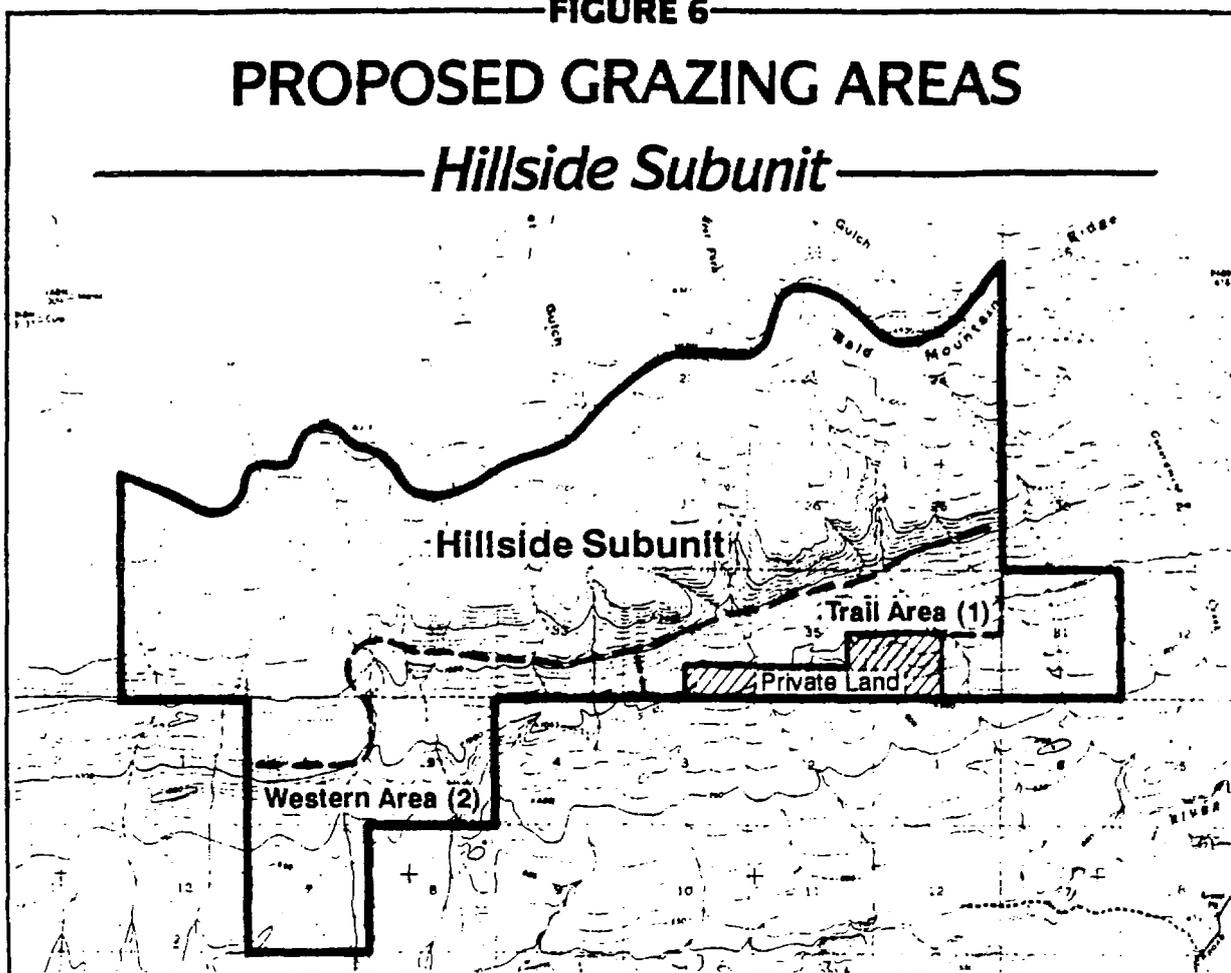


FIGURE 6



E. GUIDELINES

1. MINING

- a. **Access Roads.** Access roads for mineral development will avoid, where possible, the cross-country trail system and minimize the number of intersections.
- b. **Visual Changes.** Access roads will minimize visual changes on the mountainside to the extent feasible.
- c. **Watershed Protection.** Water is near the surface in most of the Hillside subunit and there are several lateral streams. Range management techniques, such as fencing will be necessary to prevent negative watershed impacts (see Table 17, page 95).

2. FORESTRY

- a. The location and design of road and forest harvest areas should be coordinated with ADF&G and DOPOR to ensure the provision of opportunities for public access, browse enhancement, hunting and trapping opportunities, recreational trails, and the opening up of views.
- b. Limit the development or improvement of access to a minimum; have provisions where access may be closed at ADF&G's request when a specific problem such as habitat destruction or excessive wildlife harassment occurs.
- c. Forest harvest for disease control and prevention will occur in the entire unit. T 18N, R1W, Section 7 and the S 1/2 of sections 5 and 6 [SECTION I BELOW 1,000 FEET ELEVATION] will be managed for sustained yield timber harvest and wildlife enhancement.

[IN SECTION II, FORESTRY WILL BE FOR ENHANCEMENT OF WILDLIFE HABITAT. IN SECTION III, ADDITIONAL TIMBER HARVEST WILL BE ALLOWED FOR TRAILHEAD CLEARING WHICH DOES NOT CREATE MAJOR NEGATIVE VISUAL IMPACTS (SEE FIGURE 7 BELOW)].

In T 19N, R1E, Section 31 and T19N, R1W, SE 1/4 of Section 36, forestry is a secondary use that will only be allowed if consistent with wildlife habitat enhancement guidelines. Consultation with ADF&G and DOPOR must occur prior to implementing forestry activities. (Refer to Area-Wide Guidelines).

3. ENHANCEMENT FOR MOOSE BROWSE

- a. Habitat enhancement will be allowed as long as it is consistent with the management intent to maintain a natural setting [IN SECTION III] below 1500 feet in T19N, R1W sections 25, 31 to 35 and the north 1/2 of Section 36; and T 18 N, R1W, the north 1/2 of Section 5 [A PORTION OF THE UNIT] and it does not have a major visual impact. DNR, in consultation with ADF&G, must approve the locations and type of enhancement activities. In addition, the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation must be consulted on enhancement projects in all areas except in T 19N R1E, Section 31 and T19N R1W, SE1/4 of Section 36. [ADF&G AND DNR, INCLUDING THE DIVISION OF PARKS AND OUTDOOR RECREATION, MUST BOTH APPROVE THE LOCATION AND TYPE OF ENHANCEMENT ACTIVITIES.]
- b. T19N, R1E, Section 31 except W1/2NE1/4 and T19N, R1W, SE1/4 Section 36 will be managed primarily for moose habitat enhancement. Until a resort is built, this unit should be managed as part of the natural area.
- c. In T19N, R1E, Section 31 except W1/2NE1/4 and T19N, R1W, SE1/4 Section 36, at least 20 percent of the forested lands must be left in a natural state. Within this 20 percent, no cutting will be allowed except as necessary for trail construction or disease control. Timber stands will be needed for moose escape, thermal cover, and to act as buffers for trails, roads, and private property. While moose habitat enhancement is

an overriding goal in the area, it is important that these activities occur in a way that limits their adverse impacts on other wildlife species and other beneficial use of public lands. (Note: this guideline supercedes Fish and Wildlife guideline 1.e.(3). in Chapter Three.)

The requirement that enhancement not have a major visual impact does not apply in these sections, but enhancement should be designed so as to minimize its visual impact from outside these Sections and from trails through these Sections. If feasible, there should be only one access point into this enhancement area and DOPOR should be consulted in determining its location.

- d. The following mental health lands will be managed for habitat enhancement in conjunction with grazing, forestry, recreation, and other uses appropriate for these trust lands:

T18N, R1W, S.M.

Section. 5: W1/2/SE1/4; SE1/4/SE1/4; and SE1/4SW1/4

Section. 6: N1/2 except NW1/4NW1/4 and S1/2NE1/4

Section. 7: all except E1/2E1/2, N1/2NW1/4, SE1/4SW1/4, and SW1/4SE1/4

Forest management practices in these sections should follow the proposed Fish and Wildlife Guideline 1(e), "Location, size, and shape of harvest units". Once habitat enhancement has been completed on these sections, the state will take reasonable measures to protect it.

4. GRAZING

- a. **Type of fencing.** Fencing should be the drop type to facilitate winter trail use and moose utilization of the area or utilize gates or other design features. Other fencing, control structures, and stock management may be required.
- b. **Level of Use.** The decision to authorize grazing either by issuance of a permit or a lease will be based on planned level of use. The intent is to utilize the resource and not to place large tracts under lease which are not utilized. Common use areas will be utilized where appropriate.
- c. **No New Roads.** Vehicle access to grazing areas will be to designated trailheads. New roads will not be constructed for grazing purposes.
- [d. **GRAZING IN SECTION III.** LEASING WILL BE DELAYED FOR 10 YEARS IN SECTION III WHILE THE RECREATIONAL USE PATTERN DEVELOPS AND THE TRAIL SYSTEM BECOMES DEVELOPED AND HARDENED. GRAZING LESSEES WILL PARTICIPATE IN TRAIL MAINTENANCE ONCE GRAZING USE IS AUTHORIZED.]
- d. Recreation and Wildlife. Prior to issuing new grazing leases or permits, DLWM will consult with the Division of Agriculture, DOPOR, and ADF&G to determine how best to accommodate both grazing, recreational, and wildlife uses.

5. WATERSHED PROTECTION

Bald Mountain Ridge provides watershed protection for private lands to the south of the management unit for residential and agricultural purposes. Thus, habitat enhancement, forestry, and grazing practices shall be such that they do not result in erosion or an increase in the rapidity of surface run-off.

6. PUBLIC RECREATION

- a. **Density of trails** will be low to prevent moose harassment and to minimize the degree of change to this open space and habitat area. ADF&G will be consulted prior to authorization of the trail system.
- b. **Seasonal restrictions** on certain types of recreational use in areas may be utilized where moose or bear concentrations occur to prevent bear/human or moose/human confrontations as recommended by ADF&G and DNR.
- c. **Hunting access.** Traditional motorized access for hunting will continue unless an area is closed for a non-motorized trail system. In that event, equal or better access will be provided.

[d. **RECREATION AREA – EASTERN HILLSIDE:** THE PLAN RECOGNIZES STRONG LOCAL INTEREST IN ESTABLISHING SECTION III (SEE FIGURE 7, PAGE 222) AS A STATE RECREATION AREA. WHILE THIS AREA DOES NOT CURRENTLY MEET THE CRITERIA USED IN OTHER AREAS IN THE MANAGEMENT UNIT OF BEING AN INTENSIVELY USED AREA IN NEED OF ENFORCEMENT AND FACILITIES AND IS NOT PROPOSED FOR INCLUSION IN THE HATCHER PASS PUBLIC USE AREA, AT A FUTURE TIME RE-EVALUATION OF REGIONAL GROWTH PATTERNS, WATERSHED MANAGEMENT, AND RECREATIONAL NEEDS MAY DETERMINE THAT SUCH A DESIGNATION IS APPROPRIATE.]

7. RECREATION OPPORTUNITY SPECTRUM:

- a. **Setting.** The intended recreational setting described in Part a is for the purpose of guidance to land managers who must adjudicate land use requests. It is not intended to be a hard and fast set of rules.
- (1) **Physical Setting:** [SECTION I AND II] T18N R1W, Section 7 and the S 1/2 of sections 5 and 6; T19N R1W SE 1/4 of Section 36; and T19N R1E, Section 31: mostly natural appearing environment as viewed from trails; [SECTION III], Below 1500 feet in T19N R1W sections 25, 31 to 35 and the north 1/2 of Section 36; and T 18 N, R1W, the north 1\2 of Section 5 mostly unmodified natural environment.
 - (2) **Social Setting:** Low concentration of users, but evidence of others on the trail
 - (3) **Managerial Setting:** Restrictions on trail use in non-motorized trail systems
 - (4) **Access:** Cross-country, forestry roads, new trail systems
 - (5) **Mode of Travel:** Mostly non-mechanized except for existing motorized recreational trails
 - (6) **Vegetative Alterations and Duration of Impacts:** Vegetative alterations for resource use will vary from high in T 19N, R1E Section 31 and the SE 1/4 of Section 36 in T19N R1W [SECTION I] to very small in size and number below 1500 feet in T19N R1W sections 25, 31 to 35 and the north 1/2 of Section 36; and T 18 N, R1W, the north 1\2 of Section 5 [in Section III]. Moderate loss of soil and vegetation on trails which persists from year to year.
 - (7) **Type of Experience:** Moderate opportunity for solitude and closeness to nature in most areas with some developed trail areas providing facilities, easier access, and less challenge and risk.
- b. **Public Facilities.** The purpose of this section is to describe the intended level of recreation facility development. Where no facilities are proposed, this does not mean it is a prohibited use.
- (1) **Public Facilities:** Trail systems, warm-up facility
 - (2) **Camp Sites:** None planned
 - (3) **Picnic Sites:** None planned
 - (4) **Water Supply:** None planned
 - (5) **Sanitation:** Outhouse
 - (6) **Signs:** Limited signing on trail systems

(7) **Water Crossings:** Bridging over streams on trail systems

(8) **Interpretative:** Interpretation by self-discovery

c. **Guidelines for Appropriate Commercial or Other Private Uses to be Authorized by Lease or Permit:**

(1) **Commercial Uses and Other Private Uses:** Commercial and other private sector recreation uses are permitted only when compatible with the primary management intent.

Small scale lodges would be an allowed use within the mental health lands in sections 5, 6, and 7 (southwest corner). Types of lodges that would be compatible include, but are not limited to, a hunting lodge, a youth group camp, a retreat, or a snowmachine or ski facility. Impacts to fish and wildlife must be evaluated and plans made to mitigate impacts prior to lease authorization.

(2) **Stipulations on Private Uses:** Private uses in mental health lands must generate revenue (a trail system associated with lodges, for example, would attract users and create more revenue). In other portions of Hillside, private uses must provide a clear public benefit and be compatible with the management intent. The cumulative impact of private sector developments within and adjacent to the Hillside Subunit will be evaluated in relation to public uses and wildlife values of the subunit prior to authorization of private uses.

8. MENTAL HEALTH LANDS

a. **Use of mental health lands Subject to Mental Health Commission Approval.** This plan contains DNR's recommendations for managing the three sections of mental health lands located within the management unit, all of which are in this subunit (T18N, R1W, sections 5, 6, and 7).

Until such time as the management of mental health trust land is further defined, this plan, in conjunction with Departmental Order 121, reflects the department's interim management guidelines for all mental health trust land within the boundaries of the planning area. However, to the extent that this plan conflicts with the intent of the Alaska Mental Health Enabling Act of 1956, the court decision in **State v. Weiss**, 706 P2d 681 (Alaska 1985) and/or is not approved by the Interim Mental Health Trust Commission, it does not apply to mental health trust lands.

b. **Management for Revenue Production.** The three sections of mental health lands in the southwest corner of this subunit will be managed to produce revenue for the mental health trust according to the Supreme Court decision.

The production of revenue will be based upon the best use of the land, and revenue will be produced through recreational leases, timber production, and grazing leases.

It is intended that all policies contained in this plan apply to these three sections within the constraints outlined above. Planned actions that specifically affect these sections are listed under Recreation, 1a, b, and c; and Grazing 2a(1) and (2). Guidelines specifically affecting these sections are 2c, page 222 and 7c(1) and (2), page 225.

- (1) **Recreational Leases** for lodges associated with public uses of the area such as a hunting, ski, or snowmachine lodge have the potential of both enhancing public uses of the adjacent lands and for generating revenue to the Mental Health Trust. The proposed ski trail system would enhance the value of this land.
- (2) **Grazing Leases** issued at fair market value could allow utilization of the high value grass resources of these three sections and generate revenue for the Trust.
- (3) **Sustained Yield Forestry Harvest** could produce revenue and increase land value by the construction of roads.

9. REPEATER AND COMMUNICATION SITES

Leases for repeater and communication sites are an allowed use along the top of Bald Mountain Ridge subject to:

- . Location of facilities so they are not visible from the Hatcher Pass Road and so they blend with the ridge rather than stand out as a skyline feature. Location should avoid the tundra nesting bird habitat.
- . Painting them a dark color to blend with the landscape.
- . Access roads will not be constructed to the facility.
- . Sites will be grouped together to the extent possible.