing areas² unless the regional manager determines that there is no feasible or prudent alternative. The determination will be made available for public comment.

E. SITING NEAR ANADROMOUS FISH STREAMS

Aquatic farming facilities will not be sited within 300 feet of the mouth at mean lower low water of an anadromous fish stream without the approval of ADF&G.

F. SITING IN CERTAIN HABITATS

Aquatic farming facilities will not be sited on or within 300 feet of extensive kelp or eelgrass beds; seaweed harvest areas; or shellfish concentration areas (as identified in the ADF&G Alaska Habitat Management Guides or determined by ADF&G) unless the manager determines after consultation with ADF&G that there is no feasible and prudent alternative.

G. SITING NEAR MARINE MAMMALS & BIRDS

An aquatic farming facility should not be sited where its operation will cause significant impact to marine mammals; waterfowl or birds; or where it is anticipated that the aquatic farming operation will be subject to significant predation. These areas are identified in the ADF&G Habitat Management Guides or will be identified by ADF&G during agency review of an application to use state tidelands.

If an aquatic farming facility is to be sited in an area where there is potential for disturbance or predation, the land manager will, in consultation with ADF&G, determine measures necessary to buffer the wild species from significant disturbance and minimize predation of the cultured species.

² In Vol. I, POWAP, intensive community, sport, and commercial harvest areas are referenced on the maps in Chapter 3. In Vol. II, SWPOW, they are referenced in the text.

H. AQUATIC FARMING NEAR SETTLEMENT AREAS

Aquatic farming adjacent to state land designated for settlement should not preclude or significantly impact the potential for future settlement. However, state land may be used for support facilities if consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan. For example, state land could be used if any increased requirements for sewage treatment for existing or proposed settlement on state land near an oyster farm could be borne by the aquatic farming operation.

I. DEVELOPMENT PLANS

A development plan will be required before a lease or permit for aquatic farming facilities is approved. The preferred approach is for the application and development plan requirements to serve (at the minimum) as the basis for DNR, ADF&G, DEC, ACMP, and upland owner review. The development plan will be consistent with applicable policy established through interagency working groups on aquatic farming. Consistent with AS 38.05.083, a performance bond or other security will be required to cover the costs to the department of restoring the leased site in the event the lessee abandons it.

J. PERFORMANCE STANDARDS

The regional manager will attach reasonable performance standards to the permit or lease for project development and operation. The performance standards are to ensure that the permitted area is used for the approved activity, the proposal is economically viable, and the permit is not held for speculation or removal of a land base from competition. If the performance standards and development plan are not met, the permit or lease may be cancelled.

K. PREFERRED STORAGE SITE

Gravel and sand beaches are generally the preferred sites for onshore storage of shellfish awaiting test results and shipment, because these sites are less biologically productive than salt marshes and tideflats.

L. DISPERSION OF ORGANIC DEPOSITS

Aquatic farming facilities should be sited where currents are strong enough to disperse organic deposits and in areas with the least productive benthic habitats. Siting in small embayments with sills, natural restrictions to tidal exchange, or existing water quality problems should be avoided.

M. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING AQUATIC FARMING

Other guidelines will affect aquatic farming management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter.

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors
- Transportation and Utilities

COORDINATION & PUBLIC NOTICE

Goals

COORDINATION WITH NON-STATE LANDOWNERS

Coordinate the use of state land with that of private and other public landowners to provide for the optimal use, development, and protection of the resources of Prince of Wales Island.

PUBLIC PARTICIPATION

Provide local governments, state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public with meaningful opportunities to participate in the process of making significant land-use decisions.

Management Guidelines

A. UPLAND OWNER PARTICIPATION

This guideline provides a degree of deference to adjacent upland owners preferences without delegating control over state land use decisions. It also places the burden of responsibility for evaluating alternative sites on the applicant.

An application for tideland facilities (including floathomes) adjacent to private or federal land may be approved if the application meets the other guidelines of this plan, *and* the department receives no objection from the upland owner.

If the upland owner objects, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that there is no feasible and prudent alternative site. A feasible and prudent alternative site is one that the department, in consultation with the applicant, finds physically suitable; meets the guidelines of this plan and other permit requirements; and, has no objection from the upland owner. If no feasible and prudent alternative site has been identified, the department will adjudicate the permit or lease application considering at least the following:

1. the effectiveness of site design and operating stipulations to minimize or eliminate the objection.
2. the presence or absence of feasible alternative sites with less conflict between upland management and tideland facilities; and
3. the magnitude of the impacts, including but not limited to dollar cost, changes to present or expected land management, and trespass. Conviction for trespass or unauthorized use of adjacent land related to the authorized activity may be cause for revocation of the permit or lease.

B. PERMISSION OF UPLAND OWNER

Permits and leases will not be approved for activities that use the uplands, including shoreties, until the applicant has applied for the owner's permission. Copies of their application must be submitted to DNR. Alternatively, the applicant may show how all necessary housing, warehousing, processing, and other uses will be accommodated on the tidelands.

1. If upland support is required and DNR is ready to authorize the activity before the upland owner's permission is obtained, the department should hold the lease or permit pending that permission.
2. Where upland support is not essential to the project's success, the department may issue the lease or permit with the stipulation that activities requiring upland support will not begin until the upland owner's permission is obtained. For example, where a facility can use either anchors or shoreties, it may be authorized with the provision that shoreties will not be used without the upland owner's permission.

If the upland owner denies or cancels an authorization for upland support, DNR should be notified and may modify or cancel the lease or permit, based on an evaluation of the circumstances. DNR will notify the upland owner if DNR cancels the lease or permit.

C. COMMUNITY NOTICE FOR COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES, FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES, & ACTIVITIES REQUIRING NOTICE UNDER AS 38.05.945.

Community notice will be given for commercial recreation facilities, floating residential facilities, and authorizations requiring notice under AS 38.05.945. Community notice will include the adjacent upland owner. Joint DNR notification with the DEC/DGC public notice is encouraged where practical. This guideline supplements but does not replace existing public notice procedures.

Except for commercial recreation and floating residential facilities, community notice is not required for authorizations that are revocable, such as a short-term permit for A-frame timber harvest. However, if an activity is expected to be controversial or is expected to eventually require notice, community notice should be given before the first authorization is issued.

D. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING COORDINATION OR PUBLIC NOTICE

Several other guidelines may affect coordination or public notice. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Aquatic Farming
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Floating Residential Facilities
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Settlement
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors

CULTURAL RESOURCES (Heritage Sites)

Goal

CULTURAL RESOURCES

The Alaska Historic Preservation Act establishes the state's basic goal: to preserve, protect, and interpret the historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources of Alaska.

Management Guidelines

A. CULTURAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION

Identify and determine the significance of all cultural resources on state land through the following actions:

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

B. CULTURAL RESOURCES PROTECTION

Protect significant cultural resources through the following actions:

1. Reviewing construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with cultural 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 cultural sites and for which information is inadequate to identify and protect these sites

D. CULTURAL RESOURCES ADJACENT TO RECREATION FACILITIES

Recreation facilities that might subject cultural sites to vandalism because of the increased public use should not be placed adjacent to the cultural sites.

E. REPORTING

In the event any site, structure, or object of historic or archaeological significance is discovered during the conduct of any operations on state land, the lessee or permittee will immediately report such findings to the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management, Southeast Regional Manager, and will make every reasonable effort to preserve and protect such site, structure, or object from damage until the Manager, after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, has given directions for its preservation.

F. PERMANENT STRUCTURES

Permanent structures that could destroy or significantly degrade a site listed on the Alaska Heritage Resource Survey maintained by the State Historic Preservation Officer will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited or designed to avoid negative impacts on the site.

G. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING CULTURAL RESOURCES

Other guidelines will affect cultural resources. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors
- Trail Management

FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT & HARVEST AREAS

Goals

MAINTAIN PUBLICLY OWNED HABITAT BASE

Maintain in state ownership sufficient suitable land and water to provide for the habitat needs of important fish and wildlife resources.

ENSURE ACCESS TO PUBLIC LANDS & WATERS

Ensure access to public land and water to promote or enhance the responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources.

MITIGATE HABITAT LOSS

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

CONTRIBUTE TO ECONOMIC DIVERSITY

Contribute to Alaska's economy by protecting the fish and wildlife resources that contribute directly or indirectly to local, regional, and state economies through commercial, subsistence, sport, and non-consumptive uses.

Management Guidelines for Habitat Areas

A. MITIGATION

When issuing permits and leases or otherwise authorizing the use or development of state lands, the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game will recognize the requirements of the activity or development and the benefits it may have to habitat when determining stipulations or measures needed to protect fish, wildlife, or their habitats. The costs of mitigation relative to the benefits to be gained will be considered in the implementation of this policy.

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

The departments will enforce stipulations and measures, and will require the responsible party to remedy any significant damage to fish, 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.

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

1. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse effects on fish, wildlife, or their habitats through siting, timing, or other management options.
2. 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.

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

4. DNR will consider requiring replacement with or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. ADF&G will clearly identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. Replacement with 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 AS 38.05.035(e) or 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 otherwise receive, or fire management to increase habitat productivity.

B. ALLOWING USES IN CRUCIAL FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITATS

The crucial areas shown in the plan were defined using the best information available at the time the plan was written. When better information becomes available through additional studies, site inspections, or other means, that information should be used to correct the habitat information in the plan. The definition of crucial habitat areas is given in the glossary, Appendix A. This guideline does not apply to offshore prospecting.

1. Allowing Uses *Not Designated* in Chapter 3. Within crucial fish and wildlife habitat areas, uses that are not designated as primary or secondary uses in Chapter 3 and that result in habitat alteration through dredging, filling, significant compaction of vegetation and sediment, alteration of flow patterns, discharge of toxic substances, disturbance during sensitive periods, or which significantly decrease the value and productivity of the habitat area are incompatible with the primary uses and values in crucial fish or wildlife habitat areas (Ha). These uses are initially assumed to be nonconforming uses under section 6 AAC 80.130(d) of the ACMP habitat standards.

Uses not designated that cause an adverse impact to a crucial habitat type as described above may be allowed if ADF&G determines that the area does not contain the habitat type in question, if ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not crucial as defined in the plan, or if the use receives a positive conclusive consistency determination under the ACMP and impacts are mitigated in accordance with Guideline A.

2. Allowing Uses *Designated* in Chapter 3 . If, within crucial habitats, a use other than fish and wildlife habitat and harvest is given a primary or secondary designation or the area is open to mineral entry, the department policy is: (a) that with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations, the designated use can be made compatible and significant impacts to the habitat avoided, or (b) that the use is of sufficient importance or lacks a feasible alternative that it should be allowed within the habitat consistent with the state's mitigation and ACMP policies.

Mining in Crucial Habitats. Before DNR will approve permits or plans of operation for mining in crucial fish or wildlife habitat, the miner must provide information adequate for the agencies to determine that activities will not have a significant detrimental effect on the fish or wildlife resources of the area or the long-term productivity of the habitat, or that a reasonable expectation of the mineral values outweighs the long-term value of the crucial fish and wildlife habitats that are put in jeopardy. Activities may be restricted or prohibited when the species depending on the crucial habitat are present. (For performance bonds in crucial fish and wildlife habitats, see guideline E, page 2-52.)

C. ALLOWING USES OUTSIDE OF CRUCIAL FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT AREAS

Outside of crucial fish or wildlife habitats, habitat-altering uses will be sited consistent with 6 AAC 80.130 (a-d), the management guidelines in this chapter, and the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3.

D. HABITAT MANIPULATION

Habitat manipulation through water control, timber management practices, or other measures may be used to improve habitat for certain fish and wildlife species where ADF&G determines that it is beneficial to the species or habitat and DNR determines that it is compatible with other primary uses.

E. HATCHERY SOURCE WATERS

To preserve the quality of a hatchery's water supply, uses will not be located on state land where they would risk reducing water quality below that needed by the hatchery.

F. WATER INTAKE STRUCTURES

When issuing water rights for waters providing fish habitat, DNR will require installation of practical water intake structures that do not result in entrainment or impingement of fish. The simplest and most cost-effective technology may be used to implement this guideline.

Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. Screen size, water velocity, and intake design will be determined in consultation with ADF&G and are regulated by ADF&G (5 AAC 94.250).

G. ALTERATION OF THE RIVERINE HYDROLOGIC SYSTEM

To the extent feasible, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided.

H. THREATENED & ENDANGERED SPECIES

All land use activities will be conducted consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals or plants or their continued use of an area and to avoid modification or destruction of 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, eight species are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or Alaska Department of Fish and Game as threatened (T) or endangered (E) in accordance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts, as amended. However, only two of the eight species, the arctic peregrine falcon and the humpback whale, are found within the Prince of Wales Island planning area.

	STATUS
Arctic peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus tundrius</i>)	T*
American peregrine falcon (<i>Falco peregrinus anatum</i>)	E
Aleutian Canada goose (<i>Branta canadensis leucopareia</i>)	E
Eskimo curlew (<i>Numenius borealis</i>)	E
Short-tailed albatross (<i>Diomedea alabaturus</i>)	E*
Humpback whale (<i>Megaptera novaeangliae</i>)	E*
Finback whale (<i>Balaenoptera physalus</i>)	E
Gray whale (<i>Eschrichtius robustus</i>)	E

* Found within the Prince of Wales Island planning area

The Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or National Marine Fisheries Service should be consulted on questions that involve endangered species.

I. EAGLES

Activities that potentially affect bald and golden eagles will be consistent with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts and the Bald Eagle Protection Act of 1940 as amended. The following DNR standards are drawn from a cooperative agreement signed by the U.S. Forest Service and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service (USFWS). The USFWS may determine them to be inadequate in some circumstances. Also, meeting the guidelines does not absolve the party from the penalty provisions of the Bald Eagle Protection Act, therefore, the USFWS should be consulted when activities may affect bald or golden eagles.

1. Siting Facilities to Avoid Eagle Nests. Facilities determined by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will not be allowed within 330 feet of any bald eagle nest site, whether the nest is currently active or not.

2. Activities Disturbing Nesting Eagles. Activities the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service determines likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles will be prohibited within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests between March 1 and August 31. Temporary activities and facilities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed at other times.

Permits for blasts of a magnitude documented to be disruptive to nesting eagles will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be prohibited within one-half mile of active eagle nests between March 15 and August 31.

J. SOIL EROSION

Soil erosion will be minimized by restricting the removal of vegetation adjacent to waterbodies and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible.

K. FISH & WILDLIFE ENHANCEMENT ON STATE LANDS

Fish and wildlife enhancement activities on state lands, whether by ADF&G or other parties, will be consistent with the management intent for those lands. Enhancement activities likely to attract significant public use, including sport fishing use, will be designed and located to minimize the impact of additional public use on the existing recreation resources, including anchorages, campsites, and existing and intended wilderness values.

L. GROUNDING OF FLOATING FACILITIES

Floating tideland facilities will not ground at any tide stage unless ADF&G determines there will be no significant impact to the habitat values, or the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of DNR that there is no feasible and prudent alternative and DNR determines it is in the state's best interest.

M. CUMULATIVE IMPACTS

ADF&G will periodically assess the cumulative effects of changes in the use and development of Prince of Wales Island on the various fish and wildlife species in the area, including the harvest and non-consumptive uses of the species. In doing so, ADF&G may solicit the advice of other appropriate fish and wildlife agencies. In the case of declining health or population of a species or significant changes to use patterns, ADF&G should advise DNR of the land and waters critical to the species and recommend permit and lease stipulations necessary for its protection.

Management Guidelines for Harvest Areas

N. ALLOWING USES WITHIN DESIGNATED HARVEST AREAS³

1. Allowing Uses *Not Designated* in Chapter 3. Non-designated uses are initially considered to be compatible in designated harvest areas if, through guidelines and stipulations, the non-designated uses can be made to have minimal adverse impact on the harvest activity for which the area was designated. A non-designated use is considered incompatible if guidelines and stipulations could not be expected to prevent a significant adverse impact on the designated harvest activity.

2. Allowing Uses *Designated* in Chapter 3. If, within areas designated for Important Community Harvest, Intensive Commercial Harvest, or Intensive Sportfishing, another use is given a primary or secondary designation, or the area is open to mineral entry, the department policy is: (a) that with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations, the designated use can be made compatible and significant impacts to the harvest use avoided, or (b) that the use is of sufficient importance or lacks a feasible alternative that it should be allowed within the harvest area consistent with the guidelines of the plan and ACMP policies.

³ In Vol. I, POWAP, intensive harvest areas are referenced on the maps in Chapter 3. In Vol. II, SWPOW, they are referenced in the text.

O. ALLOWING USES OUTSIDE OF MAPPED INTENSIVE OR IMPORTANT HARVEST AREAS

Outside of mapped intensive or important harvest areas, uses that would alter existing harvest activities will be sited consistent with 6 AAC 80.120 (a), the management guidelines in this chapter, and the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3.

P. ACCESS ADJACENT TO IMPORTANT OR INTENSIVE HARVEST AREAS

Activities adjacent to intensively used commercial, sport, community, or subsistence harvest areas will not foreclose access during the harvest or use season. These harvest areas include:

- Purse Seine Hookoff Points
- Gill Net Areas
- Subsistence Harvest Areas
- Sportfish Areas
- Community Harvest Areas

Q. ACTIVITIES IN INTENSIVE PURSE SEINE & GILL NET AREAS

If there are feasible and prudent alternatives, tideland facilities will not be located where they would obstruct drift and seine use of the shoreline in intensive purse seine and gill net areas.

R. ACTIVITIES IN TRADITIONAL USE COMMERCIAL HERRING AREAS

Activities should be conditioned to minimize disruption of the harvest within traditional herring fishery areas including the sac roe and wild kelp harvest fishery areas.

S. ANCHORAGES

See Public and Private Access guideline C, page 2-33.

T. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT & HARVEST AREAS

Other guidelines will affect fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Aquatic Farming
- Coordination and Public Notice
- Floating Residential Facilities
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Settlement
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors
- Subsurface Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

In addition, Alaska Coastal Management habitat standards 6 AAC 80.130(a-d) provide guidance for uses in coastal habitats.

FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES⁴

Goals

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Provide opportunities to increase personal income and diversify the state's economy by accommodating residential uses needed to support commercial and industrial development.

SETTLEMENT OPPORTUNITIES

Provide a range of options for using state land for residential and commercial purposes.

Management Guidelines

A. FLOATHOMES INSIDE MUNICIPALITIES

Within the corporate boundaries of municipalities, DNR will work with the local government and floathome owners to locate areas suitable for floathome use and to establish management guidelines, if necessary.

B. HIGHEST ECONOMIC BENEFITS

Where there are conflicts between floathomes and other uses, the department generally will decide in favor of the applicant with the greatest economic benefit to the state. Except for areas designated for floathome settlement, competing applications between floathomes and other uses will favor the economically viable use unless the regional manager determines it is in the state's interest to permit the floathome or there are more reasonable and prudent alternatives for the other user. Where a floathome is already permitted at a site proposed for another use, the regional manager will determine if there are feasible and prudent alternatives for the other use and weigh the impacts on the permitted floathome owner. Unpermitted floating residential facilities will not be given any standing in the permit adjudication process.

C. SITING AND ANCHORING FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES TO AVOID CREATING HAZARDS

The placement of floating residential facilities will avoid blocking or otherwise adversely impacting waterway channels used by waterborne traffic. Floating residential facilities will be securely anchored so the facility will not break loose or create a hazard to other users or habitats.

⁴ Floating structures for human occupancy. Includes floathomes, floatcamps, floating caretaker facilities, and floatlodges. These structures require a DNR tideland authorization if moored within a bay or cove for more than 14-days. Areawide policies for log rafts and aquatic farming facilities (other than caretaker facilities) are addressed in other sections of this chapter. See definitions of individual terms in the glossary, Appendix A.

D. SITING FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES TO ENSURE ADEQUATE UPLAND ACCESS

Where the need for upland access to the floating residential facility is anticipated, the facility should be moored where there is legal and environmentally acceptable upland access to the site. U.S. Forest Service does not allow private residential use of National Forest uplands. This includes use of the uplands for shorelines.

E. SITING FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES NEAR A SOURCE OF WATER

When roof catchment or desalinization is not the source of freshwater, floating residential facilities should be sited near a legal source of freshwater. It is the owner's responsibility to apply for water rights.

F. SITING FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES NEAR A SOURCE OF FIREWOOD

When wood is to be the source of heat for the floating facility, the facility should be sited near an approved, legal source of firewood.

G. FUEL USE AND STORAGE

To ensure future use of tidelands, fuel use, and storage shall occur in a manner that avoids toxic discharge and run-off.

H. TEMPORARY FLOATING COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Floating camps and related facilities should be temporary, with full occupancy restricted to the time when resource development is occurring. Camps and associated facilities should be consolidated to minimize impacts. Temporary floating commercial facilities should not be allowed in designated recreation or intensive harvest areas unless they are a designated use, they are needed to support a designated use, or the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that there is no feasible and prudent alternative. Authorizations for floating residential facilities associated with a resource development activity, such as a floatcamp needed to support mineral development, should terminate when the resource development activity ends or when the need for the supporting floating facility ends.

I. PERMANENT FLOATING COMMERCIAL FACILITIES

Permanent floating commercial facilities (more than two years) are allowed in areas where there is no significant competing use. Permanent floating commercial facilities will not be allowed in designated recreation or intensive harvest areas unless: they are a designated use; they are needed to support a designated use; or, the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of the department that there is no feasible and prudent alternative. Authorizations for floating residential facilities associated with a resource development activity, such as a floatcamp needed to support mineral development, should terminate when the resource development activity ends or when the need for the supporting floating facility ends.

J. FLOATHOMES ADJACENT TO RESIDENTIAL AREAS

Floating residential facilities will not be authorized adjacent to residential subdivisions unless the area is designated for floathomes as a primary or secondary use. However, a short-term authorization, not to exceed two years, may be given on an individual basis to the upland owner if the floathome is to be occupied while the upland owner is constructing a residence on his upland parcel.

K. SITING RESIDENTIAL FLOATHOMES IN CRUCIAL HABITATS

To protect the most valuable habitats, residential floathomes will not be authorized in an area designated crucial habitat or harvest (Ha) unless the area is designated for floathomes as a primary or secondary use or ADF&G determines that the specific area does not meet the criteria for crucial habitat.

L. SITING RESIDENTIAL FLOATHOMES TO AVOID CONFLICTS

To protect existing resources and uses, unless an area is designated for floathomes as a primary or secondary use, residential floathomes should not be authorized in:

- Areas designated prime habitat or harvest areas (Hb) or recreation (r, R, Ra, Rc, Rd, Ru),
- near a permitted aquatic farming operation,
- or near known cultural or historic sites

M. AUTHORIZATIONS FOR FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

To maintain management flexibility while providing limited security to floathome residents, residential floathomes outside designated floathome areas may be permitted, rather than leased, for up to five years. Short-term leases may be allowed on an individual basis within designated floathome areas.

To provide security to the applicant and economic return to the state, the department should use leases, rather than permits, to authorize floating commercial facilities. The potential for conflicts with other resources or uses may be a consideration for initial authorization by permit. Floating facilities within state parks will be authorized in a management plan prepared pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c) and subject to the concession contract requirements of AS 41.21.

N. POST AUTHORIZATIONS IN A CONSPICUOUS PLACE

Authorizations by permit or lease for floating residential facilities will be posted in a conspicuous place that is visible from the most common access route.

O. ANCHORING OF FLOATING FACILITIES

See Public and Private Access guideline K, page 2-34.

P. GROUNDING OF FLOATING FACILITIES

See Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Area guideline L, page 2-15.

Q. COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES ON STATE LAND

For floatlodes, see Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources guideline C, page 2-38.

R. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES

Other guidelines will affect floating residential and commercial facility management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

FORESTRY

Goals

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Provide for economic opportunities and stability in the forest products industry by allowing the use of state tidelands and submerged lands for log storage and transfer sites, A-frame logging, and beach log salvage.

MAXIMUM USE OF LOG TRANSFER SITES (LTSS)

Promote maximum use of LTSSs over their usable life. Encourage joint use of sites and promote harvest scheduling that will minimize the overall number of sites needed.

COORDINATION BETWEEN UPLAND AND TIDELAND MANAGER

Coordinate with upland managers and tideland regulatory agencies to provide for economically efficient and environmentally sound log transfer.

USE OF BEACHLOGS

Promote removal of beachlogs from state tidelands to provide economic opportunities while eliminating logs as navigational hazards and transportation barriers and reducing impacts to intertidal habitat.

ACCESS FOR TIMBER HARVEST

Provide for harvest of timber resources, including beach logs, by allowing access to public and private lands.

Definitions

The definitions listed below are useful for the guidelines of this section. Other definitions for commonly used terms are contained in the glossary, Appendix A.

Log Transfer Facility (LTF): Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber from uplands to marine waters.

Log Transfer Site (LTS): A site for all facilities necessary for transfer of timber from uplands to marine waters, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, mooring buoys, access ramps, etc. A single log transfer site may contain more than one log transfer facility.

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF): Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, mineral 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 (RTS): A site for all facilities necessary for transferring timber, mineral or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc. A single resource transfer site may contain more than one resource transfer facility.

Management Guidelines

A. SITING LOG TRANSFER & STORAGE SITES (LTSS) IN PROTECTED WATERS

LTSSs and log raft storage facilities should be sited in water that is protected from the weather and has a bottom suitable for anchoring. Where inwater storage and booming is anticipated, the site should have at least 20 acres for temporary log storage and log booming.

B. SITING LTSS ADJACENT TO FLAT UPLANDS

LTSSs should be sited near at least five acres of relatively flat uplands suitable for safe and efficient log handling storage, sorting and transfer. There should also be a body of water sufficient to provide a minimum facility face of 60 lineal feet.

C. SITING RESOURCE TRANSFER FACILITIES (RTFS) TO ALLOW SAFE ACCESS FROM THE UPLANDS.

To provide safe access to the log transfer facility and adjoining log sort yard, the facility should be sited where access roads to the site can maintain a grade of 10 percent or less for trucks and 4 percent for specialized equipment.

D. SITING LOG TRANSFER FACILITIES (LTFs) NEAR A CLEAN ROCK SOURCE

To minimize erosion and associated sedimentation of adjacent waters, LTFs should use clean rock materials for construction of roads, pads, and yards.

E. SITING RESOURCE TRANSFER SITES (RTSS) TO MINIMIZE OR AVOID CONFLICTS WITH OTHER IMPORTANT USES

RTSSs should be sited to minimize or avoid interference with important established personal, commercial, or recreational uses.

F. SITING LTFs AND RTFS IN ANCHORAGES

See Public & Private Access guideline C, *Anchorage*, page 2-33.

G. JOINT USE AND CONSOLIDATION OF RTSS

Joint use and consolidation of sites should occur where it is feasible and prudent.

H. SITING RTSS TO ACCOMMODATE FUTURE USE

Resource transfer sites should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary relocation of sites. The feasibility of using or modifying available existing sites in an area should be evaluated before a new site is authorized.

I. SITING LTFs IN AREAS WITH CURRENTS ADEQUATE TO DISPERSE DEBRIS

LTFs should be sited along or adjacent to straits and channels or deep bays where currents may be strong enough to disperse sunken or floating wood debris. Siting LTFs in embayments with sills or other natural restrictions to tidal exchange should be avoided.

J. SITING RESOURCE TRANSFER FACILITIES (RTFS) AND LOG STORAGE AREAS TO AVOID PRODUCTIVE OR SENSITIVE HABITATS

RTFs and log raft storage areas should not be sited within 300 feet of an anadromous fish stream; or sited on or immediately adjacent to extensive tidflats; salt marshes; kelp or eelgrass beds; seaweed harvest areas; shellfish concentration areas; or other areas which meet the definition of crucial habitat.

K. SITING LOG STORAGE AREAS IN DEEP WATER

See Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas guideline L, *Grounding of Floating Facilities*, page 2-15. In addition, a minimum depth of 40 feet or deeper at mean lower low water (MLLW) for log raft storage is preferred.

L. LOG TRANSFER FACILITIES DESIGN

Log transfer facilities should be designed to be the most economically practical and the least environmentally damaging. Factors to be considered (not in order of importance) in selection of design alternatives include: 1) economic practicality, 2) design requirements, 3) physical site constraints, 4) timber volumes to be transferred, 5) potential total effects on biota and water quality, 6) biological productivity and sensitivity, and 7) other potential uses of the site and facility.

M. BARK ACCUMULATION MANAGEMENT

The siting, design, and operation of the LTF and contiguous collateral upland facilities will use the best practicable procedures and methodologies to control intertidal and submarine accumulations of bark.

N. BARK ACCUMULATION

The regulatory agency(ies) will impose an interim threshold level of bark accumulation in intertidal and submarine areas. When accumulations exceed the threshold level, cleanup will occur by the permittee at the discretion of the permitting agency(ies). The interim threshold bark accumulation level is 100 percent coverage exceeding both one acre in size and a thickness greater than 10 cm (3.9 inches) at any point.

O. BUNDLE SPEED

The speed of log bundles entering receiving waters should be the slowest practicable speed achievable. Decisions on the allowable transfer system that can be used will occur on a site-specific basis during the permitting process.

P. TIMING OF INWATER CONSTRUCTION

Inwater construction, blasting, and filling associated with LTF sites should be timed to limit adverse impacts to marine and estuarine fishery resources and avoid conflicts with other user groups.

Q. OPERATING RTFS TO MINIMIZE OR AVOID IMPACTS TO OTHER IMPORTANT USES

The operation of RTFs should minimize or avoid interference with important established personal, commercial, or recreational uses.

R. SAFE ACCESS LANES IN BAYS AND STRAITS

In bays or straits where proposed resource transfer facility operations may reduce access by commercial and recreational vessels to areas of established use, the maintenance of a safe access lane will be required.

S. EQUIPMENT ON TIDELANDS

Equipment crossing of tidelands requiring a permit will occur only at locations authorized by appropriate regulatory agencies and may be subject to timing restrictions to minimize or avoid impacts to habitat.

T. BEACH LOG SALVAGE

Beach log salvage will be administered under the provisions of the ACMP consistency review procedures. If, in the future, beach log salvage is no longer covered under the provisions of an ACMP general concurrence determination, this plan will be amended to include guidelines for the management of beach log salvage.

U. FELLING TREES ONTO VEGETATED TIDEFLATS

Trees to be felled adjacent to the tidelands should be directionally felled away from vegetated tideflats. Deposition of logging debris should be avoided in these areas.

V. PERSONAL USE WOOD HARVEST

When there are state uplands or tidelands near communities and where personal-use harvest is consistent with other purposes for which the land is being managed, some land should be managed to help provide personal-use-wood products. (For guidelines on providing personal-use harvest areas near land disposal projects, see Settlement guidelines, this chapter and individual management units in Chapter 3.)

W. CUTTING AND GATHERING DEAD OR DOWN WOOD

Cutting and gathering of any dead or down wood on state land is a generally permitted activity and no permit is required. Wood gathered for this purpose is for personal use only and may not be used for commercial purposes, nor may it be bartered or sold. Cutting of any live timber is generally not permitted on state lands without authorization by the DNR.

X. A-FRAME LOGGING IN CRUCIAL OR PRIME FISH AND WILDLIFE AREAS

On all small islands where forestry is designated as secondary use, the compatibility of siting A-frames will be determined using agency review. Cumulative impacts of A-frame logging on prime or crucial fish and wildlife areas will be considered. (See also Introduction, Chapter 3.)

Y. ANCHORING OF FLOATING FACILITIES

See Public and Private Access guideline K, page 2-34.

Z. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING FORESTRY

Other guidelines will affect management practices for timber development support facilities and forestry. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Floating Residential Facilities
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

The Forest Resources and Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95) also provide guidance for managing forest related activities.

INSTREAM FLOW

Goal

INSTREAM FLOW

Maintain water quantity and quality sufficient to protect the human, fish, and wildlife resources and uses of the region.

Management Guidelines

A. STREAM USES TO CONSIDER FOR INSTREAM FLOW RESERVATIONS

Streams and other waterbodies should be considered for instream flow reservations when there is an identified threat to the water supply needed to support significant public uses, when there is significant public use, or when the resource values of the stream are exceptional. Additional streams and other waterbodies may be identified for consideration.

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

1. Protection of fish and wildlife habitat, migration, and propagation. Instream flow reservations to protect habitat may be made for streams that have significant anadromous or resident fish populations; flow into wetlands that support significant waterfowl, fur bearer, or other wildlife populations; or provide the water supply needed for other habitat types that support significant wildlife populations.
2. Recreation and park uses.
3. Navigation and transportation uses.
4. Sanitary and water quality uses.

Other uses of water, such as hydropower which is a diversion of water, are covered by the water rights statutes and regulations.

B. PRIORITIES

Competition for use of surface water resources has not been identified as a significant issue in the plan. Further study or major new developments requiring substantial water use may result in the need to study additional streams.

C. PROCESS FOR DETERMINING RESERVATIONS

The process for determining instream flow reservations should include the following steps for each stream or other waterbody.

1. Identify the management objectives.
2. Estimate the quantity of water seasonally available by direct measurement (hydrograph), predictive methods (regional hydrographic models), or other appropriate methods.
3. Determine the quantities of water already appropriated.
4. 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 the Department of Fish and Game to identify necessary conditions for rearing, staging, reproduction, spawning, over wintering, and migration of valuable fish and wildlife resources.

D. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING INSTREAM FLOW

Several other guidelines will affect instream flow. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Settlement
- Subsurface Resources
- Transportation and utilities

MATERIALS⁵

Goal

LAND FOR PUBLICLY-OWNED MATERIALS SITES

Maintain in state ownership and make available to public and private users, sufficient, suitably-located materials sites to economically meet the area's long-term need for materials resources.

Management Guidelines

A. PREFERRED MATERIAL SITES

When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials on public lands, the highest priority should be given to using existing upland material sources. Using materials from wetlands, lakes, tidelands, and active⁶ or inactive⁷ floodplain of rivers or streams should be avoided unless no feasible public upland alternative exists. Sales or permits for gravel extraction will not be permitted in known fish spawning areas.

B. MATERIAL SITES

To minimize the construction and maintenance cost of transportation facilities, material sites should be located as near as is feasible to the site where the material will be used.

C. MATERIAL EXTRACTION FROM SENSITIVE AREAS

DNR permits that authorize dredging and filling in wetlands, including permits for gravel extraction and the construction of roads and pads, will be granted unless it is determined that the proposed activity will cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat or important ecological processes or that a feasible and prudent alternative exists. Where it is not feasible and prudent to avoid such activities, authorizations will follow the mitigation policy, guideline A, page 2-11, to meet the intent of this guideline.

Material extraction from wetlands, lakes, or stream corridors (including active and inactive floodplain) should occur only after design consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, Army Corps of Engineers, and Department of Environmental Conservation.

⁵ Materials include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod.

⁶ Active Floodplain - that portion of the floodplain that is flooded frequently; it contains flowing channels, high-water channels, and adjacent bars and usually contains little or no vegetation.

⁷ Inactive Floodplain - that portion of the floodplain that is flooded infrequently; it may contain high-water and abandoned channels and is usually lightly to heavily vegetated.

If the only feasible and prudent source of gravel is an active or inactive flood plain of a stream or river, the following guidelines⁸ will be used, in addition to the design consultation required above, to minimize negative impacts of material extraction on other resources and uses.

1. Stream Type Preference. Stream types should be selected for material extraction based on the following order of preference (most to least preferable): braided, split, meandering, sinuous, and straight. This order of preference reflects the availability of gravel from exposed bars. The largest volumes are available from braided systems and the least from straight systems. An additional factor is the decreasing floodplain width of the stream types identified above. Wider floodplains allow extraction further from the river channel which reduces the environmental impacts.

2. Size of Rivers. Generally, the largest river feasible should be selected for a gravel operation in a given area. Larger rivers have higher volumes of gravel and a wider floodplain. The proportionally smaller disturbance in large river systems will reduce the overall effect of gravel removal.

3. Mining Active Channels. 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 and scenic quality of the floodplain will be avoided or greatly minimized.

4. Mining Vegetated Habitats. Avoid vegetated habitats whenever possible.

5. Mining Floodplain. When scraping gravel in active or inactive floodplain, maintain buffers that will constrain active channels to their existing locations and configurations.

6. Small Operations. When small quantities of gravel are required (up to 50,000 cubic yards), sites should be selected that have only unvegetated gravel deposits.

7. Large Operations. When large quantities of gravel are required (generally over 50,000 cubic yards), large rivers that contain sufficient gravel in unvegetated areas or terrace locations on the inactive side of the floodplain should be selected and mined by pit excavation.

8. Pit Excavation. If pit excavation is used, design a configuration with high shoreline and water depth diversity and provide islands, and if desirable, with an outlet stream to provide fish habitat.

9. Site Rehabilitation. If mining in vegetated areas, save all overburden, vegetative slash, and debris to use during site rehabilitation to facilitate vegetative recovery. This material should be piled or broadcast so that it will not be washed downstream.

⁸These guidelines are adopted from: "Gravel Removal Studies in Arctic and Subarctic Floodplain in Alaska," USFWS, Biological Services Program, June 1980. More detailed guidelines and definitions of terms are continued in the "Guidelines Manual" that accompanies that report.

**D. MAINTAINING OTHER USES AND RESOURCES
WHEN SITING AND OPERATING MATERIAL SITES.**

Before materials are extracted, the manager will ensure that the requirements of the permit or lease 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 opportunities, historic and archaeological resources, adjacent land uses, scenic resources, and access to public or private lands. The disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and management guidelines of the plan.

The manager should also determine if other existing material sites can be vacated and rehabilitated as a result of opening a new material site.

E. LAND SALES IN AREAS OF HIGH MATERIAL POTENTIAL

Generally, if a designated settlement area contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources or other similar, high value material resources, a pit area will be identified before land offerings and retained in public ownership for future use.

F. SCREENING AND REHABILITATION

Material sites should be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant human use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the material site to allow for such screening. Where appropriate, rehabilitation of material sites will be required. For additional guidelines affecting material extraction see policies under the section on subsurface resources.

G. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING MATERIALS

Other guidelines will affect the use of material resources. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACCESS

Goal

PUBLIC ACCESS

Maintain, enhance, or provide adequate access to public and private lands and resources.

Management Guidelines

A. RETAIN ACCESS

Improve or maintain public access to areas with significant public resource values by retaining access sites and corridors in public ownership, by reserving rights of access when state land is sold or leased, by acquiring access, or by asserting rights-of-way through Revised Statutes Section 2477 (RS 2477). No potential RS 2477 trails are recommended for assertion to implement this plan. Generally, section line easements should not be vacated unless alternative, physically usable access can be established or DNR has determined that state lands in the area should be roadless.

B. ACCESS TO NON-STATE LANDS

Reasonable access will be accommodated across state lands to other public and private lands. Existing legal access will not be precluded unless equivalent access is available.

C. ANCHORAGES

Activities are allowed in anchorages shown on the land use designation maps in Chapter 3 if the land manager determines that the activity will not significantly diminish the use or capacity of the anchorage.

D. MANAGEMENT OF 17(B) EASEMENTS

Generally, DNR will not accept management of 17(b) easements unless it already actively manages a portion of the trail or easement, or state management will best protect public access to state lands.

E. ACCESS FOR DEVELOPMENT

When an access route is constructed for resource development, existing public access should be maintained or improved to mineralized areas, recreation, fish, wildlife, and forest resources, agriculture areas, and other public resources. When determining whether or not to improve existing access, the potential for increasing user conflicts will be considered and solutions sought.

F. ADEQUATE ACCESS RIGHTS

Where practical and within the limits of available funding, full public rights of access should be provided when roads are constructed by state or local governments. Perpetual exclusive easements should be acquired and recorded when the state acquires access rights across property in other ownerships.

G. COORDINATION WITH THE DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION & PUBLIC FACILITIES (DOT/PF)

Access needs, such as right-of-way widths or road locations, should be coordinated with DOT/PF. This guideline does not commit DOT/PF to the construction or maintenance of public access facilities.

H. LIMITING ACCESS

Access to state lands may be curtailed at certain times to protect public safety, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the environment and fish and wildlife. Examples of conditions that may justify limiting public access are fire management, timber harvest operations, high soil moisture content when traffic may cause extensive damage to roads and trails, and sensitive populations of fish or wildlife.

I. PURCHASE OF ACCESS SITE

Public appropriations may be requested to purchase access sites, easements, or reservations to public use areas and to proposed settlement projects.

J. ACCESS TO TRAILHEADS

Coastal access across state tidelands to designated trail corridors that begin at the shoreline will be protected.

K. ANCHORING OF FLOATING FACILITIES

An anchoring method, such as shoreties, anchors, or rock bolts, will not prevent access to or along tidelands nor present a hazard to navigation. In areas of significant public use, an anchoring method will not impede such access. Anchors or rock bolts rather than shoreties will be used if they will provide safe mooring for floating facilities. Shoreties will not be used without agreement of the upland owner. Weighting or marking of shoreties may be required to prevent hazards to navigation.

L. ACCESS ALONG MEAN HIGH WATER

Where feasible and prudent, tideland leases and permits will maintain public access 50 feet seaward of mean high water.

M. ACCESS FOR RECREATION & FISH & WILDLIFE HARVEST

Public access will not be precluded to existing recreation and fish and wildlife harvest areas.

N. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING PUBLIC & PRIVATE ACCESS

Other guidelines will affect public and private access. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Settlement
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors
- Subsurface Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

RECREATION, TOURISM, & SCENIC RESOURCES

Goals

RECREATION OPPORTUNITIES

Provide areas with unmodified natural landscapes, conveniently located public recreation areas, well designed, maintained, and safe recreation facilities; and opportunities to appreciate Alaska's history and diverse cultures.

- Develop, through a state park system, through management of other state lands and tidelands, through cooperation with other agencies, nonprofit groups and landowners, a system of parks, recreation areas, trails, historic parks, rivers, and areas of unchanged scenic landscape, that provide a wide range of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities for all ages, abilities, and use preferences near population centers and major travel routes. Foster cooperation with other agencies, nonprofit groups, and landowners in the management of the state park system and of other state lands and tidelands for recreation.
- Provide recreation opportunities on land and water areas that serve multiple purposes such as habitat protection, timber management, and mineral resource extraction.
- Assist communities through cooperative planning, conveyance of state lands, and grants-in-aid for parks and trails within population centers.
- Encourage commercial development of recreational facilities and services through concession contracts, land sales, leases, loans and technical assistance where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise while minimizing environmental impacts.

RECREATION RESOURCE PROTECTION

Alaska's natural and cultural resources are the foundation of Alaska outdoor recreation and they must be protected. Soil, forests, prehistoric and historic sites and objects, fish and wildlife habitat and populations, scenic areas and access to open space must be preserved if Alaska's scenic and recreation values are to be maintained for future generations. Long-term public appreciation of Alaska's natural and human history and perpetuation of Alaska's distinctive identity can be accomplished through the following actions.

- Protect the recreation resources that the public comes to see and use including public access, visual resources, and, where appropriate, the isolation and unique wilderness characteristics of Prince of Wales Island.
- Protect and portray natural features of regional or statewide significance and cultural features representative of major themes of Alaska history in historic sites, parks, and preserves of the State Park System.

- Assist other land management agencies and nonprofit groups to perpetuate natural and historic features on non-state lands, in community park systems, and on private property by providing technical assistance and grants-in-aid.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Tourism has grown dramatically since statehood and is now the state's third largest industry; its economic potential has just begun to be realized. Areas developed and managed primarily for outdoor recreation and the appreciation of scenic, fish and wildlife, and historic values fulfill expectations of tourists. The influx of tourism dollars creates many jobs and services for Alaska residents. Recreation and tourism employment can be increased by the following.

- Rehabilitate and maintain recreation resources that enable greater appreciation of Alaska's natural, scenic, and historic resources.
- Increase the number of attractions through additions to the Alaska State Park System and the management of other state lands to protect natural, scenic, recreation, and historic resources.
- Develop cooperative interagency information centers for visitors.
- Maintain fish and wildlife populations that meet the public demand.
- Assure adequate opportunities for the full spectrum of developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities appropriate for Prince of Wales Island. Opportunities should be available in appropriate areas at a reasonable price. This goal should be achieved considering the use and plans of all land owners: private, federal, and state.

Management Guidelines

A. COORDINATION WITH OTHER LANDOWNERS

Recreation management, including the location and management of recreation facilities, will take into account the current and likely management by the USFS and private landowners, so as not to unnecessarily duplicate facilities and to provide areas where facilities do not exist.

B. PUBLIC RECREATION FACILITIES

1. Public Use Cabins. A system of public use cabins should be established in state parks and on other state lands. The department will develop administrative procedures for managing a state public use cabins program, set priorities for cabin sites, and seek a budget for construction, maintenance and program management. The department will also seek cooperation with municipal or federal governments or nonprofit organizations for construction and management of cabins. The locations will be consistent with management intent and guidelines of the plan.

2. Location of Recreation Facilities

a. Preferred Locations. Recreation facilities, including public use cabins, minimum development campsites, mooring buoys and other low intensity facilities for the general public, are needed in these situations: 1) when overuse is damaging the environment; 2) to direct public use and activities away from inappropriate areas; 3) to accommodate conflicting uses; and 4) to encourage additional public use by expanding the campsite or anchorage capacity consistent with the plan's management intent.

b. Inappropriate Locations. Recreation facilities are not appropriate where the management intent is to maintain the natural condition of the area free from additional concentration of recreation users or significant evidence of human use. Unless the management intent indicates otherwise, tidelands adjacent to designated USFS wilderness areas are a part of this category.

3. Design Recommendations

a. Public Use Cabins. Public use cabins will be located to maintain scenic values and avoid or minimize conflicts with other important resources including frequently used travel routes, anchorages, and campsites.

b. Mooring Buoys. Mooring buoys will not be located: (1) in existing natural anchorages unless they would increase the capacity or reliability of the anchorage (for example, make it reliable in different wind or wave conditions); (2) adjacent to frequently used campsites, unless intended as a part of the campsite development; (3) where they may interfere with commercial fishermen including drift net, purse seine, or set net operations; (4) in areas that will conflict with state or federal wilderness management objectives; or (5) in or adjacent to sensitive habitats, such as eelgrass beds, unless they will help preserve the habitat by minimizing the use of anchors.

C. COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES ON STATE LAND

Lodges (including floating lodges), tent camps, or other private facilities designed to be run as private recreation facilities may be authorized if the facility meets the management intent and guidelines outlined in Chapter 3, it fulfills the conditions outlined in this guideline and it is in the public interest as determined through a written finding by the land manager or a management plan prepared in accordance with AS 41.21.302(c). In addition, Chapter 3 prohibits commercial recreation facilities in certain areas.

Floating commercial recreation facilities must also meet the Planning and Coordination guidelines on page 2-7. In implementing those guidelines, the land manager should give special consideration to the concerns of the upland owner through the process outlined in guideline A, *Upland Owner Participation*, page 2-7.

1. Recreation Opportunities. Commercial recreation development adds to or enhances available recreation opportunities;

2. Impacts on Other Users. The commercial facility and the use it generates will avoid significant negative impacts on the amount and quality of existing uses including fish and wildlife harvest. It is recognized that a quantitative determination of the effects of the proposed facility will rarely, if ever, be possible, but an assessment of impacts should use information as available from DNR, ADF&G, the upland owner, or other available sources to determine the following:

- a. The number of commercial recreation leases, permits, and facilities that already exist on state and, if available, on other land in that unit and the amount of use they generate.
- b. Management intent and guidelines of this or subsequent plans for the unit.
- c. Management objectives for nearby non-state lands (to the extent this information is available).
- d. For facilities supporting recreational fish and wildlife harvest, ADF&G should be consulted concerning the effect of increased harvest on the fish and wildlife resource, and on established commercial, recreation, and subsistence users.
- e. Other information and analysis as available including that documenting the existing amount and quality of public use including the harvest of fish and wildlife resources.

3. Siting, Design, Construction, and Operation. The facility will be sited, designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that creates the least conflict with natural values and traditional uses of the area. To the extent practical, floatlodes should be visually and acoustically hidden from main travel routes, frequently used anchorages, regionally important campsites, and frequently used recreation areas (see also guideline D, *Scenic Resources*, page 2-39). In addition, floatlodes should not be sited more than one per bay except where it is the land manager's intent to concentrate uses in order to minimize conflicts with existing use.

Final authorization for the facility will be given only after consultation with ADF&G and DPOR.

4. Upland Access to Floatlodes. Where the need for upland access to the floatlodes is anticipated, the floatlodes will be located where there is legal upland access to the site.

5. Leases for Floatlodes. See Floating Residential Facilities guideline M, *Authorizations for Floating Residential Facilities*, page 2-19.

D. SCENIC RESOURCES

Facilities on state uplands and tidelands should be located and designed to blend in with the natural surroundings. Permit or lease 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.

E. PERMITS & LEASES ADJACENT TO RECREATION FACILITIES

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

F. DEVELOPED RECREATION FACILITIES IN CRUCIAL HABITATS

Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility might be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

G. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING RECREATION, TOURISM, & SCENIC RESOURCES.

Other guidelines will affect recreation, tourism, and scenic resources. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Settlement
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors
- Subsurface Resources
- Trail Management

SETTLEMENT

Goals

PROVIDE FOR A VARIETY OF USES

Provide for a variety of settlement uses on state uplands and tidelands through leases or land use permits.

COMMUNITY, SOCIAL, & AESTHETIC VALUES

While considering the needs and demands of all state residents, maintain compatibility with the cultural lifestyle and aesthetic values of residents and users, and avoid undesired impacts on those values.

PRIVATE LAND USE

Make available to present and future Alaskans suitable public land for private settlement purposes. DNR can identify and offer lands that have characteristics suitable for year-round residence, seasonal residence, or self-sufficient remote residence, but once the land is sold the owner must decide how to use the land. DNR cannot guarantee that, for instance, land sold to satisfy the demand for seasonal residences will not be used for permanent residences. Nor can DNR assure that future land owners will not demand public services and improvements such as schools. DNR is trying to satisfy three settlement categories in the planning area.

1. Year-round residences or community expansion. DNR will offer accessible land suitable to meet the needs of growing communities. This category serves people whose principal place of residence, and usually work, is or will be in the area of the disposal. The state owns little land in or near communities. Where the state does have land suitable for this purpose, disposal will be a high priority unless there are overriding public values.

2. Recreational use or seasonal residences. DNR will, where feasible, avoid poor quality sites, such as north facing slopes, and offer quality sites with characteristics such as proximity to water, views, good hunting, or interesting topography. Because there is a limited supply of state land with characteristics that make it highly desirable, the state will have to offer some lands that do not have exceptional amenity values to meet the demand for recreational and seasonal use.

3. Industrial or commercial development. To stimulate or facilitate economic development, DNR will sell, lease, or protect for future use suitable land for private, commercial, and industrial use. Requirements for these uses are highly site-specific, and disposal decisions will be made case by case as demands arise.

RESOURCE & ECONOMIC IMPACTS

Contribute positively to other uses of natural resources and minimize the undesired impacts of land offerings on opportunities for resource use.

LAND ACQUISITION

It is the state's goal to provide individuals a range of options for acquiring title to state land. Under the current homestead and homesite programs, state land may be acquired by various combinations of residency on the property, constructing a dwelling on the property, and purchasing the property. Other state lands offered for private ownership under the general land disposal program will be sold for current, fair market value, subject but not limited to the exceptions noted in AS 38.05.055 and 38.05.057.

FISCAL IMPACTS

Minimize future fiscal costs to local or state government for services, wildfire management, and infrastructure requirements that result from settlement of state lands.

COORDINATION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENTS

Coordinate state land offering programs with similar programs of local governments to best achieve common objectives. Consider availability of land in private ownership when determining the amount, type, and location of state land offerings.

Management Guidelines

A. PLANNING & COORDINATION

1. Long-term Program. The disposal program will be designed to make land available for at least 20 years to ensure that Alaskans have the opportunity to acquire public land in the future.

2. Competition. Although the state will coordinate its offerings with those of other landowners, it may compete with the private sector or local governments if necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate unreasonably high prices.

3. Local Plans. DNR will comply with provisions of local comprehensive plans regarding the pace, location, and density of land development except to the extent that local requirements are inconsistent with a major overriding state interest.

4. Design Review Boards. In addition to holding public meetings, a local design review board will be established when, in the opinion of the Director of the Division of Land and Water Management, it would be a constructive way to involve persons affected by a disposal project. A design review board will consist of a maximum of five citizens and local government officials appointed by an appropriate local government official. Where local government does not exist or is unwilling to appoint such a board, DNR will make the appointments if sufficient interest exists.

The design review board is advisory and will participate in and review all stages of design, including location, design of parcel size, transportation routes, and open space. The board will make recommendations to the Director of the Division of Land and Water Management at appropriate times during the design process.

5. 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 common objectives. To this end, DNR would develop a joint disposal plan for state and municipal lands with any interested municipality. This plan would 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, that plan will provide direction for disposal priorities. 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. The disposal plan should demonstrate how increased access and development will promote use of other resources such as agriculture, mining, forestry, and recreation, and thus provide statewide as well as regional benefits.

6. Pacing. Settlement offerings should be phased over 20 years, the life of this plan. Land selection and other land status uncertainties make it impossible to develop a detailed schedule at this time.

B. TYPES OF OFFERINGS

The types of offerings the department may make are established by the legislature and are subject to change. The following guidelines affect several types of offerings currently available to the department.

1. Owner Staking. DNR will offer homestead parcels only with predesignated boundaries. However, the department is unlikely to offer homesteads on Prince of Wales Island because there is so little suitable state land.

2. Isolated Parcels of State Land. The state has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The following guidelines apply to management and possible disposal of these parcels.

- *In or Near Existing Communities.* If the parcel is in or immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the parcel can be offered for settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, gravel pits, roads, parks, sewer treatment plants, or other public facilities.
- *Parcels Near Other State Land.* If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, it should be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands.
- *Parcels Not Near Other State Land.* Parcels, such as mining claims acquired by foreclosure in the middle of a federal conservation system unit, should be considered for sale or exchange to the adjacent land owner.

C. PROTECTION, MANAGEMENT, & ENHANCEMENT OF OTHER RESOURCES

1. Protection of Life and Property. The state will, by retention of public lands and coordination with local governments, discourage development in areas of flooding, unstable ground, significant avalanche risk, and other hazards.

Public lands within the surveyed 100-year floodplain should remain in public ownership except where a regulatory floodway and flood fringe have been identified through detailed hydrologic studies. After such studies have been conducted, public lands within the flood fringe may be offered for sale. Land offerings within the flood fringe should be for low density development such as private recreation cabins rather than dense residential subdivisions. DNR will provide available information about flood zones in land disposal brochures when a disposal is in a potential flood hazard area.

In drainages where the 100-year floodplain has not been surveyed, the best available information will be used to determine the flood hazard zone that should remain in public ownership.

2. Protection and Management of Valuable Environmental Processes. The state will provide a publicly owned open-space system to preserve important fish and wildlife habitats and natural areas such as shorelands, freshwater wetlands, riparian lands, bear concentration areas, watersheds, and surface and ground water recharge areas.

Systems of publicly owned land will be designed to provide the necessary linkage and continuity to protect or increase values for human uses and wildlife movements. In some places, large areas may be retained to provide adequate terrestrial habitat.

3. Protection and Enhancement of Scenic Features. The state generally will retain in public ownership unique natural features such as cliffs, bluffs, and waterfalls, and foreground open space for panoramic vistas. Public access to such amenities will also be preserved.

Land offerings along scenic routes will be located and designed to minimize their impacts on scenic vistas. Unusual land forms or scenic features will be retained in state ownership for enjoyment and use by the public. Such lands include islands in bays unless land disposals can be designed to prevent negative effects on the scenic and recreational values of the area.

4. Protection & Enhancement of Recreational, Educational, & Cultural Opportunities. Project the need for and retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, trails, campsites, boat launches, historic sites, and areas for scientific study. Areas for intensive and dispersed use will be preserved.

5. Trespass. Cooperate with adjacent landowners to develop procedures for dealing with trespass problems created by the use or disposal of state tidelands and uplands.

D. Design

1. Provision of Public Land for Communities. Project the need for and retain appropriate greenbelts, public-use corridors, water supply areas, personal-use wood lots, buffer areas, commons, building setbacks, sites for schools, gravel pits, roads, airstrips, parks, and other public facilities such as sewer treatment plants, health clinics, and small boat mooring facilities, as well as other open spaces to help create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas. Sites for sewage treatment plants and solid waste disposal sites will not be located in public streamside tracts.

2. Cost of Public Services. In accordance with AS 38.04.010, DNR will attempt to guide year-round settlement to areas where services exist or can be provided with reasonable efficiency. State land that is located beyond the range of existing schools and other necessary public services or that is located where development of sources of employment is improbable may be made available for seasonal recreation or for low density settlement with sufficient separation between residences so that public services will not be necessary or expected.

3. Provision of Access. DNR should ensure that legal, practical public access (roads, trails, or other options most appropriate to the particular situation) is identified and reserved within land offerings. Field assessment should be used, and where appropriate, road grade profiles prepared, to ensure that access routes are feasible.

Section line or other easements will not be relied on for access without field inspection of the practicality of such routes. Identified access routes will be described in the land offering brochure. Where needed to reduce the likelihood of conflicts with existing private owners, DNR may brush or flag public access routes to land offering projects.

DNR will comply with the applicable provisions of local government subdivision ordinances, including capital improvements. Where no subdivision ordinance is in effect, DNR will ensure actual physical access is available or can be developed (road, air, or water) to each new state subdivision project. The department will evaluate the need to construct new access to a subdivision on an individual basis.

4. Personal Use of Nearby Resources. One of the considerations in deciding the location, size, and design of land disposal projects will be the nearby supply of resources, such as firewood and houselogs, fish and wildlife, and the expected demand from people who will own the parcels. Where it is anticipated that land recipients will want to use timber resources, nearby wood lots may be retained instead of selling individual parcels large enough to meet the personal use demands of the owner. This would provide some nearby public land on which firewood and houselogs can be gathered while keeping open options for other uses of those lands when access develops or new demands are identified.

5. Subdivision Design. Subdivisions will be designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural setting and the recreational opportunities that make an area attractive to potential buyers.

State subdivision design will take account of site limitations such as slope, drainage, soils, erosion, and other features to ensure that sites offered are buildable in an economic and environmentally acceptable manner. All state subdivisions must be reviewed and approved as required by DEC regulations.

Other procedures and standards for subdivision design are given in "Design of Residential and Recreational Subdivisions," in the Division of Land and Water Management's Policy and Procedures Manual.

6. Easements. Easements will be used as one means to acquire rights through privately owned lands needed for public use.

Easements generally will not be used to retain a public interest in lands within a subdivision. Instead, DNR will generally retain such lands in public ownership. Exceptions to this policy may be made where the interest protected is very limited such as for local pedestrian access that is not part of an integrated neighborhood or community trail system. This policy will minimize confusion between public use and private ownership rights.

E. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING SETTLEMENT

Other guidelines will affect settlement management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Cultural Resources
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors
- Trail Management
- Transportation and Utilities

SHORELINES & STREAM CORRIDORS

Goals

RECREATION

Provide opportunities for a variety of recreational activities within publicly owned stream and tideland corridors, including both wilderness and developed recreation activities.

HABITAT

Provide riparian fish and wildlife habitats and harvest.

WATER QUALITY

Protect water quality to support domestic uses, fish and wildlife production, and recreational activities.

PROVIDE FOR WATER-DEPENDENT & WATER-RELATED USES

Provide for needed water-dependent and water-related uses.

Management Guidelines:

Locating Uses; & Establishing Buffers, Easements, & Setbacks

A. PRIORITY OF PUBLIC USES IN STREAM CORRIDORS

As a general rule, DNR will set a higher priority on protecting public use values in stream corridors than on providing opportunities for private ownership of land. However, DNR recognizes the strong demand for property along streams and will provide land for private purchase in some stream corridors. Before lands in stream corridors are disposed of, DNR, in consultation with other affected agencies and the public, will assess existing and projected public use needs associated with the stream corridor. Disposals near streams with important recreation value will be designed to protect access to and along the stream for fishing, hiking, camping, and other recreational activities.

B. RETENTION OF STATE OWNED BUFFERS ADJACENT TO TIDELANDS & IN STREAM CORRIDORS

1. When the management intent for state land adjacent to tidelands or a stream or lake is to permit uses such as fishing, picnicking, hunting, building fires, camping or other similar active uses, public ownership of tideland or stream buffers or tracts will be used rather than easements to provide for these uses.

2. In state subdivisions, when it has been determined that the tideland and stream buffers should be kept in public ownership (see the criteria in the paragraph above), the buffers will either be retained in state ownership or dedicated to the local government. If streams in subdivisions have recreation or habitat values of regional or statewide importance, or are designated anadromous fish waters, buffers will be retained in state ownership and managed to protect public values.

3. Publicly owned buffers or tracts adjacent to tidelands or a stream may be retained along the full length of the stream or tideland or on the segments determined to have high current or future public use and habitat values. In all cases, however, publicly-owned buffers will be retained along the full length of designated anadromous fish waters.

C. RETENTION OF ACCESS EASEMENTS ADJACENT TO TIDELANDS & STREAMS

1. When the primary management intent is to protect the public's right to travel along a stream bank rather than to establish an area the public can use, an easement should be used to protect this right. The public rights reserved in an easement shall be explicitly defined and normally will include only the right of ingress and egress, inclusive of the right to pause briefly to observe wildlife, take photographs, or rest. On an individual basis, the state may reserve other rights (for example, the right to fish or to picnic) as necessary to protect the public interest. The public use rights protected by previously established easements are not affected by this policy.

2. Easements will be reserved for the appropriate access mode. In tideland and stream corridors that are sensitive to vehicular travel, the easements will be reserved for pedestrian access only. The right to travel by all terrain and wheeled vehicles may be allowed in sensitive tideland or stream corridor areas on a case-by-case basis where doing so is in the public interest. Easements should be reserved for roads only if they are likely to be built in the foreseeable future.

3. Easements and publicly owned buffers may be used in combination adjacent to tidelands or on a stream to provide opportunities for private ownership near tidelands or stream while protecting public use access to public waters or habitat values on other portions of the tidelands or stream. Therefore, although easements will not be used adjacent to anadromous streams and should not be used where significant public use is to be encouraged, they may be used adjacent to portions of the tidelands or a stream with important public recreation and habitat values when most land adjacent to the tidelands or the stream is retained for public use.

D. ESTABLISHING WIDTHS OF STATE-OWNED BUFFERS, EASEMENTS & BUILDING SETBACKS ADJACENT TO TIDELANDS & IN STREAM CORRIDORS

1. Widths of publicly-owned buffers or tracts adjacent to tidelands and along streams will vary according to management intent. In addition, the buffer width or tract size for any given segment of tidelands or stream may vary along the tidelands or stream course depending on topography, vegetation and land ownership. Establishing buffer widths or tract size for particular tidelands or streams will be based, at a minimum, on objectives for the following: recreational activities to be accommodated, habitat protection and management, visual quality, water quality, prevention of erosion (in which case the buffer should be widened to compensate), and land disposal.

2. Although buffer and easement widths and tract size may vary among tidelands and streams, a basic level of consistency is needed to avoid confusion about the widths of public use and access areas along the state's many tidelands and streams. The following guidelines are intended to establish a reasonable degree of consistency in buffer and easement widths and tract size.

3. Anadromous fish streams and waters: There will be a fish habitat management zone that is 300 feet wide, as measured from the ordinary high water mark, on each side

of all catalogued anadromous fish streams. Site specific circumstances may sometimes dictate the establishment of a fish habitat management zone that is wider than 300 feet. The primary management objectives for a fish habitat management zone will be to maintain or enhance anadromous fish habitat. Only activities which are or can be made compatible with this objective will be allowed in these zones. DNR will consult with ADF&G before and throughout project planning to determine the appropriateness of a project, appropriate buffers and their width, and the appropriate design and maintenance of projects that meet the objectives of the management zone.

For nonwater dependent uses adjacent to designated anadromous fish waters, there should to the extent feasible be a building setback of not less than 100 feet landward of mean high tide or ordinary high water.

4. Other streams: When it is determined that a state-owned buffer or tract is appropriate, a standard minimum buffer of 200 feet landward from the mean high tide or ordinary high water marks generally should be established. This width may be reduced to a minimum of 100 feet in individual cases when consistent with the management objectives of the tideland or stream corridor.

When it is determined that a public access easement will be reserved on land adjacent to tidelands or a stream, a minimum easement of 50 feet landward from the mean high tide or ordinary high water mark will be reserved.

E. USES ALLOWED IN EASEMENTS, SETBACKS & PUBLICLY OWNED BUFFERS ADJACENT TO WATERBODIES

Water-dependent structures, such as docks and haul-out rails, and other uses, such as commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines, or uses associated with residential areas, may be allowed adjacent to waterbodies if these uses are consistent with the management intent for the easement, setback, or publicly-owned buffer. If a structure will block public access along the shoreline, alternate access will be provided.

Residential structures, fences, or other nonwater-dependent structures that obstruct passage will not be allowed within the fifty-foot-access easement retained above mean high water along the tidelands or ordinary high water along lakes and streams, or within public access/utility easement on individual parcels unless adequate alternative public access can be established.

Management Guidelines: Design of Shoreline Facilities

A. SITING & DESIGN OF BREAKWATERS, JETTIES, CAUSEWAYS, HARBORS, & MARINAS

Breakwaters, Jetties, Causeways, Harbors, and Marinas will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited and designed to minimize impacts on longshore transport, circulation, and mixing. The site and design should also optimize flushing to avoid concentration of pollutants.

Harbors, marinas, and launch ramps adjacent to public uplands should be sited where upland demands, such as parking, support facilities, and increased traffic flow can be accommodated.

B. PILINGS PREFERABLE TO FILL

Pilings will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be used instead of fill for all shoreline development. (Shoreline development is defined in Appendix A.) Pilings will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be:

- dug or driven and not jetted
- treated and adequately cured before use; and
- spaced to allow for free flow of tidal currents, longshore currents, and littoral drift.

C. BULKHEAD USE & DESIGN

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:

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

D. FILLING TIDELANDS FOR RESIDENTIAL PURPOSES

Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes will not be allowed.

E. PERMANENT FUEL STORAGE

Permanent fuel storage facilities should not be located on docks. Fuel storage structures which 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.

F. TEMPORARY BERMS, PADS OR RAMPS

Temporary berms, pads, or ramps constructed of beach gravels and sands should 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.

G. CLEAN-UP BONDS

A site clean-up deposit should be required of tideland facilities that have the potential to create significant impacts if abandoned or improperly cleaned up.

H. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING SHORELINES & STREAM CORRIDORS

Other guidelines will affect state lands along shorelines and in stream corridors. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Subsurface Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

SUBSURFACE RESOURCES

Goals

• OPPORTUNITIES FOR MINERAL EXPLORATION & DEVELOPMENT

Provide opportunities through state land management for exploration and development of both private and public mineral resources to help ensure a stable national minerals supply and minerals development opportunities.

ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITIES

Provide economic opportunities and stability by managing the state tidelands for the economically efficient and environmentally sound:

- transfer of minerals from uplands to transport vessels;
- disposal of tailings;
- development of tidelands and submerged lands mining sites; and,
- siting of infrastructure to support development of mineral resources.

Mineral Development Guidelines

A. MINERAL EXPLORATION

Recognized exploration methods for locatable minerals will be allowed on all state lands except those specifically closed to prospecting and will be subject to the conditions of a land use permit. DNR may determine that some traditional forms of access will not be allowed in specific areas to avoid resource damage.

B. OPEN TO MINERAL ENTRY

All state lands that are open to mineral entry are multiple use areas where mineral development will be accommodated and encouraged. Where an area is open to mineral entry, a miner has the right to stake a claim 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 the management intent and guidelines of this plan.

C. RECLAMATION OF MINED LAND

Land use permits and plans of operation for mineral development will specify measures needed to return the land to a useful state. Determination of the specific measures to be taken will be done in consultation with the affected agencies. Specific measures may include storage and reuse of topsoil; disposal of overburden; regrading of tailings and revegetation; reestablishment of natural (not necessarily original) contours; reestablishment of a natural drainage system; long-term erosion control measures; and removal of equipment, improvements, and other man-made items. In crucial habitat areas, annual reclamation will be required concurrent with mining. Reclamation will be required as necessary to restore productive fish and wildlife habitat and prevent hazards to navigation.

D. MINING IN FISH HABITAT

When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to fish habitat, the land manager will require as a condition of the permit 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 habitat will require a permit from DEC and ADF&G. ADF&G permits, however, are not required in marine waters and estuaries outside the mouths of specified anadromous fish streams. See also guideline B-2, *Mining in Crucial Habitats*, page 2-13.

E. BONDING

Whether or not a performance bond will be required for a mining operation will be decided after consultation with other agencies. However, in crucial fish and wildlife habitats a bond of not less than \$5,000 will be required for any permitted, tideland mining operation.

F. OFFSHORE PROSPECTING PERMITS (OPP)

Under AS 38.05.250 an exclusive right to prospect for deposits of minerals offshore may be granted through a permit issued by DNR. DNR determines what areas will be opened for permits. No areas around Prince of Wales Island 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. Crucial habitat and harvest areas are areas of significant surface use of or by fish. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has stated that it has initially determined mining in crucial estuarine areas to be 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.

G. REVIEW PROCEDURES FOR OFFSHORE PROSPECTING PERMIT APPLICATIONS

Should any statute or regulation be adopted which modifies or changes the following procedures, this section will be automatically amended to reflect those changes. Regardless of procedural changes, effective early review by ADF&G will be provided.

An offshore prospecting permit decision will be subject to the following procedures:

1. DNR will notify ADF&G and other appropriate agencies of its intent to open specific areas to offshore prospecting and provide them at least 60 days to provide recommendations on areas that should be closed to protect significant surface use by fish and wildlife resources as provided by 11 AAC 86.500(f). This period may be extended for large areas over 100,000 acres or for simultaneous review of several openings. The period may be reduced to 30 days if the opening will occur in an area for which an area plan that includes an evaluation of offshore habitats has been completed.
2. DNR will consider recommendations for closure and subsequently conduct a best interest finding review for the disposal of interest involved in issuance of offshore prospecting permits. A draft consistency determination will be circulated for agency and public review along with a preliminary best interest finding. DNR will coordinate the consistency review; however, OMB must concur in the final determination. Conflicts between the resource agencies will be resolved through the procedures described in 6 AAC 50.1001-.190.
3. A prospecting permit grants exclusive property rights to explore the permit area for locatable minerals. All prospecting permittees must submit a plan of operations for approval by DNR before undertaking any exploration in the permit area which involves disturbance or alteration of habitat. OMB will coordinate a consistency review of the plan of operations, along with permits or approvals from other state agencies or federal agencies. The review will determine the appropriate operating restrictions necessary to protect fish and wildlife resource values.
4. The offshore prospecting permit grants exclusive property rights to convert the permit to a lease if minerals are found, subject to a DNR determination that development of the find is workable in an economically feasible manner. DNR will coordinate a consistency determination on the conversion of the prospecting permit to a lease; however, OMB must concur with the final determination.
5. All leaseholders must submit a plan of operations prior to mine development and may submit plans of operation on an annual or phased basis. OMB will coordinate a consistency review of the plan of operations with the review of all other necessary state or federal permits. The review will determine appropriate operating restrictions necessary to protect fish and wildlife resource values.

Application of Mineral Closures & the Locatable Leasing Program

The decision to apply mineral closures or locatable mineral leasing was made by the Commissioner 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 statutes requires that the commissioner determine that a potential use conflict exists before requiring that development of locatable minerals be conducted only under a lease. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral entry will not be cause for denying access across state land. Mineral closures and leasehold location orders do not affect valid existing closures.

A. LAND TO BE CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY

Using the criteria established in AS 38.05.185(a), DNR generally finds mining to be incompatible with the types of surface uses listed below and will close the area to mineral entry at the specified times in the decision making process. However, each situation will be evaluated separately when mineral orders are prepared and a determination made that the requirements of AS 38.05.185(a) have been met.

- 1. Areas Scheduled for Disposal.** Areas scheduled for land disposal will be closed to mining and mineral location at the end of the first year of the Land Availability Determination System (LADS) process (that is, approximately two years before the anticipated land sale).
- 2. Land Proposed for Exchange.** Lands proposed for exchange or trade will be closed to mineral entry and location at the time a preliminary agreement to exchange the land is reached. No lands are currently proposed for land exchange by this plan.
- 3. Land to be Transferred to Another Public Agency.** Lands reserved for transfer to another public agency for development of a public facility, or reserved as a future townsite will be closed to mineral entry and location at the time the area is classified "reserved use."
- 4. State Parks.** Mining would also conflict with any state land designated as units of the state park system. These areas would be closed to mineral entry by the legislature if the legislature establishes new park units. Existing units of the Alaska State Park system are closed to new mineral entry. The plan does not propose any new units of the state park system.

5. Anadromous Fish Habitat. Mining would also be in conflict with certain anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitats. To ensure that any proposed mineral development in crucial habitat is reviewed under the offshore prospecting system, these areas are closed to the staking of new mining claims. The areas were closed to new mineral entry when this plan was first adopted in 1985. The state owns the land under all navigable waterbodies, including under all streams on state-owned land, and tidelands and submerged lands. The majority of state-owned uplands and tidelands remain open to new mineral entry.

Under state mining laws a mining claim can be filed on the tidelands. A provision of state mining regulation, however, is that a mining claim can extend into tidelands and submerged lands only if "two of the corners are on or above the line of mean high tide" (11 AAC 86.135(c)). In Prince of Wales Island this provision allows for mining claims to be staked adjacent to the shore on any state tidelands and submerged lands, regardless of who the upland owner is. As a mining claim may not exceed 1,320 feet in its longest dimension, these claims cannot extend more than 1,320 feet seaward from mean high tide.

B. LEASEHOLD LOCATION AREAS

Using the criteria established in AS 38.05.185, DNR may determine that on certain lands mining will be allowed only under leases issued under AS 38.05.205. However, no leasehold location areas are proposed by this plan.

Requiring that locatable mineral developments occur under a lease is a more flexible management tool than mineral closures. Therefore:

1. Mineral leasing is preferred over mineral closure as a management option to resolve conflicts between other significant resources and mining of locatable minerals.
2. Mineral leasing should be used only where the Commissioner determines the tangible and intangible resource values to be protected are significant and other management options cannot adequately resolve potential conflicts between those resources and mining (see AS 38.05.185(a), or where the state does not own the land in full fee estate or has previously disposed of other interests in the land.
3. The area where locatable minerals will be developed under lease will be limited to the minimum necessary to protect the continued productivity and availability of the resources being protected.
4. Concurrent with the designation of an area as being open only to locatable mineral entry under lease, DNR, after consultation with ADF&G and DEC, will identify the other resources needing protection and state the general nature of stipulations to be used in leases to protect those other resources.

C. OIL & GAS & OTHER ENERGY RESOURCES

The plan defers any decisions regarding leasing for oil and gas and other energy resources to DNR's existing leasing processes. No lease sales are proposed due to the relatively low potential for oil and gas discoveries and the lack of any other significant known leasable minerals on state land on Prince of Wales Island.

D. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING SUBSURFACE RESOURCES

Guidelines in the Forestry section of this chapter that have "RTF" or "RTS" in the title apply to mineral transfer facilities and sites. Other relevant guidelines in the following sections of this chapter will also apply to the management of subsurface resources.

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Settlement
- Shorelines and Stream Corridors

TRAIL MANAGEMENT

Management Guidelines

A. NEIGHBORHOOD & COMMUNITY TRAILS

Local trails that are not of regional or statewide significance will be identified and protected through management plans or disposal design under guidelines recommended in DNR's subdivision design manual. Once identified, trails will be recorded on the state's land record system and reserved through issuance of a trail permit. The following criteria should be used to determine whether a local trail should be protected by easement or public ownership:

- 1. Neighborhood Collector Trails.** If the local trail serves as a neighborhood collector trail that connects to a public open space system or regional or statewide trail, it will be kept in public ownership.
- 2. Use by Neighborhood Residents.** If the trail will be used almost entirely by neighborhood residents for their own use, it should be kept in state ownership or dedicated to the local government.
- 3. Local Pedestrian Access.** If the objective is to provide local pedestrian access, and the trail lacks the characteristics of the criterion described in the two paragraphs above, an easement may be used. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between two lots, 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. Buffers and Easements.** In cases of land offerings other than subdivisions (for example, land opened to homesteading), a publicly owned buffer or an easement will be used to protect designated trails.

B. STANDARD TRAILS OF REGIONAL OR STATEWIDE SIGNIFICANCE

These trails are generally travelled by foot, dogsled, horse and sometimes vehicles for a variety of purposes. Most standard trails have a history of public use and can be expected to see increased use as the state's population increases. The guidelines which follow are intended to insure consistent management practices on such trails management decisions on site specific conditions.

C. IDENTIFICATION OF TRAILS

Before public lands are leased or disposed of, trails that merit consideration for protection by one of the methods described above should be identified. The Division of Land and Water Management will be the lead agency for identification of trails and will consult with the other divisions of DNR, DOT/PF, ADF&G, affected private land owners, and local government when identifying trails. In addition, any agency, organization, or individual may identify public trails to be considered for protection.

D. TRAIL BUFFER WIDTH

Trails of regional or statewide significance on state land shall be protected by a publicly owned buffer that has a minimum width of 100 feet (50 feet each side of center line). This buffer should be sized 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 specific public uses or 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, the minimum width of the buffer will be 100 feet (50 feet either side of centerline). Trail buffers should be located and designed in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, ADF&G, and DOT/PF, affected private land owners, and appropriate user groups. Activity areas of 10 to 40 acres may be identified along trails for other uses such as camping or rest areas.

E. LAND USE IN PUBLICLY OWNED BUFFERS

To maintain the aesthetic character, trail buffers will be managed to maintain the natural vegetation within the buffer. Where the aesthetic character of the trail buffer will not be affected, timber sales, materials sales, and permits and leases for other activities may be allowed. This guideline does not preclude trail crossings or rerouting of trails as described below.

F. REROUTING TRAILS

Rerouting of trails 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. Rerouting trails should be done in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, DOT/PF, ADF&G, private landowners, and appropriate user groups. Historic trails which follow well-established routes should not be rerouted unless necessary to maintain trail use.

G. TRAIL CROSSINGS

When it is necessary for powerlines, pipelines or roads to cross trail buffers, crossings should be at a 90-degree angle to the buffer when feasible. Vegetative screening should be preserved at trail crossings.

H. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING TRAIL MANAGEMENT

Other guidelines will affect trail management. See in particular the following sections of this chapter.

- Cultural Resources
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Materials
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Settlement
- Subsurface Resources
- Transportation and Utilities

TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES

Goal

PROVIDE LAND FOR TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES

Provide land for transportation and utility use to support local and statewide economic development, public access, transportation, and utilities needed.

Management Guidelines

A. SITING UTILITIES

Settlement support facilities and utility rights-of-way, including but not limited to, generation and transmission structures or cables and buried sewage and water lines will be sited to minimize adverse impacts to other valuable resources or uses.

B. SITING & CONSTRUCTING TEMPORARY & PERMANENT ROADS OR CAUSEWAYS

Temporary and permanent roads or causeways will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be routed to avoid vegetated tideflats, avoid streams and minimize alteration of natural drainage patterns, and avoid long-term adverse effects on recreation, water quantity, or water quality. If a temporary road is routed through vegetated tidelands, clean fill will be required and construction methods which facilitate removal of the fill will be required.

C. TEMPORARY ACCESS

Temporary access across tidelands (such as on-loading or off-loading of materials from ships or barges) should occur during a high tide period to minimize disturbance.

D. ACCESS PLANS FOR STATE LAND OFFERINGS OR STATE SPONSORED RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS

Before a land offering or the initiation of a resource development project, DNR should consult with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF) to identify appropriate locations for access and should also identify responsibilities for design, construction, and maintenance of any proposed transportation facilities. Access plans will be developed in consultation with affected local governments. This guideline does not commit DOT/PF or local governments to the construction of transportation or utility facilities. DOT/PF normally accepts maintenance only if a road is part of the statewide transportation system.

E. JOINT USE & 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. (Also see Forestry guidelines for log transfer sites.)

F. 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 fish habitat require an ADF&G 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. Designing Bridges and Culverts.** Bridges and culverts should be large enough to accommodate or positioned to avoid altering the direction and velocity of stream flow or interfering with migrating or spawning activities of fish and wildlife. Bridges should span the entire nonvegetated stream channel; bridges and culverts intended for permanent use should be large enough to accommodate at least the 25-year peak discharge (where known). Bridges should provide adequate clearance for boat, pedestrian, horse, and large game passage whenever these uses occur or are anticipated at significant levels.
- 4. Rehabilitating Disturbed Stream Banks.** Disturbed stream banks should be recontoured, revegetated, or other protective measures should be taken to prevent soil erosion into adjacent waters.
- 5. Winter Stream and Lake Crossings.** During winter, snow ramps, snow bridges, or other methods should be used to provide access across frozen rivers, lakes, and streams to avoid cutting, eroding, or degrading of banks. These facilities should be removed immediately after final use.

G. PROTECTION OF FISH & WILDLIFE RESOURCES

Important fish and wildlife habitats such as those mapped as crucial, riparian areas, wildlife movement corridors, important wintering areas, and threatened or endangered species habitat should be avoided in siting transportation routes unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Location of routes and timing of construction should be determined in consultation with the Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G).

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. OTHER GUIDELINES AFFECTING TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES

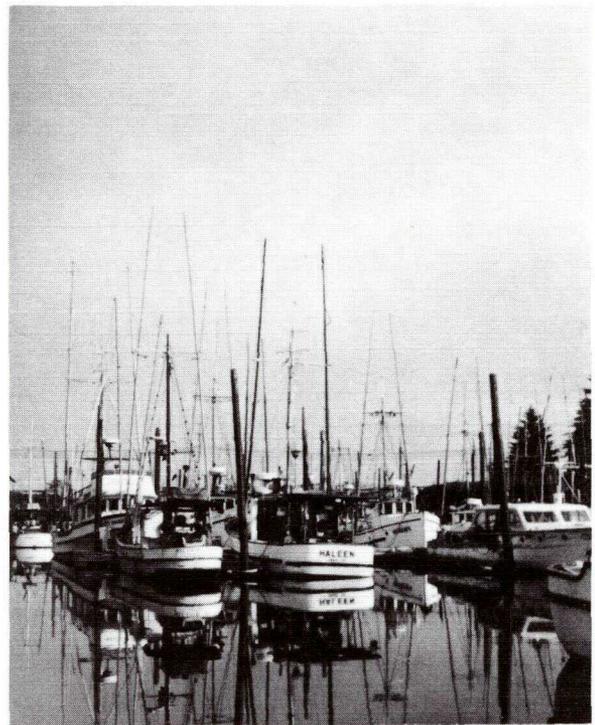
Other guidelines will affect transportation and utilities. See in particular the following sections of this chapter:

- Coordination and Public Notice
- Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
- Forestry
- Materials
- Public and Private Access
- Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources
- Settlement
- Trail Management

CHAPTER 3

Land Management Policies for each Management Unit

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CHAPTER 3 LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents specific land management policy for each of thirty-one management units. Management units are generally homogeneous in resources and land ownership. Large bay systems and waterways are usually grouped together.

The land management information for each management unit includes:

- a statement of management intent
- a list of designated or prohibited uses
- management guidelines specific to the unit
- miscellaneous background information useful to the land manager for making informed decisions
- a land use designation map

Management intent statements for each unit refer only to state lands. While these statements refer to accommodating certain proposed uses on tidelands and submerged lands, there is no guarantee that other regulatory agencies will issue permits necessary for the proposed use. All proposed development uses referenced in the management intent statements are expected to employ best management practices to site and operate the proposed use. Finally, it must be emphasized that state tideland use designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY DESIGNATIONS & OTHER USES AS ADDRESSED BY THE PLAN

The Land Use Designation maps display combinations of primary and secondary uses on state lands. If a proposed use is designated as either primary or secondary in a given area, existing information indicates that activities meeting provisions of the plan will be permitted by the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) somewhere within the area designated. Exactly where and how a designated use will occur within the designated area will be resolved through existing review procedures, using the management intent, guidelines of the plan, and information gathered as part of the site-specific review of the proposed project.

Uses for which no designation has been made and that are not specifically prohibited in the plan may be proposed any time in any area. The DNR land manager will use management intent, guidelines of the plan, and information gathered during the site-specific project review, to decide whether the use can take place within the proposed location, and if so, where and how the use can occur.

The definitions of the terms "primary," "secondary," and "other," as used in the plan, further clarify the relationship between primary, secondary, and other uses.

Primary use: A primary use is of major importance for a particular area. The designated area will be managed to encourage this use and its conservation or development. Where a designated area has two or more primary uses that could conflict, guidelines of the plan and existing regulations or procedures will direct how these potentially conflicting primary uses are to be managed.

Secondary use: A secondary use is considered important, but is given less management emphasis than a primary use because: 1) it is of lower importance; or 2) its occurrence is very site-specific. In site-specific situations where the secondary use has a higher value than the primary use, a secondary use may take precedence over the primary use. Generally, secondary uses are permitted when they will not adversely affect the objectives for the primary uses.

Other uses: Uses for which there is no designation will be allowed if they do not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, and the management guidelines. If the "other use" conflicts with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, it may be allowed only through a plan amendment.

Prohibited use: A prohibited use would have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. Few uses are prohibited.

Subsurface resource designations such as "Minerals" or "Oil and Gas" are not applied as land use designations. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and potentially misleading to apply primary and secondary designations in the same way they are applied to surface resources such as fish and wildlife habitat. Tidelands and submerged lands have a primary use "mining" surface designation in many cases where resource information suggests access for mineral exploration or development is likely to be needed.

Most state tidelands and submerged lands in the planning area are open to mineral location. For areas open to mineral entry, the surface designation of habitat will not be construed to prevent mineral development. Limited areas are closed to mineral entry where significant conflicts occur between mining and crucial habitat.

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. An explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine is in Chapter 1.

RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AREAS

In some offshore areas, state submerged lands have a Resource Management designation instead of a more specific land use designation. The Resource Management designation is used where existing information is inadequate to establish the highest values of the areas, and resource development (other than continued commercial fisheries in some areas) is unlikely in the next ten to twenty years. The Resource Management designation will be retained until the plan is revised (approximately every five years), or until new information or development proposals make it necessary to review the Resource Management designation and assign a different designation. Until the designation is reviewed, the lands will be managed consistent with the management intent and guidelines of this plan.

GENERAL USE AREAS

The designation "General Use" applies to uplands selected from the Tongass National Forest that, although generally suitable to meet eventual settlement needs, current resource information is presently insufficient to warrant a specific designation, or development is unlikely during the 20-year life of the plan. General Use lands will be retained in public ownership until the plan is revised (approximately every five years) or until new roads, new information, or development proposals make it necessary to review the designation. A permanent classification such as Settlement or Public Recreation can be assigned then. Until the General Use designation is reviewed, the land will be managed for existing public uses and development consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan. Changes in designations are amendments to the plan.

LAND USE DESIGNATIONS ADJACENT TO SMALL ISLANDS IN CRUCIAL AND PRIME FISH & WILDLIFE HABITAT & HARVEST AREAS

Small islands of less than fifty acres are scattered through the planning area. Some of these islands support stands of commercial timber. Some tidelands next to these islands have significant fish and wildlife values, such as herring spawning or concentrations of shellfish or eelgrass beds that are rated either crucial or prime habitat or harvest areas.

The decision to designate tidelands adjacent to small islands for A-frame logging varies according to policies of the upland manager. Under the Tongass Land Management Plan, annual harvest calculations do not include islands smaller than fifty acres. However, timber from these islands will be salvaged because of certain events such as disease, blow-down, or insect infestation. Because of this Forest Service policy, this plan does not designate tidelands adjacent to small islands managed by the Forest Service for floating A-frame logging. A tideland permit application by the Forest Service to "A-frame" a small island will be reviewed on a case-by-case basis using procedures outlined in Chapter 4.

Private landowners wish to retain the option to harvest timber from some of their small islands if they decide timber harvest is feasible and consistent with their management objectives. Therefore, tidelands adjacent to small private islands are designated for floating A-frame logging. Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values will be addressed as outlined in Forestry Guideline J in Chapter 2.

RESOURCE INFORMATION

Management unit maps in this chapter reflect certain resource and use information. The unit narratives give additional information. Resource information is shown only for state lands. While important resources exist on private and federal lands, the plan's management prescriptions do not apply to these areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Most state lands will be managed for multiple use. Exceptions are lands that will be offered for private lease or ownership, and recreation sites that are less than 640 acres. 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, land disposals near anadromous fish streams will be designed to protect habitat and harvest values in the stream corridors.

DESIGNATIONS ON MANAGEMENT UNIT MAPS

The following land-use designations are used on the Management Unit maps:

D - Shoreline development: Areas on tidelands and submerged lands where development facilities for private, public, commercial, or industrial purposes may be located. Shoreline development excludes log or resource transfer facilities, log storage, floating A-frame logging, and camps or other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

f - Forestry (floating A-frame): Areas where floating A-frame timber harvest operations may be located.

F - Forestry (except floating A-frame): Areas where all timber harvest support facilities except floating A-frame logging may be located.

GU - General use: Upland areas that are generally suitable to meet settlement needs, but may presently be inaccessible or remote. These lands may have many resources, but lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision unnecessary.

H - Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest: Areas that meet the criteria for one of the four classes of habitat and harvest areas; crucial, prime, important, or range. (See Glossary, Appendix A, for the criteria for each class.)

M - Mining (transfer or development): Areas where mineral exploration and development activities and facilities may be located.

m - Mining (access or exploration): Areas where mineral exploration and access activities and facilities may be located. This designation does not allow development facilities or transfer activities unless they are determined compatible through review procedures.

R - Recreation (access or anchorages): Areas where developed recreation facilities, access to trailheads, or anchorages may be located.

r - Recreation (dispersed): Areas where dispersed recreation uses requiring no developed facilities take place.

RM - Resource Management: Tidelands and submerged lands that may have many resources, but lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information, combined with the unlikelihood of development within the next 20 years makes a specific resource allocation decision unnecessary.

S - Settlement: Upland areas suitable for development to meet settlement needs.

FLEXIBILITY OF THE PLAN

The land use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible. Uses not shown may be permitted if DNR determines they are consistent with the statement of management intent for the management unit in question and consistent with applicable management guidelines.

Boundaries of land use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through on-the-ground implementation activities, such as site planning or disposal, if modifications follow the intent of the plan. Uses not originally designated may be permitted if they are consistent with the intent for a particular management unit.

This plan should not be construed to preclude site decisions that comply with the management intent and guidelines. This plan will not provide direct answers to many site-specific issues frequently encountered by state land managers. The plan can clarify the general management objectives for the area and thereby provide the basis for a more informed decision.

DEFINITIONS

Definition of terms used in this chapter are in the Glossary in Appendix A.

UNIT 1: BIG SALT LAKE

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to preserve fish and wildlife habitat, for intensive subsistence use of fish and wildlife resources by Klawock area residents, and for dispersed recreational uses.

Intensive timber harvest has occurred on private uplands in this unit and is likely to continue. Tideland use for timber harvest facilities is limited to a floating camp because there is existing road access. Approximately one-quarter mile along the southeast shore of Big Salt Lake is designated forestry for continued use by a floating camp.

One mile of the southwest shore of Big Salt Lake, within Section 20, is designated for floating A-frame logging activities anticipated somewhere along that shore. A-frame logging may be necessary because of steep upland terrain. Small private islands in this unit have a general designation for A-frame logging.

Although no lands are designated for mining, mineral resource development will be accommodated where compatible with designated lands uses and consistent with management guidelines in Chapter 2 and those specific to this unit.

PRIMARY & SECONDARY USES

Refer to land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guideline applies to this specific unit:

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

FISH & WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are fourteen anadromous fish stream outlets within this unit. Many streams have extensive deltas and associated coastal wetlands. The deltas and wetlands provide habitat for shellfish beds, chum and pink salmon spawning, very high-density seasonal waterfowl concentrations, and seasonal black bear concentrations.

Many juvenile anadromous fish rear in Big Salt Lake. Klawock area residents use the area intensively for subsistence harvests. Waterfowl are harvested in tideflat areas. The area is closed to commercial fishing. There is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sampling site at the mouth of Steelhead Creek in Section 11.

Unit 1 : Big Salt Lake

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

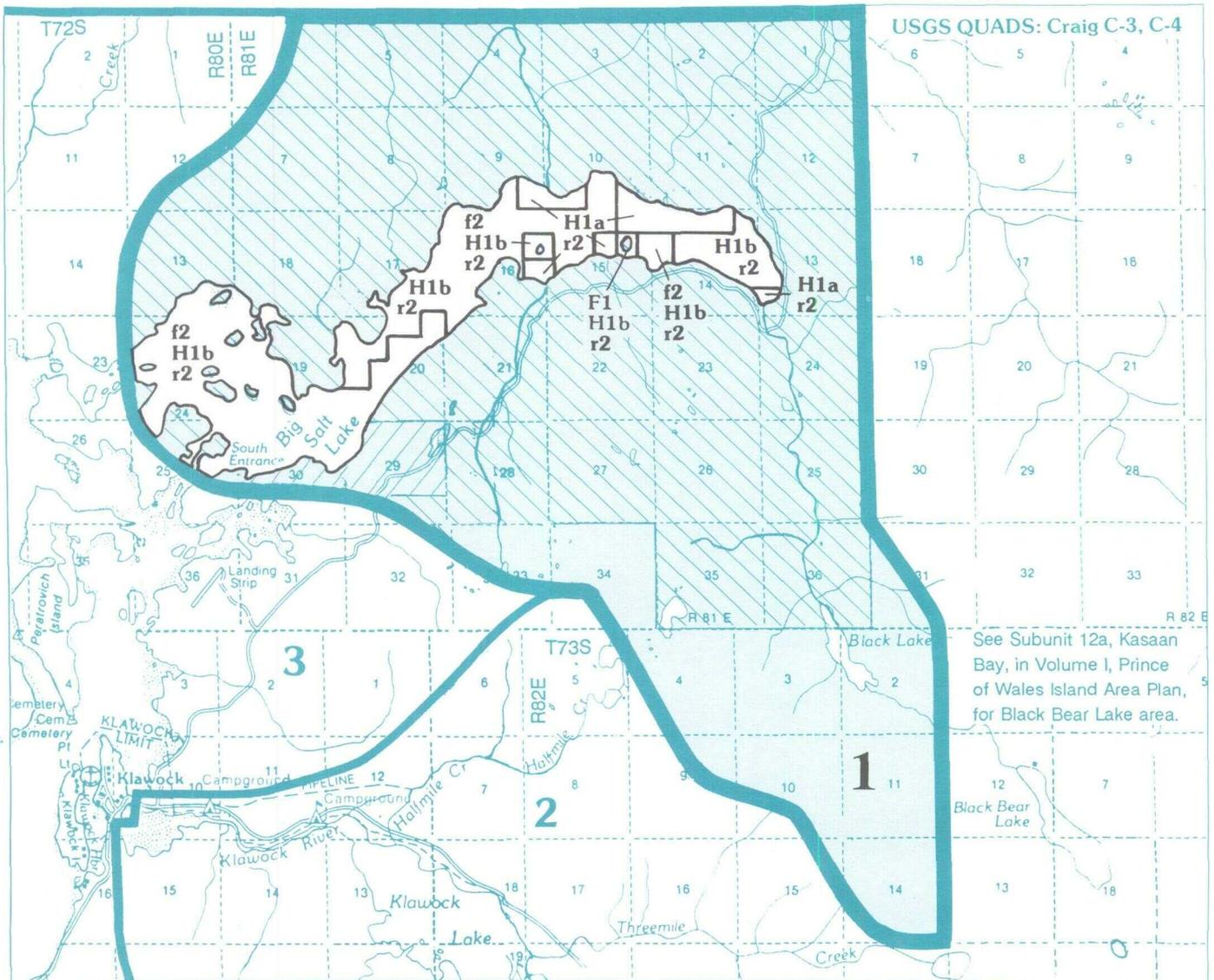
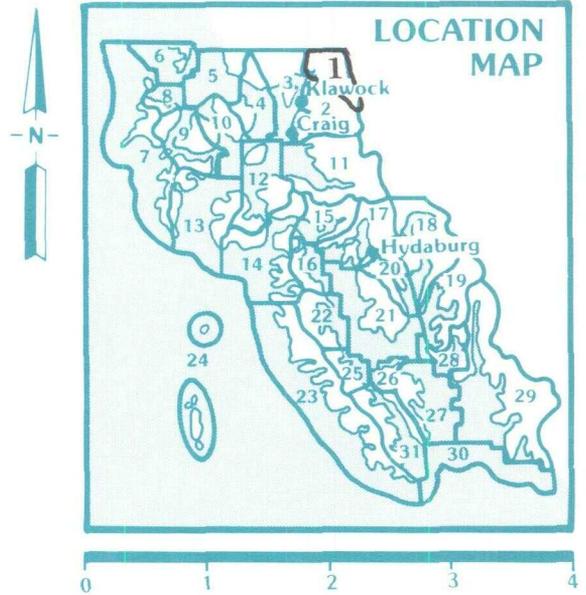
- F Forestry - except A-frame
- f Forestry - A-frame
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
- r Recreation - Dispersed

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation
- Native Village Corp.
- State

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.



UNIT 2: KLAWOCK LAKE

MANAGEMENT INTENT

If determined to be state owned, (see Notes) the lakebed of Klawock Lake and other state lands in this unit will be managed to protect crucial fish and wildlife habitat of the Klawock Lake drainage, outlet stream, and estuary. This drainage is reported to produce more fish than any other system in southern southeast Alaska.

Some shoreline development activities will be accommodated along the southern shore of the lake, adjacent to the uplands Shaan-Seet, Inc. distributed to its shareholders. This disposal of land might stimulate upland settlement along the southern shore and lead to associated demands for use of the lake.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this unit and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Public Access to Campsite on Klawock Lake.** Public access across state-owned shorelands next to the public campsite on the northeast shore of Klawock Lake will not be precluded.
- **Access to Private Uplands.** Private landowners are guaranteed the right of access across state shorelands; however, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.

NOTES

- Title to the lakebed (shorelands) of Klawock Lake is presently unclear because of the state's challenge of the determination of navigability of waterbodies. The outcome of that contested issue will result in either the state or the Native corporation obtaining title to the lakebed of Klawock Lake.
- There is one heritage site within this unit
AHRG CRG-119 Klawock Village
- A one-acre designated campsite is on the northeast shore of Klawock Lake.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

The Klawock Lake drainage, outlet stream, and estuary system is reported to be the most productive in southern Southeast Alaska. A pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site, hatchery, weir, and egg-take site are located on the Klawock River in Sections 11 and 14. Although some runs are currently at lower numbers than historically reported, escapements are being enhanced by the hatchery. The hatchery, located on the north side of the Klawock River approximately one-quarter mile downstream from the mouth of Klawock Lake, produces chum, coho, and chinook salmon fingerlings, and steelhead juveniles for release into the Klawock River. The hatchery has a design capacity of 75 million chum eggs and 3.4 million coho eggs. Between 2,000 and 13,000 steelhead trout were released annually between 1930 and 1982. The quality and quantity of the water supply were primary considerations for hatchery site selection. Therefore, the Department of Fish and Game is concerned about developments (logging, mining, housing, etc.) that might adversely affect the water quality or quantity.

The Klawock weir, located on the Klawock River at the hatchery, is erected annually in August and removed in mid-November. The weir is a metal fence angled downstream, used as an enumeration site for counting migrating sockeye, pink, chum, coho, and steelhead. The escapement information is used in fisheries management. The Klawock egg-take site is at the fish passage opening in the weir. Coho, chum, and steelhead eggs are taken to develop brood stock at the Klawock hatchery. The egg-take location was selected because the stream produces many healthy fish from which eggs and sperm can be taken. According to the Department of Fish and Game, the environment should not be altered in any way that will change the conditions that produced the fish.

Klawock Lake is a potential lake-fertilization site. Coho, pink, red, and chum salmon, as well as steelhead, Dolly Varden, char, cutthroat, and rainbow trout spawn in the tributaries to the lake. Trout and char also overwinter in the lake. The outlet stream is reported to be one of the most productive streams in Alaska for fry and live eggs.

Migrating adult fish school and mill in the estuary, and outmigrating fry also mill and rear in this area. The estuary is an extremely productive wetland that serves as a staging and breeding area for very high densities of waterfowl and shorebirds. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game rates the estuary system very highly. The stream provides a significant sport and subsistence fishery for Klawock residents. The existing road access has increased sport fishing by non-residents.

Unit 2 - Klawock Lake

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

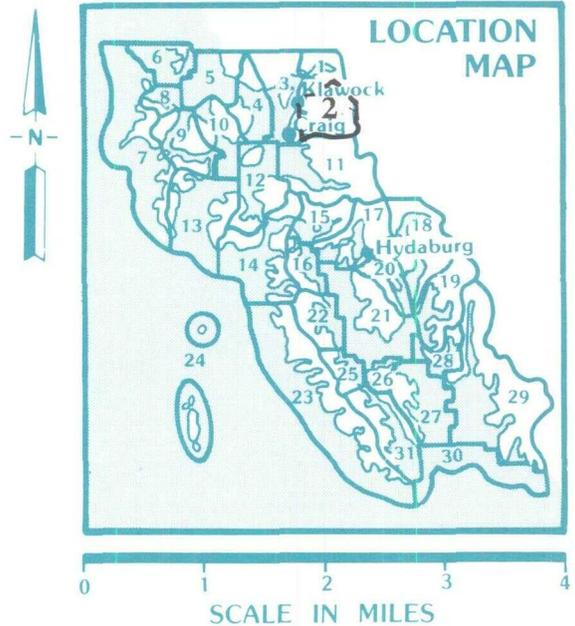
DESIGNATIONS

- D Shoreline Development
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
- a Crucial rating

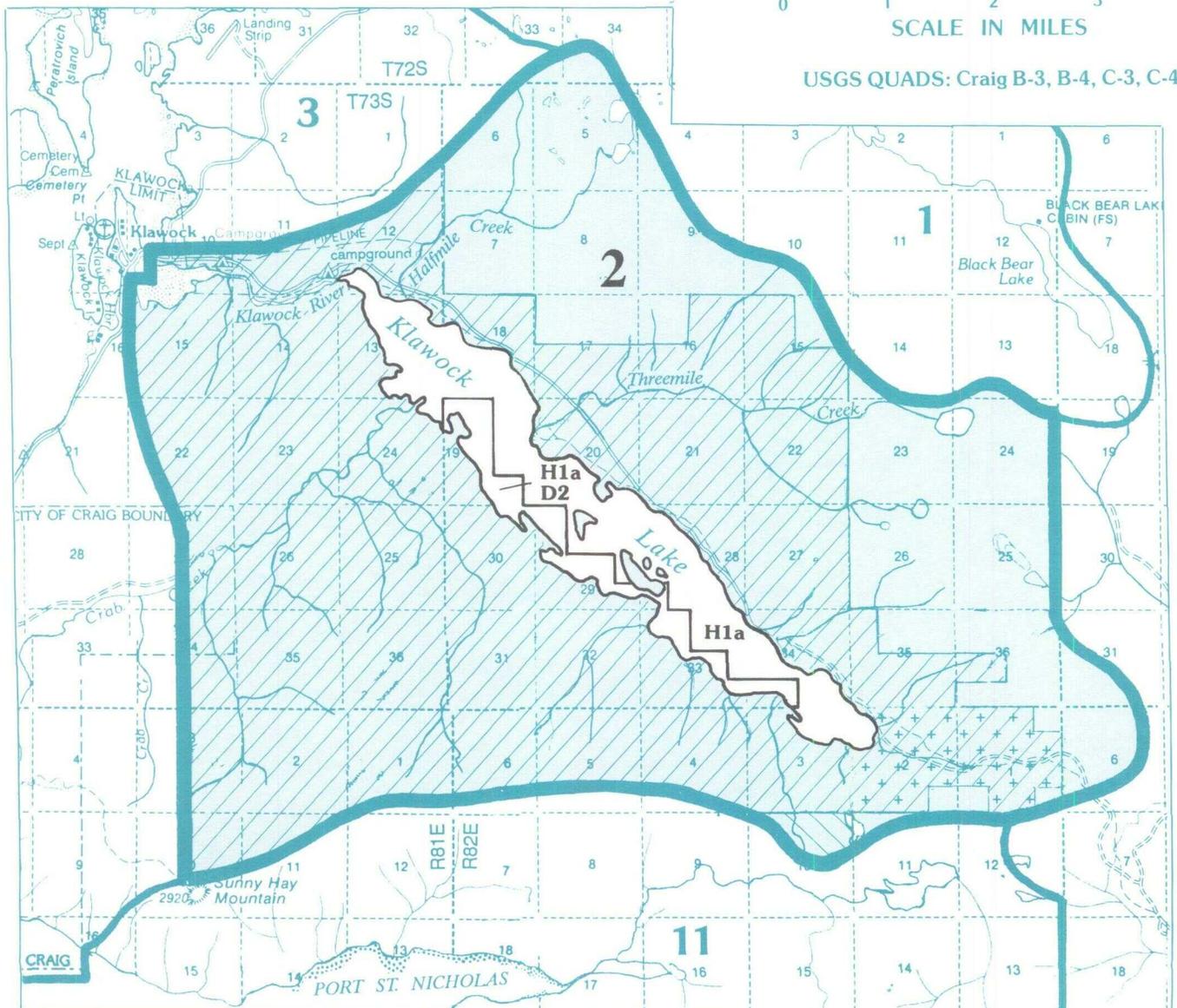
1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Native Regional Corporation
-  Native Village Corporation
-  Nat. Vil. Corp. Overselection
-  State



USGS QUADS: Craig B-3, B-4, C-3, C-4



UNIT 3: CRAIG

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest uses and recreational values while accommodating shoreline development opportunities, and mineral and forestry resource development. Because of its proximity to Craig and Klawock, intensive sport and subsistence harvest of fish and wildlife resources and intensive recreational use take place. Except for the coastline between Klawock Island and Crab Bay, the entire unit is crucial or prime habitat because of extremely productive eelgrass beds (especially along the east side of Wadleigh Island and the west side of Peratrovich Island), herring spawning areas, extensive tideflats that support intertidal salmon spawning, and wetlands that provide habitat for high densities of waterfowl. Many archaeological sites are located in this unit.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. The important habitat resources in this unit are king crab subsistence harvest areas and areas heavily used by waterfowl and seabirds. Managers should check the habitat maps for specific locations of these areas.

Tidelands and submerged lands have been leased for log transfer facilities on the west side of Klawock Island in conjunction with an upland log sort and storage yard. A dock and a log storage area are at the Alaska Timber Mill just south of Klawock Island. These areas will continue to be managed for log transfer and other timber harvest support facilities.

Approximately 10 to 12 MBF of timber may be harvested from Wadleigh Island over a period of about two years. Tidelands adjacent to northeast Wadleigh Island are designated for a future transfer site. There is an existing log storage area at the site, and an additional log storage area on southeast Wadleigh Island. The northeast site will be available for mineral transfer (principally limestone) if that resource is developed.

Access across tidelands may be needed for A-frame logging on Fish Egg Island. The area is crucial habitat for herring spawning. Therefore, any proposal for A-frame logging on Fish Egg Island will require a determination of compatibility through siting procedures.

Small private islands in this unit are generally designated for floating A-frame logging.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Mineral Exploration Activities.** In areas where mining is designated a secondary use, mineral exploration activities are allowed. Permanent resource transfer sites and tailings disposal are not allowed in those areas unless they are determined compatible through the review procedures.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Access to Private Uplands.** Private landowners are guaranteed access rights across state tidelands. However, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.
- **Consolidation and Joint Use of Resource Transfer Site at Wadleigh Island.** Only one site will be used for transfer of both timber and mineral resources from Wadleigh Island unless it is determined that using more than one site is a feasible and prudent alternative considering overall impacts to habitat.

NOTES

- The City of Klawock has patent to all tidelands and submerged lands within the original city limits. Applicants for activities on city tidelands should contact the City of Klawock. Both Klawock and Craig have approved coastal management programs. Therefore, the department has not made designations for state tidelands within the Craig or Klawock coastal management district boundaries. There are some state tidelands within the coastal management district boundaries of the City of Craig. The department's actions will be consistent with the communities' coastal management programs.

- The City of Craig has the following coastal management policy for floathouses in the Craig Land Development Code:

"Existing floathomes are a grandfathered use, assuming there is not illegal activity associated with the use. Existing, non-conforming floathomes, their location and current owner, will be inventoried to establish grandfather rights. As the existing floathomes, *outside of the designated floathome area*, within the City of Craig are moved, sold, or rebuilt, they will lose their respective grandfather rights. Any abandoned floats or rafts will be salvaged when possible, and the owner (if known) assessed a fee by the city.

"All future floathomes will be located in the city designated floathome zone. This zone will be located in water off-shore of city property on the north side of East Craig, facing Crab Bay as indicated in Figure 16. This zone will be provided municipal sewer and water, and moorage slips will be leased when development monies are available and when city, state and federal permits are issued.

"Existing floathomes will be permitted when located in the designated floathome area or in areas where upland owners grant permission and when city, state, and federal permits are issued and when consistent with the Craig CMP.

"The designated Floathome Area will preclude industrial and commercial uses in Craig which are consistent with the Craig CMP."

- Heritage sites within the unit include:

AHRS CRG-6	Craig
AHRS CRG-16	Klawock Burial
AHRS CRG-24	Craig Petroglyph
AHRS CRG-31	Klawock
AHRS CRG-45	Salmonberry Island
AHRS CRG-93	Alberto Islands Burial
AHRS CRG-97	Clam Island Village
AHRS CRG-100	Craig Burial
AHRS CRG-103	Fish Egg Village and Burial
AHRS CRG-118	Klawock Inlet Burial
AHRS CRG-119	Klawock Village
AHRS CRG-127	Peratrovich Island Village
AHRS CRG-146	Wadleigh Island Garden & Burial
AHRS CRG-147	Klawock Totem Park
AHRS CRG-148	Klawock Cannery

- The state relinquished approximately 600 acres around the existing Klawock airport.
- Management of tidelands on both ends of the existing Klawock airstrip was transferred to DOT/PF.

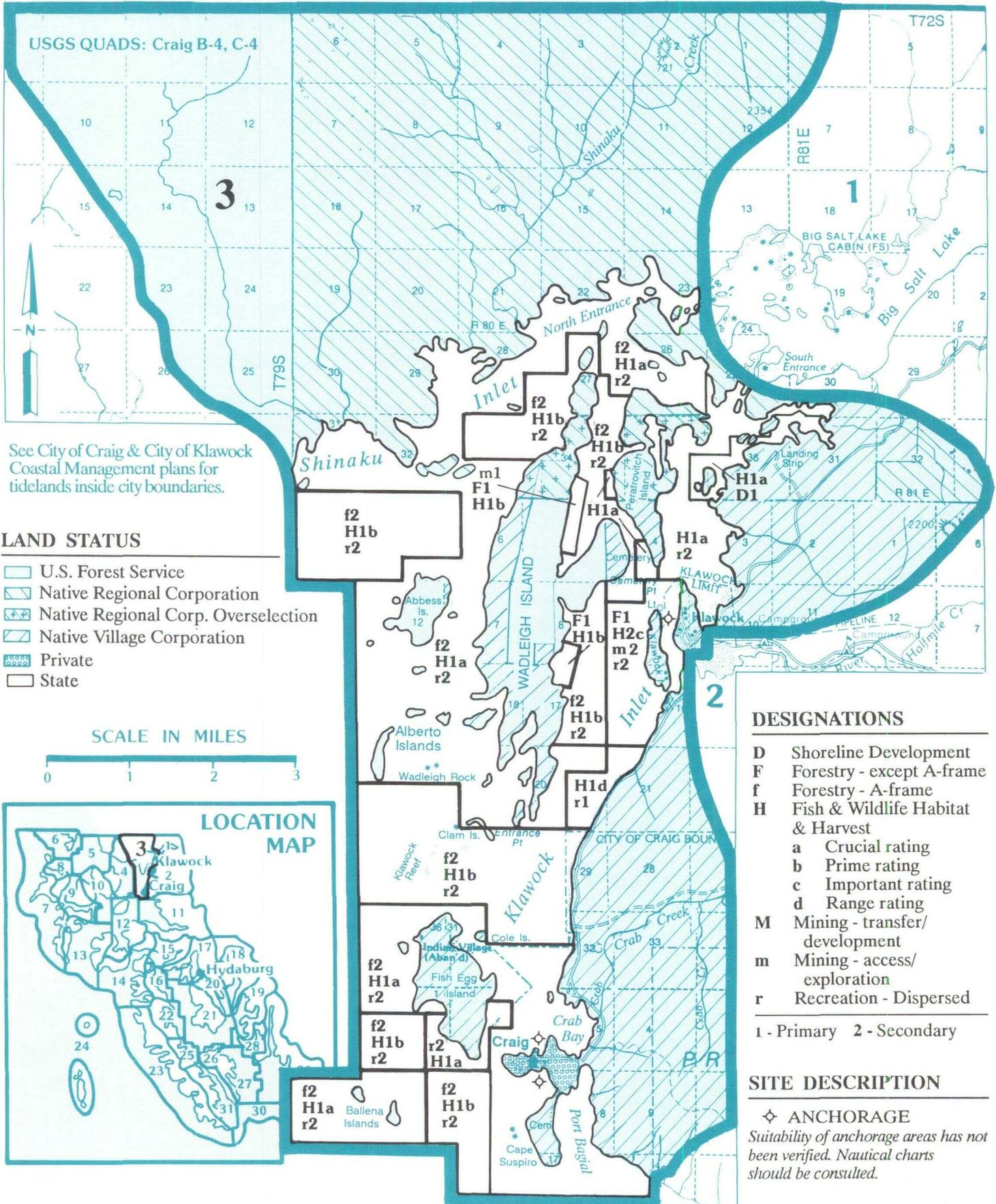
FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Craig and Klawock residents use the entire area in all seasons for sport and subsistence harvests of many intertidal and offshore resources including king crab, clams, sea cucumbers, cockles, herring eggs, and bottomfish. Commercial harvests of crab also occur. The extensive eelgrass beds in the area are among the most productive in Alaska. Herring spawn regularly in several areas. Thirteen anadromous fish stream outlets are in this unit. Many of these stream mouths have extensive tideflats that support intertidal spawning. Coastal wetlands exist in Crab Bay, along the shore north of Klawock including the low-lying area north of Klawock airport, and the tideflats in Shinaku Inlet. These areas support very high densities of migrating and breeding waterfowl and shorebirds and are also used for waterfowl sport harvest. Sea otters use Shinaku Inlet throughout the year.

The Crab Bay - False Island area is a critical staging ground for some 10,000 shorebirds, for overwintering waterfowl, for rearing juvenile Dungeness crab, and for herring spawning. A dive by USFWS and NMFS in 1979 documented an eelgrass bed and productive invertebrate populations on the west side of False Island.

Shinaku Creek, in Section 21, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site.

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan



UNIT 4: SAN ALBERTO BAY

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State tidelands and submerged lands be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation uses. San Christoval Channel is rated as prime fish and wildlife habitat. It supports waterfowl, seabirds, otters, abalone, crab and kelp, and is a rearing and schooling area for finfish and shellfish. Herring spawning areas have been identified throughout the unit. Craig and Klawock residents intensively use this unit for subsistence harvesting, commercial fishing, and guiding.

Timber harvested from Prince of Wales Island will be transferred by road to either Klawock (Unit 3) or to a proposed log transfer facility at Blanquizal Point (Unit 5). Timber harvested from San Fernando Island will be transferred by road to the proposed log transfer facility on the northwest shore of San Fernando Island (Unit 10).

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Eight anadromous fish stream outlets are in this unit. San Christoval Channel is an important rearing and schooling area for finfish and shellfish. Herring spawn along the eastern shore of San Fernando Islands from south Cruz Pass to Pt. Cuerdo, from the eastern boundary of Unit 4 on Shinaku Inlet west to USGS monument "See," and around the island west of Sombrero Island. San Christoval Channel supports very high densities of waterfowl and seabirds that concentrate seasonally on the extensive tideflats. Other important resources in San Christoval Channel include abalone, crab, and kelp.

San Christoval Channel also provides habitat for sea otters, a species low in numbers that has been reintroduced into Southeast Alaska after being exterminated.

Craig and Klawock residents use the area for subsistence harvest of abalone. Commercial fishermen and outfitter-guides based in Craig and Klawock use the area for day trips for fishing and wildlife viewing.

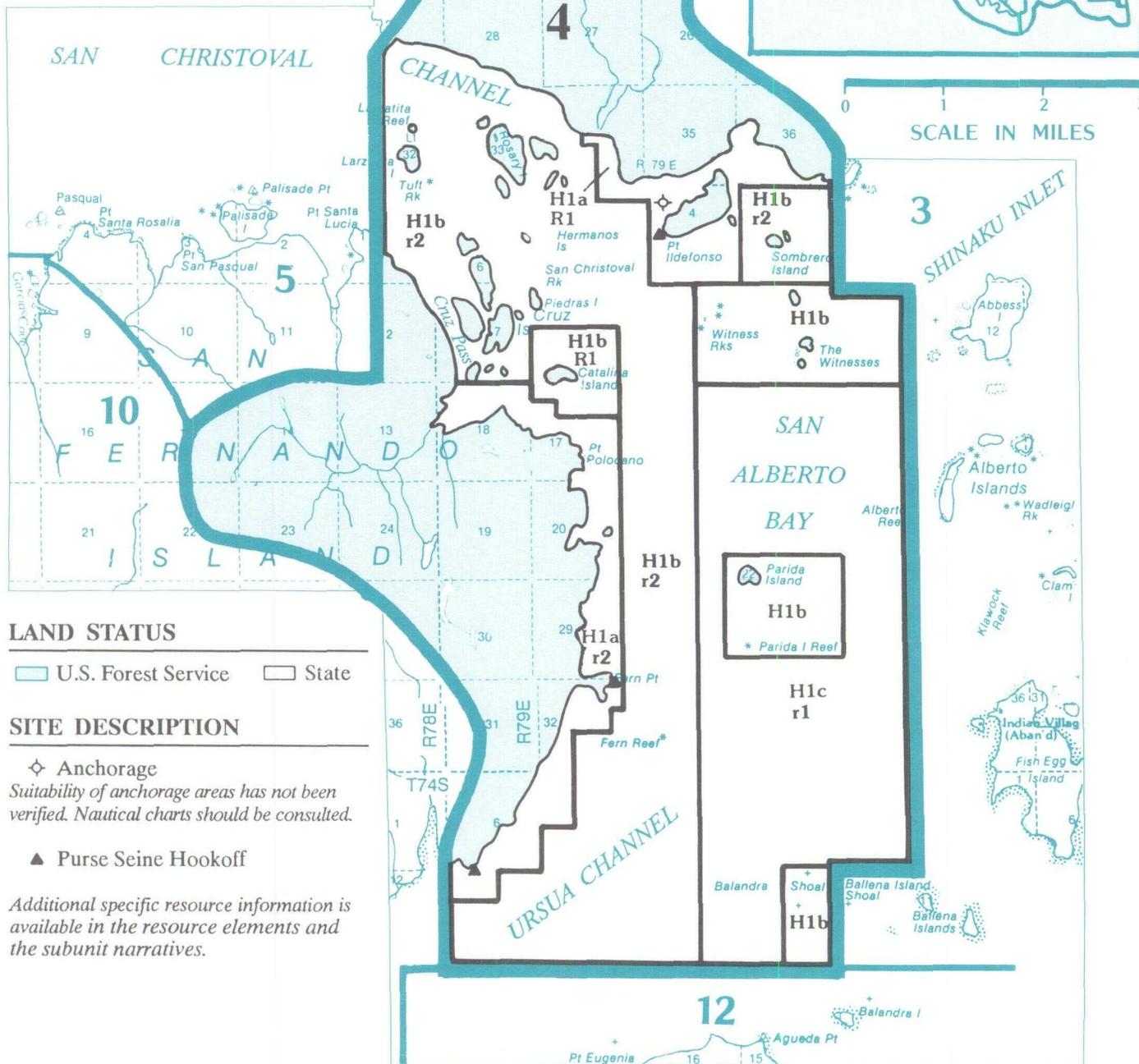
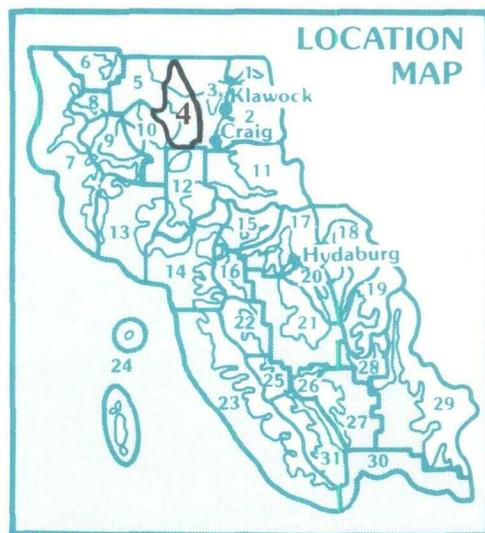
Unit 4: San Alberto Bay

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
a Crucial rating
b Prime rating
c Important rating
d Range rating
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
r Recreation - Dispersed
- 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

USGS QUADS: Craig B-4, C-4, C-5



LAND STATUS

- U.S. Forest Service State

SITE DESCRIPTION

⊠ Anchorage
 Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

▲ Purse Seine Hookoff

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

UNIT 5: GULF OF ESQUIBEL

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest including: commercial fishing, many anadromous fish streams, extensive kelp beds, sea otter habitat, very high densities of waterfowl and seabirds, and subsistence harvest of abalone. This unit will also be managed for dispersed recreation activities.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining.

Important habitat resources include areas supporting subsistence harvest of abalone, salmon harvest areas near St. Philip Island, and waterfowl and seabird concentration areas near Blanquizal Point. Managers should check the fish and wildlife habitat maps for specific locations of these areas.

Resource development support facilities will be accommodated in areas outside crucial habitats along the Prince of Wales Island coast from Blanquizal Point to the northern boundary of the unit and along the east coast of St. Philip Island. Development activities should avoid the commercial seine hookoff points on the west side of St. Philip Island in Section 10, and near Pt. San Pasqual on the north end of San Fernando Island. Development activities also should avoid conflicts with intensive seine and troll fishing around the peninsula east of the Culebra Islands on the north boundary of the unit. Conflicts with trolling activities along the northwest side of St. Philip Island and south of the Blanquizal Islands also should be avoided.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Conflicts between Boating and Resource Development Support Facilities.** Resource development support facilities should be sited and designed to ensure passage for boats behind St. Philip Island and to avoid precluding use of the anchorages behind the Island.
- **Limiting Number of Resource Transfer Sites.** No more than one permanent resource transfer site on St. Philip Island and one site on Prince of Wales Island within the areas designated for forestry uses will be allowed.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Consolidation of Resource Transfer Sites.** If minerals are developed on the uplands, existing log transfer sites will be evaluated to decide if use of the same site for mineral transfer is a feasible and prudent alternative considering overall impacts to fish and wildlife habitat.
- **Anchorages.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Conflicts Between Commercial Fishing and Resource Development Support Facilities near St. Philip Island.** Where feasible and prudent, managers will use siting and timing restrictions to avoid conflicts between resource transfer facilities or activities and purse seine hookoff points. Managers will also use siting and timing restrictions to avoid conflicts with other commercial fishing activities in the area near St. Philip Island.
- **Minimize Use of Tidelands and Submerged Lands East of St. Philip Island.** To the extent feasible and prudent, the amount of tidelands and submerged land used to support timber harvest operations will be minimized to lessen conflicts with the commercial fishing fleet. Upland log sorting and storage will be evaluated and must be rejected as not feasible and prudent before the Department of Natural Resources authorizes use of tidelands and submerged lands for these activities.

NOTES

- Two heritage sites are within this unit:

AHRS CRG-9	St. Philip Island Village (locally known as Bob's Place)
AHRS CRG-135	St. Philip Island Burial Site

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Nine anadromous fish stream outlets are in this unit.

Klawock residents use this area extensively for subsistence harvest activities. Commercial fishing activities take place in the unit and are particularly intensive near Palisade Island and St. Philip Island.

The passage between St. Philip Island and Prince of Wales Island is an important protected route for commercial fishermen and recreational boaters. The passage has extensive kelp beds that provide habitat for finfish and shellfish.

The western part of San Christoval Channel that is within this unit provides habitat for sea otters, very high densities of waterfowl and seabirds, and supports subsistence harvests of abalone. Abalone harvests also occur along the coast of Prince of Wales and St. Philip Islands.

Unit 5: Gulf of Esquibel

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

LAND STATUS

□ U.S. Forest Service □ State

SITE DESCRIPTION

◇ Anchorage

Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

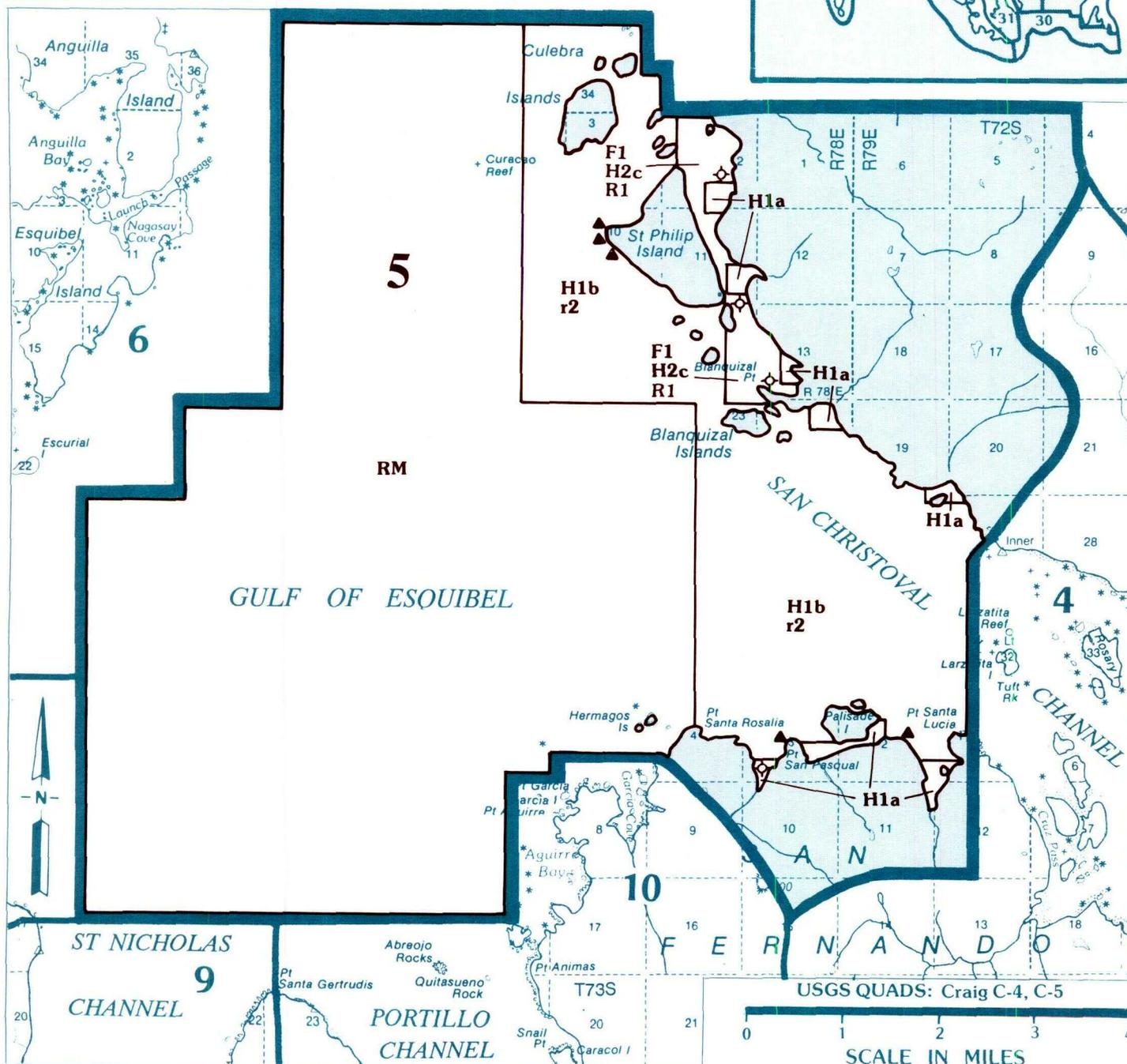
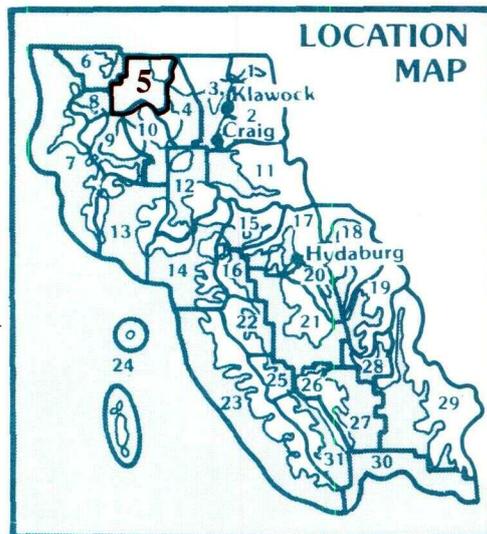
▲ Purse Seine Hookoff

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

DESIGNATIONS

- F Forestry - except A-frame
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
 - c Important rating
- R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- r Recreation - Dispersed
- RM Resource Management

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary



UNIT 6: MAURELLE ISLAND WILDERNESS

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and recreation and wilderness values. Management will be consistent with management practices intended by the federal wilderness designation for the uplands. Access to all valid mining claims and support facilities across state tidelands will be protected. Beach log salvage will be permitted.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Floathouses
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Resource Development Support Facilities.** Resource development support facilities are not allowed unless determined compatible through review procedures.

NOTES

- Three heritage sites are within the unit:
 - AHRS CRG-137 Sonora Passage Village
 - AHRS CRG-109 Hole-in-the-Wall Village
 - AHRS CRG-134 San Lorenzo Village

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Commercial fishermen, primarily trollers, use the entire unit intensively. Hole-in-the-Wall is an important anchorage for the commercial fishing fleet. A fish-buying tender anchors there during the season. Adjacent areas are high-quality seasonal feeding and rearing grounds for large concentrations of salmon.

The unit could provide unique wildlife viewing opportunities in the future as the area's tourism industry develops. The unit provides habitat for sea otters. Seabird breeding colonies, a sea lion haulout area, a high-density harbor seal use area, and a subsistence area used for abalone harvest are all within the unit. Timbered Island has breeding colonies of over 12,000 birds, primarily Storm Petrels.

Unit 6: Maurelle Is. Wilderness

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

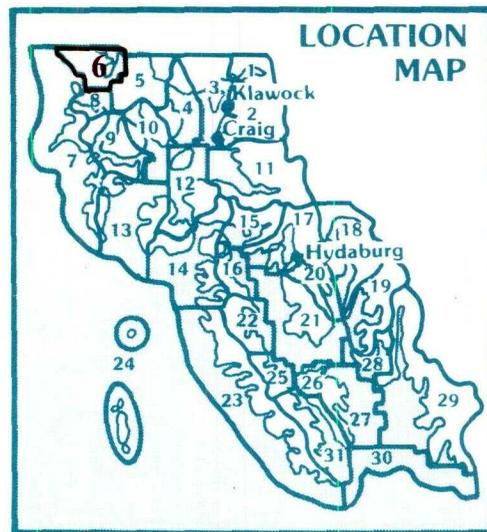
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
a Crucial rating
b Prime rating
c Important rating
d Range rating
R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
r Recreation - Dispersed
- 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

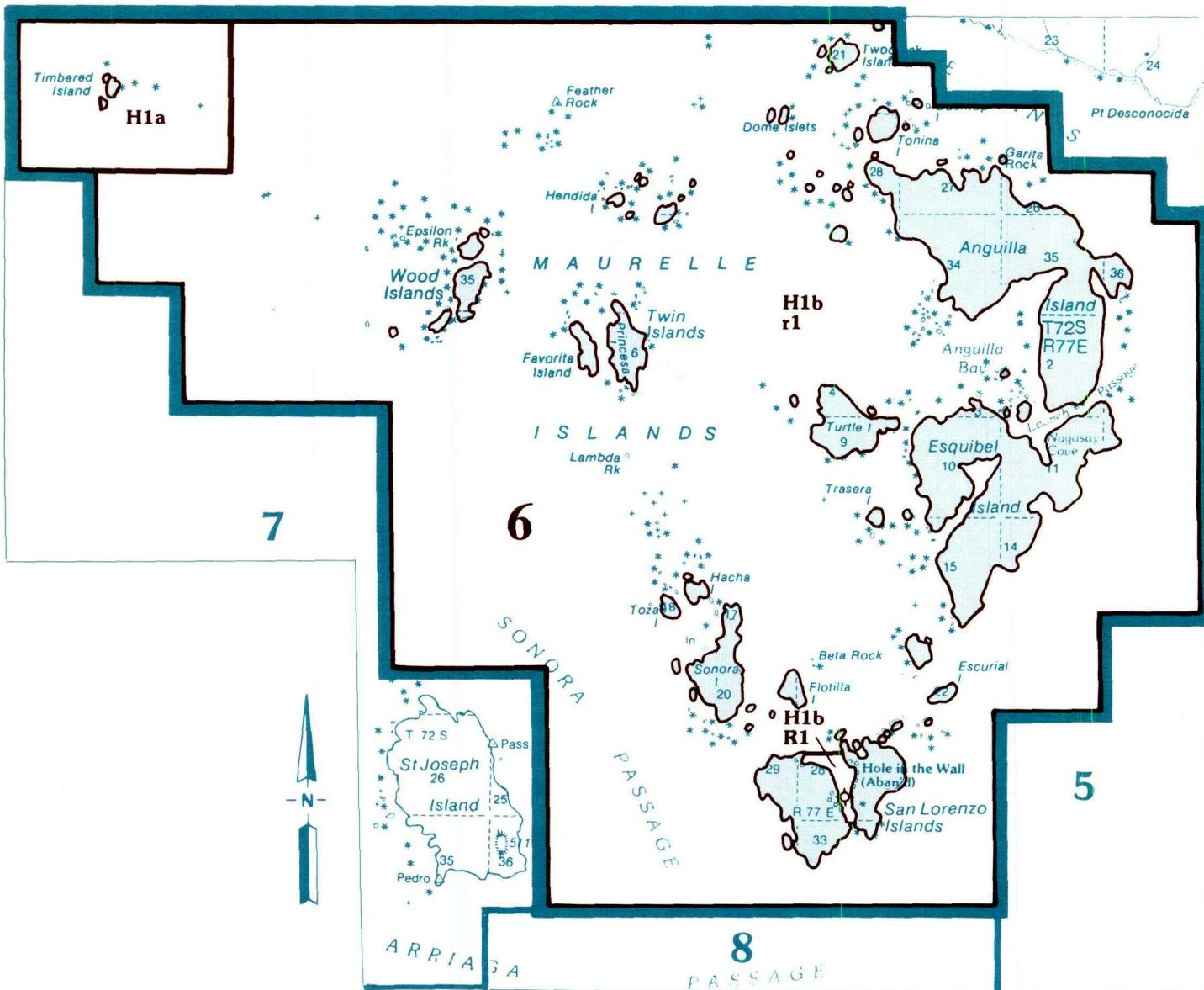
-  U.S. Forest Service  State

SITE DESCRIPTION

-  Anchorage
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.



USGS QUADS: Craig C-5, C-6



UNIT 7: CAPE ADDINGTON

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands along the exposed outer coastline will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas that include razor clam concentrations, a major sea lion haulout, and heavy commercial fishing.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining.

The important habitat resources in Veta Bay are shrimp and Dungeness crab. Managers should check the fish and wildlife habitat maps for specific locations of these resources. Areas offshore of the outer coast will be managed as fisheries conservation zones under the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.130 (c)(1)).

Other activities will be managed to minimize conflicts with traditional or commercial fisheries. No sites will be available for permanent log transfer facilities except on the east side of St. Joseph Island.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Public Access to Potential Trails at Siketi Sound, Cape Addington, Dalton Hot Springs.** Public access will be retained across tidelands to three potential trails; one from Siketi Sound to Port San Antonio on Baker Island; one from the cove south of Roller Bay to the large cove east of Cape Addington on Noyes Island; and another from Dalton Hot Springs at Veta Bay to Port San Antonio on Baker Island.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation maps will not be precluded.

NOTES

- One heritage site is within this unit:
AHRs CRG-23 Noyes Island Pictograph
- Timber harvest on Noyes Island is not scheduled in the current five year plan and probably will not occur until the 1990's, at the earliest. Noyes Island timber harvesting should be reevaluated when the USFS updates the Tongass Land Use Management Plan. (See DNR recommendations in Unit 8.)
- Three large sandy beaches are located within this unit; the largest is on the eastern shore of Roller Bay. The other two distinctive beaches are found in the two large coves on either side of the Cape Addington Peninsula.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Six anadromous fish stream outlets are located in the unit.

Razor clam concentrations exist on the west coast of Noyes Island, from Cape Ulitka to south of Little Roller Bay on the northwest shore of Noyes Island, around the southwest tip of Noyes Island, along the outer point of Baker Island, and along the north shore of Veta Bay.

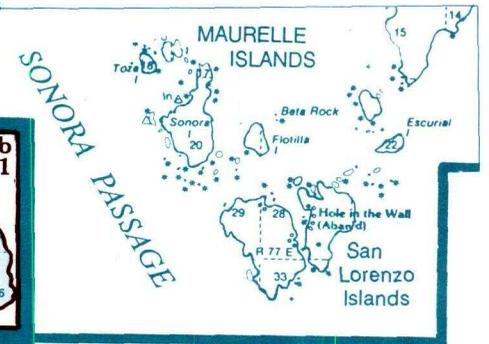
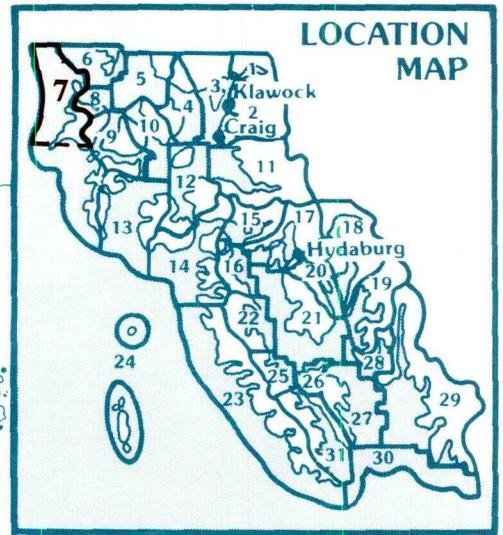
There is a major sea lion haulout area at Cape Addington. Commercial fishermen, especially purse seiners, intensively use the entire west coast and around the southern tip of Noyes Island.

Trollers and purse seiners intensively use the areas around Outer Point and Arcada Rock, at Granite Point and Cape Chirikof off Baker Island, and the shoreline and waters around west and east St. Joseph Island.

Unit 7: Cape Addington

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

USGS QUADS: Craig A-5, B-5, B-6, C-6



DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- Rm** Resource Management
 - 1** - Primary
 - 2** - Secondary

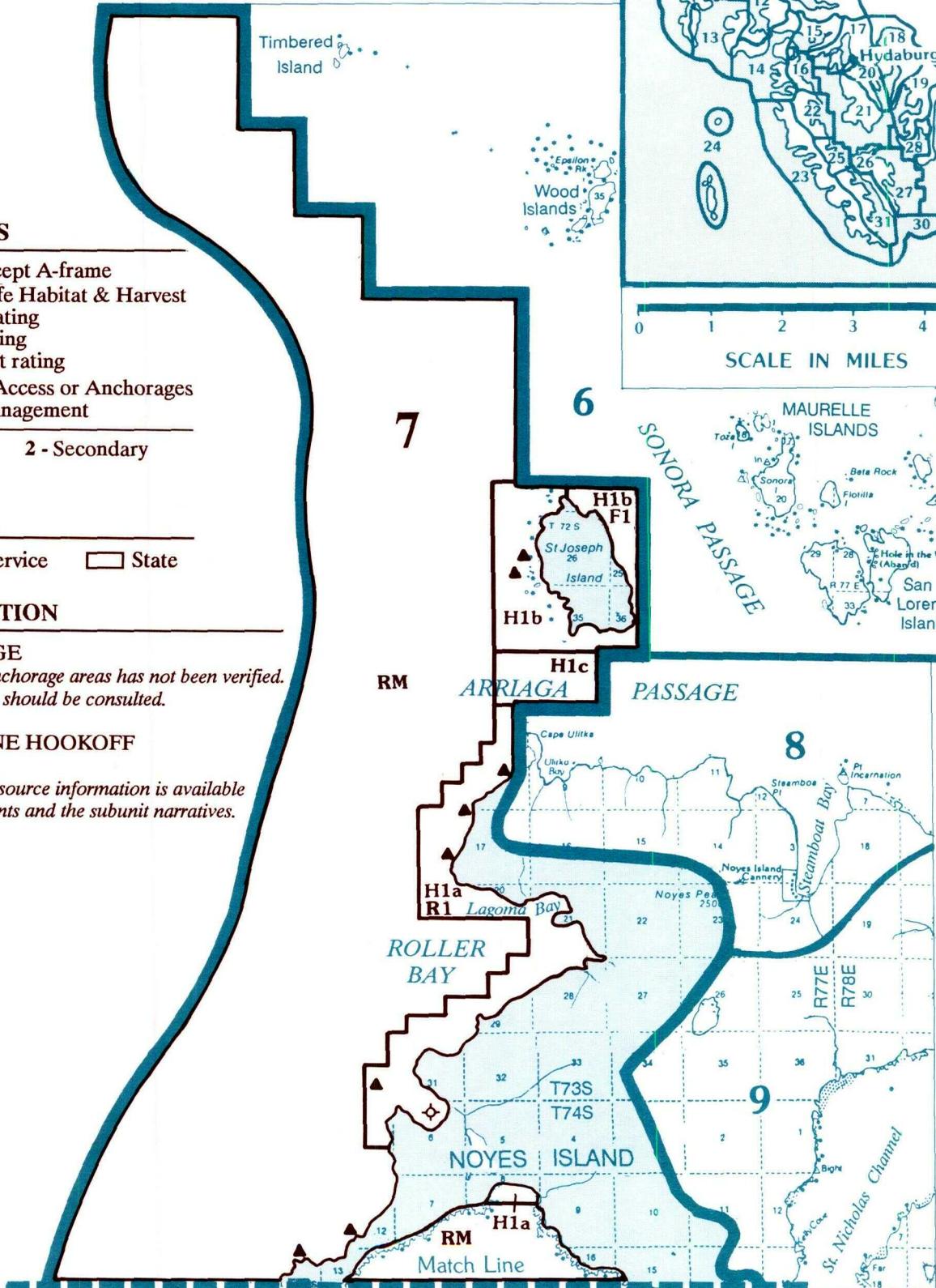
LAND STATUS

- U.S. Forest Service
- State

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ◇ ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
- ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

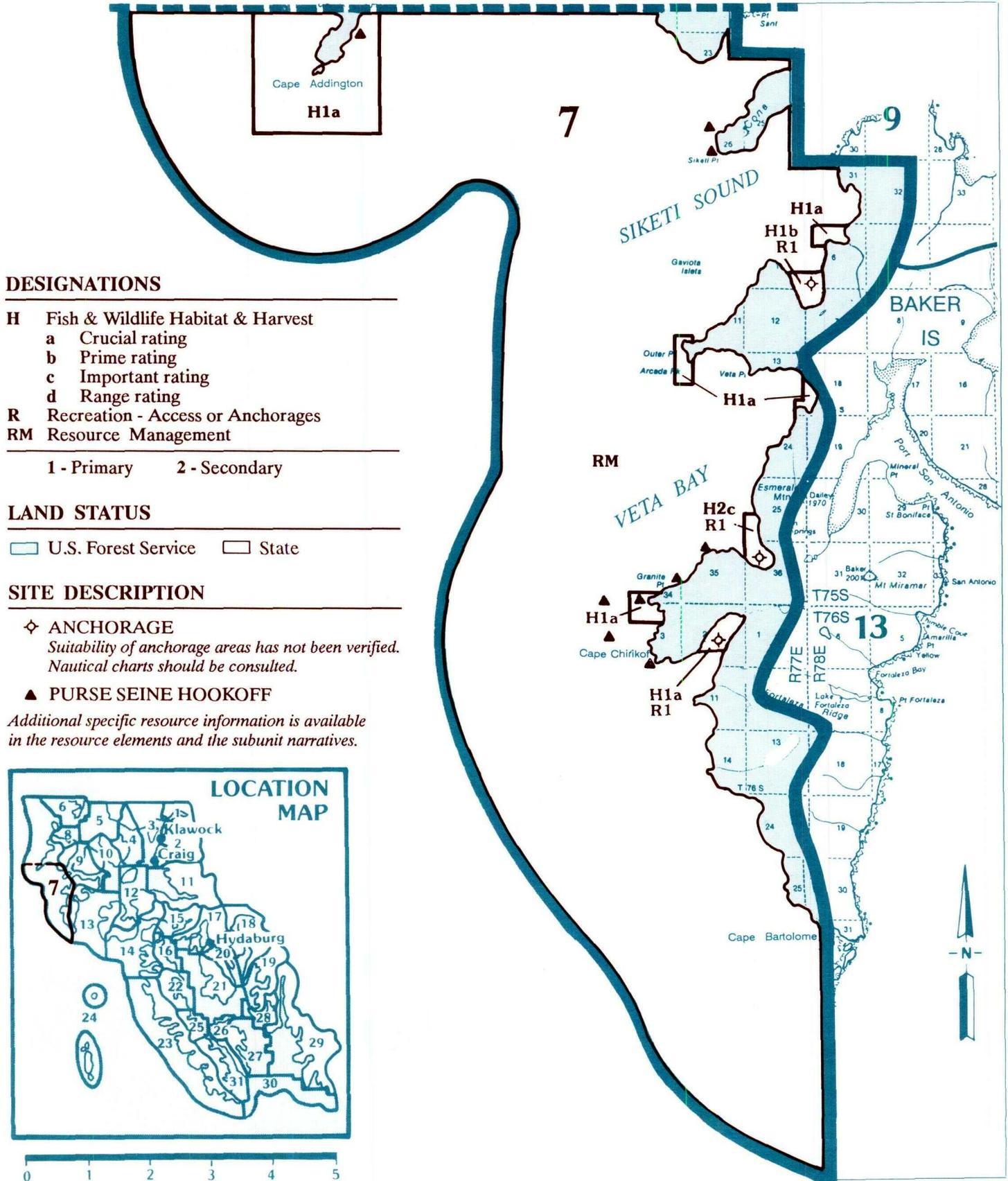


Unit 7: Cape Addington

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

Match Line

USGS QUADS: Craig A-5, B-5, B-6, C-6



DESIGNATIONS

- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 a Crucial rating
 b Prime rating
 c Important rating
 d Range rating

- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
RM Resource Management

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

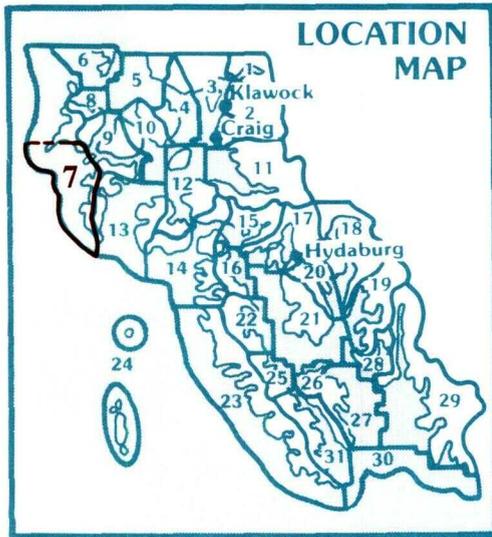
- U.S. Forest Service □ State

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ◇ ANCHORAGE
*Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
 Nautical charts should be consulted.*

- ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.



SCALE IN MILES

UNIT 8: STEAMBOAT

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Management intent for state lands in this unit will be determined by management decisions on Forest Service uplands. If the U.S. Forest Service is unable to reach the timber at Ulitka Bay by road from Kelly Cove, then the Department of Natural Resources strongly urges the Forest Service to either change the upland management strategy, or develop a sophisticated transfer facility that occupies the absolute minimum space possible, thereby avoiding significant conflicts between timber transfer and use of Ulitka Bay by the fishing industry. This is the only unit in the planning area where the department recommends major changes in upland management because of problems encountered on the tidelands. The department makes this recommendation for the reasons discussed below.

In poor weather, there are roughly 50 acres of sheltered anchorage space in Ulitka Bay. This bay is the first harbor available to the offshore fishing fleet. Ulitka Bay is too small to accommodate all the fishing vessels and fish packers now wishing to anchor there. During the fishing season, an average of 12 fishing vessels and four to six fish packers anchor in Ulitka Bay. When the seine fleet is in, there are up to 50 vessels crowded into Ulitka Bay. The overflow is forced to run four to six miles to Little Steamboat Bay, Hole-in-the-Wall, or Steamboat Bay. When active, a timber transfer facility, a floating camp, and a log sorting, storage, and rafting area, currently identified by the Forest Service as the only economically feasible alternative to transfer logs, could use roughly 20 to 30 acres of the suitable anchorage space in the bay. When the timber transfer and related facilities are operating, more than half the fishing vessels now using Ulitka Bay at peak periods could be forced to run to alternate sites four to six miles away. Of the alternative anchorage sites, only Steamboat Bay, which is the furthest away and has the least satisfactory anchorage, is likely to have space during peak fishing periods. Conflicts between anchored fishing vessels and log raft movements in Ulitka Bay could be exacerbated as space available for fishing vessels anchorage is further reduced. Unfortunately, the conflict in Ulitka Bay is not limited to log transfer facilities and anchorage space; there are also significant geoduck beds in the bay that could be affected.

Ulitka Bay is the area of most serious conflict, and the adjacent uplands should therefore receive the most serious consideration for a management change that would not allow timber harvest. If the Forest Service does not change the management intent for the uplands around Ulitka Bay, it will be very difficult and expensive to mitigate conflicts between use of the area as an anchorage, and timber transfer and associated facilities. If the department does permit log transfer and associated facilities in Ulitka Bay, it will require significant mitigation measures that may make harvesting the timber from the surrounding uplands uneconomic.

The conflict between small timber transfer facilities and associated activities along the north shore of Noyes Island and the near-shore troll fishery is significant. However, the limited use expected for these transfer facilities and the possibilities for mitigation means that troll fishermen would lose the use of parts of the area, or experience conflict with timber transfer activities, only during the few seasons when the facility is in

operation. Thus, while the Forest Service should consider not harvesting timber from the uplands in this area, the conflicts here are not as significant as those in Ulitka Bay.

Use of Little Steamboat Bay for log transfer and associated facilities would also cause a significant conflict with anchorage use by the hand troll fleet and vessels not able to find space in Ulitka Bay. Steamboat Bay provides an alternative to anchoring in Little Steamboat Bay, so it is desirable to avoid conflict by not harvesting timber from the uplands adjacent to Little Steamboat, but it is a lower priority than avoiding conflict in Ulitka Bay.

The Forest Service intends to access timber adjacent to Steamboat Bay from a ridge top road and haul it south to a timber transfer facility in Kelly Cove. This will reduce tidelands use conflicts in Steamboat Bay to a minimum. Therefore, the department will not urge the Forest Service to delete the uplands in this area from its timber harvest schedule.

The State of Alaska may request the Forest Service to include stipulations in its timber sale schedule to control the timing of timber harvest entries and accelerate harvest in order to reduce overall impacts on commercial fishing activities.

MANAGEMENT INTENT BY SUBUNIT

This unit is divided into four subunits. Ulitka Bay (8a), North Noyes Shoreline (8b), Little Steamboat Bay (8c), and Steamboat Bay (8d). If the Forest Service does not change its upland management intent for this area, the Department of Natural Resources will manage the tidelands and submerged lands in each subunit as described below.

ULITKA BAY (8a)

Ulitka Bay will be managed to maintain its current use as a safe anchorage for the seine and troll fleets and the associated fish buyers and packers. Other uses will not be allowed to significantly block or restrict the fishing fleet's anchorage use of Ulitka Bay and force significant numbers of vessels to be exposed to the greater hazard and expense of using more distant and less suitable anchorages.

There is no designation for forestry in Ulitka Bay. The department has not determined whether a transfer and associated facilities will in fact be allowed in this subunit. Therefore, facilities will be treated as an "other" use to be allowed or disallowed after site-specific analysis of a proposed facility. The management guidelines for this subunit give specific criteria that will be used, in addition to those found in Chapter 2, to evaluate a proposal for a transfer facility or a floating camp in Ulitka Bay.

NORTH NOYES SHORELINE (8b)

The North Noyes Shoreline subunit will be managed to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and harvest while allowing two small-scale timber transfer facilities. Siting, design, and use of the timber transfer facilities will reduce conflicts with the near-shore troll fishery and impacts on geoduck beds. Timber harvest activities in this subunit should be supported from a float camp located in Steamboat Bay or Little Steamboat Bay.

LITTLE STEAMBOAT BAY (8c)

Since this area is an important anchorage, other activities will be timed, and log transfer and associated facilities will be sited and designed to reduce conflicts with the fishing fleets' use of the bay for anchorage.

STEAMBOAT BAY (8d)

This subunit will be managed for continued use as an anchorage for fish packers, fish buyers, fish processors, and fishing vessels. It will also be managed to protect the significant fish and wildlife habitat values, recreation values, and subsistence values. An area in the northeastern part of the subunit is designated for forestry as a primary use. This area will be managed to accommodate a floating camp associated with timber harvest on the uplands adjacent to this and other subunits.

Forestry is designated a secondary use (F2) on the shoreline of Noyes Island east of Point Incarnation to the eastern boundary of the subunit to accommodate potential A-frame logging.

The northern portion of Noyes Island is identified as a favorable mineral prospect and is blanketed by old mining claims. Existing information indicates that, if development occurs, Steamboat Bay would be the preferred location for mineral transfer activities. Mining is designated a secondary use along the southeastern shore at the head of Steamboat Bay to accommodate access for exploration. Conflicts with habitat values will be minimized.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Subunit 8d only - log transfer facilities, log storage, log rafting, and log sorting.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to the specific subunits indicated:

ULITKA BAY (8a)

Analysis of Alternatives to a Log Transfer Site in Ulitka Bay. Before an application for a tidelands lease, permit, or easement for an LTS in Ulitka Bay is acted on, the applicant must submit an analysis of the alternatives to the site in Ulitka Bay. Specifically, the option of constructing a road to an LTS at Kelly Cove must be analyzed and shown to be not feasible and prudent.

Log Transfer Site in Ulitka Bay. A log transfer facility will be allowed in Ulitka Bay only if the analysis required by the guideline above shows there is no feasible and prudent alternative to an LTS in Ulitka Bay, and if the requirements of Fish and Wildlife Guideline E: "Non-Designated Uses In Crucial Fish And Wildlife Areas" are met. Before authorizing the use of state lands for a facility, the results of the site specific analysis required by the above guideline will be made available to the public, and public hearings will be held in Craig and Klawock in accordance with AS 38.05.035(e). This analysis should be coordinated with the Corps of Engineers permitting process and the coastal consistency finding process.

Operating a Log Transfer Facility in Ulitka Bay. To minimize conflicts with the fishing fleet, an LTF will not be permitted to operate in Ulitka Bay at the same time an LTF is operating in Little Steamboat Bay.

Siting a Float Camp in Ulitka Bay. If feasible, timber operations adjacent to Ulitka Bay will be supported from a float camp in Little Steamboat Bay or Steamboat Bay. If it is not feasible to support timber operations adjacent to Ulitka Bay from a camp in Little Steamboat Bay or Steamboat Bay, then a camp will be allowed in Ulitka Bay and will be sited to avoid impacting the area used as an anchorage by the fishing fleet.

Siting Other Logging Support Facilities. The area allocated for construction of a floatplane dock and other facilities associated with camp development will not exceed 1.5 acres. Fill will be minimized and will not exceed 1,000 cubic yards.

Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas. Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NORTH NOYES SHORELINE (8b)

Log Transfer Facilities and Log Storage. A permit, lease, or easement for LTFs or in-water log storage will encompass no more than twenty acres each.

Avoiding Conflicts Between Log Transfer and Trollers. Log rafts will be limited to the minimum size feasible and be required to be removed frequently in a manner that avoids conflicts between trollers and log transfer, storage, sorting, and rafting.

Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas. Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

Use of Steamboat Bay for a Floating Camp. If feasible, a float camp that supports operations on uplands adjacent to the North Noyes Shoreline subunit should be located in the area designated in Steamboat Bay for forestry as a primary use. If it is not feasible, the camp may be located in Little Steamboat Bay.

LITTLE STEAMBOAT BAY (8c)

Log Transfer Facilities and Log Storage. A permit, lease, or easement for LTF's or in-water log storage will encompass no more than twenty acres each.

Logging Support Facilities. The area allocated for a floatplane dock and other facilities associated with camp development will not exceed 1.5 acres. Fill will be minimized and will not exceed 1,000 cubic yards.

Timing of Log Transfer Facility Use. An LTF will not be in operation in Little Steamboat Bay at the same time an LTF is in operation in Ulitka Bay.

Use of Steamboat Bay for a Float Camp. If feasible, a float camp that supports operations on uplands adjacent to Little Steamboat Bay should be located in the area designated in Steamboat Bay for forestry as a primary use. If this is not feasible, the camp may be located in Little Steamboat Bay.

Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas. Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

STEAMBOAT BAY (8d)

Logging Support Facilities. The area allocated for a floatplane dock and other facilities associated with camp development will not exceed 1.5 acres. Fill will be minimized and not exceed 1,000 cubic yards.

Point Incarnation Village Archaeological Site. An archaeological field survey done in consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer and people with local historical knowledge may be required to identify the extent of the Point Incarnation Village site prior to approval of breakout points for A-frame logging.

Conflicts Between Commercial Fishing and A-Frame Logging. Managers will use siting or timing restrictions to avoid conflicts between A-frame logging and purse seine hookoff points and to minimize conflicts with other commercial fishing activities.

Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas. Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

- Private patented tidelands exist in Steamboat Bay (cannery site). A floatplane dock and multipurpose dock are located in the bay. The old cannery in Steamboat Bay serves as a supplier to the fishermen. The owners have plans for providing guiding and outfitting services to tourists for wildlife viewing or recreation during other times of the year.
- One heritage site has been identified in this unit:
AHRS CRG-128 Point Incarnation Village

TIMBER HARVEST INFORMATION

The USFS needs four log transfer sites on northern Noyes Island to provide access to timber on the uplands. It is estimated that 75 million board feet would be transferred at Ulitka Bay. An additional eight million board feet would be transferred at each of the two major drainages east of Ulitka Bay, within Section 10. Eight million board feet would be transferred at a log transfer site in Little Steamboat Bay.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are four anadromous fish stream outlets in this unit.

This unit includes a concentrated commercial geoduck resource offshore of Noyes Island (below mean low tide to beyond the 100 foot depth) from the east side of Steamboat Bay to Ulitka Point. The State of Alaska and other entities invested four years of survey effort and several thousand dollars into developing a commercial clam fishery. The area north of Noyes Island was considered the most productive place to initiate this commercial fishery. In 1982, ADF&G estimated 3.4 million clams were concentrated along the north shore between minus 18 feet and minus 60 feet. A conservative annual quota of 60,000 pounds harvested would provide approximately \$18,000 to fishermen (based on estimated return of \$.30 per pound) and approximately \$42,000 - \$18,000 to retail markets (based on test marketing prices from \$.70 to \$3.00 per pound). The management strategy for the fishery is extremely conservative because geoducks are long-lived and slow-growing. Thus removal of specific parts of the area from productivity or harvest would result in a reduced yield and permitted intensity of harvest for the fishery as a whole, possibly making the fishery uneconomic.

The north shore of Noyes Island is a continuation of the intensive seine and troll commercial salmon fishery in the Cape Addington unit. Ulitka Bay is an extremely important anchorage for the commercial fleet during the season. The Ulitka Bay anchorage is especially important as an emergency shelter for the commercial fleet during inclement weather. An average of 12 trollers anchor at Ulitka during the salmon troll season. At times as many as 50 vessels are anchored in Ulitka, depending on where the fish are. Those who cannot find space at Ulitka Bay go to Hole-in-the-Wall, which

is often full, or on to Steamboat Bay. There is no fish buyer at Ulitka Bay, but there are usually four to six packers for the seine fleet and one or two packers for the troll fleet. When the seine fleet anchors in Ulitka Bay, it generally displaces the trollers who move east to Little Steamboat or Steamboat Bay, or try to get into Hole-in-the-Wall.

Little Steamboat Bay is used mainly as an overflow for Ulitka and is also used by a small fleet of approximately 15 handtrollers who fish along the northern shore of Noyes Island. There is a buying station tied up to the dock at the old cannery at the head of Steamboat Bay. There may be three or four packers working the area. The anchorage at Steamboat can accommodate 50 boats or more. However, anchorage at Steamboat can be very difficult during high winds.

The Department of Fish and Game records data based on Commercial Fishing Districts and Sub-districts. Although these geographic divisions do not directly coincide with the units of the planning area, some figures with interpretations can be applied. For example, the Department of Fish and Game indicates the purse seine fishery, currently the most important fishery in the Noyes Island vicinity, has at peak period involved 246 boats operating off the west coast of Noyes Island. Based on that number of boats, the Department estimates that approximately 1,300 seasonal purse seine fishing jobs are involved. This sub-district provides a major contribution to the fishing industry as indicated by the catch figures stated as percentages (purse seine-caught salmon) of the total Southeast Region: Chum - 7%; Red - 41%; Chinook/King - 25%; Pink - 10%; Silver/Coho - 21%. At peak period, an additional 57 purse seine boats have been recorded fishing along northern and eastern Noyes Island, northern and western Lulu Island, and northwestern San Fernando Island. No information is available to determine how many boats fish in more than one subdistrict. The ex-vessel value of salmon landed in 1982 for the two subdistricts surrounding Noyes Island and the subdistrict encompassing the outer coast of Baker Island amounted to \$5.6 million for fishermen, an additional \$11.2 million as first wholesale return to processors, and an additional \$16.2 million return to the economy in retail (Multipliers were based on the Comprehensive Salmon Plan for Southeast Alaska, 1980.)

Northern Noyes and the passage between Noyes and Baker Island are primary migration routes for salmon bound for Prince of Wales Island streams. Another primary migration route exists along the west coast of Noyes Island for salmon bound for northern Southeast, other areas of southern Southeast, and Canada. Although the west coast fishery is a "mixed stock" fishery, 1982 studies of U.S. - Canada interceptions estimated that only 7 - 11% of the pink salmon harvest were Canada-bound fish, while 64 - 74% of the sockeye harvest were Canada-bound spawners. Interception studies also documented the timing of specific runs. If the U.S. agrees to limit interception rates of Canadian fish, fisheries management flexibility may be reduced to provide specific openings to intercept Alaska-bound fish. Activities which further interfere with limited fishing periods could severely reduce harvest opportunities.

Steamboat Bay is a very high density waterfowl and seabird concentration area on a seasonal basis. The Pt. Incarnation area is noted for its high concentration of abalone.

Unit 8: Steamboat

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F Forestry - except A-frame
- f Forestry - A-frame
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
 - c Important rating
- R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- RM Resource Management
- m Mining - Access/Exploration

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

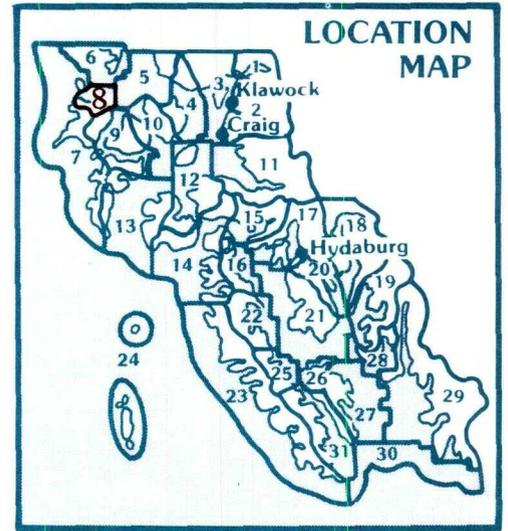
LAND STATUS

- U.S. Forest Service
- State
- Private
- Native Village Corporation

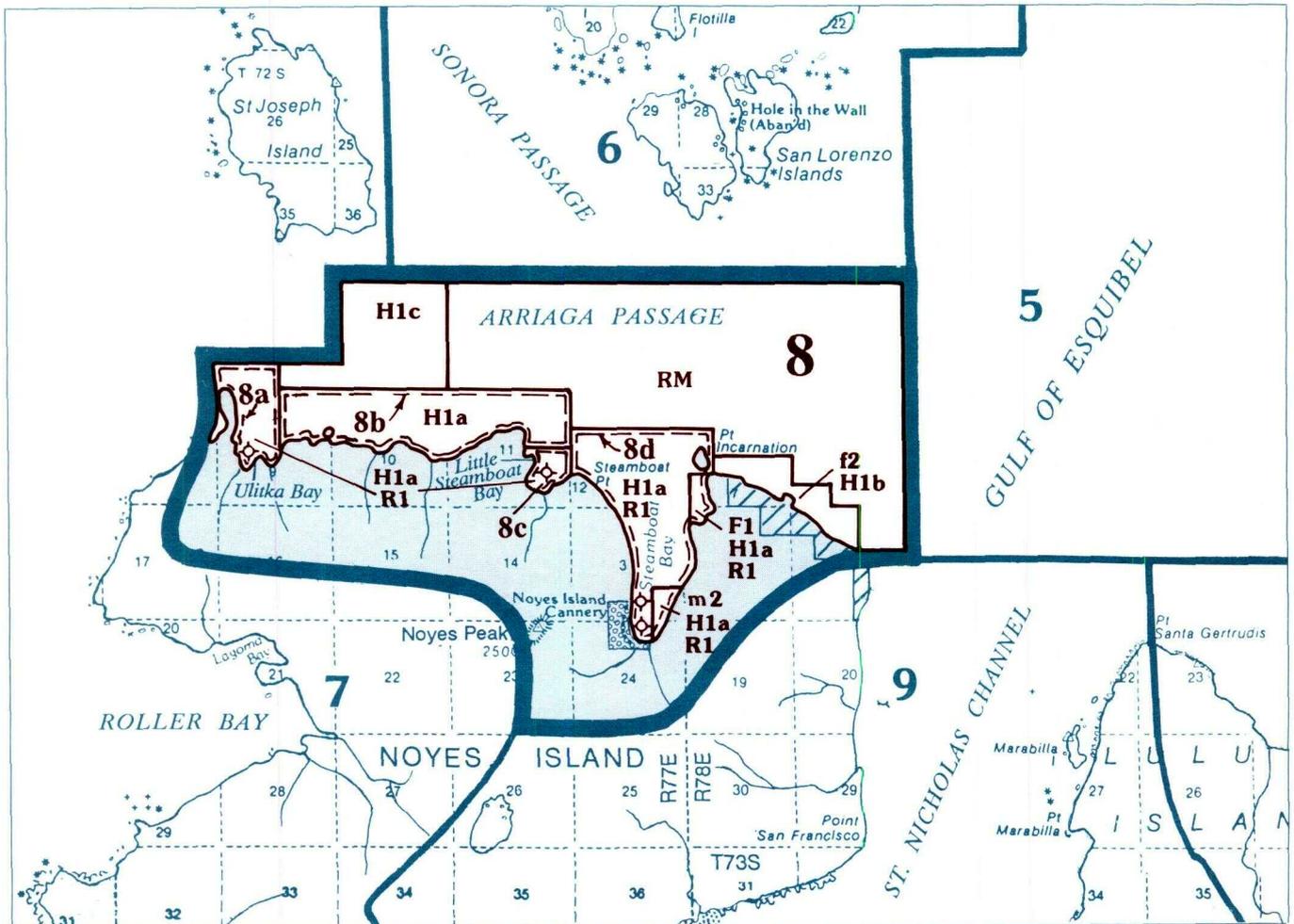
SITE DESCRIPTION

◇ ANCHORAGE

*Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
Nautical charts should be consulted.*



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES



USGS QUADS: Craig C-5, C-6

UNIT 9: ST. NICHOLAS

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State tidelands and submerged lands will be managed for maintenance of fish and wildlife resources, continued use of the area as an anchorage, and some forestry activities. High fish and wildlife ratings exist throughout the unit. For example, there are commercial quantities of geoducks in Port Real Marina and substantial eelgrass beds along northern Baker Island. The offshore area from Kelly Cove north a mile or more is regularly occupied by a fish buying tender and 15 to 35 fishing vessels.

A-frame logging activities will be accommodated along the eastern shore of Noyes Island south of Point San Francisco, and outside crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. Other A-frame logging areas are also recognized by forestry designations along the northeast shore of Baker Island (south of Muerta Island) and along the north and west shores of St. Ignace Island.

One permanent site will be allowed on the southwest shore of Lulu Island for timber transfer. Additionally, one permanent resource transfer site will be allowed on the northern shore of Baker Island, southwest of Pigeon Island or at an alternative site about one mile east.

The USFS anticipates a need for one permanent log transfer facility north of Kelly Cove. Because of the potential conflict with the fishing fleet's use of the Kelly Cove anchorage, it is preferred that a log transfer site be located as far north of Kelly Cove as possible. Forestry designations have been made and guidelines written to insure that alternative access options are evaluated prior to siting a log transfer facility that conflicts with existing use of the Kelly Cove area as an anchorage. If Kelly Cove is the only feasible log transfer site, guidelines state a preference for upland storage, upland sorting, upland camp facilities, and other measures that minimize interference with existing uses of the Kelly Cove anchorage.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Alternatives to a Log Transfer Site at Kelly Cove.** Before an application for a tideland lease, permit, or easement for a LTF in Section 12 or 13, T74S, R77E C.R.M., will be approved, the applicant must submit an analysis that demonstrates it is not feasible and prudent to site the LTF in the areas designated for floating A-frame operations (f2) in Section 1, T74S, R77E; Section 31, T73S, R77E; or Section 36, T73S, R78E, C.R.M. This is intended to avoid conflicts with the fishing fleets' use of Kelly Cove for anchorage.
- **Preferred Methods of Log Transfer near Kelly Cove.** If the only feasible and prudent site for a LTF is in Section 12 or 13, T74S, R77E, C.R.M., upland log sort and log storage are preferred, and rafts will be kept to the minimum size feasible and moved frequently to minimize impacts on the fishing fleets' use of the area for anchorage. Other siting and operating measures may be used to meet the objective of this guideline.
- **Upland Camp near Kelly Cove.** To the extent feasible and prudent, either an Upland camp on the west side, or a floating camp on the east side of St. Nicholas Passage will be used to support timber harvest activities in this area.
- **Operation of Transfer Facilities near Kelly Cove and West Lulu Island.** Simultaneous operation of a RTF near Kelly Cove and a RTF on west Lulu Island should be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent to prevent interference with the use of two anchorages in St. Nicholas Channel at once.
- **Access to Private Uplands.** Private landowners are guaranteed access rights across state tidelands. However, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.
- **Permanent Resource Transfer Facilities on Northern Baker Island.** Only one of the three areas designated F1 along the northern shore of Baker Island will be used for a permanent resource transfer facility.
- **Conflicts Between Commercial Fishing and A-frame Logging.** Managers will use siting or timing restrictions to avoid conflicts between A-frame logging and purse seine hookoff points and to minimize conflicts with other commercial fishing activities.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

- Kelly Cove has historically been used to tie up a fish buying tender under a permit issued by the United States Forest Service.
- Two heritage sites are located within this unit:
 - AHRS CRG-115 Kelly Cove Village
 - AHRS CRG-130 Point Mayoral Village

Unit 9: St. Nicholas

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
- m** Mining - Access/Exploration
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- RM** Resource Management

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

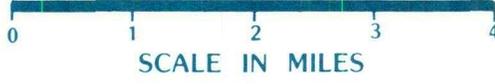
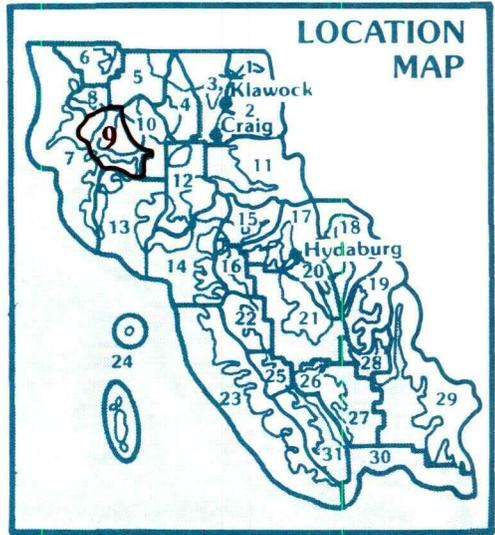
LAND STATUS

-  U.S. Forest Service
-  State
-  Native Village Corporation

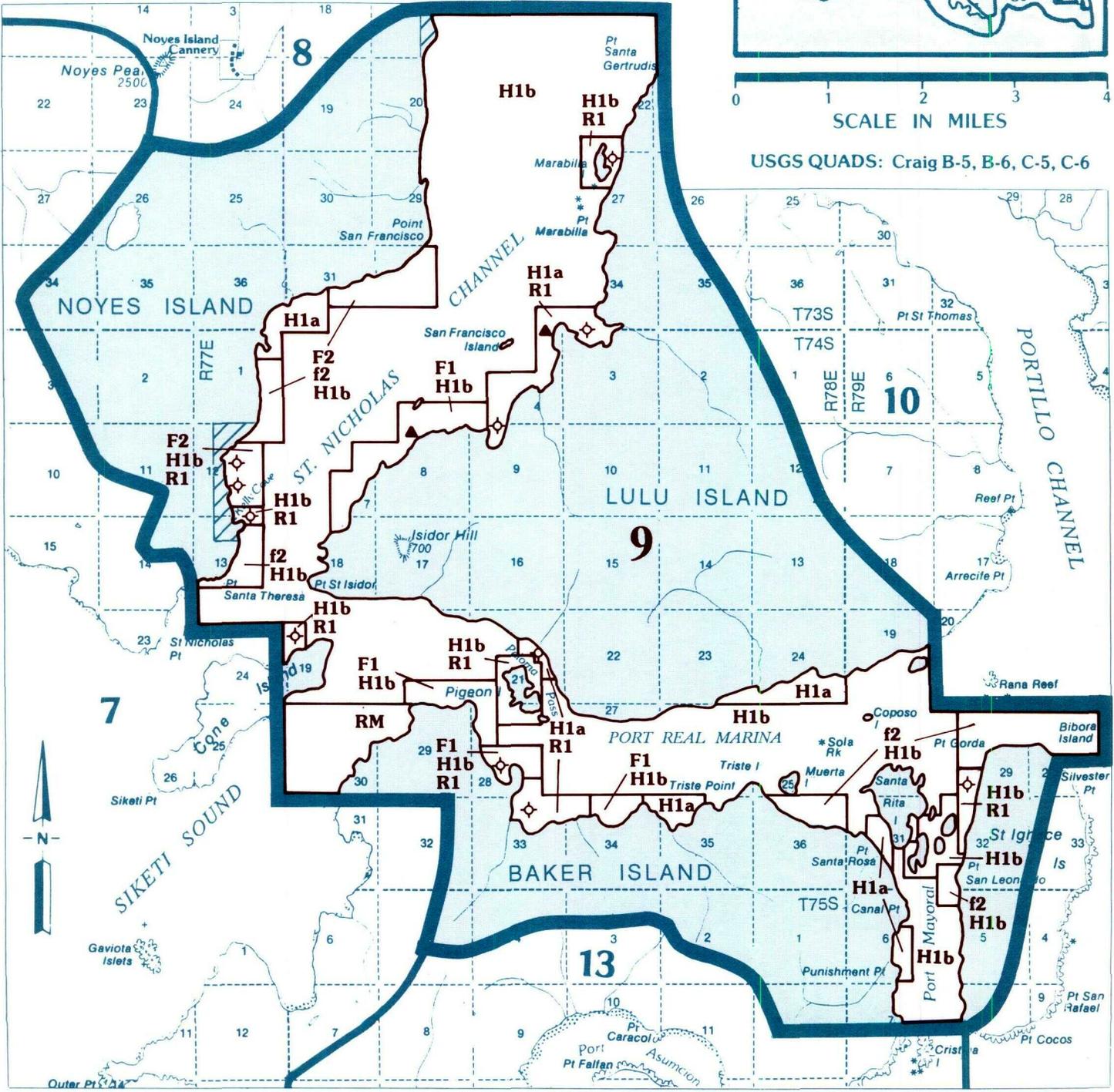
SITE DESCRIPTION

-  ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
-  PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.



USGS QUADS: Craig B-5, B-6, C-5, C-6



UNIT 10: PORTILLO CHANNEL

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Management of state lands will focus on the maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation resources. In addition, the U.S. Forest Service's need for timber transfer on the northwest shore of San Fernando Island will be accommodated. To the extent feasible and prudent, the site will serve as the transfer point for timber harvest activities on the entire island.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Public Access to USFS Cabin at Pt. Amargura.** Public access across the tidelands at Pt. Amargura to the USFS recreation cabin will not be precluded.
- **Resource Transfer Site on San Fernando Island.** If a RTS for timber transfer is located on the northwestern shore of San Fernando Island, it will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located between Aguirre Bay and Alargate Rocks.
- **Stream Survey in Aguirre Bay Area.** If possible, an anadromous fish stream survey should be done in the Aguirre Bay area during permit review.

NOTES

- One heritage site is within this unit:
AHRG CRG-133 San Clemente Island

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Thirteen anadromous fish stream outlets are located within this unit. The unit includes important rearing areas for finfish and shellfish beds, particularly in Portillo Channel, herring spawning habitat, kelp beds, a high density harbor seal concentration area, sea otter range, and abalone harvest areas. Pt. Amargura is an abalone habitat and a purse seine hookoff point.

Unit 10: Portillo Channel

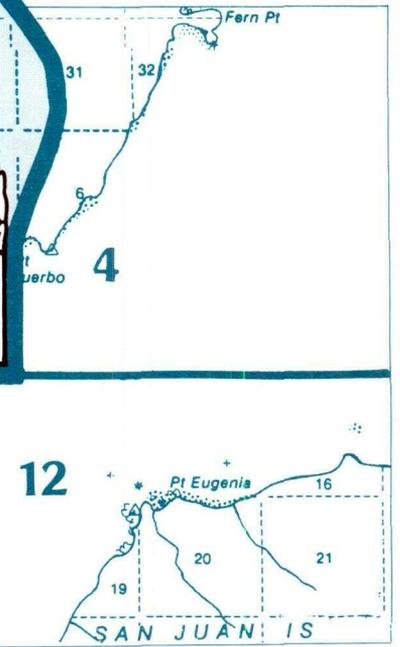
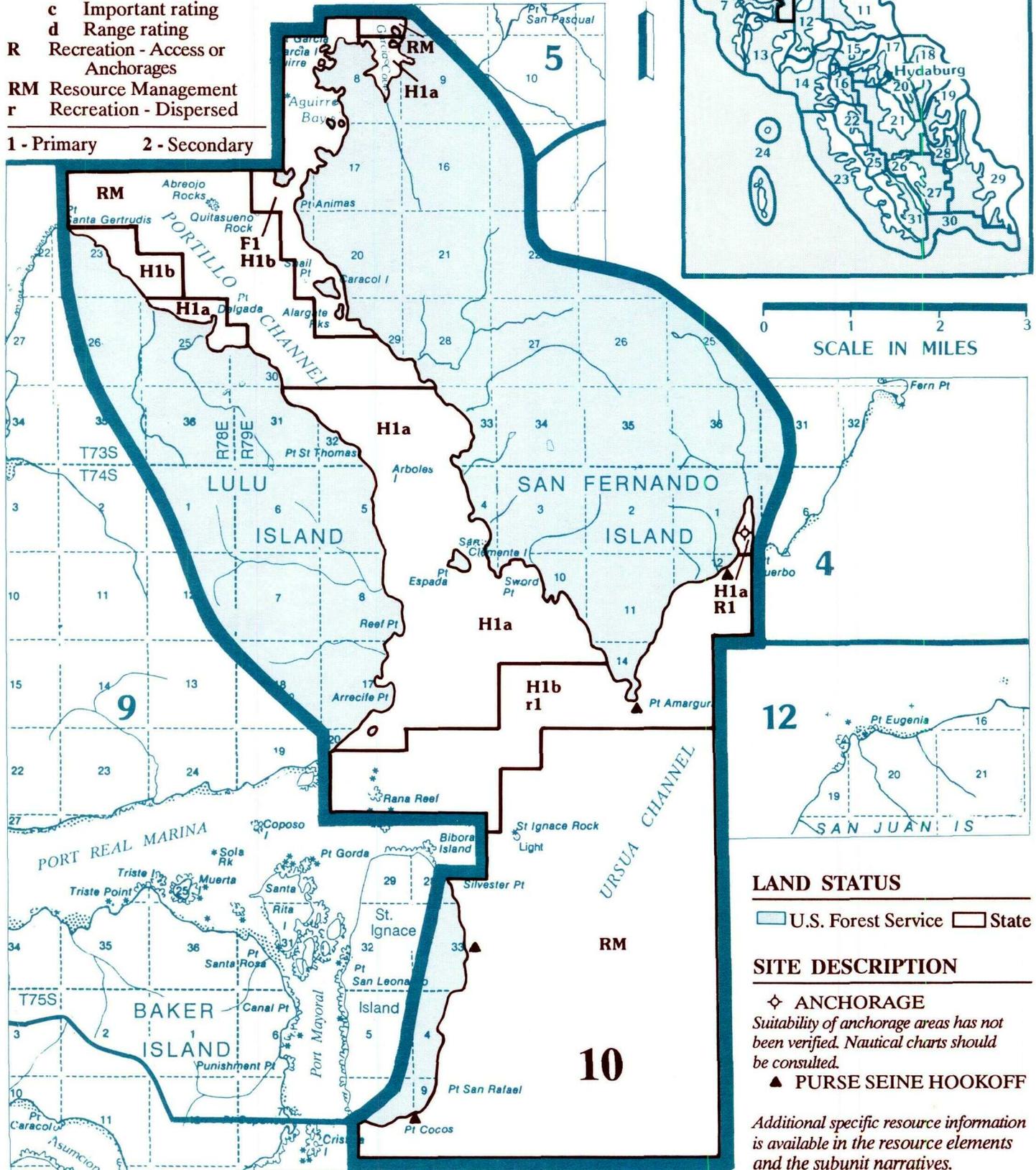
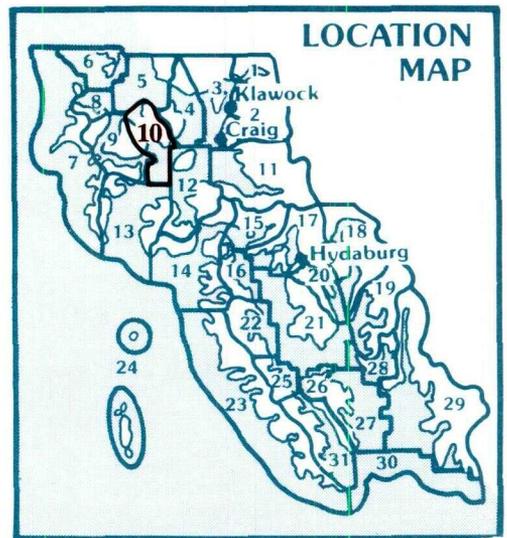
Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 a Crucial rating
 b Prime rating
 c Important rating
 d Range rating
R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
RM Resource Management
r Recreation - Dispersed

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

USGS QUADS:
 Craig B-4, B-5, C-4, C-5



LAND STATUS
 U.S. Forest Service State

SITE DESCRIPTION
 ◇ ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
 ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

UNIT 11: TROCADERO BAY

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to allow resource development activities while maintaining crucial fish and wildlife values for subsistence, sport, and commercial harvests, and recreational uses.

State Uplands: During the 20-year life of the plan, the selection at Trocadero Bay will be managed for general use and community recreation. Current demand for residential land is low but is likely to increase because of strategic location and high recreation and fish and wildlife values. The selection is at a narrow part of Prince of Wales Island between Twelvemile Arm and Trocadero Bay. The long-term management intent is for community settlement and recreation.

The selection area designated General Use includes sufficient land to support a small community based on commercial recreation, road-side services, trans-island transfer, and resource development activities. Settlement activities may be allowed in the area designated general use consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan. The intent is to allow an economic base to be established for a prospective community while minimizing impacts on existing uses. Settlement activities should be oriented near the road system within the area designated General Use. To protect important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest near the estuary, settlement activities should not be located west of the Hydaburg road. The department should consult with the communities of Hydaburg, Klawock, Craig, and Hollis when authorizing activities.

Before authorizing individual activities, sufficient land for a community center should be reserved in the area best suited for that use. Only activities and services that are compatible with a community center, such as a gas station, should be allowed within the community center area. Because of current low demand for land, no residential land disposals are proposed during the 20-year life of the plan. A land disposal may be reconsidered during periodic plan review. Any future land disposal should consider impacts on existing uses, the ability to mitigate conflicts through design and implementation of a particular disposal, and cumulative impacts.

Except for a boat launch and road access, land designated recreation will be managed for undeveloped recreation and to retain existing fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values. See Chapter 4 for additional selection information.

State Tidelands and Submerged Lands: Suitable tideland sites will be available for low-volume, short-term log transfer facilities within Port St. Nicholas and Trocadero Bay outside identified crucial fish and wildlife habitat areas. Two or three permanent resource transfer facilities will be allowed in the unit. Small private islands have a general designation for A-frame logging.

The uplands north of Trocadero Bay are mineralized with several favorable prospects adjacent to the tidelands. Mining support activities will be accommodated somewhere along the north shore of Trocadero Bay outside crucial fish and wildlife habitat areas.

Shaan Seet, Inc., has disposed of lands on the north shore of Port St. Nicholas to its shareholders. This disposal increases the potential for shoreline development on adjacent tidelands. Consolidation of shoreline development facilities will be encouraged.

Local residents use a trail to a waterfall on the north shore of Trocadero Bay near Canoe Point for recreation. The uplands are a potential selection for Sealaska Corporation. Access across state tidelands and submerged lands to the trailhead should not be precluded.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for this unit for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Permanent Resource Transfer Sites in Trocadero Bay and Doyle Bay.** A permanent site will be allowed on the south shore of Trocadero Bay to provide access to Forest Service timber. To the extent feasible and prudent, the facility developed at this site and any facility that may be developed on the north shore of Trocadero Bay will not be in operation simultaneously.

The order of preference for resource transfer facilities for Shaan Seet, Inc. and Sealaska Corporation timber and minerals is:

1. One site on the north shore of Trocadero Bay to provide access to Shaan Seet and Sealaska timber and minerals.
2. If (1.) is not feasible and prudent, then two sites on the north shore of Trocadero Bay, with one of the two serving as a transfer site for both timber and minerals.

3. If neither (1.) nor (2.) is feasible and prudent, then one site within the area designated F2 H1b r2 on the northwest shore of Doyle Bay and one site on the north shore of Trocadero Bay.

- **Public Access to the Campsite at Doyle Bay.** Public access across state tidelands to the campsite at Doyle Bay will not be precluded.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

This unit is heavily used by Craig and Klawock area residents for a variety of subsistence, sport, and commercial fish and wildlife harvests. A winter herring fishery occurs around the Madre de Dios and Ladrones Island groups. Herring overwinter throughout Trocadero Bay. Outfitter-guides based in Craig and Klawock use the area for tourist sport fishing and wildlife viewing activities.

Big Bay is a schooling area for salmon spawning in its streams. Other important rearing habitat exists along the north shore of Port St. Nicholas, at the head of Port St. Nicholas, Doyle Bay, and Trocadero Bay. Twenty-seven anadromous stream mouths are located in the unit. Trocadero Bay and St. Nicholas watersheds are rated as very important by ADF&G.

Dungeness crab rear in Trocadero Bay, and both subsistence and commercial Dungeness and king crab harvests occur in that bay and in upper Port St. Nicholas.

Trocadero Bay and Port St. Nicholas receive very high use by waterfowl and seabirds. The flats at the head of Trocadero Bay, Doyle Bay, and the bays on the south shore of Trocadero Bay have extensive productive coastal wetlands and tideflats. Those at the head of Trocadero Bay have received considerable impacts from logging roads and log transfer operations. Seasonal waterfowl concentrations in Doyle Bay and Port St. Nicholas provide for waterfowl harvest. Black bear concentrate on the flats and wetlands of Big Bay, the bay east of Big Bay, the head of Trocadero Bay, and the head of Port St. Nicholas.

Port St. Nicholas Creek in Section 17, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site. The creek at the head of Trocadero Bay in Section 19, is also a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site.

Unit 11: Trocadero Bay

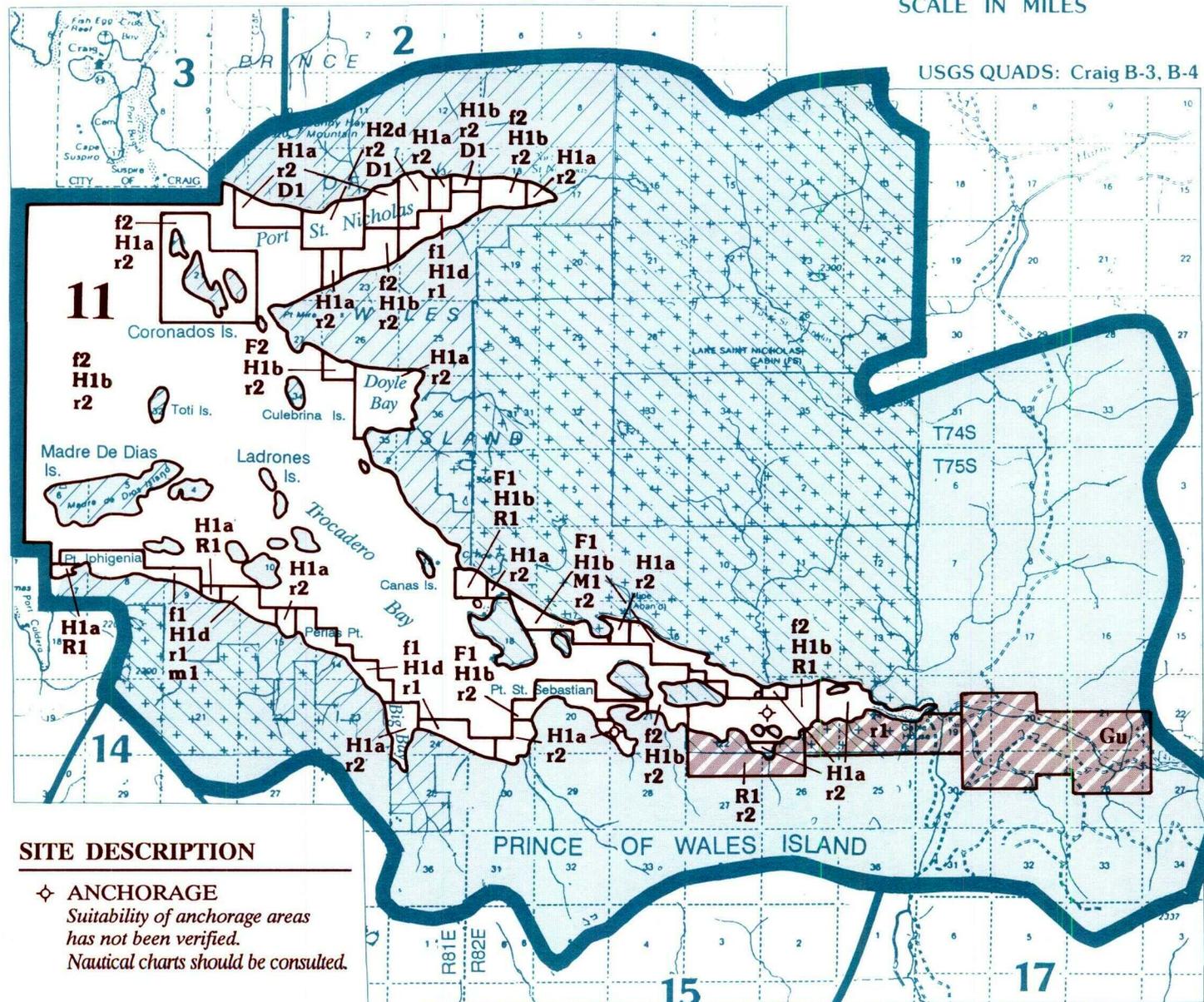
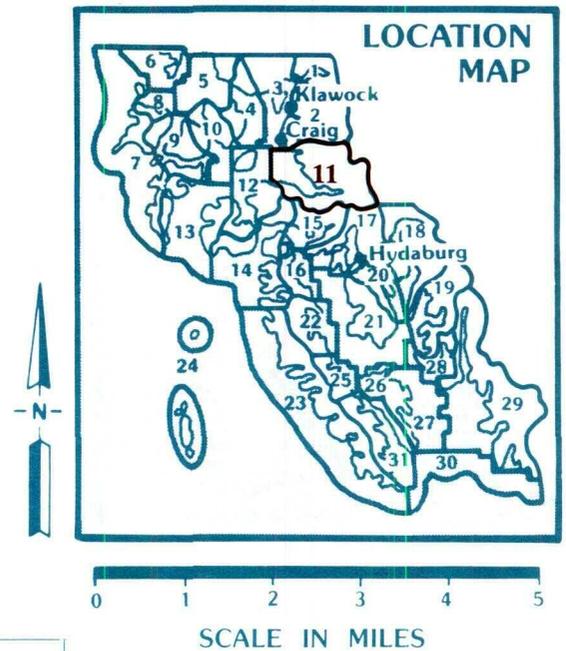
Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- | | |
|--|----------------------|
| D Shoreline Development | 1 - Primary |
| F Forestry - except A-frame | 2 - Secondary |
| f Forestry - A-frame | |
| Gu General Use | |
| H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest | |
| a Crucial rating | |
| b Prime rating | |
| d Range rating | |
| M Mining - Transfer/Development | |
| m Mining - Exploration/Access | |
| R Recreation - Access or Anchorages | |
| r Recreation - Dispersed | |

LAND STATUS

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------------|
| State Selection - Proposed | Native Regional Corporation |
| U.S. Forest Service | Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection |
| State | Native Village Corporation |



SITE DESCRIPTION

- ◆ ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
Nautical charts should be consulted.

UNIT 12: ULLOA CHANNEL

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to accommodate mineral and forestry resource development in key areas while mitigating the effects of those activities on recreation and fish and wildlife habitat values.

Forestry and mineral transfer facilities will be accommodated along the north coast of San Juan Bautista Island. Because of overselection of the island by Sealaska, both Sealaska and the USFS have proposed RTFs on the island - Sealaska near Aqueda Point and the USFS near Point Eugenia. When the overselection issue is settled, there will be only one upland owner. Therefore, only one of the two RTF sites will be used unless it is determined that using more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

Support facilities for mineral development will also be allowed at the west shore of the cove on the southern side of San Juan Bautista Island. Other tidelands and submerged lands surrounding San Juan Bautista Island will be managed for forestry (potential A-frame logging), habitat, and recreation values.

Two other areas in this unit will be managed to allow permanent facilities for timber transfer. Resource transfer facilities will be accommodated on the southwest shore of Port Estrella or the point south of Port Estrella on Prince of Wales Island, and in Port Refugio on Suemez Island. These two areas will also be managed for habitat and recreation resources. The head of Port Refugio and nearly all Port Estrella will be protected as crucial habitat. Some timber may be transferred via floating A-frame at various locations within the unit.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining.

Shrimp and Dungeness crab are the important habitat resources in this unit. In Port Refugio, important habitat resources include abalone subsistence areas and areas that receive very high density use by waterfowl and seabirds. There are halibut harvest and subsistence take areas along the south shore of San Juan Bautista Island. Managers should check the fish and wildlife habitat maps for specific locations of these areas.

State land at Waterfall was transferred to the University of Alaska as part of a court settlement. The state selection at Port Refugio was relinquished because of conflicts with anadromous fish habitat. See Chapter 4 for more information.

Management for the remainder of this unit will focus on habitat and recreation resources.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Consolidation of Resource Transfer Sites on San Juan Bautista Island.** Only one permanent resource transfer site will be allowed on the north shore of the island unless it is determined that more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. It may be placed in either area designated for forestry as a primary use (Aqueda Point or Point Eugenia). Mineral transfer facilities on the north shore of San Juan Bautista Island should be consolidated at the single site unless that would not be the most feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Siting Facilities and Structures on Purse Seine Hookoff Points.** To the extent feasible and prudent, facilities and structures will avoid interfering with purse seine hookoff points. Hookoff points have been identified west of Eugenia Point and on the north side of San Juan Bautista Island.
- **Siting A-frame Breakout Points: Point Providence to Point Lomas.** Logs from the uplands between these two points will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be transported by road to a permanent transfer site on the southwest shore of, or just outside Port Estrella. A-frame breakout points may be permitted if the DNR Land Manager determines, in consultation with the upland owner, that it is not feasible and prudent to transfer logs from this area across a permanent transfer facility in the Port Estrella area.
- **Public Access from Port Refugio to Arena Cove.** Public access across tidelands to the potential trail from Port Refugio to Arena Cove will not be precluded. The trailhead will be identified by the USFS.
- **Shoreline Development at Waterfall.** Fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.

NOTES

- Heritage sites located within this unit include:

AHRS CRG-129	Port Estrella Village
AHRS CRG-131	Port Refugio Village
AHRS CRG-149	Waterfall Cannery
- There are patented uplands and tidelands at the Waterfall Cannery that include resort facilities, a floatplane dock and multipurpose dock.

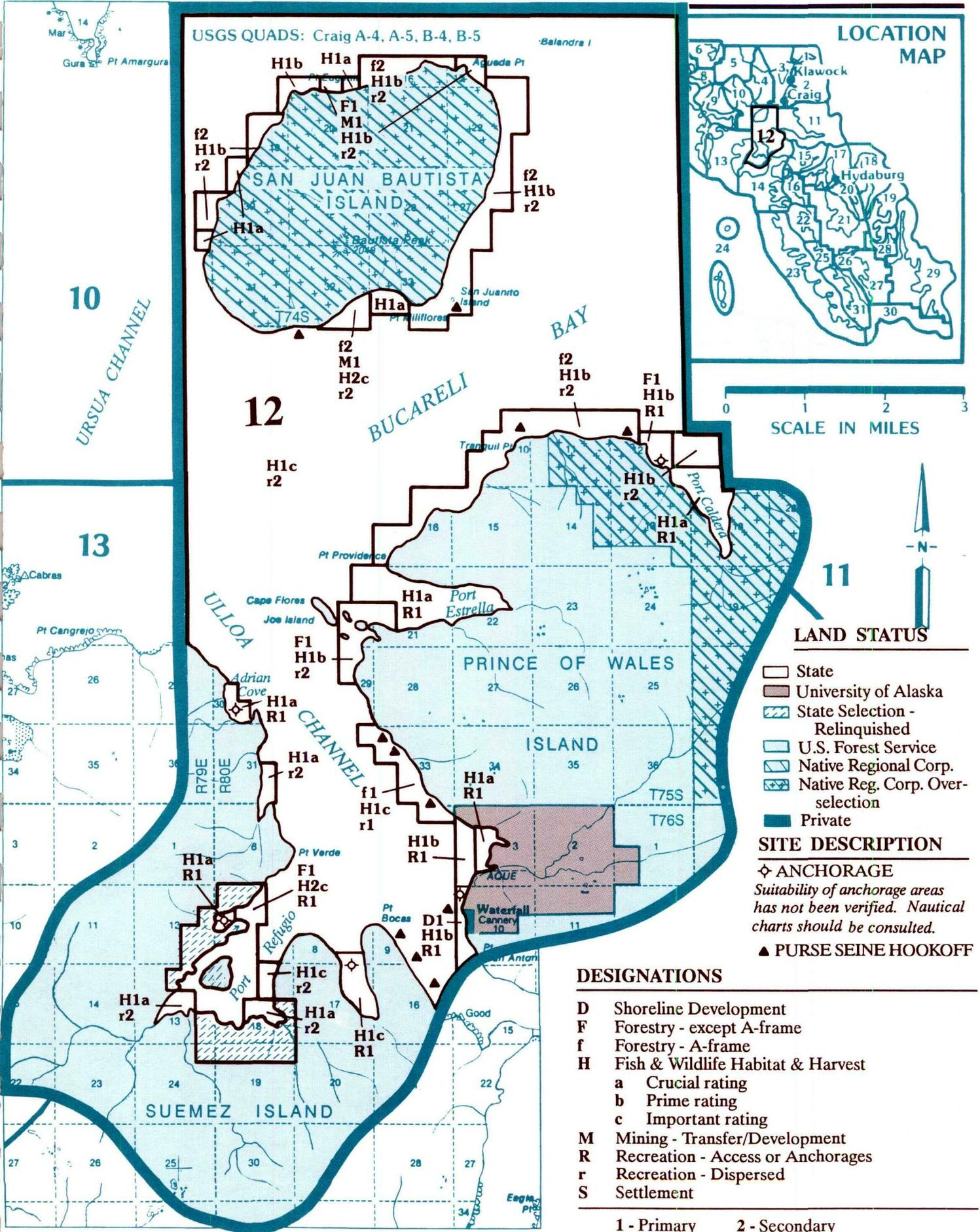
FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Port Estrella and Port Caldera are very productive estuaries where large numbers of salmon school and rear. Six anadromous fish streams enter these two bays and 18 additional anadromous stream outlets are located in the unit.

Intensive seine and troll commercial fishing activities occur around San Juan Bautista Island. Craig and Klawock residents make heavy use of the island for deer hunting. Port Estrella, Port Refugio, and the Waterfall Creek area have kelp beds, shellfish beds, and important finfish rearing habitat.

Port Caldera, Port Refugio, and Port Estrella support very high-density concentrations of waterfowl and seabirds and waterfowl harvests. Tidflats associated with stream mouths include productive coastal wetlands. These areas provide habitat for seasonal black bear concentrations. The bays support crab harvests: subsistence harvest of Dungeness crab in Port Estrella, subsistence harvest of King crab in Port Caldera, and commercial harvest of Dungeness crab in Port Refugio.

Abalone is harvested along the shoreline throughout the rest of the unit.



UNIT 13: BUCARELI BAY

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to encourage development of forestry resources while avoiding major impacts on fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation values.

State Uplands: The state selection at Port Dolores will be managed for limited community development, and land disposal after 1993. Port Dolores has fewer resource conflicts than other areas considered for remote land disposal. A small community based on recreation or commercial fishing is intended.

Before authorizing individual activities, the department will reserve sufficient uplands for community use adjacent to waters determined to have the best anchorages. These uplands will be managed for community and commercial water-dependent and water-related activities, such as public docks. Sufficient lands will be reserved for future community center and public facilities, such as schools, community buildings, public utility, health care facilities, public safety and fire protection headquarters, sewage treatment plants, community parks, a post office, and commercial uses. Siting, timing, or other appropriate stipulations should be attached to minimize negative impacts on existing fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values. Potential community water sources and watersheds should be identified during land disposal planning and managed to protect long-term use.

Unit guidelines address specific objections to residential development at Port Dolores by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game. The ADF&G is concerned about impacts to anadromous fish streams, increased human-bear encounters from a new community, cumulative impacts on existing fish and wildlife harvest, and increased costs of management to the ADF&G. See Chapter 4 for additional selection information at Port Dolores.

State Tidelands and Submerged Lands: Parts of the four largest bays opening into Bucareli Bay will be managed to accommodate timber harvest support activities. Resource development support facilities should be located either at Port San Antonio or at Port Asumcion to serve both areas unless it is determined that sites at each location would be a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. The remainder of the coastline, including all the open coastline along Bucareli Bay, will be managed for the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest uses and recreation values.

The U.S. Forest Service anticipates the need for a permanent timber transfer site at Fortaleza Bay. Forestry is designated a secondary use in Fortaleza Bay to reflect concern for potential conflict between resource transfer activities and crucial habitat. The Department of Fish and Game believes more site specific information based on field studies is required to determine whether the bay is large enough to accommodate resource transfer facilities without causing unacceptable impacts on two salmon streams that enter the bay. These concerns are recognized, and management decisions will abide by the Forest Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95.150(c)). These regulations require

ADF&G approval in writing for a LTF or storage site within 300 feet of an anadromous fish stream or areas important for fish spawning or rearing.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. The important habitat resources in this unit are waterfowl and seabird concentration areas. Shrimp and Dungeness and king crab are present in Port San Antonio. Port Asumcion has waterfowl and seabird concentration areas, shrimp and Dungeness crab are present, and it is a commercial harvest area for abalone.

Because of lack of information on the resource values of the submerged lands in Bucareli Bay, that area will be classified Resource Management until there is enough information to warrant a more specific classification.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Public Access from Port San Antonio to Dalton Hot Springs.** Public access across tidelands to the existing footpath and the potential trail from the south arm of Port San Antonio to Dalton Hot Springs will not be precluded.
- **Public Access from Port San Antonio to Siketi Sound.** Public access across tidelands to the potential trail from the north arm of Port San Antonio to Siketi Sound will not be precluded.

- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Resource Transfer Site in Port Asumcion.** If resource transfer facilities are located in Port Asumcion, only one permanent site will be accommodated in either of the two areas where forestry is designated as a primary use unless it is determined that use of two areas is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. If a second site is proposed, an evaluation of the cumulative impacts of the proposed facilities on the fish and wildlife habitat in Port Asumcion will be specifically required.
- **Resource Transfer Site in Port Dolores.** Only one permanent site for resource transfer will be accommodated at Port Dolores unless it is determined that use of more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Resource Transfer Site in Port Santa Cruz.** Only one permanent site for resource transfer will be accommodated at Port Santa Cruz unless it is determined that use of more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. If a second site is proposed, an evaluation of the cumulative impacts of the proposed facilities on the fish and wildlife habitat in the bay will be specifically required.
- **Land Disposal Consultation.** The Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the communities of Craig, Klawock, and Hydaburg will be consulted during land disposal planning to identify and address their concerns.
- **Anadromous Fish Stream Buffers.** Impacts on local anadromous fish streams will be minimized by use of Chapter 2 Stream Corridor guidelines. Public retained buffers for fish habitat management will be at least 300 feet on each side of the ordinary mean high water mark.
- **Waste Disposal Site.** To minimize increases in human-bear encounters a solid-waste disposal site approved by DEC will be identified before offering land for sale. The waste disposal site should be identified before the 1994 selection deadline for possible selection from the National Forest. Management for the site should be transferred to the local community organization.

NOTES

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Twenty-five anadromous fish stream outlets are located in this unit. The lake system near Fortaleza Bay has identified potential for sockeye production. The unnamed stream in Aquada Cove on Suemez Island (Section 20) has not yet been surveyed to find whether it is anadromous.

The north arm of Port San Antonio receives very high use by waterfowl and seabirds and contains productive coastal wetlands. All five major bays support crab and shrimp populations. Port San Antonio supports king and Dungeness crab. Port Dolores supports commercial Dungeness crab harvest.

Much of the coastline supports commercial and subsistence harvests of abalone. A high intensity seine and troll fishery is conducted around Cape Felix and southwest Suemez Island.

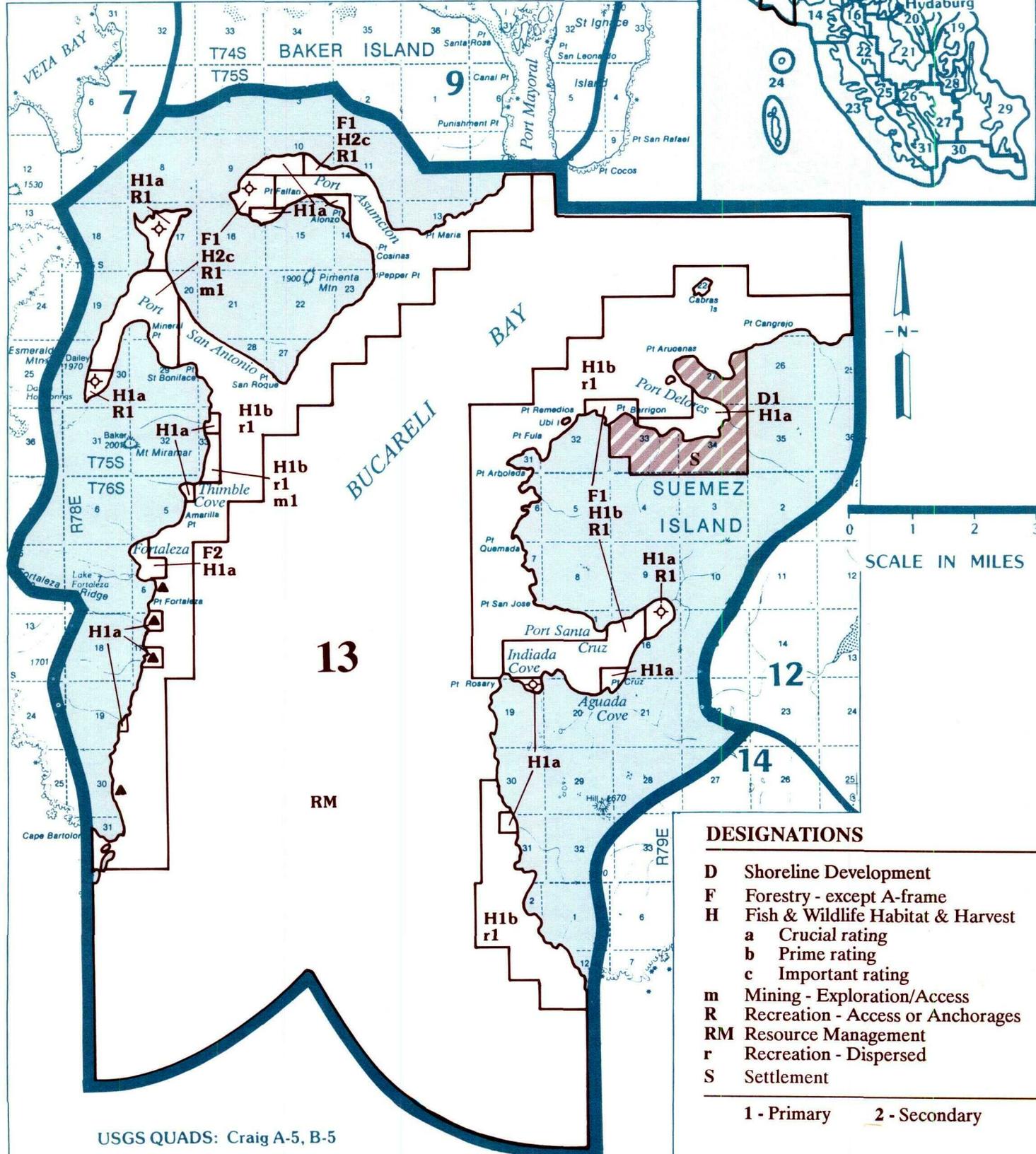
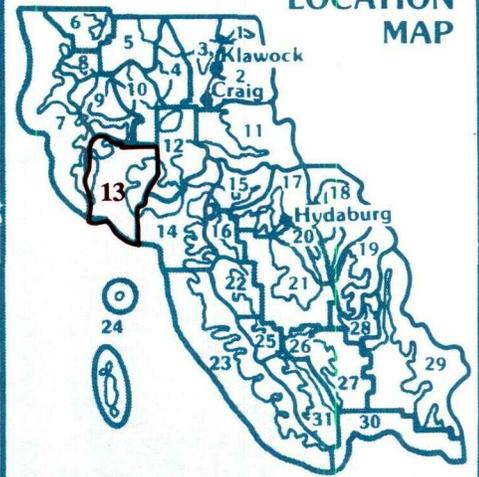
LAND STATUS

-  U.S. Forest Service
-  State Selection - Proposed
-  State

SITE DESCRIPTION

-  ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
-  PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

LOCATION MAP



DESIGNATIONS

- D** Shoreline Development
- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
- m** Mining - Exploration/Access
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- RM** Resource Management
- r** Recreation - Dispersed
- S** Settlement

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

USGS QUADS: Craig A-5, B-5

UNIT 14: MEARES PASSAGE

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Management of state lands will focus on protection of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and recreation values.

State Uplands: Settlement is anticipated at Hook Arm because of high fish and wildlife values, offshore commercial fishing activities, and planned resource development nearby. During the 20-year life of the plan, the selection at Hook Arm will be managed for general use, including commercial recreation and commercial fishing support activities. The intent is to allow a variety of opportunities to develop an economic base for a prospective community. Long-term management intent for the selection is land disposal for a small community based on commercial fishing and recreation.

The north shore has the most suitable land for community development. Activities should initially locate on the north shore to avoid creating two communities. When authorizing individual activities, such as a commercial recreation lease, siting guidelines and development plans should be used to reserve options for eventual residential development. Sufficient land appropriate for a community center should be reserved in the area best suited for that use. Only activities that are compatible with a community center, such as a store or public dock, should be allowed within the community center. The uplands next to the best anchorage should be reserved for public and commercial water-related uses.

No land disposals are planned during the 20-year life of the plan because of current low demand for land. A land disposal may be reconsidered during periodic plan review. Any future land disposal should consider impacts on existing uses, the ability to mitigate conflicts through design and implementation of a particular disposal, and cumulative impacts. See Chapter 4 for additional selection information.

State Tidelands and Submerged Lands: Much of the unit, especially the area along south Suemez Island from Cape Felix east through Meares Passage has very valuable habitat and recreation resources. This area is designated an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. The AMSA designation was made because the area is important for subsistence harvest of seaweed, abalone, deer, mink, and land otter, and unique scenic and recreation values. The basalt columns near Cape Felix and the large sandy beaches at Arena Cove are distinctive landscapes. The area has high visual sensitivity because of heavy boat traffic and recreational use. Management of state tidelands and submerged lands within the area will be consistent with the management plan for the AMSA specified in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan.

There are three general areas where resource development support facilities may be located. They are in Hook Arm, Bobs Bay, and on north Dall Island west of the Bush Islets. Because of weather limitations on the outer coast, a road network to east Dall

or north Dall Island may be an option. Any resource transfer sites proposed for north Dall Island within the AMSA must be consistent with the AMSA policies. A few areas on the north and northwest coast of Dall Island are slated for possible A-frame timber harvest.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the Land Use Designation Map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Public Access to Cabin Site at Arena Cove.** Arena Cove is a potential site for a Forest Service recreation cabin, and access across tidelands to the site will not be precluded.
- **Public Access to Arena Cove - Port Refugio Trail.** Access to the potential trail between Arena Cove and Port Refugio will not be precluded.
- **Public Access to Manhattan Arm - View Cove Trail and Campsite.** Public access across tidelands adjacent to the trail easement between Manhattan Arm and the public campsite at the head of View Cove will not be precluded.
- **Hydaburg Involvement within AMSA.** The City of Hydaburg will be involved in review of proposed actions within the Area Meriting Special Attention designated under the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. Copies of pertinent applications and notices will be sent to the City during the review process.

- **Permanent Resource Transfer at Bobs Bay - North Dall Island.** Forestry designations for a resource transfer site have been made in two sections of Bobs Bay as well as on North Dall Island in Meares Passage. These designations are for alternative sites for a single facility to be sited on Dall Island north of Diver Bay. Only one of the two sites will be used unless it is determined that using both sites is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. If the AMSA criteria can be met, the Meares Passage location is preferred to any location in Bobs Bay.
- **Offshore Fisheries Conservation Zones.** Areas designated Resource Management offshore along the outer coast will be managed as fisheries conservation zones under the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

NOTES

- Six heritage sites have been identified in this unit:

AHRS CRG-94	Cape Lookout Village
AHRS CRG-110	Hook Arm Village
AHRS CRG-121	Meares Passage Village
AHRS CRG-122	Meares Seasonal Village
AHRS CRG-132	Ridge Island Village
AHRS CRG-140	Suemez Island Village

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are twelve anadromous fish stream outlets in the unit.

A commercial seine fishery occurs in the area, with many hookoff points. An intensive commercial fishery for abalone occurs along the rocky outer coastline of Dall Island, the outer portions of all bays, and the shores of Meares Passage. Important salmon rearing habitat exists around Ulloa Island.

Several high-density use areas for harbor seals are included in the unit. Two seabird colonies are located in the unit, at Millar Rocks and on East Diver Island.

Unit 14: Meares Passage

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F Forestry - except A-frame
- f Forestry - A-frame
- Gu General Use
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
 - c Important rating
- R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- r Recreation - Dispersed
- RM Resource Management

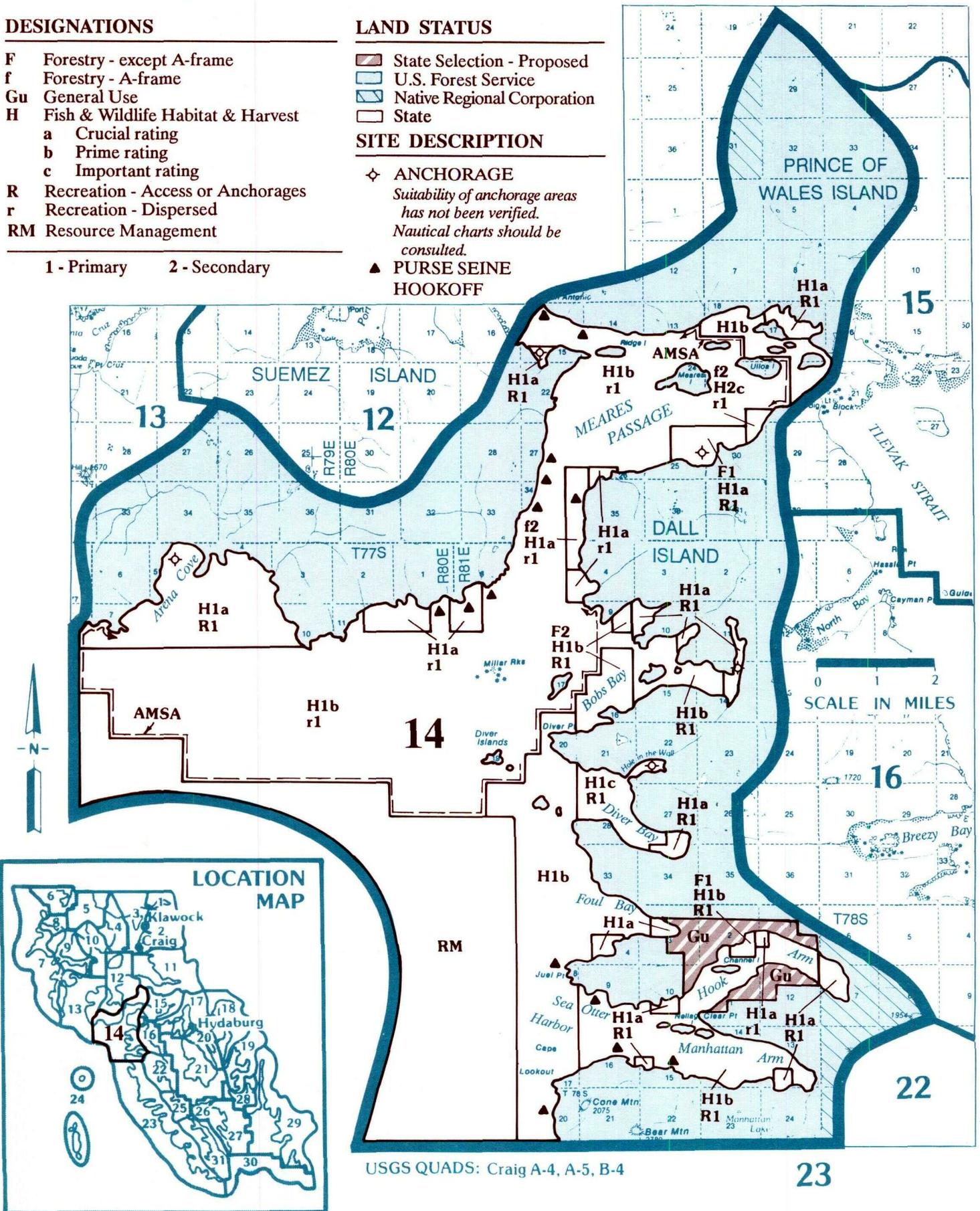
1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

-  State Selection - Proposed
-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Native Regional Corporation
-  State

SITE DESCRIPTION

-  ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
-  PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF



USGS QUADS: Craig A-4, A-5, B-4

23

UNIT 15: SODA BAY

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and resource development support facilities outside crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

State Uplands: During the 20-year life of the plan, the selection at Soda Bay will be managed for undeveloped recreation. The natural soda springs along Soda Creek are unique and will be protected from adverse impacts from development. State retained buffers along Soda Creek should be greater than the minimum size, to protect the unique recreation and habitat values. The long-term management intent may be reconsidered after 20 years for uses such as land disposal, or commercial or public recreation development. See Chapter 4 for additional selection information.

State Tidelands and Submerged Lands: A designation has been made for a resource transfer site on the south shore of Shelikof Island. A-frame breakouts are allowed on the east shore of Shelikof Island. However, consolidating log transfer at the site on the south shore is preferable to A-frame logging in that area.

A designation has been made for a resource transfer site on the south shore of Soda Bay. However, if feasible and prudent, transporting the timber by road to the Saltery Point transfer facility is preferred.

Tidelands of small private islands have a general designation for A-frame logging. The uplands north of Soda Bay have mineral potential, and a designation has been made for access for mineral exploration.

Soda Bay contains very productive habitat including geoduck beds, eelgrass, and kelp beds next to many of the shallow areas around the rocky islands in Soda Bay.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the Land Use Designation Maps for primary and secondary and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- **A-frame Logging on the East Side of Shelikof Island.** To the extent feasible and prudent, timber will not be harvested by A-frame from the east side of Shelikof Island, but will be transported by road to the approved permanent resource transfer site on the south shore of the Island.

- **Permanent Resource Transfer Site on the South Shore of Soda Bay.** Timber harvested from this area should be transferred by the most feasible and prudent method that considers impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. The following alternatives for transfer are in order of preference.
 1. Transport timber by road to existing Saltery Point log transfer facility.
 2. Transfer timber from one of two areas proposed for forestry on the south shore of Soda Bay.
 3. Transfer timber from both areas designated for forestry on the south shore of Soda Bay.

- **Mineral Exploration and Transfer Activities on the North Shore of Soda Bay.** Access for mineral exploration will be allowed in the area designated for minerals on the north shore of Soda Bay. However to the extent feasible and prudent, minerals will be transported by road to the Saltery Point transfer site, or to another existing transfer site. Permanent mineral transfer facilities or tailings disposals will not be allowed at the designated area on the north shore unless determined compatible through review procedures.

- **Evaluation of Cumulative Impacts of A-frame Logging.** Before granting a permit for an A-frame breakout point, the DNR land manager will, in consultation with ADF&G, determine the cumulative impacts of the A-frame breakout points proposed for that operating season. A-frame breakout points will be permitted if:
 1. There is no significant cumulative impact to high value fish and wildlife resources; or
 2. the benefits of developing the facilities outweigh the cumulative negative impacts; or
 3. there is no feasible and prudent alternative; and
 4. all feasible and prudent measures have been taken to minimize the cumulative negative impacts of the facilities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Eleven anadromous fish stream outlets are located in the unit. There are shallow, productive areas with eelgrass beds near Shelikof Island, the unnamed island to the northeast, and outer Soda Bay-Tlevak Straits.

Soda Bay receives very high use by waterfowl and seabirds, and has productive coastal wetlands associated with stream deltas. The islands in outer Soda Bay and the shoreline are abalone harvest areas.

Unit 15: Soda Bay

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

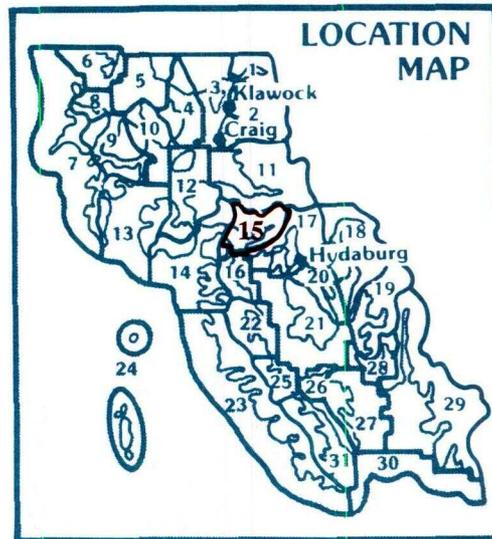
DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - d** Range rating
- M** Mining - Transfer/Development
- m** Mining - Exploration/Access
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- r** Recreation - Dispersed

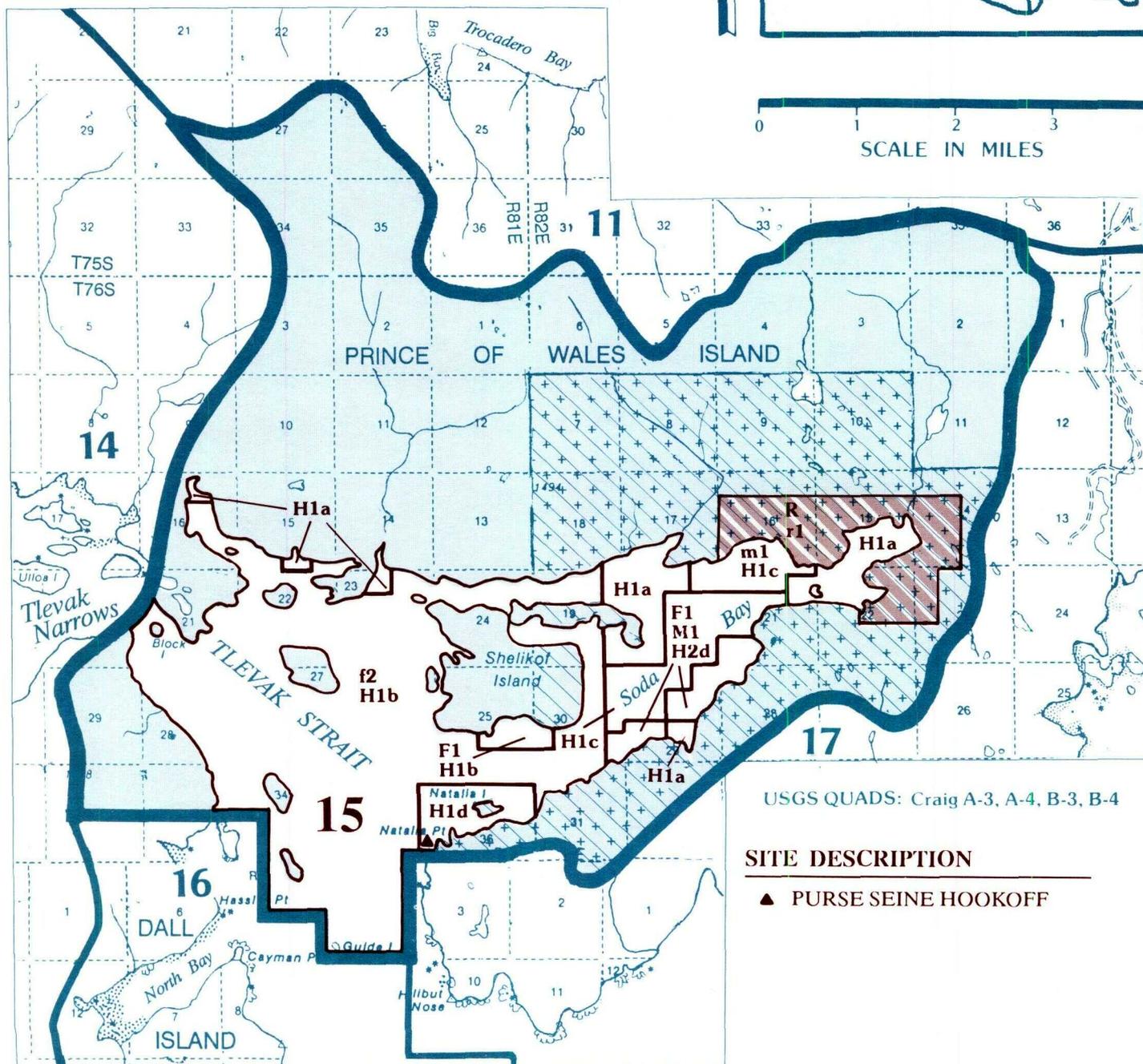
1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- State Selection - Proposed
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation
- Native Reg. Corp. Overselection
- State



0 1 2 3 4
SCALE IN MILES



USGS QUADS: Craig A-3, A-4, B-3, B-4

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

UNIT 16: BREEZY BAY

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to allow two permanent resource transfer sites, one in North Bay and one in Breezy Bay. Topography requires that most of the uplands along the coast will be A-frame logged, so A-frame breakout points will be allowed. Mineral resource development will be accommodated with potential transfer facility locations in North Bay and Breezy Bay and various exploration access locations throughout the unit.

This unit contains important commercial salmon harvest areas. There are scattered areas important for subsistence harvest of abalone. The unit will be managed to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and harvest activities.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. The important habitat resources are shrimp and waterfowl and seabird concentration areas in Farallon Bay and north of Hassler Pt. Managers should check the fish and wildlife habitat maps for specific locations of these habitat areas.

Designation of state tidelands for public recreation use does not confer the right to use private uplands for public recreation.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Floathomes
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- **Consolidation of Log Transfer Sites in North Bay.** Log transfer activities in North Bay will be consolidated at one site, and all upland owners will use that site unless it is determined that use of more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. The site previously used on the south shore of North Bay, in Section 7, should be evaluated before a different site is chosen in North Bay.
- **A-frame Breakout Points on the North Shore of North Bay.** To avoid conflicts with purse seine hookoff points, A-frame breakout points will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located west of Hassler Point at the mouth of North Bay.
- **Consolidation of Resource Transfer Sites in Breezy Bay.** Log and mineral transfer facilities will be consolidated at one site on the south shore of Breezy Bay unless it is determined that more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. Before allowing an additional transfer facility for minerals in the unnamed bay south of Breezy Bay, land managers will ensure that the option of consolidating mineral transfer and log transfer facilities in Breezy Bay has been evaluated and rejected as not feasible and prudent. However, access for mineral exploration will be allowed from the south shore of the unnamed bay south of Breezy Bay.
- **A-frame Logging in Breezy Bay.** An A-frame breakout point will be allowed on the east side of the small island at the head of Breezy Bay. To the extent feasible and prudent, managers will avoid placing A-frame breakout points elsewhere on the island.
- **Conflicts Between Commercial Fishing and A-frame Logging.** To the extent feasible and prudent, managers will use siting or timing restrictions to avoid conflicts between A-frame logging and purse seine hookoff points and to minimize conflicts with other commercial fishing activities.
- **Anchorage.** Use of the anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Nine anadromous fish stream outlets are located in the unit. Tlevak Strait is an intensive commercial seine and troll fishery area, and a feeding concentration area for waterfowl and seabirds, some of which breed on Forrester Island. Juvenile salmon rear along the coastline. Two harbor seal concentration areas are located in the unit.

Productive pink and chum salmon streams are at the head of Breezy Bay and the stream just south of Breezy Bay. The inner part of the Bay, west of the unnamed island, is shallow and productive habitat. Subsistence harvest of Dungeness crab takes place in the Bay. There are seasonal concentrations of waterfowl and harvest areas in Breezy Bay.

North Bay and Farallon Bay provide habitat for shrimp concentrations.

UNIT 17: HYDABURG

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Management of state lands will emphasize fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, but also will accommodate forestry and other resource development support facilities.

Designating an area in North Pass for a log transfer site (LTS) is very controversial because of other significant resource values and uses. Therefore, the option of transporting timber to an alternative LTS must be evaluated and rejected before a decision is made to locate a log transfer site in the area designated for forestry as a secondary use in North Pass. The secondary designation indicates that location of a transfer site in North Pass is a less desirable option.

Natzuhini Bay is a particularly productive bay that is extremely important to local residents for subsistence and commercial harvest of fish and wildlife resources. The road system will extend along both sides of Natzuhini Bay so it should not be necessary to site permanent resource transfer facilities on the Bay. Most of the unit to the north, northeast, and east of Goat Island contains either kelp, eelgrass, or shellfish beds, and crab concentrations.

Small private islands have a general designation for A-frame logging. A-frame breakout points may also be needed on Goat Island and Sukkwan Island. Forestry is designated a secondary use on most of the shore of Sukkwan Island. Siting A-frame breakout points here is expected to be less difficult than on Goat Island. Goat Island has more significant competing resource uses and values.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for this unit for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Floathomes
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit.

- **Siting Support Facilities for North Pass Timber Harvest.** Siting a log transfer facility in the area designated F2 south of Section 35, T75S, R82E, CRM is extremely controversial because of the habitat values and other uses of the area. Therefore, the following options will first be evaluated and rejected as not feasible and prudent before a transfer site is approved in the conflict area:
 1. Transport timber to the Saltery Point log transfer facility.
 2. Site a log transfer facility in the area designated forestry west of Horseshoe Island.
 3. Site a log transfer facility east of the conflict area in Section 36, T76S, R82E, CRM.

Other methods that do not require use of the conflict area designated F2 should also be considered.

- **Minimize Tidelands and Submerged Lands Use in North Pass.** If a facility is authorized in the area designated F2 in North Pass, uplands will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be used for sorting and storing logs, and for other support activities unless it is determined that in-water sorting and storage is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. The amount of tidelands and submerged lands used for transfer activities will be minimized.
- **Visual Impacts in Natzuhini Bay.** Management decisions in Natzuhini Bay and South Pass should consider impacts on visual quality. To the extent feasible and prudent, impacts on visual quality will be considered in siting and designing facilities on state tidelands and submerged lands.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

- Eight heritage sites are found in this unit:

AHRS CRG-138	South Pass Burial
AHRS CRG-124	North Pass Village
AHRS CRG-12	Island Burial/Sukkwan
AHRS CRG-126	Natzuhini Bay Village Narrows
AHRS CRG-14	Sukkwan Village
AHRS CRG-27	Hydaburg
AHRS CRG-141	Sukkwan Narrows Burial
AHRS CRG-105	Goat Island Village
- The City of Hydaburg Coastal Management Program outlines tideland management within the coastal district boundaries. Tidelands immediately seaward of lands within city boundaries are patented to the City of Hydaburg. Developed marine facilities at Hydaburg include a floatplane dock, multi-purpose dock, and a small boat harbor.
- There are no state tidelands and little if any state submerged lands within the Hydaburg District Coastal Management Program boundaries.
- The Hydaburg River tideflats, an AMSA approved by the Coastal Policy Council, are owned by the City of Hydaburg.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

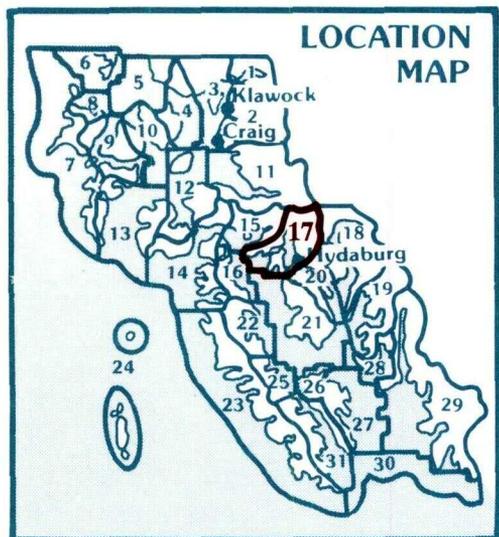
Most of the unit to the north, northeast, and east of Goat Island (North Pass-Natzuhini Bay) is shallow and productive with extensive kelp and eelgrass beds, important salmon rearing areas, clam beds, shellfish beds, crab rearing and harvest areas, seasonally high concentrations of waterfowl and seabirds, and many eagle nest trees along the beach fringe. The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service conducted a shoreline survey of Natzuhini Bay and mapped the eelgrass bed locations.

Thirteen anadromous fish stream outlets, most of which have extensive productive tideflats, are within the unit.

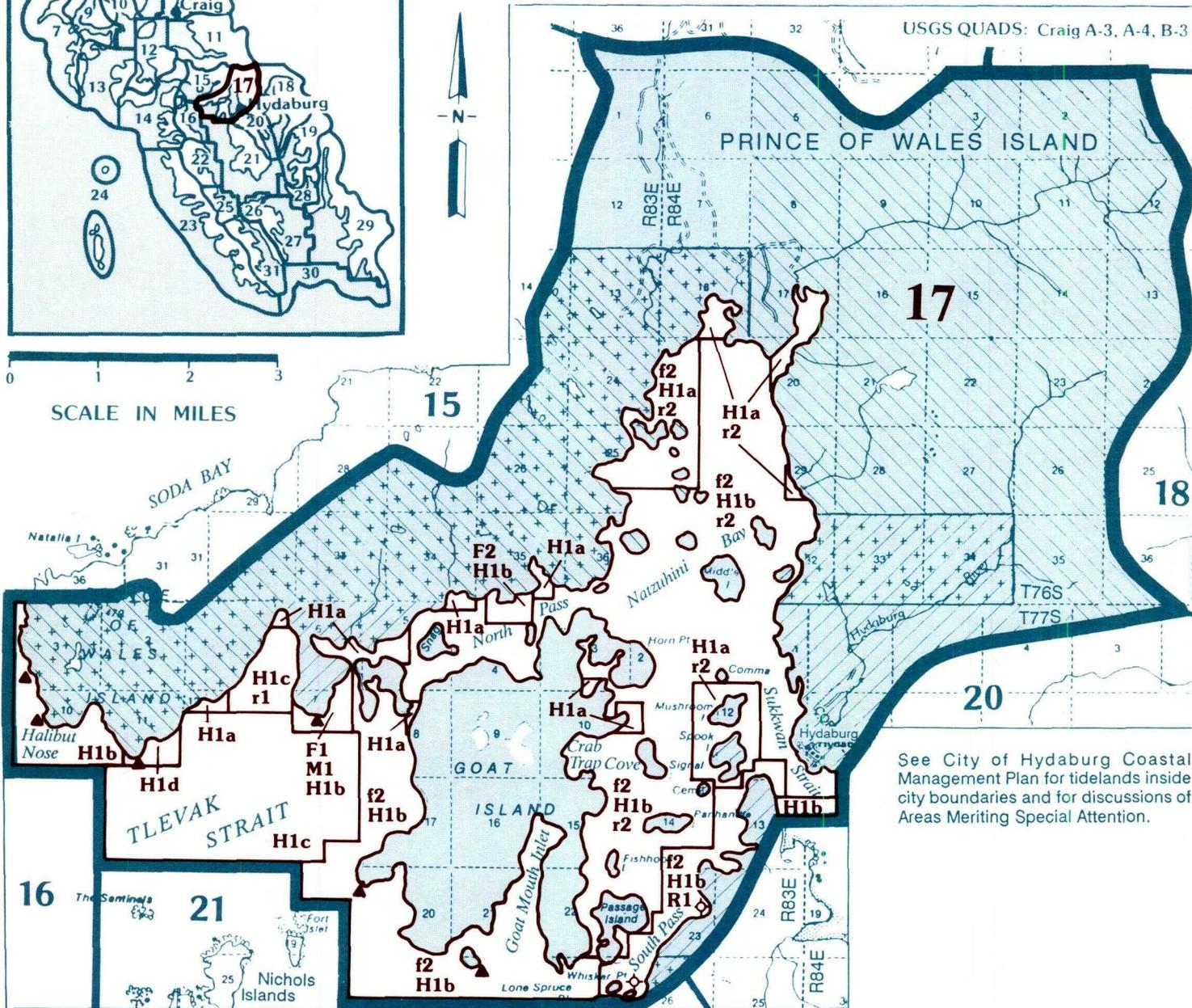
Hydaburg residents use the area intensively for sport fishing and for subsistence harvest of crabs, abalone, and mussels.

Unit 17: Hydaburg

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan



SCALE IN MILES
0 1 2 3



See City of Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan for tidelands inside city boundaries and for discussions of Areas Meriting Special Attention.

DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - d** Range rating
- M** Mining - Transfer/Development
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- r** Recreation - Dispersed

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- State
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation
- Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection
- Native Village Corporation
- Nat. Vil. Corp. Overselection

SITE DESCRIPTION

ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

UNIT 18: HETTA INLET

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and harvest while allowing support facilities for upland resource development. Tideland sites will be available for mineral and timber development support activities within designated areas. The unit contains many anadromous fish streams and extensive crucial habitat for salmon rearing. Subsistence and commercial harvest activities are intensive, and extensive kelp beds are present in many areas. These beds are noted specifically along the east shore of Hetta Inlet north of Corbin Point, and from approximately one-half mile south of Simmons Point to approximately one-quarter mile north of Copper Harbor.

The Hetta Cove and Eek Inlet areas are an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) under the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. The AMSA is designated for its importance for traditional and customary subsistence harvest of sockeye salmon, mink, marten, and land otter. State tidelands and submerged lands management within the Hetta Cove and Eek Inlet AMSA will be consistent with the AMSA management plan. Hetta Cove and those waters in the immediate vicinity used by schooling salmon will be protected from any significant impacts associated with development activities. Critical fish spawning and schooling areas and subsistence use areas should be protected from significant impacts within the Hetta Cove and Eek Inlet areas.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. Abalone subsistence harvest areas in outer Copper Harbor, shrimp fishery areas from Copper Harbor to Corbin Point, and Dungeness crab subsistence harvest areas along the eastern shore from Jumbo Island north to Dall Island are the important habitat resources. These areas also have waterfowl and seabird concentrations.

SUBUNIT 18A

This subunit includes approximately two miles of the east side of Hetta Inlet from just north of Jumbo Creek to the point where Hetta Inlet bends to the east. Some resource agencies are concerned that a sill near Jumbo Island (see Notes) may restrict flushing of upper Hetta Inlet. Present information indicates transfer options for timber and minerals require siting north of or adjacent to Jumbo Island within crucial habitat near the mouth of Jumbo Creek. Additional field information will be required to locate the best site for a resource transfer facility.

SUBUNIT 18B

This subunit includes approximately three miles of the eastern shore of Hetta Inlet from the southern boundary of Hetta Cove AMSA south to the section line just north of Cedar No. 2.

SUBUNIT 18C

This subunit includes approximately four miles of the eastern shore of Hetta Inlet from the section line just north of Cedar No. 2, south to Lime Point.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit and to the subunits:

- **Consolidation and Joint Use of Resource Transfer Sites.** If upland mineral exploration and development occur, consolidation and joint use of resource transfer sites will be encouraged unless it is determined that separate sites are a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Access to Private Uplands.** Private landowners are guaranteed access rights across state tidelands. However, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.

- **Design of Access Structures at Sulzer Passage.** Any structure placed on tidelands or submerged lands for access to private uplands in Sulzer Passage will be designed to allow fish passage and should not interfere with flushing.
- **Gould Island Timber Access.** Timber on Gould Island may need to be accessed. If feasible and prudent, a system will be used that does not require in-water transfer. The possibility of a bridge connecting Gould Island with the southern shore of Hetta Inlet to allow timber access will be considered.
- **Use of Fill at Inner Copper Harbor.** Use of fill for any proposed structure on tidelands or submerged lands at inner Copper Harbor will not be allowed unless determined compatible through review procedures.
- **Consolidation of Resource Transfer Sites in Upper Hetta Inlet.** Until an interconnected road system eliminates the need for a resource transfer site in Upper Hetta Inlet, all resource transfer facilities that use state tidelands and submerged lands will be consolidated at the existing site near Sulzer unless it is determined that another site is a more feasible and prudent alternative, considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Review of Log Transfer Operations near Sulzer.** Log transfer operations near Sulzer in upper Hetta Inlet will be monitored for excessive accumulations of bark and other debris that would cause unacceptable environmental impacts. This review will take place every other year beginning the second year of operation. The review will include feasible and prudent alternatives including using another transfer site, or an interconnected road system to eliminate the need for the facility near Sulzer. Appropriate mitigation measures may be required as a result of the review.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation maps will not be precluded.

SUBUNIT 18A

- **Siting, Design and Operation of Resource Transfer Facilities.** Due to reported poor flushing characteristics in the area, resource development support facilities should be sited, designed, and operated in a manner to minimize bark deposition.
- **Public Access to Jumbo Creek Campsite.** Public access across tidelands to the Jumbo Creek campsite will not be precluded.
- **Resource Transfer Site near Jumbo Creek.**
 - a) Adequate protection of anadromous fish habitat will be a criterion for locating any facility near Jumbo Creek. To the extent feasible and prudent, facilities will avoid eelgrass beds. Land managers are reminded of the Forest Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95.150 (c)) that require ADF&G approval, in writing, of any LTF or storage site within 300 feet of an anadromous fish stream or areas important for fish spawning or rearing.
 - b) Before authorizing facilities on state tidelands or submerged lands, the DNR manager, in consultation with other resource agencies, should consider obtaining updated information through new dives that compare the present condition of the bottom with that documented in the 1974 USF&WS dives.

c) Log sort, log storage, and camp facilities associated with a transfer facility will be located on the uplands unless it is determined that in-water sites are more feasible and prudent alternatives considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

SUBUNIT 18B

- **Permanent Resource Transfer Sites Limited.** There will be only one resource transfer site allowed within this area unless it is determined that more than one site is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Conflicts between Commercial Fishing and Development activities.** Because of heavy purse seine fishing, any development activities on tidelands and submerged lands should take measures to minimize conflicts with the fishing activity. These measures may include timing restrictions or other management techniques.

SUBUNIT 18C

- **Conflicts between Commercial Fishing and Development activities.** Because of heavy purse seine fishing, any development activities on tidelands and submerged lands should take measures to minimize conflicts with the fishing activity. These measures may include timing restrictions or other management techniques.
- **Tailings Disposal Areas and Permanent Resource Transfer Sites Limited.** In areas where mining is designated a secondary use, mineral exploration activities will be allowed. Permanent transfer facilities and tailings disposal in those areas will not be allowed unless determined compatible through review procedures.

NOTES

- Several patented mining claims exist in the unit.
- Seven heritage sites are located within the unit:
 - AHRS CRG-3 Hetta Inlet Pictographs
 - AHRS CRG-4 Copper City
 - AHRS CRG-25 Eek Inlet Village
 - AHRS CRG-26 Hetta
 - AHRS CRG-49 Sulzer Townsite
 - AHRS CRG-99 Copper Harbor Pictograph
 - AHRS CRG-108 Hetta Point Petroglyphs
- National Marine Fisheries Service made two dives on the south shore of Deer Bay. These sites were found unsuitable for resource transfer facilities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Thirteen anadromous fish stream outlets are located within the unit.

The National Marine Fisheries Service recommended against log transfer facilities north of Jumbo Island. Field investigations in Hetta Inlet, including dives, were conducted in 1974 by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. The dive sites were Deer Bay, Copper Harbor (two locations), and Jumbo Island (three locations). Although the dive reports indicated there was approximately three inches of litter composed of bark and wood debris under a log raft near Jumbo Creek, the report does not specifically document poor flushing action in the area north of Jumbo Island.

According to the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, Hetta Inlet is typical of many fjord inlets with a series of basins from the mouth to the terminus. Jumbo Island creates the first major constriction of the inlet and coincides with a sill rising from the inlet floor. The depth is 180 feet at the sill, while just inside the sill (an inner basin) the depth is 360 feet.

The area around and east of Gould Island is described as shallow and restricted. The report recommends that Portage Bay be avoided as a log rafting or dumping site because of poor flushing action caused by the restricted passage at Gould Island.

The Eek Inlet and Hetta Cove Area Meriting Special Attention was approved based on its importance for traditional and customary subsistence harvests of salmon and fur-bearers. The stream and lake systems and estuarine rearing and schooling areas provide crucial habitat for salmon. Hetta Lake and Creek is the largest sockeye salmon producing system in the general area, with four distinct units. It is a prime candidate for enhancement through lake fertilization. Eek Inlet has also been considered for possible aquaculture development. Both systems are considered among the highest quality sport fish watersheds in southeast Alaska. Hetta Lake Creek, within Sections 22 and 27, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site.

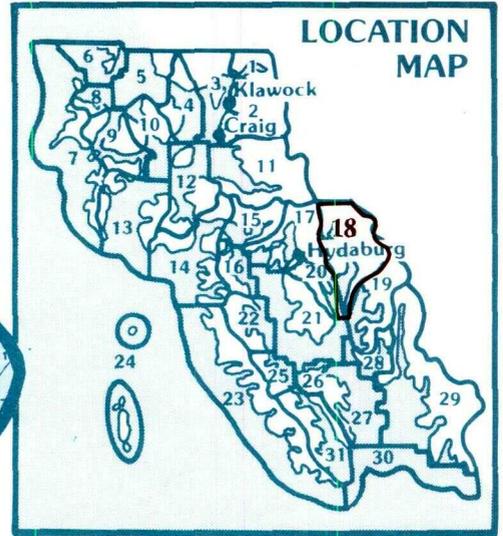
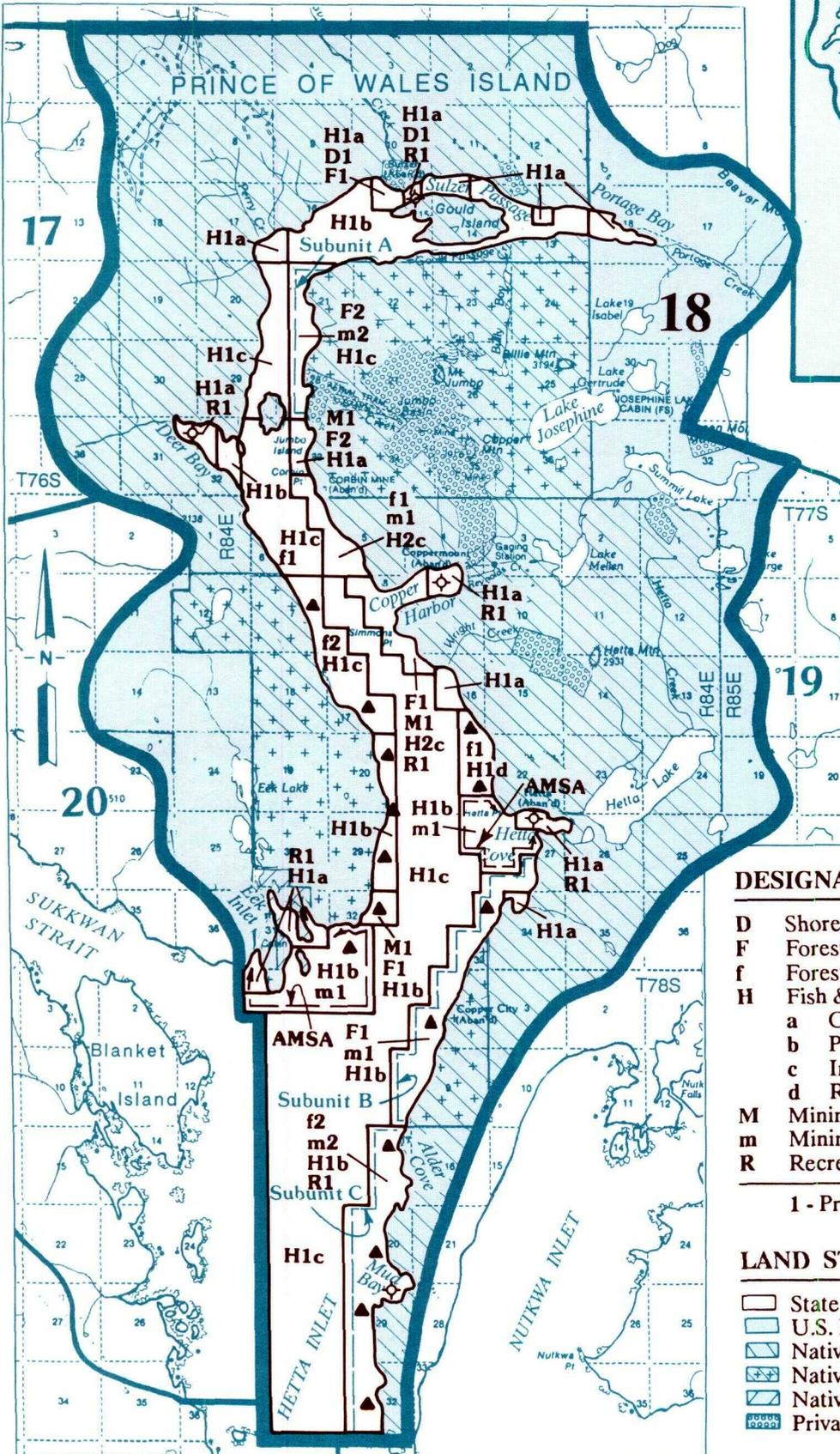
Salmon rearing habitat is present in Deer Bay, Copper Harbor, and Portage Bay. Portage Bay is a very important producer of pink salmon. Portage Creek, Section 18, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site.

Purse seiners intensively fish the shoreline on the eastern side of Hetta south of Hetta Cove. Extensive kelp beds are present at the mouth of Copper Harbor and south of Corbin Point. The upper part of Hetta Inlet north, south, and west of Gould Island is shallow and productive, with extensive kelp beds.

Unit 18: Hetta Inlet

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

USGS QUADS: Craig A-2, A-3, B-2, B-3



SITE DESCRIPTION

◇ ANCHORAGE

Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

DESIGNATIONS

- D Shoreline Development
- F Forestry - except A-frame
- f Forestry - A-frame
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
 - c Important rating
 - d Range rating
- M Mining - Transfer/Development
- m Mining - Exploration/Access
- R Recreation - Access or Anchorages

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- State
- ▒ U.S. Forest Service
- ▤ Native Regional Corporation
- ▥ Native Regional Corporation Overselection
- ▦ Native Village Corporation
- Private

UNIT 19: NUTKWA INLET

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State Uplands: During the 20-year life of the plan, the selection at Mabel Bay will be managed for general use, including community recreation and commercial activities, such as aquatic farming. To minimize impacts on existing uses, the department should consult with the community of Hydaburg when authorizing activities. Community recreation activities, such as a campground, will be allowed consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan. Before authorizing individual activities, sufficient land should be reserved for a community center in the area best suited for that use. Only activities compatible with a community center, such as a public dock, should be allowed within the community center area.

Because of current low demand for land, no land disposals are proposed during the 20-year life of the plan. A land disposal may be reconsidered during periodic plan review. Any future land disposal planning should consider impacts on existing uses, the ability to mitigate conflicts through design and implementation of a particular disposal, and cumulative impacts.

The long-term management intent for the selection is community settlement and recreation. Community development is expected to occur because of high recreation and fish and wildlife values. Parts of this unit are being considered for congressional designation as units of the National Wilderness Preservation System. If U.S. Forest Service land adjacent to the selection becomes congressionally designated wilderness (or another management category inconsistent with settlement), the department will consider relinquishing or exchanging the land. See Chapter 4 for additional selection information.

State Tidelands and Submerged Lands: State tidelands and submerged lands will be managed to allow resource development support facilities, while maintaining some of the most valuable fish and wildlife habitats in a natural state. Guidelines will be used to mitigate the impacts of development on other important habitats and uses.

Management of this unit will also recognize important mineral deposits and allow up to four permanent resource transfer sites to transport timber and minerals from the uplands. The unit will be managed to allow A-frame breakout points in some areas.

Nutkwa Inlet is a highly productive, heavily used estuarine area where significant resource development is proposed. Therefore, management of the unit will make special efforts to address cumulative impacts of incremental development decisions to ensure the least negative impact to productivity and use of the estuary and its resources. This unit supports important runs of salmon and receives intense purse seine use and subsistence harvest of salmon, bottom fish, shrimp, abalone, and crab. Nutkwa Inlet and Keete Inlet both support significant concentrations of abalone.

Nutkwa Creek and Nutkwa Creek North, together have peak escapements of over 350,000 pink salmon. In comparison, only seven other streams in the Southeast Region

have escapements over 250,000 pinks. Juvenile and returning adult salmon school along the coastline on both sides of the Inlet, where the adults are harvested by an intensive terminal purse seine fishery.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game reports that 283 trollers and 146 purse seiners use the area from Kassa Inlet to, and including, Nutkwa Inlet. Therefore, DNR managers should consider potential conflicts with commercial fishing activities when making decisions about A-frame sites in this unit.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. The important habitat resources along the eastern shore from Keete Island south to Has triangulation point are waterfowl and seabird concentration areas, bottom fish harvest areas, and areas where Dungeness crab are present.

Forestry is designated a primary use (F1) in the west side at the head of Nutkwa Inlet because this site is considered to have the best potential for meeting the resource transfer needs of all landowners in the area. Forestry is designated a secondary use at an alternative transfer site along the shore of Nutkwa Inlet, north of Keete Inlet in case it does not prove feasible to build a timber haul road north across Nutkwa Falls to the transfer site at the west head of the Inlet.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Resource development support facilities, except those for floating A-frame harvest, at purse seine hookoff points.
- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- **Joint Use of a Log Transfer Site at the Head of Nutkwa Inlet.** To the extent feasible and prudent, only one resource transfer site will be allowed in the area designated F1 at the head of Nutkwa Inlet. Joint use of facilities will be considered during the permitting process. This area is reported to be a schooling area for salmon from the Nutkwa Lagoon system. Impacts to schooling fish should be considered in the permit review process, and mitigated to the extent feasible and prudent.
- **Consolidated Use of Transfer Sites in Nutkwa and Keete Inlets.** Transfer sites needed for mineral development in Nutkwa Inlet and Keete inlet will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be consolidated with log transfer sites.
- **Mineral Exploration Activities.** In areas where mining is designated as a secondary use, mineral exploration activities will be allowed. Permanent transfer sites and tailings disposal in those areas will not be allowed unless determined compatible through review procedures.
- **Log Storage at the Head of Nutkwa Inlet.** Logs will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be stored on uplands and not on tidelands or submerged lands at the head of Nutkwa Inlet.
- **Bridge over Nutkwa Lagoon or Inlet.** If a bridge is constructed across Nutkwa Lagoon (above the falls) or Nutkwa Inlet (below the falls) it will, to the extent feasible and prudent, span the water and require no fill of tidelands or submerged lands. The bridge will be constructed in a manner that allows passage for boats that have traditionally navigated the falls at high tides.
- **Public Access along Nutkwa Falls.** Public access across state tidelands to the proposed trail from the east side of Nutkwa Falls to Nutkwa Lagoon will not be precluded.
- **A-frame Logging in Nutkwa Inlet, Keete Inlet, Hassiah Inlet and Mabel Bay.** To avoid conflicts with fishing activities, only one A-frame or permanent transfer site will be active in Nutkwa Inlet; only one A-frame or permanent transfer site will be active in Keete Inlet; only one A-frame or permanent transfer site will be active in Mabel Bay, and only one A-frame will be active in Hassiah Inlet during purse seine openings (also see guideline on permanent transfer sites in Keete Inlet).
- **Permanent Resource Transfer Sites and Storage Areas in Keete Inlet.** Because steep terrain makes it difficult to construct roads, there are two permanent log transfer sites proposed in Keete Inlet, one on the north shore and one on the south shore. To the extent feasible and prudent, only one of these sites will be developed to serve all resource transfer needs in Keete Inlet. If it is determined that two sites are needed in Keete Inlet, the two sites will, to the extent feasible and prudent, use one storage area.
- **Logging Camps.** Logging camps will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located on the uplands unless it is determined that a floating camp is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

- **Evaluation of Cumulative Impacts.** Before approving a lease, permit, or right-of-way for a permanent resource transfer site or A-frame breakout point, the land manager will consult with ADF&G and other appropriate agencies and determine whether:
 - a. there are no significant cumulative negative impacts to significant fish and wildlife resources; or
 - b. the benefits of developing the facility outweigh the cumulative negative impacts of developing the facility;
 - c. there is no feasible and prudent alternative to developing the facility; and
 - d. all feasible and prudent steps have been taken to reduce negative impacts of the facility.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Access to Private Lands.** Private landowners are guaranteed access rights across state tidelands. However, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through siting procedures.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Conflicts between Commercial Fishing and A-frame Logging.** Land managers will use siting or timing restrictions to avoid conflicts between A-frame logging and purse seine hookoff points and to minimize conflicts with other commercial fishing activities. A-frame transfer facilities north of Lime Pt. and south of Section 15 on the west shore of Nutkwa Inlet will not operate during purse seine openings in that area.
- **Consider Other Timber Transfer Methods.** Other methods of timber transfer will be evaluated and must have been rejected as not feasible and prudent before A-frame sites will be approved in the area described in the Guideline above.
- **Restrictions on A-frame Operations.** No accumulation of materials from A-frame operations that could foul or damage purse seine nets or that will cause hazards to fishing boats will be allowed north of Lime Pt. and south of Section 15 on the west shore of Nutkwa Inlet.

NOTES

- There are three heritage sites in this unit:
 - AHRS CRG-30 Keete Inlet Village and Petroglyph
 - AHRS CRG-120 Lower Keete Village
 - AHRS CRG-125 North Pass Village
- A 25-foot trail easement runs along the east side of Nutkwa Falls for a proposed trail to Nutkwa Lagoon.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Thirteen anadromous fish stream outlets are in the unit.

Nutkwa Lagoon provides overwintering habitat and rearing for trout. Trumpeter swan overwintering habitat, which is limited to a few areas in Alaska, is present in Nutkwa Lagoon. Upper Nutkwa provides important rearing and schooling habitat for juvenile salmon from the productive Nutkwa system. Nutkwa Lagoon is shallow and productive, with 100 percent of the area less than 60 feet deep. The creek at the head of Nutkwa Lagoon, Section 33, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site.

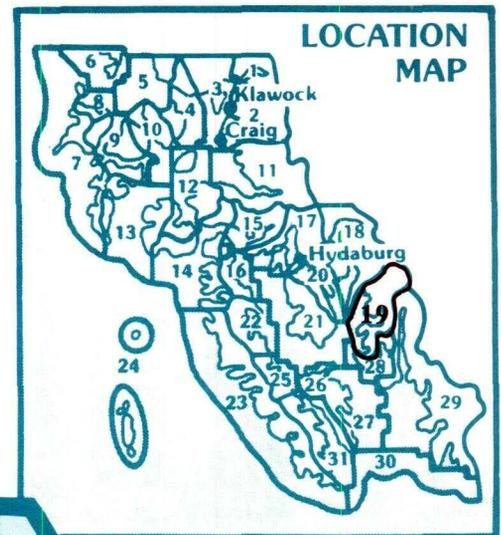
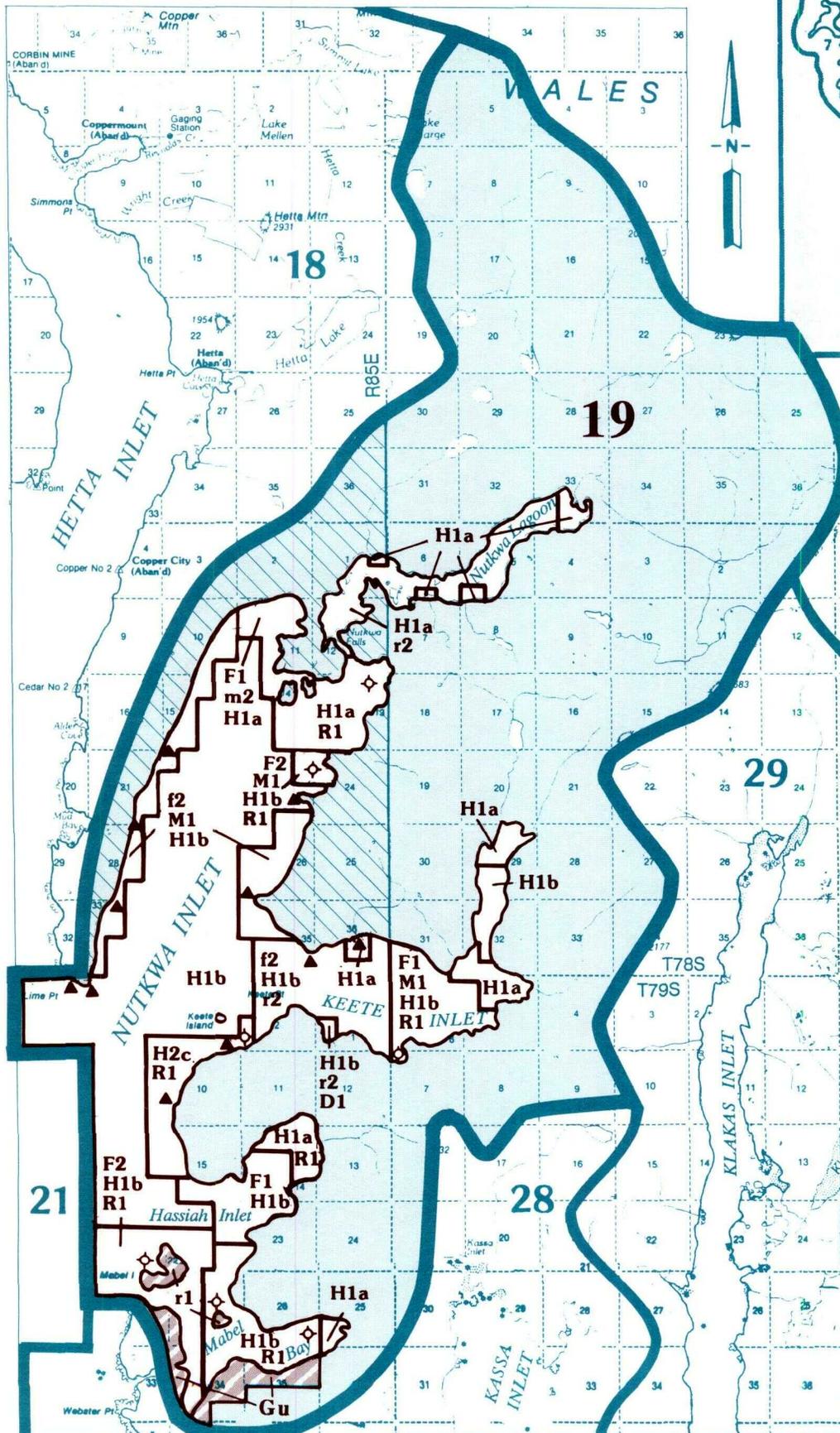
The upper watershed of the Nutkwa system has been identified as a class I Value Comparison Unit. Nutkwa Inlet contains important spawning and rearing habitat and is a very important salmon producer. In 1983, Nutkwa Creek escapement exceeded 100,000 pink salmon. Juvenile salmon rear along both sides of the inlet, at the head, and in Keete Inlet.

Purse seiners use the shoreline of Nutkwa Inlet intensively as far north as current fishery closure boundaries allow. A high-density use area for harbor seals exists along the north shore of Keete Inlet. Productive shallow areas with subtidal aquatic vegetation are found along the south shore of inner Keete Inlet, portions of inner Hassiah Inlet, and Mabel Bay. The entire area is used intensively for subsistence and commercial harvests of salmon, bottom fish, shrimp, abalone, and crab. Nutkwa and Keete Inlet have important concentrations of abalone.

Unit 19: Nutkwa Inlet

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

USGS QUADS: Dixon Entrance D-2, Craig A-2



DESIGNATIONS

- D** Shoreline Development
- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- Gu** General Use
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
- M** Mining - Transfer/Development
- m** Mining - Exploration/Access
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- r** Recreation - Dispersed

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- State Selection - Proposed
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ANCHORAGE**
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
Nautical charts should be consulted.
- PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF**

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

UNIT 20: BLANKET ISLAND

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Management of state lands will emphasize fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and recreation values. There are many anadromous stream outlets and productive habitat for otter, seabirds, and marine mammals in the unit. Because of proximity to Hydaburg, fish and wildlife resources are intensely used for various subsistence activities.

Sites for support facilities for upland resources development will be provided at strategic locations. A concentration of resource transfer and support facilities has been developed along the north side of Saltery Point. Developments include ship mooring, a dock, and log storage, with a second log storage area across Sukkwan Strait in the Crab Trap Cove area. These facilities are within the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) designated in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. This AMSA was designated because of its importance for subsistence use of salmon, crab, clams, and cockles, and for its recreational values. The AMSA also gives special recognition to the substantial industrial developments, both existing and planned. Management of state tidelands within the AMSA will be consistent with the management plan and policies outlined in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. Important habitat resources near Saltery Point are subsistence and commercial harvest areas for clams, Dungeness crab, and salmon, and waterfowl and seabird concentration areas. There are also waterfowl and seabird concentration areas near the northeast end of Blanket Island. Land managers should check the fish and wildlife habitat maps for specific locations.

Proposed resource development support facilities include a log storage site between the north end of Blanket Island and Sukkwan Island, and potential A-frame breakouts at various sites along both sides of Sukkwan Strait and outside of Blanket Island. Access for future mineral exploration and development will be accommodated on the northeast shore of Sukkwan Island.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Siting in High Visual Sensitivity Areas.** Siting decisions for A-frame breakout points should consider the high visual sensitivity of Sukkwan Strait because of its proximity to Hydaburg and the volume of boat traffic through the area.
- **Hydaburg Involvement within AMSA.** The City of Hydaburg will be involved in a review of all proposed actions within the Area Meriting Special Attention. Copies of all pertinent applications and notices will be sent to the city during the review process.
- **Limited Logging Support Facilities.** Log storage is the only resource development support facility to be sited between the northwest end of Blanket island and Sukkwan Island.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.

NOTES

- An archaeological/historic site near Saltery Point is identified in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Ten anadromous fish stream outlets are located in the unit. Saltery Creek is an important contributor to the salmon stocks of the area, with a peak escapement of 39,000 pink salmon.

The area between Blanket Island and Sukkwan Island is shallow, productive, and poorly flushed. Abalone subsistence harvest occurs along both shores of lower Sukkwan Strait. The small islands provide productive rocky habitats for otter, seabirds, and marine mammals.

Unit 20: Blanket Island

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
- m** Mining - Exploration/Access
- r** Recreation - Dispersed

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

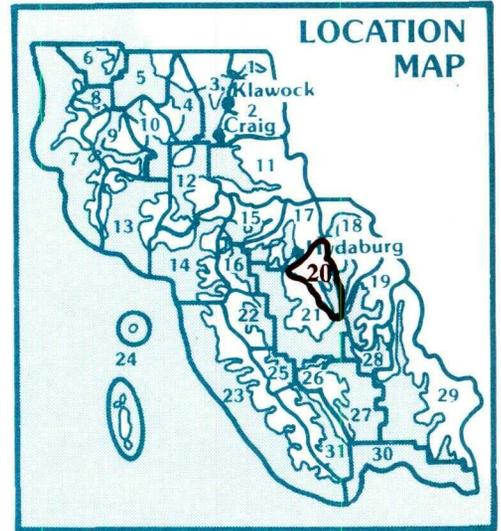
LAND STATUS

-  State
-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Native Regional Corporation
-  Native Village Corporation

SITE DESCRIPTION

 ANCHORAGE

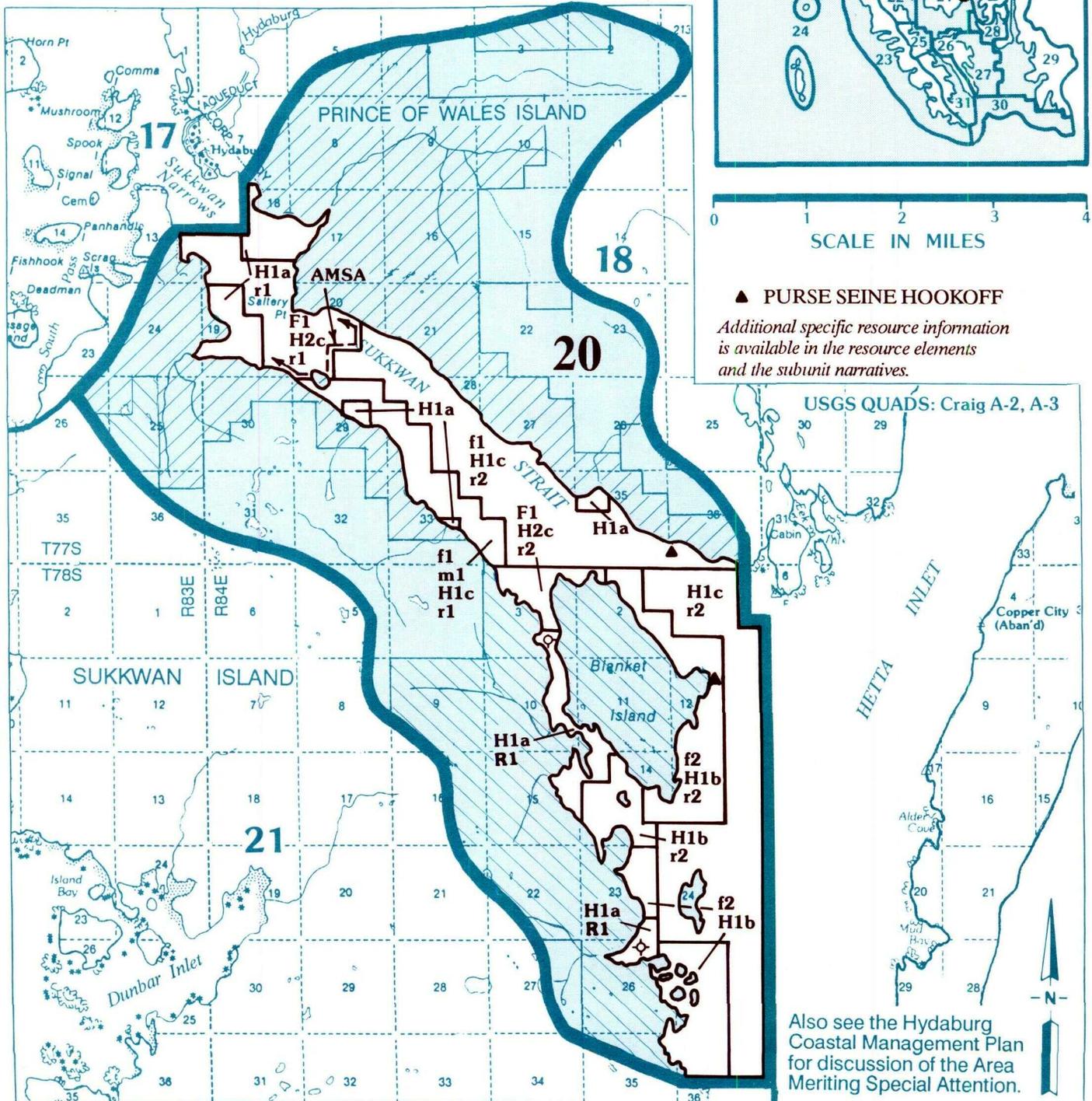
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.



 PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

USGS QUADS: Craig A-2, A-3



Also see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Plan for discussion of the Area Meriting Special Attention.

UNIT 21: SOUTH SUKKWAN

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State uplands will be managed for general use. Tidelands and submerged lands will be managed for recreation and fish and wildlife values, while allowing support facilities for upland resource development.

Two Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) designated in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program are in this unit. The McFarland Islands - Dunbar Inlet AMSA was designated because it is important to Hydaburg residents for subsistence herring roe, mink, and land otter harvest, and for drift logs. The state selection at Dunbar Inlet will be included in the AMSA if the state receives title to the land.

The Jackson Island AMSA, which includes only tidelands and submerged lands, was designated for its importance for subsistence uses of king salmon, abalone, drift logs, and for trapping and recreational uses. Management within the two AMSA areas will be consistent with the management plans outlined in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

State Uplands: During the 20-year life of the plan, the selection at Dunbar Inlet will be managed for general use. Community recreation and low-density settlement activities may be allowed consistent with the AMSA and the management intent and guidelines of this plan. The department will consult with the City of Hydaburg when authorizing activities at Dunbar Inlet.

Activities will not preclude future land disposal. Before authorizing individual activities, sufficient land should be reserved for a community center in the area best suited for that use. Only activities compatible with a community center, such as a public dock, should be allowed within the community center area. Community recreation activities, such as a campground, may be allowed.

Because of current low demand for land, no land disposals are proposed during the 20-year life of the plan. A land disposal may be reconsidered during periodic plan review. Any future land disposal planning should consider impacts on existing uses, the ability to mitigate conflicts through design and implementation of a particular disposal, and cumulative impacts.

State Tidelands and Submerged Lands: State tidelands and submerged lands will be managed to recognize and emphasize recreation values and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, while providing support facility sites for timber harvest from U.S. Forest Service lands on the southern end of Sukkwan Island.

An A-frame breakout and a possible land-based resource transfer facility have been proposed on the southeast end of Sukkwan Island within the Jackson Island AMSA. Another resource transfer facility has been proposed in the eastern arm of Kasook Inlet. A-frame locations may also be proposed along the southwest shore of Sukkwan Island

between the McFarland Islands AMSA and Kasook Inlet. Small private islands have a general designation for A-frame logging. Any A-frame harvest within an AMSA must be consistent with the AMSA management plan.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage at Dunbar Inlet.** Use of the mapped anchorage sites at Dunbar Inlet will not be precluded.
- **Anchorage.** Use of other anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Hydaburg Involvement within AMSA.** The City of Hydaburg will be involved in review of all proposed actions within the Areas Meriting Special Attention. Copies of all pertinent applications and notices will be sent to the City during the review process.
- **Resource Transfer Facilities at Kasook Inlet.** If a suitable resource transfer site cannot be located in the outer part of the eastern arm of Kasook Inlet, the area directly to the east is designated for forestry, but as a lower priority due to habitat considerations. If this lower priority area must be considered for a site, field review will be required to minimize tidelflat involvement.

NOTES

- Seven heritage sites have been identified in this unit:

AHRS CRG-101	Dunbar Inlet Village
AHRS CRG-102	Dunbar Cove Village
AHRS CRG-104	Fort Islet
AHRS CRG-117	Lime Pt. Village
AHRS DE-4	Grand Island Village
AHRS DE-12	Jackson Island Seasonal Village
AHRS DE-16	Aston Island Village

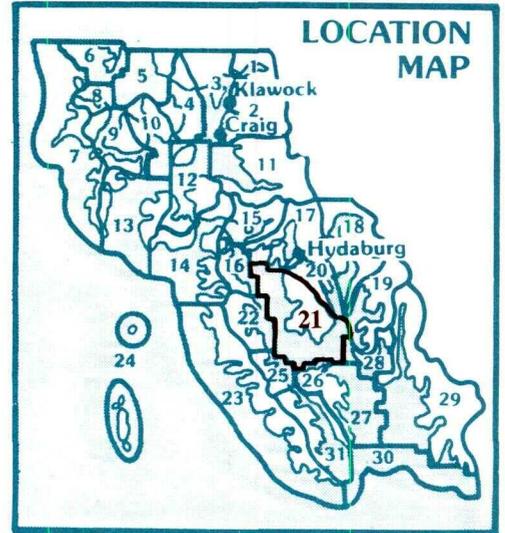
FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are twelve anadromous fish stream outlets in the unit. A stream entering Dunbar Inlet in Section 24, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site.

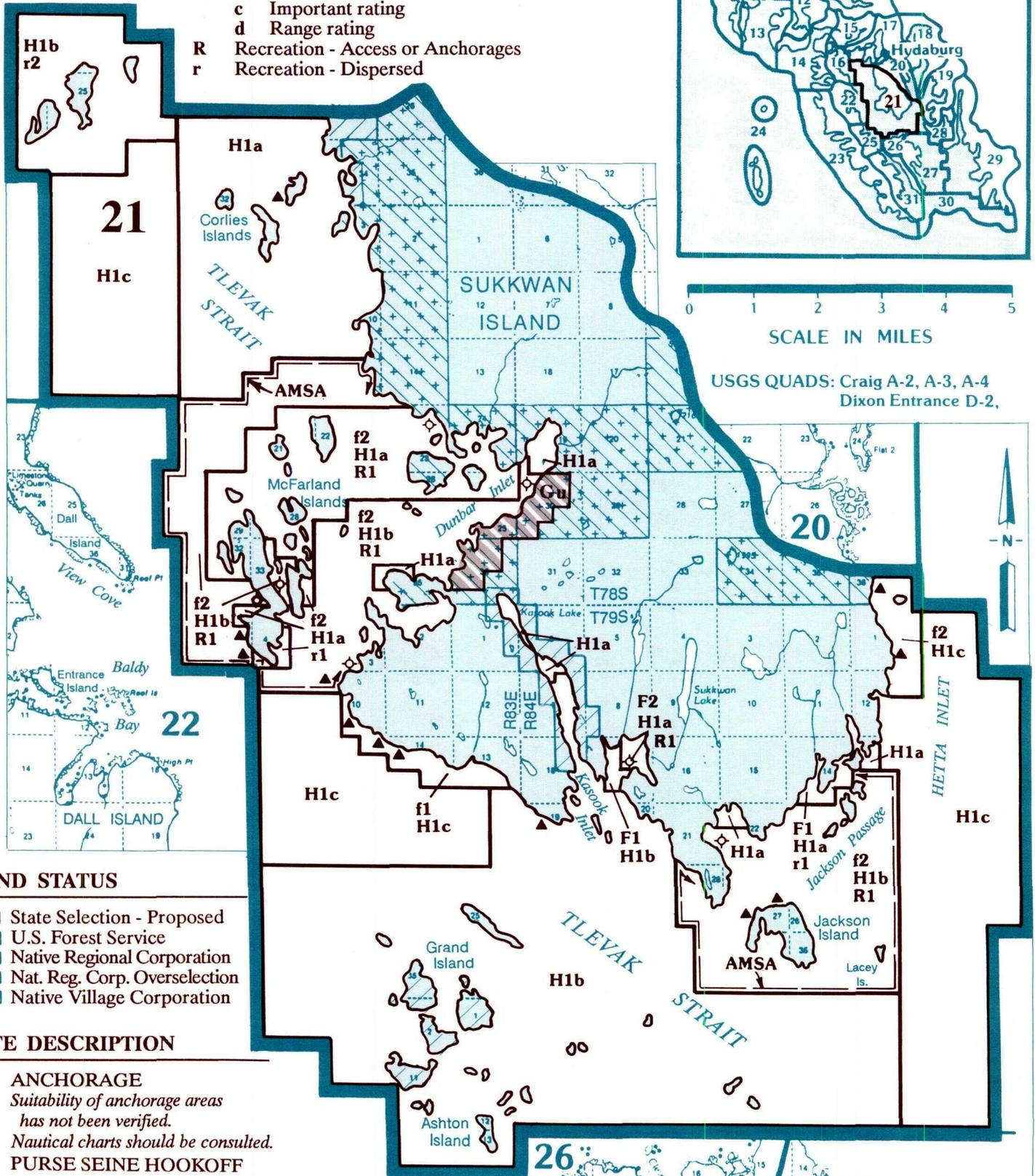
The Grand Islands have high-density abalone concentrations. Kasook Inlet has shallow, productive habitat. Both arms of Kasook Inlet have poor flushing and extensive subtidal aquatic beds.

DESIGNATIONS

- | | | |
|----|-----------------------------------|---------------|
| F | Forestry - except A-frame | 1 - Primary |
| f | Forestry - A-frame | 2 - Secondary |
| Gu | General Use | |
| H | Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest | |
| a | Crucial rating | |
| b | Prime rating | |
| c | Important rating | |
| d | Range rating | |
| R | Recreation - Access or Anchorages | |
| r | Recreation - Dispersed | |



USGS QUADS: Craig A-2, A-3, A-4
Dixon Entrance D-2,



LAND STATUS

- State Selection - Proposed
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation
- Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection
- Native Village Corporation

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
Nautical charts should be consulted.
- PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

UNIT 22: VIEW COVE

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for continuing forestry and mineral resource development outside crucial habitats while maintaining other fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. The existing log transfer facility and log storage sites in View Cove will continue to be accommodated. The proposed log transfer site at Coco Harbor will be located at the eastern end of the southern shore, but outside crucial habitat and harvest areas at the head of the bay. A-frame breakout points are allowed throughout the unit outside crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

Tidelands sites for transporting and processing white limestone will be available along the southern shores of View Cove, excluding Green Inlet and the head of View Cove.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. Important habitat resources are waterfowl and seabird concentrations and a shrimp fishery east of Clam Island in View Cove; and waterfowl and seabird concentrations and salmon harvest and subsistence areas in southeast Coco Harbor. Managers should check the fish and wildlife habitat maps for specific locations.

Designation of state tidelands for public recreation does not confer the right for the public to use private uplands for public recreation.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas,
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

- **Logging Camp Support Facilities North of Reef Point on Tlevak Strait.** The small cove on Tlevak Strait north of Reef Point is designated for access and support facilities for a logging camp on the uplands. The primary use designation for forestry is not intended for a log transfer facility.
- **Evaluating A-frame Breakout Points on the North Shore of View Cove.** Timber will be transported by road to the permanent transfer site on the north slope of View Cove unless it is determined that A-frame harvest in some locations would be a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **A-frame Logging Breakout Points on Clam Island in View Cove.** Before approving A-frame breakout points, land managers should consider, in consultation with the upland resource owner, whether it is feasible to transport timber by road from Clam Island to a permanent resource transfer facility on the south shore of View Cove as a preferable alternative to A-frame logging.
- **Permanent Resource Transfer Site on the South Shore of View Cove.** There are three potential sites for resource transfer facilities on the south shore of View Cove to serve upland mineral development. Only one of the three sites should be developed.
- **Public Access in View Cove.** Public access across state tidelands to the campsite and trail easements in View Cove will not be precluded.
- **Resource Transfer Site in Coco Harbor.** A permanent resource transfer site will be allowed at the south shore of Coco Harbor.
- **A-frame Logging in Green Inlet.** A-frame breakouts will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited outside Green Inlet. Reefs at the mouth of the inlet may result in bark accumulations if A-frame breakout points were inside the inlet.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.

NOTES

- There is a one-acre designated campsite and a 25-foot trail easement at the head of View Cove. The trail crosses Dall Island to Manhattan Arm.
- One heritage site is within this unit:
AHRG CRG-98 Coco Harbor Island Village

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

The unit includes seven anadromous fish stream outlets.

The streams at the heads of View Cove and Coco Harbor have deltas and tideflats and are particularly productive. View Cove and Coco Harbor support a shrimp fishery and subsistence and sport salmon fisheries. The unnamed cove south of Coco Harbor needs an anadromous fish survey to determine if any of the streams in the bay support anadromous fish.

Abalone beds are identified along the shore north of View Cove, in View Cove, in Baldy Bay, and Windy Cove. Eelgrass beds are identified in Windy Cove.

There is an important pink salmon rearing area around Entrance Island. Windy Cove and Green Inlet are poorly flushed, productive habitats with extensive subtidal aquatic beds. Windy Cove supports subsistence harvest of Dungeness crab.

Unit 22: View Cove

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

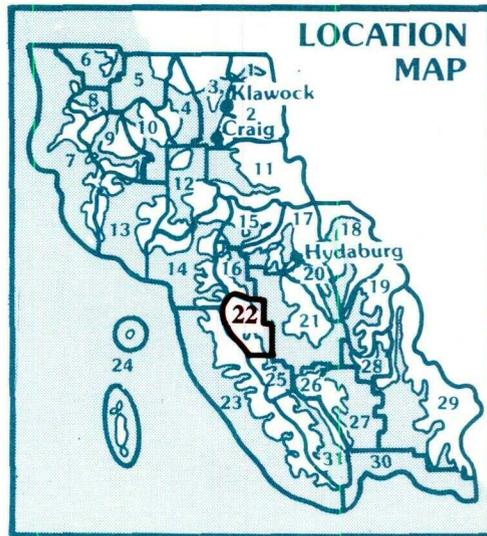
DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - d** Range rating
- M** Mining - Transfer/Development
- m** Mining - Exploration/Access
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- r** Recreation - Dispersed

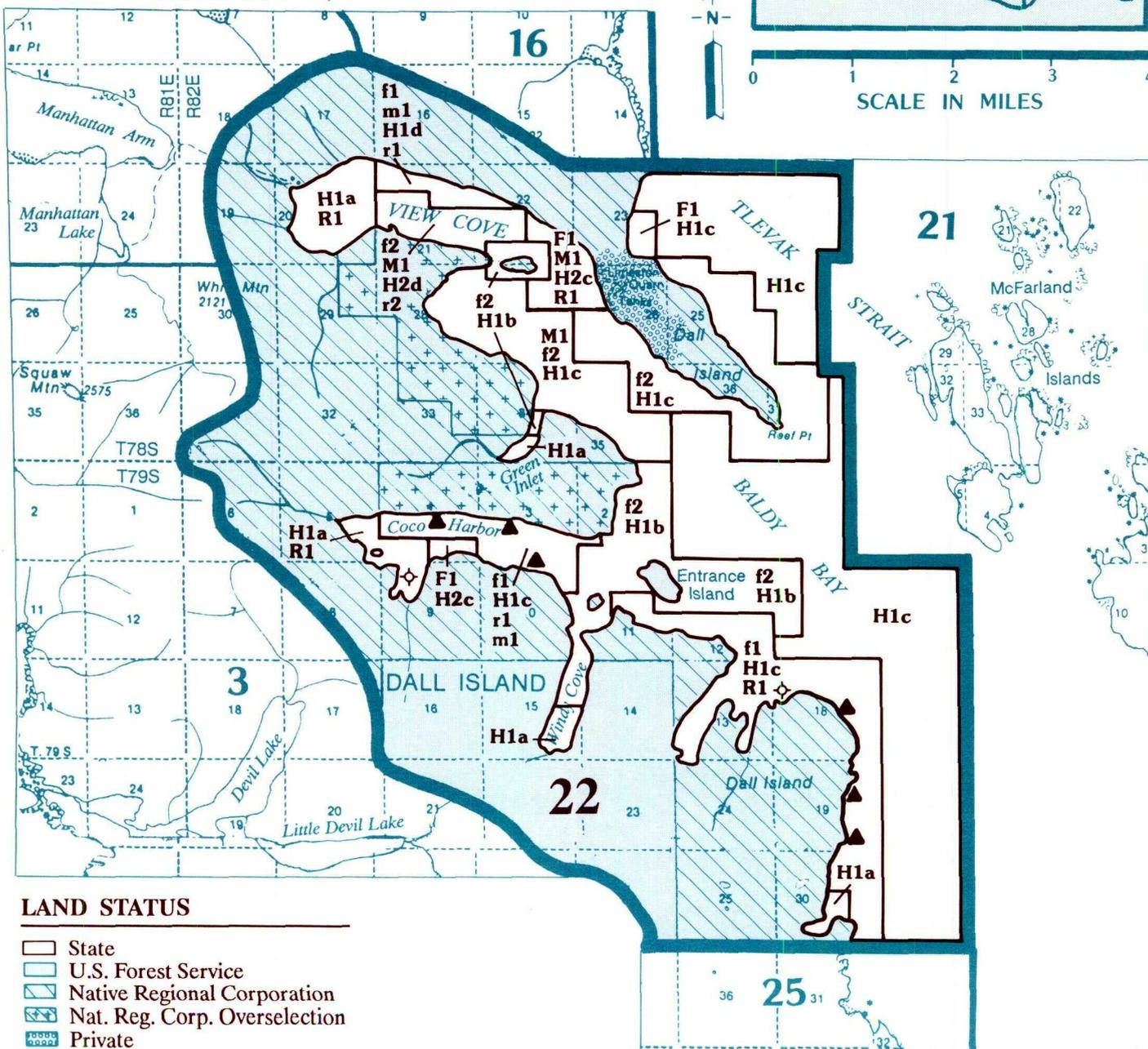
1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ⬠ ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
- ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF
Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.



USGS QUADS: Craig A-3, A-4
Dixon Entrance D-3, D-4



LAND STATUS

- State
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation
- Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection
- Private

UNIT 23: WEST DALL

MANAGEMENT INTENT

This area of exposed coast and deep bays on outer Dall Island is characterized by extensive fish and wildlife habitat and high recreation values. The commercial fishing fleet intensively fishes along the coastline and in offshore areas. The coastline from the northern boundary of the unit to just north of Gold Harbor, the outer coast between Security Cove and Liscome Bay, and the coast from Chickwan Bight to Cape Muzon, is an especially scenic area. State lands management will emphasize all these uses and values.

Certain areas have long-term mineral resource development potential on the uplands. Specifically, mining support facilities may be needed in the inner part of Waterfall Bay and at Security Cove. State lands will be managed to accommodate these potential developments.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit:

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorage sites depicted on the land use designation maps will not be precluded.

- **Resource Transfer Site Consolidation and Joint Use at Waterfall Bay.** There is development potential for both timber and mineral resources in Waterfall Bay. Resource transfer sites will be consolidated unless it is determined that using separate sites is a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Resource Transfer Facility at Dolgoi Island.** The potential resource transfer facility on Dolgoi Island in Port Bazan will be designed as a low-volume, short-term barge operation.
- **Offshore Fisheries Conservation Zones.** Areas designated Resource Management offshore of the outer coast will be managed as fisheries conservation zones under the Alaska Coastal Management Program. (6 AAC 80.130(c)(1))

NOTES

- A United States Forest Service remote recreation cabin is located in the Essowah Lakes area.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

The unit includes twenty-four anadromous fish stream outlets.

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game rates the Essowah Lakes system as a quality watershed. Essowah Lakes and Devil Lake have sockeye production potential. Sakie Bay Creek and Welcome Cove are considered to have the highest production potential in the unit.

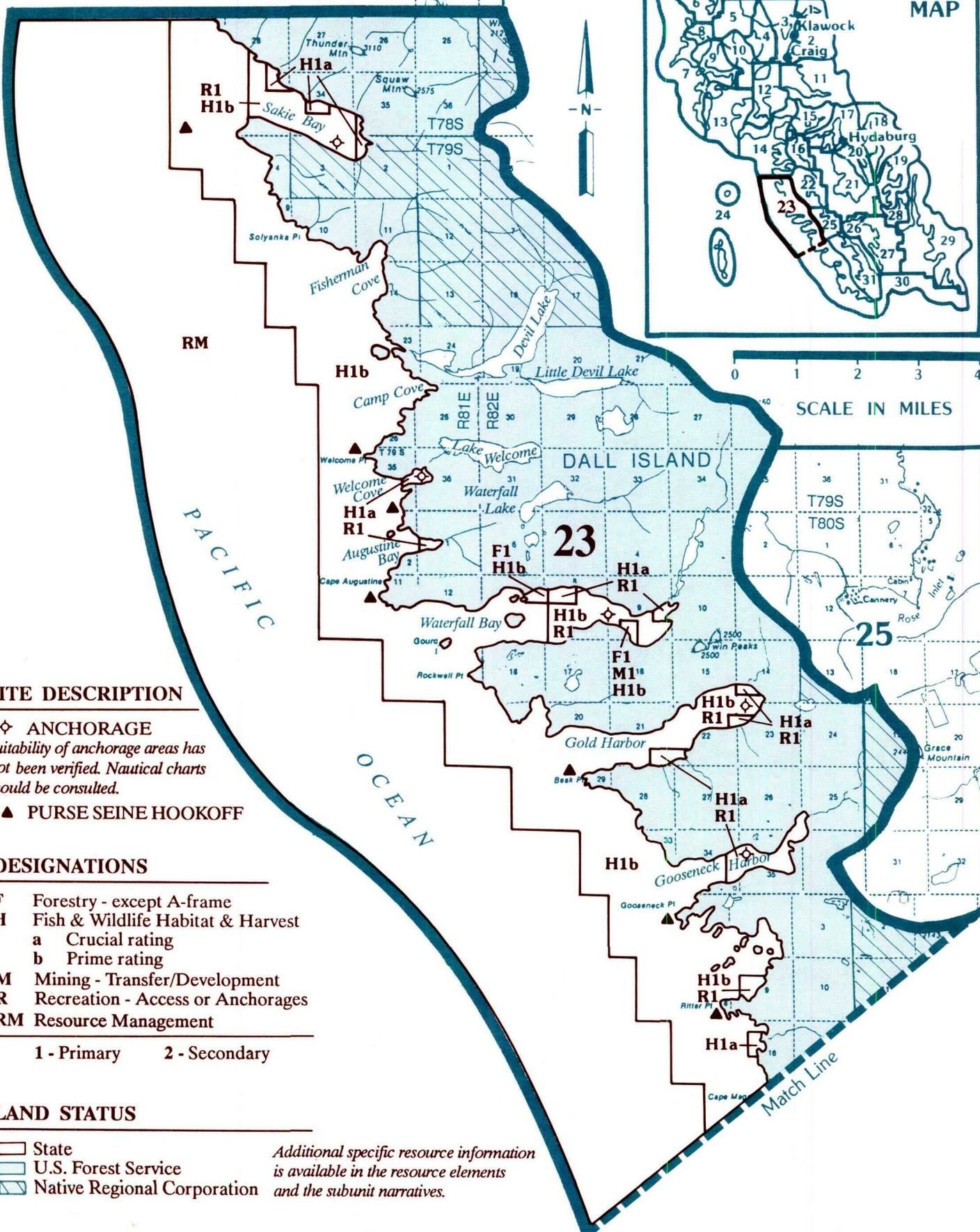
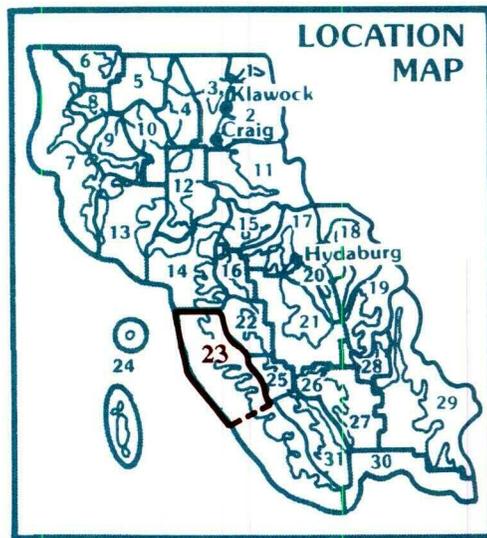
All bays in the unit as far south as Gold Harbor, provide rearing habitat for Dungeness crab. Commercial crab harvests occur in Gooseneck Harbor and Waterfall Bay.

The largest commercial harvest of abalone in the state occurs in this unit. Harvests occur along the entire coastline wherever exposed rocky substrates and kelp beds occur.

The unit is a major commercial seine and troll fishery.

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

USGS QUADS: Craig A-4
Dixon Entrance C-3, D-3, D-4



SITE DESCRIPTION

- ◇ ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
- ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

DESIGNATIONS

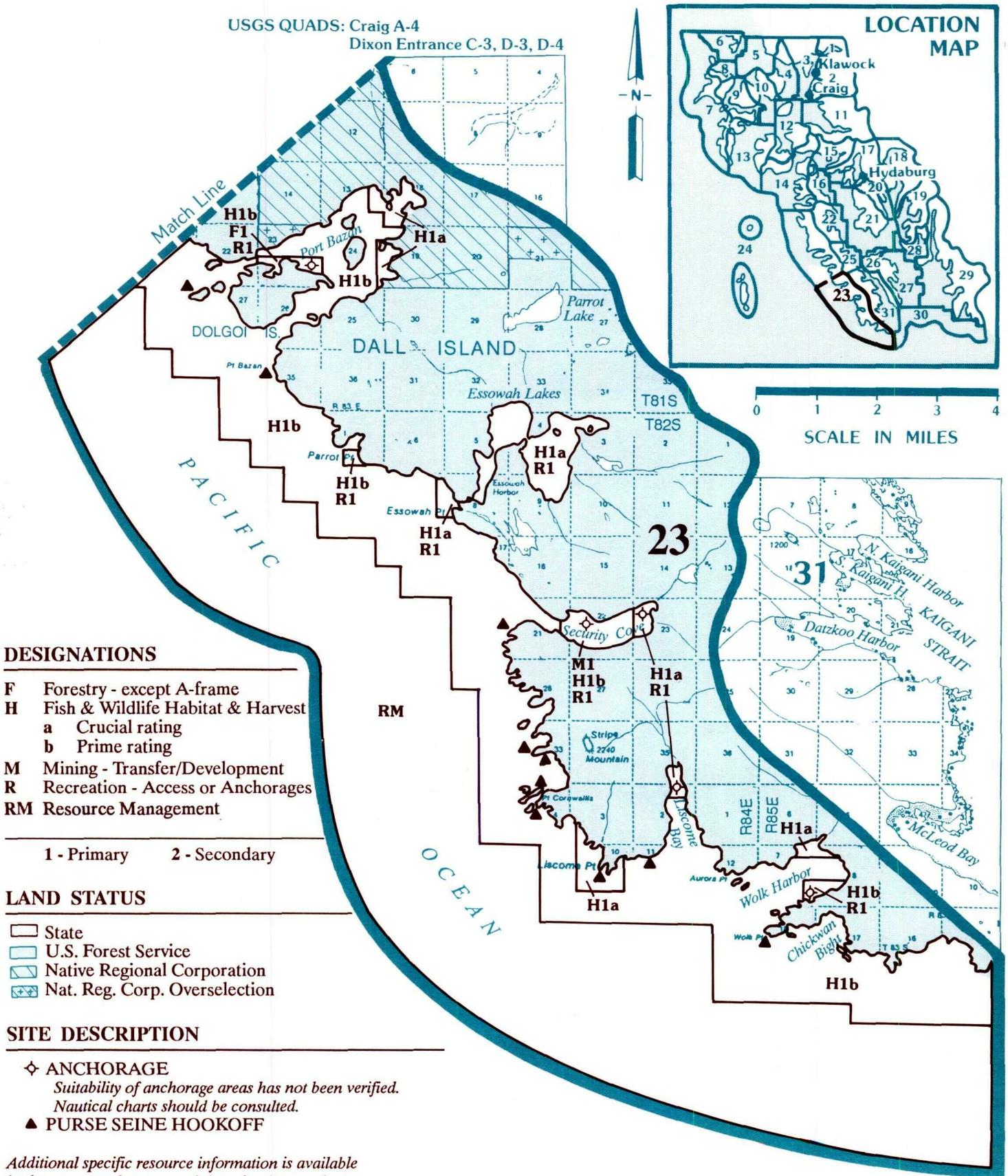
- F Forestry - except A-frame
 - H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
 - M Mining - Transfer/Development
 - R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
 - RM Resource Management
- 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- State
- ▨ U.S. Forest Service
- ▩ Native Regional Corporation

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan



UNIT 24: FORRESTER ISLAND

MANAGEMENT INTENT

Lands in this unit are designated part of the Gulf of Alaska Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge under the Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act. The purposes of the Refuge are:

- to conserve fish and wildlife populations in their natural diversity
- to fulfill international treaty obligations of the United States
- to provide for continued subsistence use by local residents
- to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity
- to provide a program of national and international scientific research on marine resources.

Forrester Island supports an estimated population of 1,000 sea lions and has extensive sea bird colonies. State land management will be consistent with the purposes of the wildlife refuge.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for this unit for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guideline applies to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

Fish and Wildlife Information

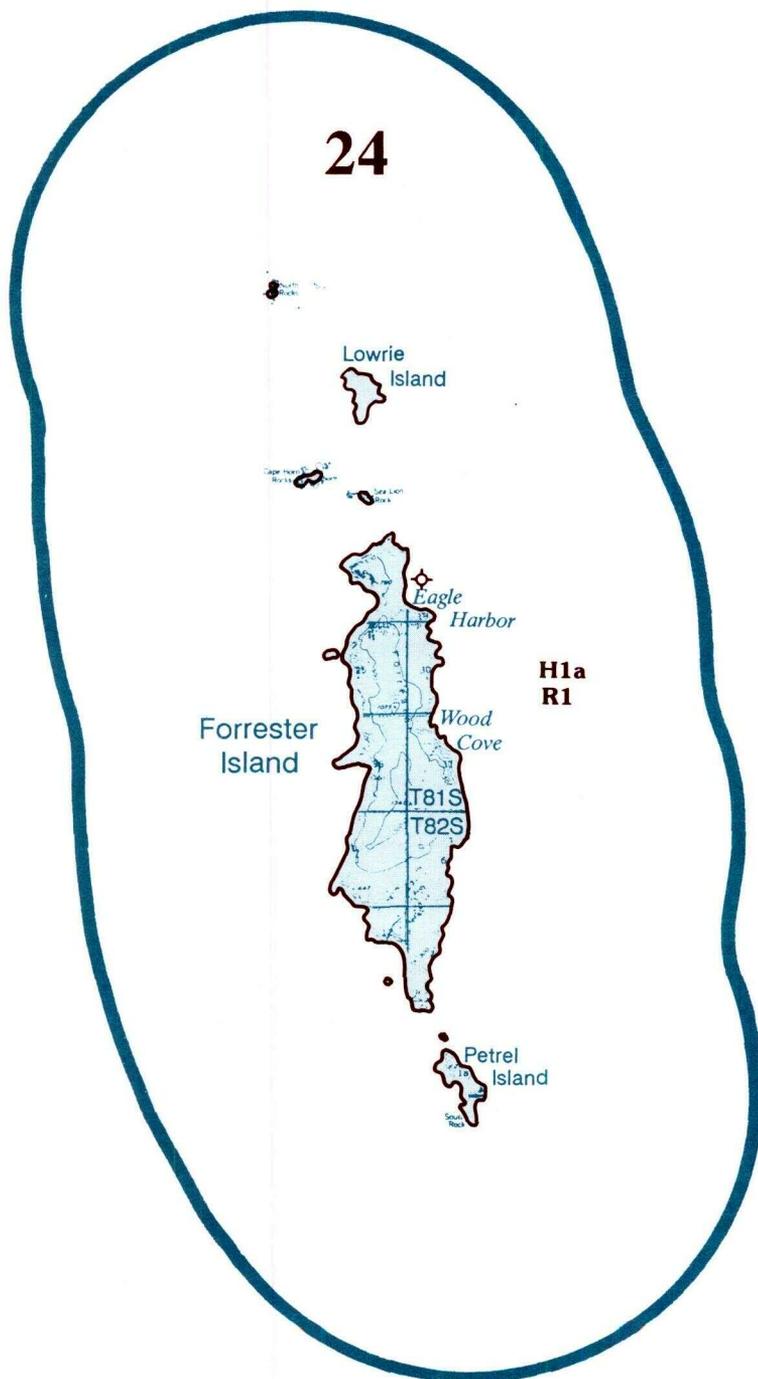
Forrester Island is a seabird and sea lion rookery. Maintaining a one-mile buffer is crucial to avoid disturbing the sea lions that use the rocky areas as a haulout throughout the year. Concentrated seabird use is more seasonal; an area one-mile in radius around seabird colonies can be considered crucial on a seasonal basis.

Unit 24: Forrester Island

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
a Crucial rating
b Prime rating
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
1 - Primary **2** - Secondary

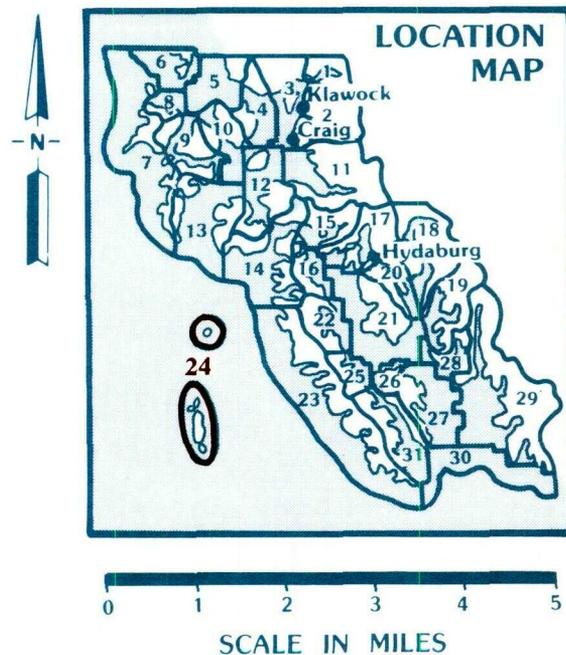


LAND STATUS

- State
 U.S. Forest Service

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ◇ ANCHORAGE
*Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
 Nautical charts should be consulted.*



USGS QUADS: Craig A-5, Dixon Entrance D-5

UNIT 25: ROSE INLET

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreational uses, and resource development support facilities outside crucial habitat and harvest areas. The unit will be managed to allow continued use of the existing log transfer site in Grace Harbor. If it does not prove feasible and prudent to transport logs from the Rose Inlet area to the Grace Harbor site, a second site may be allowed in the outer portion of Rose Inlet. A-frame logging breakout points will be identified in parts of Rose Inlet, and Sealaska will be allowed access from Grace Harbor to its uplands for mineral exploration.

Abalone is found throughout the unit in prime habitat areas. Crab concentrations occur primarily in inner Rose Inlet.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for this unit for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit:

- **Use of Existing Log Transfer Site at Grace Harbor.** A log transfer site exists at Grace Harbor. An additional site may be located in the outer portion of Rose Inlet. However, if it is feasible and prudent to transport logs to the Grace Harbor facility by road, siting an additional facility at Rose Inlet should be avoided.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on land use designation maps will not be precluded.

- **Access to Private Uplands in Rose Inlet.** Private landowners are guaranteed access rights across state tidelands. However, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.

NOTES

- There is one identified heritage site in the unit:
AHRS DE-43 Vista Point Village

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are seven anadromous fish stream outlets in this unit. The creek at the head of Vesta Bay, in Section 17, is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site. The streams at the heads of Rose Inlet, Grace Harbor, and Vesta Bay are particularly productive for both pink and chum salmon. All three bays have shrimp concentrations with commercial potential. These areas also have extensive tideflats that provide spawning habitat, and habitat for shellfish and for black bear concentrations. The shallow estuaries at the heads of these bays are identified as crucial habitat because they are salmon rearing habitat.

Subsistence abalone harvests occur along the outer shore of the bay and along outer Rose Inlet. Rose Inlet supports subsistence harvest of Dungeness crab. Grace Harbor supports king and Dungeness crab subsistence harvest.

Unit 25: Rose Inlet

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- D** Shoreline Development
 - F** Forestry - except A-frame
 - f** Forestry - A-frame
 - H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - d** Range rating
 - m** Mining - Exploration/Access
 - R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

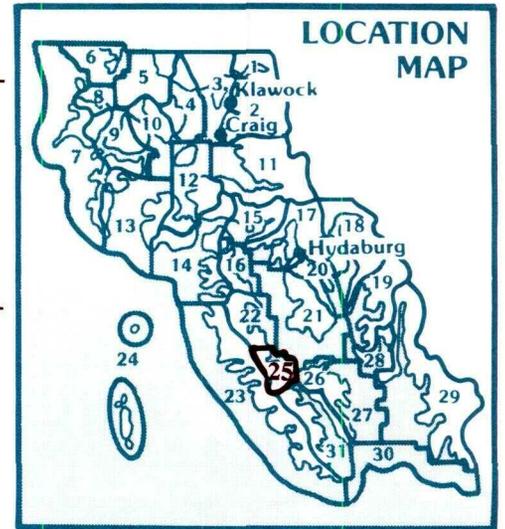
- State
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Regional Corporation
- Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection

SITE DESCRIPTION

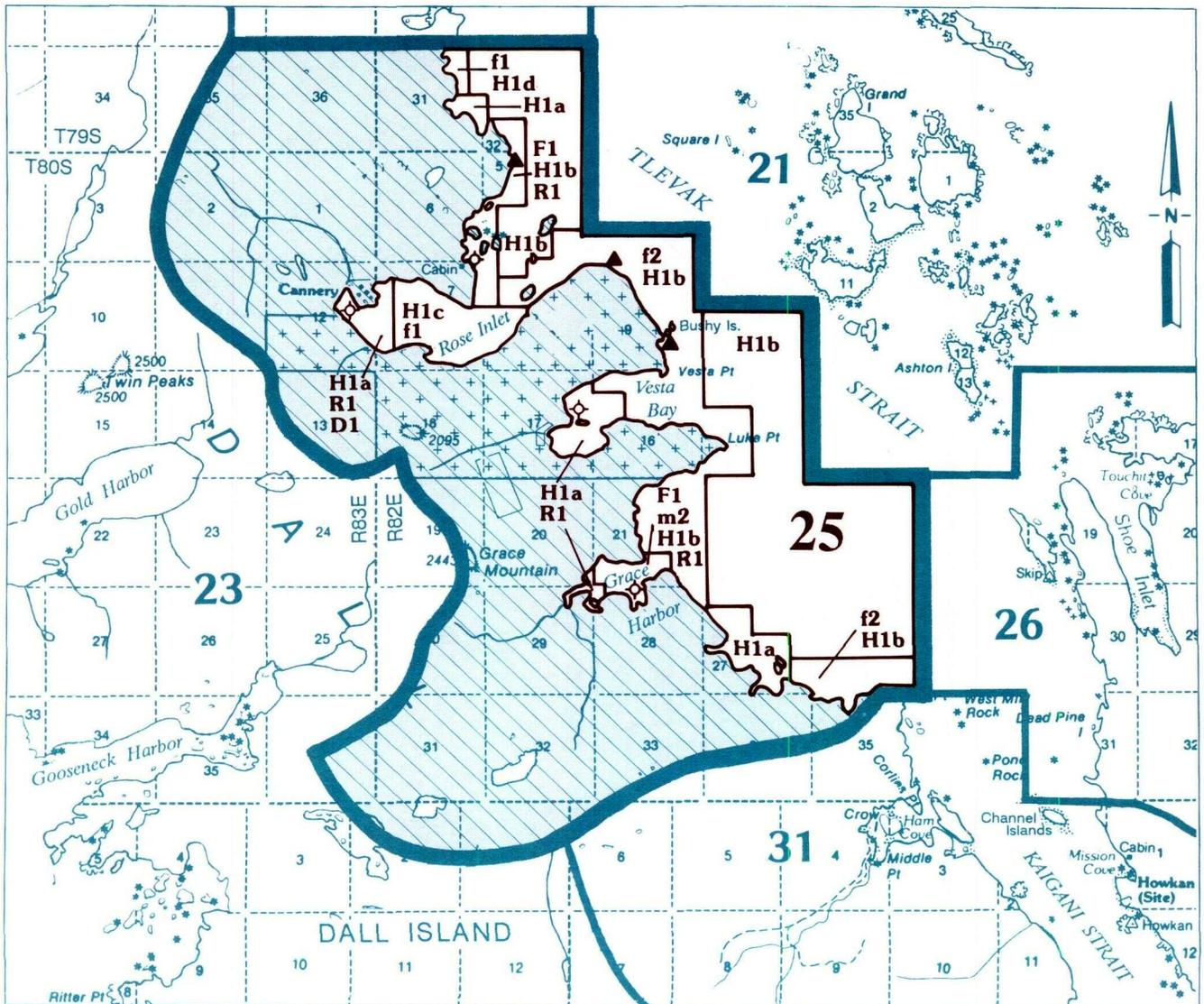
ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.



USGS QUADS: Dixon Entrance D-3, D-4



UNIT 26: SHOE INLET

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State land will be managed to emphasize continued use and development of forestry and mineral resources and to accommodate coastal development needs. Resource transfer facilities have been developed on northwestern Long Island in Kaigani Strait. Support facilities, consisting of a barge ramp and airplane float, are within crucial habitat near the head of Shoe Inlet and are authorized by leases. The road system on Long Island will allow using existing facilities to transfer some additional upland resources as they are developed. For example, if mineral resources near Dova Bay (Unit 27: Long Island) are developed, they could be hauled by road to the Shoe Inlet/Kaigani Strait facilities. Using existing facilities to transfer minerals from the Cleva Bay area should be considered.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. Important habitat resources include Dungeness crab, shrimp, and waterfowl and seabird concentration areas in Shoe Inlet.

Other important habitat resources are present including anadromous fish streams, extensive productive coastal wetlands, kelp beds, and abundant shellfish. Subsistence shrimp and abalone harvest also take place.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and for fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit.

- **Consolidation and Joint Use of Resource Transfer Sites.** If upland mining is developed, mineral and log transfer sites will be consolidated unless having additional sites is determined to be a more feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Three anadromous fish stream outlets are contained in the unit. Touchit Cove is a productive salt chuck area with extensive coastal wetlands. Heron Lagoon is a particularly productive sheltered area.

The tideflats in upper Cleva Bay include coastal wetlands. Cleva Bay has extensive kelp beds. Dives by the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and National Marine Fisheries Service documented abundant shellfish species and a high epifauna species diversity in Cleva Bay. Of five bays surveyed (Elbow, Cleva, Dova, South Shoe, North Shoe), Cleva Bay ranked second highest in quality, while the Shoe Bay complex ranked lowest. Shrimp harvest is reported offshore of the mouth of Cleva Bay.

Abalone subsistence harvest takes place along the outer shores east of Shoe Inlet. There is a purse seine hookoff point in Kaigani Strait near Dead Pine.

Unit 26: Shoe Inlet

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
 - f** Forestry - A-frame
 - H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - M** Mining - Transfer/Development
 - R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

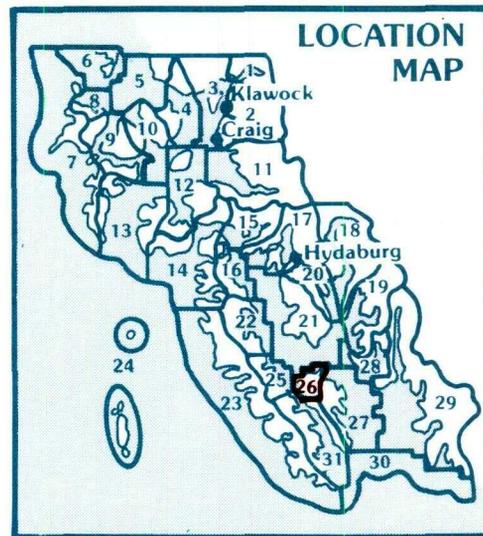
SITE DESCRIPTION

◇ ANCHORAGE
 Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

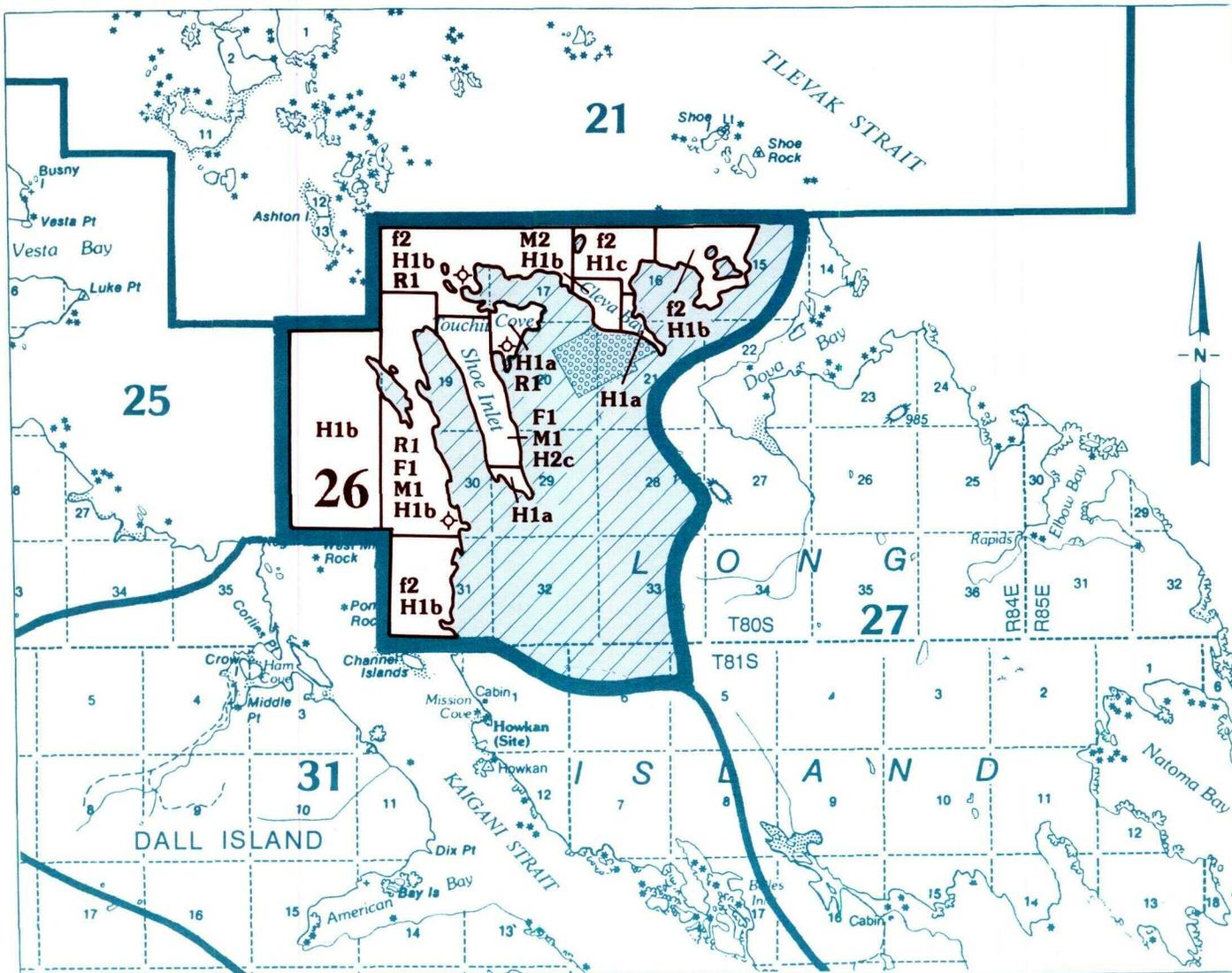
Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

LAND STATUS

- State
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Village Corporation
- Private



USGS QUADS: Dixon Entrance D-3



UNIT 27: LONG ISLAND

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State land management will emphasize recreation values and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and will accommodate resource development support facilities at strategic locations. Southeast Nina Cove at Coning Inlet is designated as a potential resource development support facilities site. Some upland resources may be developed and transported by road to existing facilities in Unit 26 - Shoe Inlet. Some timber may be transferred via floating A-frame at various locations within the unit.

Many anadromous fish streams are present. There are extensive kelp beds and seasonally high concentrations of waterfowl and shorebirds. Commercial purse seining and subsistence abalone harvest both take place.

If future settlement activities take place on the large private upland holdings, support facilities for these activities will be accommodated on state tidelands.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.

NOTES

- One heritage site has been identified in the unit:
AHRs DE-39 Long Island Village

Fish and Wildlife Information

Six anadromous fish stream outlets are contained in the unit. Commercial purse seining and abalone subsistence harvest take place along the outer coast of Long Island.

Tideflats associated with stream deltas and other coastal wetlands in Natoma Bay, inner Nina Cove, and Coning Inlet provide habitat for very high seasonal concentrations of waterfowl and shorebirds. The inner portions of Coning Inlet, Nina Cove, Dova Bay, and Elbow Bay are shallow, productive, and poorly flushed.

Elbow Bay and Dova Bay were ranked first and third most productive bays among five surveyed by resource agencies on northern Long Island. Elbow Bay and Dova Bay are exceptional in terms of biological productivity, particularly of kelp beds and shellfish. Elbow Bay supports a shrimp fishery. The unnamed bay north of Elbow Bay has extensive kelp beds.

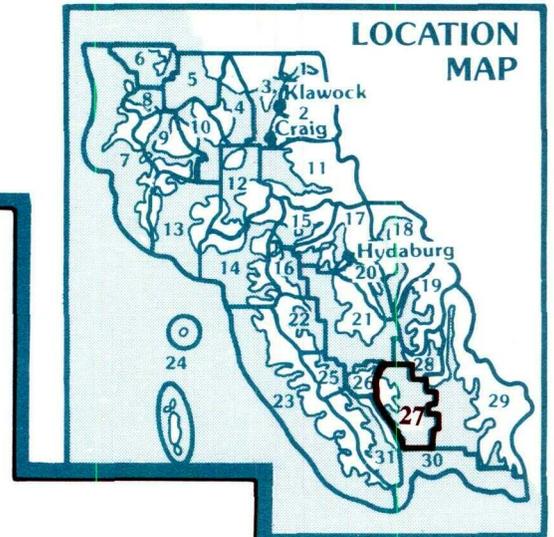
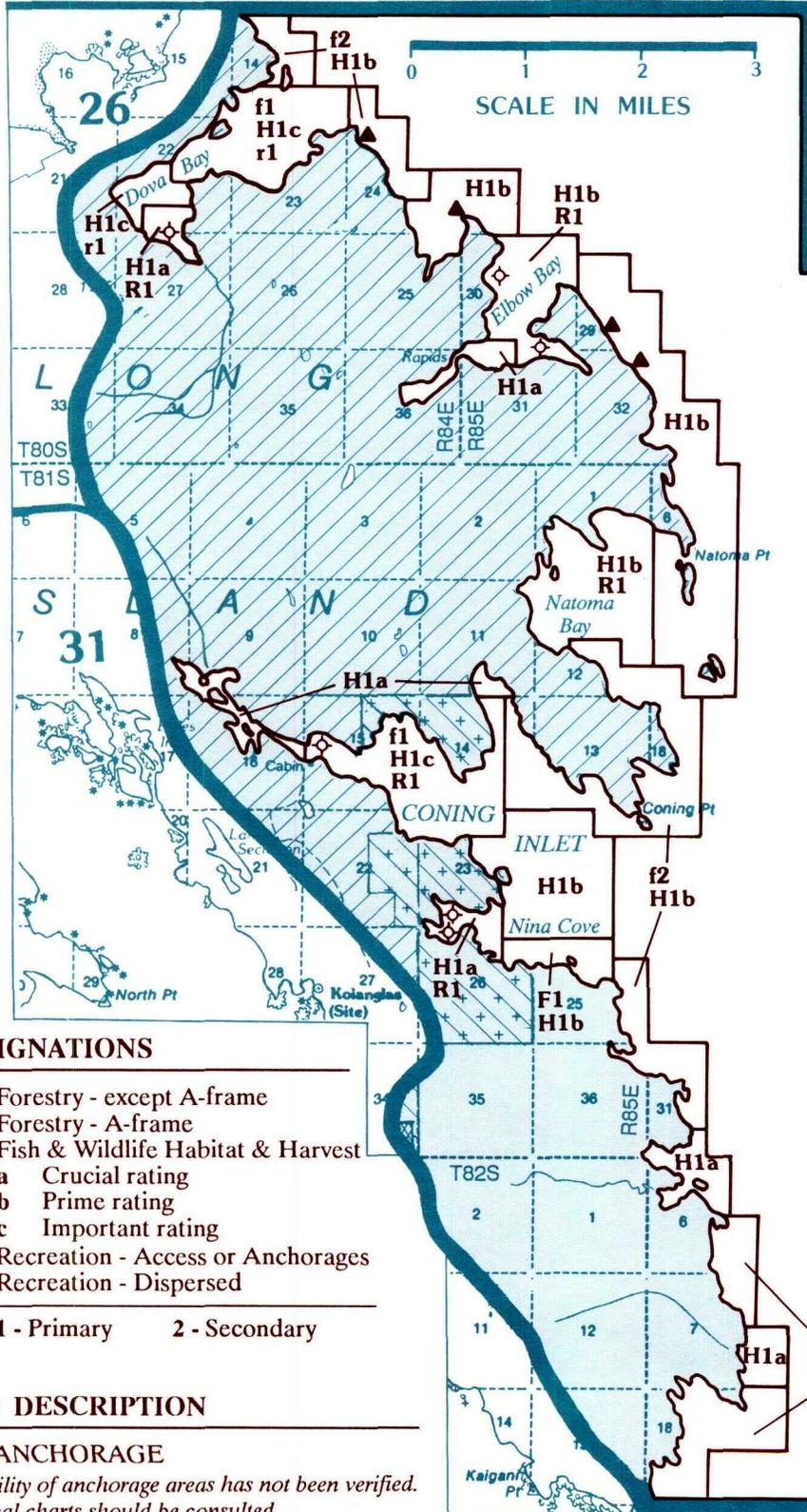
Unit 27: Long Island

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

LAND STATUS

- State
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Village Corporation
- Native Regional Corporation
- Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection

USGS QUADS: Dixon Entrance D-2, D-3



CORDOVA

27

BAY

H1c

29

Round Islands



DESIGNATIONS

- F** Forestry - except A-frame
 - f** Forestry - A-frame
 - H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
 - r** Recreation - Dispersed
- 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

SITE DESCRIPTION

◇ ANCHORAGE

Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.

▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

UNIT 28: KASSA INLET

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to maintain fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas while allowing opportunities to develop permanent resource transfer sites and A-frame breakout points. Two areas are designated for permanent transfer sites. Areas on the west side of Kassa Inlet are designated for A-frame breakout points.

This unit, along with units 18 and 19, is heavily used for commercial fishing activities.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines apply to this specific unit.

- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Conflicts Between Commercial Fishing and A-Frame Logging.** Land managers will use siting or timing restrictions to avoid conflicts between A-frame logging and purse seine hookoff points and minimize conflicts with other commercial fishing activities.

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

Eight anadromous fish stream outlets are included in the unit.

Tidal flats and coastal wetlands in Kassa Inlet support very high waterfowl and seabird concentrations. Kassa Inlet is fished intensively by purse seiners and provides a high-intensity abalone subsistence harvest. Kassa Inlet provides salmon and shellfish rearing habitat.

Clam Cove provides a localized subsistence clam harvest near Hydaburg. The area between Prince of Wales Island and the small islands in the outer inlet is productive and poorly flushed.

Unit 28: Kassa Inlet

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- F Forestry - except A-frame
- f Forestry - A-frame
- Gu General Use
- H Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a Crucial rating
 - b Prime rating
 - c Important rating
 - d Range rating
- R Recreation - Access or Anchorages

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

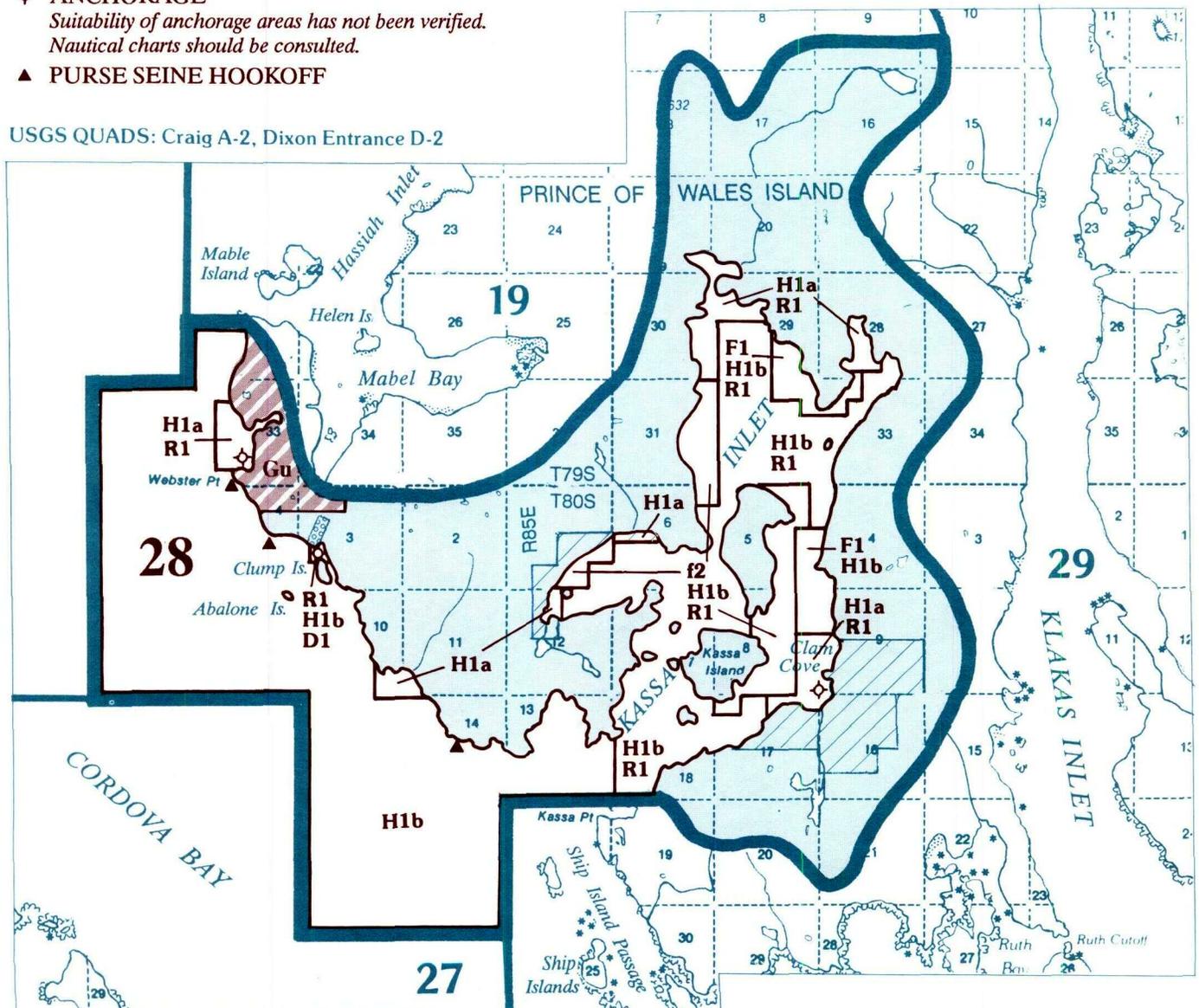
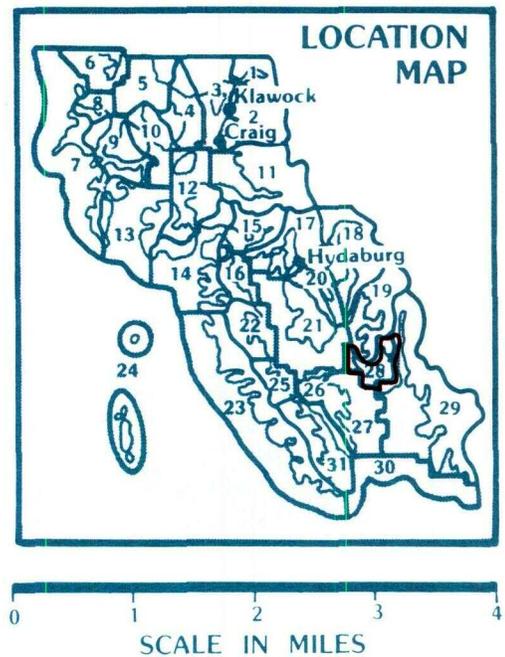
LAND STATUS

-  State Selection - Proposed
-  U.S. Forest Service
-  Native Village Corporation
-  Private

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ◇ ANCHORAGE
*Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
Nautical charts should be consulted.*
- ▲ PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

USGS QUADS: Craig A-2, Dixon Entrance D-2



UNIT 29: SOUTH PRINCE OF WALES

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, wilderness, and recreation values consistent with the management practices intended by the federal wilderness designation for the uplands. Access and support facilities will be allowed for mining claims determined valid by federal adjudicators on uplands within the wilderness. Shoreline development activities will be accommodated next to a private inholding on Hunter Bay.

Habitat is designated a secondary use in some important fish and wildlife habitat or harvest areas (Hc). This will be considered in siting and managing all activities directly related to shore-attached facilities where there are primary designations for forestry and mining. Appropriate siting or operating stipulations (which may include timing restrictions) will be considered to mitigate negative impacts on the habitat resources and to meet the management intent for this unit. Even where habitat is designated a secondary use in important fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas (Hc), it will be managed as a primary use when reviewing proposals for uses that are not directly related to or necessary for the operation of a shore-attached facility where there is a primary designation of forestry or mining. Important habitat resources are Dungeness crab, shrimp, and waterfowl and seabird concentration areas in Brownson Bay and upper Klakas Inlet. Upper Klakas Inlet is a salmon harvest area.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and for fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Floathomes.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Resource Development Support Facilities.** Resource development support facilities are not allowed in this unit, except those necessary to develop or provide access to valid mining claims.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.

NOTES

- Seven heritage sites are located within the unit:

AHRS DE-1	Barrier Islands Burial
AHRS DE-3	Klinkwan
AHRS DE- 7	Hemlock Island Burial
AHRS DE-33	Brownson Bay
AHRS DE-37	Kliwkwan Burial Site
AHRS DE-15	Klakas
AHRS DE-35	Hunter Bay Village

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are thirty anadromous fish stream outlets in the unit. The creek in Sections 5 and 8 at the head of Hunter Bay is a pink salmon pre-emergent fry sample site. Klakas Lake is a potential lake fertilization site.

Significant abalone, crab, shrimp, and clam subsistence harvests occur throughout the Barrier Islands. Five gull colonies are located there. A king crab rearing area has been documented offshore of the Barrier Islands.

Extensive schooling and estuarine salmon rearing occurs throughout Tah Bay, Hunter Bay, and Hessa Inlet. Biscuit Lagoon and Klinkwan Cove are shallow and productive, both are less than 60 feet deep. Other areas are extremely productive habitat for shrimp, crab, and abalone.

An intensive commercial seine fishery occurs along much of the coastline. High-density seasonal concentration areas and staging and over-wintering areas used by waterfowl and shorebirds are present throughout the unit.

Unit 29: S. Prince of Wales

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

DESIGNATIONS

- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
a Crucial rating
b Prime rating
c Important rating
R Recreation - Access or Anchorages
 1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

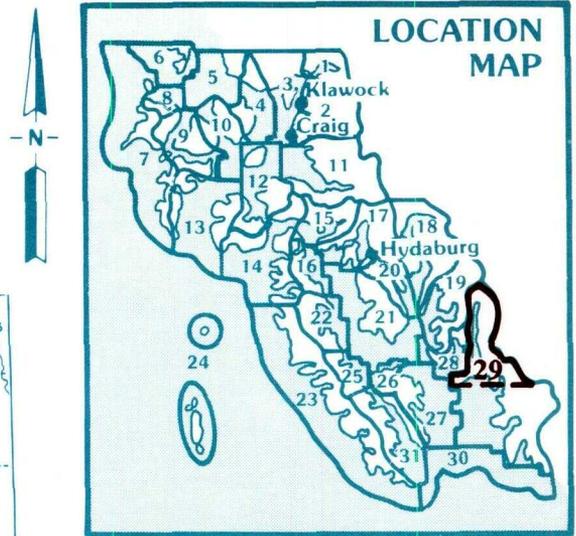
LAND STATUS

-  State
 U.S. Forest Service

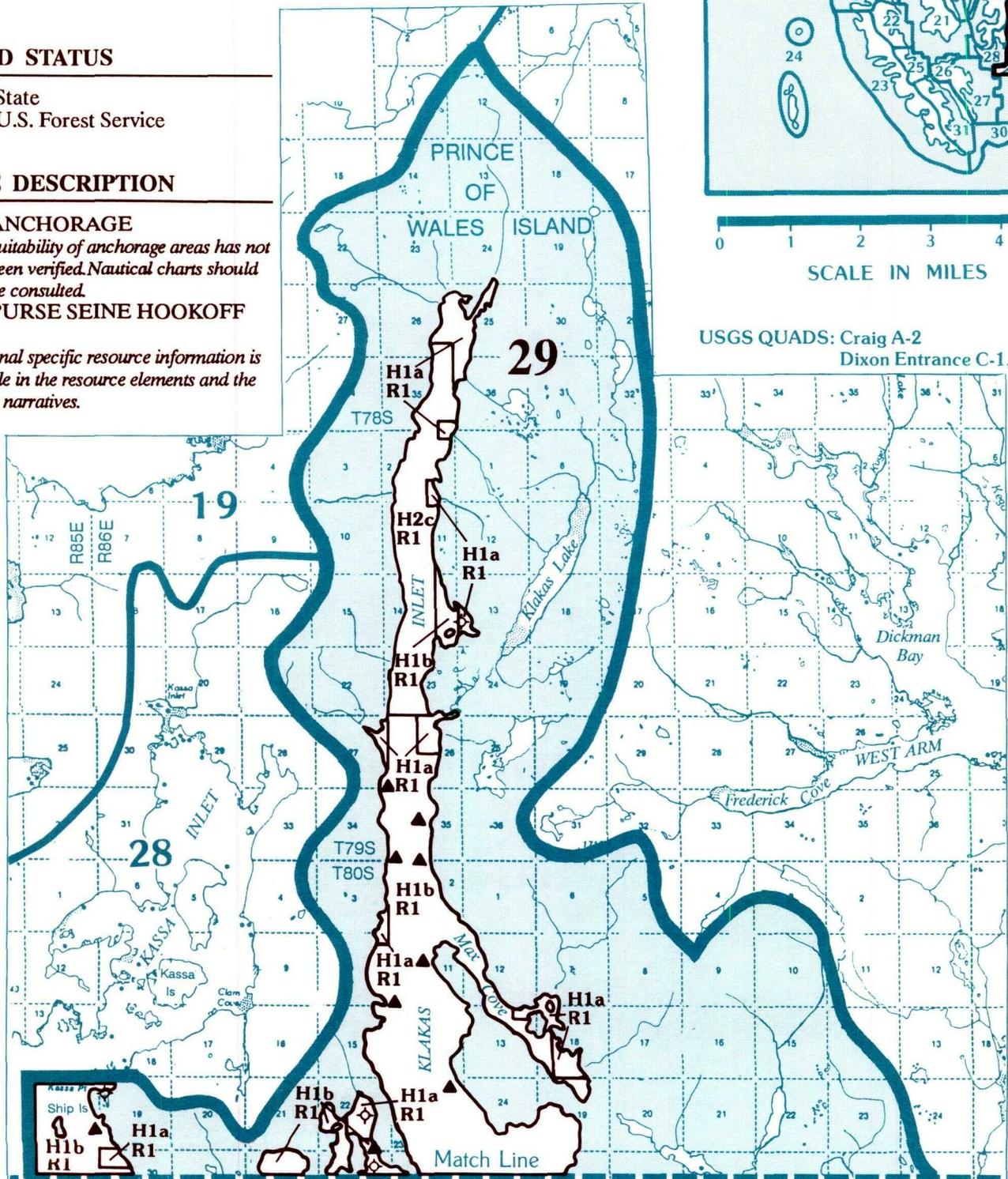
SITE DESCRIPTION

-  ANCHORAGE
Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified. Nautical charts should be consulted.
 PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

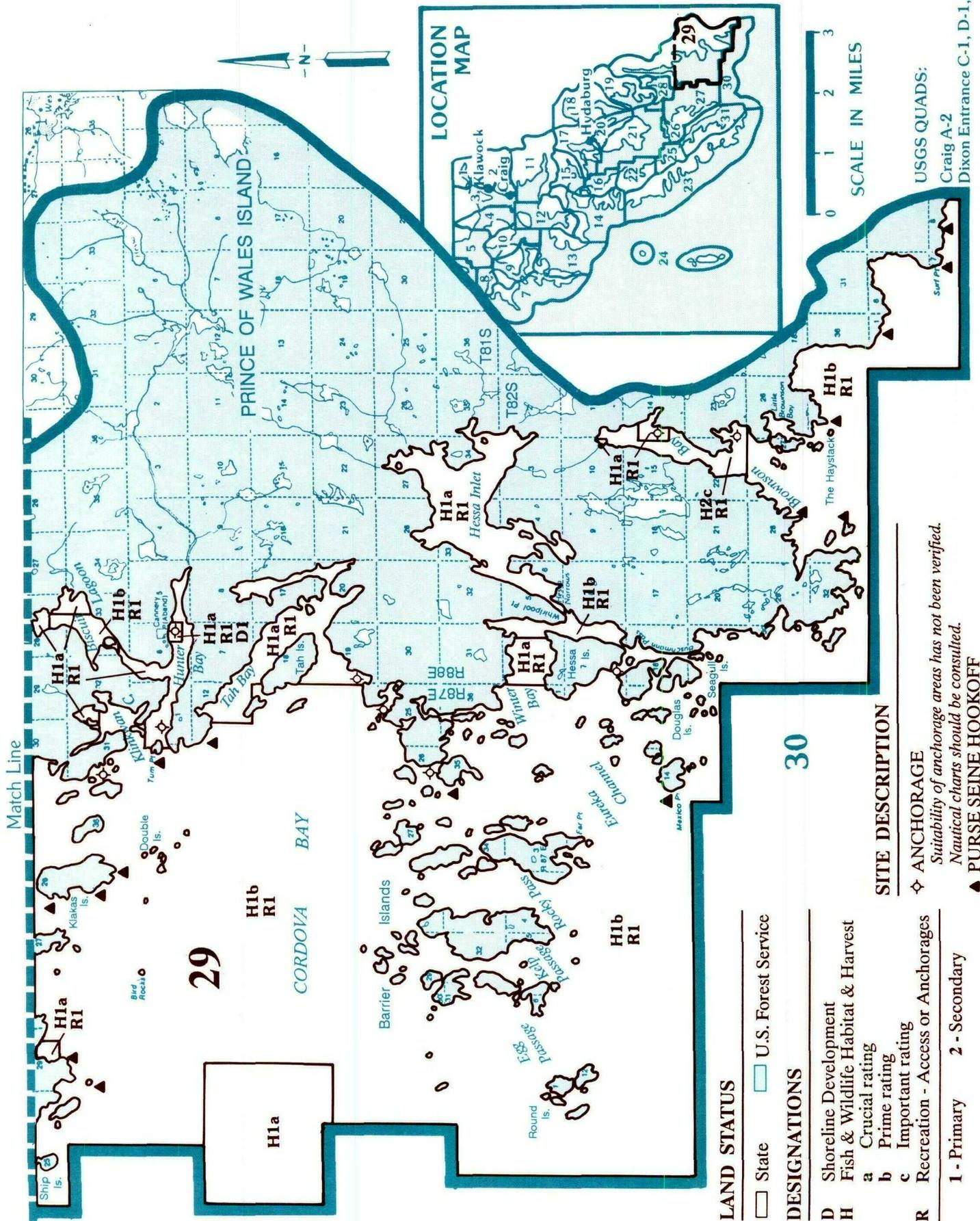


SCALE IN MILES
 USGS QUADS: Craig A-2
 Dixon Entrance C-1, D-1, D-2



Unit 29: S. Prince of Wales

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan



UNIT 30: DIXON ENTRANCE

MANAGEMENT INTENT

This unit consists almost entirely of submerged lands. It will be managed to recognize and maintain its importance as a commercial fisheries area and as a major marine transportation route leading into the waters of Kaigani Strait and Cordova Bay.

This unit should be re-evaluated if the U.S. Department of the Interior proceeds with a proposed oil and gas lease offering in the Gulf of Alaska on any tracts near the planning area. A Draft Environmental Impact Statement was prepared, but due to low industry interest, the proposed lease offering was deferred. As new information becomes available, it will be incorporated in future revisions of this plan. Potential conflicts between fish and wildlife resources and uses, and development of subsurface resources may need to be identified and evaluated.

The Canadian government considered renewing oil and gas exploration activities off the British Columbia coast that were suspended in 1972. An Environmental Assessment Panel was appointed in 1984 to review potential environmental and socioeconomic impacts of renewed offshore oil and gas exploration. The annual review of this plan will consider any potential impacts within the planning area if oil and gas exploration activities resume in Canadian waters.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation maps for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

None

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units.

NOTES

The unit receives intensive use by salmon trollers and purse seiners during the commercial fishing seasons.

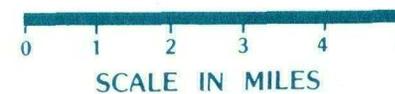
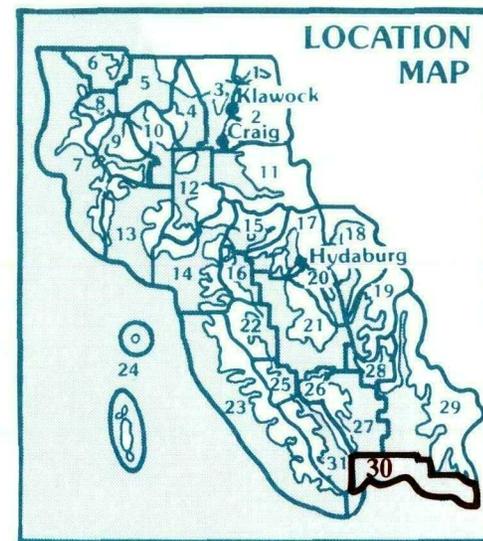
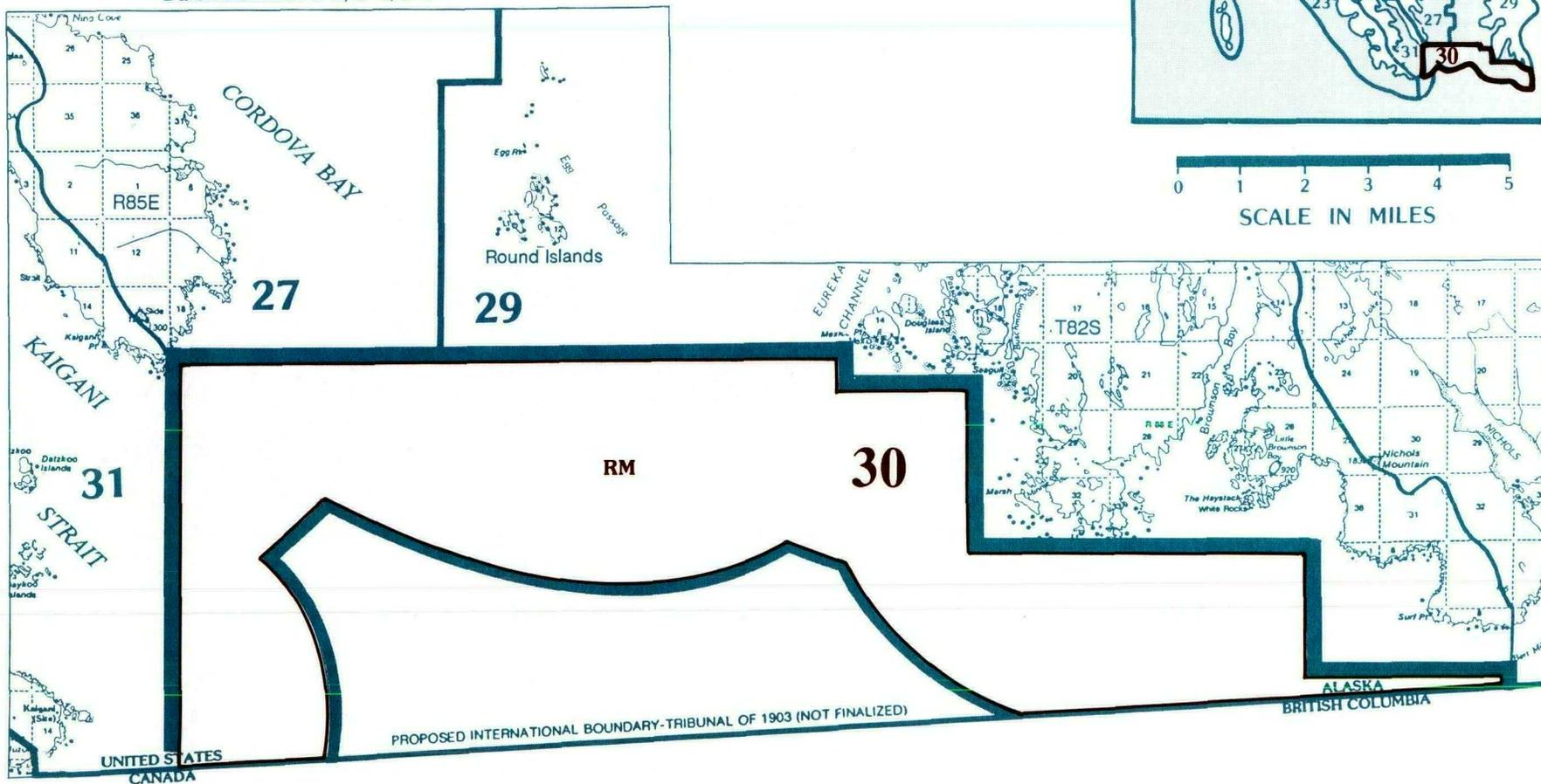
DESIGNATIONS

RM Resource Management

LAND STATUS

□ State

USGS QUADS: Craig A-2
Dixon Entrance C-1, D-1, D-2



UNIT 31: KAIGANI STRAIT

MANAGEMENT INTENT

State lands will be managed to protect fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas, heritage sites, and recreation values. Many anadromous fish streams and important abalone subsistence harvest areas are within the unit. The unit receives heavy use by waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds, and there are herring concentrations and important salmon rearing areas.

Abalone beds are located in the southern part of McLeod Bay, along eastern Dall Island from Pond Bay to just north of North Kaigani Harbor, in north Ham Cove, and along the west side of Long Island from north of Mission Cove to approximately one mile south of Howkan. Crab concentrations are present in Pond Bay, and along the eastern coastline of Dall Island from approximately one mile north of North Point, including outer American Bay, to the northern boundary of the unit.

Upland resource development support facilities will be accommodated at strategic locations. Specifically, areas are designated for resource development support facilities at Pond Bay, Ham Cove, Datzkoo Harbor, and McLeod Bay. Several areas along the coastline are designated for A-frame logging. Several patented mining claims are located on the uplands at McLeod Bay. Access to these claims will be ensured. The west side of Long Island has important heritage sites including at least three major village sites and many campsites and grave sites.

The selection at Kaigani Harbor was relinquished because of conflicts with habitat, cultural heritage sites, and inadequate anchorage for settlement use. See Chapter 4 for more information.

PRIMARY AND SECONDARY USES

Refer to the land use designation map for primary and secondary uses and fish and wildlife ratings.

PROHIBITED USES

- Mineral location in mapped crucial uses and wildlife habitat and harvest areas.
- Filling state tidelands and submerged lands for residential purposes.
- Floathomes.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

Refer to Chapter 2 for guidelines common to this and all management units. The following guidelines also apply to this specific unit.

- **Developed Recreation Facilities in Crucial Habitat and Harvest Areas.** Based on available information, developed recreation facilities are initially determined incompatible within mapped crucial fish and wildlife areas. A specific proposal for a developed recreation facility may be considered for compatibility based on its design or on new habitat information.
- **Access to Private Uplands.** Private landowners are guaranteed access rights across state tidelands. However, fill used to enhance access will not be allowed in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas unless determined compatible through review procedures.
- **Anchorage.** Use of anchorages depicted on the land use designation map will not be precluded.
- **Logging Support Facilities at American Bay.** Present plans and land use designations contemplate A-frame logging on both the north and south shores of American Bay. The possibility of replacing the A-frame sites with a single resource transfer site in American Bay should be evaluated as additional information becomes available.
- **A-frame Logging at Crow Island.** One short-term A-frame access point will be allowed on the south shore of Crow Island east of Middle Point in Ham Cove.
- **Resource Transfer Sites Limited at Ham Cove.** Only one permanent resource transfer site will be allowed on the north shore of Ham Cove; but, alternatives to this site should be evaluated and used unless use of one site is determined to be the most feasible and prudent alternative considering impacts to upland and marine fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. A road connection to a RTF in Grace Harbor should be evaluated as an alternative to the Ham Cove facility.
- **Howkan Village Site Archaeological Field Survey.** In consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, an archaeological field survey should be done to identify the extent of the Howkan Village site prior to approving A-frame breakout points or sites for shoreline development related to upland settlement activities.

NOTES

- Ten heritage sites are located within the unit:

AHRS DE- 5	Channel Island Burial
AHRS DE-10	Ham Cove/Crow Island Burial
AHRS DE-11	Howkan Village
AHRS DE-13	Kaigani
AHRS DE-17	Koinglas
AHRS DE-20	Howkan Narrows Burial
AHRS DE-34	American Bay Burial
AHRS DE-36	Kaigani Pt. Village
AHRS DE-40	Narrows Burial
AHRS DE-42	South Kaigani Village

FISH AND WILDLIFE INFORMATION

There are fifteen anadromous fish stream outlets in this unit. Ham Cove contains two anadromous fish streams and supports finfish and shellfish rearing. The cove is shallow, less than 60 feet deep, and poorly flushed. Bolles Inlet and South Kaigani Harbor are shallow and productive, with depths of less than 60 feet.

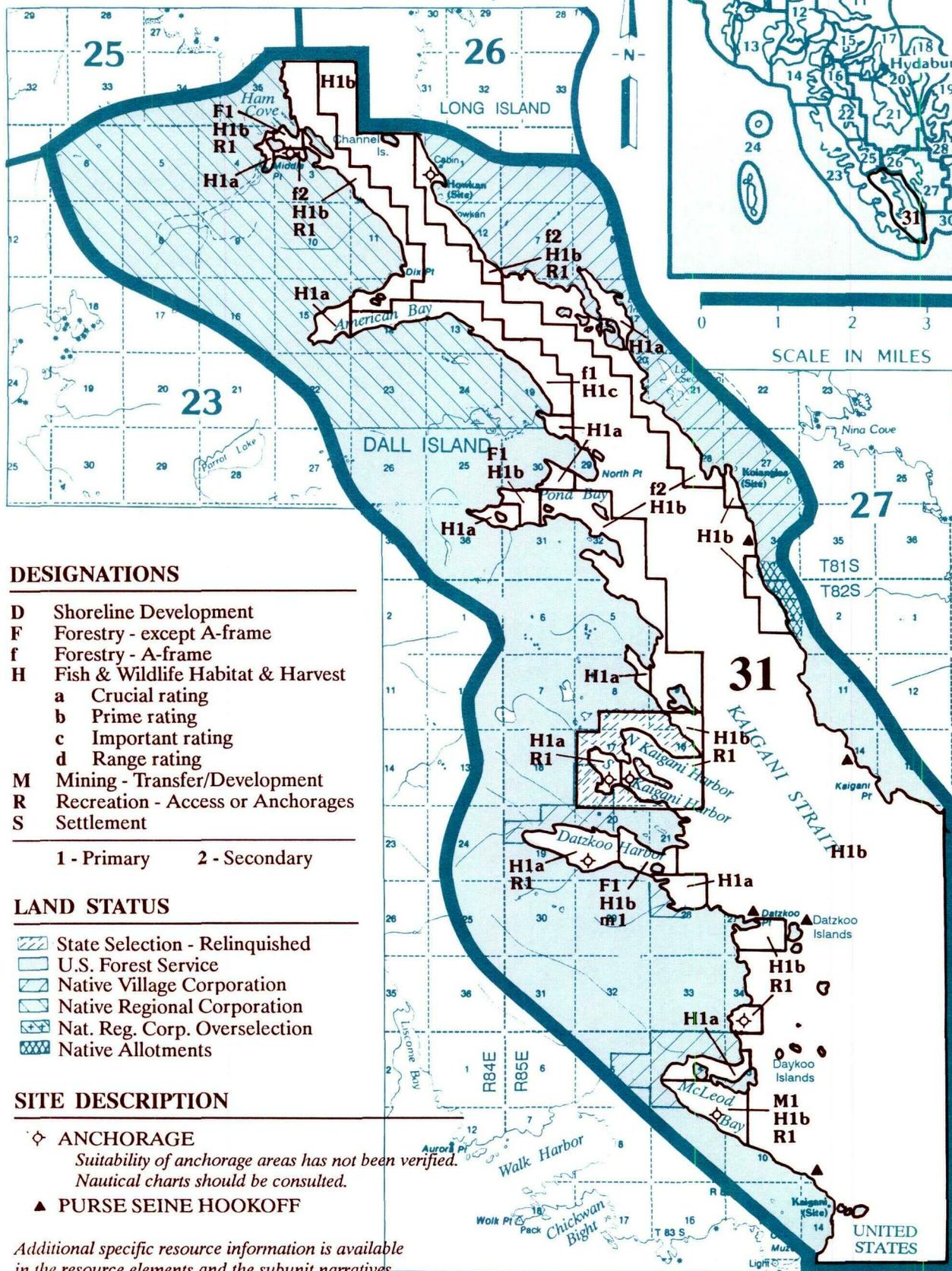
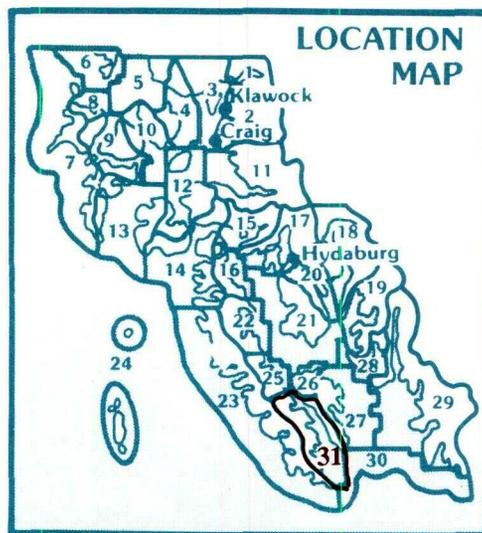
Kaigani Strait is a very high-density use area for waterfowl, shorebirds, and seabirds and may serve as an important overwintering area for birds breeding on Forrester Island. Overwintering herring concentrations may provide the food source for these birds.

The outer part of Datzkoo Harbor and the areas around McLeod Bay are important salmon rearing areas. Significant abalone subsistence harvest occurs in the unit.

Unit 31: Kaigani Strait

Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan

USGS QUADS: Dixon Entrance C-2, C-3, D-2, D-3



DESIGNATIONS

- D** Shoreline Development
- F** Forestry - except A-frame
- f** Forestry - A-frame
- H** Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest
 - a** Crucial rating
 - b** Prime rating
 - c** Important rating
 - d** Range rating
- M** Mining - Transfer/Development
- R** Recreation - Access or Anchorages
- S** Settlement

1 - Primary 2 - Secondary

LAND STATUS

- State Selection - Relinquished
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Village Corporation
- Native Regional Corporation
- Nat. Reg. Corp. Overselection
- Native Allotments

SITE DESCRIPTION

- ANCHORAGE
*Suitability of anchorage areas has not been verified.
Nautical charts should be consulted.*
- PURSE SEINE HOOKOFF

Additional specific resource information is available in the resource elements and the subunit narratives.

UNITED STATES
CANADA

CHAPTER 4

Implementation

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CHAPTER 4 IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the actions necessary to implement the land use policies proposed by the plan. Included is information about land selections and relinquishments, land use classifications, mineral closing orders, coastal management coordination, instream flow study recommendations, and procedures for plan modification and amendment.

PERMIT REVIEW PROCEDURES

The plan does not establish a new DNR authorization process. The guidelines and land use designations of the plan will be implemented through permitting and leasing procedures in place when a decision is made. The DNR land manager will use the management intent statement, the designated uses, and the guidelines to adjudicate a request for a DNR authorization. The land manager will use interagency review to assist in making the decision. Interagency review will occur according to procedures in place when a decision is made.

During the interagency review, or at the request of the applicant, DNR may schedule a coordinated site visit. All agencies and/or land owners willing to participate and considered necessary participants by DNR or OMB would be invited. This may include but is not limited to: ADF&G, DEC, USFWS, NMFS, EPA, COE, USFS, Native corporations, and local governments. The site visit will, if possible, occur during the public notice review of the Corps of Engineers permit application and the ACMP consistency review/interagency review of the application for a DNR authorization. The purpose of the site visit is to augment information gathered through interagency review, locate the best site for the activity, and determine which of the plan guidelines or additional mitigative measures are applicable.

LAND SELECTIONS & RELINQUISHMENTS

The June 1985 version of the Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan did not evaluate new areas for selection. The Prince of Wales Island Area Plan identified land the state should acquire under the National Forest Community Grant land entitlement within both the Prince of Wales Island and the Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning areas. This section provides an overview of the state's National Forest Community Grant land entitlement. It describes the priority system used, and presents the selections proposed. Previous selections that will be relinquished are described.

Although the plan uses a 20-year planning period for land management, selections must be treated differently. Land selections provide the base for the state's land ownership and management forever. Because the state cannot make land selections after January 2, 1994, today's selections must be sufficient to meet the needs of many generations of Alaskans.

SELECTION ENTITLEMENT OVERVIEW

Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act entitles the state to select 400,000 acres of vacant, unappropriated land from the national forests (Tongass and Chugach). The national forest selections are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant lands (NFCG).

After making few selections between Statehood and 1977, the state made two large sets of applications to the Forest Service, in 1977 and 1983. Both sets of selections followed an elaborate selection process that included public meetings in communities throughout the forests.

The Prince of Wales planning team examined all vacant, unappropriated Tongass National Forest lands within the plan boundaries for possible selection and examined existing state selections for retention or relinquishment. Selections for Prince of Wales Island and Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning areas were filed for approval with the U.S. Forest Service June 30, 1989. While there will inevitably be some adjustment before 1994, this process is likely to be the last comprehensive selection review for NFCG areas before the 1994 selection deadline.

Between the time the Prince of Wales Island Area Plan was adopted and the 1994 selection deadline, some overlapping state and Native selections will be resolved, more information will be available for state selected lands, new selection needs may become apparent, or old reasons may become obsolete. Some boundary adjustments and possibly even new selections or relinquishments will be necessary. New selections, relinquishments, and boundary adjustments may occur without a plan amendment. Any new land selection will be managed according to the intent for that management unit and the guidelines of the plan. A plan amendment would be required to allow a use the plan lists as prohibited. For example, a boundary adjustment may be made in any of the selections for settlement without a plan amendment, but an amendment will be required before any post-plan selection is made available for land disposal. Any wholesale change in the overall selection pattern will also require a plan amendment.

ALLOWABLE SELECTION PURPOSES

Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act provides the purposes for which the state may select land within National Forests:

For the purposes of furthering the development of and expansion of communities, the State of Alaska is hereby granted and shall be entitled to select, within thirty-five years after the date of the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union, from lands within national forests in Alaska which are vacant and unappropriated at the time of their selection not to exceed four hundred thousand acres of land . . . all of which shall be adjacent to established communities or suitable for prospective community centers and recreational areas

The U.S. Forest Service's interpretation of the statehood act, as reviewed by the courts, is that the act allows three valid purposes for state selections. To be approved by the Forest Service state selections must be: (1) adjacent to established communities; (2) suitable for community centers; or (3) suitable for prospective community recreation areas. Selections for other purposes will not be approved. This interpretation was the subject of litigation between the state and federal governments. The litigation was eventually appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, and the Court approved the Forest Service's administrative discretion to interpret the act in this fashion.

To gain USFS approval as a selection "adjacent to established communities," the selected land must be within or adjacent to an existing community. Selections in this category are usually for the purpose of community expansion. Under the second USFS selection criteria, "suitable for prospective community centers," selections may be made throughout the planning area as long as they are physically suitable for that purpose and the state indicates that a prospective community is the purpose of the selection.

To gain USFS approval as a "community recreation area" selection, the land must be physically suitable for this purpose and must generally be within 25 miles of an existing community.

Selections made for other purposes are not likely to be approved by the Forest Service. Specifically, the Forest Service has and will continue to disapprove selections made only for fish hatcheries, timber harvest, or mineral extraction. These resource development activities can occur on National Forest land and are not within the three allowable purposes outlined above.

SELECTION PRIORITY SYSTEM

A four-level priority system was used to rank selections based on an assessment of public benefits and potential federal management. To rank selections, the state considered public opinion, potential land use conflicts, the capability and suitability of the land, and the size of the proposed selection.

1. Public Benefit Criteria. Public benefits are defined as (a) meeting community expansion or other land use needs for national forest communities; (b) an increase in jobs or income to a segment of the public; (c) an increase in the amount or quality of public use; (d) an increase in revenue (or a decrease in fiscal costs) to the state or municipal government; or (e) protection for the natural or human environment.

2. Federal Management Intent Criteria. If a use will occur if the land is left in federal ownership, there may not be a reason for the state to select it. Therefore, the state gave a high priority to selecting land for uses that will not occur if the land remains federal and a low priority to those that are being routinely accommodated under federal management. Uses or locations that fall between these two extremes receive an intermediate priority.

The paragraphs that follow describe the four priority levels and the type of selections that are within them.

PRIORITY A AREAS

Priority A areas were those required to implement the land management recommendations of the plan. The activities planned for these lands provide significant public benefits and are consistent with DNR's statewide goals for the management of state lands. Priority A areas include settlement areas; areas adjacent to established communities; areas where active parks management is required or areas recommended for state parks; and important community expansion and industrial sites.

PRIORITY B AREAS

Land selections provide the pattern for state land management not just for the 20-year planning period, but forever. Therefore, it is appropriate for the state to select land to hold for possible future land management needs that may not be apparent today. For this reason, the planning team reviewed existing and proposed selections to ensure that some state land with the physical capability to support a variety of uses would exist in

all of the broad regions of Prince of Wales Island. These were selected as "suitable for prospective community recreation areas" or "suitable for prospective community centers." These future management selections are ranked as Priority B because the public benefits are more speculative than Priority A areas. The eventual need for the land may not become clear for generations.

PRIORITY C AREAS

Generally, this category included parcels that would provide only moderate public benefit. It includes those state purposes that might be achieved if the parcel remained in federal management. This priority includes only boundary adjustments to existing selections that consolidate land ownership or increase land management efficiency. For example, where the existing selection includes only the land physically capable of supporting settlement or a high-use recreation area, the Priority C addition to the selection might include the adjacent land up to the watershed boundary.

NONSELECTED OR RELINQUISHMENT AREAS

This category included lands that should not be selected by the state because the use would create few public benefits, is routinely accommodated under federal management, would create significant land-use conflicts, or is not an allowable selection purpose under the USFS interpretation of the Statehood Act. A selection that has not been conveyed to the state may be relinquished without a plan amendment if the adjacent USFS land is designated by Congress for wilderness or another designation incompatible with the management intent of the selection. A land exchange with the USFS may be considered if the state has received tentative approval or patent to a selection.

PRIORITIZED LAND SELECTIONS & RELINQUISHMENTS

This section presents the state's selections and relinquishments in the Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning area. It contains a table that lists the individual selections and relinquishments. A map showing the location of the parcels is also included. More information about individual selections, including selection purpose, management intent, and guidelines is given in the management units in Chapter 3.

Any selection is subject to valid existing rights (existing USFS roads, campgrounds, administrative sites, mining claims, etc.). After approval by the U.S. Forest Service, the selections are filed with the Bureau of Land Management, the federal agency responsible for transferring land to the state. It may take many years for the BLM to transfer these lands to the state.

Table 4.1 State Land Selections & Relinquishments			
LAND STATUS	UNIT	LOCATION	ACRES
Relinquishments	12	Port Refugio (NFCG 247)	580
	31	Kaigani Harbor (NFCG 259)	475
New Selections	11	Trocadero Bay	2,761
	13	Port Dolores	1,205
	14	Hook Arm	1,027
	15	Soda Bay	1,100
	19	Mabel Bay	1,350
	21	Dunbar Inlet	610

State Land Selections & Relinquishments

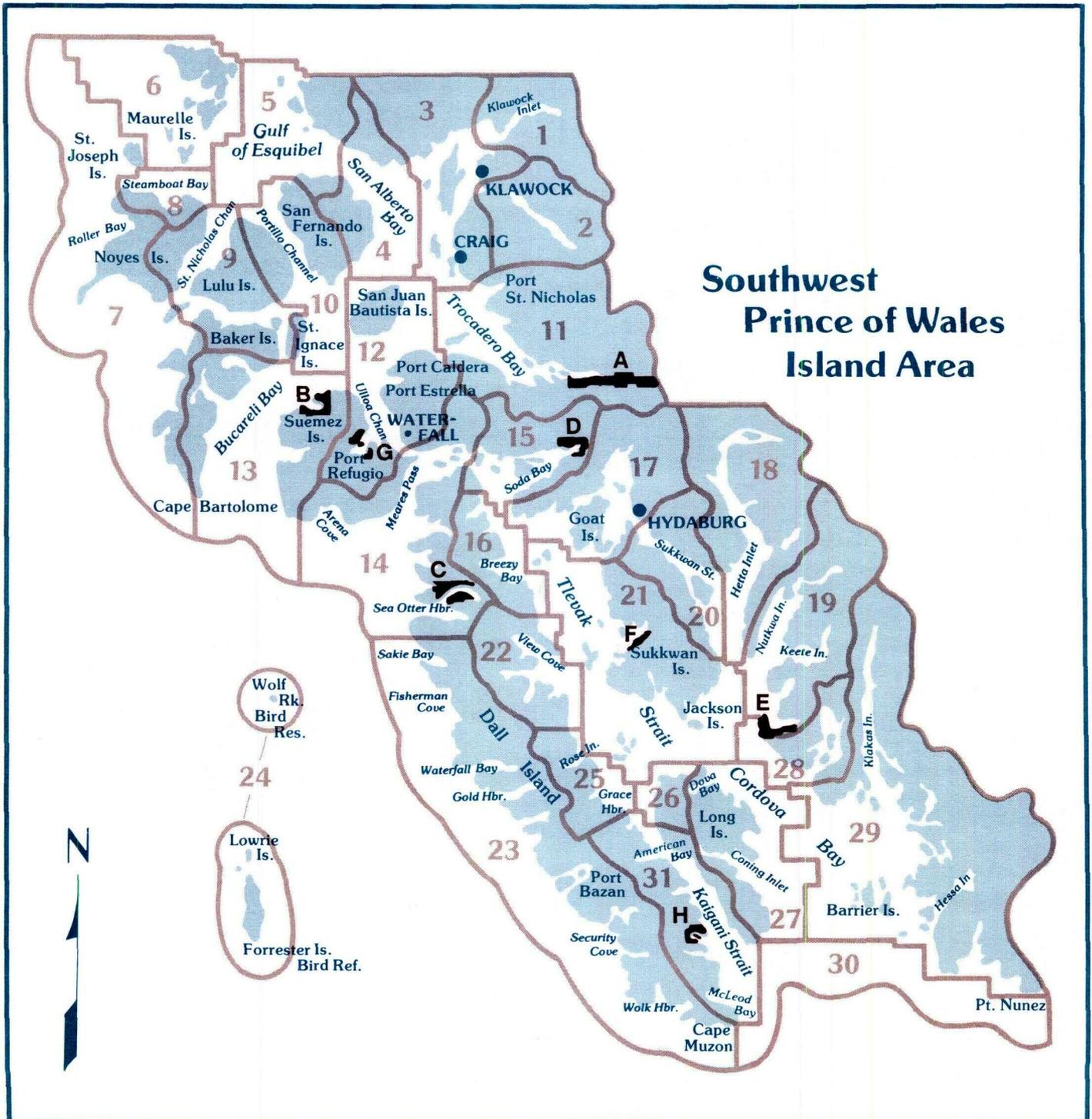
NEW SELECTIONS

- A Trocadero Bay
- B Port Dolores
- C Hook Arm
- D Soda Bay
- E Mabel Bay
- F Dunbar Inlet

RELINQUISHMENTS

- G Port Refugio (NFCG 247)
- H Kaigani Harbor (NFCG 259)

— MANAGEMENT UNIT
1 BOUNDARY & NUMBER



RELINQUISHMENTS

Unit 12 - Port Refugio: The selection was relinquished because of significant resource conflicts. During site investigation for a land disposal, six previously unknown anadromous fish streams were discovered. Because of the buffers necessary to protect these streams, the amount of remaining developable land was determined impractical for disposal purposes.

Unit 31 - Kaigani Harbor: The selection was relinquished because the anchorage is unsuitable for settlement and there are resource use conflicts. The anchorage at Kaigani Harbor was found to be less protected than previously believed. The area also has productive habitat and cultural sites that reduce the acreage suitable for settlement.

NEW STATE SELECTIONS

Unit 11 - Trocadero Bay: 2,761 acres were selected near Trocadero Bay for a prospective community. The selection is located approximately ten miles north of Hydaburg, at the junction of the Hydaburg road with the road to Twelvemile Arm. This is one of the narrowest east-west points on the island. The land is suitable for settlement because of access, terrain, and strategic location. Community development is expected based on nearby resource development, potential commercial recreation, and potential for cross-island transportation facilities development. This is a Priority A selection. The west part of the parcel is selected by Sealaska.

Unit 13 - Port Dolores: 1,205 acres were selected at Port Dolores on northern Suemez Island for a prospective community. The selection is suitable for settlement because of good anchorage, good land, and strategic location near commercial fishing grounds. Settlement is expected to occur based on resource development and commercial fishing and recreation.

The ADF&G opposed the selection because of concerns about impacts on the commercial crab fishery, local anadromous fish streams, increased human-bear encounters, and cumulative impacts to fish and wildlife harvest on the communities of Craig, Klawock, and Hydaburg. Port Dolores has fewer resource use conflicts than other areas considered for selection. Management will address ADF&G concerns to minimize impacts. This is a Priority A selection.

Unit 14 - Hook Arm: 1,027 acres were selected at Hook Arm (Sea Otter Harbor) on Dall Island for a prospective community. Hook Arm is suitable for settlement because of good anchorage, good terrain, and strategic location near commercial fishing grounds. Settlement is expected to occur based on commercial fishing and recreation. This is a Priority A selection.

Unit 15 - Soda Bay: 1,100 acres were selected at Soda Bay for community recreation and a prospective community. Residents from Hydaburg (15 miles) use Soda Bay and the soda springs of Soda Creek for recreation. The land is suitable for settlement because of good land and good anchorage. Settlement is likely to occur based on commercial fishing and recreation. This is a Priority A selection. The selection is part of a selection by Sealaska.

Unit 19 - Mabel Bay: 1,350 acres were selected at Mabel Bay for community recreation and a prospective community. Residents from Hydaburg (18 miles) recreate, fish, hunt, and trap at Mabel Bay. Mabel Bay is suitable for settlement because of good anchorage and good terrain. Settlement is expected to occur based on commercial fishing and recreation. The selection may be considered for relinquishment or land exchange if adjacent U.S. Forest Service land is congressionally designated Wilderness (or another designation not compatible with settlement). This is a Priority A selection.

Unit 21 - Dunbar Inlet: 610 acres were selected at Dunbar Inlet for community recreation and a prospective community. Residents from Hydaburg (12 miles) recreate and harvest herring, mink, and land otter in Dunbar Inlet. Dunbar Inlet is suitable for settlement because of good anchorage, good terrain, and strategic location near commercial fishing grounds. Settlement is expected to occur based on commercial fishing. This is a Priority B selection. The area is also selected by Sealaska.

Note: The state puts a high priority on selecting land near communities. Additional state land selections may be made in the planning area if lands suitable for community development or community recreation are identified prior to 1994. Appropriate selections would include land for long-term community expansion, solid-waste disposal, or community recreation adjacent to selections made in this plan. Selecting areas not near existing selections would require public and agency involvement to address specific concerns. If the state selects additional land, the land will not be offered for sale without a plan amendment.

SELECTION NAME	SELECTION PURPOSE	SHORT-TERM MANAGEMENT	LONG-TERM MANAGEMENT	CLASSIFICATION
Trocadero Bay	Prospective Community, Community Recreation	General Use, Community Recreation	Prospective Community, Community Recreation	Resource Management, Community Recreation
Port Dolores	Prospective Community	Prospective Community	Prospective Community	Settlement
Hook Arm	Prospective Community	General Use	Prospective Community	Resource Management
Soda Bay	Community Recreation, Prospective Community	Community Recreation	Community Recreation, Settlement	Public Recreation
Mabel Bay	Community Recreation, Prospective Community	General Use	Community Recreation, Prospective Community	Resource Management
Dunbar Inlet	Community Recreation, Prospective Community	General Use	Community Recreation, Prospective Community	Resource Management

OVERLAPPING LAND SELECTIONS

Some lands proposed for state selection are also selected by native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Sealaska Corporation is the regional Native corporation formed under ANCSA in the planning area. The village corporations are Haida Corporation, Klawock-Heenya Corporation, Klukwan, Inc., and Shaan-Seet, Inc.

The areas where state and Native Corporation selections overlap include:

- Unit 11** Part of Trocadero Bay with Sealaska Corporation
- Unit 15** All of Soda Bay with Sealaska Corporation
- Unit 21** All of Dunbar Inlet with Sealaska Corporation

Some of these selections will be conveyed to the Native corporations and some may become state owned. Overlapping state-Native selections are adjudicated by the federal Bureau of Land Management. The plan specifies how these lands will be managed if they are conveyed to the state.

STATE LAND CLASSIFICATION

Under state regulations (11 AAC 55), land classification is the formal record of primary uses for which state lands will be managed. Classifications will be recorded on state land status plats, with a reference to this plan. Although classifications identify primary uses, all classifications are intended for multiple use.

Once the classification is determined from the status plat, this plan is the source for more detailed information. The DNR manager uses the plan's Land Use designations, with the Management Intent and Management Guidelines, to make decisions on proposed activities. There might be several different land use designations within any given classification. The breakdown of land use designations within classifications is shown in Table 4.4.

PRIMARY, SECONDARY & OTHER USES

The plan designates primary and secondary land uses. Section 11 AAC 55.040(c) of the Classification Regulations addresses primary uses by stating: "A classification identifies the primary use for which land will be managed. All other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use."

Certain uses are determined in the plan to be "incompatible" with the primary use. They are those uses specifically prohibited in the individual Management Units or described as incompatible in the management intent or guidelines. All other uses are initially determined to be compatible regardless of whether they are primary, secondary, or other (non-designated) uses.

To implement the plan on state lands, DNR must classify state lands to reflect the intent of land use designations made by the plan. State law requires that classification precede leasing of state tidelands or submerged lands or disposal of state uplands.

The possible land classifications for state land under the department's regulations (11 AAC 55) are as follows:

RELATIONSHIP OF CLASSIFICATION & DESIGNATION

The land use designations in the plan are intended to communicate clearly the allowable uses of an area. Translating the terms used for designations into classification terms is necessary because classification terms are broader and were originally written to fit upland and not tideland situations. For example, the term "forestry" designates log transfer sites and related timber harvest support facilities as the intended use; however, in the classification regulations "forestry" is defined as forested land. Consequently, "settlement land" rather than "forested land" is the classification category which corresponds to the forestry land use designation of the plan. Future updates will use the Waterfront Development classification in these situations. The following lists display the plan land use designation and the corresponding classification category.

Table 4.3 Designation Conversion to Classification	
LAND USE DESIGNATION	CLASSIFICATION
Forestry	Settlement Land
Mining	Settlement Land
Shoreline Development	Settlement Land
Settlement	Settlement Land
Recreation	Public Recreation Land
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest	Wildlife Habitat Land
Resource Management	Resource Management Land
General Use	Resource Management Land
<p>* Note: Waterfront Development is a new classification, added to the regulations after the SWPOW area plan was completed. It has not been used in this plan, but it is likely to be incorporated in the next plan</p>	

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

STATE LAND DISPOSALS

The plan designates state uplands that may be sold through the state's land disposal program. The Department of Natural Resources uses the Land Availability Determination System (LADS) to identify general areas available for possible disposal, evaluate land capability and suitability, design the disposal, select a method of disposal, survey the project, advertise the sale, and finally, sell the land. At various points in the LADS process, public comment on the proposed disposal is requested. State land disposals will be subject to the area-wide guidelines in Chapter 2 and the LADS process.

MINERAL CLOSINGS

The plan is the basis for closing all fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas rated crucial (H1a) to upland mining claims that extend below mean high water (Mineral Closing Order 466). 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. Through the plan, the determination was made that crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas are areas of significant surface use of or by fish and wildlife. The department determined mining is incompatible with crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas until site specific analysis has been done and the department has approved the locations, lease stipulations, and plan of operation for the proposed mining activity. The department will use offshore prospecting permitting procedures to make the site specific determination on whether siting, lease stipulations, or a plan of operation can make offshore mining compatible with crucial fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and the requirements of the Alaska Coastal Management Program (see Chapter 2, Subsurface Resources Guidelines F and G). Valid existing rights are not affected by mineral closings.

COASTAL MANAGEMENT COORDINATION

Most of the Southwest Prince of Wales Island planning area is within the coastal zone. State actions within the coastal zone, including implementation of the area plan must be consistent with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan (ACMP), including approved local districts plans. Craig, Klawock, and Hydaburg have approved local district plans.

State actions affecting the coastal zone, or local permits or regulation of private land within the district boundaries must be consistent with the respective coastal management programs. Districts with approved programs review most of DNR's decisions within their boundaries to determine consistency with the district plan. DNR must notify a district with an approved plan of proposed activities outside their boundaries that would directly or significantly affect resources within the district.

This plan makes no land use designations on state tidelands within the boundaries of the three coastal districts because: (1) there are few, if any, state tidelands or submerged

lands within the Hydaburg coastal district boundary; (2) the City of Klawock has patent to all tidelands and submerged lands the original city limits, (3) there is a relatively small amount of state tidelands and submerged lands within the Craig district boundaries; and most important, (4) all three cities have approved district coastal management programs with site-specific management policies. All DNR actions will be consistent with the approved district programs.

Outside of the approved district program boundaries, all uses and activities in the planning area must be consistent with the ACMP standards.

AREAS MERITING SPECIAL ATTENTION

Six Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSAs) within the planning area were designated by the Coastal Policy Council in July 1983.

UNIT	NAME
14	Meares Passage - Arena Cove
21	McFarland Islands - Dunbar Inlet
21	Jackson Island
17	Hydaburg River - tidelands
20	Saltery Point - Crab Trap Cove
18	Hetta Cove - Eek Inlet

Management of all state lands and waters within these areas must be consistent with the AMSA plans. For additional information, refer to the AMSA plans in the approved Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

ACMP CONSISTENCY REVIEW PROCESS

The ACMP consistency review process coordinates review of DNR authorizations, as well as other state permits, with the ACMP consistency determination review. Additionally, the process should coordinate the review of the Army Corps of Engineer's Section 10 and Section 404 permits with the ACMP consistency review and state authorization process.

FEDERAL LAND MANAGEMENT

Most uplands in the planning area are within the Tongass National Forest and are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan makes decisions only for state lands. The plan does not direct the use of federal, Native, or other private lands. However, DNR coordinated state management with that of the USFS. Representatives of the Forest Service were a part of the Planning Team and actively participated in the state planning process.

COOPERATIVE MANAGEMENT AGREEMENTS

In many cases cooperative management agreements can achieve purposes similar to land exchanges. They can ensure compatible land management among various owners, or create efficiencies that increase the cost effectiveness of state management.

CONSOLIDATION & JOINT USE OF RESOURCE TRANSFER SITES

To reduce impacts to fish and wildlife habitat the plan requires consolidation and joint use of resource transfer sites to the extent feasible and prudent.

INSTREAM FLOW STUDIES

The following streams should have instream flow studies done to determine the fish habitat needs.

TABLE 4.5 Instream Flow Study Recommendations

UNIT	NAME
1	Black Bear Creek
2	Half Mile Creek
2 & 3	Crab Creek
17	Hydaburg River

PROCEDURES FOR PLAN REVIEW, MODIFICATION, & AMENDMENT

The land-use designations, policies, implementation actions, and management guidelines of this plan may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be updated periodically as new data and new technologies become available and as changing social or economic conditions place different demands on state lands. This section discusses three topics concerning plan modification: periodic review, changes to the plan, and discretion within guidelines.

PERIODIC REVIEW

The planning team should be consulted annually to determine problems and concerns with the plan or its implementation. The plan will be reviewed approximately once every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. An interagency planning team will coordinate this review.

CHANGES TO THE PLAN

There are three types of changes to a plan: amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes. Amendments and special exceptions are plan revisions subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065; minor changes are not. The director determines what constitutes an amendment, special exception, or a minor change. Changes to the plan may be proposed by agencies, municipalities, or members of the public. Requests for changes should be submitted to the Southeast Regional Office of the Division of Land and Water Management, Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Definitions and procedures for plan modification and amendment are set forth in regulations for 11 AAC 55.030 and explained in greater detail below.

1. PLAN AMENDMENT

An amendment permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic intent of the plan. Changes to the management intent for a subunit; changing the allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines; reclassification; and changing some implementation actions constitute amendments.

The following actions are examples of changes that would require an amendment:

- a proposal to prohibit a use that is now a designated use, or, conversely to allow a prohibited use;
- a proposal to close an area to mineral entry; or
- a new land offering in an area designated for retention.

Amendments must be approved by the commissioner. The Department of Natural Resources will convene the planning team as needed to make recommendations on plan amendments. Management plans developed by the Department of Natural Resources may amend this plan.

Procedures for Plan Amendments

A. Taking into account the requirements of AS 38.04.065(b), the commissioner will prepare a written decision that specifies:

- the alternative course of action (what the plan is being changed to);
- the reasons for the amendment such as changed social or economic conditions; and
- why the plan amendment is in the best public interest.

B. Where practical, the decision should be part of or circulated with a finding required by AS 38.05.035(e).

C. Before making the final decision, the commissioner will request comments and give public notice consistent with AS 38.04.065(b)(8) and AS 38.05.945 to affected local governments, state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public. This notification will include the points described in A and may be combined with the public notice required by the applicable permitting procedure. If warranted by the degree of controversy, the commissioner may hold a public meeting before making a decision.

2. SPECIAL EXCEPTIONS

A special exception does not permanently change the provisions of the plan. Instead, it allows a one-time limited-purpose variance of the plan's provisions, without changing the plan's general management intent or guidelines. Special exceptions may be made if complying with the plan is excessively burdensome, impractical, or inequitable to a third party; and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception.

Special exceptions may also occur when the proposed activity requires only a small part of a management subunit, does not change or modify the general management intent, and serves to clarify or facilitate the implementation of the plan. A special exception cannot be used to reclassify an area. Special exceptions may apply to prohibited uses or guidelines.

The following actions are examples of changes that would be a special exception:

- allowing a prohibited use based on more detailed data in a small area on the edge of a management subunit next to a subunit where it is allowed; or
- a preference right granted under AS 38.05.035(e) where the director determines such an action is necessary to correct an injustice and will not significantly affect the intent of the plan.

Decisions concerning special exceptions will be made by the director. The director's decision may be appealed to the commissioner. Special exceptions require public notice and, if appropriate, public meetings. The Department of Natural Resources will convene the planning team as needed to make recommendations on special exceptions.

Special Exceptions to Guidelines Modified by "will"

Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "will" may be allowed for individual actions. The decision not to follow a pertinent guideline modified by the term "will" will be consistent with the procedures for special exceptions.

Procedures for Special Exceptions

A. Taking into account the requirements of AS 38.04.065(b), the director will prepare a written decision that specifies:

- the alternative action or course of action to be followed;
- the reasons for the special exception (i.e., why a variance of the plan's provisions is needed);
- why the special exception is in the best public interest; and
- how the general intent of the plan and management unit will be met by the alternative course of action.

B. Where practical, the decision should be part of or circulated with a finding required by AS 38.05.035(e).

C. Before making the final decision, the director will request comments and give public notice consistent with AS 38.04.065(b)(8) and AS 38.05.945 to affected local governments, state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public. This notification will include the points described in A and may be combined with the public notice required by the applicable permitting procedure. If warranted by the degree of controversy, the director may hold a public meeting before making a decision.

3. MINOR CHANGES

Minor changes do not modify or change the basic intent of the plan or a management unit. Minor changes may be needed for clarification, to make technical corrections, or to facilitate implementation of the plan. Minor changes may be proposed by agencies or the public.

Minor changes are made at the discretion of the regional manager and do not require public review. Affected agencies will be notified and have an opportunity to comment; the comment period may be provided through existing inter-agency review processes for associated actions. The regional manager's decision may be appealed to the director. The director's decision may be appealed to the commissioner.

DISCRETION WITHIN GUIDELINES

Some policies in the plan, like those modified by the terms "feasible and prudent," "feasible," and "should" are written to allow for exceptions if the conditions described in the policy are met. The definitions of these terms are given in Appendix A. The procedures for allowing exceptions to these guidelines are given in this section. Allowing exceptions following these procedures are neither revisions nor changes to the plan.

1. GUIDELINES MODIFIED BY "FEASIBLE & PRUDENT" OR "FEASIBLE"

Exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "feasible and prudent" or "feasible" (see definitions in Appendix A) may be allowed after the steps outlined below have been taken within the time frames of the ACMP consistency review process. The land manager must also ensure that actions do not conflict with the ACMP standards or adopted coastal plans. Special attention should be given to 6 AAC 80.130(d) which outlines the steps that must be followed before exceptions can be made to the ACMP Habitat Standard.

- A.** The regional manager will prepare a written decision that specifies:
- the conditions that make compliance with the guideline not feasible or not feasible and prudent;
 - the alternative course of action to be followed; and
 - how the intent of the plan and management unit will be met by the alternative course of action.
- B.** Where practical, the decision should be part of or circulated with a finding required by AS 38.05.035(e).
- C.** Before making the final decision, the director will give notification required by the applicable permitting procedure and request comments on the proposed action. This notification will include the points described in A.

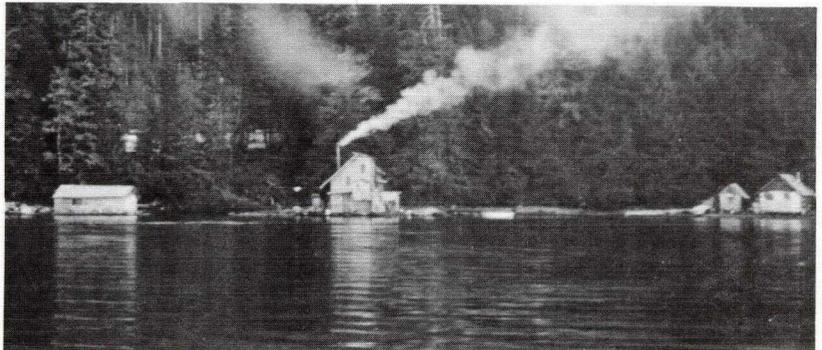
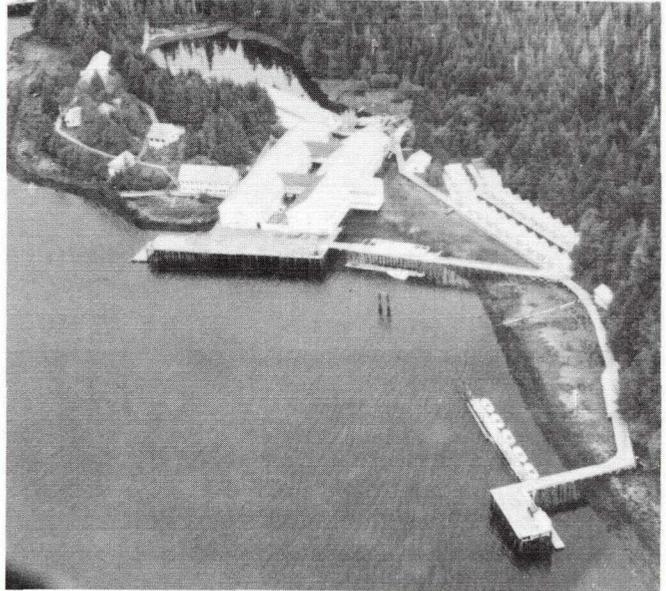
2. GUIDELINES MODIFIED BY "SHOULD"

Exceptions to guidelines modified by the word "should" can be made by the DNR Regional Manager, or his designees. The guideline does, however, state an intent of the plan that should be met, using the best managerial practices for the given situation. These exceptions require a written justification in the administrative record. The justification should briefly outline how the action meets the intent of the guideline or why the particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or conditions. In addition, the manager must ensure that any exceptions do not conflict with the ACMP standards including adopted coastal plans.

Changes that make the plan consistent with a final ACMP consistency determination do not require amendment of the plan.

APPENDICES

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APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan.

ADF&G. Alaska Department of fish and Game

Anadromous Fish Stream. A river, lake, or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous streams are shown in "The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Salmon" (referred to as the Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog) compiled by ADF&G.

Anchorage. A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.

Aquaculture. Fish enhancement or hatchery development by ADF&G, a private non-profit corporation, or another group. Does not include aquatic farming.

Aquatic Farming. The culture and husbandry of marine aquatic organisms, including but not limited to fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustaceans, kelp, and other algae. This does not include fish hatcheries. At this time, selling salmon eggs or pen-reared salmon is not legal in Alaska. (Aquatic farming includes any activities that meet the definition of aquatic farming given in AS 16.40.199.)

AS. Alaska Statute.

Buffer. An area of land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.

Caretaker Facilities. Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing and that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities, such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities. Caretaker facilities may be floating facilities or may be located on uplands. See also Table A-1.

Clean fill. Fill that is free of organics, human refuse, and toxic pollutants.

Closed to Mineral Entry. Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

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. Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seeks their advice assistance. 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. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by sending them the decision and the reasons that the decision was made, or notifying them that the decision and finding are available upon request.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife Area. Areas that 1) serve as a limited, concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat and or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or species' sustained yield, or 2) localized traditional harvest areas of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users.

Crucial fish and wildlife areas are shown on the management unit maps of Chapter 3.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife areas include the following categories:

- salmon intertidal spawning areas, estuarine rearing/schooling areas
- herring spawning areas
- trout over-wintering areas
- limited rearing areas for crab
- clam concentration areas
- very high or high density shorebird and waterfowl use areas in coastal wetlands and estuarine tidelands
- seabird breeding habitat within each colony area and two mile radius around major breeding colonies (more than 100,000 birds) or a one mile radius around breeding colonies of less than 100,000 birds
- 330 foot radius around bald eagle nest trees
- one mile radius around sea lion haulout areas
- coastal wetlands and estuarine tideflats within spring high intensity black bear use areas and concentration areas on fish streams
- specific mollusc, crustacean, and seaweed harvest areas within the Areas Meriting Special Attention as designated by the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

Developed Recreational Facility. Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational needs.

DGC. Division of Governmental Coordination, the division of the State Office of Management and Budget that coordinates Alaska's Coastal Management Program.

Director. The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land. Most often, director refers to the Director of the Division of Land and Water; for lands administered by DPOR, director refers to the Director of the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Dispersed Recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature; for example, beachcombing or recreational boating.

DLWM. Formerly the Division of Land and Water Management, now the Division of Land and Water, a division of DNR.

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR.

DOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

DPOR. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR.

Enhancement Sites. Sites selected through the process and criteria of the Regional Comprehensive Salmon Plans as suitable for rehabilitating or enhancing the capability of the habitat to produce salmon.

Easement. An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.

17(b) Easement. Easement across Native Corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.

Element. Resource reports completed for this plan that contain background information, analysis, and resource data important for making the land management decisions of this final plan. The resource elements completed for this plan are listed in Appendix B.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors. (From Forest Practices Act regulations: 11 AAC 95.900(16)). See also, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Discretion within Guidelines, chapter 4.

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." (From ACMP regulations 6 AAC 80.900(20)). A written decision by the land manager is necessary justifying a variation from a guideline modified by the terms "feasible" or "feasible and prudent." See also Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Discretion within Guidelines, chapter 4.

Fish and Wildlife. Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any stage of their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found or that may be introduced in Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both harvest and habitat areas.

Floatcamp, Floating Camp, or Floating Caretaker Facility. See Table A-1.

Floathome. See Table A-1.

Floating A-frame Harvest. Use of a yarding machine mounted on a float to harvest timber directly from the forest into a water body with the use of an A-shaped frame. The operation generally does not require extensive roading. The A-frame is temporarily anchored and attached to the shoreline with a stiff-leg for short periods of time while harvesting logging units. The point where the yarding road intersects the shoreline is referred to as a break-out.

Floating Residential Facilities. A general phrase used to encompass floathomes, floatlodes, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps. See Table A-1.

Floatlodge. See Table A-1.

TABLE A-1. Definitions of Floating Residential Facilities

Floating Residential Facilities. A general phrase used to encompass the types of floating facilities listed below. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floating residential facilities require an authorization if moored or anchored within a bay or cove for a period of 14 days or more.

FACILITY	DEFINITION
Floathome	Also floating residential floathomes. Floathouses, house boats, barges, and boats, powered or not that are intended for personal use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.
Floatlodge	A floating residential facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public.
Floating Caretaker Facility, Floatcamp, or Floating Camp	Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration or aquatic farming operations, or associated with public activities.

Forestry. On tidelands: any activity or structure for timber harvesting or for transfer of logs from uplands to tidelands, including, but not limited to felling, yarding and hauling of logs, roads, log transfer facilities, floating A-frame logging, upland and marine log storage areas, and camps and other support facilities associated with timber resource development. On uplands: any activity or structure for the harvest or management of timber resources.

General Use. Tidelands, submerged lands, or uplands designated general use provide some combination of settlement, recreation, habitat or other values. On tidelands and submerged lands, the lack of resource information prevents a specific resource allocation at this time. On uplands, lack of adequate resource, economic, or other information, and the lack of current demand indicates development is unlikely during the 20-year life of the plan. For additional management intent for specific general use areas, see the management intent statement of the individual management units in Chapter 3.

Goal. A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specific dates for achievement.

Guideline. A course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers or required of land uses 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 on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

Important Fish and Wildlife Area. Important habitats and harvest areas are those having one or more of the following characteristics: (1) sustains productive fish and wildlife populations, (2) supports widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations of species which are sedentary or substrate-dependent. Intertidal harvest areas considered important are those that occur or depend on the intertidal or adjacent submerged land substrate for actual resource harvest or for the harvest activity. All offshore harvest areas can be considered important with respect to potential major activities which could interfere with the use of the offshore waters or bottom-dwelling resources.

Important fish and wildlife areas include the following categories:

- salmon nearshore migration corridors, and offshore troll and subsistence salmon fisheries
- herring overwintering areas
- estuaries where crab populations occur and offshore crab harvest areas
- water/estuaries where shrimp populations occur and offshore shrimp harvest areas
- waterfowl and seabird concentration areas
- intertidal/subtidal clam harvest areas (except those noted as crucial)
- offshore bottom fish/halibut harvest areas
- trapping areas along beaches
- estuaries

Instream Flow. From 11 AAC 93.970(19): an instantaneous flow rate of water through a stream during specified periods of time, from a designated location upstream to a designated location downstream.

Intensive Commercial Harvest Area. (Shown separately only in Prince of Wales Island Area Plan, Volume I.) A specific local area of intensive commercial harvest of fish or wildlife where the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the maximum levels known to occur for the resource.

Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA). An agreement between two state agencies that transfers management responsibility of land from one agency to the other.

Land Disposal. Same as land offering, defined below; except that land disposal areas referenced in Chapter 3 may include lots reserved for lease or sale for public, commercial, or industrial facilities.

Land Manager. A representative of the state agency or division responsible for managing state land.

Land Offering. Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee simple sale, homesteading, and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters. (See also Land Disposal.)

Land Use Designations. Allocations that set out primary and secondary land uses. See definitions of primary and secondary land uses. (Chapter 4 sets out how the land use designations of this plan will be classified according to 11 AAC 55).

Leasable Mineral. Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale, sodium potassium, oil, and gas.

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.

Life of the plan. The plan uses a 20-year planning period to guide land management. However, the plan is a flexible tool and may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be reviewed approximately every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment.

Locatable Mineral. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

Log Transfer Facility (LTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber from uplands to marine waters.

Log Transfer Site (LTS). A site for all facilities necessary for transfer of timber from uplands to marine waters, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single site (LTS) may contain more than one facility (LTF).

Management Intent Statement. The statements that define the department's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

Materials. Include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod.

MBF. Thousand board feet. A unit of quantity used in forestry. A board foot is a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 x 12 x 1 inches.

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 of the low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(17)]. Mean lower low water is the "zero tide line."

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 uplands 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. A property right to locatable minerals established by discovery, location, and filing under AS 38.05.280.

MMBF. Million board feet. A board foot is a unit of quantity for lumber equal to the volume of a board 12 x 12 x 1 inches.

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. These waterbodies extend to the line of the ordinary high water (usually the vegetation line). Used in its legal context, navigable refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.

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.

Offshore Prospecting and Mining. Prospecting for and mining deposits of minerals in or on tidelands and submerged state lands. These activities are subject to the provisions of AS 38.05.250 (see also OPP).

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 AAC53.900(23)].

OPP or Offshore Prospecting Permit. A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee exclusive right to explore for, and if commercial quantities are discovered, develop locatable minerals in the state's tideland and submerged lands.

Other Uses. Uses not designated or prohibited. These uses will be allowed in the management unit if the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, or the management guidelines. If the "other use" is determined to be in conflict with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, it may be allowed only through a plan amendment.

Permanent Use. A use that is more than two years in duration requiring a state lease, easement, or right-of-way and may include a structure that is not readily removable.

Personal Use. the harvest of fish and wildlife for personal consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included.

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. In this plan, DNR policies for land and resource management include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of DNR's intentions.

POWAP. Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

Primary Use. A use of major importance in a particular management unit. Resources in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management intent statements and guidelines of the unit, together with existing regulations or procedures will direct how these resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflict between these primary uses.

Prime Fish and Wildlife Area. Areas that contain 1) productive components of intertidal or marine ecosystems where alteration of the habitat and or human disturbance would reduce yields of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively, or 2) areas of intense harvest when the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the maximum for the resource.

Prime fish and wildlife areas include the following categories:

- crab rearing areas (not designated crucial due to limited nature)
- a one mile radius around seabird breeding colonies
- very high density open water waterfowl use areas
- high density harbor seal use areas
- sea otter range areas
- high density salmon purse seine harvest areas
- abalone harvest areas
- lagoons, kelp beds, eelgrass beds, and extensive shallow, estuarine habitat (excluding areas crucial to salmon or shellfish rearing)

Primitive Recreation. A description used by the Forest Service for a type of recreation experience. Primitive recreation areas generally include those areas out of sight and sound of human activities and greater than three miles from roads open to public travel. The areas are larger than 5,000 acres with opportunities for a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, challenge, risk, and the use of outdoor skills. Because of the areas' remoteness, users are normally required to stay overnight.

Prohibited Use. A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with the primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Public Trust. A 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. (See also, Chapter 1.)

Purse Seine Hookoff. Areas commonly used by commercial fishermen as purse seine hookoff points.

Range (General Distribution) Fish and Wildlife Areas. Areas necessary to support the existing distribution, abundance and productivity of fish and wildlife populations in the planning area. The delineation of range areas was based on a review of physical characteristics that could be observed on nautical charts and the known habitat requirements of the species known to be present. Areas mapped as range were considered to provide lower value habitat, lower productivity, and lower human use, based on considerations of:

- 1) width of intertidal zone
- 2) slope of intertidal zone
- 3) exposure and,
- 4) extent of adjacent shallow waters and aquatic vegetation.

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. "Recreation" does not refer to subsistence or sport hunting and fishing.

Residential Floathome. Same as floathome. See Table A-1.

Resource Development Support Facilities. A general term that includes forestry, mining or other facilities such as transfer facilities, storage facilities, and floating and upland camps, but excludes floating A-frame logging.

Resource Management. A designation and classification used for land that are presently unaccessible or remote and may have a number of resources, but where the lack of adequate resource, economic, or other relevant information combined with the unlikelihood of resource development with the next ten years makes a specific resource allocation unnecessary.

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, mineral, 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 (RTS). A site for all facilities necessary for transferring timber, mineral, or other resources from uplands to water, including associated 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.

ROS or Recreation Opportunity Spectrum. ROS is the method the USFS uses to indicate the type of recreation experience and setting their management is designed to achieve for an area. For further information, please see USFS publications concerning ROS.

Secondary Use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use in a particular management unit. If a use is designated a secondary use, existing information indicates that it will be allowed somewhere within the management unit consistent with the needs of the primary use, the unit's management intent, and the guidelines of the plan.

SERO. Southeast Regional Office of the Division of Land and Water, Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

Settlement. The sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. On tidelands and submerged lands "settlement" includes the use of state tidelands for floathomes.

Shoreland. Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction. (See definition of navigable.) Shorelands are generally lake bottoms or the beds of navigable rivers and streams.

Shoreline Development. Any water-dependent or water-related structure or facility that is permanent and or used for private, public, commercial, or industrial purposes. "Shoreline Development" excludes log or resource transfer facilities, log storage, floating A-frame logging, or camps and other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

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 allows 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. (See Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment, Discretion within Guidelines, Chapter 4.) Modification Section.)

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.

State Lands. All lands, including uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands, belonging to or acquired by the State of Alaska, excluding lands owned by the University of Alaska.

State-owned Land. Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands, tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands.

State-selected Land. Federally-owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented.

Submerged Lands. Lands covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographic miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the State. (See definition of "tidelands" and figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Subsistence. [From the Alaska National Interest Conservation Act (ANILCA) PL 96-487, Sec. 803.] The customary and traditional uses by rural Alaska residents of wild, renewable resources for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation; for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible byproducts of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption; for barter, or sharing of personal or family consumption; and for customary trade. See also Resource Summary, Chapter 1.

Suitable. Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.

SWPOW. Southwest Prince of Wales Island Area Plan.

Temporary Use. A use that is one year or less in duration requiring a state permit. Any structure associated with the use must be readily removable.

Thinning. Cutting trees in a stand to decrease its density, thereby improving growing conditions for the remaining trees.

Tidelands. Lands that are periodically covered by tidal waters between mean high water and mean low water. (See Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Unsuitable. Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).

Uplands. Lands above mean high water (see Figure 1-1, Chapter 1.)

Vegetated Tideland. Tidelands supporting vegetation dominated by grasses, sedges, kelp, and eelgrass beds.

Water-dependent. From 6 AAC 80.900(17): "water-dependent" means a use or activity that 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): "water-related" means a use or activity that is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but that provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and that, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.

Wetlands. Include 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 halophytic hydrophytes and macroalgae extending from extreme low tide to an area above extreme high tide which is influenced by sea or spray or tidally induced water table changes. (6 AAC 80.900(19)).

USFS. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

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 Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment; Special Exceptions.)

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