

# ***Region 3***

## ***Seward and Resurrection Bay***

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### **Summary of Resources and Uses in the Region**

#### **Background**

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

#### **State lands**

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

#### **Acreage**

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

#### **Physical features**

Steep, rugged mountains and glacier- and river-formed valleys typify the uplands in this region. Glaciers and permanent snowfields still blanket many of the mountains. The peninsulas and islands in Resurrection Bay are partially submerged mountain ranges, so the mountains rise steeply from the water's edge without a transitional coastal plain. Thick forests of spruce and hemlock cover the mountains up to 1,000 feet in elevation, and at the upper elevations, alder

leads into alpine vegetation. Areas with steep, treeless slopes are prone to avalanche, and most of the state lands in this region are too steep to develop, with some notable exceptions along the existing road system.

### **Access**

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

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

### **Resources and uses**

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

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

The tidelands in Resurrection Bay provide an abundance of fish and wildlife including whales, seals, sea otters, sea lions, bald eagles, salmon, and shellfish. Although humpback whales occur throughout the year in nearshore waters, tour boat operators within Resurrection Bay see migrating humpbacks in May through September. Whale watching is a vital part of the tour boat industry. Areas of high concentrations of humpbacks include waters off of Fourth of July Creek, Lowell Point, Humpy Cove and the north end of Fox Island.

In the City of Seward, the state owns a number of parcels that are used for public buildings. The state lands above town are used for dispersed recreation and a watershed for the city water supply. The state lands above Japanese and Lowell creeks on the west side of Resurrection Bay and Fourth of July Creek on the east side of the bay are watersheds for the city's municipal water system. The state owns materials sites adjacent to the city, some of which are managed by DOTPF. In addition, materials are regularly taken out of the Resurrection River and Fourth of July Creek for both fill and to reduce the chance of flooding.

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

### **Management constraints and considerations**

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

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

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

A site-specific plan for addressing materials extraction has been developed by DNR for the Resurrection River shorelands.

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

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

## **Management Summary**

### Materials and Public Facilities

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

### Tidelands

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

The tidelands in Resurrection Bay offer a spectacular wilderness setting including the opportunity to view an abundance of fish and wildlife in an area surrounded by mountains, cliffs and glaciers. The management intent for state-owned tidelands is to continue to provide a variety of visitors and users of this area with a high quality experience. The Department of Natural Resources will attempt to ensure that adequate opportunities are available for the full spectrum of developed and undeveloped recreation opportunities appropriate for the area. DNR will not authorize activities that intrude visually on the scenic values of the area, that monopolize anchorages, or that have significant negative impacts on the fish and wildlife resources. However, exceptions may be made for authorizations that provide access to uplands. The state-owned tidelands in this region are designated Special Use Land. The guidelines that will be attached to the Special Use Land Designation will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan. See *Appendix D* for more information on this Special Use Land Designation.

### Public Recreation and Wildlife Habitat

Most of the state lands with existing public recreation uses or high-value viewsheds are designated for Public Recreation and Tourism. In addition, the highest value recreation areas are recommended for addition to the State Park System, including areas near Caines Head, Thumb Cove, Fox (Renard) Island, Rugged Island (tidelands only) and Hive Island. In addition, the newly acquired EVOS (Exxon-Valdez Oil Spill) tract at Lowell Point is recommended for addition to the State Park System. Humpy Cove is also recommended for addition to the State Park System. Other areas designated Public Recreation and Tourism including South Beach (near the mouth of Fourth of July Creek), the mountains above Seward, Bear Lake/Golden Fin lakes area, and the Lost Lake Trail area. State land along the Iditarod National Historic Trail is primarily designated for dispersed recreation, although a few areas along Nash Road and north, south, and west of Bear Lake may be conveyed to a municipality for community growth.

### **Management Intent for Multiple Units in Region 3**

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

#### **Bike Trail along the Seward Highway between Turnagain Arm and Seward**

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

#### **Seward Highway Scenic Byway**

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

#### **Iditarod National Historic Trail**

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

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

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

#### **Downtown Seward public facilities**

There are a number of small lots in downtown Seward that are owned by the state and used for public facilities. These include Units 10A, 10B, and 10F-10H. They are all designated Public Facilities-Retain. They will all be retained in state ownership unless they are no longer needed for state facilities, in which case they may be re-designated Public Facilities--Transfer without an

amendment to the plan. This would allow conveyance to a municipality or charitable organization, but not for sale to the public.

### **Brown bears**

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

### **Humpback whales**

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

### **Other plans**

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

### **Navigable waterbodies**

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

### **Exit Glacier Road and Resurrection Bay Special Use Land Designations**

See *Appendix D* for a copy of the Special Use Land Designations that apply to state lands along the Exit Glacier Road (Units 359A and 605) and the state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in Resurrection Bay. At this time, the designation for Resurrection Bay does not include guidelines that would establish management criteria or allowable activities for the Special Use Lands. The guidelines for managing the Resurrection Bay Special Use Lands will be developed through another public process separate from the Kenai Area Plan.

### **Floating facilities in Resurrection Bay**

The following guidelines address the state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in Resurrection Bay. This section does not address tidelands and submerged lands that are managed by the DNR Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation nor owned by the City of Seward.

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

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

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

*Generally Allowed Uses on State land* (as defined under 11AAC 96) are those uses that do not require prior authorization. The guideline above only restricts a use that already requires prior authorization (overnight use of commercial recreation-related floating facilities on state tidelands). In the future, conflicts between different user groups may necessitate that some *Generally Allowed Uses* be restricted. In order to implement such a restriction, a Special Use Land Designation is required. All state-owned tidelands in Resurrection Bay have received this designation (see Appendix D). However, this Special Use Land designation will not establish new management guidelines at this time. The guidelines for managing the Special Use Land will be developed through an additional public process after the adoption of the Kenai Area Plan and when conflicts arise.

### **Shooting range**

Although no specific unit has been identified for a shooting range, there is a need for such a facility in the Seward area that can accommodate rifles, handguns, and shotguns. Such a use on state land in this region may be found compatible after taking into consideration safety, noise, access, and other factors.

### **Specific Management Intent for Units in Region 3**

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

#### **Unit 349 South Beach and mouth of Fourth of July Creek**

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

#### **Unit 364A Iditarod Trailhead; north side of Nash Road**

This unit has diverse potential and existing uses. The Iditarod Trailhead<sup>1</sup> is currently located in the unit at Nash Road. The unit has the potential as a visitor/cruise ship passenger destination if facilities are located there that provide Iditarod National Historic Trail information and trail rides. The trail could also be part of a regional bike trail system. The unit in the past has also been considered as a site for relocating the DOTPF maintenance facility (from downtown Seward), however, funding is lacking. The unit's Resource Management-High Value designation recognizes these potential uses for the unit. However, with the exception of the DOTPF maintenance facility and state-retained access for the Iditarod National Historic Trail, the borough too could meet these needs. In addition, parts of the unit may be suitable for settlement. If DOTPF no longer needs the unit, it is available for conveyance to the borough or other authorizations as long as there is a provision for legal access along the Iditarod National Historic Trail, adequate parking and a buffer along the anadromous and high value resident fish sections of Sawmill Creek (consistent with Guidelines in Table 2-4 in Chapter 2). Because the unit is School Trust Land, conveyance to the borough are subject to AS 29.65.060(g).

#### **Unit 368 Bear Lake, southeast**

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

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<sup>1</sup> The actual beginning of the Iditarod Trail is the old waterfront in the City of Seward.

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

#### **Unit 369 Lost Lake Trail (south end)**

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

#### **Unit 371B Lands west and northwest of Bear Lake**

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

#### **Unit 373 Japanese Creek (west) materials site**

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

#### **Unit 609 Snow River**

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

**Table 3.3 Resource Allocation Summary Table**

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

### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
1	Land between Bear Mountain and Callisto Head	rd	20,995	3A	Resurrection Bay viewshed. Kenai Fjords National Park borders this unit to the west. / Recommended for addition to the Caines Head State Recreation Area. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service prior to authorizing development in this unit because of harbor seal concentrations.	Goat summer range, likely winter range. Seabird colonies at Caines Head and Callisto Head. Tidelands within this unit west of Callisto Head have a known seal haulout and include a herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Bulldog Cove supports many harbor seals.
2	Resurrection Peninsula	rd	3,292	3B	Resurrection Bay viewshed. Adjacent to three State Marine Parks: Safety Cove, Sandspit Point, and Driftwood Bay. / Proposed addition to the State Marine Park System.	Cultural sites present. Goat summer range and winter habitat. Too steep to support development.
2A	Humpy Cove	rd	3,556	3B	Important anchorage. Viewshed of Resurrection Bay. / See the humpback whale guideline under the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section in this region. Proposed addition to the State Park System.	Active mariculture operations. Salmon spawning/rearing. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Humpback whale feeding and resting area in summer months.
3	Fox (Renard) Island	rd	1,894	3B	Area of increasing public and commercial use and has intense activities during the summer. Anchorage, boat mooring, kayaking, trails, personal use fisheries and recreational use by visitors to the Kenai Fjord Lodge. / See the humpback whale guideline under the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section in this region. Proposed addition to the State Park System.	Ten private parcels on the bay on the northwest side of Fox Island. Important fisheries habitat. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. Humpback whale feeding and resting area off the north end of the island in summer months. Cultural sites present.
4	Hive Island	ha rd	640	3B	Viewshed of Resurrection Bay. Seabirds colony, important fisheries habitat, herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat. / Proposed addition to State Marine Park System.	

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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
5	Rugged Island	ha rd	3,484	3B	Sea lion haulout on south side of the island; seabird colony on the island. Mary's Bay is used for an anchorage. / Recommended for addition to the State Marine Park System. See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.	Cultural sites present. Rugged Island uplands are part of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. The state owns only the tidelands surrounding the island.
10A	Department of Education Alaska Vocational Technical Center Administrative Office	pr	1.5	3A	Old Seward High School site and now the administrative offices of the Alaska Department of Education's Alaska Vocational Technical Center. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	
10B	DOTPF maintenance facility in downtown Seward	pr	1.35	3A	DOTPF maintenance facility. / The northeastern corner of the unit is state land, and the City of Seward has encroached on it. The northwestern part of the unit is city land, and the state has encroached on it. There is an agreement between the city and the state that the pieces they have encroached upon should be conveyed to each other. The land trade has not yet occurred. / Because of this prior agreement, portions of this unit affected by this agreement may be reclassified and exchanged without an amendment to the plan. If the unit is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>Designations</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>	<b>Other resources and uses</b>
10F	DOTPF materials storage site in downtown Seward	pr	0.5	3A	Parcel is located at the SW corner of Fifth and B streets and is used by DOTPF as a materials storage site. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	
010G	Alaska Vocational Technical Center in downtown Seward	pr	3.03	3A	Alaska Vocational Technical Center. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	
10H	Alaska Vocational Technical Center in downtown Seward	pr	0.79	3A	Alaska Vocational Technical Center. / If the site is no longer needed for state purposes, it may be reclassified Public Facilities--Transfer and conveyed to a non-state entity (including a municipality) without an amendment to the plan. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
349	South Beach and mouth of Fourth of July Creek	rp	223	3A	South Beach is located on the north side of the mouth of Fourth of July Creek, one of two publicly-owned road-accessible beaches on this side of Resurrection Bay (the other being the mouth of Spring Creek which the city is managing as a camping area). Scenic with panoramic views of glaciers, mountains, the islands and headlands toward the entrance of Resurrection Bay. Whale and wildlife viewing from the beach. Several channels of Fourth of July Creek cross the beach. Use of off road vehicles on the beach has become a problem in recent years. Cannery and other seasonal workers use the beach for long-term camping. / For additional management intent for this unit, see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for this region. Also see the humpback whale guideline under the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section in this region.	This unit includes both uplands and tidelands. The city built salmon spawning ditches at the mouth of Fourth of July Creek to mitigate berming the creek. Most summers these creeks are dry. The ditches that contain Spring Creek (to the north on city-owned land) are much more productive salmon spawning areas. The gravel in Fourth of July Creek is very high value and is periodically removed by the city so that it does not overrun the berms (resulting in the flooding of the industrial area). Humpback whale feeding and resting area in summer months.
352	Resurrection Peninsula	rd	11,579	3A	Significant viewshed from Resurrection Bay and from Thumb Cove State Marine Park. Adjacent to two existing State Marine Parks: Thumb Cove and Sunny Cove. / Proposed addition to the State Marine Park System.	USCG navigation aide light on Thumb Cove Point. Critical winter goat habitat has been identified along the steep southwest-facing slopes above the shoreline in this unit. Black bear habitat and hunting areas. Fresh water fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; anadromous fish spawning habitat on lower reaches of streams; moose, general distribution.
353	Upper watershed of Fourth of July Creek, east side Resurrection Bay	wa	6,622	3A	Recharge area for City water wells, located within Fourth of July Creek watershed	Within the viewshed of Resurrection Bay. Goat, summer range; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, general distribution.

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
354	Tonsina Point	rp	780	3A	This unit is the access route to Fort McGilvery, North Beach, Derby Cove, and South Beach--all within Caines Head State Recreation Area. Tonsina Point campsites, shelters, and trails are all located within this unit. Unit used for hiking, camping, day use, picnicking, boating, wildlife viewing, tide pool exploration, beach combing, sightseeing, and walking. / DPOR has been issued two ILMA's for the uplands and tidelands along the shore that includes part of this unit. Recommend extending existing ILMA to include the remainder of the unit or a legislative designation ( to add the area to the Caines Head State Recreation Area). See the humpback whale guideline under the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section in this region.	Salmon spawning/rearing, herring/salmon migration corridor, Juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. Humpback whale feeding and resting area in summer months.
355	Tidelands adjacent to City of Seward industrial area, north of Fourth of July Creek	wd	310	3A	City-owned tidelands and uplands just east of this unit include the City of Seward industrial area and old mill site. The city also has plans for a 400-450 slip small boat harbor in this area.	Sightseeing along Nash Road. Boating along the shoreline.
357	Spur Ridge west of Lowell Point; former rock quarry	ma	252	3A	DOTPF has applied for an ILMA for 80 acres of this unit that is closest to the road. This unit includes an old quarry site (located by the road) that hasn't been used in years.	Very steep slopes. Within the viewshed of Resurrection Bay. Goat, summer range; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, general distribution.
358	Mount Marathon	wa	6,452	3A	Mt. Marathon watershed. The city now gets water from wells rather than the Lowell Creek Reservoir, but this source may be needed in the future.	Within the viewshed of Resurrection Bay and city. Includes Mount Marathon and Race trail. Goat summer range.

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
359A	North of Resurrection River Rd.	rp	516	3A	High public use by visitors traveling to and from the Exit Glacier area. Scenic views of the Resurrection River and Mount Benson. Also used for day use, picnicking, and overnight camping. Trail parallels the north side of the road for the entire length of this unit. / Manage for dispersed recreation and tourism while allowing for flood control and maintenance of the roadway and mitigating impacts on the viewshed. Retain in state ownership. More intensive management of the area for recreation and tourism is compatible with the management intent for this unit. See Appendix D for the management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to part of this unit. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	Much of the land in this unit is subject to flooding and erosion from the Resurrection River and steep mountain streams to the north.
359B	South of the Resurrection River Rd. and north slopes of Mount Benson	rd	2,183	3A	Prominent viewshed from the Exit Glacier Road. / Retain in state ownership.	Steep slopes of Mt. Benson. Avalanche prone. Goat summer range.
360	Japanese Creek (east) materials site / fish mitigation area	rh	40	3A	Many braids of Japanese Creek that cross the unit support fish spawning. Materials extraction may be difficult because of concerns related to the braids of this anadromous stream. The city has developed a fish spawning channel for habitat mitigation in return for a project along Fourth of July Creek. Gravel source in Resurrection River floodplain. In the southeast corner of this unit there is a small (5 acres) ILMT to DOTPF (ILMT) for an aviation easement on the north end of the runway. / Retain in state ownership.	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>Designations</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>	<b>Other resources and uses</b>
361	Wetlands at the mouth of the Resurrection River and Sawmill Creek	ha	25	3A	Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Anadromous fish spawning habitat.	
362	Resurrection River downstream from Seward Highway Bridge	rh	17	3A	Potential for materials, fish habitat (salmon spawning, rearing, and migration; rainbow trout), moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish. Scenic values from highway. Cultural sites present. Resurrection River source of gravel. / Continuing material extraction is consistent with the management intent for this unit. Manage this unit consistent with management intent for Unit 605 (see the "Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies" section at the end of this chapter). The Resurrection River Site Specific Plan (as amended by this plan) applies to this unit. Retain in state ownership. "Corridor preservation" under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guidelines.	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
363A	Mouth of the Resurrection River	rh	80	3A	It's likely that materials extraction out of the river will be an ongoing activity to prevent the river from becoming overburdened with gravel, filling its bed and either shifting to a new course, flooding or both. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; ducks and geese, general distribution; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Herring/salmon migration corridor, juvenile fish/shellfish rearing habitat, Anadromous fish spawning habitat. / Continuing material extraction is consistent with the management intent for this unit. Manage this unit consistent with management intent for Unit 605 (see the "Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies" section at the end of this chapter). The Resurrection River Site Specific Plan (as amended) applies to this unit. Retain in state ownership.	
363B	Henry Leirer Tract, Nash Rd., Seward	ha	72	3A	A management right was issued to the FRED Division of ADFG in 1991 (ADL 225515) for OSL 1054 that the state received in 1990. Tract was originally to be managed by Ducks Unlimited. It was donated to state for its wildlife habitat values. Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; waterfowl and waterfowl hunting. Salmon Creek flows through the unit, which is an anadromous and high-value resident fish stream.	Resurrection River floodplain. Fifty percent of the unit is permanently flooded.

### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

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

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
					This unit may be conveyed to a municipality. If this unit is conveyed, reserve public access to the south and east sides of the lake.	
369	Lost Lake Trail (south end)	rd	460	3A	Viewshed from Lost Lake Trail, Seward Highway Scenic Byway, and Alaska Railroad. Lost Lake winter and summer trail transects Section 14. The routes are used by hikers, skiers, and snowmachiners. USFS maintains the trail and holds the rights of way and has developed a new trailhead in a subdivision at the south edge of this unit (in the SW1/4 SW1/4 of Section 14). / "Corridor preservation" under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.	Moose, rutting and winter concentration areas; rainbow trout and Dolly Varden/Arctic char. Cultural sites present. Marbled murrelet habitat. The Bay View timber sale is scheduled for 2005 in this unit.
370	Parcel west of Bear Creek subdivision	rd	70	3A	Visible from highway. / "Corridor preservation" under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline.	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>Designations</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>	<b>Other resources and uses</b>
371A	Bear Lake and Lands North and East of the lake	ha rd	4,320	3A	This unit includes Bear Lake and the uplands north and east of the lake (with the exception of uplands located in Units 371B and 377). Iditarod National Historic Trail (a 1,000' USFS ROW) runs along east side of lake and has been recently reconstructed as a pedestrian trail. A ski trail system was also recently authorized and built by the Seward Ski Club in this unit. The trail system also receives summer use. Golden Fin Lake and Old South Fork Trails pass through the unit. Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway, scenic Alaska Railroad and trails. Anadromous streams flowing through this unit include tributary flowing into the northeast end of Bear Lake, Tye Hack Creek, Bear Lake, South Fork Snow River, and a creek that parallels the Seward Highway. Freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, rutting and winter concentration area. Bear Lake is stocked and periodically fertilized. Marbled murrelets nest in the old growth timber around the lake. Contains potential brown bear corridor. / Potential for bike trail along highway. See Chapter 2 guideline applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail under the "Trails and Access" section. "Corridor preservation" under the "Seward Highway Scenic Byway" guideline. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit.	This entire unit is borough selected (ADL 201305). Cultural sites present.

### Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay

Unit Number	Unit Name	Designations	Acres	Map Number	Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent	Other resources and uses
371B	Lands west and northwest of Bear Lake	rd	830	3A	These lands are relatively developable and accessible off the Seward Highway. The Iditarod Trail and Scout Trail (around Bear Lake) have been reconstructed and are actively maintained by Seward residents. Adjacent to Seward Highway Scenic Byway and scenic Alaska Railroad. / See Chapter 2 guideline applying to the Iditarod National Historic Trail under the "Trails and Access" section. Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.	Stream that parallels the Seward Highway is anadromous. Grouse Lake is stocked with salmon. Freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char; moose, rutting and winter concentration area. Marbled murrelets nest in the old growth timber around the lake. Potential brown bear habitat
373	Japanese Creek (west) materials site	ma	60	3A	Large existing gravel pit with little remaining vegetation. / Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" section for additional management intent for this unit.	Borough selected.
377	Land east of Grayling and Meridian lakes	ha rd	960	2B	Scenic byway, viewshed of Alaska Railroad, views of Snow River, trail-related recreation. Crossed by Grayling Lake and Meridian Lake trails (on USFS rights-of-way). Marbled murrelet habitat in old growth timber. Potential brown bear travel corridor along river. / "Corridor preservation" under the Seward Highway Scenic Byway guideline. DOTPF ILMA for a materials site Also see the "Specific Management Intent for Units" and the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" sections for additional management intent for this unit. Potential for bike trail along the highway.	Cultural sites present. Access from Alaska Railroad, Seward Highway, and powerline. Portion of unit is periodically flooded by the Snow River.
430	Lowell Point acquisition	rp	19.4	3A	This parcel was acquired in early 1997 by the Exxon Valdez Oil Spill (EVOS) Trustees to provide better public access to the Caines Head State Recreation Area. The site serves as a parking lot and trailhead and is also used for picnicking and accessing nearby tidelands. / Manage consistent with the primary designated uses for this unit except where inconsistent with EVOS deed restrictions.	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>Designations</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>	<b>Other resources and uses</b>
605	Resurrection River	rh	1,446	3A	<p>The river transports high volumes of glacial gravel, particularly during high water events. There are several gravel extraction areas along the river. The riverbed has been modified numerous times to prevent flood damage. River is a prominent part of the viewshed from the Exit Glacier Road. Some use of the river by floaters.</p> <p>Anadromous fish; riparian vegetation; ducks and geese, general distribution along all of Resurrection River; freshwater fish, general distribution of Dolly Varden/Arctic char along all of Resurrection River. Silver salmon travel up the river to clear water tributaries to spawn. They also spawn in the main river in the fall when the river clears up. These areas provide important travel and feeding corridors for brown bears. / Continuing gravel extraction in some areas is needed to prevent damage to bridges and other improvements near the river. For management intent for this waterbody, see the "Management Intent for Navigable Waterbodies" section and "Navigable Waterbodies" guideline at the end of this chapter. See the "Management Intent for Multiple Units" section for additional intent for this unit. See Appendix D for the management intent for the Special Use Land Designation that applies to part of this unit. The Resurrection River Site Specific Plan (as amended) applies to this unit. Retain in state ownership.</p>	
748	Eldorado Narrows sea lion habitat tidelands	ha	163	3B	<p>Stellers sea lion haulout. / See the "Stellers sea lion" guideline under the "Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest" section in Chapter 2. Consult with National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) and ADFG before authorizing development in this unit because of sea lion concentrations.</p>	

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**Region 3: Seward and Resurrection Bay**


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<b>Unit Number</b>	<b>Unit Name</b>	<b>Designations</b>	<b>Acres</b>	<b>Map Number</b>	<b>Resource or use for which unit is designated / Management intent</b>	<b>Other resources and uses</b>
749	North Beach tidelands	hr rp	145	3B	Adjacent to Caines Head State Park. North Beach is marked by the remains of an old army dock and is the main landing and anchorage for the park. North Beach also has trails, latrines, picnic shelters, camping areas, and a ranger station. Unit includes historic dock for McGilvery. / Proposed addition to the State Recreation Area.	
750	South Beach tidelands	hr rp	493	3B	Adjacent to Caines Head State Park. South Beach is a garrison ghost town with the remains of utility buildings and barracks that are part of historic dock for McGilvery. South Beach has a latrine, trailhead and camping areas. Harbor seal haulout east of Fort McGilvery. / Proposed addition to the State Recreation Area.	