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**CHAPTER 3.  
MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES,  
PUBLIC USE SITES,  
AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR  
EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT**

1 **CHAPTER 3. MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES, PUBLIC USE**  
2 **SITES, AND RECOMMENDATIONS FOR EACH**  
3 **MANAGEMENT UNIT**  
4

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5 This chapter restates management intent categories, and includes background information,  
6 management intent, management guidelines, public use sites, and other unit-specific  
7 recommendations for the 25 management units in the planning area. Other guidelines specific  
8 to a unit are numbered for easy reference.

9  
10 **PLAN MAP**

11  
12 The management units described subsequently are depicted in the Plan Map 3.1, ‘Nushagak and  
13 Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan’, which is contained in an envelope at the end  
14 of this document. Refer to that map for the location of management units.

15  
16 Note that the management units may not be contiguous in many instances, especially in the  
17 southern portions of the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainages since this Management Plan only  
18 affects state-owned or state-selected land. Much of the land in this portion of the planning area  
19 is owned privately, either by individuals, Native corporations, or the federal Bureau of Land  
20 Management. These areas of non-state land are included in order to show general land  
21 ownership within the planning area and to aid in the adjudication of state decisions, which rely  
22 heavily on land status information<sup>1</sup>.

23  
24 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

25  
26 The management intents are:

27  
28 **Primitive Use Experience:** A use experience characterized by little to no evidence of human  
29 use (little to no manmade changes to the environment from development or other human  
30 activities).

31  
32 **Semi-primitive Use Experience:** A use experience characterized by moderate evidence of  
33 human use (moderate level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other  
34 human activities).

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<sup>1</sup> Note to DNR adjudicators: There are several factors that must be taken into consideration when using this map. 1) Prior to granting authorizations consult the most current DNR land status information; this is especially important for state-selected land. Land status is only current to the date of plan adoption. 2) The Plan Map depicts all areas of state land, but not all of these areas are affected by the Recreation Rivers Management Plan. These areas are noted on the map and in the Legend. 3) For more detailed information on spatial information, consult PDF files on the DNR Internal Website; these files reflect the GIS maps used to generate this map. 4) Consult the maps included in Appendix C for the specific location of Public Use Sites. The Plan Map only provides generalized locations.

1 **Semi-developed Use Experience:** A use experience characterized by high evidence of human  
2 use (high level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human  
3 activities).

4  
5 Management intent reflects a future desired condition. Private landowners in the planning area  
6 may choose to use this plan as a guide for managing their lands.

7  
8 **MANAGEMENT INTENT AND GUIDELINES**

9  
10 Management intent and guidelines are specified for each management unit in the following  
11 portion of this chapter. Consult the description of a particular management unit to ascertain the  
12 specifics of how the area within the unit is to be managed. For ease of reference, Table 3.1  
13 provides an overview of management intent as well as a listing of the uses that are allowed,  
14 prohibited, or may be allowed on a case-by-case basis for each management unit.

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**Table 3.1: Nushagak and Mulchatna Recreational Rivers Management Guidelines**

			Management Guidelines Related to Recreation Uses and Structures							
<i>Management Unit</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Management Intent</i>	<i>Perm. Facilities</i>	<i>Temp. Facilities</i>	<i>Trapping Cabins</i>	<i>Boat Storage</i>	<i>Airstrip Development</i>	<i>Docks -- Perm.</i>	<i>Docks -- Temp.</i>	<i>Other Uses</i>
1	Lower Nushagak River, Keefer Cutoff to Wood River	Semi-developed	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
2	Iowithia River Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed
3	Lower Nushagak River, Ekwok Vicinity	Semi-developed	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
4	Kokwok River Corridor	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
5	Lower Nushagak and Mulchatna River Corridors, New Stuyahok Vicinity	Semi-developed	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
6	Lower Nushagak Uplands	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
7	Middle Nushagak River Corridor, Koliganek Vicinity	Semi-developed	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
8	Nuyakuk River Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
9	Middle Nushagak Corridor, Harris Creek to Nuyakuk River	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
10	Middle Nushagak Corridor, Chichitnok River to Harris Creek	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
11	Middle Nushagak Uplands	Semi-primitive	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
12	King Salmon River Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed
13	Upper Nushagak and Chichitnok Rivers Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed

4

Chapter 3 - Management Guidelines, Public Use  
 Sites, and Recommendations  
 for each Management Unit

**PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT**

1

<b>Manage-ment Unit</b>	<b>Name</b>	<b>Management Intent</b>	<b>Perm. Facilities</b>	<b>Temp. Facilities</b>	<b>Trapping Cabins</b>	<b>Boat Storage</b>	<b>Airstrip Development</b>	<b>Docks -- Perm.</b>	<b>Docks -- Temp.</b>	<b>Other Uses</b>
14	Nushagak Hills	Semi-primitive	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
15	Lower Mulchatna River Corridor	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
16	Stuyahok River Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed
17	Koktuli River Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed
18	Middle Mulchatna River Corridor, Keefer Creek to Koktuli River	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
19	Lower Mulchatna Uplands	Semi-primitive	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
20	Middle Mulchatna River Corridor, Chilikadrotna River to Keefer Creek	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
21	Chilchitna River and Tutna Lake	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
22	Upper Mulchatna River Corridor	Semi-primitive	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	Prohibited	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
23	Chilikadrotna River Corridor	Primitive	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	May be Allowed
24	Half Cabin Lakes Area	Semi-developed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed
25	Upper Mulchatna Uplands	Semi-primitive	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed	May be Allowed

2

3

1 **Unit 1. Lower Nushagak River, Keefer Cutoff to Wood**  
2 **River**

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3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the land adjacent to this unit is owned by Choggiung Ltd. or is federal  
7 land selected by the state, Choggiung Ltd., or Bristol Bay Native Corporation (BBNC). The  
8 state and BBNC have both selected the mouth of the Iowithla River. It is likely BBNC will  
9 receive the selection. The Nushagak River is navigable; the state owns tidelands, submerged  
10 lands, and shorelands in the unit. Twenty Native allotments are located in the unit.

11  
12 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 56 miles.

13  
14 **Access.** The unit is easily accessible by motorboat, float plane, and snowmobile and is  
15 relatively close to major airports and sport fishing lodges. Portage Creek has a developed public  
16 airstrip. The nearest communities are Dillingham and Ekwok. The river is important for use as  
17 a corridor for boat travel between Dillingham and upriver villages.

18  
19 **Existing Development.** The unit adjoins the village of Portage Creek, many subsistence fish  
20 camps near Lewis Point, and a number of cabins which are used seasonally. Temporary camps  
21 for commercial sport fishing have been authorized by Choggiung between Black Point and  
22 Portage Creek. Most of the camps are supported fly-in day use; some served as bases of  
23 operation. The ADF&G operates a field camp near Portage Creek.

24  
25 **Fisheries.** The river serves as a corridor for migration of most species of juvenile and adult  
26 salmon, which are generally abundant in the summer.

27  
28 Subsistence and sport fishing uses are among the highest in the planning area. Most of the  
29 subsistence fishing use takes place downstream of Black Point. Most of the sport use is  
30 commercial, targets king salmon, and takes place from mid-June to mid-July between Portage  
31 Creek and Black Point. Commercial use is based out of lodges and nearby communities and out  
32 of camps in the unit. Motorboats are stored in the unit to support fly-in day use. The king  
33 salmon sport fishery is of increasing importance as a recreational opportunity for residents of  
34 Dillingham.

35  
36 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is low.

37  
38 Subsistence hunting for moose is high, and caribou hunting use is moderate because of  
39 relatively easy accessibility. Sport hunting use is low because of private land ownership,  
40 competition with local hunters, and relatively low density of game.

41  
42 **Trails and Easements.** The winter trail from Dillingham to Naknek is also a RS 2477 right-of-  
43 way. (RST 215, RST 195, RST 128). Portions of these rights-of-way overlap 17b easements.

1 The following 17b easements are located in this unit: EIN 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 6, 8a, 8b, 20, 20b,  
2 34 and 36. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)  
3

4 **Other Values.** Scenic values are relatively low because of constricted views and low landscape  
5 diversity. Floating use is low. Five cultural sites are documented in the unit.  
6

7 **Area Plan Designation:** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
8 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The RRMP only applies to the navigable waters  
9 affected by this co-designation.  
10

### 11 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

12 Semi-developed use experience.  
13

### 14 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

#### 15 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

16		
17		
18		
19	Permanent facilities	Prohibited.*
20	Temporary facilities	Prohibited.*
21	Trapping cabins	Prohibited.*
22	Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
23	Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
24	Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
25	temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
26	Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).
27		

28 \* The state owns only shorelands in this unit. Permanent  
29 facilities and temporary facilities (except for floating facilities)  
30 and trapping cabins are prohibited on shorelands.  
31

#### 32 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

33 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.  
34  
35

### 36 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

37  
38 Ul.1 Short-term Uses at the Mouth of the lowithla River (Public Use Site 6). Because of high  
39 public use, this public use site is designated as a "special use area" (ADL 226852) under  
40 11 AAC 96.010. In most public use sites, short-term uses can take place for 14  
41 consecutive days or less without a permit. In this special use area, allowed short-term  
42 uses can take place for 7 consecutive days or less without a permit. Allowed uses that  
43 take place for longer than 7 consecutive days are considered long-term uses and require

1 a permit or lease. All other public use site guidelines apply to this special use area (see  
2 Chapter 2, Public Use Sites).

3  
4 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

5  
6 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
7 shown on maps in Appendix C.

8  
9 Site 1 Shoreland site on lower Nushagak River known as Blood Beach, 7 miles west of Portage  
10 Creek, primarily used for angling. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use  
11 site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.

12  
13 Site 2 Shoreland site on lower Nushagak River at the southern mouth of Keefer Cutoff,  
14 primarily used for angling. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site.  
15 Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.

16  
17 Site 3 Shoreland site on Keefer Cutoff, 1 1/2 miles north of Portage Creek. The state owns  
18 only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.

19  
20 Site 4 Shoreland site adjacent to upland site designated by Choggiung Ltd. as a public camping  
21 site, 1 1/2 miles north of Portage Creek on Keefer Cutoff and the Nushagak River. The  
22 state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung  
23 Ltd.

24  
25 Site 5 Shoreland site on Keefer Cutoff, 3 miles north of Portage Creek, used for camping and  
26 angling. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned  
27 by Choggiung Ltd.

28  
29 Site 6 This site is a special use area (ADL 226852). See "Other Guidelines Specific to this  
30 Unit." Campsite and floatplane landing area on shorelands at the mouth of the Iowithla  
31 River. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are selected  
32 by Bristol Bay Native Corporation.

1 **Unit 2. Iowithla River Corridor**

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2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** The lower and middle portions of the unit are owned by the state. Other adjacent  
6 lands are federal land selected by the state. The upper portion of the unit is adjacent to the  
7 Wood-Tikchik State Park. No Native allotments are in the unit.

8  
9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Iowithla River extends for 49 miles.

10  
11 **Access.** Motorboat and airplane access is difficult. The unit is easily accessed from nearby  
12 communities by snowmobile. The unit is located near Dillingham.

13  
14 **Existing Development.** No cabins are located in this unit. One site which has been used for a  
15 commercial sport fishing camp is located near the Nushagak River.

16  
17 **Fisheries.** The river supports spawning habitat for all species of salmon and low to moderate  
18 populations of freshwater fish.

19  
20 Sport and subsistence fishing uses are low because of relatively low abundance and difficult  
21 access. Except for the use originating from a commercial camp in 1988, little commercial use  
22 takes place on the river.

23  
24 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is low. The Muklung Hills vicinity  
25 provides essential brown bear denning habitat.

26  
27 Subsistence hunting for moose is moderate and takes place in the fall. Sport hunting for moose  
28 is low but increasing, mostly unguided, and is generally associated with floating.

29  
30 **Trails and Easements.** None.

31  
32 **Other Values.** Scenic values are moderate because of landscape diversity near the river and  
33 views of the Muklung Hills. Floating use is currently low but increasing.

34  
35 **Area Plan Designation:** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
36 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed.

37  
38 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

39  
40 Primitive use experience.

1 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

2  
3 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

4  
5           Permanent facilities           Prohibited.  
6           Temporary facilities           Prohibited.  
7           Trapping cabins           Prohibited.  
8           Boat storage           Prohibited.  
9           Airstrip development           Prohibited.  
10          Docks: permanent           Prohibited,  
11               temporary           Prohibited.  
12          Other uses           May be allowed (case-by-case).

13  
14 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

15  
16 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

17  
18 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

19  
20 U2.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main river channel.

21  
22 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

23  
24 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
25 shown on maps in Appendix C.

26  
27 Site 7 Upland wheeled plane landing area on the Iowithla River near the Muklung Hills.

28  
29 Site 8 Campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake near the Muklung Hills.

30  
31 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

32  
33 None.  
34  
35

1 **Unit 3. Lower Nushagak River Corridor, Ekwok Vicinity**  
2

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3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** Most of the adjacent land is owned or selected by Ekwok Ltd. Except for a  
6 number of small, scattered, non-contiguous tracts of state land, no uplands are owned by the  
7 state in the unit. The Nushagak River is navigable; the state owns the shorelands in this unit. A  
8 number of Native allotments are located in the unit. Mineral Closing Order (MCO) 393 closes  
9 the navigable portions of the Nushagak River to mineral exploration and development.

10  
11 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 30 miles.  
12

13 **Access.** The corridor is easily accessible by motorboat, float plane, and snowmobile. The unit  
14 is located near a major airport in Dillingham and a developed public airstrip exists in Ekwok.  
15 The river is important for use as a corridor for boat travel between Dillingham and upriver  
16 villages.  
17

18 **Existing Development.** The unit contains the village of Ekwok, a number of cabins used  
19 seasonally, and the Ekwok Lodge and Big Bend Lodge, both of which are sport fishing lodges.  
20

21 **Fisheries.** The lower Nushagak River is a major salmon migration route, as well as an  
22 important king and chum salmon spawning habitat.  
23

24 Subsistence fishing use is high, particularly near Ekwok. Sport fishing use is moderate in the  
25 downstream portion of this unit and low in the upstream portion. Most of the sport fishing use  
26 is guided and targets king and silver salmon. Most commercial use originates from the Ekwok  
27 Lodge or fly-in users.  
28

29 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is low.  
30

31 Subsistence hunting for moose is high; the unit is an important hunting area for local residents.  
32 Subsistence hunting for caribou is low. Little sport hunting use takes place in the unit because  
33 of private land ownership.  
34

35 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17b easements are located in this unit: EIN 10b, 10a,  
36 11, 11a, 37 and 38. (See the table in Appendix B for detailed description of these easements.)  
37

38 **Other Values.** Scenic values are low because of constricted views and low landscape diversity.  
39 Floating use is low. The corridor is important for local trapping and woodcutting uses. Seven  
40 cultural and historic are located along the river corridor.  
41

1 **Area Plan Designation.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
2 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The RRMP only applies to navigable waters  
3 affected by this co-designation.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

6  
7 Semi-developed use experience.

8  
9 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

10  
11 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

12	Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>2</sup>
13	Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>2</sup>
14	Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>2</sup>
15	Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16	Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
17	Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
18	temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
19	Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

20  
21  
22 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

23  
24 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

25  
26 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

27  
28 U3.1 Short-term Uses at the Mouth of the Kokwok River (Public Use Site 9). Because of high  
29 public use, this public use site is designated as a "special use area" under  
30 11 AAC 96.010. In public use sites, short-term uses can take place for 14 consecutive  
31 days or less without a permit. In this special use area, allowed short-term uses can take  
32 place for 7 consecutive days or less without a permit. Allowed uses that take place for  
33 longer than 7 consecutive days are considered long-term uses and require a permit or  
34 lease. All other public use site guidelines apply to this special use area (see Chapter 2,  
35 Public Use Sites).

36  
37 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

38  
39 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
40 shown on maps in Appendix C.

41  

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<sup>2</sup> The state generally owns only shorelands in this unit. Permanent facilities and temporary facilities (except for floating facilities) and trapping cabins are prohibited on shorelands.

1 Site 9 This site is a special use area (ADL 226852). See "Other Guidelines Specific to this  
2 Unit." Campsite and floatplane landing area on shorelands on the Nushagak River at the  
3 mouth of the Kokwok River. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site.  
4 Uplands are owned by Ekwok Natives Ltd.  
5

6 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**  
7

8 None.  
9  
10

1 **Unit 4. Kokwok River Corridor**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** Ekwok Natives Ltd. owns most of the uplands on the lower course of the river,  
6 the state owns most of the middle and upper portions of the river, and Aleknagik Natives Ltd.  
7 owns the land around Okstukuk Lake. The Kokwok River and Okstukuk Lake are navigable;  
8 the state owns the shorelands. A number of Native allotments are in the unit. MCO 393 closes  
9 the river corridor to mineral entry.

10  
11 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Kokwok River extends for 55 miles.

12  
13 **Access.** The corridor is moderately accessible by motorboat and floatplane and easily  
14 accessible by snowmobile. The unit is near a major airport in Dillingham.

15  
16 **Existing Development.** Several cabins, a sport fishing lodge, and one site which has been used  
17 for a commercial sport fishing camp are located in the unit.

18  
19 **Fisheries.** The Kokwok provides spawning and rearing habitat for all species of salmon.

20  
21 Subsistence fishing use is low because of relatively low abundance. Sport use is low.  
22 Occasional commercial fly-in day use is based out of nearby lodges.

23  
24 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is low but has been increasing in recent  
25 years.

26  
27 This unit is closed to caribou hunting. Subsistence hunting for moose is high and takes place in  
28 fall and winter. Sport hunting use is low due to expense of access, land ownership, and  
29 relatively low density of game.

30  
31 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: 14, 14a, 16 and  
32 16a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)

33  
34 **Other Values.** Floating use is currently low, but increasing. Most floating use is unguided and  
35 associated with hunting. Scenic values are moderate because of high landscape diversity near  
36 the river.

37  
38 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
39 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Adjacent upland areas within the management unit  
40 are designated Public Recreation – Dispersed. Uplands with the designation are affected by the  
41 RRMP.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U4.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 10 Campsite on the Kokwok River near Okstukuk Hills.

32  
33 Site 11 Campsite and floatplane landing area near the outlet of Okstukuk Lake. The state owns  
34 only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Aleknagik Natives  
35 Ltd.

36  
37 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

38  
39 None.

1 **Unit 5. Lower Nushagak and Mulchatna River Corridors,**  
2 **New Stuyahok Vicinity**

---

3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the uplands are owned by Stuyahok Ltd. No uplands are owned by the  
7 state in the unit, although there are a number of scattered, non-contiguous small land areas of  
8 state-selected land. The Nushagak River and Nunachuak Creek are navigable; the state owns  
9 the shorelands. There are a number of Native allotments are in the unit.

10  
11 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 29 miles. The main  
12 channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 17 miles.

13  
14 **Access.** The corridor is easily accessible by motorboat, float plane, and snowmobile. The river  
15 is important for use as a corridor for boat travel between Dillingham and upriver villages. The  
16 unit is near a major airport in Dillingham and a developed public airstrip exists in New  
17 Stuyahok.

18  
19 **Existing Development.** The unit contains the city of New Stuyahok and a number of cabins  
20 that are used seasonally.

21  
22 **Fisheries.** The lower Nushagak and Mulchatna rivers are a major salmon migration route, as  
23 well as important king and chum salmon spawning habitat.

24  
25 Subsistence fishing use is high, particularly near New Stuyahok and the mouth of the  
26 Mulchatna. Sport fishing use is low to moderate.

27  
28 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density varies by season and is occasionally high.  
29  
30 Subsistence hunting use is high. Little sport hunting use takes place in the unit because of  
31 private land ownership and competition with local hunters.

32  
33 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 119, 119a,  
34 32, 32a, 33, 33a, 35 and 36. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these  
35 easements.)

36  
37 **Other Values.** Scenic values are relatively low because of constricted views and low landscape  
38 diversity. The corridor is important for local trapping and woodcutting uses. Six cultural sites  
39 are documented in the unit.

40  
41 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
42 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Remaining upland areas are designated General Use

1 and Wildlife Habitat. The requirements of the RRMP apply to the area of navigable waters and  
2 to the uplands that are designated General Use and Wildlife Habitat.

3  
4 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

5  
6 Semi-developed use experience.

7  
8 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

9  
10 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

11		
12	Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>3</sup>
13	Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>3</sup>
14	Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>3</sup>
15	Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16	Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
17	Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
18	temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
19	Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).
20		

21 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

22  
23 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

24  
25 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

26  
27 None.

28  
29 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

30  
31 None.

32  
33 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

34  
35 None.

36  
37  

---

<sup>3</sup> The state owns only shorelands in this unit. Permanent facilities and temporary facilities (except for floating facilities) and trapping cabins are prohibited on shorelands.

1 **Unit 6. Lower Nushagak Uplands**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** Most of the land is owned by the state. Smaller amounts of land are owned by  
6 Choggiung Ltd., Ekwok Natives Ltd., Stuyahok Ltd., Saguyak Inc. and the Bristol Bay Native  
7 Corporation. The western portion of the unit is adjacent to Wood-Tikchik State Park. Thirteen  
8 Native allotments are located in the unit. Nunachuak Creek is navigable; the state owns the  
9 shorelands.

10  
11 **Access.** The unit is easily accessible by snowmobile. Float planes can access lakes west of  
12 Kemuk Mountain and east of the Nushagak River. The unit is near a major airport in  
13 Dillingham.

14  
15 **Existing Development.** Only one cabin is documented in the unit; it is likely that others exist.  
16

17 **Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.  
18

19 Subsistence fishing use is moderate for freshwater species. Sport fishing use of Nushagak  
20 tributary streams is low now, but may increase slowly.  
21

22 **Wildlife.** Moose density is low to moderate. Caribou are sometimes abundant east of the river.  
23 The Muklung Hills vicinity provides essential brown bear denning habitat.  
24

25 Subsistence moose hunting use is moderate near drainages; caribou hunting use is high in  
26 winter. The caribou season is closed west of the Nushagak River. Sport hunting use is low  
27 because of expense of access and private land ownership.  
28

29 **Trails and Easements.** The winter trail from Dillingham to Naknek is also a RS 2477 right-of-  
30 way. (RST 215, RST 195, RST 128). Portions of these rights-of-way overlap 17(b) easements.  
31 The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 1, 2a, 3a, 6, 8b, 10a, 11a, 14a, 16a,  
32 19, 20, 20b, 34 and 38. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these  
33 easements.  
34

35 **Other Values.** The northwest portion of the unit, near Wood-Tikchik State Park, is forested  
36 and hilly and has moderate scenic value because of high landscape diversity. Low relief and  
37 tundra in much of the unit provide low scenic value. Local residents trap in drainages during  
38 the winter.  
39

40 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
41 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Remaining upland areas are designated General Use  
42 and Wildlife Habitat. The requirements of the RRMP apply to the navigable waters and the  
43 uplands that are designated General Use and Wildlife Habitat.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	Prohibited
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U6.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 12 Campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake, 15 miles north of Okstukuk  
32 Lake.

33  
34 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

35  
36 None.

1 **Unit 7. Middle Nushagak River Corridor, Koliganek**  
2 **Vicinity**

---

3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the land adjoining unit 7 is owned by Koliganek Natives Ltd. No  
7 uplands are owned by the state in the unit. The Nushagak River is navigable; the state owns the  
8 shorelands. There are a number of Native allotments are in the unit.  
9

10 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 16 miles.  
11

12 **Access.** The corridor is easily accessible by motorboat, float plane, and snowmobile. The unit  
13 is about a one-hour flight from Dillingham. A developed public airstrip exists in Koliganek.  
14 The Department of Transportation and Public Facilities intends to develop a new airport at  
15 Koliganek. The river is important for use as a corridor for boat travel between Koliganek and  
16 downriver villages.  
17

18 **Existing Development.** The unit contains the village of Koliganek and one cabin used  
19 seasonally.  
20

21 **Fisheries.** The middle Nushagak River is a major salmon migration route as well as important  
22 king and chum salmon spawning habitat.  
23

24 Subsistence fishing use is high, particularly near Koliganek. Sport fishing use is low to  
25 moderate.  
26

27 **Wildlife.** Moose density is low to moderate; caribou density is occasionally high.  
28

29 Subsistence hunting use is high; the unit is a traditional hunting area for local residents. Little  
30 sport hunting use takes place in the unit because of private land ownership, expense of access,  
31 and competition with local hunters.  
32

33 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 35 and 36.  
34 (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)  
35

36 **Other Values.** A moderate amount of floating takes place in the corridor, much of it guided.  
37 Koliganek is used as a take out spot for upper Nushagak and Nuyakuk floaters. Scenic values  
38 are low because of constricted views and low landscape diversity. The corridor is important for  
39 local trapping and woodcutting uses. Five cultural sites are documented in the unit.  
40

41 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
42 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The RRMP only applies to the navigable waters  
43 with this designation.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-developed use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>4</sup>
10 Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>4</sup>
11 Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>4</sup>
12 Boat storage	Prohibited.
13 Airstrip development	Prohibited.
14 Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 None.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 13 Campsite and floatplane landing area on shorelands on the Nushagak River at the mouth  
32 of the Nuyakuk River. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site.  
33 Uplands are Native corporation-owned.

34  
35 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

36  
37 None.

38  
39  

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<sup>4</sup> The state owns only shorelands in this unit. Permanent facilities and temporary facilities (except for floating facilities) and trapping cabins are prohibited on shorelands.

1 **Unit 8. Nuyakuk River Corridor**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** Most of the uplands along the lower portion of the Nuyakuk River are owned by  
6 Koliganek Natives Ltd. Some of the upper portion of the unit is owned by the state. The upper  
7 portion adjoins to Wood-Tikchik State Park. The Nuyakuk River is navigable; the state owns  
8 the shorelands. Thirteen Native allotments are located in the unit.

9  
10 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nuyakuk River extends for 29 miles.

11  
12 **Access.** The corridor is easily accessible by motorboat, floatplane, and snowmobile. Much of  
13 the floating access originates from Wood-Tikchik State Park. A rapids in the park makes  
14 motorboat access difficult to and from Tikchik Lake; however, the river is used as a travel  
15 corridor to the lake system. The unit is about a one-hour flight from Dillingham.

16  
17 **Existing Development.** One cabin and an ADF&G fish counting camp are located in the unit.

18  
19 **Fisheries.** The Nuyakuk is a major sockeye migration route in the study area. The river  
20 supports good sport fishing for rainbow trout and sockeye and coho salmon fishing.

21  
22 Subsistence fishing use is moderate. Sport fishing use is moderate and is associated with  
23 floating or commercial fly-in use. This part of the river system has been increasingly relied on  
24 for subsistence over the last 10 years.

25  
26 **Wildlife.** Density of moose is moderate; density of caribou is low.

27  
28 Subsistence moose hunting use is moderate and takes place mostly during the winter. Sport  
29 hunting for moose is moderate, increasing, and is usually associated with floating or dropoffs at  
30 small lakes. Subsistence and sport hunting for caribou are low.

31  
32 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 28 and  
33 28a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)

34  
35 **Other Values.** Scenic values are moderate because of high landscape diversity near the river.  
36 Floating use is moderate and increasing. Much of the floating use is guided and originates in  
37 Wood-Tikchik State Park. Upper portions of the river include Class I whitewater. The unit is  
38 used for trapping in the winter by local residents. One cultural site has been documented in the  
39 unit.

40  
41 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
42 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Adjacent uplands areas are designated Public  
43 Recreation – Dispersed and are affected by the RRMP.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9	Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
10	Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
11	Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
12	Boat storage	Prohibited.
13	Airstrip development	Prohibited.
14	Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
15	temporary	Prohibited.
16	Other uses	Prohibited.

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U8.1 Siting Criteria. Uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 None.

29  
30 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

31  
32 None.

33

34

1 **Unit 9. Middle Nushagak Corridor, Harris Creek to**  
2 **Nuyakuk River**

---

3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the uplands surrounding the unit are owned by Koliganek Natives Ltd.  
7 No uplands are owned by the state in the unit. The Nushagak River is navigable; the state owns  
8 the shorelands. There are Native allotments located in the unit.  
9

10 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 12 miles.  
11

12 **Access.** The unit is easily accessible by motorboat, floatplane, and snowmobile. It is  
13 moderately accessible by wheeled planes. The unit is relatively far from major airports.  
14

15 **Existing Development.** No cabins or other development are documented in the unit.  
16

17 **Fisheries.** The Nushagak River serves a major salmon migration corridor and provides  
18 important spawning and rearing habitat for king, chum, and coho salmon. Sport fishing for  
19 freshwater fish is generally good.  
20

21 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is currently low, mostly commercial, and  
22 increasing as operators avoid other more heavily used areas.  
23

24 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density varies by season and is occasionally high.  
25 Waterfowl are fairly common in both spring and fall.  
26

27 Subsistence hunting use is moderate, takes place in the fall and winter, and is based out of  
28 Koliganek and cabins in the unit. Sport hunting use is low, but increasing.  
29

30 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 29, 29a,  
31 30 and 30a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)  
32

33 **Other Values.** Scenic values are relatively low because of constricted views and low landscape  
34 diversity. A moderate level of floating use takes place in the corridor, most of it guided. The  
35 corridor is important for local trapping and woodcutting uses.  
36

37 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
38 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The RRMP only applies to the area of navigable  
39 waters.  
40

41 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

42  
43 Semi-primitive use experience.

1 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

2  
3 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

4  
5           Permanent facilities           Prohibited.<sup>5</sup>  
6           Temporary facilities           Prohibited.<sup>5</sup>  
7           Trapping cabins           Prohibited.<sup>5</sup>  
8           Boat storage           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
9           Airstrip development           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
10          Docks: permanent           May be allowed (case-by-case),  
11               temporary           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
12          Other uses           May be allowed (case-by-case).

13  
14 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

15  
16 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

17  
18 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

19  
20 U9.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

21  
22 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

23  
24 None.

25  
26 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

27  
28 None.  
29  
30

---

<sup>5</sup> The state owns only shorelands in this unit. Permanent facilities and temporary facilities (except for floating facilities) and trapping cabins are prohibited on shorelands.

1 **Unit 10. Middle Nushagak Corridor, Chichitnok River to**  
2 **Harris Creek**

---

3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the unit is owned by the state. There are a number of Native allotments  
7 located in the unit.

8  
9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 32 miles.

10  
11 **Access.** The unit is easily accessible by motorboat and snowmobile and moderately accessible  
12 by float and wheeled airplanes. The unit is relatively close to lodges in Wood-Tikchik State  
13 Park.

14  
15 **Existing Development.** There are a number of cabins that are located in this unit. Most have  
16 been used as temporary camps for commercial sport fishing. Camps may either support fly-in  
17 use or serve as bases of operation.

18  
19 **Fisheries.** The unit includes a heavily braided section of the Nushagak which provides an  
20 important spawning area for king salmon and excellent sport fishing opportunities for salmon  
21 and resident species.

22  
23 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is moderate and increasing. Most of the sport  
24 use is commercial. Commercial use originates from nearby temporary camps or is fly-in use  
25 relying on motorboats stored in the unit.

26  
27 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density varies with the season but is occasionally  
28 high, particularly in fall and winter. Trophy-sized animals may migrate through the unit.

29  
30 Subsistence hunting use is moderate, takes place in the fall and winter, and is based out of  
31 Koliganek and cabins located in the unit. Sport hunting use is currently low, but increasing.

32  
33 **Trails and Easements.** None.

34  
35 **Other values.** Scenic values are moderate because of landscape diversity provided by the  
36 braids. Floating use is moderate and increasing, and is generally associated with hunting or  
37 fishing. The unit is used for trapping by local residents. One cultural site is documented in the  
38 unit.

39  
40 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
41 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Adjacent uplands are designated Public Recreation  
42 – Dispersed and are affected by the requirements of the RRMP.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U10.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.  
25 Temporary facilities will be sited out of view from the main river channel.

26  
27 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

28  
29 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
30 shown on maps in Appendix C.

31  
32 Site 14 Campsite on the Nushagak River at the mouth of Klutuspak Creek. There is a pending  
33 Native allotment in this site.

34  
35 Site 15 Campsite and floatplane landing area at the mouth of the King Salmon River.

36  
37 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

38  
39 None.

1 **Unit 11. Middle Nushagak Uplands**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** Most of the unit is owned by the state. A number of Native allotments are  
6 located in the unit. The western portion of the unit is adjacent to Wood-Tikchik State Park.  
7 Mineral resources are located on Sleitat Mountain.

8  
9 **Access.** The unit is easily accessible by snowmobile. Wheeled airplanes can land easily on  
10 many rounded ridges, and dry tundra areas offer easy accessibility to all-terrain vehicles.  
11 Developed airstrips are located near Vukpalik Creek and in the upper Klutuspak drainage.  
12 Accessibility is moderate for floatplanes on lakes in the Nuyakuk drainage. The unit is  
13 relatively far from major airports.

14  
15 **Existing Development.** Two sites which have been used as guided/outfitted hunting camps are  
16 located on lakes in the eastern portion of the unit.

17  
18 **Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low. Creeks in the unit provide important salmon  
19 spawning habitat.

20  
21 Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

22  
23 **Wildlife.** Moose density is low to moderate; caribou density varies with the season, but is  
24 occasionally high, particularly in fall and winter.

25  
26 Subsistence hunting use is moderate and is based out of Koliganek and cabins in drainages.  
27 Winter hunting is almost exclusively by local residents. Sport hunting use is moderate. The  
28 unit is an important brown bear hunting area, and pressure is moderate to high. Virtually all  
29 brown bear hunting is by residents and guided nonresidents and occurs during May, September,  
30 and early October.

31  
32 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 26a, 28a,  
33 29a, 30a and 32a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)

34  
35 **Other Values.** Scenic values are moderate because of landscape diversity and views of  
36 highlands in the hilly northern portion of the unit. Trapping takes place near drainages in the  
37 winter. One cultural resource is documented within the unit.

38  
39 **Area Plan Designations.** Within areas of state owned and state selected land, the designations  
40 of General Use, Settlement, and Mining apply. The recommendations of the RRMP only apply  
41 to areas that are designated General Use.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U11.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 16 Wheeled airplane landing area on upper Klutuspak Creek.

32  
33 Site 17 Wheeled plane landing area in uplands, 3 miles southeast of Vukpalik Creek.

34  
35 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

36  
37 None.

1 **Unit 12. King Salmon River Corridor**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** This unit is owned by the state. Several Native allotments are located in the unit.  
6 The upper portion of the unit is adjacent to Wood-Tikchik State Park. Mining claims are  
7 located in the adjacent Shotgun Hills.  
8

9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the King Salmon River extends for 47 miles.  
10

11 **Access.** Accessibility is generally difficult by airplane. Access by motorboat is difficult or  
12 infeasible in the upper portion of the unit and moderate in the lower. Headwater lakes in the  
13 unit and in Wood-Tikchik State Park provide floating drop-off points. The unit is far from  
14 major airports.  
15

16 **Existing Development.** Two cabins and one site which has been used as a commercial sport  
17 fishing camp are located in the unit.  
18

19 **Fisheries.** The unit provides important king salmon spawning habitat and excellent fishing for  
20 freshwater fish. Rainbow trout and sockeye salmon are the species of primary interest to  
21 anglers.  
22

23 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is currently low and is mostly commercial.  
24 Commercial use is based out of nearby camps or is fly-in use relying on motorboats stored on  
25 the Nushagak.  
26

27 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate to high; caribou density is seasonally moderate; brown  
28 bear density is high. The King Salmon Hills provide essential brown bear denning habitat.  
29

30 Subsistence hunting for moose and caribou is low. Winter hunting use is almost entirely by  
31 local residents. Sport hunting use is moderate, increasing, and is chiefly guided brown bear  
32 hunting and nonresident caribou and moose hunting. Most of the fall hunting use is sport use.  
33

34 **Trails and Easements.** None.  
35

36 **Other Values.** Scenic values are moderate because of landscape diversity near the river and  
37 views of nearby highlands. Floating use is currently low but increasing. Local residents use the  
38 unit for trapping.  
39

40 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
41 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining areas of uplands within the  
42 management unit are designated Public Recreation – Dispersed and are affected by the RRMP.  
43

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8  
9

Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	Prohibited.
Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
Temporary	Prohibited.
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U12.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main channels of  
25 the Nushagak River and Chichitnok River.

26  
27 U12.3 Renewal of Existing Trapping Cabin Permit. Renewal of the existing trapping cabin  
28 permit may be allowed in accordance with AS 38.95.075.

29  
30 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

31  
32 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
33 shown on maps in Appendix C.

34  
35 Site 18 Campsite and floatplane landing area on unnamed lake near the headwaters of the King  
36 Salmon River.

37  
38 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

39  
40 None.

1 **Unit 13. Upper Nushagak and Chichitnok Rivers Corridor**

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** The unit is owned or selected by the state. A number of Native allotments are  
6 located within the unit.

7  
8 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Nushagak River extends for 92 miles. The main  
9 channel of the Chichitnok River extends for 31 miles.

10  
11 **Access.** Accessibility is moderate for motorboats in lower portions of the rivers; access is  
12 infeasible in upper portions. Accessibility is generally difficult for airplanes, although a few  
13 landing sites exist. The unit is far from major airports.

14  
15 **Existing Development.** Five cabins are located within the unit. Three sites in the unit have  
16 been used as commercial camps.

17  
18 **Fisheries.** The unit provides important king salmon and chum spawning habitat and excellent  
19 fishing for freshwater fish.

20  
21 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is currently low, mostly commercial, and  
22 increasing. Commercial use is mostly based out of camps in the unit.

23  
24 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is seasonally low to abundant; brown bear  
25 density is high.

26  
27 Subsistence hunting use is moderate in the fall and low during the winter. Sport hunting use is  
28 moderate for brown bear by guided nonresidents. Resident and nonresident sport hunting for  
29 caribou and moose is low but increasing.

30  
31 **Trails and Easements.** None

32  
33 **Other Values.** Scenic values are high because of landscape diversity and good views of nearby  
34 highlands. Floating use on the Nushagak is currently low, but increasing.

35  
36 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
37 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining areas of uplands are designated  
38 Public Recreation – Dispersed and are affected by the RRMP.

39  
40 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

41  
42 Primitive use experience.

1 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

2  
3 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

4  
5

Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
temporary	Prohibited.
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

12

13  
14 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

15  
16 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

17  
18 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

19  
20 U13.1 Airstrip Development. Airstrip development may be allowed if there is no evidence of  
21 the airstrip from the river and if there is a demonstrated significant public need. See  
22 Recommendations for this Unit (below).

23  
24 U13.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main channels of  
25 the Nushagak River and Chichitnok River.

26  
27 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

28  
29 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
30 shown on maps in Appendix C.

31  
32 Site 19 Campsite on the east bank of the Nushagak River, 2 miles north of the mouth of the  
33 King Salmon River.

34  
35 Site 20 Campsite at the mouth of the Chichitnok River. There is a pending Native allotment in  
36 this site.

37  
38 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

39  
40 An airstrip should be developed in the upper reaches of the Nushagak River to provide public  
41 access for floating.

1 **Unit 14. Nushagak Hills**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** The unit is owned or selected by the state. One Native allotment is staked in the  
6 unit. The western portion of the unit is adjacent to Wood-Tikchik State Park. Mining claims  
7 are located in the western portion of the unit.

8  
9 **Access.** Wheeled airplanes can land easily on many rounded ridges, and dry tundra offers easy  
10 accessibility to all-terrain vehicles. The unit is far from major airports.

11  
12 **Existing Development.** No cabins or other development are documented in this unit.

13  
14 **Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

15  
16 Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

17  
18 **Wildlife.** Moose density is low to moderate; caribou density is seasonally low to abundant;  
19 brown bear density is high throughout the unit. Much of the unit provides essential brown bear  
20 denning habitat.

21  
22 Subsistence hunting use is low, except hi winter when it is moderate in some portions of the  
23 unit. Sport hunting for moose and caribou is low to moderate; brown bear use is high. Brown  
24 bear hunting is primarily by guided nonresidents and is at maximum sustainable levels.

25  
26 **Trails and Easements.** None.

27  
28 **Other Values.** Scenic values are moderate because of landscape diversity and views of  
29 highlands in the hilly northern portion of the unit. Some trapping use takes place near drainages  
30 in the winter.

31  
32 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
33 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Except for an area designated Mining in the far  
34 western portion of this Management Unit near Wood-Tikchik State Park, the remainder of the  
35 unit is designated General Use. The recommendations of the RRMP do not apply to areas that  
36 are designated Mining.

37  
38 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

39  
40 Primitive use experience.

1 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

2  
3 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

4  
5           Permanent facilities           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
6           Temporary facilities           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
7           Trapping cabins           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
8           Boat storage           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
9           Airstrip development           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
10          Docks: permanent           May be allowed (case-by-case),  
11               temporary           Prohibited. May be allowed (case-by-case).  
12          Other uses           May be allowed (case-by-case).

13  
14 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

15  
16 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

17  
18 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

19  
20 U14.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main river channel.

21  
22 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

23  
24 None.

25  
26 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

27  
28 None.  
29  
30

1 **Unit 15. Lower Mulchatna River Corridor**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** Most of the land adjacent to the lower portion of the river is owned or selected by  
6 Koliganek Natives Ltd. The Mulchatna River is navigable; the state owns the shorelands. A  
7 number of Native allotments are located in the unit.  
8

9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 41 miles.  
10

11 **Access.** The unit is easily accessible by motorboat, float and wheeled airplanes, and  
12 snowmobile. The unit is about a one-hour flight from Iliamna and Dillingham.  
13

14 **Existing Development.** Seven cabins are located in this unit. Three sites have been used for  
15 commercial camps.  
16

17 **Fisheries.** The Mulchatna River serves as a major salmon migration corridor and provides  
18 important spawning and rearing habitat for king, chum, and coho salmon.  
19

20 Subsistence fishing use is moderate for freshwater species and spawning salmon. Sport fishing  
21 use is moderate and generally associated with floating activity. There is locally high sport  
22 fishing effort at the mouths of the Stuyahok and Kuktuli rivers because they provide good  
23 fishing and access, and excellent camping and staging opportunities. Anglers target primarily  
24 salmon. Commercial recreational use is high and is associated with guided floating, commercial  
25 camps in the unit, and fly-in day use. Day use may rely on motorboats stored in the unit.  
26

27 **Wildlife.** The unit provides essential winter range for moose and densities are seasonally high.  
28 Caribou migrate through the unit and densities are moderate to high. The unit is a waterfowl  
29 staging area during spring and fall migrations.  
30

31 The unit is primarily a travel corridor for all user groups. Subsistence hunting for caribou and  
32 moose is high during the fall and winter. Sport hunting use is low but has increased as float  
33 trips down the Mulchatna, Stuyahok, and Kuktuli rivers to pickup points in this unit have  
34 become more popular.  
35

36 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 26a, 28a,  
37 29a, 30a and 32a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)  
38

39 **Other Values.** Scenic values in the unit are low because of constricted views and low  
40 landscape diversity. Floating use is high and originates from drop-offs on the Stuyahok,  
41 Kuktuli, and upper Mulchatna rivers. Floating use is chiefly unguided and is increasing. The  
42 unit is used for trapping by local residents. Four cultural sites are located in the unit, including

1 Stuyahok, the site of the old village located at the mouth of the Stuyahok River, which is  
2 especially significant to local residents.

3  
4 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
5 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The adjacent uplands are designated Public  
6 Recreation – Dispersed and are affected by the RRMP.

7  
8 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

9  
10 Semi-primitive use experience.

11  
12 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

13  
14 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

15

16 Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
17 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
18 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
19 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
20 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
21 Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
22 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
23 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

24

25 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

26  
27 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

28  
29 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

30  
31 U15.1 Short-term Uses at the Mouth of the Stuyahok River (Public Use Site 21). Because of  
32 high public use, this public use site is designated as a "special use area" under  
33 11 AAC 96.010. (ADL 226852) In public use sites, short-term uses can take place for  
34 14 consecutive days or less without a permit. In this special use area, allowed short-term  
35 uses can take place for 7 consecutive days or less without a permit. Allowed uses that  
36 take place for longer than 7 consecutive days are considered long-term uses and require  
37 a permit or lease. All other public use site guidelines apply to this special use area (see  
38 Chapter 2, Public Use Sites).

39  
40 U15.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

1 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

2  
3 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
4 shown on maps in Appendix C.

5  
6 Site 21 This site is a special use area (ADL 226852). See "Other Guidelines Specific to this  
7 Unit." Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River at the mouth of the  
8 Stuyahok River. There is a pending Native allotment in this site.

9  
10 Site 22 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River, 1.5 miles downstream  
11 from the mouth of the Koktuli River.

12  
13 Site 23 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River at the mouth of the  
14 Koktuli River.

15  
16 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

17  
18 Management of Public Use Sites at the Stuyahok and Koktuli Rivers: Use of the sandbars at the  
19 mouths of the Stuyahok River and Koktuli River (public use sites # 21 and # 23) for camping,  
20 fishing, and waiting for floatplane pickups is steadily increasing. Problems with overcrowding,  
21 garbage, and waste are beginning to develop at the mouth of the Stuyahok River. Possible  
22 management actions that should be considered are: 1) developing public information materials  
23 suggesting alternative sites and recommending measures for keeping the sites clean, 2)  
24 developing privies at the sites, and 3) changing the number of days that short-term (generally  
25 allowed) uses can occur.

1 **Unit 16. Stuyahok River Corridor**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** Most of the land in the unit is owned by the state. Ten Native allotments are  
6 located within the unit. The upper portion of the corridor is within the Lake and Peninsula  
7 Borough.  
8

9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Stuyahok River extends for 55 miles.  
10

11 **Access.** The lower portion of the river is moderately accessible by motorboat; upper portions  
12 are increasingly difficult. Airplane accessibility is moderate; a few landing sites provide drop-  
13 offs for floating. Upper portions of the unit are near Iliamna. The unit is serviced from  
14 Anchorage, Iliamna, and Dillingham.  
15

16 **Existing Development.** No cabins or other development are documented in the unit.  
17

18 **Fisheries.** The Stuyahok River is a clear water stream which provides important spawning  
19 habitat for king, sockeye, and coho salmon. Resident species include rainbow trout, arctic  
20 grayling, and Dolly Varden.  
21

22 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is moderate and generally associated with  
23 floating.  
24

25 **Wildlife.** Moose density is low to moderate; caribou density is high. Upper portions of the unit  
26 provide essential caribou calving habitat.  
27

28 Subsistence hunting for moose and caribou is high during the fall in the lower portion of the  
29 river; subsistence hunting for caribou is high throughout the unit during the winter. Sport  
30 hunting use is high and increasing as floating becomes increasingly popular. Guided/outfitted  
31 use takes place mainly in the upper portion of the unit.  
32

33 **Trails and Easements.** None.  
34

35 **Other Values.** Floating use is high and chiefly unguided. The corridor has high scenic value  
36 because of views of nearby uplands and high landscape diversity ranging from upland tundra to  
37 bottomland forest. Two heritage sites are documented in the unit.  
38

39 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
40 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining areas of uplands are Designated  
41 Public Recreation – Dispersed and are affected by the RRMP.  
42  
43

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8  
9

Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	Prohibited.
Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
temporary	Prohibited.
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U16.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main river channel.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 24 Wheeled plane landing area on the Stuyahok River, 20 miles southeast of old Stuyahok.

32  
33 Site 25 Floatplane and wheeled plane landing area near the Stuyahok River on an unnamed lake,  
34 21 miles southeast of old Stuyahok.

35  
36 Site 26 Campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake drained by the Stuyahok  
37 River, 23 miles southeast of old Stuyahok.

38  
39 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

40  
41 None.

1 **Unit 17. Koktuli River Corridor**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** Most of the land in the unit is owned or selected by the state. A number of  
6 Native allotments are located in the unit. The upper portion of the corridor is within the Lake  
7 and Peninsula Borough.

8  
9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Koktuli River extends for 46 miles.

10  
11 **Access.** Downstream of the Swan River, the Koktuli River is easily accessible by motorboat;  
12 upper portions are increasingly difficult. Airplane accessibility is moderate in the upper portion;  
13 a few landing sites provide drop-offs for floating. Upper portions of the unit are near Iliamna.

14  
15 **Existing Development.** Two cabins and one site which has been used as a commercial sport  
16 fishing and outfitting camp for hunting are located in the unit.

17  
18 **Fisheries.** The rivers provide important spawning habitat for king, sockeye, and chum salmon.  
19 Rainbow trout fishing is good in the lower portion of the unit.

20  
21 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is moderate. Commercial sport use is  
22 concentrated on the lower portion of the unit and is based out of a nearby camp or is fly-in day  
23 use relying on motorboats stored near the unit. Sport fishing use in the remaining portion of the  
24 unit is associated with floating.

25  
26 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high; brown bear density is high near  
27 Jack Rabbit Hills. Upper portions of the unit provide essential caribou calving habitat.

28  
29 Subsistence hunting use is high. Subsistence hunters concentrate their effort in the lower  
30 portion of the unit for moose and caribou in the fall and hunt throughout the unit for caribou in  
31 the winter. Use by guided or outfitted sport hunters is moderate to high during the fall and has  
32 been increasing in recent years.

33  
34 **Trails and Easements.** None.

35  
36 **Other Values.** Floating use is high and chiefly unguided. The corridor has high scenic value  
37 because of views of nearby uplands and high landscape diversity grading from upland tundra to  
38 bottomland forest. One cultural site is located in the unit.

39  
40 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
41 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining areas of uplands are designated  
42 Public Recreation – Dispersed and, to a much lesser extent, General Use and Public Recreation  
43 – Developed. The aforementioned areas are affected by the RRMP.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8  
9

Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	Prohibited.
Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
temporary	Prohibited.
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15  
16  
17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U17.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main river channel.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 27 Campsite on the Koktuli River at the mouth of the Swan River. There is a pending  
32 Native allotment in this site.

33  
34 Site 28 Wheeled plane landing area on the Koktuli River, 1 mile downstream from the  
35 confluence of the north and south forks. There is a pending Native allotment in this site.

36  
37 Site 29 Campsite on the Koktuli River at the confluence of the north and south forks. There is a  
38 pending Native allotment in this site.

39  
40 Site 30 Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake, 1 mile south of the upper Koktuli River and  
41 campsite on the Koktuli River, connected by a trail.

42  
43 Site 31 Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake on the south side of the upper Koktuli River,  
44 2.5 miles northwest of Sharp Mountain.

1 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

2

3 None.

4

5

1 **Unit 18. Middle Mulchatna River Corridor, Keefer Creek**  
2 **to Koktuli River**

---

3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the unit is owned or selected by the state. A number of Native  
7 allotments are located in the unit.

8  
9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 22 miles.

10  
11 **Access.** The corridor is moderately accessible by motorboat and airplane. The unit is about a  
12 one-hour flight from Iliamna.

13  
14 **Existing Development.** No cabins are documented in the unit. Two sites have been used as  
15 commercial camps near the Koktuli River; on one site the state intends to issue a lease for a  
16 commercial sport fishing facility.

17  
18 **Fisheries.** The Mulchatna River provides important spawning and rearing habitat for king,  
19 chum, and coho salmon. Fishing opportunities for freshwater species are good.

20  
21 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is low and associated with floating and a  
22 commercial camp in the unit.

23  
24 **Wildlife.** This portion of the Mulchatna River is braided and provides good winter range.  
25 Moose density is moderate to high. Caribou density is generally high in the fall and moderate to  
26 high in winter depending on snow depths.

27  
28 Subsistence hunting use is high; the unit is a traditional fall hunting area for local residents.  
29 Sport hunting use is moderate and increasing.

30  
31 **Trails and Easements.** None.

32  
33 **Other Values.** Floating use is high and both guided and unguided. Scenic values are low  
34 because of low landscape diversity and constricted views. One cultural site is located in the  
35 unit.

36  
37 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
38 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining areas of uplands are designated  
39 Public Recreation – Dispersed and, to a much lesser extent, General Use and Public Recreation  
40 – Developed. The RRMP affects areas with these designations.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U18.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 None.

29  
30 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

31  
32 None.

33  
34

1 **Unit 19. Lower Mulchatna Uplands**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** The unit is predominantly owned or selected by the state. Smaller amounts of  
6 land are owned or selected by Koliganek Natives Ltd. and Stuyahok Ltd. A number of Native  
7 allotments are located in the unit. The eastern portion of the unit is within the Lake and  
8 Peninsula Borough. Mining claims are located in the northern portion of the unit.  
9

10 **Access.** The unit is easily accessed by floatplane at many lakes and on the lower Swan River,  
11 except in the hilly northern portion of the unit where relatively few airplane landing sites exist.  
12 The southern portion of the unit is easily accessed by snowmobile from Nushagak River  
13 communities. Most of the unit is about a one-hour flight from Iliamna.  
14

15 **Existing Development.** Two cabins are located in this unit. Three sites have been used as  
16 guided/outfitted hunting camps.  
17

18 **Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.  
19

20 Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.  
21

22 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high; brown bear density is high in the  
23 Jack Rabbit Hills and moderate elsewhere. Portions of the unit provide essential caribou calving  
24 habitat.  
25

26 Subsistence hunting for caribou is high in the winter. Sport hunting use in the fall is high for  
27 caribou and moderate to high for moose, primarily by nonresident and non-local Alaskans.  
28 Guided brown bear hunting use is moderate in the Jack Rabbit Hills vicinity.  
29

30 **Trails and Easements.** The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 25 and  
31 25a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)  
32

33 **Other Values.** The northern and eastern portions of the unit are hilly and have moderate scenic  
34 value. Low relief and tundra in much of the western portion of the unit provide low scenic  
35 value.  
36

37 **Area Plan Designations.** This management unit is designated General Use and the RRMP  
38 applies to such areas.  
39

40 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**  
41

42 Semi-primitive use experience.  
43

1 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

2  
3 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

4  
5           Permanent facilities           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
6           Temporary facilities           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
7           Trapping cabins           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
8           Boat storage           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
9           Airstrip development           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
10          Docks: permanent           May be allowed (case-by-case),  
11               temporary           May be allowed (case-by-case).  
12          Other uses           May be allowed (case-by-case).

13  
14 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

15  
16 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

17  
18 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

19  
20 U19.1 Caribou Calving Habitat. This unit contains caribou calving habitat. Temporary  
21 facilities, trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, temporary docks, and other  
22 long-term uses may be allowed in caribou calving habitat if, based on consultation with  
23 ADF&G, uses can be sited and operated in a manner that is not likely to cause  
24 significant impact to caribou calving. Management Guideline K, ‘Caribou and Moose  
25 Rutting and Calving Areas’ in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2 of the  
26 BBAP also applies.

27  
28 U19.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

29  
30 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

31  
32 None.

33  
34 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

35  
36 None.  
37  
38

1 **Unit 20. Middle Mulchatna River Corridor, Chilikadrotna**  
2 **River to Keefer Creek**

---

3  
4 **BACKGROUND**

5  
6 **Land Status.** Most of the land is owned by the state. One Native allotment is located in the  
7 unit. Most of the unit is located within the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Municipal selections  
8 of the Borough affect most of the river corridor within this management unit.  
9

10 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 31 miles.  
11

12 **Access.** The corridor is easily accessible by float and wheeled airplane and is moderately  
13 accessible by motorboat. Floaters are commonly dropped off at the headwaters of the  
14 Mulchatna and take out in this unit. The unit is about a one-hour flight from Iliamna, but much  
15 of the use is based directly out of Anchorage and the Kenai vicinity.  
16

17 **Existing Development.** Four cabins are located in the unit. Four sites have been used as  
18 commercial recreation camps.  
19

20 **Fisheries.** The Mulchatna River serves as a migration corridor for salmon and provides  
21 important salmon spawning and rearing habitat.  
22

23 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is low and usually associated with hunting and  
24 floating.  
25

26 **Wildlife.** This portion of the Mulchatna River is braided and provides good moose habitat  
27 which supports seasonally high densities of moose. Caribou density is high during the fall.  
28

29 Subsistence hunting use is low. Sport hunting use is high and is generally associated with  
30 nonresidents and non-local Alaskans on float trips during the fall. Many hunters are guided or  
31 outfitted.  
32

33 **Trails and Easements.** None.  
34

35 **Other Values.** Scenic values are high because of the contrast of high ridges on either side of  
36 the valley with river views. Floating use, both guided and unguided, are high. The river does  
37 not include whitewater, but provides a leisurely, interesting float.  
38

39 **Area Plan Designations and Municipal Entitlements.** The navigable portions of the river  
40 system are co-designated Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining  
41 areas of uplands are designated Public Recreation – Dispersed and, to a much lesser extent,  
42 General Use. The several public use sites are designated Public Facilities – Retain (in public  
43 ownership). Areas with these designations are affected by the RRMP except as noted,

1 following. The determination of whether the Lake and Peninsula Borough municipal selections  
2 are appropriate is identified in the BBAP (see management intent for units R06-49, R06-39,  
3 R06-06, and R07-21).

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

6  
7 Semi-primitive use experience.

8  
9 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

10  
11 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

12	Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
13	Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14	Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
15	Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16	Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
17	Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
18	temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
19	Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

20  
21  
22 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

23  
24 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

25  
26 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

27  
28 U20.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

29  
30 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

31  
32 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
33 shown on maps in Appendix C.

34  
35 Site 32 Campsite on the north bank of the Mulchatna River, 2 miles southeast of Red Bluff.

36  
37 Site 33 Campsite and floatplane and wheeled plane landing area on the upper Mulchatna River,  
38 5 miles downstream from Springway Creek.

39  
40 Site 34 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River below the mouth of the  
41 Chilchitna River.

42  
43 Site 35 Campsite on the upper Mulchatna River at the mouth of the Chilikadrotna River.

1 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

2  
3  
4  
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7  
8  
9

Municipal Selections. As indicated, the BBAP establishes whether specific selections made by the LPB are appropriate, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding prepared by DNR. Lands that may be conveyed to the Borough will no longer be in state ownership and the requirements of the RRMP will not apply. Areas not affected by approved municipal selections and areas of state land will remain subject to the requirements of the RRMP.

1 **Unit 21. Chilchitna River and Tutna Lake Corridor**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** The land is owned by the state. One Native allotment is on Tutna Lake. The unit  
6 is located within the Lake and Peninsula Borough. A number of municipal selections of the  
7 Lake and Peninsula Borough affect portions of this management unit.

8  
9 **Miles of River.** The main channel of Nikadavna Creek extends for 12 miles. The main river  
10 channel of the Chilchitna River extends for 2 river miles.

11  
12 **Access.** The northern portion of Tutna Lake provides easy floatplane accessibility. The lake is  
13 near Iliamna, but much of the use is based directly out of Anchorage and the Kenai vicinity.

14  
15 **Existing Development.** No cabins or other development are documented in the unit.

16  
17 **Fisheries.** Tutna Lake and streams in the unit provide spawning and rearing habitat for king,  
18 coho, sockeye, and chum salmon.

19  
20 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is low and usually associated with hunting and  
21 floating.

22  
23 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high.

24  
25 Subsistence hunting use is low. Sport hunting use is high. This is a popular place for  
26 Anchorage air taxis and outfitters to bring nonresident clients for float hunts for moose and  
27 caribou from Tutna Lake to a pickup spot on the Mulchatna. Between 20 and 40 camps are  
28 located in the vicinity of Tutna Lake during the fall hunting season.

29  
30 **Trails and Easements.** None.

31  
32 **Other Values.** Scenic value is high because of high landscape diversity and good views of  
33 surrounding uplands from the lake. Floating use is low.

34  
35 **Area Plan Designations and Municipal Selections.** The navigable portions of the river system  
36 are co-designated Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. Most of the remaining  
37 uplands are designated Public Recreation – Dispersed. The Public Use Site is designated Public  
38 Facilities – Retain (in public ownership). A small area in the far eastern part of the management  
39 unit is designated Minerals. The RRMP does not apply to the area designated Minerals. The  
40 determination of whether the Lake and Peninsula Borough municipal selections are appropriate  
41 is identified in the BBAP (see management intent for units R07-21 and R07-07).

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U21.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

25  
26 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

27  
28 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
29 shown on maps in Appendix C.

30  
31 Site 36 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the north side of Tutna Lake.

32  
33 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

34  
35 Municipal Selections. The BBAP establishes whether specific selections made by the LPB are  
36 appropriate, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding prepared by DNR.  
37 Lands that may be conveyed to the Borough will no longer be in state ownership and the  
38 requirements of the RRMP will not apply. Areas of state land not conveyed to municipalities  
39 will remain subject to the requirements of the RRMP.

1 **Unit 22. Upper Mulchatna River Corridor**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** The unit is owned by the state. The headwaters of the Mulchatna River are  
6 located in adjacent Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The unit is located within the Lake  
7 and Peninsula Borough. MCO 393 closes the upper Mulchatna River to mineral entry and  
8 development. A number of municipal selections affect portions of this management unit.  
9

10 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 52 miles. The  
11 Mulchatna River is considered navigable by the state.  
12

13 **Access.** Accessibility is difficult for motorboats and airplanes along the river. The main access  
14 points for floating drop-offs are Half Cabin Lake and Loon Lake (both located outside the unit).  
15 Turquoise Lake (in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve) is also a potential floating access  
16 point, but low water periods may make floating infeasible. The unit is about a one-hour flight  
17 from Iliamna, but much use is based directly out of Anchorage and the Kenai vicinity.  
18

19 **Existing Development.** No development is documented in the unit.  
20

21 **Fisheries.** The Mulchatna River serves as a migrational corridor for salmon and provides  
22 important spawning and rearing habitat for king, coho, and chum salmon.  
23

24 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is low and is usually associated with hunting  
25 and floating.  
26

27 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high.  
28

29 Subsistence hunting use is very low. Sport hunting use is very high during September and is  
30 mostly associated with float trips. Guided and outfitted hunting use is high for moose, caribou,  
31 and brown bear.  
32

33 **Trails and Easements.** None.  
34

35 **Other Values.** Scenic values are high because of high landscape diversity and good views of  
36 nearby uplands. Floating use is high and is both guided and unguided. The river includes no  
37 whitewater, except for a 1-2 mile section of Class I and a Class I ledge 30 miles upstream from  
38 the Chilikadrotna.  
39

40 **Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife  
41 Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The Public Recreation – Dispersed designation  
42 affects the remaining uplands of this management unit situated except for the Public Recreation  
43 Sites, which are designated Public Recreation – Retain (in public ownership). Areas with these

1 designations are affected by the RRMP, except as noted, following. The determination of  
2 whether the Lake and Peninsula Borough municipal selections are appropriate is identified in  
3 the BBAP (see management intent for units R07-08 and R07-09, and R07-21).

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

6  
7 Semi-primitive use experience.

8  
9 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

10  
11 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

12	Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
13	Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14	Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
15	Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16	Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
17	Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
18	temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
19	Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

20  
21  
22 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

23  
24 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

25  
26 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

27  
28 U22.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

29  
30 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

31  
32 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
33 shown on maps in Appendix C.

34  
35 Site 37 Campsite on the Mulchatna River, 3 miles upstream of the mouth of Big Bonanza Creek.

36  
37 Site 38 Campsite on the Mulchatna River, 5 miles upstream of the mouth of Bonanza Creek.

38  
39 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

40  
41 Municipal Selections. The BBAP establishes whether specific selections made by the LPB are  
42 appropriate, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding prepared by DNR.

43 Lands that may be conveyed to the Borough will no longer be in state ownership and the

1 requirements of the RRMP will not apply. Areas not affected by approved municipal selections  
2 and areas of state land will remain subject to the requirements of the RRMP.  
3  
4

1 **Unit 23. Chilikadrotna River Corridor**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** The unit is owned by the state. The headwaters of the Chilikadrotna River are  
6 located in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. The unit is located within the Lake and  
7 Peninsula Borough. MCO 393 closes the Chilikadrotna River to mineral entry and  
8 development. Municipal selections of the Lake and Peninsula Borough affect portions of this  
9 unit.

10  
11 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Chilikadrotna River extends for 45 miles. It is  
12 considered navigable by the state.

13  
14 **Access.** Accessibility is difficult for motorboats and airplanes. The main access points for  
15 floating drop-offs are Snipe Lake and Twin Lakes (in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve).  
16 The unit is about a one-hour flight from Iliamna, but much use is based directly out of  
17 Anchorage and the Kenai vicinity.

18  
19 **Existing Development.** No cabins or other development are documented in the unit.

20  
21 **Fisheries.** The Chilikadrotna River is a clear water stream and provides important spawning  
22 and rearing habitat for king, coho, and chum salmon. The river offers only fair angling  
23 potential.

24  
25 Subsistence fishing use is low. Sport fishing use is moderate and associated with high floating  
26 and hunting use.

27  
28 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high. Upper portions of the unit  
29 support essential caribou calving habitat.

30  
31 Subsistence hunting use is nearly non-existent. Sport hunting use is moderate for moose and  
32 caribou and is associated with float trips from Twin Lakes (in Lake Clark National Park and  
33 Preserve) to pickup spots on the Mulchatna River.

34  
35 **Trails and Easements.** There are Native Trails crossing the Chilikadrotna and Little Mulchatna  
36 drainages which are recorded as RS 2477 rights of way. (RST 57, Telequana Trail and RST 291  
37 Telequana-Nondalton Trail.)

38  
39 **Other Values.** Scenic values are high because of high landscape diversity, good scenic views  
40 of the Bonanza Hills, and stretches of whitewater. The Chilikadrotna River is one of the highest  
41 quality float rivers in the Bristol Bay region. Floating use, both guided and unguided, is high.  
42 Upstream of the Little Mulchatna, rapids are common. The river provides Class I whitewater.  
43 Some opportunities for hiking through nearby alpine tundra exist near the Bonanza Hills.

**Area Plan Designations and Municipal Selections.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The remaining uplands are designated Public Recreation – Dispersed except for the several Public Use Site, which are designated Public Facilities – Retain (in public ownership). Areas with these designations are affected by the RRMP. The determination of whether the Lake and Peninsula Borough (LPB) municipal selections are appropriate is identified in the BBAP (see management intent for units R07-13, R07-19, R07-14, R07-15, R06-16, and R07-21).

**MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

**MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

**Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	Prohibited.
Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
temporary	Prohibited.
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

**Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

**OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

U23.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main river channel.

**PUBLIC USE SITES**

See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are shown on maps in Appendix C.

Site 42 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of an unnamed creek.

Site 43 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of Ptarmigan Creek.

1 Site 44 Campsite on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of Little Mulchatna River.

2

3 Site 45 Campsite on the Chilikadrotna River at the mouth of the creek which drains Snipe Lake.

4

5 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

6

7 Municipal Selections. The BBAP establishes whether specific selections made by the LPB are  
8 appropriate, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding prepared by DNR.

9 Lands that may be conveyed to the Borough will no longer be in state ownership and the  
10 requirements of the RRMP will not apply. Areas not affected by approved municipal selections  
11 and areas of state land will remain subject to the requirements of the RRMP.

12

13

1 **Unit 24. Half Cabin Lakes Area**

---

2  
3 **BACKGROUND**

4  
5 **Land Status.** This unit is owned by the state and the Lake and Peninsula Borough and is  
6 located within the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Large portions of this Unit have been  
7 conveyed by the state to the Borough since the initial preparation of the RRMP. Portions of this  
8 management unit have been offered for remote settlement. MCO 393 closes this portion of the  
9 river to mineral entry and development.

10  
11 **Miles of River.** The main channel of the Mulchatna River extends for 8 miles.

12  
13 **Access.** Lakes provide excellent sites for floatplane landing and for floating access to the upper  
14 Mulchatna River. The unit is about a one-hour flight from Iliamna, but much use is based  
15 directly out of Anchorage and the Kenai vicinity.

16  
17 **Existing Development.** Four cabins are located in the unit, and there may be more cabins built  
18 when the state sells land in the unit. At least one other site has been used as a guided/outfitted  
19 hunting camp.

20  
21 **Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

22  
23 Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

24  
25 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high.

26  
27 Subsistence hunting use is very low. Sport hunting use is very high, particularly for caribou  
28 during the fall; moose hunting use is high; brown bear hunting use is moderate. Hunting use is  
29 often associated with float trips originating in the unit. Many hunters are guided or outfitted.

30  
31 **Trails and Easements.** There are Native Trails crossing the Chilikadotna and Little Mulchatna  
32 drainages which are recorded as RS 2477 rights of way. (RST 57, Telequana Trail and RST 291  
33 Telequana-Nondalton Trail.)

34  
35 **Other Values.** The unit has moderate scenic value because of moderate diversity of landscape  
36 and views of the Bonanza Hills and other highlands. The three Public Use Sites identified in the  
37 initial RRMP have been conveyed out of state ownership to the Lake and Peninsula Borough.  
38 Under the terms of the conveyance, the previous public use sites are to be retained by the LPB  
39 for public access and use

40  
41 **Area Plan Designations.** The BBAP designates the corridor of the Mulchatna River as Public  
42 Recreation – Dispersed and Wildlife Habitat. The remainder of this unit is designated  
43 Settlement. The RRMP only applies to the corridor of the Mulchatna River.

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-developed use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 None.

25  
26 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

27  
28 None.

1 **Unit 25. Upper Mulchatna Upland**  
2

---

3 **BACKGROUND**  
4

5 **Land Status.** This unit is owned by the state. The unit is located within the Lake and Peninsula  
6 Borough. The eastern portion of the unit is adjacent to Lake Clark National Park and Preserve.  
7 A large block of mining claims is located in the Bonanza Hills. There are a number of scattered  
8 municipal selections by the Lake and Peninsula Borough in this large management unit.  
9

10 **Access.** Lakes in the Chilchitna drainage provide sites for floatplane landing. Developed  
11 airstrips are located in the upper Chilchitna drainage and Bonanza Hills. The unit is about a  
12 one-hour flight from Iliamna, but much use is based directly out of Anchorage and the Kenai  
13 vicinity.  
14

15 **Existing Development.** Four cabins are located in the unit. Six sites have been used as  
16 guided/outfitted hunting camps.  
17

18 **Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.  
19

20 Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.  
21

22 **Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density is high; brown bear density is high.  
23

24 Subsistence hunting use is nearly non-existent. Sport hunting use is very high, particularly for  
25 caribou during the fall; moose hunting use is moderate to high; brown bear hunting use is  
26 moderate. Many hunters are guided or outfitted.  
27

28 **Trails and Easements.** The Native Trail is a possible RS 2477 right-of-way crossing into the  
29 Koksetna drainage from the Little Mulchatna River.  
30

31 **Other Values.** The unit has very high scenic value because of the great diversity of landscape  
32 and views of highlands.  
33

34 **Area Plan Designations and Municipal Selections:** The navigable portions of the river  
35 system are co-designated Wildlife Habitat and Public Recreation – Dispersed. The uplands are  
36 designated General Use, except for four small areas occupied by Public Use Sites, which are  
37 designated Public Recreation – Dispersed). Areas with these designations are affected by the  
38 RRMP, except as noted, following. The determination of whether the Lake and Peninsula  
39 Borough municipal selections are appropriate is identified in the BBAP (see management intent  
40 for units R07-20 and R07-18, R07-19, and R07-17).  
41  
42

1 **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

2  
3 Semi-primitive use experience.

4  
5 **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

6  
7 **Long-term Use (longer than 14 consecutive days at one site):**

8

9 Permanent facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
10 Temporary facilities	May be allowed (case-by-case).
11 Trapping cabins	May be allowed (case-by-case).
12 Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
13 Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
14 Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
15 temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
16 Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

17

18 **Short-term Use (14 consecutive days or less at one site):**

19  
20 See Short-term Uses (generally allowed uses) in Chapter 2.

21  
22 **OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

23  
24 U25.1 Caribou Calving Habitat. This unit contains caribou calving habitat. Temporary  
25 facilities, trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, temporary docks, and other  
26 long-term uses may be allowed in caribou calving habitat if uses can be sited and  
27 operated in a manner that is not likely to cause significant impact to caribou calving.  
28 Management Guideline K, ‘Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Areas’ in the Fish  
29 and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2 of the BBAP also applies.

30  
31 U25.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.

32  
33 **PUBLIC USE SITES**

34  
35 See Public Use Sites in Chapter 2 for management guidelines. Specific locations of sites are  
36 shown on maps in Appendix C.

37  
38 Site 46 Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake drained by the Chilchitna River.

39  
40 Site 47 Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake in the Ptarmigan Creek drainage.

41  
42 Site 48 Campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake drained by Big Bonanza  
43 Creek.

1 Site 49 Campsite and floatplane landing area on an unnamed lake on the northern margin of the  
2 Bonanza Hills.

3

4 **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

5

6 Municipal Selections. The BBAP establishes whether specific selections made by the LPB are  
7 appropriate, subject to a separate and subsequent Best Interest Finding prepared by DNR.

8 Lands that may be conveyed to the Borough will no longer be in state ownership and the  
9 requirements of the RRMP will not apply. Areas not affected by approved municipal selections  
10 and areas of state land will remain subject to the requirements of the RRMP.

11

12

13