

- drop down areas and requirements
 - intersections with recreation trails and roads
 - maintenance
 - permanent nature of fence.
2. Fences shall to the extent feasible and prudent be located and constructed to permit passage by moose through the area while minimizing the potential injury to moose.
 3. DFG recommends that barbed wire not be used for wire fences. The fence height and spacing of wire will be such that potential injury to moose is minimized and passage of adults and juveniles is maximized. Specific guidelines for fence height and wire spacing will be developed. One-, two-, or three-wire electrified fencing is acceptable.
 4. Fence construction should be designed to allow dropping the fence to the ground, if necessary, at the end of the grazing season in areas of intensive recreational use, established wildlife travel patterns, or areas of heavy snow accumulation.
 5. Fence construction will provide for easy passage for people where recreation trails and fences intersect. Foot traffic can be accommodated by pass-throughs or stile construction. Off-road vehicle or snow machine traffic at trail-fence intersections will be accommodated by cattle guards or similar devices to allow safe off-road vehicle passage.
 6. Fence lines should be cleared of any obstructions prior to construction to allow the fence to be clearly visible by animals and people. Such clearing will be maintained for the life of the fence.
 7. "Poly-tape" or other sight barrier material should be used to make the top wire highly visible.
 8. An alternative permanent fencing method for known moose migration routes may be pole fencing. Pole fencing across known moose trails should be tested as an alternative fencing method to wire fencing.
 9. All materials used in the construction of fences shall have a minimum life expectancy of the length of the permit or lease.

Effect on wildlife. Fencing will be designed, constructed, and maintained so as to reduce to the extent feasible and prudent the adverse effect on wildlife populations or hunting, trapping, and other recreational use. In selected wildlife or recreational areas, some fences will be removed or dropped to the ground at the end of that season's use. DFG should be consulted on fencing options.

Removal at end of permit or lease. Facilities and fencing will be removed at the end of the grazing permit or lease period if not renewed. The permittee's or lessee's responsibilities for removal will be specified in the permit or lease.

HERITAGE RESOURCES

There are no known heritage resource (cultural or historic resource) sites in the Kashwitna Unit. The following goals and guidelines are intended to ensure that sites will be identified prior to resource development activities, and that identified sites are protected.

Heritage resource identification goals. Identify and determine the significance of all heritage resources on state land in the Kashwitna Unit through

1. Surveys conducted by Department of Natural Resources personnel,
2. Encouraging research about heritage resources on state lands by qualified individuals and organizations, and
3. Cooperative efforts for planned surveys of inventories between state, federal, and local or Native groups.

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Heritage resource protection. Protect significant heritage resources by

1. Reviewing agricultural homesteads and proposed resource development projects for potential conflict with heritage resources. The Five-year schedule of timber sales will be sent to the DNR Office of History and Archaeology for review.
2. Cooperating with concerned government agencies, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations for avoiding or mitigating identified or potential conflicts.
3. Where feasible and prudent, conduct site-specific heritage resource surveys or inventories prior to the design of land sales (including agricultural homesteads), timber sales, roads, or other development activities in the areas the DNR Office of History and Archaeology determines have high potential for important heritage sites and for which existing information is inadequate to identify and protect those sites.

Known heritage sites. The Alaska Historic Preservation Act (AS 41.35) governs state management of heritage resources. This Act states, "If DNR determines that historic, prehistoric, or archaeological sites, locations or remains will be adversely affected by the public construction or improvement, the proposed public construction or improvement may not be commenced until the department has performed the necessary investigation, recording and salvage of the site, location or remains. All investigation, recording, and salvage work shall be performed as expeditiously as possible so that no state construction project will be unduly impaired, impeded, or delayed."

Guidelines for protection of known heritage sites will vary. On prehistoric sites where all evidence of prehistoric activity is below ground, guidelines frequently require that timber management activities be conducted in the winter and with no ground disturbance. On historic sites with above-ground evidence of historic use, the DNR Office of History and Archaeology generally will recommend a setback from the site.