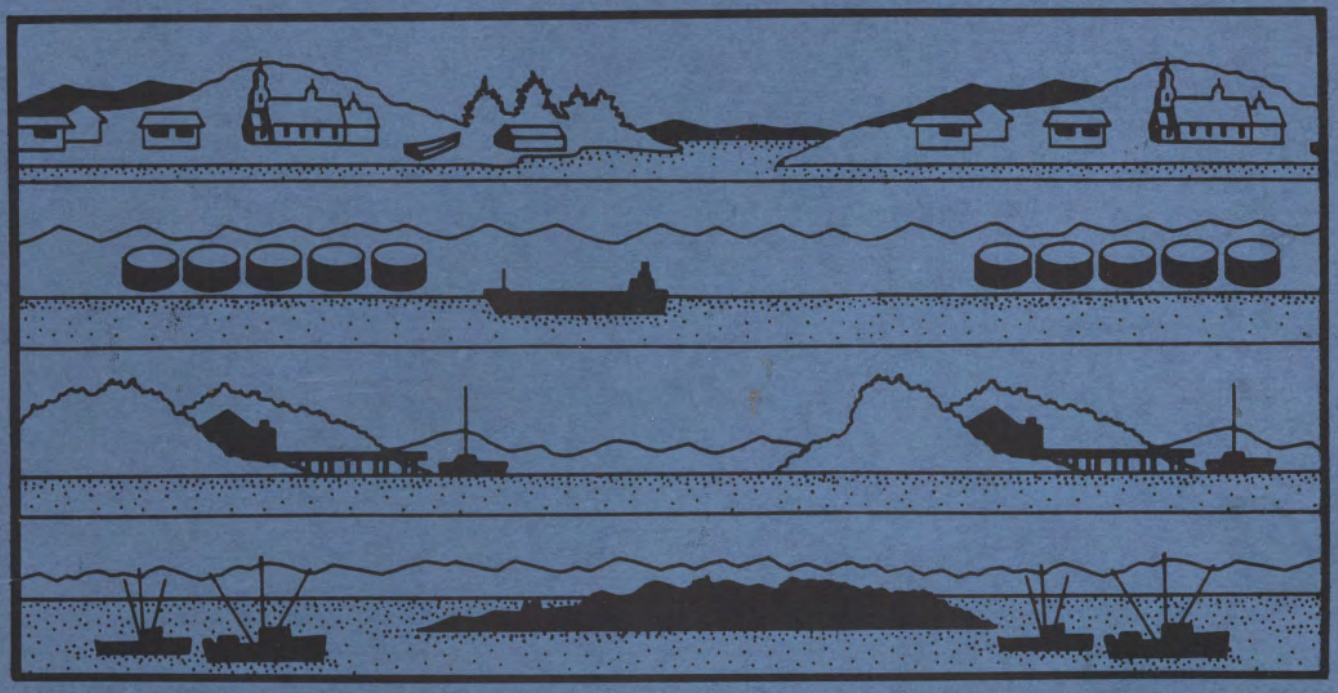
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN



FOR STATE LANDS

Alaska Department of
Fish and Game

Alaska Department of
NATURAL
RESOURCES

JUNE 1988

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN FOR STATE LANDS

Prepared by:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources

Alaska Department of Fish and Game

JUNE 1988

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

3601 C STREET
P.O. BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

Errata -- Prince William Sound Area Plan

December 13, 1990

Dear Interested Citizen:

The Prince William Sound Area Plan for state lands was adopted by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in June 1988. The plan guides the department's management of the state land in the Sound. Our records indicate that you were sent a copy of the plan. This letter is to notify you of a typing/proofing error on page 3-58 of the Prince William Sound Area Plan, so you can correct your copy. The error was corrected on many copies of the plan before distribution, but not on all copies.

Page 3-58 contains the Land Use Designation Summary chart for Management Unit 7, Esther Island. On many copies of the plan, the chart erroneously indicates that commercial recreation facilities and floatlodges are prohibited in Unit 7B, Esther Bay. That is not correct. In fact, that subunit is one of the locations where commercial recreation facilities are recommended.

Please revise the information for that subunit as shown below:

7B Esther Bay	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Resource management-ment, high value	~~Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges~~ Land offerings for 10 years	Possibly closed after 10 years if land is sold

The items crossed out are in error, and should not have been printed on the chart. That subunit is one of the few areas targeted for commercial recreation along the Whittier to Valdez marine route. The correct information is explained in the management intent for Subunit 7B and in the summary brochure. In addition, it was contained in the list of changes that were made from the draft to final plan, and in the response to public comment.

For your information, the department has not yet received title to the land in state-selected uplands in that subunit, nor are their current plans concerning recreation facilities at that location. This letter is only to notify you of the typing/proofing error. We hope the error did not inconvenience you.

Sincerely,

Bob Loeffler, Project Manager
Prince William Sound Area Plan

STATE OF ALASKA

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

STEVE COWPER, GOVERNOR

P.O. BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources finds that the Prince William Sound Area Plan meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-.030 for Area Land Use Plan and does hereby adopt it as policy of the Department of Natural Resources for state lands within the planning area.

Judith M. Brady

Judith M. Brady, Commissioner
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Date 6/17/88

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Prince William Sound Area Plan. We appreciate the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values during the development of the plan. The Department of Fish and Game will use this plan as guidance when implementing its authorities and when reviewing and commenting on proposed uses of state lands in the planning area.

Don Collinsworth

Don W. Collinsworth, Commissioner
ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Date 6·20·88

The United States Forest Service assisted the Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Prince William Sound Area Plan. This plan does not direct uses of federal land; however, the policies and uses proposed by this plan can and do have an effect on the management of the National Forest. We appreciate the effort made by the Department of Natural Resources to coordinate policies for state land with National Forest land management activities. The Prince William Sound Area Plan is generally consistent with the existing Forest Service Chugach National Forest forest plan.

for MICHAEL A. BARTON, Regional Forester
U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

June 20, 1988
Date

PLANNING TEAM

The Prince William Sound Area Plan was prepared by an inter-disciplinary planning team representing state agencies with land management responsibility in the Sound and representing the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service manages most of the federal land in the planning area. The planning team was coordinated by the staff of the Resource Allocation Section of the DNR Division of Land and Water Management.

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

Judith M. Brady, Commissioner
Tom Hawkins, Assistant Commissioner

Resource Allocation Section
Veronica Gilbert (Section Chief), Robert M. Loeffler (Project Manager), Yvonne Wu Goldsmith (Project Staff beginning July 1987), Karen McGuiness (Project Staff through July 1987), Rob Walkinshaw (Project Staff through July 1987), Frank Rue (Areawide Policies), Dick Mylius (Selections), Elaine Thomas (Graphics), and Susan Peck (Graphics)

Division of Land and Water Management
Bruce Stafford

Division of Forestry
Dan Ketchum

Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation
Al Meiners

Division of Mining
Jerry Gallagher (Division Director)

DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

Kim Sundberg, beginning August 1987
Al Carson, through August 1987

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORTATION AND PUBLIC FACILITIES

John Hilderbrand

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, FOREST SERVICE

Dalton DuLac (Forest Supervisor, Chugach National Forest), Fred Patten, Leo Keeler, Bob Wilhelm

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Prince William Sound area planning team would like to acknowledge the dedicated work of Amy Garrett, Michelle Zenor, and Serena Mari in typing, formatting, proofing, and retyping this document.

The planning team would also like to recognize members of the advisory board, DNR staff, and the public who were particularly active and helpful with reviewing work of the planning team and providing technical information.

Pat Beckley, DNR-DLWM, Settlement Element
James Brady, ADF&G-Cordova, Fish and wildlife information
Craig Calhoon, DNR-DLWM, Selections and land status
Dave Dengel, City of Cordova
John Gans, Recreation information
Herman Griese, Fish and Wildlife information
Hank Hoskings, U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
John Johnson, Chugach Alaska Corproation, Cultural resources information
John Knorr, U.S. Forest Service
Kathy Means, DNR-DLWM, Selection and land status
Pete Nagel, Chugach Alaska Corporation
Kurt Nelson, U.S. Forest Service
Diana Rigg, DNR-DPOR, Cultural Resources Element
Ron Swanson, DNR-DLWM, Selections
Dennis Thomason, City of Valdez
Randall G. Updike, DNR-DGGS, Settlement capability analysis
Kelly Weaverling, Recreation information

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Page

Planning Team i
Acknowledgements ii
List of Tables and Figures v
List of Maps vi
Where to Find It? How to Use This Plan vii

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Summary of Purpose 1-1
Why Plan for Public Land? 1-1
The Planning Area and Land Ownership 1-2
How was the Plan Developed? 1-5
Public Participation 1-6
Summary of Plan Actions 1-6
Applicability of the Plan to Units of the Alaska State Park System 1-7
Summary of Plan Implementation 1-7
Summary of Plan Modification 1-8

Chapter 2 - Areawide Land Management Policies

Introduction 2-1
Coordination and Public Notice 2-2
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas 2-4
Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities 2-11
Forestry 2-13
Instream Flow 2-17
Mariculture 2-19
Materials 2-22
Public and Private Access 2-25
Recreation, Tourism, Cultural, and Scenic Resources 2-27
Settlement 2-37
Shoreline Development 2-47
Subsurface Resources 2-49
Transportation and Utilities 2-57

Chapter 3 - Land Management Policies for Each Management Unit

Management Unit Index ..... precedes page 3-1
Introduction 3-1
Surface and Subsurface Land Use Designations 3-1
Resource Management Areas 3-2
General Use Areas 3-2
Areas Proposed for Legislative Designations 3-3
Management Guidelines 3-3
Resource Information 3-3
Flexibility of the Plan 3-4
University Land Settlement 3-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

Chapter 3 - Continued

Page

MU 1: College Fiord. 3-5
MU 2: Passage Canal. 3-12
MU 3: Blackstone Bay. 3-23
MU 4: Cochrane Bay. 3-30
MU 5: Port Wells. 3-36
MU 6: Lake George. 3-47
MU 7: Esther Island. 3-54
MU 8: Culross. 3-62
MU 9: Perry Island. 3-70
MU 10: Main Bay. 3-76
MU 11: Port Nellie Juan. 3-84
MU 12: Icy Bay. 3-90
MU 13: Chenega. 3-96
MU 14: Port Bainbridge. 3-107
MU 15: Day Harbor. 3-114

Page

MU 16: Knight Island. 3-122
MU 17: Naked Island. 3-130
MU 18: Eaglek Bay. 3-136
MU 19: Columbia Glacier. 3-147
MU 20: Valdez Mountains. 3-157
MU 21: City of Valdez. 3-162
MU 22: Valdez Arm. 3-183
MU 23: Fidalgo. 3-193
MU 24: Montague Island. 3-206
MU 25: Hinchinbrook Island. 3-214
MU 26: Hawkins Island. 3-225
MU 27: City of Cordova. 3-232
MU 28: Copper River Delta. 3-240
MU 29: Katalla. 3-248

Chapter 4 - Implementation

Introduction. 4-1
Overlapping Land Selections. 4-1
Land Exchanges. 4-1
Cooperative Management Agreements and
Memorandums of Understanding. 4-3
Coordination with Federal Land Management. 4-3
Coastal Management Coordination. 4-4
Land Use Classifications. 4-4
Mineral Orders. 4-6
Land for Future Municipalities 4-6
Areas Proposed for Legislative Designation. 4-7
Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment. 4-10

Chapter 5 - Land Selection and Relinquishments

Introduction. 5-1
Entitlement Overview. 5-1
Allowable Selection Purposes. 5-2
Selection Priority System. 5-3
Prioritized Land Selections and Relinquishments. 5-4

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

Page

Appendices

Appendix A	Glossary	A-1
Appendix B	Publications Related to the Prince William Sound Area Plan	B-1
Appendix C	Regulations	C-1
	Alaska Coastal Management Program Regulations (6 AAC80)	
	Forest Practice Regulations (11 AAC 95)	
	Beach Log Salvage - ACMP General Concurrence	
Appendix D	Mineral Orders	D-1
Appendix E	Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Area Categories	E-1
Appendix F	Index	F-1

Summary Brochure in map pocket in back of plan.

List of Tables

TABLE		
Table 2-1	Crucial-rated Habitats and Activities that Create a Non-conforming Use	2-10
Table 2-2	Potential Areas for Legislative Designation as State Marine Parks	2-34
Table 2-3	Areas Designated for Settlement	2-45
Table 2-4	Lands Open to Mineral Location, and Closed to Mineral Location	2-52
Table 3-1	University Settlement Lands in Prince William Sound	3-4
Table 4-1	Areas Meriting Special Attention	4-4
Table 4-2	Conversion of *Upland* Primary Designations to Classifications	4-5
Table 4-3	Conversion of *Tideland* Primary Designations to Classifications	4-6
Table 4-4	Existing State Marine Parks in Prince William Sound	4-9
Table 4-5	Potential Areas for Legislative Designation as State Marine Parks	4-9
Table 4-6	Proposed Boundary Adjustments to Existing State Marine Parks	4-10
Table 5-1	Summary of Selections	5-8
Table 5-2	Summary of Relinquishments	5-10
Table 5-3	Upland Acreage Summary by Land Status Category	5-11

List of Figures

FIGURE		
Figure 1-1	Uplands, Tidelands, and Submerged Lands	1-2
Figure 1-2	The Planning Process	1-5

TABLE OF CONTENTS - Continued

Page

List of Maps

MAP

Map 1-1	The Prince William Sound Planning Area	1-3
Map 1-2	Legislative Designations and Commercial Recreation Facilities	2-35
Map 2-2	Mineral Openings and Closures	2-55
Map 3-1	Management Unit Index	At the front of Chapter 3
Map 5-1	Selections and Relinquishments	5-12

MANAGEMENT UNIT MAPS

Management Unit 1: College Fiord 3-9
Management Unit 2: Passage Canal 3-19
Management Unit 3: Blackstone Bay 3-27
Management Unit 4: Cochrane Bay 3-33
Management Unit 5: Port Wells 3-43
Management Unit 6: Lake George 3-51
Management Unit 7: Esther Island 3-59
Management Unit 8: Culross 3-67
Management Unit 9: Perry Island 3-73
Management Unit 10: Main Bay 3-81
Management Unit 11: Port Nellie Juan 3-87
Management Unit 12: Icy Bay 3-93
Management Unit 13: Chenega 3-103
Management Unit 14: Port Bainbridge 3-111
Management Unit 15: Day Harbor 3-119
Management Unit 16: Knight Island 3-127
Management Unit 17: Naked Island 3-133
Management Unit 18: Eaglek Bay 3-143
Management Unit 19: Columbia Glacier 3-153
Management Unit 20: Valdez Mountains 3-159
Management Unit 21: City of Valdez 3-175
Management Unit 22: Valdez Arm 3-189
Management Unit 23: Fidalgo 3-201
Management Unit 24: Montague Island 3-211
Management Unit 25: Hinchinbrook Island 3-221
Management Unit 26: Hawkins Island 3-229
Management Unit 27: City of Cordova 3-237
Management Unit 28: Copper River Delta 3-245
Management Unit 29: Katalla 3-253

WHERE TO FIND IT – HOW TO USE THIS PLAN

Some of the commonly asked questions about how to use the plan are answered below.

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

Chapter 2 lists management policies that apply throughout the planning area. It is organized by land uses or resources -- forestry, settlement, shoreline development, etc. Each section concludes with a summary of policies that describes how the plan affects that land use. For example, pages 2-37 through 2-44 describe the DNR policies that apply to settlement throughout the planning area. The summary of policies on pages 2-44 through 2-46 describe the amount and location of land allocated to settlement.

How does the plan affect a particular location? For example, Montague Island?

In Chapter 3 the planning area is divided into 29 management units. Each unit includes a statement of management intent, guidelines specific to the individual management unit, and tables that summarize the land use designations and important resource values. To find the unit you are interested in, check the location map in Chapter 3, at the very front of the chapter. For example, Montague Island is unit 24 and the discussion begins on page 3-206. You can also find where in the plan a particular location or policy is discussed by using the index at the back of the plan.

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

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

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

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

No, the plan only directs the management of state land.

Where are definitions given?

Appendix A provides a glossary.

Where are state land selections presented?

A summary of the land selection and relinquishments is given in Chapter 5. The management intent for individual selections and the rationale for individual relinquishments is given in the appropriate management unit of Chapter 3.

What about legislative recommendations? For example, marine parks?

Legislative recommendations are summarized in Chapter 4 and discussed in greater detail in the appropriate management unit of Chapter 3. If you are interested in an overview of marine parks, please see Chapter 4. If you are interested in the management of a particular area, please see the appropriate management unit discussion in Chapter 3.

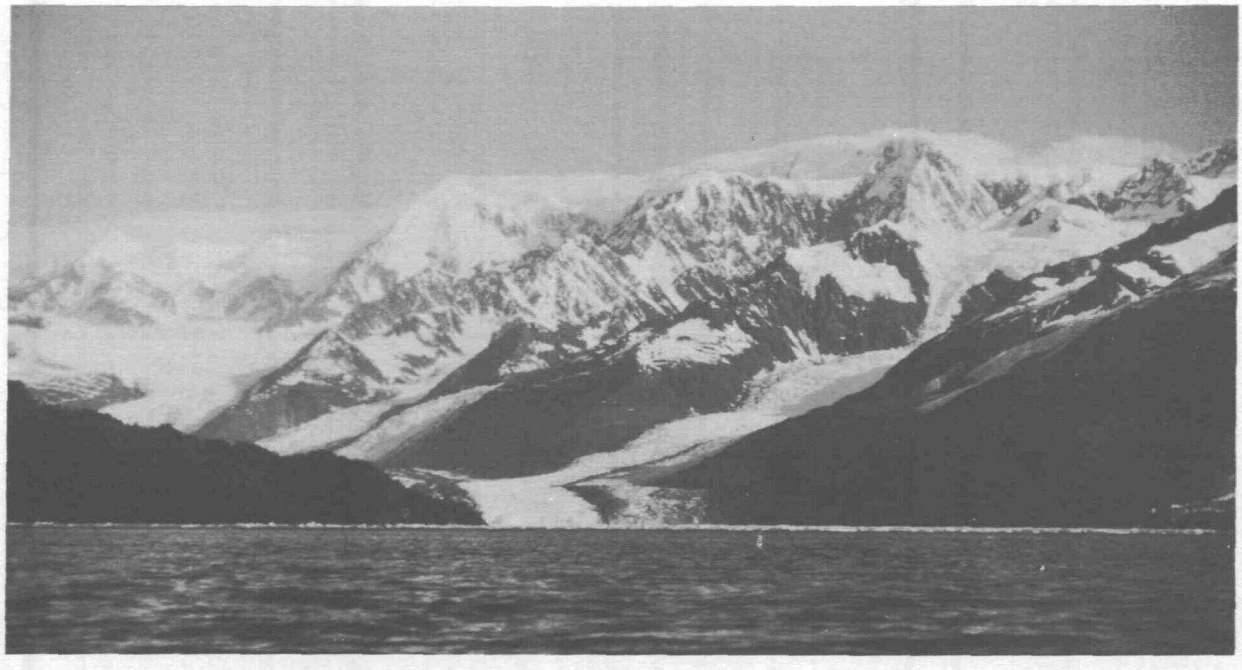
Can the plan be changed?

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

CHAPTER 1

Introduction

Summary of Purpose. 1-1
Why Plan for Public Land? 1-1
The Planning Area and Land Ownership 1-2
How was the Plan Developed? 1-5
Public Participation. 1-6
Summary of Plan Actions 1-6
Applicability of the Plan to Units of the Alaska State Park System. 1-7
Summary of Plan Implementation. 1-7
Summary of Plan Modification Process. 1-8



CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Summary of Purpose

The Prince William Sound Area Plan (PWSAP) describes how the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage state-owned uplands and tide and submerged lands in Prince William Sound. The plan also provides general guidance for managing units of the Alaska Marine Park system that are located in the planning area. The plan determines land-use classifications, land disposal locations, administrative designations, land selections and relinquishments, and guidelines for leases and permits on state land. The plan does not make decisions for federal, Native, private, or municipal land.

Why Plan for Public Land?

Prince William Sound is rich in natural resources, and there are many different ideas as to how these natural resources should be used. Although some uses are in direct conflict with each other, many different uses can occur throughout the planning area providing the uses are properly managed.

The planning process is a way of openly reviewing resource information and public concerns before making long-range decisions about public land management. The planning process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, not case by case, providing consistency and consideration of all resources for the whole planning area. This process enables a more efficient use of the Sound's resources.

With a plan, state permit and permit review processes become more efficient for both the government and the public. The plan guides DNR decisions; it provides guidelines for leases, sales, and permits that authorize use of state lands. Preparation of land-use plans for state lands (except for State Park system land) is required under Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes.

State agencies responsible for implementing the plan use a variety of methods such as permits, leases, land sales, or negotiated agreements with adjacent landowners to manage the land and its resources. Once the plan is adopted, DNR's actions will be based on the plan.

The plan also establishes general guidance for units of the Alaska Marine Park system in the planning area. AS 41.21.302(c) requires that separate management plans be prepared for units of the Alaska Marine Park system. These more detailed plans will be developed for individual state park units by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR), consistent with the management intent described in this plan.

The Planning Area and Land Ownership

The planning area includes 5.3 million acres of uplands around Prince William Sound in Southcentral Alaska (see **Map 1-1**). Most of these uplands, 3.8 million acres, are owned by the federal government and are part of the Chugach National Forest. Approximately one million acres of uplands are owned or have been selected by the state and will be managed according to the policies in this plan. Additional land can be selected by the state in the Chugach National Forest. These selections are described in Chapter 5. Native corporations established under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act own or are entitled to a conveyance of approximately 540,000 acres of uplands. Other private land includes numerous small tracts of land scattered throughout the Sound. The Cities of Valdez and Cordova also own some uplands within city boundaries.

The state owns almost all of the 3.8 million acres of tide and submerged lands in the planning area. The tide and submerged lands include all land between the mean high tide line and three miles offshore. Each management unit discussion in Chapter 3 includes land-use designations for these tide and submerged lands. **Figure 1-1** depicts the tide and submerged lands. In this plan, the word "tidelands" is used to include both tide and submerged lands.

The state also owns all land beneath navigable lakes and streams. These lands are called shorelands. Few navigability determinations have been made in the planning area, but the provisions of this plan apply to shorelands in the planning area.

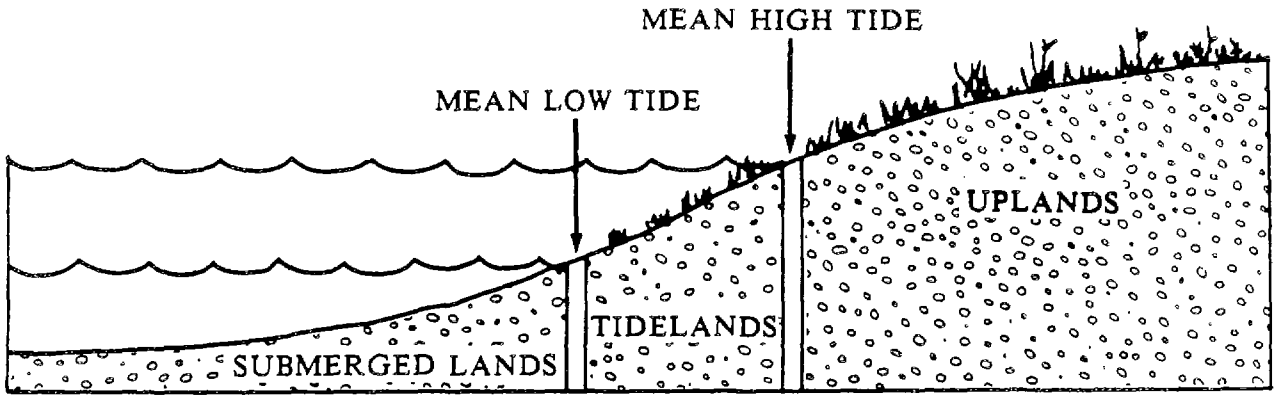


Figure 1-1. *Tidelands include the land between mean high and mean low tide. Submerged lands are seaward of mean low tide. The state owns almost all tidelands in Prince William Sound and owns the submerged lands out three miles from shore. In this plan, the word "tidelands" is used to include both tidelands and submerged lands.*

Map 1-1
THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND PLANNING AREA

SEWARD MERIDIAN | COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN

R1E R2E R3E R4E R5E R6E R7E R8E R9E R10E R11E R12E R11W R10W R9W R8W R7W R6W R5W R4W R3W R2W R1W R1E R2E R3E R4E R5E R6E R7E R8E R9E

T16N T15N T14N T13N T12N T11N T10N T9N T8N T7N T6N T5N T4N T3N T2N T1N T1S T2S T3S T4S

T5S T6S T7S T8S T9S T10S T11S T12S T13S T14S T15S T16S T17S T18S T19S T20S T21S

Knik River
Lake George
Chugach National Forest
Harvard Arm
Yale Arm
College Fjord
Harriman Fjord
Coghill Lake
Unakwik Inlet
Wells Bay
Port Wells
Esther Island
Esther Passage
Eaglek Bay
Long Bay
Columbia Bay
COLUMBIA GLACIER
Glacier Island
Valdez Arm
Jack Bay
Galena Bay
Tatitlek Narrows
Tatitlek
Bligh Island
Port Fidalgo
Port Gravina
Sheep Bay
Simpson Bay
Orca Bay
CORDOVA
Orca Inlet
Hawkins Island
Hawkins Island Cutoff
Hinchinbrook Island
Port Etches
Hinchinbrook Entrance
VALDEZ
Port Valdez
Rose Lake
Thompson Pass
Richardson Highway
Seward Highway
Turnagain Arm
Portage
Passage Canal
WHITTIER
Blackstone Bay
Cochrane Bay
Culross Island
Culross Passage
Perry Island
Perry Passage
Wells Passage
Naked Island
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
Smith Is.
Kings Bay
Port Nellie Juan
Herring Bay
Knight Island
Knight Island Passage
Drier Bay
Bay of Isles
Chenega Island
Icy Bay
White Bay
Bainbridge Passage
Bainbridge Island
Evans Island
Evans Passage
Elrington Passage
Elrington Is.
Latouche Passage
Latouche Island
Chenega Bay
Port Bainbridge
Montague Strait
Montague Island
Patton Bay
MacLeod Harbor
Green Island
Rocky Bay
Zaikof Bay
GULF OF ALASKA
SEWARD
Seward Highway
Resurrection Bay
Day Harbor
Whidbey Bay
Johnstone Bay
Puget Bay
COPPER RIVER DELTA
Copper River
Eyak Lake
Bering River
Controller Bay
Wingham Island
Okalee Spit
Cape Suckling
Kayak Island
Thompson Pass
Chugach National Forest

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State owned, selected, or proposed for selection
- Native Corporation owned or selected land
- Private or municipal land
- Federal land

The state owns all tidelands and submerged lands in Prince William Sound. Parcels smaller than 640 acres may not show on the map.

N

SCALE 0 6 12 18 24 MILES

How was the Plan Developed?

The Prince William Sound Area Plan is the product of over two years of work by state and federal agencies, other land owners, local governments, interest groups, and the general public. Twenty-one public meetings, and numerous work sessions, were held in Anchorage, Valdez, Cordova, Whittier, Tatitlek, Chenega Bay, and Seward. (See **Figure 1-2.**)

This plan was developed by the Prince William Sound planning team. The planning team is made up of state agencies that manage state land and resources in the Sound and the U.S. Forest Service, the agency that manages the federal land in the planning area. The planning team is composed of representatives from the following agencies:

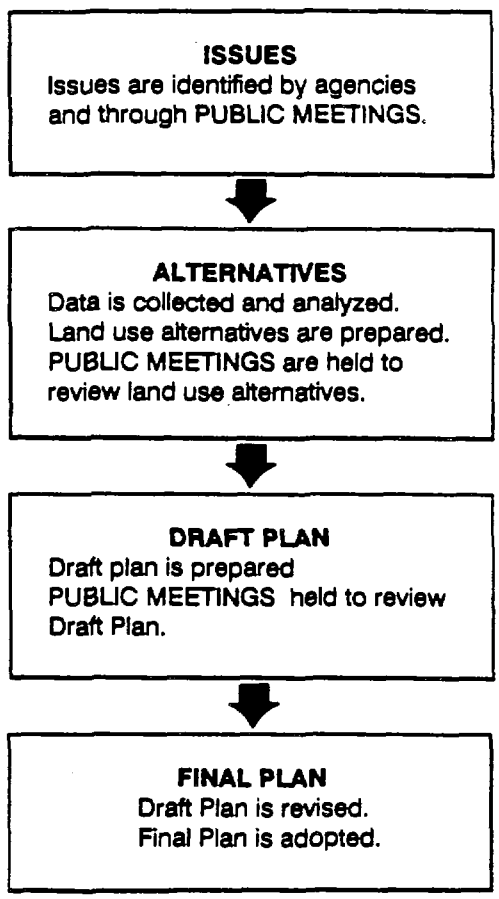
Alaska Department of Natural Resources
- Division of Land and Water Management
- Division of Forestry
- Division of Mining
- Division of Parks & Outdoor Recreation

Alaska Department of Fish and Game
Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities
Alaska Department of Community and Regional Affairs
U.S. Department of Agriculture, Forest Service

An advisory board was created to review and provide comments on major products of the plan, providing technical information, and advising the planning team on local concerns and other major concerns of the Sound. The advisory board met only once as an entire group. Contact was through letters, individual meetings, and phone conversations. The advisory board is composed of representatives from the groups listed in the next column:

City of Whittier
City of Valdez
City of Cordova
Chugach Alaska Corporation
The Eyak Corporation
The Tatitlek Corporation
The Chenega Corporation
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
North Pacific Rim, Ltd.
Tatitlek Village Council
Chenega Bay Village Council
Public Interest Groups

Figure 1-2 THE PLANNING PROCESS



CURRENT STEP

Public Participation

Citizens, citizen groups, private organizations, and state, federal, and local agencies participated in the planning process by attending public and special meetings, providing comments at those meetings, and by submitting written comments. Twenty-one public meetings were held during the planning process. Seven public meetings were held in December 1985 to identify issues. A second set of seven public meetings was held in June 1986 to solicit comments on the land-use alternatives. A brochure summarizing the alternatives and a questionnaire was distributed to solicit additional comments about the alternatives. A public attitude survey of railbelt residents and users of Prince William Sound was conducted in September 1986 to determine the viewpoint of those residents and users who did not attend the meetings or return a questionnaire. A final round of seven public meetings were held in November and December 1987, and January 1988 to collect comments on the draft plan. Summaries of public comment are available from DNR (see Appendix B).

Summary of Plan Actions

Prince William Sound offers a wealth and variety of recreation and fish and wildlife opportunities unique in Alaska. These characteristics, in combination with the area's proximity to the state's major population centers, make this area a recreation and fisheries area of major significance. The area is also unique in that it provides high value mineral and timber resources near tidewater. These resources will provide significant economic development opportunities for the state and its citizens. Consequently, the plan emphasizes providing recreation opportunities, protecting habitat and environmental quality, making land available for settlement, and using state land to facilitate access to and the development of upland timber, mineral and other developable resources in Prince William Sound, including mariculture.

The plan balances many disparate and competing interests. It represents the department's effort to reach a fair accommodation of all interests. The balance struck by the plan can be summed up as ensuring multiple use and reasonable access for resource development while protecting other important resources, uses, and values.

More specifically, this plan ensures the following:

1. Where upland resource development is planned, there will be reasonable access across state tidelands.

2. If a proposed use is designated as a primary or secondary use in a given area, the use can, according to existing information, be permitted somewhere within the area designated. Exactly where and how a designated use will occur within a specific area will be resolved through agency review, using the management intent statement for the unit, guidelines of the plan, and information gathered as part of the site-specific review of the proposed project.

3. Uses that are neither designated nor specifically prohibited may be allowed if they are consistent with he management intent statement, the management guidelines of the unit and subunit, and the relevant management guidelines listed in this chapter.

4. With some exceptions, the most significant fish and wildlife habitat, harvest areas, and recreation ares are protected from incompatible uses.

Applicability of the Plan to Units of the Alaska State Park System

State marine parks are established under the authority of Article VIII, Section 7 of the Alaska Constitution which authorizes the legislature to withdraw lands from the public domain for special purposes. The legislative act that establishes each park withdraws them from the public domain and removes these lands from the leasing, sale, and other provisions of Title 38.

Area plans are usually prepared for large areas of public lands managed by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management. These lands are sometimes called "public domain lands" and are managed under the provisions of Title 38. Areas such as state parks, forests, or refuges are either fully or partially withdrawn from the public domain and managed under the provisions of Title 41. Plans for these reserved lands are typically prepared by the agency or division responsible for their direct management (Division of Parks, Forestry, or the Department of Fish and Game).

Conceptual planning for state marine parks are included in this plan for several reasons. First, recreation and tourism use occurs on park and non-park areas; therefore, activities and developments in marine parks affect the management of state-owned non-park lands, and vice-versa. Second, the existing and proposed marine park areas are a significant portion of the state's upland holdings in the Sound. Third, planning costs are saved by a joint planning effort. The recommendations of this plan for state park areas are intended to establish the general management intent for management of particular marine parks. Detailed management plans for marine parks, as required by AS 41.21.302(c), will be prepared by the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. The plans will be prepared in conformance with the recommendations of this plan and AS 41.21. However, nothing in this plan will be construed to require the department to act contrary to the letter or intent of AS 41.21 for lands administered as units of the state park system.

Summary of Plan Implementation

This plan area plan will be implemented through administrative actions such as land sales; leases and permits; land selections and relinquishments; land classification orders; mineral orders; and leasehold location orders. Land-use classification orders and mineral orders have been prepared for state lands in Prince William Sound. These orders are the formal record of primary land uses allowed on state land and are recorded on state status plats. This plan serves as the final finding for state land classifications and for the mineral orders (see Chapter 4 and Appendix D). In addition, DNR makes recommendations to the state legislature on potential legislative designations. Chapter 4 presents the details of these plan implementation procedures.

Summary of Plan Modification

Economic and social conditions in Alaska and in the Prince William Sound planning area are sure to change, and the plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed approximately every five years to determine if revisions are needed. A meeting of planning team representatives will be called each year to review progress on implementing this plan and to identify problems that may require amendment or modification. In addition, minor changes or special exceptions to the plan may be made at any time that conditions warrant them, though a request for a these changes must follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of plan amendments, minor changes, and special exceptions.

CHAPTER 2

Areawide Land Management Policies

Page
2-1 **Introduction**
2-2 **Coordination and Public Notice**
2-2 A. Upland Owner Participation
2-2 B. Permission of Upland Owner
2-2 C. Public Notice for Mariculture, Commercial Recreation Facilities, and Log Transfer Facilities

2-4 **Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest Areas**
2-4 A. Mitigation
2-5 B. Allowing Uses in Mapped Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitats
2-7 C. Allowing Uses Outside of Mapped Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas
2-7 D. Conflicts With Hatchery Harvest Areas
2-7 E. Hatchery Source Waters
2-7 F. Activities Adjacent to Purse Seine Hookoff Points
2-7 G. Activities in Concentrated-Use Purse Seine and Gill Net Areas
2-7 H. Activities in Traditional-Use Commercial Herring Areas
2-7 I. Anchorages
2-7 J. Habitat Manipulation
2-7 K. Water Intake Structures
2-8 L. Threatened and Endangered Species
2-8 M. Eagles
2-8 N. Prime Habitat for Sea Otters
2-8 O. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System
2-9 P. Cumulative Impacts
2-9 Q. Fish and Wildlife Enhancement on State Lands
2-9 R. Soil Erosion
2-9 S. Grounding of Floating Facilities

2-11 **Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities**
2-11 A. Floathomes Outside Municipalities
2-11 B. Floathomes Inside Municipalities
2-11 C. Siting and Anchoring to Avoid Hazards
2-11 D. Siting to Ensure Adequate Upland Access
2-11 E. Siting Near a Source of Water
2-11 F. Siting Near a Source of Firewood
2-11 G. Fuel Use and Storage
2-11 H. Temporary Floating Commercial Facilities
2-11 I. Floathomes Adjacent to Residential Areas

2-13 **Forestry**
2-13 Definitions
2-13 A. Siting LTSs in Protected Waters
2-13 B. Siting LTSs Adjacent to Flat Uplands
2-13 C. Siting RTFs to Allow Safe Access from the Uplands
2-14 D. Siting LTFs Near a Clean Rock Source
2-14 E. Siting RTSs to Minimize Conflicts With Other Important Uses
2-14 F. Siting LTFs and RTFs in Anchorages
2-14 G. Joint Use and Consolidation of RTSs
2-14 H. Siting RTSs to Accommodate Future Use
2-14 I. Siting LTFs in Areas With Currents Adequate to Disperse Debris
2-14 J. Siting RTFs and Log Storage Areas to Avoid Productive or Sensitive Habitats
2-14 K. Siting Log Storage Areas in Deep Waters
2-14 L. Log Transfer Facilities Design
2-14 M. Bark Accumulation Management
2-14 N. Bark Accumulation
2-14 O. Bundle Speed
2-15 P. Timing of Inwater Construction
2-15 Q. Operating RTFs to Minimize or Avoid Impacts to Other Important Uses
2-15 R. Inwater Log Storage at LTFs
2-15 S. Equipment on Tidelands
2-15 T. Beach Log Salvage
2-15 U. Felling Trees Onto Vegetated Tideflats
2-15 V. Personal-Use Wood Harvest

2-17 **Instream Flow**
2-17 A. Stream Uses to Consider for Instream Flow Reservations
2-17 B. Priorities
2-17 C. Process for Determining Reservations

2-19 **Mariculture**
2-19 A. Mariculture and Competing Uses
2-19 B. Separation Between Facilities
2-20 C. Upland Owner Support for Mariculture Objections
2-20 D. Mariculture Caretaker Facilities
2-20 E. Siting Near Anadromous Fish Streams
2-20 F. Performance Standards
2-20 G. Development Plans
2-20 H. Preferred Storage Sites
2-20 I. Dispersion of Organic Deposits
2-20 J. Coast Guard Approval

2-22 Materials
2-22 A. Preferred Material Sites
2-22 B. Material Sites
2-22 C. Material Extraction From Sensitive Areas
2-23 D. Maintaining Other Uses and Resources When Siting and Operating Material Sites
2-23 E. Lands Sales in Areas of High Potential Material
2-23 F. Screening and Rehabilitation

2-25 Public and Private Access
2-23 A. Retain Access
2-25 B. Accepting Management of 17(b)Easements
2-25 C. Activities Adjacent to ANCSA 17(b) Easements
2-25 D. Anchorages, Regionally Important Campsites, and Frequently Used Recreation Areas
2-25 E. Access for Development
2-25 F. Adequate Access Rights
2-25 G. Coordination with DOT/PF
2-25 H. Limiting Access
2-26 I. Purchase of Access Sites
2-26 J. Access to Non-state Lands
2-26 K. Access to Trailheads
2-26 L. Shoreties

2-27 Recreation, Tourism, Cultural, and Scenic Resources
2-28 A. Coordination with Other Landowners
2-28 B. Public Recreation Facilities
2-29 C. Commercial Facilities on State Land
2-31 D. Scenic Resources
2-31 E. Permits and Leases Adjacent to Recreation Facilities
2-31 F. Sport Diving Sites
2-31 G. Anchorages and Campsites
2-31 H. Cultural Resources
2-31 I. Cultural Resources Identification
2-31 J. Cultural Resources Protection

2-37 Settlement
2-37 A. Planning and Coordination
2-38 B. Types of Offerings
2-38 B.1. Owner Staking
2-38 B.2. Isolated Parcels of State Land
2-39 B.3. Remote Cabin Permits and Trapping Cabins
2-39 C. Protection, Management and Enhancement of Other Resources
2-40 D. Design (including provision of public land, access, easements, buffers, and trails)

2-47 Shoreline Development
2-47 A. Siting and Design of Breakwaters, Jetties, Causeways, Harbors, and Marinas
2-47 B. Filling Tidelands for Residential Purposes
2-47 C. Pilings Preferable to Fill
2-47 D. Bulkhead Use and Design
2-47 E. Permanent Fuel Storage
2-47 F. Temporary Berms, Pads or Ramps
2-47 G. Public Access Adjacent to Water Bodies
2-48 H. Clean-Up Bonds

2-49 Subsurface Resources
2-49 A. Mineral Exploration
2-49 B. Open to Mineral Entry
2-49 C. Reclamation of Mined Land
2-49 D. Mining in Fish and Wildlife Habitat
2-49 E. Bonding
2-50 F. Offshore Prospecting Permits (OPP)

2-50 Application of Mineral Closures and the Locatable Leasing Program
2-50 A. Land to be Closed to New Mineral Entry
2-50 A.1. Areas Scheduled For Disposal
2-50 A.2. Land Proposed for Exchange
2-50 A.3. Land to be Transferred to Another Public Agency
2-50 A.4. Marine Parks
2-50 A.5. Anadromous Fish Habitat
2-50 B. Land Closed to New Mineral Entry
2-51 C. Oil and Gas and Other Energy Resources

2-57 Transportation and Utilities
2-57 A. Siting Utilities
2-57 B. Siting and Constructing Temporary and Permanent Roads or Causeways
2-57 C. Temporary Access
2-57 D. Access Plans for Land Offerings or Resource Development Projects
2-57 E. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access
2-57 F. Protection of Hydrologic Systems
2-58 G. Protection of Fish and Wildlife Resources
2-58 H. Timber Salvage from Rights-of-Way

CHAPTER 2

AREAWIDE LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES

Introduction

This chapter contains areawide land management policies for each of the major resource or land use categories affected by the plan: forestry; fish and wildlife; settlement; subsurface resources; shoreline development; recreation; cultural and scenic resources; mariculture; and, materials. The chapter also contains policies for transportation and utilities; instream flow; and public access. Finally, the chapter contains summaries of how the plan affects each of the major resources.

The policies in this chapter consist of goals and management guidelines. Goals are the general condition the department is trying to achieve and the guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land and water management decisions as resource use and development occur.

All activities on tidelands, submerged lands and uplands within the coastal zone must be consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program. All state uplands are within the coastal zone except land in Management Unit 6 - Lake George and Management Unit 22 - Valdez Mountains. The ACMP standards (6 AAC 80) and the Forest Resources and Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95) are contained in Appendix C.

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

Definitions

For definitions commonly used in this chapter, see the glossary in Appendix A.

COORDINATION AND PUBLIC NOTICE

Goals

Coordination with Non-state Landowners. Coordinate the use of state land with that of private and other public land owners to provide for the optimal use, development, and protection of the resources of Prince William Sound.

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

Management Guidelines

A. Upland Owner Participation. An application for tideland facilities adjacent to private or federal land may be approved if the application meets the other guidelines of this plan, and the department receives no objection from the upland owner.

If the upland owner objects and suggests a feasible alternative site, the department should uphold the upland owner's objection. A feasible alternative site is one that the department, in consultation with the applicant, finds physically suitable; meets the guidelines of this plan and other permit requirements; and has the approval of the upland owner. If the objection is not accompanied by the suggestion of a feasible alternative site, the department will adjudicate the permit or lease application considering at least the following:

1. The feasibility of using site design and operating stipulations to minimize or eliminate the objection;

2. The presence or absence of feasible alternative sites where there would be no conflict between upland management and tideland facilities; and

3. The magnitude of the impacts including, but not limited to: dollar cost, changes to present or expected land management, and the likelihood of trespass including that by guests or clients. Conviction for trespass or unauthorized use of adjacent land related to the authorized activity may be cause for revocation of the permit or lease.

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

If upland support is required and DNR is ready to authorize the activity before the upland owner's permission is obtained, the department should hold the lease or permit pending that permission. Where upland support is not essential to the project's success, the department may issue the lease or permit with the stipulation that activities requiring upland support will not begin until the upland owner's permission is obtained.

C. Public Notice for Mariculture, Commercial Recreation Facilities, and Log Transfer Facilities. Public notice of a proposed permit or lease for mariculture, commercial recreation facilities, or log transfer facilities will be given under AS 38.05.945 or its equivalent, including notification in a local newspaper. However, joint DNR notification with the DEC/DGC public notice is encouraged if practical. Copies of the public notice should be sent to adjacent upland land owners, such as U.S. Forest Ser-

vice and Native corporations, appropriate user groups, and communities (such as the postmaster) that may be affected by the proposed activity. This guideline will supplement, but not replace existing public notice procedures.

D. Other Guidelines Affecting Coordination or Public Notice. Several other guidelines may affect coordination or public notice. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Floating residential, and commercial facilities
Instream flow
Mariculture
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND HARVEST AREAS

Goals

Maintain Publicly Owned Habitat Base. Maintain in state ownership sufficient suitable lands and waters to provide for the habitat needs of important fish and wildlife resources.

Ensure Access to Public Lands and Waters. Ensure access to public lands and waters to promote or enhance the responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources.

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

Contribute to Economic Diversity. Contribute to Alaska's economy by protecting the fish and wildlife resources which contribute directly or indirectly to local, regional, and state economies through commercial, subsistence, sport, and nonconsumptive uses.

Management Guidelines

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

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

The departments will enforce stipulations and measures, and will require the responsible party to remedy any significant damage to fish and wildlife or their habitats that may occur as a direct result of the party's failure to comply with applicable law, regulations, or the conditions of the permit or lease.

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

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

2. When significant adverse effects cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing, or other management options, the adverse effect of the use or development will be minimized.

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

4. DNR will consider requiring replacement or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. ADF&G will clearly identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. Replacement with or enhancement of similar habitats of the affected species in the same region is preferable. DNR will consider only those replacement and enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or are likely to be effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted by the development. Replacement or enhancement will only be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the best interest of the state

either through the AS 38.05.035(e) or permit review process. Replacement may include structural solutions such as creating spawning or rearing ponds for salmon, creating wetlands for waterfowl; or non-structural measures such as research or management of the species affected, legislative or administrative allocation of lands to a long-term level of habitat protection that is sufficiently greater than that which they would have otherwise received, or fire management to increase habitat productivity.

B. Allowing Uses in Mapped Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitats. The crucial areas shown in the plan were defined using the best information available at the time the plan was written. When better information becomes available through addition studies, site inspections or other means, that information should be used to correct the habitat information in the plan.

1. Allowing Uses *Not Designated* in Chapter 3 as Primary or Secondary Uses. Uses that are not designated as primary or secondary uses and that cause an adverse impact to a mapped crucial habitat as described in part 3 below, are incompatible with the primary uses and values in areas rated as crucial habitat for fish and wildlife. These uses are initially assumed to be a nonconforming use under section 6 AAC 80.130(d) of the ACMP Habitat standards. (Appendix C contains ACMP habitat standards and regulations for non-conforming uses.)

Uses not designated that cause an adverse impact to a crucial habitat type as described in part 3, below, may be allowed if ADF&G determines that the area does not contain the habitat type in question, if ADF&G determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not crucial as defined in the plan, or if the use receives a positive conclusive consistency determination under the ACMP.

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

Mining in Crucial Habitats. Before DNR will approve permits or plans of operation for mining in mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat, the miner must provide information adequate for the agencies to determine that activities will not have a significant detrimental effect on the fish and wildlife resources of the area or the long-term productivity of the habitat, or that a reasonable expectation of the mineral values outweighs the long-term value of the crucial fish and wildlife habitats that are put in jeopardy. Activities may be restricted or prohibited when the species depending on the crucial habitat is present. (For performance bonds in crucial fish and wildlife areas, see guideline E, *Bonding*, page 2-50.)

3. Impacts of Concern to Crucial Habitat from Designated and Non-Designated Uses.

a. *In estuaries; lagoons; eelgrass beds; kelp beds; salmon-spawning, -schooling, or -rearing areas; or tidal areas within 300 feet of an anadromous fish stream.* In these areas the impacts of concern are those that will block fish passage or that entail dredging; filling; significant compaction of the vegetation and sediment; blasting; alteration of flow patterns; or other impacts that would significantly reduce the productivity and value of the habitat.

b. *Near bird rookeries, and marine mammal rookeries and haulouts.* In these areas the impacts of concern are those that will cause sig-

nificant impacts to bird rookeries, marine mammal rookeries, seal lion haulout areas, or haulout areas used by 25 or more seals, or that will create repeated disturbance to the animals from noise or human use.

Some uses may be compatible if restricted to seasons when the birds/mammals are absent, or if operating stipulations, vegetative or topographic buffers, or other techniques can be used to minimize the impact, or if the disturbance is not substantial enough to disrupt the species.

c. *In waterfowl nesting, staging, and molting habitat.* In these areas, the impacts of concern are those that will produce repeated high levels of acoustical or visual disturbance during sensitive periods including boat traffic, blasting, or dredging, ATV's or aircraft, or will alter significant areas of intertidal vegetation or nesting habitat.

A determination of whether a use can be made compatible to this guideline will be made at the time the use is proposed. The following listing shows the periods when important species are most sensitive to disturbance and serves as a general indication of periods when uses are likely to be restricted.

Species	Approximate Sensitive Period
Seabirds	March 15 through September 1
Ducks & geese nesting and molting	April 15 through August 15
Swans:	
Nesting, brooding-rearing molting	April 15 through september 15
Spring, fall, and winter concentration	September 15 through April 15
Seal haulout	June 1 through July 31
Sea lion haulout or rookery	
Winter use	September 1 through March 31
Year-round use	Year-round
Sea otter haulout and pupping[1]	Year-round
Mountain goat winter habitat[1]	November 1 through May 31

---

[1] Crucial mountain goat winter habitat occurs on state land only in the Blying Sound and Valdez management units (units 15 and 21). Crucial sea otter haulouts and pupping areas occur in four locations in Hawkins Cut-off (units 25 and 26). The guidelines for these species are given in those units.

C. Allowing Uses Outside of Mapped Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas. Outside of mapped crucial fish and wildlife habitat, habitat-altering uses will be sited consistent with 6 AAC 80.130 (a-d) of the ACMP Habitat Standards, the management guidelines in this chapter, and the management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3.

D. Conflicts with Hatchery Harvest Areas. The two guidelines below apply to terminal and special hatchery harvest areas referenced in Chapter 3. The areas are adjacent to the Sound's five existing salmon hatcheries. In these locations returning hatchery stock is naturally separated from wild stock, and, at certain seasons, these areas receive concentrated commercial fishing harvest. They also support dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring. (See definition of *hatchery harvest area* in the glossary, Appendix A.)

1. Disease, Pollution, and Productivity. Due to the concentration of hatchery stock, the following uses will not be allowed if there is a feasible and prudent alternative: uses with the potential to transmit disease to the concentrated hatchery stock; uses that significantly reduce the productivity of the salmon hatchery by competing with the available food supply or by other means; and uses that could cause significant water pollution.

2. Interfering with the Commercial Fishery. Because hatchery harvest areas, particularly the nearshore areas, receive dense concentrations of gill net and purse seine commercial fishing activity, any tideland facility (rafts, floats, mooring systems, etc.) that would obstruct the commercial fishing use of the area should not be located in these areas if there is a feasible and prudent alternative.

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

F. Activities Adjacent to Purse Seine Hookoff Points. Activities adjacent to a traditional purse seine hookoff point should not foreclose access to that point during fishing season.

G. Activities in Concentrated-Use Purse Seine and Gill Net Areas. If there are feasible and prudent alternatives, tideland facilities will not be located where they would obstruct drift net and purse seine use of the shoreline in concentrated use purse seine and gill net areas mapped in Chapter 3.

H. Activities in Traditional-Use Commercial Herring Areas. Activities within traditional herring fishery areas including sac roe, herring pounding, and wild kelp harvest fishery areas should be conditioned to minimize disruption of the harvest. In traditional herring pound areas, authorizations will ensure that appropriate protected anchorages remain for use by the fishery.

I. Anchorages. See Guideline D, *Anchorages, Regionally, Important Campsites, and Frequently Used Recreation Areas,* page 2-25.

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

K. Water Intake Structures. When issuing appropriations for waters providing fish habitat, DNR will require that practical water intake structures be installed that do not result in entrapment or impingement of fish. The simplest and most cost-effective technology may be used to implement this guideline.

Water intake structures will be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into

the intake. Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. Screen size, water velocity, and intake design will be determined in consultation with ADF&G.

L. Threatened and Endangered Species. All land use activities shall be conducted consistent with state and federal Endangered Species Acts to avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of fish or wildlife or their continued use of an area and to avoid modification or destruction of their habitat. Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. In Alaska, eight species are listed under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service and Alaska Department of Fish and Game as threatened (T) or endangered (E) in accordance with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts, as amended:

Species	Status
Arctic peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus tundrius)*	T
American peregrine falcon *(Falco peregrinus anatum)*	E
Aleutian Canada goose *(Branta canadensis leucopareia)*	E
Eskimo curlew *(Numenius borealis)*	E
Short-tailed albatross *(Diomedea alabatrus)*	E
Humpback whale *(Megaptra novaeangliae)*	E
Fin whale *(Balaenoptera physalus)*	E
Gray whale *(Eschrichtius robustus)*	E

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

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

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

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

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

N. Prime Habitat for Sea Otters. To the extent feasible and prudent, permitted activities in mapped prime sea otter habitats will be conditioned to avoid or otherwise mitigate adverse affects on kelp beds, pupping concentration areas, feeding areas, and other habitats important for sea otters.

O. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System. To the extent feasible, channelization, diversion, or damming that will alter the natural hydrological conditions and have a sig-

nificant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided.

P. Cumulative Impacts. ADF&G will periodically assess the cumulative effects of changes in the use and development of Prince William Sound on the game and non-game fish and wildlife species in the area. In doing so, ADF&G may solicit the advice of other appropriate fish and wildlife agencies. In the case of declining health or population of a species, ADF&G should advise DNR of the land and waters critical to the species and recommend permit and lease stipulations necessary for its protection.

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

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

S. Grounding of Floating Facilities. Floating tideland facilities will not ground at any tide stage unless ADF&G determines there will be no significant impact to the habitat values or DNR determines there is no feasible and prudent alternative.

T. Other Guidelines Affecting Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Several other guidelines may affect the protection and management of fish and wildlife habitat. See the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and public notice
Forestry
Instream flow
Materials
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Settlement
Subsurface resources
Shoreline development
Transportation and utilities

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

Summary of Policies

The most important habitat and public use lands will be retained in public ownership and managed to maintain fish and wildlife production and related public uses. The plan uses management intent statements and guidelines to protect habitat and harvest areas. Land disposal and other intensive uses are sited to avoid the highest value habitat lands.

Management Intent. Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest are identified as a primary use of state tidelands adjacent to the US Forest Service proposed wilderness areas, in important fishing and harvest areas (including the hatchery harvest areas adjacent to the Sound's five salmon hatcheries), and in other sensitive habitats. In areas identified for land offerings, buffers are required along streams and wetlands to protect fish and wildlife resources and public use.

To protect important salmon spawning habitat, certain streams and estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. In other areas, permit stipulations will be used to protect species and habitat productivity. An explanation of the mineral closures is contained in the Subsurface Resources section of this chapter.

Guidelines. Guideline B lists crucial habitats and indicates the impacts that would damage those habitats. Uses that create those impacts would be considered non-conforming uses under regulations of the Alaska Coastal

Management Program (ACMP). Under ACMP regulations, non-conforming uses may be allowed if there is a significant public need for the proposed use or activity; there is no feasible and prudent alternative to meet the public need; and all feasible and prudent steps have been taken to mitigate the impacts.

Crucial habitats are shown on the management unit maps in Chapter 3. Crucial habitat types and the impacts that would create a non-conforming use in those habitats are listed in **Table 2-1.**

Guidelines are also included to protect the commercial fishery harvest. Guidelines protect the continued use and productivity of the hatchery harvest areas (the areas near hatcheries that receive concentrated harvest of the returning hatchery stock). These guidelines address transmission of disease, pollution, and productivity of the habitat and potential interference with the commercial fishery. Other guidelines address the quality of waters used by hatcheries; activities near purse seine hook-off points, and near concentrated-use purse-seine and gill-net harvest areas; and activities in commercial herring harvest areas. In addition, the background information in each management unit documents existing commercial fishing uses.

Guidelines also address other important habitats and uses such as siting and operation of log transfer facilities; impacts to bald eagles, endangered or threatened species, and sea otter habitat; and mitigation.

Table 2-1. Crucial Habitats and Activities that Create a Non-Conforming Use

Habitat Type	Activity
Estuaries; lagoons; eelgrass beds; intertidal salmon spawning or rearing areas; tidal areas within 300 feet of an anadromous fish stream. These habitats are within the estuaries noted on the management unit maps in Chapter 3.	Blocking fish passage; dredging; filling; significant compaction of the vegetation or sediment; blasting; alteration of flow patterns; or other activities that would significantly reduce the productivity and value of the habitat.
Areas near bird rookeries, and marine mammal rookeries, and haulouts.	Significant impact to the habitat or repeated disturbance to the animals from noise or human activity.
Waterfowl Nesting and Molting Habitat.	High levels of acoustical or visual disturbance from boat traffic, blasting, or dredging during sensitive periods; alteration of significant areas of intertidal vegetation or nesting habitat.

FLOATING RESIDENTIAL AND COMMERCIAL [2] FACILITIES

Goal

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

Management Guidelines

A. Floathomes Outside Municipalities. Floathomes will not be sited outside of the corporate boundaries of Whittier, Valdez, and Cordova because of conflicts with existing public use and strong objection by upland owners. DNR may make an exception to the guideline on a case-by-case basis if requested by the upland owner; if the land manager determines that floathomes would be consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan; and if the land manager determines that floathomes are in the best interest of the state.

B. Floathomes Inside Municipalities. Within the corporate boundaries of municipalities, DNR will work with the local government and floathome owner(s) to locate areas suitable for floathome use and to establish management guidelines, if necessary. Floathomes sited within municipalities should be placed where necessary on-shore services and facilities can be efficiently extended.

C. Siting and Anchoring Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities to Avoid Creating Hazards. The placement of floating residential and commercial facilities will avoid blocking or otherwise adversely impacting waterway channels used by waterborne traffic. Facilities will not be authorized until the U.S. Coast Guard has certified that the proposed facility will not be a navigation hazard. Floating residential and commercial facilities will be anchored so as to keep the facility from breaking loose and creating a hazard to other users or habitats.

D. Siting Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities to Ensure Adequate Upland Access. Where the need for upland access to the floating residential or commercial facility is anticipated, the facility should be moored where there is legal and environmentally acceptable upland access to the site. The U.S. Forest Service does not allow residential use of National Forest uplands. This includes use of the uplands for shoreties.

E. Siting Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities Near a Source of Water. When roof catchment or desalinization is not the source of fresh water, floating residential and commercial facilities should be sited near a legal source of fresh water. It is the owner's responsibility to apply for water rights.

F. Siting Floating Residential or Commercial Facility Near a Source of Firewood. When wood is to be the source of heat for the floating facility, the facility should be sited near a legal source of firewood.

G. Fuel Use and Storage. In order to ensure future use of tidelands, fuel use and storage shall occur in a manner that avoids toxic discharge and run-off.

---

2 Includes floathomes, floatcamps, floating caretaker facilities, and floatlodges. Areawide policies for log rafts, mariculture facilities, and floatlodges are also addressed in other sections of this chapter. For definition of terms, see Appendix A.

H. Temporary Floating Commercial Facilities. Floating camps and related facilities should be temporary in nature, with full occupancy restricted to the time period when resource development is occurring. Camps and associated facilities should be consolidated.

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

J. Grounding of Floating Facilities. See guideline S, page 2-9.

K. Commercial Recreation Facilities on State Land. For floatlodges, see guideline C, page 2-29.

L. Other Guidelines that Affect Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities. Several other guidelines may affect floating residential and commercial facility management practices. See the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

FORESTRY

Goals

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

Maximum Use of Log Transfer Sites (LTSs). Promote maximum use of LTSs over their usable life. Encourage joint use of sites and promote harvest scheduling that will minimize the overall number of sites needed.

Coordination Between Upland Owners and Tideland Managers. Coordinate with upland managers and tideland regulatory agencies to provide for the economically efficient and environmentally sound transfer of logs.

Use of Beachlogs. Allow removal of beachlogs from state tidelands to provide economic opportunities while eliminating logs as navigational hazards and transportation barriers.

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

Definitions

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

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

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

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF): Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, mineral or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc.

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

Management Guidelines

A. Siting Log Transfer and Storage Sites (LTSs) in Protected Waters. LTSs and log raft storage facilities should be sited in water that is protected from the weather and has a bottom suitable for anchoring. Where in-water storage and booming is anticipated, the site should have at least 20 acres for temporary log storage and log booming.

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

C. Siting Resource Transfer Facilities (RTFs) to Allow Safe Access from the Uplands. To provide safe access to the log

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

D. Siting Log transfer Facilities (LTFs) Near a Clean Rock Source. To minimize erosion and associated sedimentation of adjacent waters, construction of LTFs should use clean rock materials for roads, pads, and yards.

E. Siting Resource Transfer Sites (RTSs) to Minimize or Avoid Conflicts with Other Important Uses. RTSs should be sited to minimize or avoid interference with important established personal, commercial or recreational uses.

F. Siting LTFs and RTFs in Anchorages. RTFs and LTFs should be sited to minimize diminishing the capacity or usefulness of anchorages.

G. Joint Use and Consolidation of RTSs. Joint use and consolidation of sites should occur where it is feasible and prudent.

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

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

J. Siting Resource Transfer Facilities (RTFs) and Log Storage Areas to Avoid productive or Sensitive Habitats. RTFs and log raft storage areas should not be sited on or immediately adjacent to extensive tideflats; salt marshes; kelp or eelgrass beds; or mapped crucial habitat areas.

K. Siting Log Storage Areas in Deep Water. See guideline S, *Grounding of Floating Facilities,* page 2-9 In addition, a minimum depth of 40 feet at mean lower low water for log raft storage is preferred.

L. Log transfer Facilities Design. Log transfer facility design should be the most economically practical and the least environmentally damaging alternative. Factors to be considered in selection of design alternatives include: 1) economic practicality of alternatives, 2) design requirements, 3) physical site constraints, 4) timber volumes to be transferred, 5) potential total effects on biota and water quality, 6) biological productivity and sensitivity and, 7) other potential uses of the site and facility.

M. Bark Accumulation Management. The siting, design, and operation of the LTF and contiguous collateral upland facilities shall utilize best practicable procedures and methodologies to control intertidal and submarine accumulations of bark.

N. Bark Accumulation. The regulatory agency(ies) will impose an interim threshold level of bark accumulation in intertidal and submarine areas. When accumulations exceed the threshold level, cleanup will occur at the discretion of the permitting agency(ies). The interim threshold bark accumulation level is 100 percent coverage exceeding both 1 acre in size and a thickness greater than 10 cm (3.9 inches) at any point.

O. Bundle Speed. The speed of log bundles entering receiving waters should be the slowest practicable speed achievable. Decisions on the allowable transfer system

that can be used will occur on a site-specific basis during the permitting process.

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

Q. Operating RTFs to Minimize or Avoid Impacts to Other Important Uses. The operation of RTFs should minimize or avoid interference with important established personal, commercial, or recreational uses.

R. Inwater Log Storage at LTFs. Logs placed in the water at LTFs for purposes of storage and loading must be bundled and secured within appropriately anchored boomsticks. Inwater log storage pens or rafts will be sized and operated for the short term, during the harvest/shipping season of the year, and not for long term, multiyear storage.

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

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

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

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

W. Other Guidelines that Affect Forestry. Other guidelines will affect management practices for timber development support facilities. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

The Forest Resources and Practices Regulations (11 AAC 95) also provide guidance for managing forest related activities. These regulations are contained in Appendix C.

Summary of Policies

Forestry on State Uplands. Almost all the high value forest resources in Prince William Sound are located on private land or land managed by the U.S. Forest Service. One large, high-value forest area exists in state ownership within the Prince William Sound planning area. It is located in subunits 21N and 21O of the Valdez management unit (Lowe River Bench and Brown's Creek). This area, about 7,700 acres, will be a long-term source of timber resources for the commercial forest industry near Valdez. Forestry is also a primary use in Day Harbor, subunit 15B.

Small commercial and personal-use timber sales are allowed on state lands near communities and within land disposal areas to

supply local needs for firewood, houselogs, and other products.

Log Transfer Sites. Harvests on US Forest Service and private lands require state tidelands for log transfer sites. Opportunities to site future log transfer sites on state tidelands are protected at the locations listed below:

- Eastern Drier Bay, Marsha Bay, and Lower Herring Bay (subunits 16D, E, Knight Island)
- Two Moon Bay and Snug Harbor (subunit 23D, Fidalgo)
- St. Matthews and Olsen Bays (subunit 23E, Fidalgo)
- Landlocked Bay (subunit 23J, Fidalgo)
- MacLeod Harbor and Box Point (subunits 24D & E, Montague Island)
- Okalee Spit (subunit 29B, Katalla)
- Katalla (subunit 29D, Katalla)

Additional sites will be required adjacent to private land between Tatitlek and Cordova, along the northern shore of Hawkins Island, and adjacent to federal land on north Montague Island (most likely in Rocky or Zaikof bays). These and other log transfer facilities are allowed where they meet the management intent and guidelines of the plan.

Forestry Guidelines. The plan contains a variety of guidelines concerning forestry. Most are in the forestry section of this chapter and are designed to mitigate the impacts of log transfer sites on adjacent fish and wildlife habitat, and to protect continued commercial fishing harvest. Subjects addressed by the guidelines include joint use and consolidation of resource transfer sites, inwater log storage at log transfer sites, maintaining the use of anchorages, and bark accumulation.

INSTREAM FLOW

Goal

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

Management Guidelines for Instream Flow

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

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

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

2. Recreation and park uses.

3. Navigation and transportation uses.

4. Sanitary and water quality uses.

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

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

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

1. Identify the management objectives.

2. Estimate the quantity of water seasonally available by direct measurement (hydrograph), predictive methods (regional hydrographic models), or other appropriate methods.

3. Determine the quantities of water already appropriated.

4. In consultation with appropriate agencies and landowners use site-specific studies or other information to determine the instream flow requirements for the resources and uses to be protected. For habitat resources this will require cooperative work and consultation with the Department of Fish and Game to identify necessary conditions for requiring, staging, reproduction, spawning, over wintering, and migration of valuable fish and wildlife resources.

D. Other Guidelines Affecting Instream Flow. Several other guidelines may affect instream flow. See the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Materials
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Settlement
Subsurface resources
Materials
Transportation and utilities

MARICULTURE

Goals

Economic Opportunities and Community Development. Provide opportunities to increase income and diversify the state's economy through the use of state tide and submerged lands for mariculture.

Optimum Use of Areas. Maximum the optimum use of the most suitable mariculture areas.

Guidelines

The Department of Natural Resources cannot authorize finfish operations under state law at the present time. Without legislative direction and sufficient data, this plan is unable to adequately address the siting and cumulative impacts from finfish mariculture facilities. Should the legislature legalize finfish, the department will develop policy prior to authorizing finfish mariculture operations. The policy will address siting guidelines to protect habitat areas, harvest activities, and other land uses; development standards; development bonds; and other subjects as necessary.

Shellfish mariculture is currently legal, and the department must adjudicate applications for that use. The guidelines below apply to shellfish mariculture. Various groups within state government are working on mariculture policy. Working groups addressing mariculture guidelines include those within DNR, ADF&G, and the Governor's Interagency Mariculture Work Group. The department expects that mariculture guidelines will continue to evolve over the next few years as the state gains experience and data, the legislature gives further direction, and the various working groups complete their studies. Therefore, the guidelines in this section are somewhat general. Authorizations for mariculture will be consistent with the more detailed policies as they are developed. These more detailed policies will be added to this chapter during periodic review of the plan. Finally, all DNR authorizations for mariculture must meet the management intent and guidelines of this plan.

A. Mariculture and Competing Uses. Mariculture may be allowed on state tidelands where there is no significant conflict. The siting of mariculture facilities may be more difficult on crucial fish and wildlife habitat, tidelands designated for log transfer or storage, mineral transfer or access, commercial activities, or recreation (see Recreation, Coordination and Public Notice, and Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Area guidelines in this chapter and Chapter 3). These areas will be available for mariculture (a) if the land manager determines that it is possible to site, design, and operate the two or more uses compatibly in the area; or (b) there is no feasible or prudent alternative for mariculture while such an alternative exists for the competing use. In no case will mariculture be allowed to foreclose access to mineral, timber, or recreation resources unless feasible or prudent alternative access exists. However, in some cases it may be in the public interest to concentrate activities in one bay, (e.g., pen-reared salmon and timber transfer) rather than allowing the proliferation of activities in many bays.

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

C. Upland Owner Support for Mariculture Objectives. Upland owners are encouraged to identify areas where mariculture (including upland facilities) should and should not be developed and to communicate their conclusions to the department and to the mariculture industry.

D. Mariculture Caretaker Facilities. Floating caretaker facilities for mariculture operations are allowed in areas where there is no significant competing use. Floating caretaker facilities for mariculture operations will not be allowed in designated recreation or personal use areas unless the regional manager determines that there is no feasible or prudent alternative. The determination will be made available for public comment.

E. Siting Near Anadromous Fish Streams. Mariculture facilities will not be sited within 300 feet of the mouth of an anadromous fish stream at mean lower low water without the approval of ADF&G.

F. Performance Standards. The regional manager will attach reasonable performance standards to the permit or lease for project development and operation. The performance standards are to ensure the permitted area is used for the approved activity, the proposal is economically viable, and the permit is not held for speculation or removal of a land base from competition. In all cases the approved development plan must be adhered to. If the performance standards are not met, the permit or lease may be cancelled. DNR may require a bond of sufficient size to cover the cost of clean-up and rehabilitation of the permit or lease area.

G. Development Plans. A development plan will be required before a lease or permit application for mariculture facilities is approved. The preferred approach is for the application and development plan requirements to serve (at the minimum) as the basis for DNR, ADF&G, DEC, ACMP, and upland owner review. The development plan will be consistent with applicable agreements established through the Governor's Interagency Task Force on mariculture.

H. Preferred Storage Sites. Because they are less biologically productive than salt marshes and tideflats, gravel and sand beaches are generally the preferred sites for onshore storage of shellfish while waiting for PSP test results and shipment.

I. Dispersion of Organic Deposits. Mariculture facilities should be sited where currents are strong enough to disperse organic deposits and in areas with the least productive benthic habitats. Siting should avoid small embayments with sills, areas with natural restrictions to tidal exchange, or areas with existing water quality problems.

J. Coast Guard Approval. Permits or leases will not be given until the U.S. Coast Guard has certified that the proposed facility will not be a significant navigational hazard.

K. Other Guidelines Affecting Mariculture. Other guidelines will affect mariculture management practices. See in particular the following sections of this chapter.

- Coordination and public notice
- Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
- Public access
- Recreation, tourism, cultural and scenic resources
- Transportation and utilities
- Shoreline development

Summary of Policies

Types of Mariculture. Mariculture includes a variety of operations. Each type of mariculture has its own set of environmental and processing requirements and creates its own unique impacts, problems, and opportunities. The needs and impacts for growing seaweed on a rope or salting a beach for clams are likely to be quite different from more developed "sea farming." Some may require little or no land area; others may require a significant area for processing and caretaker facilities.

Management Intent and Guidelines. Because of the difficulty in identifying areas suitable for the variety of mariculture types, the plan does not designate areas for mariculture. Rather, the plan indicates the management intent for each area. Mariculture may be allowed on state tidelands if it can be made consistent with the intent. For example, the plan may indicate the primary intent for a particular area is a log transfer site. Mariculture may be allowed if the ability to use the area for log transfer operations is maintained. The siting of mariculture may be more difficult on tidelands designated for log transfer or storage, mineral transfer or access, commercial activities, crucial fish and wildlife habitat, or recreation. However, these areas will be available for mariculture if it is possible to site, design, and operate mariculture in a manner compatible with the designated use, or if there is no feasible and prudent alternative for mariculture while one exists for the competing use.

In this way, mariculture may be allowed in most of Prince William Sound, though it must sometimes meet strict guidelines. The most restrictive guidelines apply to state tidelands adjacent to USFS proposed wilderness areas. In these areas, mariculture or other tideland facilities may be allowed "if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values" and if they do not create "long-term visual impacts." Other guidelines exist for the most important and frequently used recreation areas, anchorages, commercial fishing harvest areas, commercial fishing harvest areas, and sport fishing sites.

Public Notice. Because the industry is new and its impacts on other activities are not yet clear, public notice of a proposed permit or lease for mariculture facilities will be sent to adjacent upland owners, user groups, and communities that may be affected by the activity. (This notice is in addition to the department's existing public notice procedures.)

MATERIALS

Goal

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

Management Guidelines

A. Preferred Material Sites. When responding to a request for a material sale or identifying a source for materials on public lands, the highest priority should be given to using existing upland material sources. Using materials from wetlands, lakes, tidelands, and active[3] or inactive[4] floodplains of rivers or streams should be avoided unless no feasible public upland alternative exists. Sales or permits for gravel extraction will not be permitted in known fish spawning areas.

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

C. Material Extraction From Sensitive Areas.[5] DNR permits which authorize dredging and filling in wetlands, including permits for gravel extraction and the construction of roads and pads, will not be granted unless the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat or important ecological processes, or no feasible and prudent alternative exists. Where it is not feasible and prudent to avoid the adverse impacts, other mitigative measures will be considered to meet the intent of this guideline.

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

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

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

---

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

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

5 These guidelines are adopted from: *Gravel Removal Studies in Arctic and Subactic Floodplains in Alaska*, U.S.F.W.S., Biological Services Program, June 1980. More detailed guidelines and definitions of terms are continued in the *Guidelines Manual* that accompanies that report.

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

3. Mining Active Channels. Mining gravel from active channels should be avoided to reduce detrimental effects on water quality, aquatic habitat, and biota. However, if hydraulic changes can be minimized, in-channel sites will replenish more rapidly than other areas, and effects on the terrestrial biota and scenic quality of the floodplain will be avoided or greatly minimized.

4. Mining Vegetated Habitats. Whenever possible, avoid vegetated habitats.

5. Mining Floodplains. When scraping gravel in active or inactive floodplains, maintain buffers that will constrain active channels to their original locations and configurations.

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

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

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

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

D. Maintaining Other Uses and Resources When Siting and Operating Material Sites. Before materials are extracted, the manager will ensure that the requirements of the permit or lease adequately protect other important resources and uses such as existing water rights; water resource quantity and quality; navigation; fish and wildlife habitat and harvest; commercial forest resources; recreation resources and opportunities; historic and archaeological resources; adjacent land uses; scenic resources; and access to public or private lands. The disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and management guidelines of the plan.

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

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

F. Screening and Rehabilitation. Material sites should be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant human use. Sufficient land should be allocated to the material site to allow for such screening. Where appropriate, rehabilitation of material sites will be required. For additional guidelines affecting

material extraction see the subsurface resources section of this chapter.

G. Other Guidelines Affecting Materials. A number of guidelines may affect materials. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE ACCESS

Goal

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

Management Guidelines

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

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

C. Activities Adjacent to ANCSA 17(b) easements. Activities on state tidelands adjacent to 17(b) easements will not block access to the easement unless alternative access or an accessible, alternative easement is supplied.

D. Anchorages, Regionally Important Campsites, and Frequently Used Recreation Areas. Activities are allowed in anchorages (including those important for recreation, commercial fishing tenders, the commercial fishing fleet, or general transportation), adjacent to regionally important campsites or in intensively used recreation areas if the land manager finds that the use will not significantly diminish the capacity of the anchorage, block access to the campsite, or significantly change the remote secluded nature of the surrounding publicly owned uplands. Authorizations for activities that create the impacts described above may be given in these areas if there is no feasible or prudent alternative; or if there are sufficient anchorages, recreation areas, or campsites nearby, and the land manager finds that the activity would be in the best interest of the state.

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

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

G. Coordination With the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOT/PF). Access needs, such as right-of-way widths or road locations, should be coordinated with DOT/PF. This guideline does not commit DOT/PF to the construction or maintenance of public access facilities.

H. Limiting Access. Access to public lands may be curtailed at certain times to protect public safety, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the environment and fish and wildlife. Examples of conditions that may justify limiting public access are fire management, timber

harvest operations, high soil moisture content when traffic may cause extensive damage to roads and trails, and sensitive populations of fish or wildlife.

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

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

K. Access to Trailheads. Coastal access across state tidelands to designated trail corridors that begin at the shoreline will be protected. Where feasible and prudent, tideland leases and permits will maintain public access 50 feet seward of mean high water.

L. Shoreties. In order to protect public accss to and along public tidelands, shoreties that would conflict with public access should not be authorized if floating facilities can feasibly be safely moored using anchors. In addition, shoreties will not be authorized where there is no agreement from the uplands owner.

M. Other Guidelines Affecting Public Access. A number of other guidelines may affect public access. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter.

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Settlement
Subsurface resources
Transportation and utilities

RECREATION, TOURISM, CULTURAL, AND SCENIC RESOURCES

Goals

Recreation Opportunities. Alaska's residents and increasing numbers of out-of-state visitors desire and expect a variety of accessible outdoor recreational opportunities. Areas with unmodified natural landscapes, conveniently located public recreation areas; well designed, maintained, and safe recreation facilities; and opportunities to appreciate Alaska's history and diverse cultures should be provided to aid the physical and mental health of a highly competitive society:

- Develop a system of parks, recreation areas, trails, historic parks, rivers, and areas of unchanged scenic landscape that provide a wide range of year-round outdoor recreation opportunities for all ages, abilities, and use preferences near population centers and major travel routes. Foster cooperation with other agencies, nonprofit groups and landowners in the management of the state park system and other state lands and tidelands for recreation.

- Provide recreation opportunities on land and water areas that serve multiple purposes such as habitat protection, timber management, and mineral resource extraction.

- Assist communities through cooperative planning, conveyance of state lands, and grants-in-aid for parks and trails within population centers.

- Encourage commercial development of recreational facilities and services through concession contracts, land sales, leases, loans and technical assistance where public recreation needs can most effectively be provided by private enterprise while minimizing environmental impacts.

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

- Protect the recreation resources that the public comes to see and use including public access, visual resources, and, where appropriate, the isolation and unique wilderness characteristics of Prince William Sound.

- Protect and portray natural features of regional or statewide significance and cultural features representative of major themes of Alaska history in historic sites, parks, and preserves of the State Park System.

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

Economic Development. Prince William Sound is an international tourist attraction. Tourism has grown dramatically since

statehood and is now the state's third largest industry; its economic potential has just begun to be realized. Areas developed and managed primarily for outdoor recreation and the appreciation of scenic and historic values fulfill expectations of tourists. One-sixth of Alaska's summer out-of-state visitors come to Prince William Sound. The influx of tourism dollars creates many jobs and services for Alaska residents. Recreation and tourism employment can be increased by doing the following.

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

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

Management Guidelines

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

B. Public Recreation Facilities

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

2. Location of Recreation Facilities

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

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

3. Design Recommendations

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

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

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

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

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

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

a. The number of commercial recreation leases, permits, and facilities that already exist on state and, if available, on other land in that unit and the amount of use they generate.

b. Management intent and guidelines of this or subsequent plans for the unit.

c. Management objectives for nearby non-state lands (to the extent this information is available).

d. For facilities supporting recreational fish and wildlife harvest, ADF&G should be consulted concerning the effect of increased harvest on the fish and wildlife resource, and on established commercial, recreation, and subsistence users.

e. Other information and analysis as available including that documenting the existing amount and quality of public use including the harvest of fish and wildlife resources.

3. Siting, Design, Construction, and Operation. The facility will be sited, designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that creates the least conflict with natural values

and traditional uses of the area. To the extent practical, floatlodges should be visually and acoustically hidden from main travel routes, frequently used anchorages, regionally important campsites, and frequently used recreation areas (see also guideline D, *Scenic Resources,* page 2-31). In addition, floatlodges should not be sited more than one per bay except where it is the land manager's intent to concentrate uses in order to minimize conflicts with existing use.

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

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

5. Permitting and Leasing Requirements.

a. *Application Deadline and Batch Processing.* Public notice, coordination with upland owners and agencies, gathering information, DNR's adjudication of applications, and DNR's analysis of conflicts and cumulative impacts are all more efficient if each year's floatlodge applications are processed at one time. To allow for this coordinated processing, DNR, Division of Land and Water Management, will schedule at least one 60-day period each year during which floatlodge applications will be accepted. The application period will precede the summer operating season by six months or more. To obtain more information about annual application periods, the applicant should contact the Division of Land and Water Management (public information office at the Frontier Building; 3601 C Street; Box 107005; Anchorage, Alaska 99510; (907) 561-2020). This application requirement may be waived by the land manager if, in individual circumstances, he finds that it is possible to gather information and coordinate processing by other means.

b. *Type of Authorization.* Commercial recreation facilities will generally be authorized by leases, though the land manager may use a permit if he determines that a permit would meet the intent of these guidelines.

c. *Authorization term.* In order to retain land management flexibility for the state and upland land owner, authorizations should be for five years or less. A longer term may be approved if the land manager determines that a longer term will not harm the public interest and is required for the business or financing requirements of the applicant.

d. *Site Control.* To minimize costs, a tidelands survey will not be required unless exact site control is critical to the protection of adjacent resources or nearby property owners, or is required by statute.

e. *Fair Market Value.* To ensure return to the state and to avoid unfair competition with nearby private land, commercial lodge authorizations will require payment of fair market value as determined through appraisal, auction, or other appropriate means.

6. Development Plan. A development plan will be required. The plan will include location; seasons of operation and type of service to be provided (including areas where clients will be guided, if applicable); description of the facilities; the method of fuel storage, waste disposal, and water source; and projected use of the adjacent uplands, or other subjects as appropriate. (If use is shown for the adjacent non-state uplands, agreement will be required from the upland owner, see guideline B, *Permission of Upland Owner,* page 2-2.)

7. Violation of permit/lease terms. Conviction for trespass related to the authorized activity, or violation of the terms of the authorization including significant unapproved departure from the development plan may be grounds for termination of the lease or permit.

8. Other Guidelines for Floating Commercial Recreation Facilities. Floating commercial recreation facilities must also meet guidelines C through H in the Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities section on pages 2-11 and 2-12.

D. Scenic Resources. Facilities on state uplands and tidelands should be located and designed to blend in with the natural surroundings. Permit or lease stipulations to accomplish this guideline may address location, size, color, materials, requirements for vegetative or topographic screening, or other measures as appropriate.

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

F. Sport Diving Sites. Managers should avoid authorizing activities within commonly-used-sport-diving sites unless the activity is consistent with the use of those sites. Activities should avoid decreasing the quality or safety of the dive sites. In these areas public notice given under AS 38.05.495 or its equivalent should include the Alaska Sport Divers Association.

G. Anchorages and Campsites. See guideline D, *Anchorages, Regionally Important Campsites, and Frequently Used Recreation Areas*, page 2-25.

H. Cultural Resources. Recreation facilities should not be placed adjacent to cultural resource sites which might subject the sites to vandalism because of the increased public use.

I. Cultural Resources Identification. Identify and determine the significance of all cultural resources on state land through the following actions:

1. Cultural resources surveys conducted by the Department of Natural Resources personnel.

2. Encouraging research about cultural resources or state land by qualified individuals and organizations.

3. Cooperative efforts for planned surveys and inventories between state, federal, and local or Native groups.

J. Cultural Resources Protection. Protect significant cultural resources through the following actions:

1. Reviewing construction projects or land uses for potential conflict with cultural resources.

2. Cooperating with concerned government agencies, Native corporations, statewide or local groups, and individuals to develop guidelines and recommendations on how to avoid or mitigate identified or potential conflict.

K. Other Guidelines that Affect Recreation. A number of other guidelines may affect recreation management practices. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Materials
Public and Private Access
Settlement
Shoreline development
Subsurface resources

Summary of Policies

Prince William Sound is an international tourist attraction. While much of the use is concentrated at locations such as the Columbia Glacier and along cruise ship and ferry routes, dispersed recreation occurs throughout the Sound. State land will be used to support and encourage recreation and tourist use by protecting recreation resources and providing land for recreation facilities.

Coordination with Other Landowners. State recreation management, including the location and management of recreation facilities, will be coordinated with other landowners to avoid unnecessarily duplicating USFS or private facilities and to provide areas where facilities do not exist.

Resource Protection. State tidelands adjacent to proposed USFS wilderness will be managed for their recreation, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and wilderness values. These areas include College Fiord, Blackstone Bay, Cochrane Bay, Culross Passage, Port Nellie Juan, Icy Bay, and Port Bainbridge. Recreation is a primary use in other areas including commonly used fishing and wildlife harvest sites and frequently used recreation areas. Except for settlement areas, recreation is a primary use for most coastal state uplands in the planning area. The plan contains guidelines to protect the capacity and natural appearance of most anchorages and regionally important campsites, to provide design and siting criteria for recreation facilities, and to protect cultural resources.

Commercial Recreation Facilities. The state intends that the full spectrum of recreation opportunities be available from a combination of state, federal, and private land. Recreation facilities should be concentrated along commonly used recreation routes. This concentration will facilitate recreation use while allowing most of the Sound to retain its current natural qualities.

The three paragraphs below and **Map 2-1** indicate where commercial recreation facilities may be allowed and where they are prohibited. Where allowed, commercial recreation facilities must meet the guidelines and intent of the plan. These guidelines address location of facilities, coordination with the upland owner, impact on other users including recreation, and fish and wildlife harvest. In order to coordinate public notice and information gathering, the plan directs the land manager to establish an annual deadline for floatlodge applications.

The Whittier to Valdez Marine Route. Commercial recreation facilities including lodges, fuel stops, or campgrounds will be sited in Esther Bay and from a combination of state and private lands near the Columbia Glacier. Commercial recreation facilities will not be sited on other state lands near this route including the Perry Island, Naked Island, or Eaglek Bay management units. After the Esther Island site is developed and after development occurs in Passage Canal, the state may determine that additional commercial facilities are needed. At that time, facilities may be authorized within Port Wells if they would enhance recreation use and if expansion of facilities at Esther Island or in Passage Canal would be more difficult or would not result in the same benefits.

The Whittier to Seward Marine Route. Private uplands along this route are expected to provide commercial recreation opportunities

including lodges and fuel stops. To ensure that an adequate amount of undeveloped land exists for public use, commercial recreation facilities will not be authorized on state tidelands adjacent to public uplands within the Knight Island management unit. This policy may be reevaluated after 1992 if adequate facilities are not developed on private uplands, or if increased competition would benefit the public. Additional facilities would be allowed only if the department finds that they would benefit public recreation.

Other Areas. In other areas of the Sound, commercial facilities may be allowed on state lands and tidelands where they would not displace significant public use, and would not exceed the area's capacity including anchorages, campsites, other recreation uses, and fish and wildlife harvest. Facilities must also be consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan. In addition, all facilities will be coordinated with the needs and development of nearby USFS and private land. Finally, floatlodges and similar facilities are prohibited from state lands adjacent to USFS proposed wilderness areas, and on most of Hinchinbrook Island because such facilities would be incompatible with existing public use and federal management for these lands.

Public Notice for Commercial Recreation Facilities. Public notice of a proposed permit or lease for commercial recreation facilities will be sent to adjacent upland owners, user groups, and communities that may be affected by the activity. (This notice provision is in addition to the department's existing public notice procedures.)

Public Recreation Facilities. Public recreation facilities include facilities such as public use cabins, cleared tent sites, mooring buoys, and other low-impact facilities for the general public. These facilities are appropriate to prevent damage to the environment, accommodate conflicting uses (for example, within settlement areas), and expand the anchorage or campsite capacity, or encourage additional public use. Areas appropriate for these facilities include state uplands within Passage Canal, Surprise Cove, Siwash Bay, Shoup Bay, Boswell Bay, Canoe Passage, near commercial recreation facilities, and near or within state settlement areas. Public recreation facilities may be sited in other locations where consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan.

Proposed Legislative Designations. Nine locations are recommended for consideration by the legislature for designation as state

Table 2-2. Potential Areas for Legislative Designation as State Marine Parks.

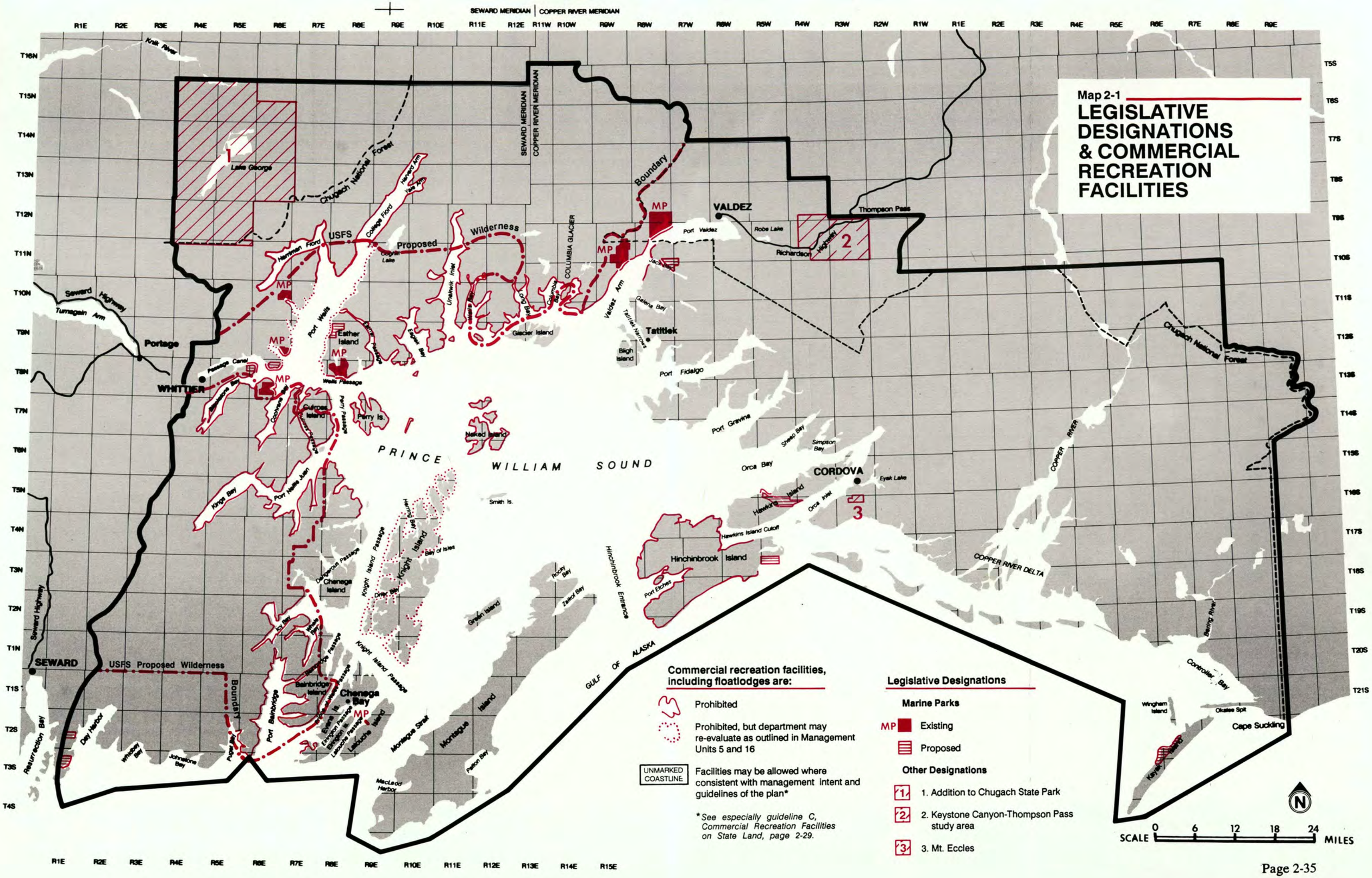
Marine Park	Management Unit	Upland Acreage
Entry Cove	Passage Canal (subunit 2D)	370
Decision Point	Passage Canal (subunit 2E)	460
Granite Bay	Port Wells (subunit 5G)	2,015
Driftwood Bay	Day Harbor (subunit 15A)	840
Safety Cove	Day Harbor (subunit 15A)	660
Boswell Bay Beaches	Hinchinbrook Island (subunit 25A)	799
Canoe Passage	Hawkins Island (subunit 26A)	1,455
Jack Bay North	Valdez Arm (subunit 22F)	811
Kayak Island	Katalla (subunit 29A)	1,437
	TOTAL:	**8,937**

marine parks to ensure their long-term public retention for recreation. These areas have outstanding scenic and recreation values, and generally receive a high level of public use. In some cases, active recreation management is also required. The areas are shown on **Map 2-1**, and their management intents are described in Chapter 3.

The plan also recommends legislative consideration of the Thompson Pass - Keystone Canyon area because of the area's spectacular alpine scenery and frequent recreation use. This recommendation was also made in the Copper River Basin Area Plan.

The area surrounding Lake George should be considered for addition to Chugach State Park because of its unique scenic, geologic, and glacial features. This addition was recommended by the 1981 Chugach State Park Master Plan. Finally, the Mount Eccles - Heney Creek area near Cordova should be considered for legislative designation to support the recreation and tourism needs of the City of Cordova. The exact type of legislative designation, whether park or other category, will be determined in coordination with the City. Legislative designations are also described in Chapter 4.

Cultural Resources. The plan does not depict cultural and historic sites on maps or in the text to avoid pinpointing their location for potential vandalism. However, all DNR authorizations are reviewed by the Office of History and Archaeology (within DNR). The Office determines if there may be an adverse effect on cultural resources and makes recommendations to mitigate those effects. Guidelines in the plan also give direction for cultural resource surveys; review of authorizations; and cooperation with other agencies, Native Corporations, nonprofit groups, and individuals.


Map 2-1
LEGISLATIVE DESIGNATIONS & COMMERCIAL RECREATION FACILITIES
SEWARD MERIDIAN
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN
Lake George
Chugach National Forest
USFS Proposed Wilderness Boundary
VALDEZ
Port Valdez
Robe Lake
Richardson Highway
Thompson Pass
COLUMBIA GLACIER
Glacier Island
Tatitlek
Port Fidalgo
Port Gravina
Sheep Bay
Simpson Bay
Orca Bay
CORDOVA
Eyak Lake
Hawkins Island
Orca Inlet
Hawkins Island Cutoff
Hinchinbrook Island
Port Etches
Hinchinbrook Entrance
COPPER RIVER DELTA
COPPER RIVER
Bering River
Controller Bay
Wingham Island
Okalee Spit
Cape Suckling
Kayak Island
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
GULF OF ALASKA
Smith Is.
Green Island
Montague Island
Montague Strait
Perry Is.
Naked Island
Esther Island
Culross Island
Chenega Island
Knight Island
Bay of Isles
Bainbridge Island
Chenega Bay
Evans Is.
Elrington Is.
Latouche Island
Port Bainbridge
Port Wells
Wells Passage
Perry Passage
Knight Island Passage
Dangerous Passage
Harriman Fiord
College Fiord
Harvard Arm
Yale Arm
Coghill Lake
Unakwik Inlet
Long Bay
Eaglek Bay
Galena Bay
Tatitlek Narrows
Bligh Island
Valdez Arm
Port Fidalgo
Knik River
Seward Highway
Turnagain Arm
Portage
WHITTIER
Passage Canal
Blackstone Bay
Cochrane Bay
Kings Bay
Port Nellie Juan
Herring Bay
Rocky Bay
Zaikof Bay
Port Etches
Day Harbor
Whidbey Bay
Johnstone Bay
Puget Bay
Resurrection Bay
SEWARD
MacLeod Harbor
Pelton Bay
Commercial recreation facilities, including floatlodges are:
Prohibited
Prohibited, but department may re-evaluate as outlined in Management Units 5 and 16
UNMARKED COASTLINE
Facilities may be allowed where consistent with management intent and guidelines of the plan*
*See especially guideline C, Commercial Recreation Facilities on State Land, page 2-29.
Legislative Designations
Marine Parks
MP Existing
Proposed
Other Designations
1. Addition to Chugach State Park
2. Keystone Canyon-Thompson Pass study area
3. Mt. Eccles
SCALE 0 6 12 18 24 MILES
N

SETTLEMENT

Goals

Community, Social, and Aesthetic Values. Maintain compatibility with the cultural lifestyle and aesthetic values of residents and users while considering the needs and demands of all state residents.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Coordination With Local Governments. Coordinate state land offering programs with similar programs of local governments to best achieve common objectives. Consider availability of land in private ownership when deter-

mining the amount, type, and location of state land offerings.

Management Guidelines

A. Planning and Coordination

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

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

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

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

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

5. **Coordination with Local Governments.** Where DNR and a municipality both have land, state land offering programs should be coordinated with similar programs of local government to best achieve common objectives. To this end, DNR would develop a joint disposal plan for state and municipal lands with any municipality that is interested. This plan would consider the municipality's fiscal planning for road extension priorities and its plans for levels of services in different areas. If a municipality has a comprehensive land use plan, that plan will provide direction for disposal priorities. The disposal plan should demonstrate what community objectives would be met and how the requested capital improvement funds would support municipality-wide priorities for roads and service extensions to benefit current and future residents. The disposal plan should demonstrate how increased access and development will promote use of other resources such as agriculture, mining, forestry and recreation, and thus provide statewide and regional benefits.

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

B. Types of Offerings.

The types of offerings the department may make are established by the legislature and are subject to change. The following guidelines relate to several types of offerings available to the department at this time.

1. **Owner Staking.** DNR may offer homestead parcels only with predesignated boundaries; however, the department is unlikely to offer homesteads in Prince William Sound because there is so little suitable state land.

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

- *In or Near Existing Communities.* If the parcel is in or immediately adjacent to an existing community or past state land offering, the parcel can be offered for settlement unless it is appropriate as a site(s) for schools, gravel pits, roads, parks, sewer treatment plants, or other public facilities.

- *Parcels Near Other State Land.* If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, it should be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands.

- *Parcels Not Near Other State Land.* Parcels, such as mining claims acquired by foreclosure in the middle of a federal conservation system unit, should be considered for sale or exchange to the adjacent land owner.

3. Remote Cabin Permits and Trapping Cabins. In the coastal areas of Prince William Sound, the state owns only a limited amount of state uplands and there is significant competition for its use. State land outside of the coastal areas is either road accessed (the Richardson Highway) or are mountainous and glaciated (Chugach Mountains and Lake George area). For these reasons, the department will not issue remote cabin permits or trapping cabin permits within the Prince William Sound planning area.

C. Protection, Management, and Enhancement of Other Resources

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

D. Design

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

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

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

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

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

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

lands when access develops or new demands are identified.

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

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

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

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

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

7. Retention of Publicly Owned Buffers Adjacent to Tidelands and Streams.

- When the management intent for state land adjacent to tidelands or a stream or lake is to permit uses such as fishing, picnicking, hunting, building fires, camping or other similar active uses, public ownership of tideland or stream buffers or tracts will be used rather than easements to provide for these uses.
- In state subdivisions, when it has been determined that the tideland and stream buffers should be kept in public ownership (see the criteria in the paragraph above), the buffers will either be retained in state ownership or dedicated to the local government. If streams in subdivisions have recreation or habitat values of regional or statewide importance, or are designated anadromous fish waters, buffers will be retained in state ownership and managed to protect public values.
- Publicly owned buffers or tracts adjacent to tidelands or a stream may be retained along the full length of the stream or tideland or on the segments determined to have high current or future public use and habitat values. In all cases, however, publicly owned buffers will be retained along the full length of designated anadromous fish waters.

8. Retention of Access Easements Adjacent to Tidelands and Streams.

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

reserved for pedestrian access only. The right to travel by all-terrain and wheeled vehicles maybe allowed in sensitive tideland or stream corridor areas on a case-by-case basis where doing so is in the public interest. Easements should be reserved for roads only if they are likely to be built in the foreseeable future.

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

9. Establishing Widths of State-owned Buffers, Easements and Building Setbacks Adjacent to Tidelands and in Stream Corridors.

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

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

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

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

10. Uses Allowed in Easements, Setbacks, and Publicly Owned Buffers Adjacent to Waterbodies. Water-dependent structures such as docks and boathouses, are allowed within easements, setbacks, and publicly owned buffers adjacent to waterbodies. If a structure will block public access along the shoreline, alternate access will be provided. Other uses, such as commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines, or uses associated with residential areas, may be allowed adjacent to waterbodies if these uses are consistent with the management intent for the easement, setback, or publicly owned buffer. Residential structures, fences, or other nonwater-dependent structures that obstruct passage will not be allowed within the fifty-

foot-access easement retained above mean high water along the tidelands or ordinary high water along lakes and streams, or within public access/utility easement on individual parcels unless adequate alternative public access can be established.

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

a. *Neighborhood Collector Trail.* If the local trail serves as a neighborhood collector trail that connects to a public open space system or regional or statewide trail, it will be kept in public ownership.

b. *Use by Neighborhood Residents.* If the trail will be used almost entirely by neighborhood residents for their own use, it should be kept in state ownership or dedicated to the local government.

c. *Local Pedestrian Access.* If the objective is to provide local pedestrian access and does not have the characteristics of criteria a) or b) above, an easement may be used. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between two lots to improve pedestrian circulation within a subdivision where a greenbelt and neighborhood trail system does not provide adequate access or where it is impractical to establish such an integrated trail system.

d. *Buffers and Easements.* In cases of land offerings other than subdivisions (for example, land opened to homesteading) a publicly owned buffer or an easement will be used to protect designated trails.

12. Standard Trails of Regional or Statewide Significance. This category includes the majority of trails on state land that are identified in the area plan. These trails are generally travelled by foot, dogsled, horse, and sometimes vehicles for a variety of purposes. Most standard trails have a history of public use and can be expected to see increased use as the state's population increases. The guidelines which follow are intended to insure consistent management practices on such trails management decisions on site specific conditions.

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

14. Trail Buffer Width. Trails of regional or statewide significance on state land shall be protected by a publicly owned buffer that has a minimum width of 100 feet (50 feet each side of center line). This buffer should be sized to protect the quality of the experience of the user and to minimize negative effects such as noise or dust from adjacent land uses. Buffer widths may be increased to minimize land use and ownership conflicts, to protect the privacy of adjacent landowners, to separate motorized from nonmotorized uses, to allow future siting of public facilities, to allow flexibility for rerouting, or to adapt a trail to specific public uses or aesthetic or environmental concerns.

Buffer widths may vary along the length of a trail because of the above considerations. The

width of a buffer on any portion of a trail should also be based on the management intent for adjacent public land as expressed through applicable land use plans. However, the minimum width of the buffer will be 100 feet (50 feet each side of centerline). Trail buffers should be located and designed in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, ADF&G, DOT/PF, affected private land owners, and local trail committees. Activity areas of 10 to 40 acres may be identified along trails for other uses such as camping or rest areas.

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

16. Rerouting Trails. Rerouting of trails may be permitted to minimize land use conflicts or to facilitate use of a trail if alternate routes provide opportunities similar to the original. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type of use. Rerouting trails should be done in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, DOT/PF, and ADF&G, private land owners and local trail committees. Historic trails which follow well-established routes should not be rerouted unless necessary to maintain trail use.

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

E. Other Guidelines that Affect Settlement. A number of other guidelines may affect settlement. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Materials
Public and private access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

Summary of Policies

The Prince William Sound Area Plan will determine what state land will be offered for private ownership over the next 20 years. In addition, the plan sets forth guidelines designed to protect sensitive habitats and scenic features, reserve recreation resources within settlement areas, and ensure adequate public access, especially to tidelands and stream corridors.

Settlement Offerings. The plan concentrates settlement around existing communities. This allows sufficient land to be available for settlement while allowing most of the Sound to remain in its natural state. All settlement areas included in the plan meet the following five criteria:

1. The land is relatively good quality.

2. The land is relatively accessible.

3. The land is currently state owned or is likely to be state owned.

4. Conflicts with fish and wildlife habitat, forest management, public recreation, mining, and other public uses are less than in other parts of the region that are capable of supporting settlement. However, because so much of

the land suitable for settlement is also valuable for other uses, conflicts with other land uses inevitably exist on some of these areas.

5. The public has expressed some support for land offerings in that area.

Eleven settlement areas totalling over 1,970 acres areas will be offered for sale over the next twenty years (see **Table 2-3**). Except for Katalla, these disposals are located near Valdez, Whittier, or Cordova. Also, there are a few small parcels of state land surrounded by private land near the developed areas of Valdez or Cordova. These small parcels may be offered for sale if compatible with adjacent land uses. These small plots are not a part of **Table 2-3.**

Esther Bay will either be offered for sale or managed for public recreation. It is the lowest priority of the plan's sale areas, and the decision whether to offer it for sale will not be made until near the end of the 20-year planning period. In the interim, management will not foreclose potential use for either a land sale or public recreation. If, in the interim, a significant number of lots becomes available for private use in western Prince William Sound outside of Passage Canal, Esther Bay will be managed for public recreation. If lots do not become available, the area will be offered for sale. If sold, the acreage to be offered will be determined at the time the disposal is designed.

Most of the state lands surrounding the proposed municipal and private development at Shotgun Cove will be retained in state

Table 2-3. Areas Designated for Settlement

Name	Subunit	Net Acreage	Gross Acreage
Billings Cove	2A Passage Canal	500	1,935
Poe Bay**	2B Passage Canal	*	550
Shotgun Cove (including Neptune Point & Head of Passage Canal)	2F/2G Passage Canal	*	2,120
Robe Lake West	21K City of Valdez	250	480
Wortmanns Creek	21Q City of Valdez	120	640
Brown's Creek	21O City of Valdez	300	1,100
Boswell Bay	25A Hinchinbrook Is.	400	2,620
Shipyard Bay	26A Hawkins Island	400	1,085
Heney Creek**	27C City of Cordova	*	200
Bering River Rd Jctn	28C Copper R. Delta	*	430
Katalla	29E Katalla	*	490
Subtotal	**Approximately**	**1,970**	**11,650**
Possible Settlement Area (see text)			
Esther Bay	7B Esther Island	*	2,160
TOTAL:			**13,810**

*Net acreage undetermined. See text.
**Most of Poe Bay and Heney Creek are managed by the University of Alaska. The state is the minority landowner in these areas. State land sales will be coordinated with University land management.

ownership. Depending on the needs and design of the adjacent development, some may be appropriate for settlement. Determination of state settlement acreage for the Neptune Point and Shotgun Cove areas will await and be coordinated with the proposed municipal and private development at Shotgun Cove. Similarly, state land at Heney Creek may be used for settlement, if compatible with adjacent development by the University of Alaska.

State land at Katalla and at the Bering River Road Junction is reserved for commercial or industrial settlement. At Katalla, it may be used for port development as required to support nearby resource development projects. At the road junction, state land is reserved for commercial development related to the two roads.

Remote Cabins, Trapping Cabins, and Floathomes. Because the state owns only a limited amount of uplands and there is significant competition for its use, the state will not issue remote cabin or trapping cabin permits within the Prince William Sound planning area. Because of conflicts with existing public uses and strong objections by the upland owners, floathomes will not be allowed except within the municipal boundaries of Cordova, Whittier, and Valdez. Within these municipalities, floathomes must be sited according to the regulations of the municipality, where public services and facilities can be efficiently extended, and where consistent with the fish and wildlife and other guidelines of this chapter.

SHORELINE DEVELOPMENT

Goals

Provide for Water-Dependent and Water-Related Uses. Provide for needed water dependent and water related uses.

Management Guidelines

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

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

B. Filling Tidelands for Residential Purposes. Filling state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes will not be allowed.

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

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

D. Bulkhead Use and Design. Bulkheads will be authorized only for the purpose of erosion control or to reduce the size of fills required for water-dependent uses. Where necessary, bulkheads should be designed to

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

E. Permanent Fuel Storage. Permanent fuel storage facilities should not be located on docks. Fuel storage structures which are located on state uplands adjacent to tidelands or wetlands will have a physical barrier to prevent the flow of oil into coastal wetlands and tidelands. This guideline may be waived if solutions are approved by DEC.

F. Temporary Berms, Pads or Ramps. Temporary berms, pads, or ramps constructed of beach gravels and sands should be restored to blend with original contours after the temporary access is no longer required, unless removal or restoration would cause more damage than leaving the berm, pad or ramp in place.

G. Public Access Adjacent to Water Bodies. Permits, leases, and plans of operation for commercial and industrial uses, transportation facilities, pipelines and other uses may be authorized on state uplands adjacent to water bodies if their activities are consistent with the management intent for the area and if they can maintain tideland and streambank access and protect adjacent fish habitat, public water supplies, and public recreation.

Where feasible and prudent, there should be setbacks between these activities and adjacent water bodies. The width of this setback may vary depending upon the type and size of the use, but will be adequate to maintain public access to and along riparian areas and adequate to protect water quality in accordance with DEC water quality standards. For non-water-dependent uses adjacent to designated anadromous fish waters, this setback to the extent feasible, should never be less than 100 feet landward of mean high tide or ordinary high water.

Where it is not feasible and prudent to maintain a setback adjacent to fish habitat, public water supplies, or recreational waters, other measures will be implemented to meet the intent of this guideline. See also guideline D-10, *Uses Allowed in Easements, Setbacks and Publicly Owned Buffers Adjacent to Waterbodies,* page 2-42.

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

I. Other Guidelines That Affect Shoreline Development. A number of other guidelines will affect shoreline development activities. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter.

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Public and private access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

SUBSURFACE RESOURCES

Goals

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

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

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

Mineral Development Guidelines

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

B. Open to Mineral Entry. All state lands that are open to mineral entry are multiple use areas where mineral development will be accommodated and encouraged.

Where an area is open to mineral entry, a miner has the right to stake a claim regardless of the surface use designation or classification. Any adverse effects of mining on surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and regulations and the management intent and guidelines of this plan.

C. Reclamation of Mined Land. Land use permits and plans of operation for mineral development will specify measures needed to return the land to a useful state. Determination of the specific measures to be taken will be done in consultation with the affected agencies. Specific measures may include storage and reuse of topsoil; disposal of overburden; regrading of tailings and revegetation; reestablishment of natural (not necessarily original) contours; reestablishment of a natural drainage system; long-term erosion control measures; and removal of equipment, improvements, and other man-made items.

In crucial habitat[6] areas annual reclamation will be required concurrent with mining. Reclamation will be required as necessary to restore productive fish and wildlife habitat and prevent hazards to navigation.

D. Mining in Fish and Wildlife Habitat. When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to fish habitat, the land manager will require as a condition of the permit any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, and/or settling ponds, that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards, and statutes and regulations governing the protection of anadromous fish. Mining in fish habitat many require a permit from ADEC and ADF&G. ADF&G permits, however, are not required in marine waters and estuaries outside of the mouths of specified anadromous streams (except within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area).

---

6 Crucial fish and wildlife areas are defined in the glossay (Appendix A) and are depicted on the unit maps in Chapter 3.

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

F. Offshore Prospecting Permits (OPP). Under AS 38.05.250 an exclusive right to prospect for deposits of minerals offshore may be granted through a permit issued by DNR. DNR determines what areas will be opened for permits. No areas in the Sound area are currently open for permits. If workable mineral deposits are found offshore, the permittee must apply for a lease in order to develop the mineral deposit. Crucial habitat and harvest areas are areas of significant surface use of or by fish. The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has stated that it has initially determined mining in crucial estuarine areas to be nonconforming use under the ACMP. ACMP procedures will be used to determine whether mining can be made a conforming use and, if mitigation is possible, the appropriate mitigating measures to protect fish and wildlife resource values.

Application of Mineral Closures and the Locatable Leasing Program

The decision to apply mineral closures or locatable mineral leasing will be made by the Commissioner within the parameters set by the Alaska Statutes. AS 38.05.185(a) requires that the commissioner determine that mining is incompatible with a significant surface use before an area can be closed to mining. The same section of the statutes requires that the commissioner determine that a potential use conflict exists before requiring that development of locatable minerals be conducted only under a lease. The fact that an area is closed to new mineral entry will not be cause for denying access across state land.

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

1. Areas Scheduled for Disposal. Land scheduled for commercial, industrial, agricultural, or subdivision sale will be closed to mining and mineral location at the end of the first year of the Land Availability Determination System (LADS) process (that is, approximately 2 years before the anticipated land sale).

2. Land Proposed for Exchange. Lands proposed for exchange or trade will be closed to mineral entry and location at the time a preliminary agreement to exchange the land is reached.

3. Land to be Transferred to Another Public Agency. Lands reserved for transfer to another public agency for development of a public facility, or reserved as a future townsite will be closed to mineral entry and location at the time the area is classified "reserved use."

4. Marine Parks. Mining would also conflict with any state land designated as units of the state park system. These areas would be closed to mineral entry by the legislature if the legislature establishes new park units. Existing units of the Alaska Marine Park system are closed to new mineral entry.

5. Anadromous Fish Habitat. Mining would also be in conflict with certain anadromous fish spawning and rearing habitats. However, these areas have been closed by Mineral Order #556 (see paragraph below). The state owns the land under all navigable waterbodies, including tidelands, under all streams on state-owned land.

B. Land Closed to New Mineral Entry. Using the criteria established in AS 38.05.185(a), DNR has found mining to be incompatible on approximately 89,000 acres.

These areas were closed to new mineral entry by Mineral Closing Order #556 (in Appendix D). These areas were closed to new mineral entry to protect existing fishery and habitat values and to prevent conflict with those resources. These areas include the most productive stream and estuarine salmon spawning and rearing habitats in the planning area, and the Copper Delta State Critical Habitat Area. Existing valid claims are not affected by these closures. Closed areas are shown in **Map 2-2**, Appendix D, and in each management unit of Chapter 3. A summary of the closures and their acreage is given in the Policy Summary that follows these guidelines, including **Table 2-4**.

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

C. Oil and Gas and Other Energy Resources. The plan defers any decisions regarding leasing for oil and gas and other energy resources to DNR's existing leasing processes. No lease sales are proposed due to the relatively low potential for oil and gas discoveries and the lack of any other significant known leasable minerals on state land in Prince William Sound.

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

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Instream flow
Materials
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Settlement
Shoreline development

Summary of Policies

Most known economically valuable subsurface resources are located on private or federal land. While few active mining operations exist on state land, the majority of state lands and tidelands in Prince William Sound are open to mining. The plan uses guidelines to minimize potential conflicts between mining and other uses of state land. In a few cases, areas are closed to new mineral entry where guidelines are not sufficient to mitigate potential conflicts. Where past conflicts no longer exist, state lands will be reopened to mineral entry. Finally, the plan reserves sites for mineral transfer facilities on state tidelands.

Mineral Transfer Sites. Mining on US Forest Service and private lands require state tidelands for mineral transfer sites. Access to state-owned tidelands for transfer facilities are protected where active mineral exploration indicates a probable need for developed access. Access needs have been identified at five sites:

- Poe Bay (Passage Canal, subunit 2B)
- Granite Mine (Port Wells, subunit 5F)
- Drier Bay (Knight Island, subunit 16E)
- Cliff Mine (Valdez Arm, subunit 22B)
- Katalla (Katalla, subunit 29D)

Transfer facilities may be sited at other locations on state land where needed and consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan.

Mineral Closures and Openings. The majority of state-owned uplands and tidelands remain open to mineral entry. About six percent, or approximately 74,827 acres of state-owned land in the Sound will be closed to new mineral entry. Existing valid mining claims are not affected by these closures. In addition, approximately 13,810 acres in proposed settlement areas will be closed prior to sale.

Other mineral closures are to protect the most important salmon spawning and rearing habitats. Approximately 5,200 acres of state-owned tidelands adjacent to the existing hatcheries at Chenega Bay, Main Bay, Cannery Creek and Lower Solomon Gulch will be closed. The hatcheries and the fishery they support are critically dependent on these tidelands for salmon habitat including the growth of juvenile salmon. (Tidelands adjacent to the Esther Lake hatchery were closed by the legislature when it established the Esther Island State Marine Park.)

Approximately 50,058 acres of state-owned tidelands in 143 crucial estuarine areas are closed to new mineral entry. These closures are to protect important salmon spawning and rearing areas and to prevent conflict with those resources. Approximately 4,069 acres will be closed in twenty-nine stream beds and their associated state-owned upland riparian

Table 2-4. Lands Open to Mineral Location or Closed to Mineral Location

	Acreage	Percent of State-owned Land in Planning Area
Uplands Open to Mineral Location:	924,392	62.2%
Uplands Re-opened to Mineral Location (Blying Sound Remote Parcel Area)	42,081	2.8%
Uplands Closed to Mineral Location for fish habitat values - 4,069 acres for settlement - 13,810 acres	17,879	1.2%
Tidelands Open to Mineral Location[a]	430,242	29.0%
Tidelands Closed to Mineral Location[a] for fish habitat - 50,058 acres for fish hatcheries - 5,200 acres Shotgun Cove - 500 acres SCHA[b] - 15,000 acres	70,758	4.8%
TOTAL	**1,485,352**	**100.0%**

Notes

[a]. Under state mining laws, a mining claim can be filed on state tidelands. These claims cannot exceed more than 1,320 feet (1/4-mile) seaward from the mean high tide. Acreage shown is based on tide and submerged lands within 1/4-mile of shore.

[b]. SCHA is the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area.

closures include the most productive state-owned, stream and lake salmon-spawning habitats in the planning area.

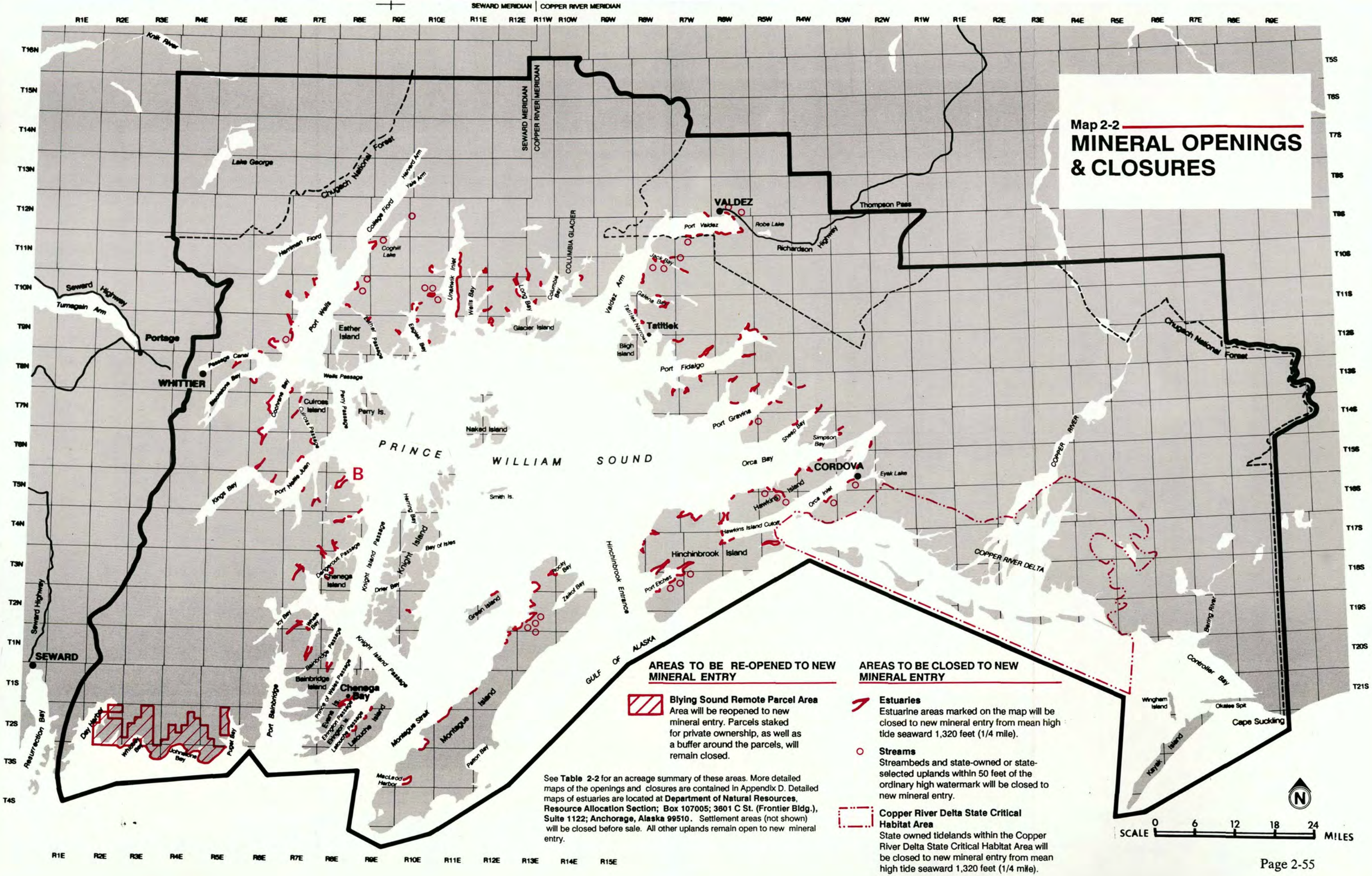
Within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA), 15,000 acres will be closed to new mineral entry. The SCHA is one of the most productive and critical avian habitats in all of Alaska. The closure will protect productive waterfowl breeding grounds on the river delta and adjacent lowlands, salmon producing and rearing areas, and harbor seal haulout sites.

The Blying Sound area (Unit 15) was closed to mineral entry prior to a remote parcel sale. The Department does not intend to sell additional land there, and approximately 42,081 acres of unsold land will be opened to mineral entry. Parcels previously staked for private ownership, and a buffer around the parcels, will remain closed.

Oil & Gas. All state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands are available for oil and gas exploration. The plan defers any decisions concerning leasing for oil and gas to DNR's Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program. No areas in Prince William Sound are currently proposed for lease.

Leases for other leasable subsurface resources such as coal will be offered on a case-by-case basis consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the unit.

Mineral Opening and Closing Orders. Mineral orders to implement the plan, including the Commissioner's Final Finding, Mineral Opening Order #337 Amendment 1, and Mineral Closing Order #556, are in Appendix D. These orders include legal descriptions and maps of the affected areas. More detailed maps of areas closed to mineral entry may be viewed at Department of Natural Resources, Resource Allocation Section; Box 107005, 3601 C Street, Suite 1122; Anchorage, Alaska 99510.


Map 2-2
MINERAL OPENINGS & CLOSURES
AREAS TO BE RE-OPENED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY
Blying Sound Remote Parcel Area
Area will be reopened to new mineral entry. Parcels staked for private ownership, as well as a buffer around the parcels, will remain closed.
AREAS TO BE CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY
Estuaries
Estuarine areas marked on the map will be closed to new mineral entry from mean high tide seaward 1,320 feet (1/4 mile).
Streams
Streambeds and state-owned or state-selected uplands within 50 feet of the ordinary high watermark will be closed to new mineral entry.
Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area
State owned tidelands within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area will be closed to new mineral entry from mean high tide seaward 1,320 feet (1/4 mile).
See Table 2-2 for an acreage summary of these areas. More detailed maps of the openings and closures are contained in Appendix D. Detailed maps of estuaries are located at Department of Natural Resources, Resource Allocation Section; Box 107005; 3601 C St. (Frontier Bldg.), Suite 1122; Anchorage, Alaska 99510. Settlement areas (not shown) will be closed before sale. All other uplands remain open to new mineral entry.
SCALE 0 6 12 18 24 MILES
N
SEWARD MERIDIAN
COPPER RIVER MERIDIAN
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND
GULF OF ALASKA
VALDEZ
Tatitlek
CORDOVA
WHITTIER
Portage
SEWARD
Chugach National Forest
COPPER RIVER DELTA
Hinchinbrook Island
Montague Island
Chenega Bay
Knight Island
Port Bainbridge
Port Wells
Esther Island
Culross Island
Perry Is.
Naked Island
Smith Is.
Glacier Island
Bligh Island
Port Fidalgo
Port Gravina
Orca Bay
Hawkins Island
Port Etches
Green Island
Bainbridge Island
Chenega Island
Seward Highway
Thompson Pass
Richardson Highway
Cape Suckling
Controller Bay
Kayak Island
Wingham Island
Okalee Spit
Bering River
Knik River
Lake George
Harriman Fiord
College Fiord
Coghill Lake
Port Valdez
Robe Lake
Jack Bay
Galena Bay
Tatitlek Narrows
Valdez Arm
Columbia Bay
Long Bay
Wells Bay
Unakwik Inlet
Eaglek Bay
Esther Passage
Wells Passage
Perry Passage
Culross Passage
Cochrane Bay
Blackstone Bay
Passage Canal
Kings Bay
Port Nellie Juan
Herring Bay
Bay of Isles
Knight Island Passage
Dangerous Passage
Drier Bay
Icy Bay
Whale Bay
Bainbridge Passage
Prince of Wales Passage
Evans Is.
Elrington Passage
Latouche Passage
Latouche Island
Montague Strait
Patton Bay
MacLeod Harbor
Rocky Bay
Zaikof Bay
Hinchinbrook Entrance
Hawkins Island Cutoff
Orca Inlet
Eyak Lake
Simpson Bay
Sheep Bay
Day Harbor
Whitsuit Bay
Johnstone Bay
Puget Bay
Resurrection Bay
Tumagain Arm
Harvard Arm
Yale Arm
B

TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES

GOAL

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

Management Guidelines

A. Siting Utilities. Settlement support facilities, including, but not limited to, generation and transmission structures or cables and buried sewage and water lines will be sited to minimize adverse impacts to other valuable resources or uses.

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

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

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

E. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access. Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities will be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do so. Surface access also should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication. The feasibility of using an existing route or facility should be evaluated before the use of a new route or facility is authorized. (Also see Forestry guidelines for log transfer sites.)

F. Protection of Hydrologic Systems. Transportation facilities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be located to avoid significant effects on the quality or quantity of adjacent surface water resources or detracting from recreational use of the waterway. The following guidelines apply:

1. Minimize Stream Crossings. Stream crossings in fish habitat require a permit from ADF&G and should be minimized. When a stream must be crossed to construct a road, the crossing should be as close as possible to a 90-degree angle to the stream. Stream crossings should be made at stable sections of the stream channel.

2. Minimize Construction in Wetlands. Construction in wetlands, floodplains, and other poorly drained areas should be minimized and existing drainage patterns maintained. Culverts should be installed where necessary to enable free movement of fluids, mineral salts, and nutrients.

3. **Designing Bridges and Culverts.** Bridges and culverts should be large enough to accommodate or positioned to avoid altering the direction and velocity of stream flow or interfering with migrating or spawning activities of fish and wildlife. Bridges should span the entire nonvegetated stream channel. Bridges and culverts intended for permanent use should be large enough to accommodate at least the 25-year peak discharge (where known). Bridges should provide adequate clearance for boat, pedestrian, horse, and large game passage whenever these uses occur or are anticipated at significant levels.

4. **Rehabilitating Disturbed Stream Banks.** Disturbed stream banks should be recontoured, revegetated, or other protective measures should be taken to prevent soil erosion into adjacent waters.

5. **Winter Stream and Lake Crossings.** During winter, snow ramps, snow bridges, or other methods should be used to provide access across frozen rivers, lakes, and streams to avoid cutting, eroding, or degrading of banks. These facilities should be removed immediately after final use.

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

H. Timber Salvage From Rights-of-Way. All timber having high value for commercial or personal use should be salvaged on rights-of-way to be cleared for construction.

I. Other Guidelines That Affect Transportation and Utilities. A number of other guidelines will affect transportation and utilities. For details of these guidelines, see the following sections of this chapter.

Coordination and public notice
Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Materials
Public access
Recreation, tourism, cultural and scenic resources
Settlement

Policy Summary

Docks and other marine transportation facilities are allowed on state lands subject to the management intent and guidelines of the plan. The proposed Shotgun Cove Road and the proposed Copper River Highway may be constructed across state land; however, the proposed routes cross very little state land in the planning area.

CHAPTER 3

Land Management Policies For Each Management Unit

Management Unit Index. . . . . precedes page 3-1
Introduction. 3-1
Surface and Subsurface Land Use Designations. 3-1
Resource Management Areas. 3-2
General Use Areas. 3-2
Areas Proposed for Legislative Designations. 3-3
Management Guidelines. 3-3
Resource Information. 3-3
Flexibility of the Plan. 3-4
University Land Settlement. 3-4

MANAGEMENT UNIT MAPS

MU 1: College Fiord. 3-5
MU 2: Passage Canal. 3-12
MU 3: Blackstone Bay. 3-23
MU 4: Cochrane Bay. 3-30
MU 5: Port Wells. 3-36
MU 6: Lake George. 3-47
MU 7: Esther Island. 3-54
MU 8: Culross. 3-62
MU 9: Perry Island. 3-70
MU 10: Main Bay. 3-76
MU 11: Port Nellie Juan. 3-84
MU 12: Icy Bay. 3-90
MU 13: Chenega. 3-96
MU 14: Port Bainbridge. 3-107
MU 15: Day Harbor. 3-114
MU 16: Knight Island. 3-122
MU 17: Naked Island. 3-130
MU 18: Eaglek Bay. 3-136
MU 19: Columbia Glacier. 3-147
MU 20: Valdez Mountains. 3-157
MU 21: City of Valdez. 3-162
MU 22: Valdez Arm. 3-183
MU 23: Fidalgo. 3-193
MU 24: Montague Island. 3-206
MU 25: Hinchinbrook Island. 3-214
MU 26: Hawkins Island. 3-225
MU 27: City of Cordova. 3-232
MU 28: Copper River Delta. 3-240
MU 29: Katalla. 3-248



CHAPTER 3

LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH MANAGEMENT UNIT

Introduction

This chapter presents land management policy for specific sites within the planning area. The area is divided into management units; each unit is generally homogeneous with respect to resources, topography, and land ownership. The following land management information is presented for each management unit.

- **Background** - An explanation of the land ownership pattern, the main resources, and major uses introduces each unit. Access to the unit is summarized.

- **Statement of Management Intent** - A statement of management intent defines short-term and long-term management objectives for the management unit and the methods to achieve these objectives.

- **Management Guidelines** - Management guidelines that apply to specific management units are listed. The area-wide management guidelines in Chapter 2 that will most likely apply to each unit also are identified.

- **Land-Use Designation Summary** - Charts are included that list primary and secondary surface land-use designations, prohibited uses, subsurface resource management policy and land ownership. These land-use designations provide a quick picture of planned uses within a unit, but they must be used with the statement of management intent for the complete explanation of management policy.

- **Resource Information Summary** - A chart is provided that summarizes resource values in each unit.

- **Maps of Land Ownership and Management Unit and Subunit Boundaries** - map of each management unit and its subunits is provided. The map also shows resource information that is important for the management guidelines (see discussion of resource information on page 3-3).

Surface and Subsurface Land Use Designation

The plan presents separate land-use designations for surface and subsurface resources. It also designates the **primary and secondary surface land uses** for which an area will be managed. A primary surface use is one that is of major importance in a management unit or subunit. The unit will be managed to encourage this use and its conservation or development. A secondary surface use is permitted within a management unit or subunit when its occurrence will not adversely affect achieving the objectives for the primary uses. A secondary use may be the main use for a limited area of the management unit. For example, within a management unit where the primary uses are forestry and public recreation, a small area may be identified for land disposal and private recreational development.

The plan also identifies **prohibited surface uses** within each unit. These are uses that will not be permitted anywhere in the unit without a plan amendment. In an area identified as critical habitat, for example, construction of cabins may be prohibited. Uses that are not specifically prohibited may be permitted on an individual basis if the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) determines that the proposed uses are consistent with the statement of management intent for the unit in question and applicable management guidelines.

Resource designations such as 'minerals' or 'oil and gas' generally are not applied as primary or secondary surface land-use designations. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and potentially misleading to apply primary and secondary designations in the same way they can be applied to surface resources like timber. A surface designation for primary-use minerals is made in certain cases where intensive subsurface resource exploration or development exists. Most state land within Prince William Sound is open to mineral location and available for leasing. Where a management unit is open to mineral location and has a primary surface designation such as wildlife habitat, this surface designation will not be construed to prevent mineral development.

DNR will provide access to the upland owner across state tidelands. Upland access across state tidelands, including developed facilities may be allowed within all land use designations where DNR determines that the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent statements that accompany the land use designation and with the applicable guidelines of the plan. For example, the presence of a fish and wildlife or public recreation designation for an area will not be taken to preclude upland access facilities if the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent statements for the unit and the applicable management guidelines.

Resource Management Areas

Several areas are designated for resource management rather than a more specific designation such as settlement or forestry. The resource management designation means the land will be retained in public ownership until the plan is revised (approximately every 5 years) or until new roads, new information, or development proposals require a more suitable designation. At that time, a permanent classification such as public recreation or forestry can be assigned. Under the resource management designation, the land will be managed for existing public use. Changes in the resource management designation are amendments to the plan and must be reviewed by an interagency planning team and the public.

Two types of resource management areas exist. "Resource Management - High" applies to lands that could support a variety of uses or to lands where fish and wildlife values are unknown. Existing information is inadequate to determine the best long-range use of these lands. The second category is "Resource Management - Low". This designation applies to remote lands where no highly valuable resources have been identified. Mountainous areas and glaciers are the types of lands that might be placed in the "Resource Management - Low" category.

General Use Areas

Many of the tidelands in the planning use area are designated "general use". This designation reflects the fact that these tidelands have recreation and habitat value, and also settlement value in the form of access for the upland owner - shoreline development, resources transfer sites, and other developed or undeveloped access needs. Therefore, these lands will have a three-way joint classification: Public Recreation Land/Settlement Land/Wildlife Habitat Land. The exact management intent can only be determined from the management intent statement of the individual management unit.

Areas Proposed for Legislative Designations

A few areas in this plan are recommended for legislative designation for recreation. The areas recommended for these special designations are lands and waters with outstanding public values that should remain in public ownership permanently. Legislative designations must be established by the Alaska Legislature. For more information on specific proposals for special designations see Chapter 4.

Management Guidelines

Almost all state land addressed by this plan will be managed for multiple use. Exceptions are lands that will be offered for private ownership and recreation sites that are less than 640 acres. For this reason, the plan establishes management guidelines that will allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example, timber harvests along anadromous streams will be designed to protect habitat values in the stream corridors.

Resource Information

Management unit maps in this chapter show certain common recreation, and fish and wildlife resources. The resources show the locations where important area-wide guidelines apply from Chapter 2. For the most part, the resources shown on the map are not referenced in the individual management unit discussions because the management prescriptions are given by Chapter 2. Management intent statements for individual subunits protect the important locations for less common resources such as log or mineral transfer sites.

The resource information is shown only for state uplands and tidelands. While important resources exist on private and federal lands, state management prescriptions do not apply to these areas, and the resources are not shown.

Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas. Fish and wildlife habitat areas within the planning area have been classified into three categories: crucial, prime, and important. An additional category lists harvest areas. Appendix E lists the habitat and harvest areas within these categories. Each management unit map shows the **crucial habitats** within that unit. Guideline B, Allowing uses in Mapped Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitats, page 2-5, describes how activities may occur in crucial habitats. The maps also show certain **harvest areas**, primarily harvest areas important for commercial fishing. Guidelines D through H, page 2-7, direct activities within those harvest areas. The resource summary charts for each unit list the habitat and harvest areas that occur within that unit. Complete maps for all habitat and harvest categories are contained in the Fish and Wildlife Element, a separate document available from the Department of Natural Resources.

Recreation Information. The maps within this chapter also show **anchorages** and **regionally important campsites**. Not all campsites are shown, only those with areawide or local importance because of their large size, the lack of nearby sites, or frequent use. In addition, the maps show only legally available campsites. Thus, no campsites are shown on private land. A separate publication (forthcoming) will show the locations of public camping easements and reservations on private land. See guideline D, Anchorages, Regionally Important Campsites, and Frequently Used Recreation Areas, page 2-25.

Minerals. The management unit maps show tidelands closed to new mineral entry. For maps of streams closed to new mineral entry, see Appendix D. More detailed boundaries of the tideland closures are available for review on state status plats and 1:63,360-scale maps at the Department of Natural Resources offices at 3601 C Street; Box 107005; Anchorage, Alaska 99510.

Other Resource Information such as for forestry or settlement is given in the background elements of the plan. A complete list of publications related to the plan is in appendix B.

Flexibility of the Plan

The land-use designations shown on the maps and charts in this chapter are intended to be flexible. Uses not shown may be permitted on an individual basis if DNR determines they are consistent with the statement of management intent for the management unit in question and consistent with applicable management guidelines. Boundaries of land-use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through on-the-ground implementation activities such as site planning or disposal, as long as modifications adhere to the plan's intent. In addition, through implementation of the plan, uses not originally designated may be permitted if they are consistent with the management intent for a particular management unit. This plan should not be construed to preclude site decisions that comply with the management intent and guidelines. This plan will not provide direct answers to many of the site-specific issues frequently encountered by state land managers. A plan that deals with a region the size of Prince William Sound cannot provide a predetermined answer to all questions. The plan can, however, clarify the general management objectives for the area and thereby provide the basis for a more informed decision.

University Land Settlement

Some state land in Prince William Sound has been transferred from DNR management to the University of Alaska. The Prince William Sound area plan did not determine which land was transferred to the University.

The Statehood Act granted certain lands in Alaska to the State in trust for the University of Alaska. Some of these trust lands within the Municipality of Anchorage were conveyed to the Municipality under a former state municipal entitlement law. Two lawsuits resulted. As part of the legal settlement, the State is obligated to give the University land of approximately the same value ($24,752,000) as that given to the Municipality.

During early spring 1987, DNR issued its preliminary decision to consider a large pool of lands the University had nominated to fulfill the court settlement. Those parcels within the Prince William Sound planning area are listed in **Table 3-1.**

DNR asked for public comment on the proposed land transfer during spring 1987. The comment period closed in late summer. Lands transferred to the University are depicted on the management unit maps in this chapter, but DNR management intent and guidelines do not apply.

Table 3-1. University Settlement Lands in Prince William Sound

Name	Location	Subunit	Acreage
Poe Bay	Passage Canal	2B	240
Logging Camp Bay	Passage Canal	2C	360
Dayville Rd	Dayville Rd (Vdz)	21V	275
Jack Bay	Valdez Arm	22D	1250
Copper River Hwy	Near Eyak Lk (Cdv)	27A	76
Heney Crk & Saddle Point	South of Cordova	27C	237

Map 3-1

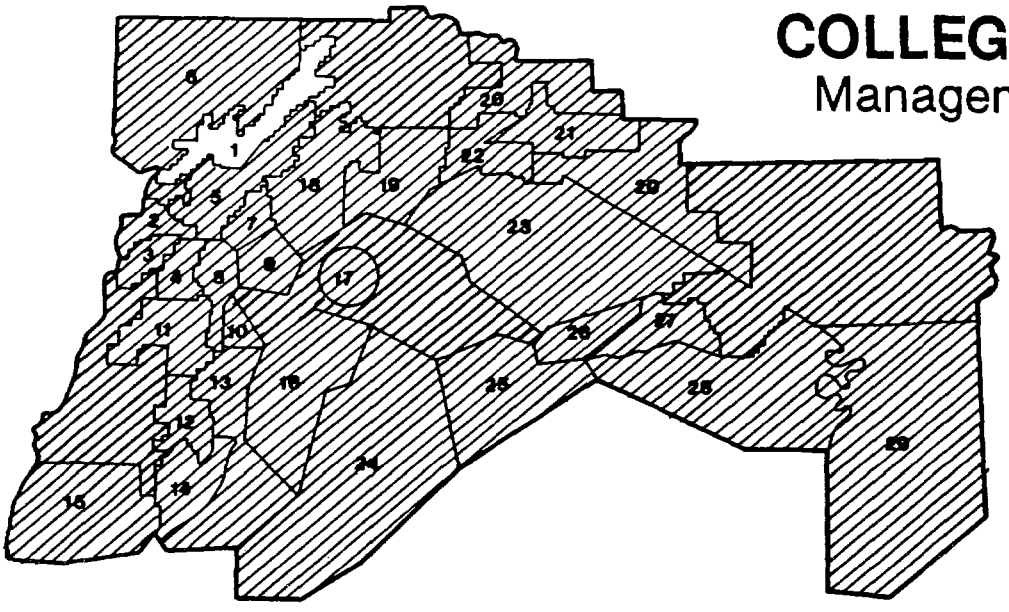
MANAGEMENT UNITS

MANAGEMENT UNITS

1. College Fiord pg. 3-5
2. Passage Canal pg. 3-12
3. Blackstone Bay pg. 3-23
4. Cochrane Bay pg. 3-30
5. Port Wells pg. 3-36
6. Lake George pg. 3-47
7. Esther Island pg. 3-54
8. Culross pg. 3-62
9. Perry Island pg. 3-70
10. Main Bay pg. 3-76
11. Port Nellie Juan pg. 3-84
12. Icy Bay pg. 3-90
13. Chenega pg. 3-96
14. Port Bainbridge pg. 3-107
15. Day Harbor pg. 3-114
16. Knight Island pg. 3-122
17. Naked Island pg. 3-130
18. Eaglek Bay pg. 3-136
19. Columbia Glacier pg. 3-147
20. Valdez Mountains pg. 3-157
21. City of Valdez pg. 3-162
22. Valdez Arm pg. 3-183
23. Fidalgo pg. 3-193
24. Montague Island pg. 3-206
25. Hinchinbrook Island pg. 3-214
26. Hawkins Island pg. 3-225
27. City of Cordova pg. 3-232
28. Copper River Delta pg. 3-240
29. Katalla pg. 3-248

SCALE 0 6 12 18 24 MILES

COLLEGE FIORD
Management Unit 1



Background

All uplands within this unit are managed by the U.S. Forest Service except for one state-owned area. Most of the unit is within the proposed federal wilderness area. The state owns the uplands around Serpentine Cove and the tidelands throughout the unit. All federal land in the unit is currently open to mineral entry, but the part within the wilderness proposal is likely to be closed if Congress acts on the proposal. Most of the federal lands have low mineral values, and mineral development is unlikely.

Harriman Fiord, Barry Arm, and College Fiord are some of Prince William Sound's scenic high points. Harvard and Yale glaciers at the head of College Fiord are the second largest tidewater glaciers in the Sound after the Columbia Glacier. Because of the spectacular landscape, Barry Arm and College Fiords serve as destinations for scheduled tours. The frequency of these tours are likely to increase in the near future.

Most of Harriman Fiord receives moderate use by various types of recreational watercraft. Barry Arm receives frequent use by many types of watercraft including some tourboat use. Neither area is used by cruise ships because of its narrow configuration and the fact that it is frequently ice choked. College Fiord receives less tour and recreational use than Harriman Fiord and Barry Arm because of its greater distance from Whittier, but it is frequently used by cruise ships.

College and Harriman Fiords sustain significant populations of seals and birds. College Fiord, south of the Coghill River and the southern portion of Barry Arm is used extensively by commercial drift net and purse seine fishermen.

Management Intent

The tidelands throughout the unit will be managed for their recreation, wildlife habitat and harvest, and wilderness values. Floatlodges are prohibited throughout the unit because their presence is inconsistent with the

wilderness intent. State lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry.

Additional management intent is described below for three subunits. The intent for **Subunit 1D** is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 1A - Tidewater Glaciers. The tidewater glaciers in this subunit are a major tourist and recreation destination in the Sound. Management should emphasize the undeveloped nature of the tidelands. For this reason, mariculture and floatlodges are prohibited, and permits and leases will not be given for uses that can feasibly and prudently be located elsewhere or for facilities that are visible from the water.

Subunit 1B - Serpentine Cove. State-owned land in this subunit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on protecting the natural landscape of the coastline and the isolated, remote character of the area. This subunit contains the best anchorage in the entire management unit.

This management intent is similar to that likely to be achieved under U.S. Forest Service. The parcel is surrounded by Forest Service land proposed for wilderness designation. In addition, the parcel is inefficient to manage because it includes only part of the cove. Therefore, it should be transferred to the Forest Service in exchange for lands where management would benefit the state. Any land exchange would require public review, a determination that the exchange is in the state's best interest, and approval by the USFS. For more information on land exchanges, see Chapter 4.

Subunit 1C - Point Pakenham. The tidelands surrounding Point Pakenham are important for waterfowl nesting, molting, seasonal concentrations, and harvest. Any tideland permits or leases in this area should be designed to minimize the disruption to breeding habitat and the intertidal vegetation

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (all subunits). Tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with recreation, habitat and wilderness intent for this management unit. For this reason, tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact or attract significant concentrations of public use are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness, and fish and wildlife.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

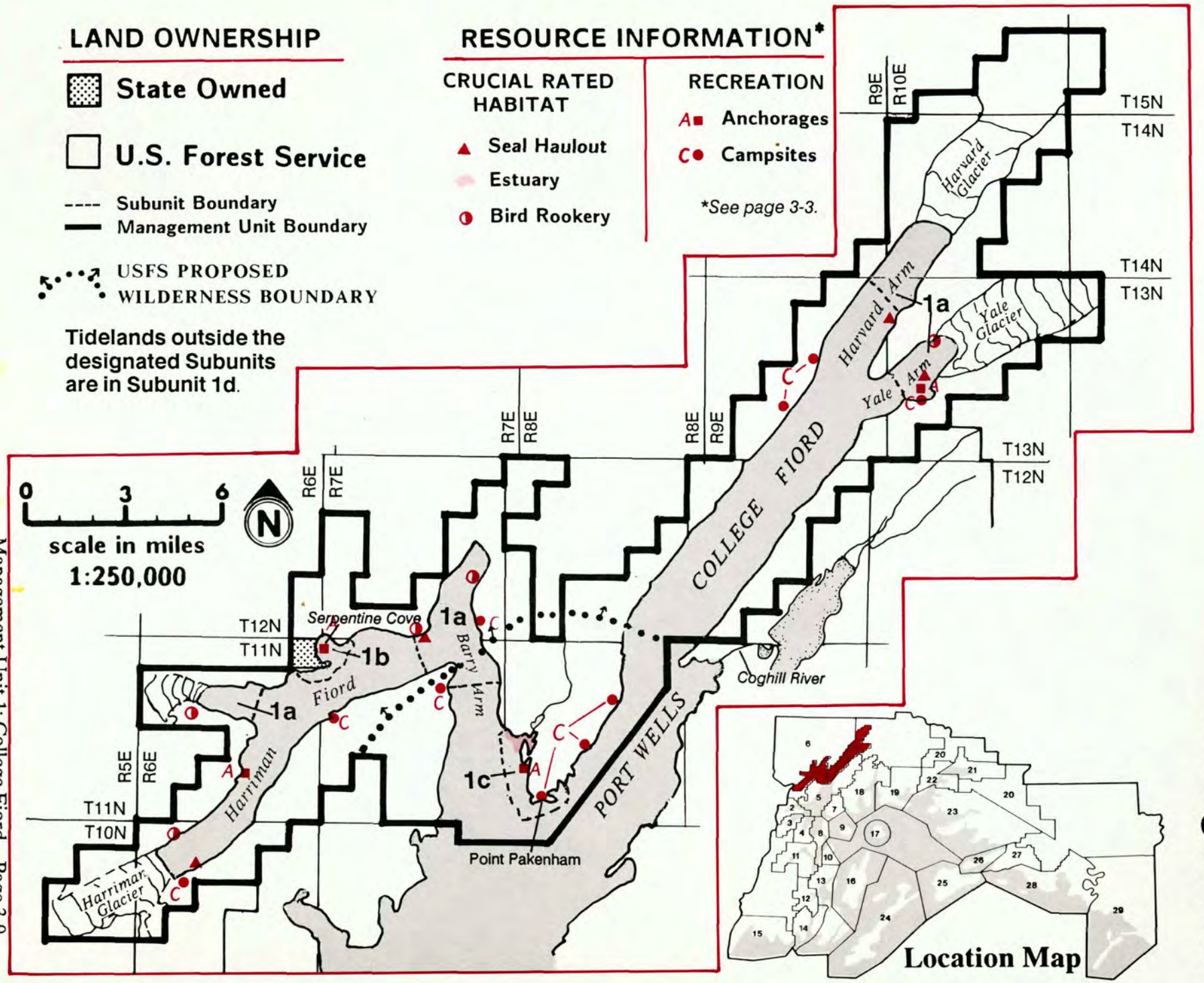
LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 1: College Fiord

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
1A Tidewater Glacier	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Mariculture	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness
1B Serpentine Cove	State-owned tidelands and uplands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Open	Possible land exchange to the USFS. Within USFS proposed wilderness
1C Point Pakenham	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness.
1D Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness

[1] All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2] Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.



MANAGEMENT UNIT 1
College Fiord

Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 1. College Fiord

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
1A Tidewater Glacier (tidelands)	Seal haulout; bird rookery; bear use; bear hunting; sea otter concentration	Recreation and tourism destination	No known minerals	--	--
1B Serpentine Cove (uplands and tidelands)	Seals; bear use; bear hunting; otter concentrations	Best anchorage in management unit	No known minerals	Unknown	Low
1C Point Pakenham (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; otter concentrations; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
1D Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Seals; bear use; bear hunting; sea otters; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

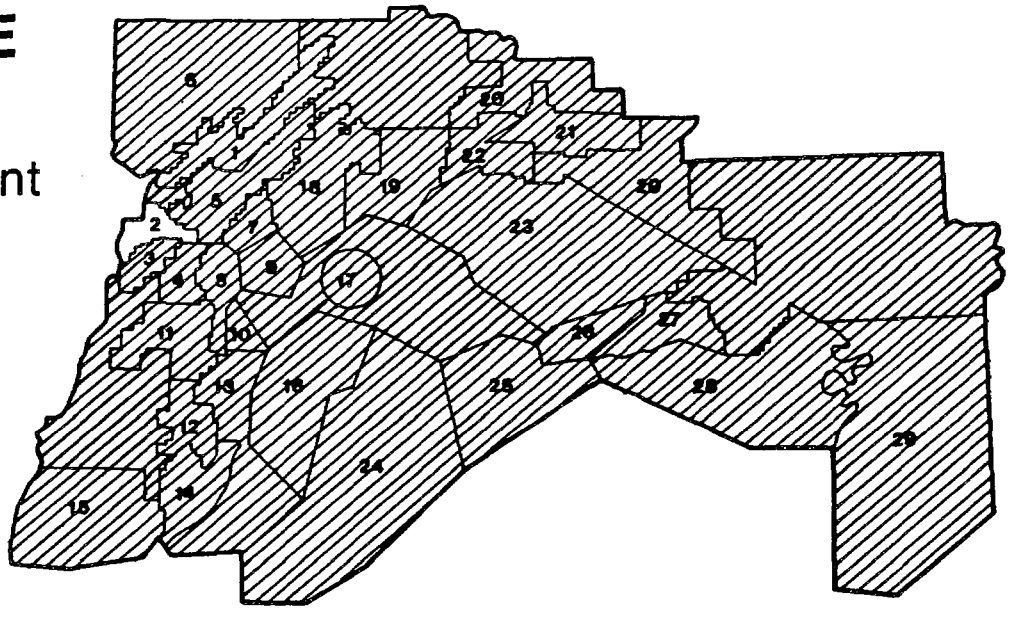
[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

PASSAGE CANAL

Management Unit 2



Background

Passage Canal is the gateway to western Prince William Sound. Over the next 20 years, the developed portion of Whittier is expected to expand along the south shoreline of Passage Canal to Neptune Point. Within this area, the City of Whittier owns 200 acres and will receive title to 400 more. Chugach Alaska Corporation owns 430 acres. A new boat harbor is expected to be built in Shotgun Cove. When this occurs, much of the public use that now originates at the Whittier boat harbor will move to Shotgun Cove. The area between Shotgun Cove and the present developed area of Whittier is likely to contain approximately 500 residential lots and a variety of commercial uses developed on municipal and private land.

The state owns or has selected most of the usable land in Passage Canal and owns the tidelands throughout the unit. Some of the state and federal land on the north side of Passage Canal is highly mineralized, and development of a lode deposit near Poe Bay is possible within the next few years.

Whittier, at the west end of Passage Canal, is the destination for a variety of vessels: commercial fishing boats, barges, tourboats, cruiseships, and all types of recreational craft. In addition, most public use in western Prince William Sound originates in Whittier and traverses Passage Canal. This area is the only part of Prince William Sound seen by many weekend small-boat users and day visitors to Whittier. Campsites and anchorages within this unit are filled beyond capacity on some peak summer weekends. In fact, few campsites or anchorages exist on the south side of Passage Canal.

Management Intent

The plan proposes that approximately 500 acres of state uplands be offered for private ownership near Billings Cove and an undetermined amount of land at Poe Bay and at Neptune Point. Some state land within the settlement areas will be retained to accommodate and encourage public recreation. Public facilities including developed campsites and trails may also be developed in

some of these areas to expand the camping and recreation capacity of the area.

Management of state uplands and tidelands near Whittier will emphasize and encourage the community development, expansion, and access needs of Whittier, including the proposed development in Shotgun Cove. In addition, state lands will be used to accommodate the increasing public recreation needs of the growing community and the growing tourist and recreation use of the area. Throughout the unit, timber harvest by permit or small commercial sale is allowed on state uplands to provide for timber needs including firewood, houselogs, and other products, where the harvest will not affect visual resources.

The state puts a high priority on selecting lands adjacent to communities. Additional state land selections may be made if lands suitable for community development or community recreation are identified. If the state acquires additional land, land would not be offered for sale without a plan amendment.

Most lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. Lands may be closed to mineral entry prior to land sale or if the legislature designates Entry Cove and Decision Point as marine parks. Areas to be closed to mineral entry are described in the individual subunit discussions.

The City of Whittier has not yet selected its full entitlement. Within the city limits all classifications made by the plan are in categories that can be conveyed to the City under AS 29.65.

Additional management intent is described below for seven subunits. The intent for **Subunit 2H**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 2A - Billings Cove. Land in this subunit is currently owned by the U.S. Forest Service (USFS), but 1,935 acres are proposed for state selection. Within this area, 500 acres will be offered for private ownership; the remaining state land will be retained in state ownership and managed for a variety of uses. The land offering will be designed to accommodate and encourage public recreation within the area. State land will be closed to mineral entry prior to its sale.

Billings Cove is a frequently used camping area for kayakers and other small-boat enthusiasts leaving from or returning to Whittier. There is limited upland recreation such as hiking and exploring due to the lack of developed trails and difficult access. Settlement will be designed to retain suitably large areas for public recreation including camping, sport fishing, and hiking. Recreation facilities that are appropriate in this subunit include developed campsites, public-use cabins, developed trails, interpretive signs and similar facilities, docks piers, and similar developed access points.

Subunit 2B - Poe Bay. This subunit includes state-owned land fronting the bay and 710 acres of USFS land proposed for state selection toward the head of the valley. A lode mineral deposit exists at the head of the valley with the potential for near-term development. The lode deposit is beyond the area proposed for state selection. State land will be available for access to the mine and, if required, for staging or operating facilities. Two hundred and forty acres of waterfront land is owned by the University of Alaska.

The best quality land in this unit is owned by the University. State land will be used for settlement and to support the development of the university-owned land. The state's land sale plans should complement and be coordinated with those of the university. Suitable public recreation areas should be reserved on the remaining state lands fronting Poe Bay. Net land sale acreage cannot be determined until after university land management plans are finalized. The state lands required for the land sale will be closed to mineral entry prior to the sale. Mineral access will be protected through the land sale area.

Poe Bay is a frequently used anchorage, sport fishing, and general recreation site. The bay lies almost directly across Passage Canal from the proposed small-boat harbor at Shotgun Cove. If the harbor were constructed, day use of Poe Bay would undoubtedly increase.

To reflect the intent for settlement and the need for mineral access and staging areas, this subunit will have a joint mineral and settlement classification. Areas offered for sale may be reclassified settlement without a plan amendment.

Subunit 2C - Logging Camp Bay. Logging Camp is a popular anchorage. The bay's spit is use for camping and there is a USFS mooring buoy in the bay. Most capable land within this subunit has been transferred to the University of Alaska. In order to consolidate landownership patterns and to promote more efficient management, the strip of land between Poe Bay and Logging Camp Bay is proposed for state selection. The selection is "C Priority" (see Chapter 5 for more information on selections and selection priorities).

State-owned or -acquired land will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation. This subunit is appropriate for additional campsites to accommodate the recreation use in Passage Canal. All state land within this unit remains open to mineral entry except for the estuary at the mouth of Logging Camp Creek. That estuary will be closed to prevent conflicts with important salmon spawning and rearing resources.

Subunit 2D - Entry Cove. Entry Cove has an excellent anchorage and campsite. It is one of the most important last night - first night campsites for all types of boaters traveling to or from Whittier including motorboats, sailboats, and kayaks. State land nearby contains an important historic site. Active land management is appropriate to accommodate increasing use and to protect the resources of the area. Minimum development campsites are appropriate to increase the general camping capacity for the Passage Canal - Port Wells area.

Entry Cove should be considered by the legislature for marine park status to protect the important recreation values and to support the need for more active recreation management. Because of the limited, critical nature of the site and its importance to the frequent dispersed recreation and tourist uses, mariculture, floatlodges or other uses inconsistent with the recreation intent will not be allowed. The unit remains open to mineral entry, though it may be closed if legislatively designated as a marine park.

Subunit 2E - Decision Point. Decision Point is at the east end of Passage Canal. It contains the most frequently used campsite in the Sound--it is used by skiffs, inflatable boats, and kayaks. State land will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on recreation. Active management is appropriate to protect the environment, to accommodate increasing use, and to increase the general recreation and camping capacity of the area. Eventually, trails starting at Neptune Point may terminate at Decision Point. The camping area would then become the only walk-in remote campsite in the Sound. Tideland uses that conflict with the recreation use will not be allowed in this subunit. Because of the importance of this subunit for dispersed recreation uses, floatlodges and commercial recreation facilities are prohibited.

The subunit should be considered by the legislature for designation as a state marine park due to its frequent recreational use and need for more active management. If the legislature designates the area as a marine park, it may close the area to new mineral entry.

Subunit 2F - Shotgun Cove and Vicinity. Most state uplands along the coast in this subunit will be transferred to the City of Whittier or to Chugach Alaska Corporation. State-owned tideland adjacent to this land will be used to support the development needs of the these land owners. Management of uplands

remaining in state ownership should be coordinated with municipal and private development. Additional land selections are proposed to consolidate land ownership and to enhance public uses. Four hundred and eighty acres of land is proposed for selection. This is a "C Priority" selection. (See Chapter 5 for explanation.) Part of this selection includes a route for a trail to an overlook of Blackstone Bay.

Although some land adjacent to the Shotgun Cove development should be retained in public ownership, some lands may be offered for settlement if compatible with the adjacent development. A high priority will be given to the use of state lands for public recreation including the development of campsites and hiking trails; forestry management to provide houselogs, firewood or other timber needs; and other public uses.

The state owns land behind Neptune Point and between there and Hollow Bight (the small cove east of Neptune Point). That land is just past the end of the proposed Shotgun Cove road and may be the starting place for hiking up the mountainside or along the coast towards Decision Point. It may be the logical place for an "end of the road" campground and boat put-in, and for settlement to complement the nearby municipal land sale at Shotgun Cove. The design of the settlement and campground will await the development at Shotgun Cove and will be done jointly by the Division for Land and Water Management, and the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation. Interim management will not foreclose the option of using the land for either purpose.

Tidelands along this area are used by seals and seasonally by ducks and geese. The design of the settlement and developed recreation facilities should minimize disruption to seal haulout locations or intertidal vegetation used by waterfowl.

To reflect the intent for potential settlement in this subunit, the uplands will have a joint public recreation and settlement classification. Areas offered for sale may be reclassified settlement without a plan amendment.

Part of the land in this subunit is visible from the USFS proposed wilderness area in Blackstone Bay. To protect the isolation and wilderness values of that area, facilities and trails in the Passage Canal unit will be located so that they are not visible from Blackstone Bay.

Tidelands in Shotgun Cove will be closed to new mineral entry to prevent conflict with the proposed boat harbor and related development. The closure should be reviewed by the department in ten years, 1998, to see if the reason for the closure, the proposed development, still warrants the closure.

Subunit 2G - Head of Passage Canal. This subunit includes uplands and tidelands at the head of Passage Canal, adjacent to Whittier. Management will emphasize and encourage community development, expansion, and access needs of Whittier; and public recreation by the local community and by the tourist industry. Most land in this subunit will be retained in state ownership. To accommodate the community development needs of Whittier, leases for commercial and industrial purposes are allowed throughout the subunit. Land sales, however, are prohibited except for isolated parcels adjacent to developed land. To reflect this management intent, the uplands will have a joint settlement and public recreation classification. Isolated parcels offered for sale may be reclassified settlement without a plan amendment.

Diver's Cove (also called Smitty's Cove) in the easternmost part of this subunit is a developed sport-diving site and is the most frequently used sport-diving site in Prince William Sound. Tideland management will protect the continued use of the site.

Management Guidelines

Recreation within the Billings Cove Settlement Area (Subunit 2A). To encourage and

accommodate public recreation within the Billings Cove area, state land should be reserved for developed trails to Billings Glacier; boat pullouts or other developed public access; coastline hiking trails; sport fishing at the mouth and along Billings Creek; and other points of recreation interest. Reservations should also include suitable land for developed campsites along the coast, suitable land for exploring and viewing Billings Glacier, and other points of interest.

Mariculture adjacent to settlement areas (Subunits 2A and 2B). If mariculture use is proposed before the Poe Bay, Billings Cove, or Neptune Point land sales are designed, the land manager should permit mariculture where the adjacent uplands are unlikely to be used for settlement (because of capability or other reasons) or to be reserved for public use, or where the facility is mobile and can accept a short term permit or lease. If appropriate, the land manager may reserve a portion of the uplands in Billings and Poe Bays for caretaker or other facilities needed to support mariculture.

Settlement Design Recommendations (Subunits 2A, 2B, 2F, and 2G).

1. **Lot Sizes:** Settlement in Passage Canal should occur in small lot sizes, mostly between one and five acres to allow optimum use of the limited amount of land.

2. **Settlement Infrastructure.** If funds are available or if an alternative technique such as a land-payment system is appropriate, DNR should consider the provision of community infrastructure coincident to or preceding the land sale. Facilities may include a boardwalk to protect soils in common trail areas, developed access, a community sewage collector system, or other facilities as appropriate.

Poe Bay Settlement Area (Subunit 2B).

1. **Anchorage:** Shoreline development at Poe Bay should not diminish the capacity of the public anchorage.

2. **Mineral Access:** Public land should be retained through the settlement area for convenient access to the mineral deposit at the head of the bay. The route should be suitable for moving heavy equipment. Tidelands adjacent to the route should be reserved for offloading and access to mineral claims.

3. **Avalanche Hazard:** Land offerings in the state-selected land at Poe Bay will be preceded by an evaluation of the avalanche hazard in the valley.

Mineral Closures (Subunits 2C and 2F). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, the estuary at the mouth of Logging Camp Creek (73) will be closed to new mineral entry. Tidelands in Shotgun Cove (144) will be closed to prevent conflicts with the proposed municipal and private development. This closure should be reviewed by the department in 1998 to determine if conflicts with the boat harbor and related development still warrant the closure. The boundary of the closure is described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Settlement
Shoreline development

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 2: Passage Canal

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
2A Billings Cove	State-selected uplands and state-owned tidelands	Settlement Secondary uses: Forestry Recreation		Closed before land sale	Estimated net land offering 500 acres
2B Poe Bay	State-owned and selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Mining Settlement Secondary uses: Forestry Recreation		Closed before land sale	Land offering to be coordinated with University Management. Net settlement acreage not yet determined. Mineral transfer site may be needed.
2C Logging Camp Bay	State-owned and selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Land offerings	Estuary closed Remainder open	
2D Entry Cove	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Open. May be closed if marine park	Possible marine park
2E Decision Point	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	May be closed if marine park	Possible marine park

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

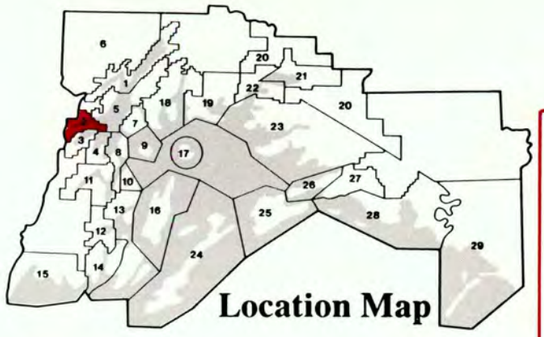
Management Unit 2: Passage Canal

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
2F Shotgun Cove and Vicinity	State-owned and selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Uplands: Public Recreation Settlement Tidelands: Shoreline development		Estuary closed	Some uplands will be transferred to Municipal and private ownership.
2G Head of Passage Canal	State-selected uplands and state-owned tidelands	Uplands: Public recreation Settlement Tidelands: Shoreline development	Land offerings, except for isolated parcels	Open	
2H Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use		Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Passage Canal



Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 2h.

*For boundary of this mineral closure see Appendix D.

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Estuaries
  Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)
- Bird Rookeries

RECREATION

- A ■ Anchorages
- C ● Campsites

*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- Municipal Owned or Selected
- Proposed State Selection
- State Selected
- University Land
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

- Planning Area Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary

Management Unit: 2. Passage Canal

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
2A Billings Cove (uplands and tidelands)	Bear use; mountain goat winter range	Dispersed recreation; first-night/last night campsite for Whittier-based recreation	Moderately mineralized; known placer deposits in Billings Creek	Capable	Unknown
2B Poe Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Bear use; sport fishing	Dispersed recreation; anchorage	Moderately mineralized	Capable	Unknown
2C Logging Camp Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; bear use; commercial fishing	Anchorage and camping; USFS mooring buoy	Moderately mineralized	Low Capability	Unknown
2D Entry Cove (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; bear use; commercial fishing; deer; deer hunting	Excellent and frequently-used anchorage	Moderately mineralized	Capable	Unknown
2E Decision Point (uplands and tidelands)	Seals; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; sport fishing; bear use; commercial fishing	Most frequently-used campsite in Sound; hiking and camping expected after Shotgun Cove Road built	Moderately mineralized	Capable	Unknown

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

Management Unit: 2. Passage Canal

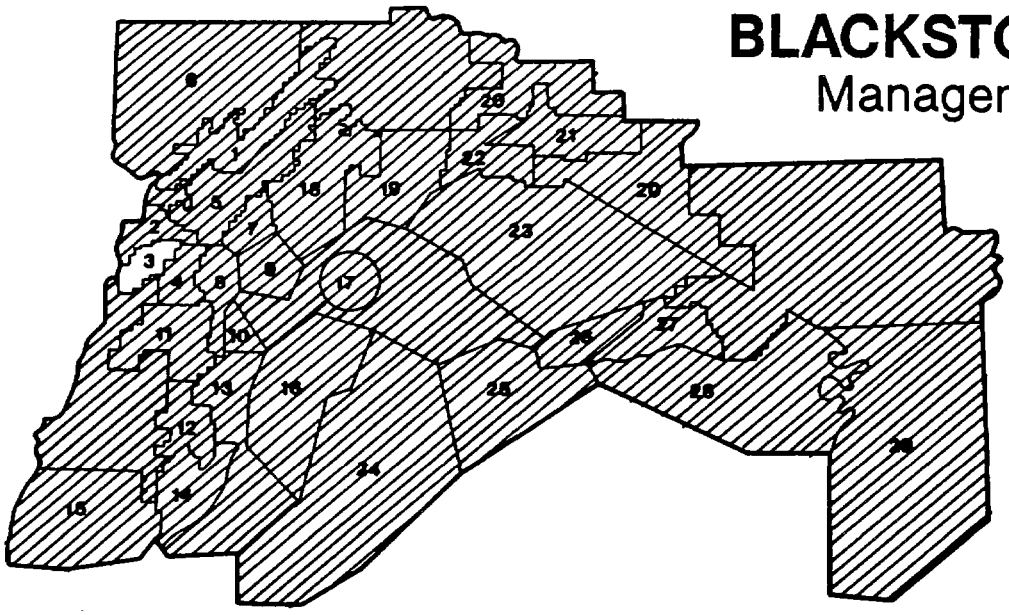
SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
2F Shotgun Cove and Vicinity (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl concentration; sport fishing; bear use	Frequent use, to and from Whittier	Moderately mineralized	Capable	Unknown
2G Head of Passage Canal (uplands and tidelands)	Sport fishing	Includes Whittier small boat harbor	No known minerals	Unknown	Unknown
2H Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Bird rookery; bear use; sport fishing; bear hunting; commercial fishing	Frequent use, to and from Whittier	Moderately mineralized	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

BLACKSTONE BAY
Management Unit 3



Background

All uplands within Blackstone Bay are managed by the USFS and are within an area proposed for wilderness. All federal land in the unit is currently open to mining but is likely to be closed if Congress acts on the wilderness proposal. The state owns the tidelands throughout the unit. The area has low value for minerals and forestry.

Blackstone Bay contains the tidewater glaciers closest to Whittier. The bay is a wild area with limited camping or anchorage opportunities. The area receives frequent kayak and zodiac use and modest powerboat and sailboat use. The bay is used by a few commercial day tours originating out of Whittier. The use of this area will increase extensively because of the area's spectacular glacial features and close proximity to Whittier including an increased tour boat use.

The unit's most important fish and wildlife resources include salmon spawning streams and seal concentrations in front of the tidewater glaciers and on the tideflats in front of Tebenkof Glacier. Commercial purse seine fishermen use the waters at the mouth of the bay.

Management Intent

State tidelands within this unit will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and wilderness values. Emphasis will be placed on protecting the scenic and wilderness resources, ensuring tourist and recreation use in its continued natural state, and maintenance of fish and wildlife resources. To achieve this management intent, floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited throughout the unit.

The tideflats in front of Tebenkof Glacier are important for their fish and wildlife values. Tideland management should protect the existing estuarine habitat. The estuary in front of Tebenkof Glacier will be closed to new mineral entry to protect important salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with the resources. Remaining state

lands in this unit will remain open to mineral entry.

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness. Tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with the recreation, habitat, and wilderness intent for this management unit. For this reason, tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact or attract significant concentrations of public use are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness and fish and wildlife.

Mineral Closure - Tebenkof Estuary. The estuary in front of the Tebenkof Glacier (74) will be closed to new mineral entry to protect important salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources. The boundary of the closure is described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 3: Blackstone Bay

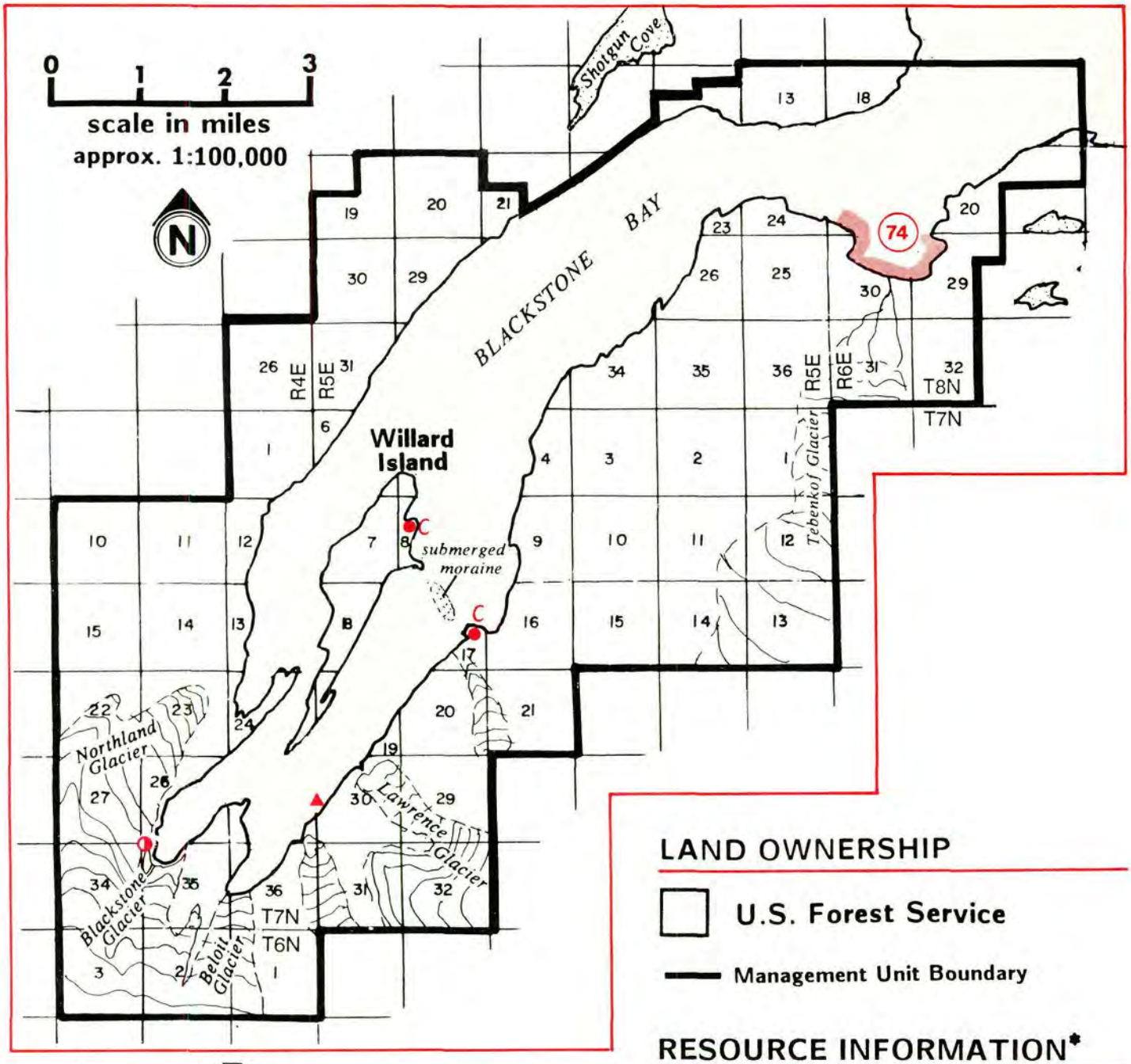
SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
Entire Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & Harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; estuary closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

The State owns all tidelands within this unit.

Blackstone Bay



LAND OWNERSHIP

U.S. Forest Service

Management Unit Boundary

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

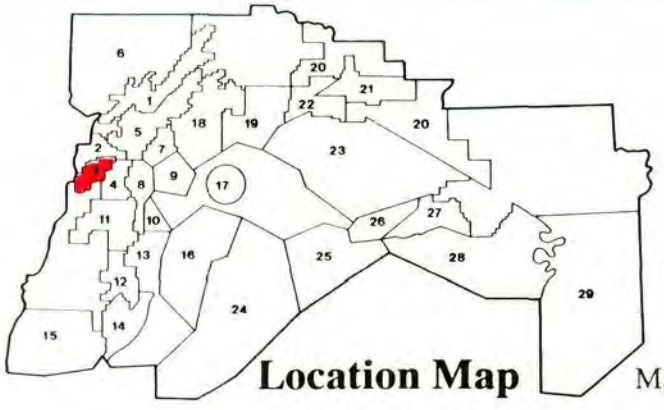
CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Seal Haulout
- Bird Rookery
- Estuary Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

RECREATION

- Campsites

*See page 3-3.



Location Map

Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 3. Blackstone Bay

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
Entire Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulouts; one bird rookery; sport fishing; bear use; bear hunting; commercial fishing	Closest tidewater glaciers to Whittier are recreation and tourism destinations	No known minerals	--	--

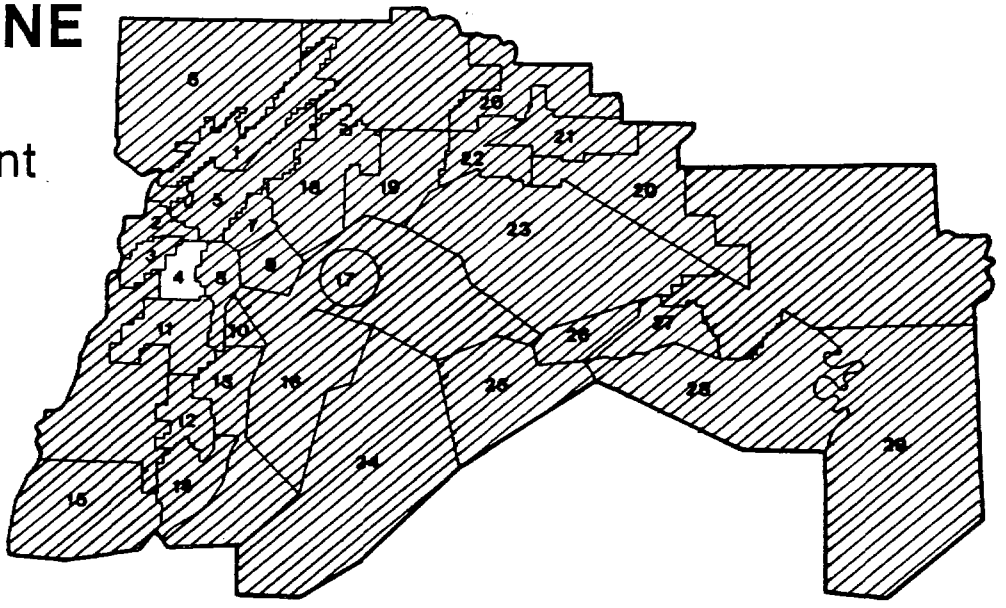
[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

COCHRANE BAY

Management Unit 4



Background

The USFS manages most of the uplands within this management unit; all of the federal land is within the proposed wilderness area. The federal land is currently open to new mineral entry but it is likely to be closed if Congress acts on the proposal. The unit contains no significant known mineral values.

State-owned land in Surprise Cove is a marine park. The state owns the tidelands throughout the unit.

Surprise Cove receives frequent public use, but the remainder of the bay receives significantly less use. The area is valuable for its recreation and wildlife resources. It is used for commercial purse seine and sport fishing and supports a variety of other wildlife resources.

Management Intent

Tideland management will emphasize protecting recreation opportunities and wildlife habitat. This area has the ability to absorb some of the frequent public use in Port Wells and Passage Canal areas. Management intent is to increase the recreational capacity of the unit while protecting the undeveloped nature of the landscape and the wildlife resources. Most state tidelands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. Four estuaries will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources. State uplands are discussed in subunit 4A.

To protect the wilderness recreation and the natural landscape, floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited throughout the unit.

Additional management intent is described below for two subunits. The intent for **Subunit 4C** is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 4A - Surprise Cove. State lands and waters have been legislatively designated as a state marine park. Cleared tent sites,

trails, and other low-impact public facilities are appropriate increase the area's recreation capacity. This unit will serve as a stopping point or access site for public use and enjoyment of the nearby proposed federal wilderness lands. However, the area should be managed to be compatible with the adjoining federal wilderness designation. DPOR will prepare a management plan for this area pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c).

Land north of Point Cochrane sometimes provides a pullout for small boats that cross from Decision Point (Subunit 2E) or Pigot Point (Subunit 5D) trying to escape the weather. This area will be managed to protect its continued use as a pullout and campsite.

Approximately 800 acres of federal land adjacent to the park should be selected by the state and added to the park. This land is part of the Surprise Cove watershed and will be managed consistent with the marine park. If the state acquires title to this land the legislature should add this area to the park. This is a "C Priority" selection (see Chapter 4). If added to the park, the legislature may close the area to new mineral entry.

Subunit 4B - Anchorages. State-selected uplands near Three Finger Cove will be relinquished. This land is within USFS proposed wilderness area and would have been managed for dispersed recreation. The recreation use can be accommodated under Forest Service management. The cove is frequently used by small boats for anchorage. A trail from the anchorage leads to nearby Lake Shrode. State tideland management should protect anchorage capacity and the undeveloped nature of the coastline. Unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist, mariculture and other developed facilities will not be sited in this subunit because of incompatibility and conflicts with the recreational use of the anchorage.

Tideland management near Shallow and Paulson Coves should emphasize access for sport fishing and maintain the capacity of the two anchorages as well as the natural appearance of the coastline.

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (Subunits 4B and 4C). Tideland facilities will be authorized appropriate to the recreation, habitat and wilderness intent for this management unit. Accordingly, tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweighs the impact to the wilderness, and fish and wildlife.

Mineral Closure - Estuaries (Subunits 4B and 4C). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, four estuaries within this management unit will be closed to new mineral entry. They are Shallow Cove, Paulson Cove (75) and two in Cochrane Bay (76 and 77). The boundary of the closure is described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 4: Cochrane Bay

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
4A Surprise Cove	State-owned and selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Existing marine park	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	State-owned land legislatively closed; new selections closed by legislature if added to park	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300); new selection may be added to park.
4B Anchorages	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Part open; estuary closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness; state selection was relinquished.
4C Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; three estuaries closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness

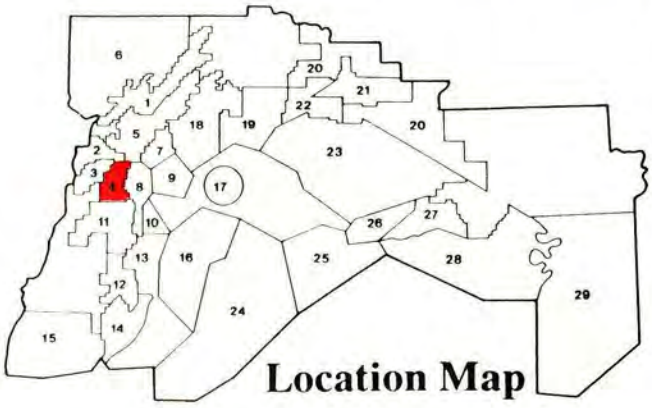
[1]All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Cochrane Bay

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- Proposed State Selection
- U.S. Forest Service
- Subunit Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary



RESOURCE INFORMATION*

RECREATION

A Anchorages

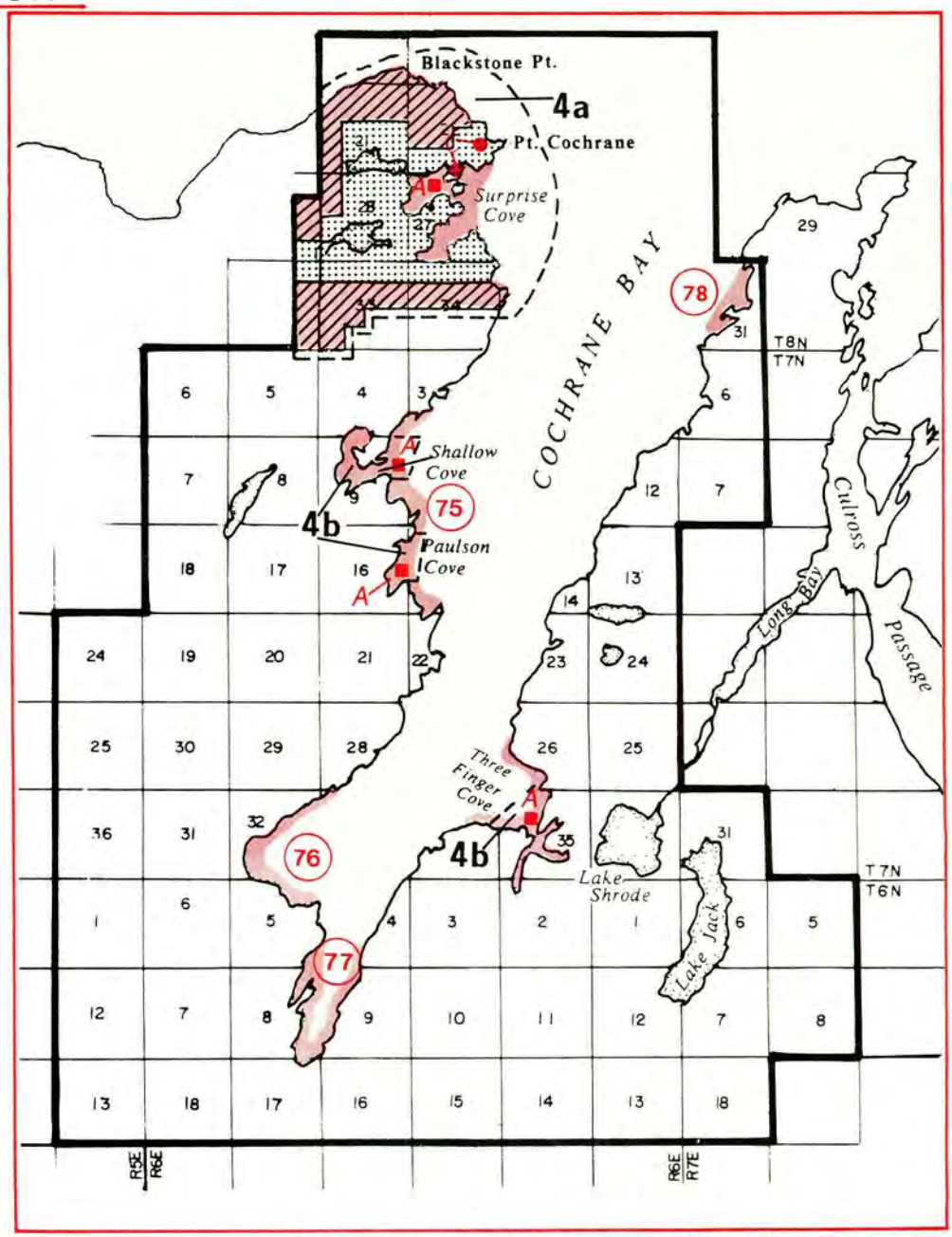
C Campsites

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

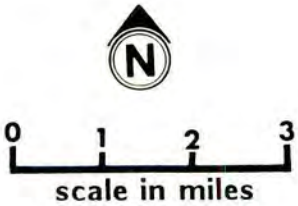
Estuary

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

*See page 3-3.



Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 4c



Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 4. Cochrane Bay

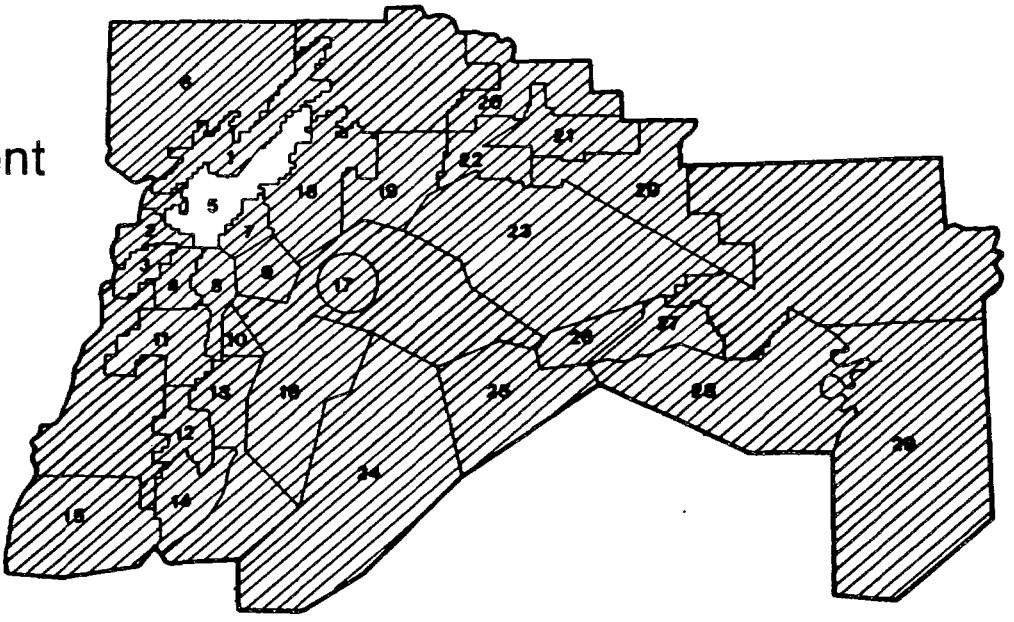
SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
4A Suprise Cove (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; sport fishing; bear use; bear hunting; deer; deer hunting; goose nesting	Marine Park; common destination, anchorage, and campsite	No known minerals	Unknown	Unknown
4B Anchorages (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; sport fishing; bear use; bear hunting	Frequently used anchorages	No known minerals	--	--
4C Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; sport fishing; bear hunting; bald eagle concentrations; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; USFS cabin and mooring buoy in Paulson Bay; USFS cabin on Lake Schrode	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

PORT WELLS
Management Unit 5



Background

Most of the uplands in Port Wells are managed by the U.S. Forest Service; the state owns or has selected portions of many of the bays within the management unit and owns the tidelands throughout the unit. The northern portion of the management unit, including most of the Coghill River drainage, is within the USFS proposed wilderness area. The USFS land-use plan indicates that they will not harvest timber in any part of this management unit.

Federal land is open to mining, although the area inside the wilderness proposal area is likely to be closed to new mineral entry if Congress acts on the proposal. One of the most promising mineral prospects in the Sound is the Granite Mine near Hobo Bay. The mining claims are on federal land and are currently being explored for development. In addition, uplands near Pigot and Bettles Bays are highly mineralized and those near Golden have moderate potential.

Two state marine parks exist within Port Wells: Ziegler Cove in Pigot Bay and Bettles Bay. The legislature closed these areas to mineral entry. Port Wells is extensively used for recreation, sport fishing, and commercial fishing.

Port Wells' proximity to Whittier, the abundance of anchorages and campsites, a scenic coastline, and good fishing opportunities make this unit a frequently used destination for weekend boaters from Whittier. Port Wells is used by tour boats and cruise ships on the way to Harriman and College Fiords.

The Coghill River drainage supports one of the most important sport and commercial fishing resources in the Sound. Port Wells is heavily used by drift-net and purse-seine salmon fishermen. Many of the salmon they catch come from the Coghill drainage.

The numerous scenic bays in Port Wells provide campsites and anchorages used by recreationists and are an important part of the scenic features of the area. Each bay is usual-

ly fed by one or more anadromous fish streams, is used for sport fishing, and provides habitat for winter concentrations of waterfowl. The mouths of most bays are used for commercial fishing.

Management Intent

All state uplands within the Port Wells management unit should be retained in state ownership. Except for marine parks, all areas will be managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest resources. Management for public recreation should emphasize protecting the capacity and natural appearance of campsites, anchorages, and the surrounding landscape. Management for fish and wildlife resources should emphasize habitat that supports the commercial and sport fishery of the area, including opportunities for enhancement.

Other than the existing state marine parks, most state lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. Upper and Lower Coghill River and Coghill Lake will be closed to new mineral entry because of the critical nature of the fishery and the potential for placer mining that is in conflict with these significant surface resources. Also, parts of Avery River, Pirate Creek, Golden Lagoon, and estuaries at the heads of most bays within the management unit will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat. If Granite Bay is designated by the legislature as a state marine park, it may be closed to mineral entry.

Mariculture may be allowed in most of the unit but should be sited to avoid diminishing the capacity of existing anchorages, public facilities, and campsites. To minimize conflicts with recreation use, mariculture caretaker facilities should be concentrated in two areas on the east side and two areas on the west side of Port Wells and should be screened from the frequently used recreation areas. Mariculture and other tideland facilities should be designed and located to avoid interfering with commercial fisheries harvest.

Provision of land for commercial recreation lodges within Port Wells and the surrounding management units are expected to be met from the lands within Passage Canal and from the proposed lodge site on south Esther Island. Therefore, lodges (including floatlodges) and similar commercial recreation facilities will not be authorized. After Esther Island is fully developed, and after development occurs in Passage Canal, the land manager, in consultation with DPOR, may determine a need for additional recreation facilities in western Prince William Sound. Floatlodges may then be allowed in this unit. This change will require a plan amendment.

Additional management intent is described below for six subunits. The intent for **Subunit 5G**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 5A - Coghill. This subunit includes the state-owned tidelands, Coghill Lake, and navigable portions of the Coghill River. Salmon originating in the Coghill River support much of the Port Wells commercial drift net and purse seine fisheries. Because this area is critical to the sport and commercial fishery in the Prince William Sound, state management of these lands will emphasize the protection of the fishery resource. The subunit also contains habitat important for nesting, molting, seasonal concentrations, and hunting of waterfowl. While a part of the Coghill River upstream from the lake contains moderate potential for placer mining, the state-owned portion of the drainage will be closed to new mineral entry to protect salmon spawning and prevent conflicts with the fishery resources.

Subunit 5B - Entrance to Esther Passage. The entrance to Esther Passage is frequently used by recreationists and commercial fishermen as a protected anchorage where they can scout the weather before crossing Port Wells. The north shore, including the stream and an unnamed lake, is used for sport fishing. Tideland activities that would adversely affect

the campsites, restrict pullouts for small boats, or that would significantly detract from the natural appearance of the area should be avoided.

Subunit 5C - Bettles Bay. Bettles Bay is a state marine park. The bay is the most scenic bay on the west shore of Port Wells. Upland public facilities such as public-use cabins or cleared tent sites are not appropriate in the park unless permitted by a management plan. DPOR will prepare a management plan for this area pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c).

Subunit 5D - Ziegler Cove in Pigot Bay. Pigot Bay is a state marine park. The main feature of the park is a small but well-protected anchorage frequently used by recreational boaters. The anchorage is also a frequently used sport-diving site. No upland or tideland activity that decreases the capacity of the anchorage, the useability or safety of the dive site, or significantly changes the appearance of the anchorage should be allowed. In the remainder of the park, public use cabins or cleared tent sites may be appropriate to increase the recreation carrying capacity of the area or if permitted by a management plan. DPOR will prepare a management plan for the area pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c).

Subunit 5E - Port Wells Bays. This management unit includes the state-owned tidelands and state-selected uplands within the bays of Port Wells. The state has selected land at Golden, Granite, and Hummer Bays. The state will select additional land in Pirate Cove (880 acres), Granite Bay (1005 acres), and Avery River (167 acres). This land is suitable for a variety of uses, including community recreation by residents of Whittier and people with boats docked at Whittier. These lands will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and wildlife habitat. Any upland use other than public recreation should, if feasible and prudent, be screened from view of the water by vegetative or topographic buffers or other means. Additional recreation capacity may be developed (for example, public use cabins or cleared tent sites) if it would benefit public recreation, or prevent resource damage. Management will also protect the opportunity for sport fishing, the anadromous fish streams, the estuaries and intertidal vegetation, and other habitat important for waterfowl. Granite Bay is a particularly valuable recreation site. It receives frequent use and has unusual beauty, nearby hiking destinations, a good anchorage, and good camping. The legislature should consider designating the state selection as a state marine park.

Chugach Alaska Corporation is likely to nominate a portion of the state selection at Golden to be an archaeologic district because of the number and significance of the cultural sites. Management of the adjacent state tidelands will be consistent with the protection needs of the district.

Subunit 5F - Granite Mine. The Granite Mine, a lode mine on federal land, is currently being explored for possible mineral production. State management of the adjacent tidelands should protect access for mineral exploration and future mineral transfer facilities. Permits or leases that would foreclose eventual use for this purpose will be avoided. The area also supports significant dispersed recreation and fish habitat in Hobo Bay.

Management Guidelines

Mariculture Caretaker Facilities in Port Wells (all subunits).

1. Location. Mariculture caretaker facilities are more appropriate on upland locations, including those managed by the USFS, than floating facilities on the tidelands. Facilities should be concentrated to the extent feasible and prudent. Additional locations may be allowed if the land manager determines that existing uplands sites are not feasible and prudent for additional use or that additional sites will not significantly detract from the existing public use of the area.

2. Design. To the extent feasible, upland mariculture facilities and associated docks and tideland facilities should be screened so they cannot be seen from frequently used recreation areas. This may be accomplished by vegetative or topographic buffers, by color and design to blend in with the landscape, or by other means. If floating caretaker facilities are necessary, they should be located in the less frequently used areas and, to the extent feasible, be screened from view and designed to blend in with their surroundings.

Leases and Permits in Coghill (Subunit 5A). Because of the critical nature of the fishery and other fish and wildlife resources, an activity will be authorized only if the land manager determines it is compatible with the fish and wildlife resources.

Mineral Closures (Subunits 5A, 5B, 5E, and 5F). To protect valuable spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, the following areas will be closed to new mineral entry: Lower Coghill River (approximately 1.25 miles), Upper Coghill River (approximately 4 miles) and Coghill Lake; approximately 0.1 mile of Pirate Creek (flows into the head of Pirate Cove); approximately 0.25 miles of Avery River; Golden Lagoon; and state land within 50 feet of each side of all these streams except Coghill River. Estuaries to be closed include those at the head of Hobo (68), Bettles (69), Hummer (70), and Pigot bays (72); at Pirate Cove (71), Harrison Lagoon (67), and Golden Lagoon (64); and at the mouth of Esther Passage (63) and Coghill River (65). The boundaries of these closures are described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 5: Port Wells

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
5A Coghill	State-owned tidelands and shorelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Closed	
5B Entrance to Esther Passage	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Most open; estuary closed	
5C Bettles Bay	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Existing marine park	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3] Land offerings	Legislatively closed	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300)
5D Ziegler Cove in Pigot Bay	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Existing marine park	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3] Land offerings	Legislatively closed	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300)
5E Port Wells Bays	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands.	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3] Land offerings	Most open; Avery River, Golden Lagoon, Pirate Creek, and six estuaries closed; Granite Bay may be closed if marine park	Granite Bay is possible marine park

[1]All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

[3]Floatlodge and commercial recreation facility prohibition may be reevaluated after 1992, see text.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 5: Port Wells

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
5F Granite Mine	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & Harvest Minerals Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Most open; estuary closed	Mineral transfer site may be needed
5G Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

[3]Floatlodge and commercial recreation facility prohibition may be reevaluated after 1992, see text.

Port Wells

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Waterfowl Areas
- Bird Rookeries
- Estuaries

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

RECREATION

- A ■ Anchorages
- C ● Campsites

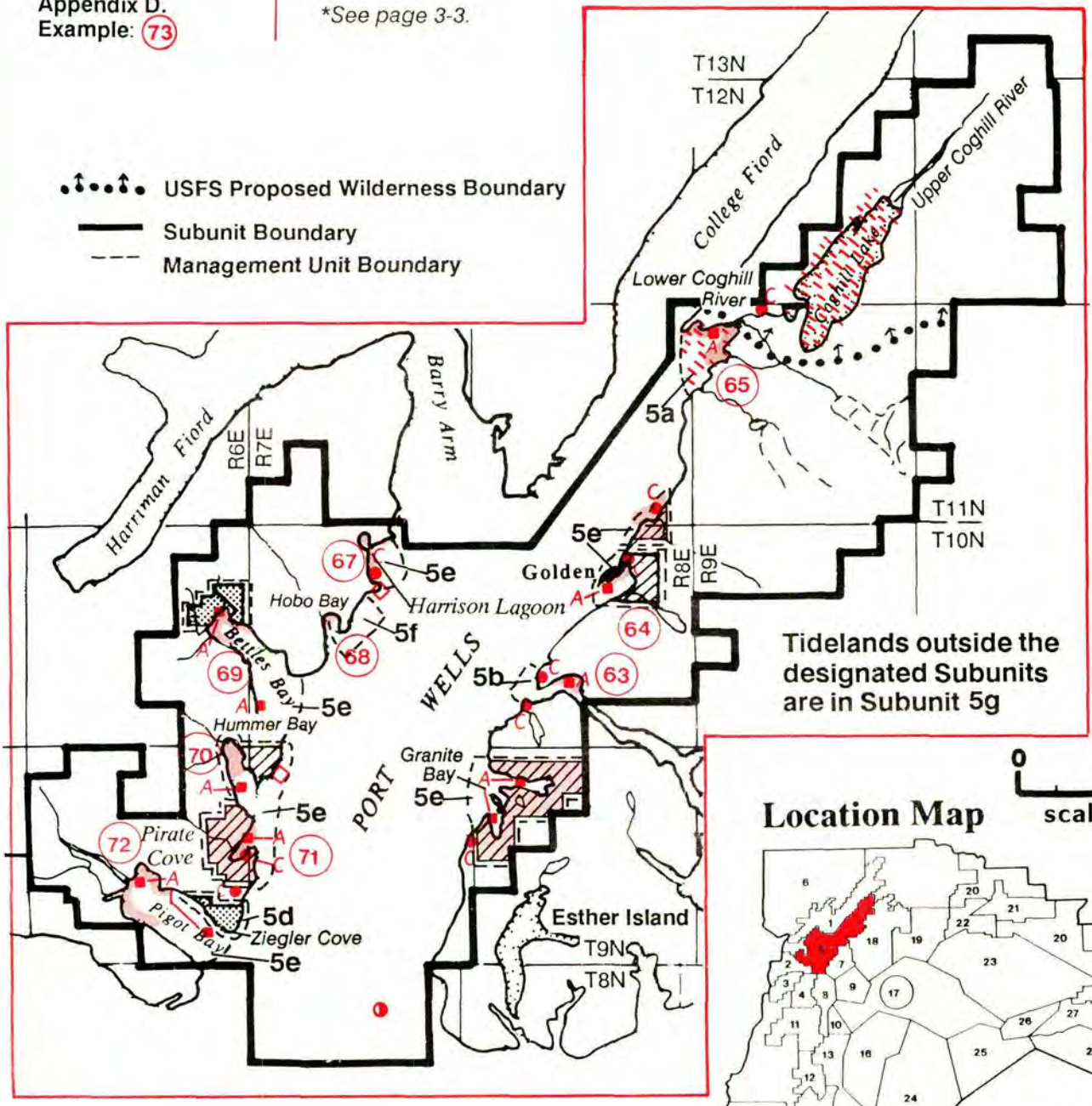
HARVEST AREAS

- ◇ Purse Seine Hook-offs

*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

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



Management Unit: 5. Port Wells

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
5A Coghill (tidelands)	Estuary; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; sport fishing; waterfowl hunting; supports commercial fishery; deer; commercial fishing	One of the Sound's most important fishing sites; USFS cabin on Coghill Lake	Moderately mineralized; known placer deposits in Northwest Fork - Coghill River	--	--
5B Entrance to Esther Passage (tidelands)	Estuary; sport fishing; otter concentrations; commercial fishing	Crossing point	Moderately mineralized	--	--
5C Bettles Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; sport fishing; commercial fishing	Existing Marine Park; scenic bay; anchorage; dispersed recreation	Highly mineralized	Unknown	Unknown
5D Pigot Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Seals; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; sport fishing; commercial fishing	Existing Marine Park; anchorage	Highly mineralized	Unknown	Unknown
5E Port Wells Bays (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; sport fishing; purse seine hookoffs; otter concentrations	Dispersed recreation; anchorage and camping; USFS cabin and mooring buoy in Harrison Lagoon and Pigot Bay; USFS mooring buoy in Granite Bay	Highly mineralized	Capable	Low
5F Granite Mine (tidelands)	Estuary; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; sport fishing; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	Highly mineralized	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

Management Unit: 5. Port Wells

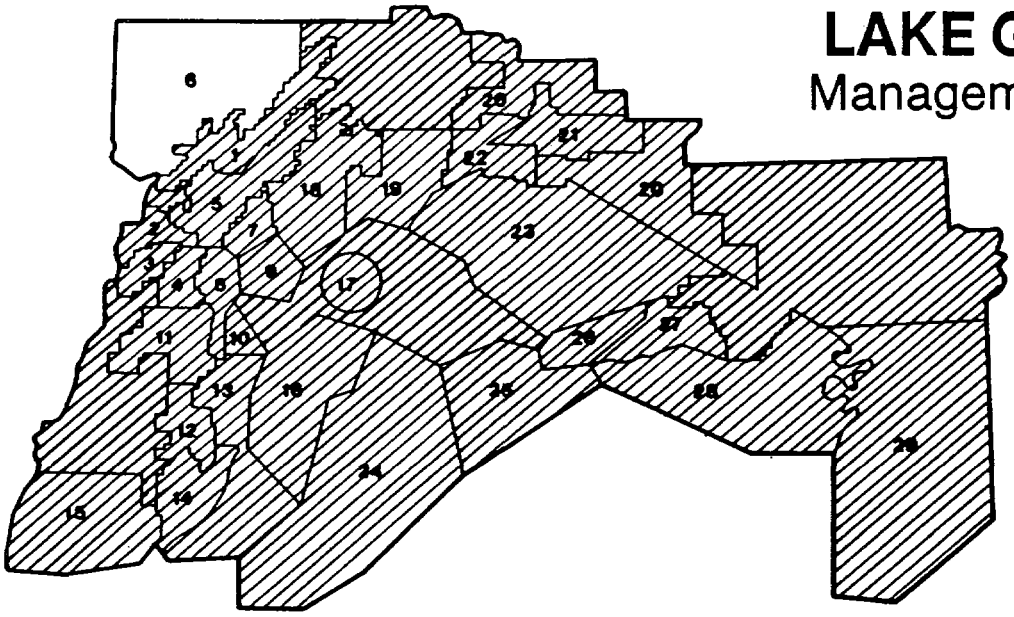
SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
5G Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Bird rookery; otter concentrations; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	Highly mineralized	---	

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

LAKE GEORGE
Management Unit 6



Background

This management unit contains state-owned and state-selected uplands that are covered by glaciers, icefields or steep mountain peaks. Almost all the unit is outside Chugach National Forest.

Management Intent

Subunit 6A - Lake George Addition to Chugach State Park. Lake George and surrounding lands totaling approximately 249,600 acres should be considered for addition to Chugach State Park by the legislature under AS 41.21.121-.125. This action is also proposed in the 1981 Chugach State Park Master Plan. The plan was prepared in cooperation with a variety of agencies and included several sets of public meetings.

This area has important scenic values, good wildlife populations (bear and mountain goats), and remains a remote wilderness area. The Knik Glacier pushes against the Chugach Mountains causing Lake George to dam up. During the spring, Lake George releases melt water in a sudden rush. The area is often used for mountain goat and black bear hunting, flight-seeing trips, mountaineering trips on the glaciers and nearby peaks, and recreational trips by persons seeking a unique experience.

The area should be managed as a wilderness zone in the park with designated landing sites for airplanes to accommodate hunting, mountaineering, and recreational activities. Basic facilities such as campsites can be developed at these landing sites to protect wilderness resource values. A cabin and small storage building to facilitate management of the area can be developed at one of these sites to accommodate a park ranger or volunteer backcountry host. DPOR shall consult with ADF&G to insure that adequate landing sites are established to support hunting access to the area. State land in the unit remains open to new mineral entry.

Subunit 6B - Chugach Glaciers. This unit needs no active management. It is open to

mineral entry, although in most areas the surface is covered by glaciers. A portion of Subunit 6B within T11N, R6E, S.M., lies within Chugach National Forest and the USFS proposed wilderness area. It is covered by inaccessible glaciers and has low resource potential for all uses. It should be considered for exchange with the USFS along with the uplands in Subunit 1B, Serpentine Cove.

Management Guidelines

The complete set of management guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines potentially could apply to uses within this unit.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 6: Lake George

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
6A Lake George Park Addition	State-owned & state-selected uplands.	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Open	Should be considered for addition to Chugach State Park under AS 41.21.121-125
6B Chugach Glaciers	State-owned uplands	Resource management, low	Land offerings	Open	Possible land exchange with USFS; part within proposed USFS wilderness

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

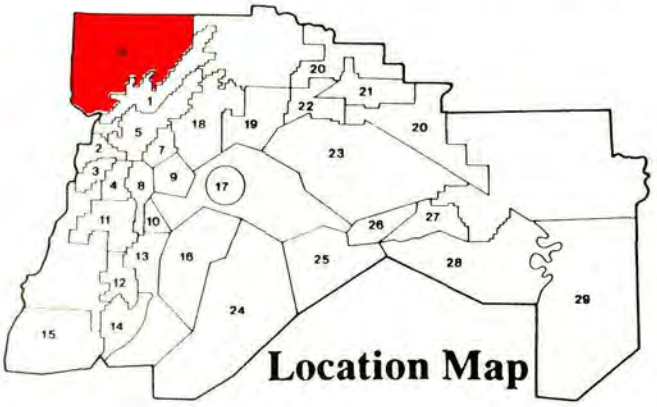
[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Lake George

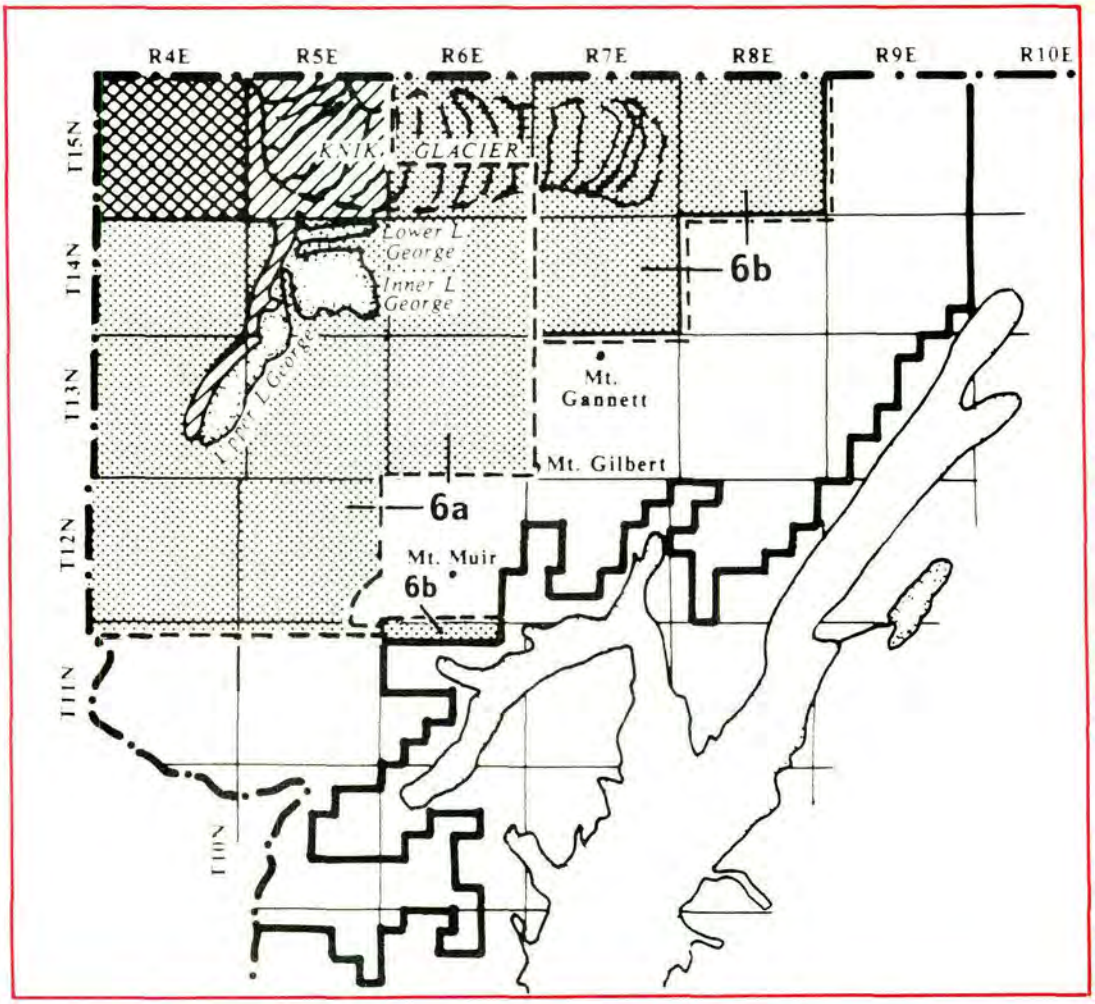
LAND OWNERSHIP

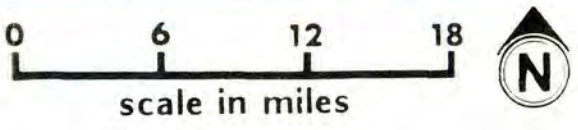
- State Owned
- State Selected
- State & Native Selected
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

*See page 3-3.



- Planning Area Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary





Resource Information Summary[1]

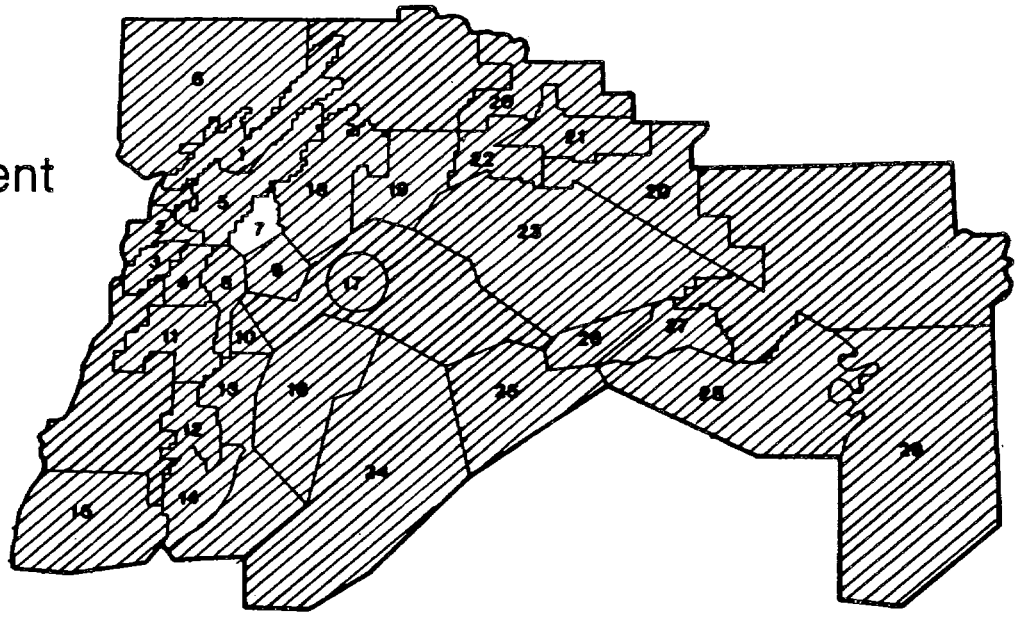
Management Unit: 6. Lake George

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
6A Lake George, Park addition (uplands)	Bear and goat hunting	Infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	Incapable	Very low, few trees
6B Chugach Glacier (uplands)	None identified	Infrequently used	No known minerals	Incapable	Very low, few trees

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

ESTHER ISLAND

Management Unit 7



Background

This management unit includes Esther Passage and the southeastern two-thirds of Esther Island. Most uplands are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Forest Service has not included any land in this unit in their 1985 10-year timber sale schedule. The federal land is open to mineral entry, but the unit has no known significant mineral values.

The state currently owns one parcel, and is proposing two additional selection as part of this plan. The state-owned parcel is the Esther Island Marine Park. The Prince William Sound Aquaculture Association has completed construction of a hatchery in Lake Bay, inside the park. The new selections include Esther Bay and land between Esther Bay and Esther Lake. The state owns the tidelands throughout the unit.

State-selected land at Shoestring Cove was relinquished. Under state ownership, the land would have been managed for dispersed recreation. This use can be accommodated under Forest Service management. In addition, the state's selection was rejected by the USFS because it does not meet the criteria for selection established by section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

Esther Island and Esther Passage receive a tremendous amount of public use by recreation craft and commercial fishing boats. The passage is a recreation destination and a route protected from weather. Esther Lake and the unnamed lake near Shoestring Cove make excellent hiking destinations.

Additional management intent is described below for four subunits. The intent for **Subunit 7E,** the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Management Intent

Most state lands in this unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use to provide for a variety of recreational uses. State land in this unit is a strategic part of the Whittier to Valdez marine route. The state lands will be managed to facilitate the

recreational use of this route. A combination of commercial recreation services at Esther Bay and on Glacier Island would facilitate this recreational use. For this reason, commercial recreation facilities are proposed in the new selection at Esther Bay. Mariculture should avoid the narrow parts of Esther Passage, north of Shoestring Cove, because of incompatibility with navigation and recreation.

Outside Esther Bay, recreation lodges are unnecessary because the area should be adequately served by the proposed lodge at the Esther Bay site. Therefore, upland lodges, floatlodges, and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited in this unit outside Esther Bay.

Most state lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. The existing marine park has been closed by the legislature. Other lands in Subunit 7A may be added to the park and closed by the legislature. Any land sold at Esther Bay (Subunit 7B) would be closed before sale. The estuary at the mouth of Triple Creek will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat.

Subunit 7A - Esther Island Marine Park. Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC) operates one of the largest fish hatcheries in the world in Lake Bay, the western bay of the marine park. The fish hatchery uses water from Esther Lake to operate the hatchery, and part of Lake Bay for its brood take. In addition, the waters in the park are sometimes opened to commercial fishing, and the hatchery harvest area includes the waters at the mouth of the park's two bays. During commercial fishing openings, the harvest areas support concentrated commercial purse-seine and drift-net fishing use. The state-owned land and tidelands in this subunit were closed to mineral entry by the legislation that established the park.

Management of this state park will emphasize recreation, the needs of the hatchery, and commercial fishing. Recreation will be managed to avoid significant interference with the operation of the hatchery or the fishery. To avoid creating conflicts for space and use of the shoreline, recreation facilities will be limited to those low-impact facilities, such as signs or trails, that will not attract significant boating use during commercial fishing openings in the hatchery harvest area. DPOR will prepare a management plan for this area pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c). The management plan will address coordination of DPOR's management with operation of the hatchery and the commercial fishery.

Subunit 7B - Esther Bay. The state will select approximately 2,160 acres of federal land surrounding Esther Bay. This subunit includes the uplands proposed for selection and the tideland inside the bay. Tidelands outside the mouth of the Bay are within Subunit 7C - hatchery harvest area.

State land in this subunit will be used for commercial recreation facilities and possibly for settlement. It is not yet clear whether settlement is appropriate in this location. Untill the settlement decision is made, the land will be managed so not to foreclose the settlement potential of the area. Both the settlement and the commercial recreation facilities will be designed and operated to protect the continued capacity af the anchorages and the continued commercial fishing use, especially near the mouth of the bay.

Esther Bay is within the harvest area for the Lake Bay hatchery. The bay receives commercial fishing use by the purse-seine and drift-net fleets though the use is less concentrated than that in Subunit 7C. The anchorage on the southeast shore is often used by fishing and recreation vessels. There is also a sport-diving site at the head of the bay.

Esther Bay is along the frequently traveled marine route from Whittier to Valdez. Commercial recreation facilities are proposed for state land in this subunit. These facilities may include a lodge, campground, fuel stop, and hiking trails. The exact location of the development inside the bay will await detailed design, but the facilities will be sited and

designed to maintain or add to existing anchorage capacity and should, if practical, be located toward the back of the bay to minimize competition with existing recreation and commercial fishing uses. Representatives of ADF&G and appropriate commercial fishing groups, PWSAC or CDFU (Cordova District Fisherman's United), will be consulted during design.

During the next ten years, a significant number of residential lots will probably become available for private use in western Prince William Sound. Many of these lots will be remote lots available and attractive for the Anchorage market. If a significant number of private lots become available, no need exists for the state to supply settlement land in the area.

Of the land disposals listed in the plan, Esther Bay will be the lowest priority for sale. If sold, it should be among the last offered for sale in this 20-year plan. If, at the the tiome the department is ready to offer Esther Bay, a significant number of recreational or residential lots have not been made available for private use outside Passage Canal, state land within this subunit should be offered for sale. If private lots have been made available, the state land will be managed to emphasize public recreation. In either case, the state land will be reclassified.

Until the land sale dicesion is made, the land will be reclassified Resource Management. Reclassification of the land from Resource Management to Public Recreation or Settlement will follow the steps of a plan amendment outlined in Chapter 4. The reclassification will not occur before 1997. Before reclassification is made, management will avoid permits or leases that would foreclose settlement or public recreation use of the uplands. Mineral closure would precede any land sale in the area.

If the state selects land to expand Esther Island Marine Park (management Subunit 7A), the remaining federal land between the marine park and Esther Bay will also be selected to consolidate land ownership and provide additional land for recreation or other uses. This land is labelled "Proposed State Contingency Selection" on the management unit map. This additional 760 acre selection will be a part of Management Subunit 7B. This selection is "C Priority." (See Chapter 5.)

Subunit 7C - Hatchery Harvest Area. This subunit contains the tidelands near the PWSAC salmon hatchery in Esther Bay. The tidelands in this subunit include the hatchery harvest area maintained by ADF&G for the salmon hatchery. In this area, returning hatchery stock is naturally separated from wild stock, and during fishery openings it receives concentrated commercial purse seine and drift net fishing, especially along the shoreline on the south side of Esther Island. The area also supports dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring. Tideland management will maintain the productivity of the habitat and the unobstructed use of the area, especially the shoreline, for commercial fishing.

Subunit 7D - Shoestring Cove. Tideland management will protect the capacity of the anchorage and public access to the trail at the head of the narrow inlet.

Management Guidelines

Hatchery Source Waters (Subunit 7A and Esther Lake). To preserve the quality of the hatchery water supply, uses will not be located on state land where they would risk reducing water quality below that needed for the hatchery.

Visual Protection Along the Frequently Traveled Marine Route (Subunits 7A, 7B, and 7C). The land and water in this unit have significant scenic value for people traveling on tour ships, the state ferries, and other craft; therefore, facilities will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be designed and located to avoid changing the undisturbed natural appearance of the landscape visible from the traveled

route along the south shore of the island. Facilities affected by this guideline include for example, commercial recreation facilities in Esther Bay, the potential settlement in Esther Bay, and tideland facilities along the south shore of Esther Island. Management tools to accomplish this may include requirements for vegetative or topographic screening, or other measures as appropriate.

Conflicts with Hatchery Harvest Areas (Subunits 7A and 7C).

1. Disease, Pollution, and Productivity. Because of concentrations of hatchery stock, uses that meet the following descriptions will not be allowed if there is a feasible and prudent alternative: uses with the potential to transmit disease to the concentrated hatchery stock; uses that significantly reduce the productivity of the salmon hatchery by competing with the available food supply or other means; and uses that could cause significant water pollution.

2. Interfering with the Commercial Fishery. Because the hatchery harvest area, particularly the nearshore area, receives concentrated drift net and purse seine commercial fishing activity, any tideland facility (rafts, floats, mooring systems, etc.) that would obstruct the commercial fishing use will not be located in this area if there is a feasible and prudent alternative.

Mineral Closure - Triple Creek Estuary (Subunit 7E). To protect important salmon spawning and rearing habitat, and to prevent conflicts with these resources, the estuary at the mouth of Triple Creek (62 - T9N R9E SM, Section. 6) will be closed to new mineral entry. The boundary of the closure is described in Appendix D.

The complete set of management guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resource

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 7: Esther Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
7A Esther Island Marine Park	State-owned and selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Existing marine park	Land offerings	State-owned land legislatively closed; new selections may be closed by legislature	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300); new selections may be added to Park. Site of Lake Bay Hatchery
7B Esther Bay	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Resource management, high value	Land offerings for 10 years	Possibly closed after 10 years if land is sold	
7C Hatchery Harvest Area	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	
7D Shoe-String Cove	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	State selection was relinquished
7E Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; estuary closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

3601 C STREET
P.O. BOX 107005
ANCHORAGE, ALASKA 99510-7005
PHONE: (907) 561-2020

Errata -- Prince William Sound Area Plan

December 13, 1990

Dear Interested Citizen:

The Prince William Sound Area Plan for state lands was adopted by the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in June 1988. The plan guides the department's management of the state land in the Sound. Our records indicate that you were sent a copy of the plan. This letter is to notify you of a typing/proofing error on page 3-58 of the Prince William Sound Area Plan, so you can correct your copy. The error was corrected on many copies of the plan before distribution, but not on all copies.

Page 3-58 contains the Land Use Designation Summary chart for Management Unit 7, Esther Island. On many copies of the plan, the chart erroneously indicates that commercial recreation facilities and floatlodges are prohibited in Unit 7B, Esther Bay. That is not correct. In fact, that subunit is one of the locations where commercial recreation facilities are recommended.

Please revise the information for that subunit as shown below:

7B Esther Bay	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Resource management-ment, high value	~~Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges~~ Land offerings for 10 years	Possibly closed after 10 years if land is sold

The items crossed out are in error, and should not have been printed on the chart. That subunit is one of the few areas targeted for commercial recreation along the Whittier to Valdez marine route. The correct information is explained in the management intent for Subunit 7B and in the summary brochure. In addition, it was contained in the list of changes that were made from the draft to final plan, and in the response to public comment.

For your information, the department has not yet received title to the land in state-selected uplands in that subunit, nor are their current plans concerning recreation facilities at that location. This letter is only to notify you of the typing/proofing error. We hope the error did not inconvenience you.

Sincerely,

Bob Loeffler, Project Manager
Prince William Sound Area Plan

Esther Island

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- Proposed State Selection
- Proposed State Contingency Selection
- U.S. Forest Service
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookeries
- Estuaries – Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

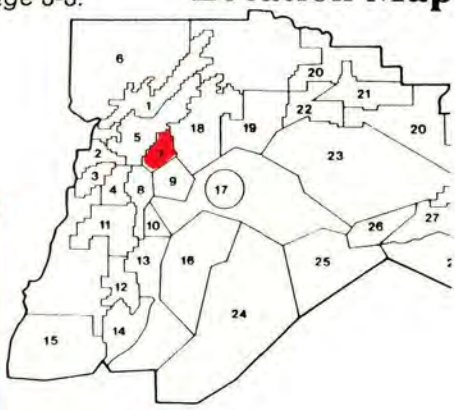
- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

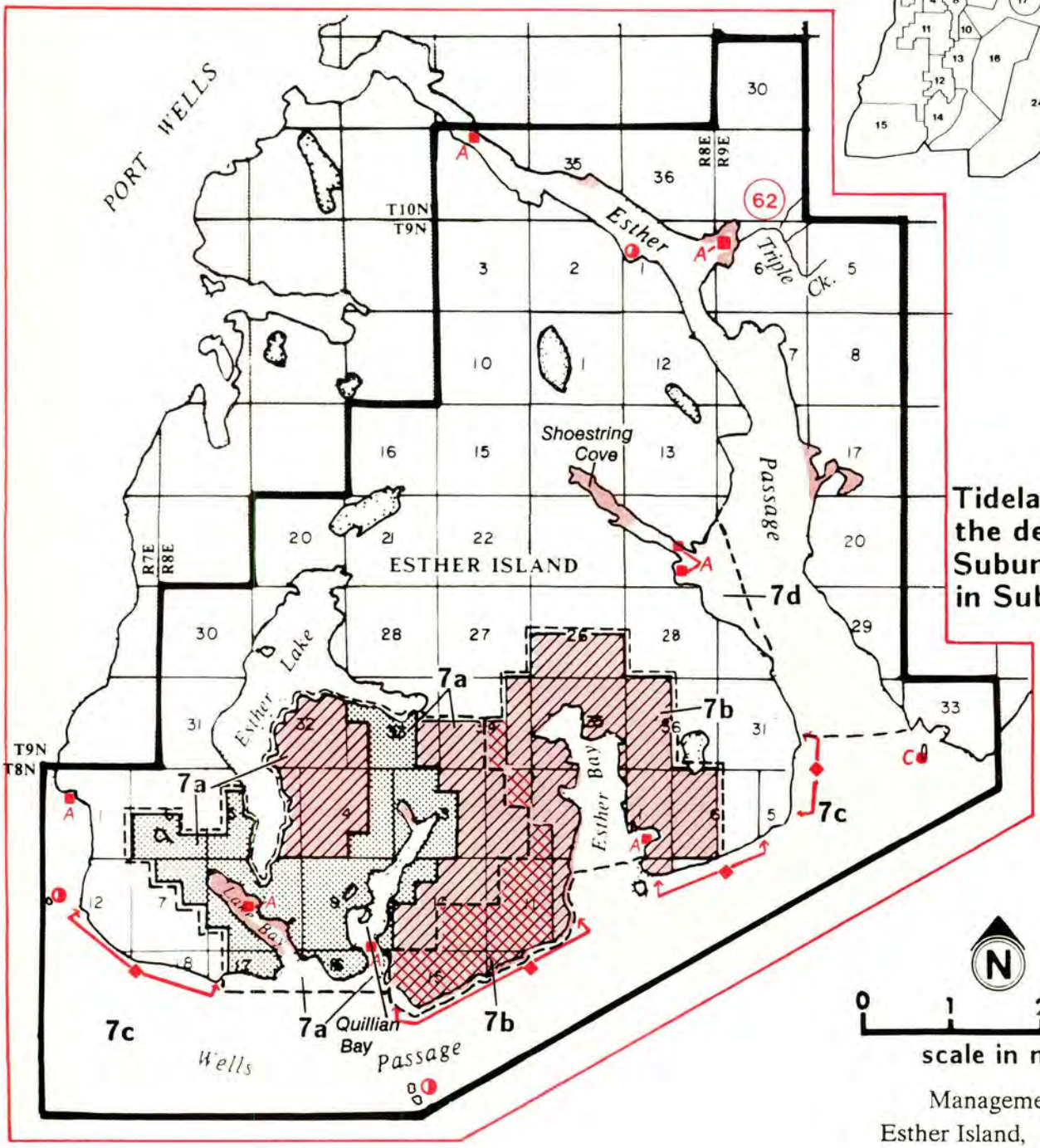
RECREATION

- A ■ Anchorages
- C ● Campsites

*See page 3-3.

Location Map





Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 7e

Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 7. Esther Island

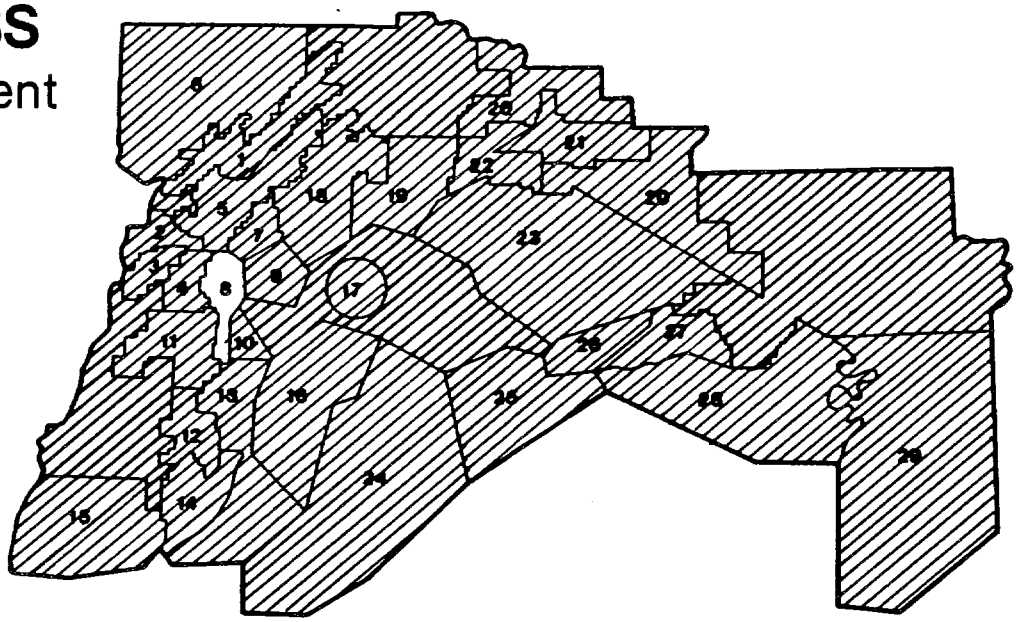
SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
7A Esther Island Marine Park (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; herring spawning; sport fishing; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; anchorages	No known minerals	Unknown	Low
7B Esther Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; anchorages	No known minerals	Capable	Unknown
7C Hatchery harvest area (tidelands)	Commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
7D Shoestring Cove (tidelands)	Estuary	Dispersed recreation; anchorage	No known minerals	--	--
7E Remainder of unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; bird rookery; herring spawning; otter concentrations; commercial fishing	Frequent use in Esther Passage; two USFS mooring buoys in Esther Passage	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

CULROSS
Management Unit 8



Background

Uplands in the Culross Management unit are owned by the USFS; most are within their proposed wilderness area. The federal land is presently open to mining, but the land inside the wilderness boundary is likely to be closed if Congress approves the wilderness proposal. Some of the federal land outside the proposed wilderness area, near Culross Cove and Culross Bay, are moderately mineralized, but development is not expected in the near future.

The state owns the tidelands throughout this unit. The state had selected uplands surrounding Long Bay and West Gable Cannery but relinquished both selections. Land near Long Bay was relinquished because the parcel is within the Forest Service's proposed wilderness area and the state's management intent, dispersed recreation, could be achieved under Forest Service management. The West Gable Cannery Selection was relinquished because its purpose, dispersed recreation and a fish hatchery, can be accommodated under Forest Service management, and the state's selection purpose is not consistent with the USFS interpretation of the allowable selection purposes in section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

The heart of this unit is Culross Passage. It is a narrow, scenic waterway, and a protected shortcut between the Whittier - Passage Canal area and the southern Sound. The Passage receives the highest public use in the Sound outside of Passage Canal and is used by all types of watercraft smaller than the state ferry. McClure Bay also gets frequent use. Use of McClure Bay focuses on the West Gable Cannery ruins. The outside of Culross Island receives moderate use. The shoreline along the east side of Culross Island is used for deer hunting. Commercial purse seine fishing occurs along the east shore of Culross Island and at the mouth of Port Nellie Juan.

Management Intent

State tidelands will be managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining public recreation. Management will emphasize

maintaining the existing natural appearance of the waterway for the extensive public traffic that traverses it and expanding the anchorage capacity where appropriate.

Because of the important public-use values and the amount of public use, floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited throughout this unit. Most state lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. Four estuaries will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Additional management intent is described below for six individual subunits. The intent for **Subunit 8G**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 8A - Culross Cove. This anchorage is one of the most frequently used anchorages in the Sound. State management of the tidelands will be for public recreation. The capacity of the anchorage and the natural appearance of the tidelands will be maintained.

Subunit 8B - North Culross Dive Sites. The two locations in the north part of this management unit are frequently used sport-diving sites. Activities should avoid decreasing the quality and safety of the sites.

Subunit 8C - M. Lynne Point. Small boats often pull up in this crossing point for protection from bad weather before or after they cross Cochrane Bay. No large single campsite exists, but state tideland management should avoid tideland activities that might decrease the campsite-pullout capacity of the small beaches or significantly detract from the natural appearance of the entire unit.

Subunit 8D - Applegate Island. The Applegate Island area is frequently used as a camping and anchorage spot. The area affords scenic views and is a protected anchorage that lets boaters scout the longer crossing of Port Nellie Juan and wait out bad weather. There is a frequently used campsite on the southern tip of Culross Island, just across from Applegate Island. A common sport-diving site exists just west of Applegate Island. The tidelands will be managed to maintain the campsite and anchorage capacity of the area. Management should protect the natural appearance of this subunit.

Subunit 8E - Culross Passage. Management should emphasize maintaining the natural appearance of the waterway for the considerable boat traffic that traverses the passage. Expansion of the anchorage capacity with mooring buoys or other means may be appropriate.

Subunit 8F - West Gable Cannery. The abandoned cannery on the state-selected uplands is a frequent recreation destination. The cannery is also important as a potential hatchery site. The tidelands offshore are a common sport diving site. The state will relinquish its selection in this subunit.

Tideland management will protect access to this recreation destination and sport-diving site. If a prudent and feasible alternative exists, permits and leases should not be granted in this subunit if they are not consistent with recreation use or with the use of the uplands as a hatchery.

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (all subunits). This guideline applies only to subunits 8A through 8F and to that portion of 8G within the proposed federal wilderness area. In this area, tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with the recreation, habitat, and wilderness intent for these subunits. For this reason, mariculture and other tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative

location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness and fish and wildlife.

Mineral Closures - Estuaries (Subunits 8E and 8G). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources, five estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. They are: Long Bay (80); the northern end of Culross Passage (79); the southern end of Culross Passage (81); and the southern end of McClure Bay (86 & 87).

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 8: Culross

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
8A Culross Cove	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	
8B North Culross Dive Sites	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness
8C M. Lynne Point	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness
8D Appelgate Island	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness
8E Culross Passage	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; three estuaries closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness
8F West Gable Cannery	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness; potential hatchery site; state-selection was relinquished

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY
Management Unit 8: Culross

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
8G Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; two estuaries closed	Most of subunit within proposed USFS wilderness

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- U.S. Forest Service
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- USFS PROPOSED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

RECREATION

- A Anchorages
- C Campsites

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

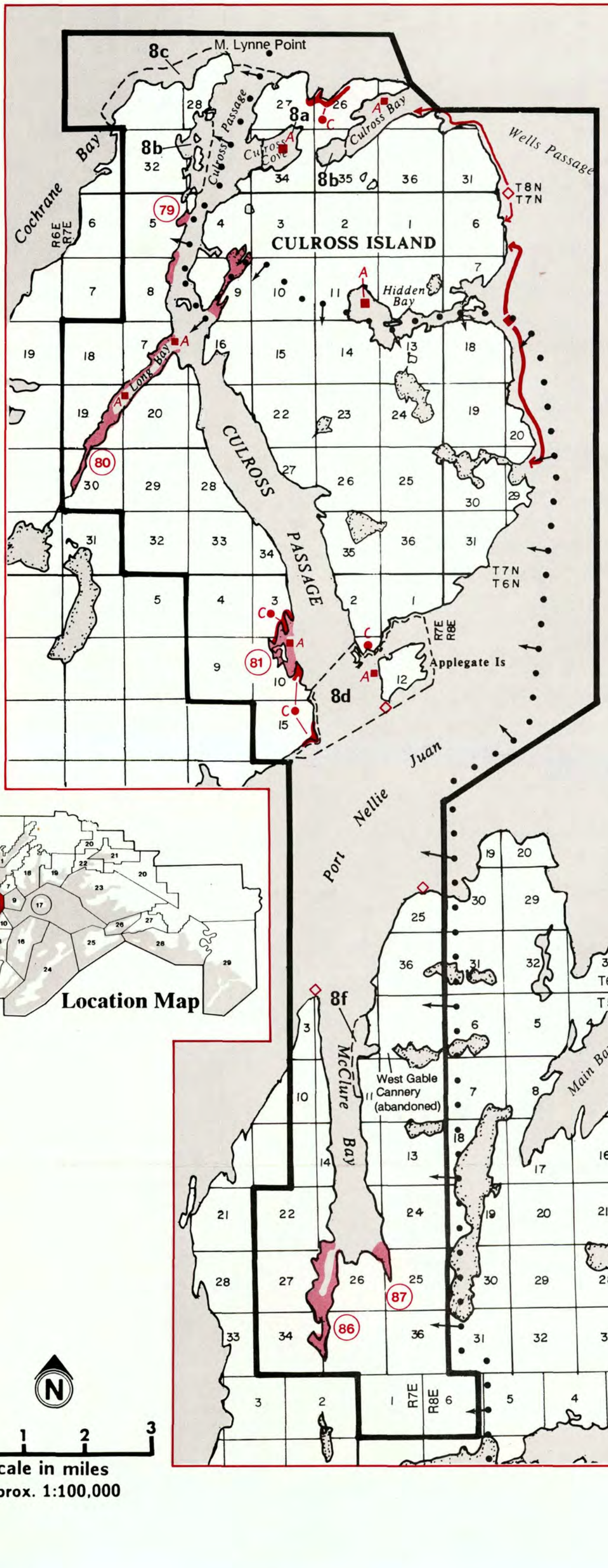
- Estuaries
  Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D.
  Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

- ◇ Purse Seine Hook-offs
- ◆ Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

*See page 3-3.

Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 8g.



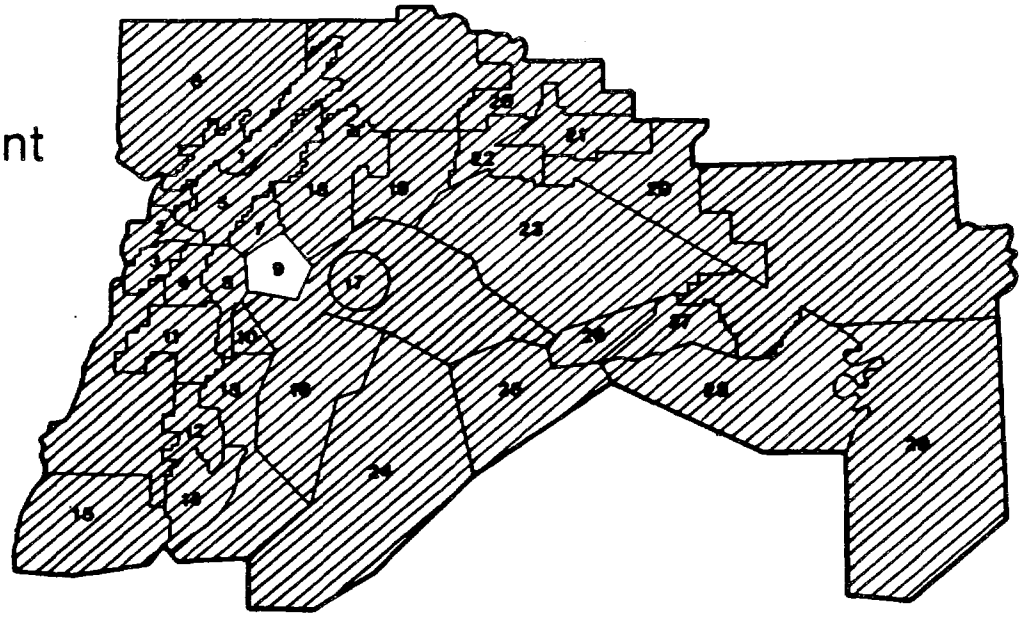
Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 8. Culross

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
8A Culross Cove (tidelands)	Deer; bear use	Very high use anchorage	No known minerals	--	--
8B North Culross Dive Sites (tidelands)	Deer; bear use	Commonly used sport diving sites	No known minerals	--	--
8C M. Lynne Point (tidelands)	Bear use; sport fishing	Crossing point provides shelter for small boats	No known minerals	--	--
8D Applegate Island (tidelands)	Deer; sport fishing; purse-seine hookoff; bear use	Very frequently used crossing point--used by boats of all types	No known minerals	--	--
8E Culross Passage (tidelands)	Estuaries; sport fishing; commercial fishing; deer; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Most frequent public use outside of Passage Canal; one USFS cabin and two mooring buoys	No known minerals	--	--
8F West Gable Cannery (tidelands)	Bear use	Frequent recreation and tourism destination; planned USFS mooring buoy	No known minerals	--	--
8G Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; deer; purse-seine hookoff; bear use; commercial fishing	Frequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

PERRY ISLAND
Management Unit 9



Background

Perry Island is managed by the USFS. No federal timber harvest is expected during the life of this plan. The federal land is open to mining, though it is only weakly mineralized. The state has selected the majority of uplands on the island and owns the tidelands that surround the island.

Perry Island's central location gives it importance for the number of alternative public uses of the area. The island is an excellent place to explore and watch a variety of wildlife; the hike to Perry Peak may be the most used trail in the Sound outside of communities. Unlike most of the Sound, the island has good hiking. No sport fishing or hunting use occurs on the island.

Large and small craft use different parts of the Island's waters. It is used by residents of Whittier and people with boats docked at Whittier. Craft needing a secure anchorage tend to favor West Twin Bay. Kayaks and inflatable boats tend to disperse around the remainder of the Island. The east and west shorelines are important commercial purse seine fishing areas for salmon returning to the Lake Bay Hatchery.

Management Intent

State land will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation. State land may be used for limited public recreation facilities such as public use cabins or mooring buoys. The small islands north of Perry Island are situated along the frequently traveled Whittier to Valdez marine route. Management of the tidelands will ensure their unspoiled visual appearance. State lands in this unit are open to mineral entry.

The most important anchorage and campsite on Perry Island is in the head of West Twin Bay. Areas adjacent to the anchorage and campsite should be managed to maintain their capacity and to protect the natural landscape of the shoreline.

Float and upland recreation lodges or similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited on Perry Island because of the changes they would cause in the recreation use of this small island and because some of the commercial recreation needs are served by the proposed lodge on the nearby Esther Island.

Management Guidelines

Location of facilities (Subunits 9A and 9B). Public use cabins or other upland or tideland facilities should neither be located within the view of the anchorage and campsite in the head of West Twin Bay nor adjacent to campsites scattered around the island, including campsites in Day Care Cove. Mooring buoys should not be placed adjacent to the existing campsites or in Day Care Cove. Due to the concentration of recreation use in west Twin Bay and Day Care Cove, upland and tideland facilities inconsistent with recreation use of those areas should not be sited in those two bays. This guideline does not restrict the mariculture use of state land in South Bay.

Campsites on the Offshore Islands (Subunit 9B). The offshore islands contain regionally important campsites. Management of the tidelands should not foreclose use of the campsites. Campsite improvements should be consistent with the fish and wildlife values on these small islands.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 9: Perry Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
9A State Uplands	State-selected uplands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Open	
9B Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing for leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Perry Island

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- U.S. Forest Service
- Subunit Boundary

RESOURCE INFORMATION

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookery
- Sea Lion Haulout
- Seal Haulout
- Estuary

HARVEST AREAS

- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

RECREATION

- A ■ Anchorages
- C ● Campsites

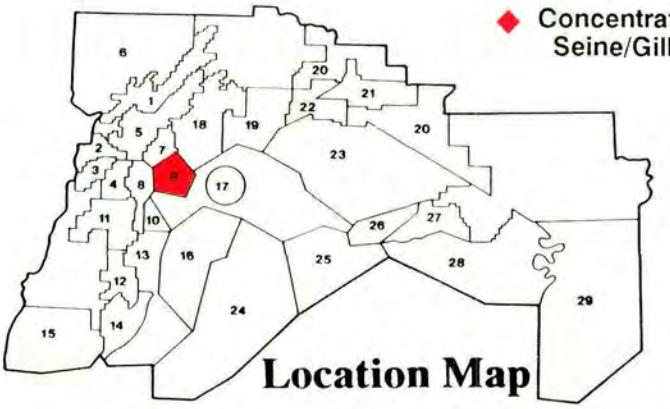
*See page 3-3.

N

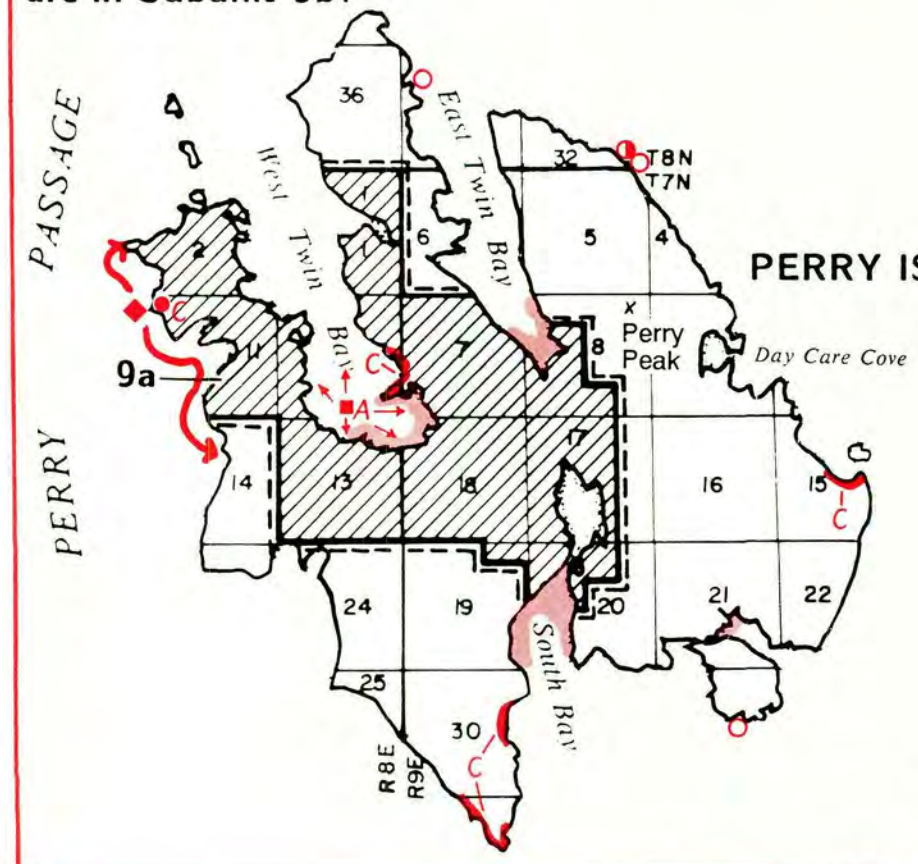
0 1 2 3

scale in miles

approx.1:100,000



Tidelands outside the designated Subunit are in Subunit 9b.











Resource Information Summary[1]

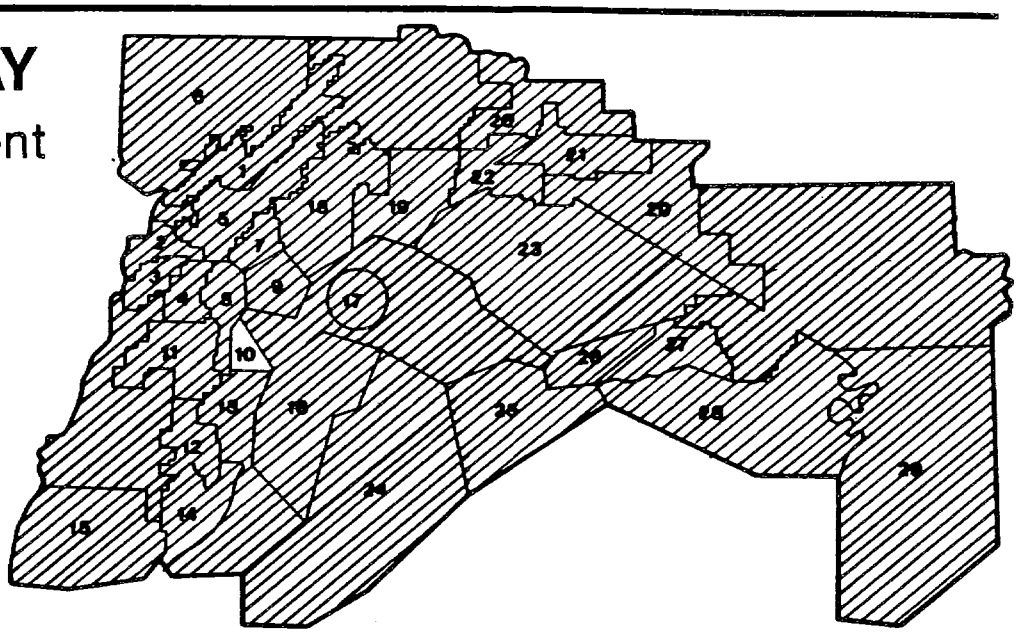
Management Unit: 9. Perry Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
9A State Uplands (uplands)	Deer	Dispersed recreation; hiking	Weakly mineralized	Capable	Low
9B Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal lion haulouts; seals; important marine mammal haul-out; five bird rookeries; deer; otter concentrations near offshore islands; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; anchorages and campsites	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

MAIN BAY

Management Unit 10



Background

The USFS manages the uplands in this management unit. The federal land is open to mining and is expected to be managed without timber harvest for the life of this plan. A state-run hatchery is located on federal land in Main Bay and operates under a permit from the USFS. The unit contains no areas with significant known mineral values. State selections in Main Bay and Falls Bay were relinquished because the selection purposes -- fish hatcheries -- were not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable selection purposes of section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see chapter 5). Hatcheries can be authorized on federal land by the USFS.

This area contains the only limited-entry set-net fishery in Prince William Sound. Thirty-one limited-entry set-net permits exist for the Eshamy district, which runs from the northernmost part of this unit to Point Nowell in Management Unit 13. In recent years, much of the fishing activity has concentrated in Main Bay where the ADF&G operates the hatchery. Approximately 28 leases for shore fisheries exist within this management unit. Some fishermen are usually on-site from June to early September. The Eshamy district also receives concentrated use by the commercial drift net fishermen.

Although recreation watercraft frequently pass by this area, it receives only modest public use because of its close proximity to more attractive stopping spots, such as Culross Passage and Eshamy Lagoon, and because of the commercial fishing activity.

Management Intent

Tideland management will emphasize use of the tidelands to support the commercial fishing industry, maintenance of the habitat, and public access to campsites and anchorages for recreation and sport-fishing use. Except for lands in subunit 10A, state lands will remain open to mineral entry. Because of incompatibilities with existing recreation use and because nearby private land is likely to be used for commercial recreation, floatlodges and

similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited throughout this unit.

Additional management intent is described below for three subunits. The intent for **Subunit 10D**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 10A - Main Bay. ADF&G operates a salmon hatchery on federal land in Main Bay. Tidelands include most of the hatchery-harvest area maintained by ADF&G for the salmon hatchery. The returning hatchery-released salmon are naturally separated from wild stock, and during fishery openings, the bay receives concentrated commercial purse seine and drift net fishing. Main Bay also supports dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring.

The fish hatchery and the fishery it supports are dependent upon the adjacent tidelands. Tidelands will be managed to maintain the productivity of anadromous fish habitat and the use of the bay for commercial fishing. Tideland facilities are allowed in the bay, but only if compatible with the needs of the commercial fishery. To protect these tideland resources and to prevent conflicts with the hatchery and the fishery, tidelands in the subunit will be closed to mineral entry.

Subunit 10B - Falls Bay. These state tidelands will be managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. ADF&G has identified a potential hatchery site on federal land in Falls Bay. Management will avoid long-term leases or permits that might foreclose its eventual use for a hatchery.

Subunit 10C - Lighthouse-Crafton Island. West of Port Nellie Juan Light is a crossing point where small boats await favorable weather before crossing Port Nellie Juan. The area is also used for subsistence seal and deer hunting by residents of Chenega. The waters west of Crafton Island performs the same "await the weather" function for crossing of Knight Island Passage. These areas should be managed to maintain their present use including the anchorage near the Port Nellie Juan lighthouse. This intent is not meant to restrict the set-net use of these areas.

Management Guidelines

Public Notice (all subunits). Public notice issued under AS 38.05.945 for leases within this management unit should contact the Prince William Sound Setnetters Association, Cordova District Fishermen United, or a similar group representing commercial fishing interests in the unit.

Floating Facility in Main Bay (Subunit 10A). A floating facility to support the set-net fishery is allowed in the Main Bay subunit if access to the uplands for this purpose is denied by the USFS. The facility may include a washeteria, storage, store, or similar service useful to the set-net fishery. An upland location on USFS land or adjacent to the fish hatchery is preferable to a tideland location. DNR will consult and coordinate with the USFS on the siting and guidelines for the facility.

Conflicts with the Hatchery Harvest Area (Subunit 10A).

1. Disease, Pollution and Productivity. Because of the concentration of hatchery stock, the following uses will not be allowed if there is a feasible and prudent alternative: uses with the potential to transmit disease to the concentrated hatchery stock; uses that significantly reduce the productivity of the salmon hatchery by competing with the available food supply or by other means; and uses that could cause significant water pollution.

2. Interfering with the Commercial Fishery. Because hatchery harvest areas, particularly the nearshore areas, receive dense concentrations of gill net and purse seine commercial fishing activity, any tideland facility (rafts, floats, mooring systems, etc.) that would obstruct the commercial fishing use of the

area should not be located in these areas if there is a feasible and prudent alternative.

Mineral Closure - (Subunits 10A and 10C). The tidelands within Subunit 10A will be closed to new mineral entry because the hatchery and the fishery it supports are critically dependent on the salmon habitat within the estuary, including habitat for the growth of juvenile salmon. Any mineral extraction activity that could disrupt those resources may jeopardize the significant state investment in the hatchery. To protect important salmon spawning and rearing habitat, and to prevent conflicts with those resources, the estuary in Subunit 10C (81) will be closed to new mineral entry. The boundary of the closure is described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Floating residential and commercial facilities
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 10: Main Bay

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
10A Main Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Closed	Existing state hatchery; state selection was relinquished.
10B Falls Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Potential hatchery site; state selection was relinquished.
10C Lighthouse/ Crafton Island	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Estuary closed	
10D Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Main Bay

LAND OWNERSHIP

U.S. Forest Service

Management Unit Boundary

Subunit Boundary

0 1 2 3

scale in miles
approx. 1:100,000

N

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

Estuary – Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

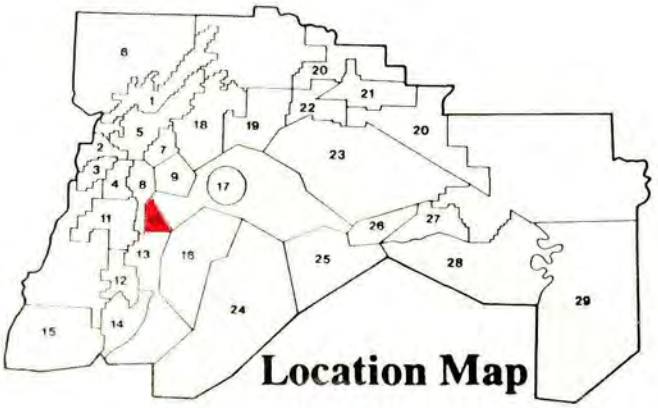
◇ Purse Seine
Hook-off

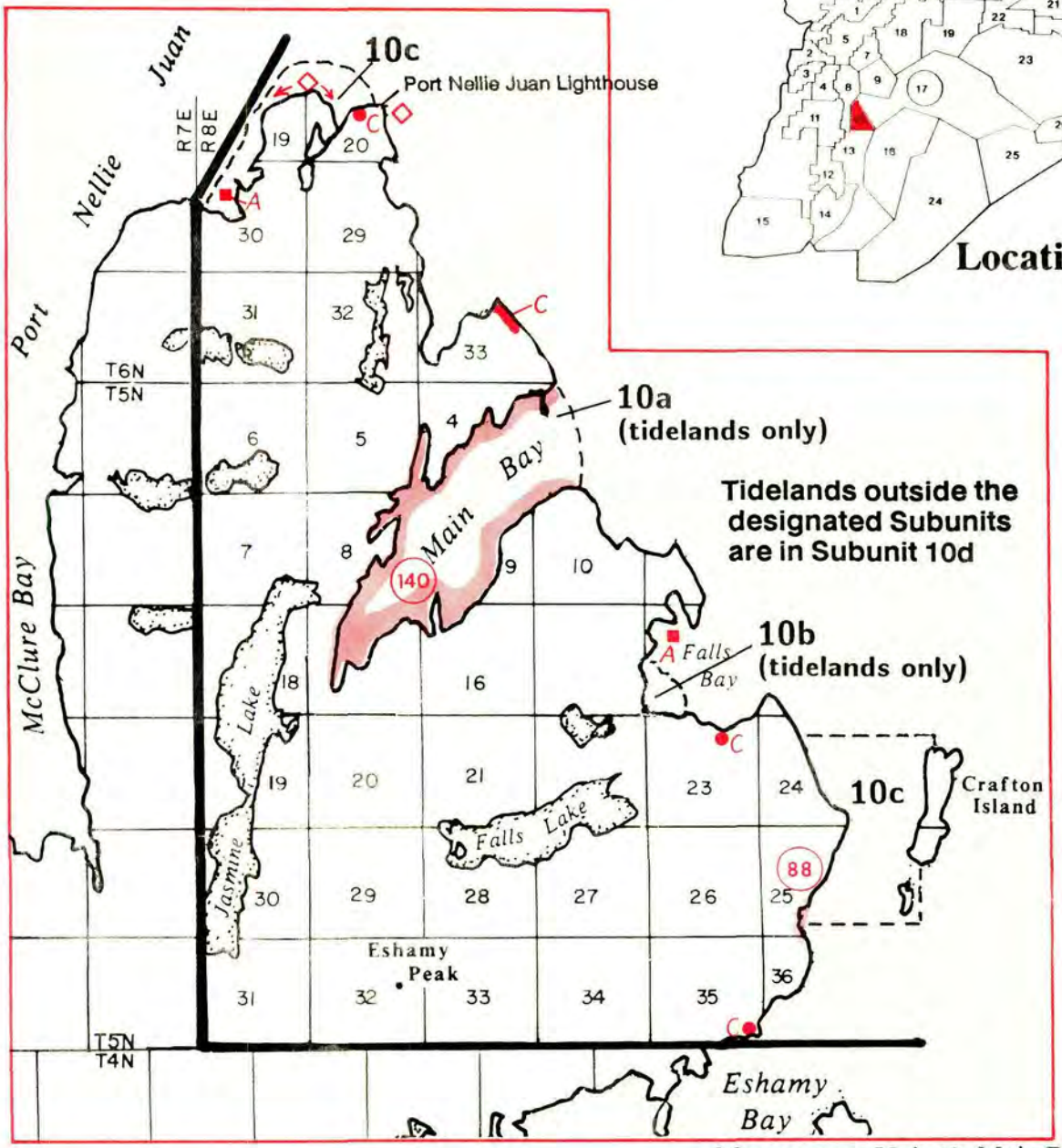
RECREATION

A ■ Anchorages

C ● Campsites

*See page 3-3.





Resource Information Summary[1]

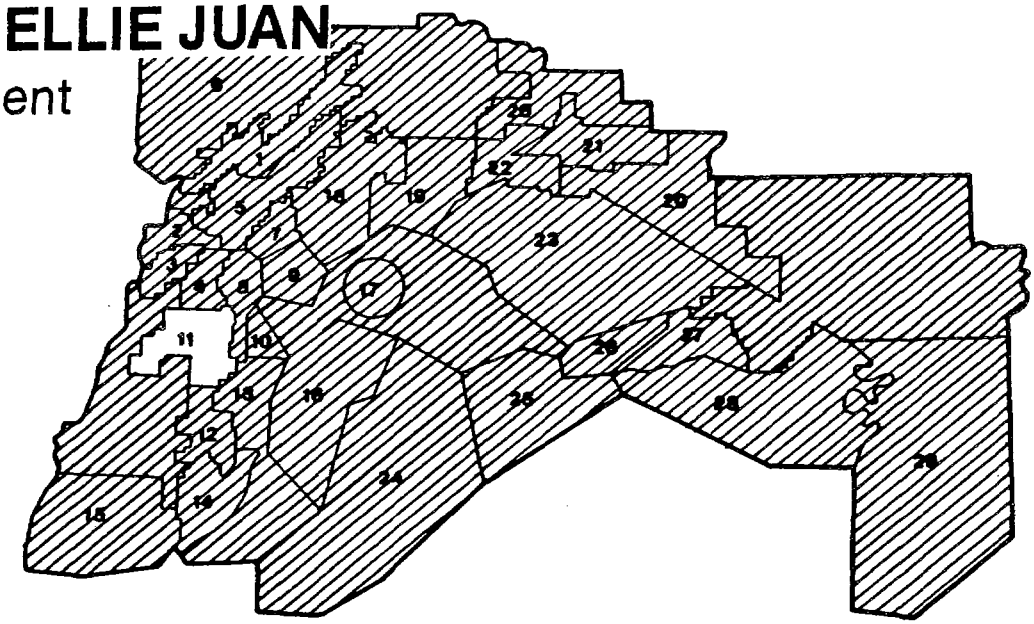
Management Unit: 10. Main Bay

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
10A Main Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; deer concentrations; sport fishing; existing fish hatchery; set-net sites; commercial fishing	Infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
10B Falls Bay (tidelands)	Deer concentrations; potential fish hatchery; set-net sites; deer; commercial fishing	Infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
10C Lighthouse/ Crafton Island (tidelands)	Estuary; seal haul-out; deer concentrations; purse seine hookoffs; set-net sites; deer; commercial fishing	Crossing point important for small boats	No known minerals	--	--
10D Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Set-net sites; deer; seals; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

PORT NELLIE JUAN

Management Unit 11



Background

All uplands within the Port Nellie Juan unit are managed by the USFS and are within the area proposed for wilderness. All federal land within this unit is open to mining but may be closed if Congress acts on the wilderness proposal. The state has not selected uplands in the area, but owns the tidelands throughout the unit. The USFS is considering constructing a trail from the Seward Highway to the head of King's Bay to provide hiking access to Prince William Sound. The unit contains no areas with significant known mineral values.

This unit, along with College-Harriman Fiord and the Columbia Glacier, is one of three main destinations for cruise ships, outside of communities. From its entrance to Derickson Bay, Port Nellie Juan receives moderate public use by all types of recreation water craft. Use is less frequent in the area past Derickson Bay. Cruise ships use the entire area, all the way to King's Bay.

Areas of particular importance to the recreation use include the Derickson Bay to Nellie Juan Glacier area and the frequently used anchorage near Mink Island. The upland area around Derickson Bay is one of the only areas in Prince William Sound that has good hiking. The waterways on the south side of Port Nellie Juan between McClure Bay to and including Blue Fiord get little use, except for transit.

Important habitat includes waterfowl nesting and molting habitat in the headwaters of King's Bay and the seal habitat throughout much of the unit. King's Bay is used for subsistence seal hunting by residents of Chenega Bay.

Chugach Alaska Corporation has selected land with hydroelectric potential just outside the unit boundary. The closest surface access to the selection would be from the head of King's Bay.

Management Intent

State lands within this unit will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, recreation, and wilderness values. Emphasis will be

on maintaining the area's isolated and scenic landscape. Uses that create significant permanent visual intrusion or concentrate public use are not compatible with this intent. For that reason, floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited in the unit. Most state lands remain open to mineral entry, though four estuaries are closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat.

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness. Tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with the recreation, habitat and harvest, and wilderness intent for this management unit. For this reason tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact or attract significant concentrations of public use are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness, and fish and wildlife.

Mineral Closure - Estuaries. To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, four estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. The estuaries are in East and West Finger Inlets (83 & 84), behind Mink Island (82), and at the mouth of Most Creek (85). The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply in this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resource

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 11: Port Nellie Juan

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
Entire Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; four estuaries closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Port Nellie Juan

LAND OWNERSHIP

- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service
- Management Unit Boundary

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

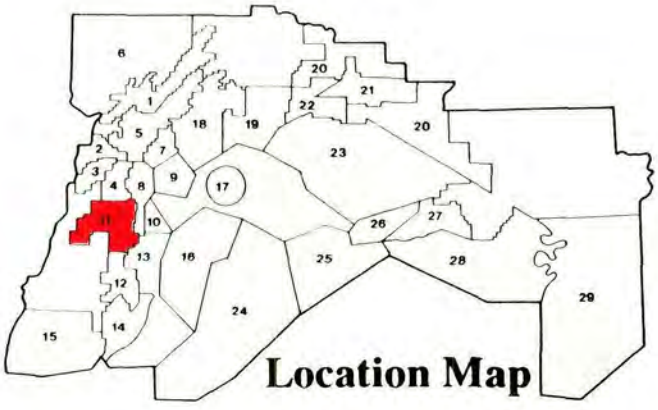
- Seal Haulout
- Estuary

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

RECREATION

- A Anchorages
- C Campsites

*See page 3-3.



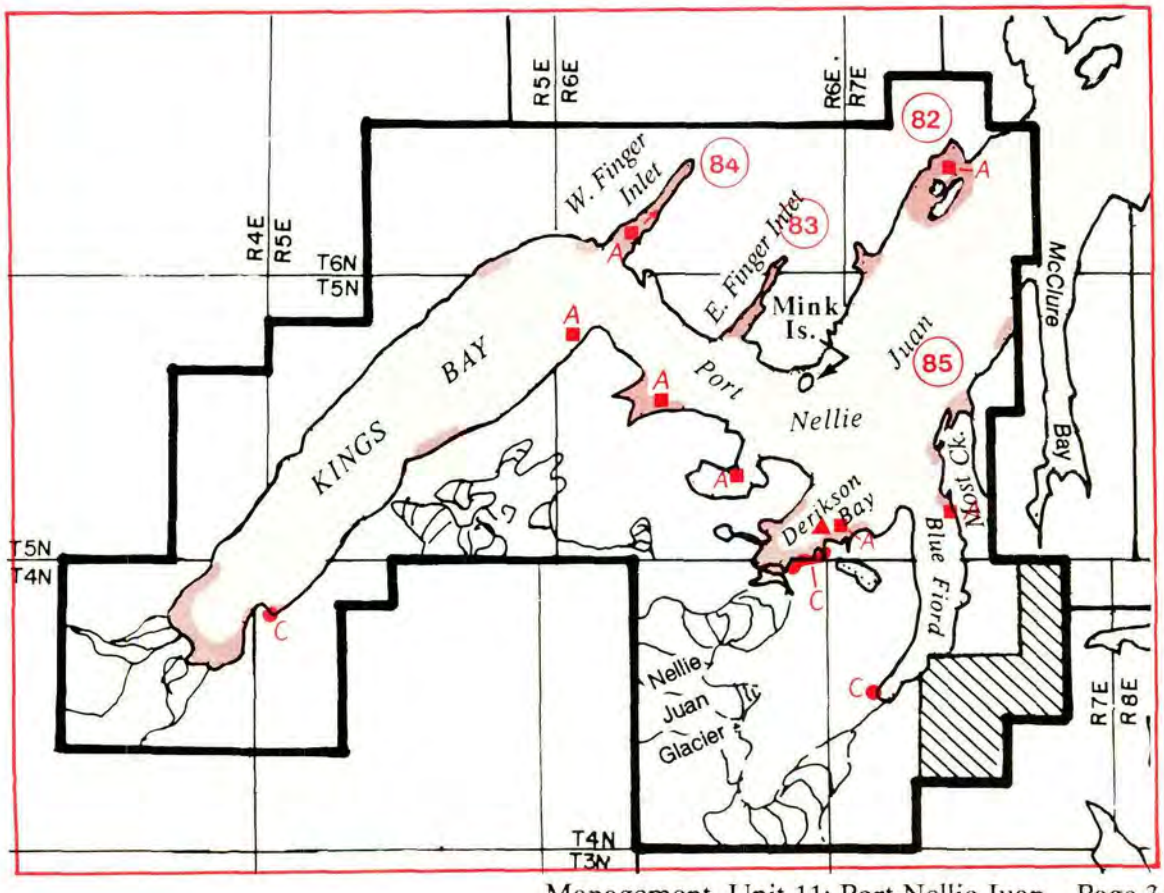
The State owns all tidelands within this unit.

N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000



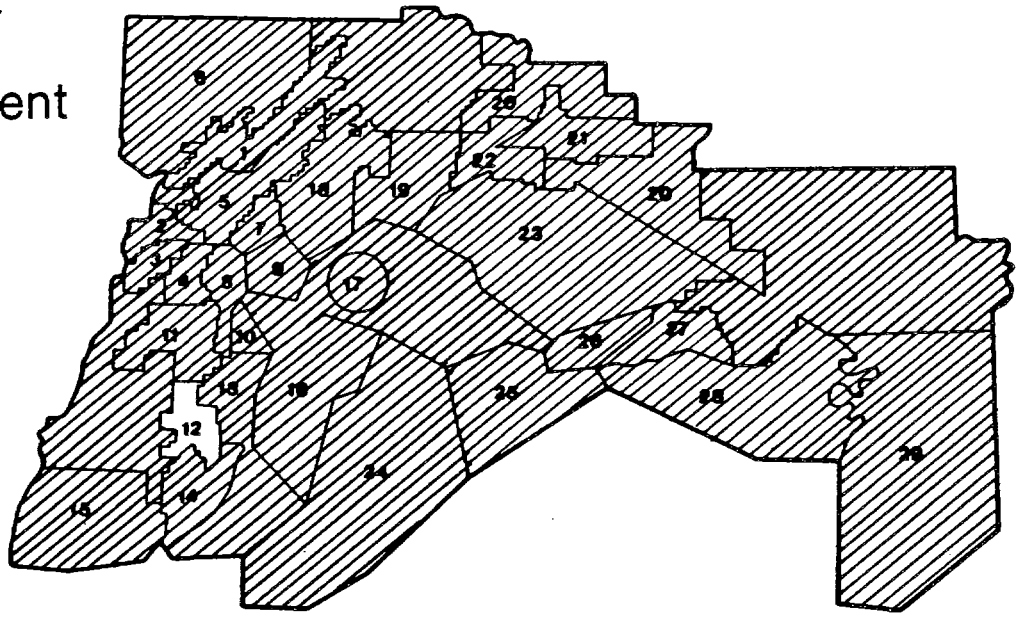
Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 11. Port Nellie Juan

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
Entire Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl concentration; bear use areas; goats; commercial fishing	Recreation and tourism destinations; dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

ICY BAY
Management Unit 12



Background

All uplands in this area are managed by the USFS. This unit is entirely within the proposed federal wilderness area. All federal land in the unit is open to mining but is likely to be closed if Congress acts on the proposal. The state owns the tidelands throughout the unit. The unit does not include any areas with significant known mineral values.

A state selection near Princeton Creek was relinquished. The selection would have been managed for dispersed recreation and a possible hatchery site. The parcel is within the proposed USFS wilderness area, and these uses could be accommodated under Forest Service management. In addition, the state's selection purpose was not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable selection purposes in section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

This management unit contains some of the most sought-after tourist attractions in Prince William Sound. The unit provides excellent opportunities to watch wildlife and view tidewater glaciers. Only its remoteness and frequent iceberg blockage have kept the area from becoming as popular as Harriman Fiord. Wildlife resources in the area include humpback whales, harbor porpoise, and numerous bird rookeries. Local names such as Whale Bay, Otter Cove, Puffin Cove, Minke Cove, and Humpback Cove attest to the wildlife values.

Management Intent

The tidelands throughout the unit will be managed for their recreation, wildlife habitat and harvest, and wilderness values. Since isolation and the natural landscape are important components of the recreation in this unit, floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited in this unit. A future hatchery, however, may be developed near Princeton Creek. This site was identified by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation; it is on USFS land. Tideland leases will not be given for uses that foreclose the use of the site for a hatchery.

Most state lands remain open to mineral entry, though three estuaries will be closed to new mineral location to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat.

Additional management intent is described below for Subunit 12A, Tidewater Glacier. The intent for **Subunit 12B** is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 12A - Tidewater Glacier. The tidewater glacier in this subunit is the primary tourist and recreation attraction for this unit. Mariculture is prohibited to protect these recreation resources. Permits and leases should not be given for uses that can feasibly be located elsewhere or that are visible from the water.

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (Subunits 12A and 12B). Tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with the recreation, habitat, and wilderness intent for this management unit. Tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact or attract significant concentrations of public use are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness, and fish and wildlife.

Mineral Closures - Estuaries (Subunit 12B). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, three estuaries in this management unit will be closed to new mineral entry. The estuaries are located at the southern tip of the two arms of Whale Bay (96 & 98) and at the mouth of Claw Creek (97). The boundaries of the mineral closures are described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 12: Icy Bay

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
12A Tidewater Glacier	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Mariculture	Open	Within USFS proposed wilderness
12B Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; three estuaries closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness; state selection was relinquished

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Icy Bay

LAND OWNERSHIP

U.S. Forest Service

Management Unit Boundary

Subunit Boundary

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Seal Haulout
- Bird Rookery
- Estuary

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

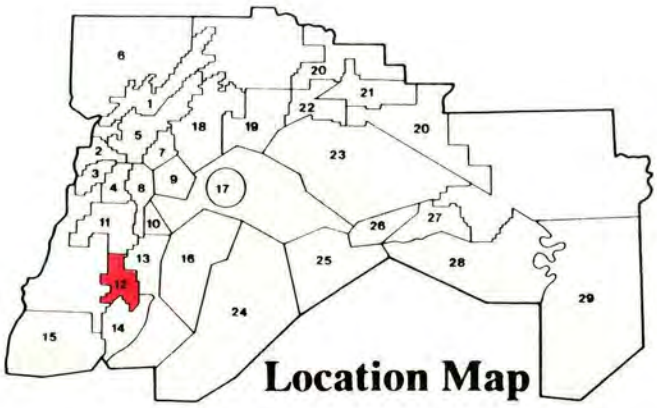
HARVEST AREAS

- Purse Seine
- Hook-off

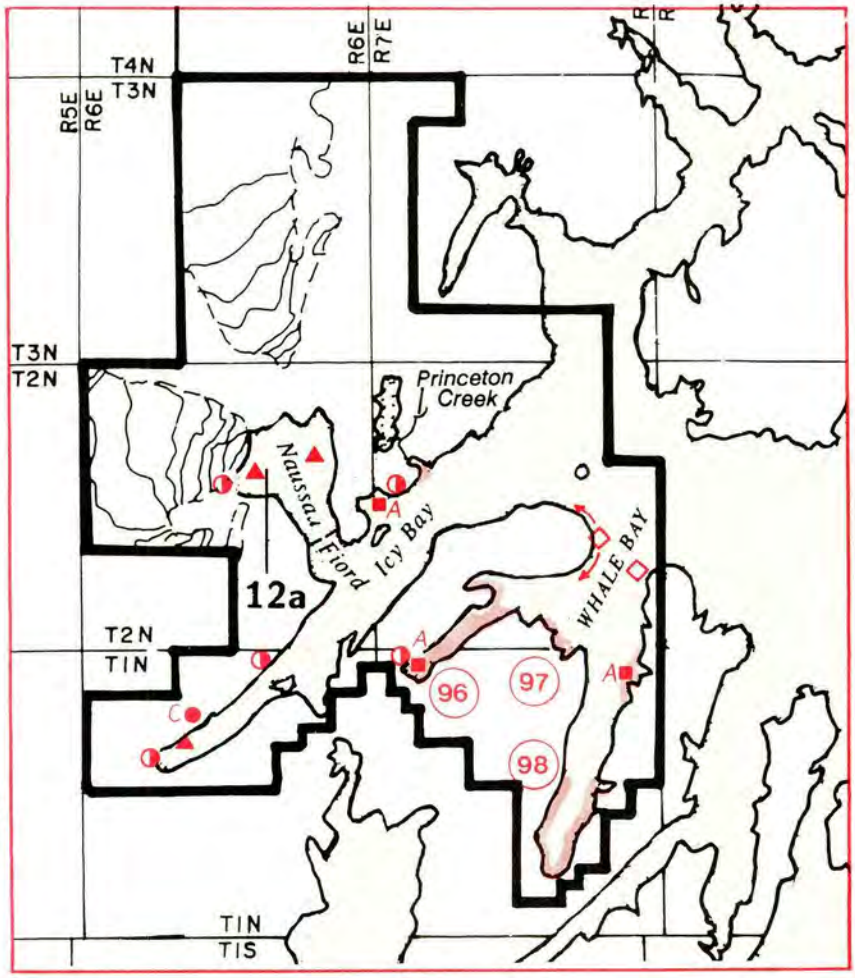
RECREATION

- Anchorages
- Campsites

*See page 3-3.



Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 12b



N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000

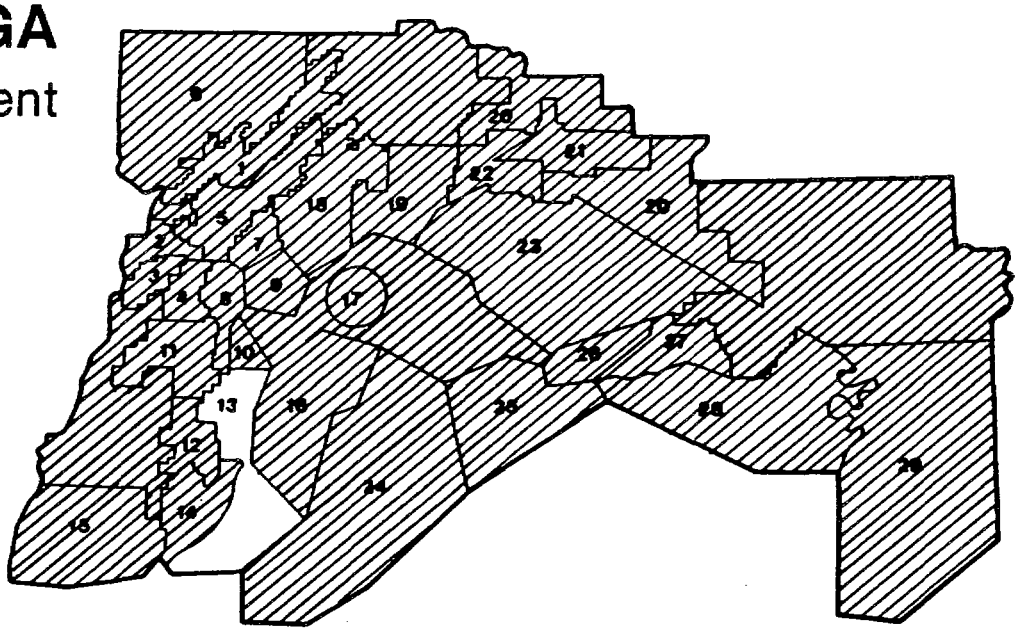
Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 12. Icy Bay

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
12A Tidewater Glacier (tidelands)	Seal haulouts; bird rookeries; bear use and hunting; mountain goat winter range and mountain goat hunting	Tidewater glacier; recreation destination	No known minerals	--	--
12B Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; four bird rookeries; whales; commercial hunting	Infrequently used because of distance from Whittier; many recreation and tourist attraction	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

CHENEGA
Management Unit 13



Background

The Chenega management unit contains mostly privately owned uplands and state-owned tidelands. Most uplands have been selected by the local village or regional Native Corporations. The USFS manages the uplands on Elrington Island and on Evans Island south of Port San Juan. The USFS land-use plan indicates that they will not consider the area for timber harvest at least until Congress acts on the wilderness proposal. The federal land has limited timber-harvest potential, and harvest is not expected during the life of the plan. The federal land is open to mining.

In addition to the state's tideland ownership, there is a state marine park on Latouche Island, and a selection proposed for Fox Farm Anchorage on South Elrington island. The state previously selected a 40-acre camping site at the southwest tip of Latouche Island, and 290 acres on Bettles Islands adjacent to Chenega Bay. These two selections were relinquished because of conflicts with use by Chenega Bay residents and the poor capability of the land (see chapter 5).

This unit, along with Knight Island, is one of the most highly mineralized areas in Prince William Sound. Between 1903 and 1930, approximately 6 million tons of copper ore were produced from Latouche Island. The island contains numerous mining claims, some of which have been examined as recently as 1984.

This large unit contains a variety of fish and wildlife resources. Chenega Bay residents rely on the area for a variety of subsistence resources including salmon, deer, waterfowl, bears, seals, and furbearers. In addition, The area is one of the most frequently used commercial purse seine areas in the Sound. Port San Juan is the location of the Armin F. Koernig hatchery operated by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. The unit also receives moderate use by recreation users, hunters, and sport fishermen, and contains two of the most-used sport fishing areas in the Sound, Jackpot Bay and Eshamy Lagoon. Land surrounding both areas is

owned or selected by The Chenega Corporation. The northern part of this unit and areas near Chenega Island receive somewhat more use than the southern part because of the distances from Whittier. The entire unit receives significant use during the shrimp and halibut seasons. Though fuel is sold in Chenega Bay, it is not widely known or publicized. Any development that increases access such as a ferry stop, or well-publicized fuel stop would result in a significant increase in public use.

A variety of commercial uses are likely on the private land during the life of this plan. The Chenega Bay Village Council and Chenega Corporation plan to improve the refueling station and construct an airstrip at Chenega. Other potential commercial development includes mariculture, lodges, sport hunting and fishing camps, and services for the set net fishery. Although some interest has been expressed in timber harvest in the area, large-scale harvesting is less likely here than in other areas the Sound.

Chugach Alaska Corporation owns most of Latouche Island including land surrounding other private parcels and the state marine park. Mineral development and settlement are possible uses on the island.

Management Intent

Tideland management will emphasize providing access to the uplands while protecting the important public resources such as fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and access to public campsites, anchorages, and important sport-fishing sites. Most locations for tideland development are not sufficiently detailed to allow this plan to make specific land allocations. The final locations will be determined on a case-by-case basis consistent with plan management intent and guidelines.

Management of the state tidelands will recognize that the private lands within this unit are the most appropriate lands to accommodate the commercial needs of southeastern Prince William Sound.

Most state lands remain open to mineral entry except for tidelands in Subunit 13E and the existing marine park. Seven estuaries will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat. State tidelands near the fish hatchery in Sawmill Bay, Subunit 13E, will be closed to protect the habitat that supports fish from the hatchery.

Additional management intent is described below for nine subunits. The intent for **Subunit 13J**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 13A - Eshamy Lagoon and Jackpot Bay. Eshamy Lagoon and Jackpot Bay are two of the most important sport-fishing sites in western Prince William Sound. They receive substantial commercial fishing and sport fishing use during the salmon runs. Eshamy Lagoon is the most frequently used because it is closer to Whittier. In addition, Eshamy contains several sites used by the limited-entry set-net fishery. The private land in this subunit has been conveyed to The Chenega Corporation.

Management of state tidelands should accommodate development of adjacent uplands while not diminishing the capacity of the public anchorages, campsites, boat pullouts, or public access especially near the mouths of anadromous fish streams, or other commonly used sport-fishing areas. The only public campsites and boat pullouts above high tide are one-acre site easements reserved under section 17(b) of the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act.

Subunit 13B - Point Nowell. The uplands in this subunit have been conveyed to The Chenega Corporation. The Point Nowell area is used by commercial drift net fishermen and for shelter by recreational boaters. The anchorage is an important location for boaters awaiting good weather and receives higher use than other sites in the unit. The tidelands will be managed to provide access to the upland owner, to the existing 17(b) easement, and to maintain the capacity of the anchorage.

Subunit 13C - Dangerous Passage Bays. These bays are an important part of the recreation resources of this area. The uplands are private land. Management will emphasize accommodating upland resource development and conservation needs including access for commercial recreation and mariculture. Public access to anchorages and the 17(b) easements (if any) will be maintained.

Subunit 13D - Old Chenega. Old Chenega is important for its cultural and historic value. Management of the tidelands will emphasize protecting cultural resources and discouraging activities inconsistent with the preservation of heritage resources. Public notice of permits and leases within this subunit will include the Chenega Bay Village Council and other representatives of the old village (see guidelines).

Subunit 13E - Sawmill Bay and Crab Bay. This subunit includes the village of Chenega Bay, and the Armin F. Koernig hatchery operated by the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation. The tidelands in this subunit include most of the hatchery harvest area maintained by ADF&G for the salmon hatchery. Hatchery-released salmon are naturally separated from wild stock in this area and during fishery openings it receives concentrated commercial purse seine fishing use. The subunit also supports dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring.

Tideland management will emphasize both the community development needs of Chenega Bay (including expansion of the marina, appropriate areas for economic development projects, etc), and maintaining the productivity of the habitat and use of the area for commercial fishing. The tidelands will be closed to mineral entry to protect the fish values that support the hatchery.

Subunit 13F - Latouche West. Privately owned uplands are presently being used for settlement and may be used for additional settlement or other purposes in the future. Tideland management should accommodate shoreline access, including possible access for mineral or other development, while avoiding significant destruction of the intertidal vegetation or habitat used by wintering waterfowl that concentrate along shoreline.

Subunit 13G - Horseshoe Bay. This subunit is an established state marine park. Management will emphasize providing public camping, anchorages, and low impact public facilities as an alternative to the use of surrounding private land. DPOR will prepare a management plan pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c).

Subunit 13H - Elrington Passage. This subunit includes the most frequently used commercial fishing areas in Unit 13. Management will provide appropriate access to privately owned uplands, maintain fish and wildlife habitat, and protect commercial fisheries harvest areas.

Subunit 13I - South Elrington Island (Fox Farm Anchorage). State-selected land in this subunit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining use of the anchorages by the fishing fleet, recreational boats, and other vessels. Fox Farm Anchorage is the first good anchorage north of Port Bainbridge; it is part of the system of anchorages that includes Safety Cove, Driftwood Bay, and Goat Harbor and links Resurrection Bay to the more protected areas of Prince William Sound. It is also used by boaters awaiting better weather in the Gulf of Alaska, by residents of Chenega Bay for community recreation and subsistence use, and by commercial fishing tenders servicing the commercial purse seine fishing fleet. Authorizations will not be given for facilities that would detract from those uses or compete for space within Fox Farm Anchorage.

Management Guidelines

Other sites for resource transfer facilities (all subunits). Throughout this management unit, tideland sites may be needed for resource transfer facilities. Examples of

where access may be needed include the shoreline of Dangerous Passage and Chenega Island, Bainbridge and Prince of Wales Passages including Flemming Island and Shelter Bay, and the shoreline of Latouche Island. Approval and final siting will be worked out on a case-by-case basis consistent with the management intent and guidelines of this unit and of Chapter 2.

Docks and Piers in Eshamy Lagoon and Jackpot Bay (Subunit 13A). To maintain the public sport and commercial fishing use of public tidelands, developed access points, such as docks and piers, should be designed to retain existing pedestrian access along the tidelands.

Mineral Closures (Subunits 13A, 13C, 13E, 13F, 13G, 13H, and 13J). The tidelands within Sawmill Bay, Subunit 13E (101), will be closed to new mineral entry because the hatchery and the fishery it supports are critically dependent on salmon habitat in these tidelands, including habitat for the growth of juvenile salmon. Any mineral extraction activity that could disrupt the habitat may jeopardize the significant state investment in the hatchery. In addition, thirteen estuaries will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources. The estuaries are located in Eshamy Bay (89), Eshamy Lagoon (90), Paddy Bay (91), Ewan Bay (92), Jackpot Bay (93), two bays on Chenega Island (94 & 95), the mouth of Bjoro Creek (665), Shelter Island (661), and four on Latouche Island (102-105). The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

Permits and Leases near Old Chenega (Subunit 13D).

1. Public Notice. Because of the sensitive nature of the cultural resources at Old Chenega, public notice for permits and leases within Subunit 14C should include notice to the Chenega Village Council; North Pacific Rim, Ltd., the nonprofit corporation serving Chenega Bay; and Chugach Alaska Corporation.

2. Conflicting uses. Because of the sensitive nature of the resources at Old Chenega, uses may be allowed in Subunit 13D if they will create insignificant human activity within the subunit, are compatible with historic preservation of the old townsite, or no feasible, prudent alternative site exists and the land manager determines that no harm is likely to the historic resources.

Conflicts with Hatchery Harvest Area (Subunit 13E).

1. Disease Pollution and Productivity. Because of the concentration of hatchery stock, the following uses will not be allowed in subunit 13E if there is a feasible and prudent alternative: uses with the potential to transmit disease to the concentrated hatchery stock; uses that significantly reduce the productivity of the salmon hatchery by competing with the available food supply or other means; and uses that risk introduction of significant water pollution into areas important for the salmon hatchery or harvest areas.

2. Interfering with the Commercial Fishery. Tideland facilities useful for the community development of Chenega Bay should be located to minimize or avoid significantly affecting the commercial fishing use of the hatchery harvest area.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 13: Chenega

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
13A Eshamy Lagoon & Jackpot Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development		Three estuaries closed	
13B Point Nowell	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation		Open	
13C Dangerous Passage Bays	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development		Part open; three estuaries closed	
13D Old Chenega	State-owned tidelands	Heritage resources		Open	Adjacent to Old Chenega
13E Sawmill & Crab bays	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Shoreline development		Estuary closed	Village of Chenega Bay; Site of Armin F. Koernig Hatchery; state selection was relinquished
13F Latouche West	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Shoreline development		Estuary closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 13: Chenega

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
13G Horseshoe Bay	State-owned uplands; state-owned tidelands	Existing marine park	Land offerings	Closed by existing legislation	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300)
13H Erlington Passage	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation		Estuary closed	
13I South Elrington Island	State-selected uplands; state owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Open	
13J Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use		Most open; four estuaries closed	State selection was relinquished

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- State Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service
- Private Land

- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookery
- Seal Haulout
- Sea Lion Haulout
- Estuary
  Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

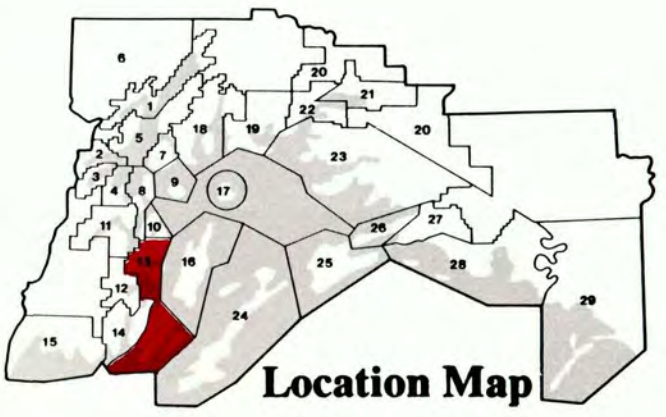
HARVEST AREAS

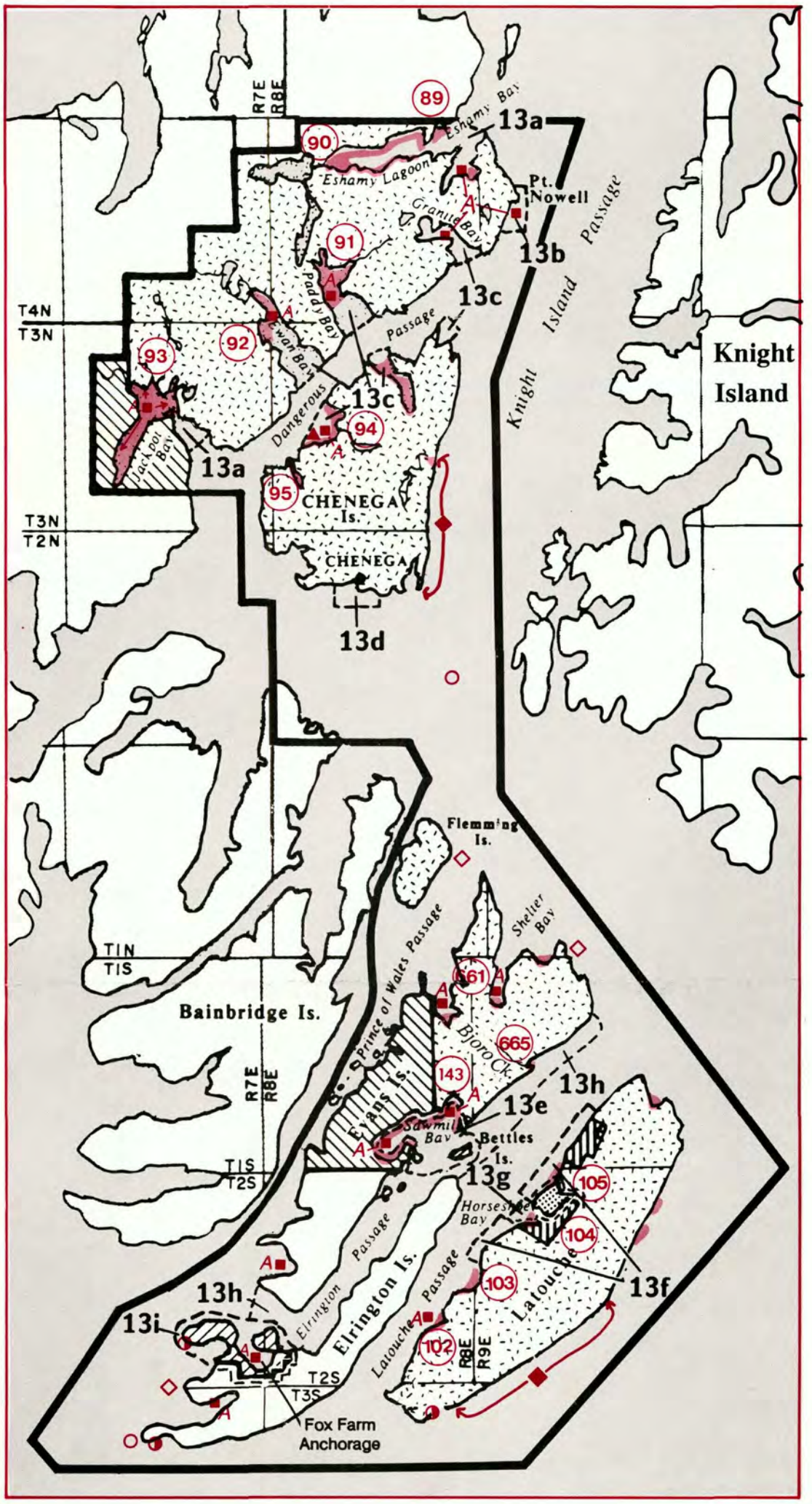
- Purse Seine Hook-off
- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

RECREATION

- A■ Anchorages

*See page 3-3.





N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000

Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 13j

Management Unit: 13. Chenega

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
13A Eshamy Lagoon and Jackpot Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; sport fishing; bear use and hunting; seals; deer; commercial fishing; deer hunting	Extremely high use sport and commercial fishing areas	No known minerals	--	--
13B Point Nowell (tidelands)	Deer; seals; commercial fishing; deer; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Crossing points for small boats	No known minerals	--	--
13C Dangerous Passage Bays (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulout; deer; otter concentrations; commercial fishing; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Dispersed recreation and sport fishing	Weakly mineralized; moderately mineralized near Junction Island	--	--
13D Old Chenega (tidelands)	Seals; deer; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	--	No known minerals	--	--
13E Sawmill and Crab bays (tidelands)	Estuary; seal haulout; bear use and hunting; deer; commercial fishing; deer hunting; hatchery harvest area	Dispersed recreation; community use by Chenega Bay	No known minerals	--	--
13F Latouche West (tidelands)	Estuaries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer concentrations; commercial fishing; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

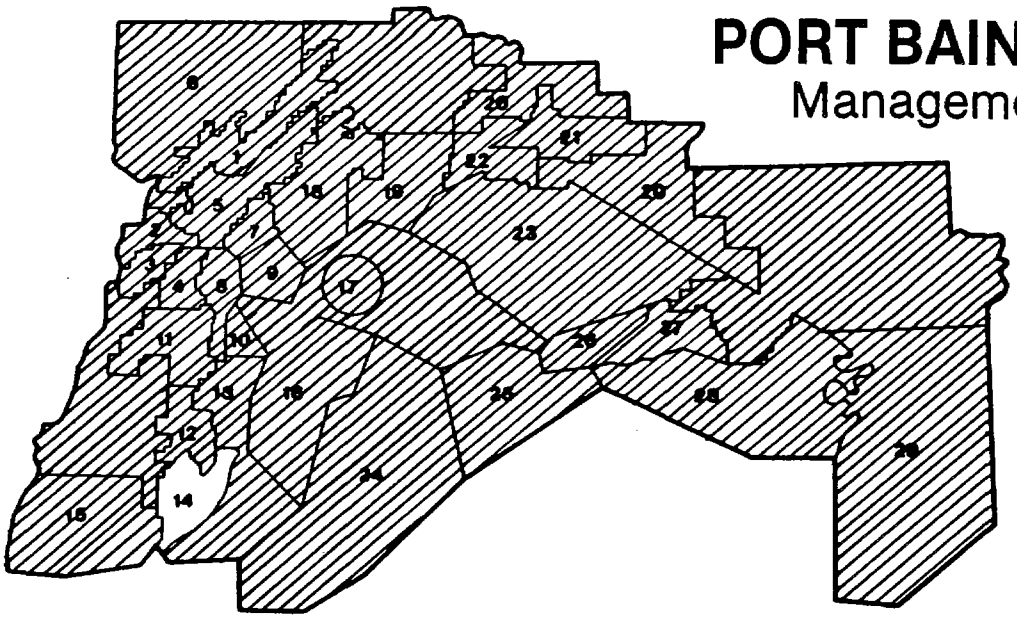
Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

Management Unit: 13. Chenega

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
13G Horseshoe Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer concentrations; commercial fishing; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Isolated public land for anchorage/camping	Moderately mineralized	Capable	High/moderate
13H Elrington Passage (tidelands)	Seals; commercial fishing; deer; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Dispersed recreation; community use by Chenega Bay	No known minerals	--	--
13I South Elrington Island, Fox Farm Anchorage (uplands and tidelands)	Bird rookery; deer; seals; commercial fishing; deer hunting; bear and bear hunting	Important anchorage; community use by Chenega Bay	Weakly mineralized	Capable	High/moderate
13J Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; sea lion haulout; seal haulout; two bird rookeries; deer concentrations; purse-seine hookoff; otter concentrations; commercial fishing; deer hunting; bear use and hunting	Dispersed recreation; whale watching	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

PORT BAINBRIDGE
Management Unit 14



Background

All uplands in this management unit are managed by the US Forest Service as a proposed wilderness area. Some have been selected by the Native village corporation. The state owns the tidelands throughout the area. The federal land is open to mineral entry, but may be closed if Congress acts on the wilderness proposal. The unit contains no area with significant known mineral values.

This management unit, remote and open to the Gulf of Alaska, has intricate, steep coastlines and is distant from populations centers. It is a major summer feeding area for humpback whales and receives infrequent human recreation or sport use because of its distance from population centers and the rough waters. Purse seine commercial fishing occurs throughout the area.

Management Intent

Subunit 14A - USFS Wilderness. Tidelands within this unit will be managed for fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, public recreation, and wilderness values consistent with the management practices intended by the federal wilderness designation for the uplands. For those reasons, floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited throughout the unit.

Some of the most important areas in this unit include Puffin Cove and the route of the Alaska state ferry, including Bainbridge Passage. Puffin Cove, a shallow estuary, provides a safe anchorage and receives some public use for sport-fishing, general recreation, and exploring. The Alaska state ferry traverses the unit and travels through Bainbridge Passage. Therefore, management of state tidelands along the narrow portion of Bainbridge Passage should maintain the natural landscape.

Most state lands in the subunit remain open to mineral entry. One estuary will be closed to new mineral location to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Subunit 14B - Tidelands adjacent to ANCSA Lands. Native-owned uplands in this subunit are not part of the proposed federal wilderness area. Tidelands adjacent to these lands will be managed for fish and wildlife, public recreation, and access and support of upland development. Tidelands adjacent to those Native-selected lands that remain in USFS ownership and do not become Native-owned, will be managed as part of the wilderness subunit, Subunit 14A.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closure - Hogg Creek Estuary (Subunit 14A). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, one estuary at the mouth of Hogg Creek (in Hogg Bay, 100) and one estuary in Bainbridge Passage (99) will be closed to new mineral entry. The boundaries of the mineral closures are described in Appendix D.

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (Subunits 14A and 14B). Tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with the recreation, habitat, and wilderness intent for this management unit. For this reason tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish, wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact or attract significant concentrations of public use are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impact to the wilderness, and fish and wildlife. The guideline applies to all tidelands within Subunit 14A, and those tidelands within Subunit 14B adjacent to public uplands that will be managed as part of the wilderness subunit.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 14: Port Bainbridge

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
14A USFS Wilderness	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; estuary closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness
14B Adjacent to ANCSA uplands	State-owned tidelands	General use		Estuary closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

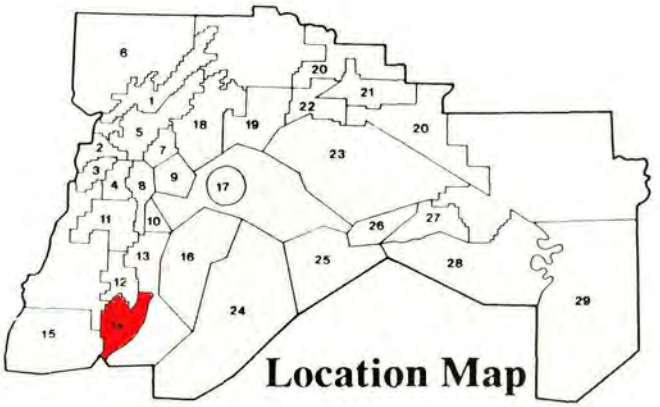
MANAGEMENT UNIT 14

Port Bainbridge

LAND OWNERSHIP

- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

Management Unit Boundary
Subunit Boundary



RESOURCE INFORMATION*

RECREATION

A ■ Anchorages

C ● Campsites

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

▲ Seal Haulout

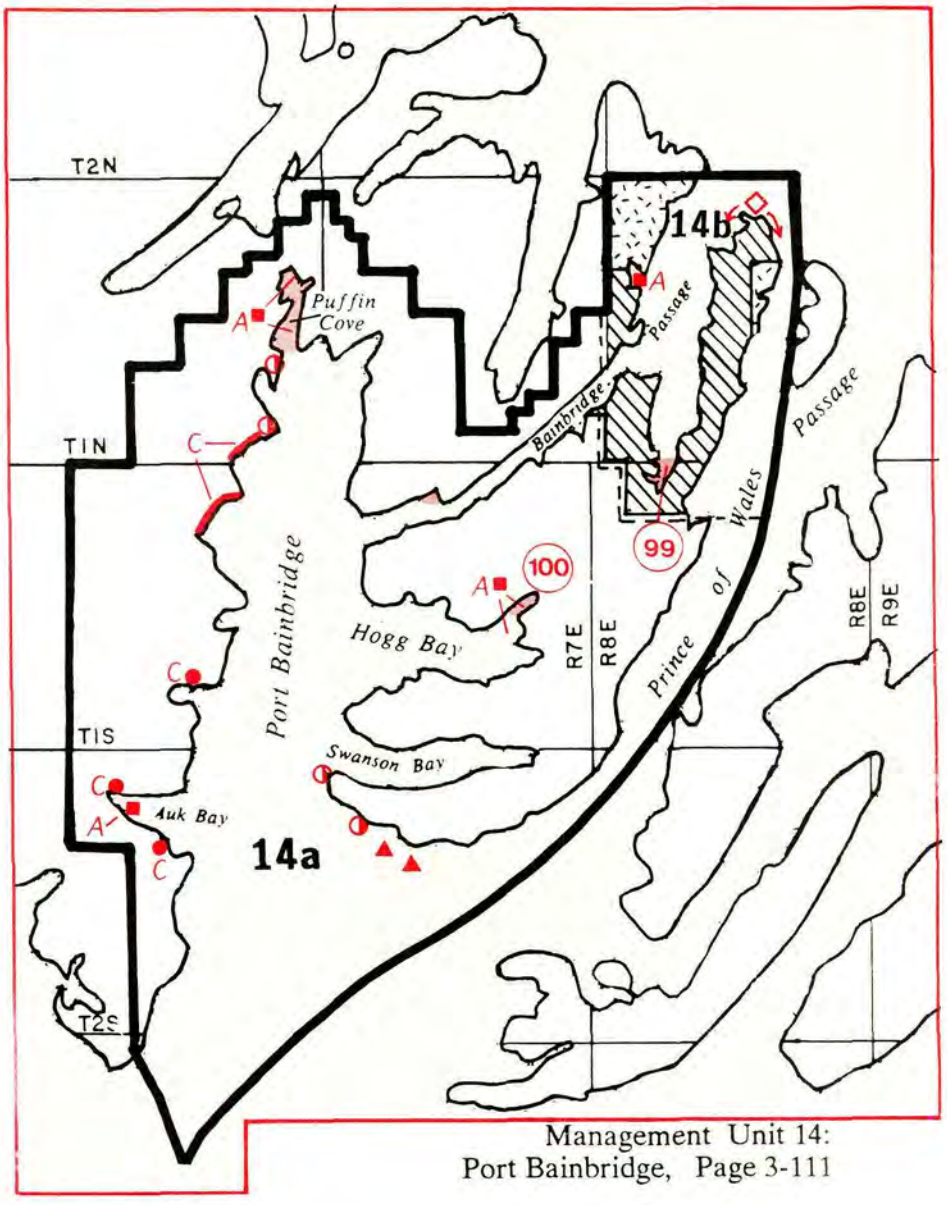
◑ Bird Rookery

Estuary
Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D.
Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

◇ Purse Seine Hook-off

*See page 3-3.



N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000

Resource Information Summary[1]

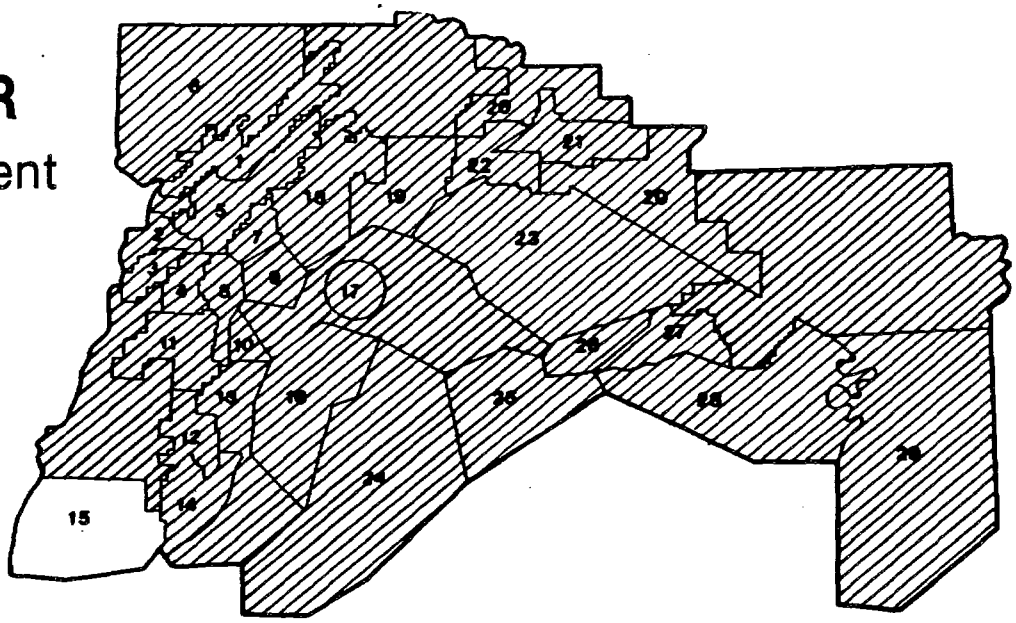
Management Unit: 14. Port Bainbridge

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
14A USFS wilderness (tidelands)	Estuaries (four small bays); seal haulout; four bird rookeries; deer; whale summer feeding area; bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
14B Adjacent to ANCSA uplands (tidelands)	Estuary; deer; purse seine hookoff; commercial fishing; mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

DAY HARBOR

Management Unit 15



Background

This management unit contains mostly state-owned uplands and tidelands. The eastern portion of the unit is managed by the USFS and is within their proposed wilderness area. The federal land is open to mineral staking, but is likely to be closed when Congress acts on the proposal. Of the state land, 44,031 acres were closed to mineral entry when the Blying Sound Remote Parcel Sale was offered. The unit does not include any areas with significant known mineral values.

A state-selected parcel at Goat Harbor was relinquished. The land is suitable only for dispersed recreation and is within the USFS proposed wilderness. Dispersed recreation use can be accommodated under Forest Service management. In addition, the state's selection purpose is not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable purposes of selection 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

Most of the unit is above treeline and covered by glaciers. The unit is open to the Gulf of Alaska and access is difficult. Few landing areas exist for floatplanes because of the surf, though some beach strips are available. Access by plane or boat is typically from Seward. The western edge of the unit, between Day Harbor and Cape Resurrection, is used by boaters from Resurrection Bay. Otherwise, most of the public use is from people who own land in the area.

Most state land in this management unit was a part of the Blying Sound Remote Parcel offering advertised in the fall 1983 disposal brochure. The parcel offering was open to staking between April 1 and June 29, 1984, during which 403 staked land. The most frequent parcel size was 5 acres, the maximum allowed. The parcels are clustered in the few good pockets of buildable land at various locations along the coast.

Moose, goats and black bear inhabit this management unit. Some of the steep shoreline areas support bird rookeries or mountain goats. Near-shore coastal areas contain seal and seal haulouts. Sport and

commercial fishing for halibut and other bottomfish occurs in bays and along the coast. Hunting for black bear, mountain goat and moose occurs primarily in the Day Harbor area. Part of the land along the coast contains moderate to high-quality timber stands.

Management Intent

The area currently requires little management because of its remoteness and lack of activity. With over 400 private parcels, this may change in the future.

Most state-owned uplands in Subunit 15B are currently closed to mineral staking as part of the remote-parcel sale. Since the department does not intend to dispose of additional land, those areas not sold can be reopened to mineral entry. A mineral opening order will be executed that excludes areas around remote parcel leases and other valid existing rights. The order would open approximately 42,000 acres to mineral staking. The remainder of the state lands remain open to mineral entry. Prospective marine park areas may be closed by the legislature.

Lack of access limits the amount of public activity in the area. Boat anchorages and airplane landing areas are needed to increase public use of the area. The capacity of the existing anchorages and access to the adjacent uplands will be maintained, and opportunities to develop access will be encouraged.

Additional management intent is described below for two subunits. The intent for **Subunits 15C** and **15D**, Remote Uplands and Other Tidelands, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 15A - Anchorages. Three anchorages have particular significance for recreationists and other boaters. Driftwood Bay and Safety Cove shelter boaters from poor weather as they await the trip around Cape Resurrection. Goat Harbor is important because alternative anchorages do not exist for a significant distance in either direction along the wave-swept coast of the Gulf of Alaska. All three receive some concentrated use by recreational boaters and fishing boats.

These anchorages are important to recreation throughout Prince William Sound because they are safety and rest points along the Seward to Whittier marine route. Together with Fox Farm Anchorage (Subunit 13I), these anchorages link Resurrection Bay to the more protected areas of Prince William Sound. State management will assure their continued use by vessels for recreation, fishing, and commerce. Because of this regional importance, the Driftwood Bay and Safety Cove portion of this subunit should be considered for designation as a marine park. If designated as a marine park, the legislature may close the two parcels to new mineral entry.

Subunit 15B - Blying Sound. This subunit contains land offered in the Blying sound Remote Parcel Sale. State land not staked in that sale will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use. The remote parcel area will remain closed to additional settlement. Timber harvest is encouraged to allow the cutting of houselogs and firewood for personal use or small commercial sales.

Management Guidelines

Crucial Mountain Goat Habitats (Subunits 15B and 15D). Near crucial mountain goat winter range, activities will avoid or minimize damage to important components of the habitat including important vegetation or topographic features, and avoid or minimize visual or audible disturbances sufficient to disrupt mountain goat use of the habitat.

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (Subunit 15D). This guideline applies to the part of the unit within the proposed USFS wilderness. The only part of this unit within the proposed wilderness area is the east half of Puget Bay. In this area, tideland facilities will be authorized if consistent with recrea-

tion, habitat and wilderness intent. For this reason, tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this part of the unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness, fish and wildlife.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines most likely to apply are listed below.

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 15: Day Harbor

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
15A Anchorages	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Driftwood Bay and Safety Cove may be closed if marine park; Goat Harbor open	Driftwood Bay and Safety Cove are possible marine parks. Goat Harbor selection was relinquished
15B Blying Sound	State-owned uplands	Forestry Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Currently closed to mineral entry, most to be opened as part of this plan	Previous remote parcel land offering
15C Remote Uplands	State-owned uplands	Resource management, low value	Land offerings	Open	
15D Other Tidelands	State-owned tidelands	General use		Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Day Harbor

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookery
- Mountain Goat Winter Range

RECREATION

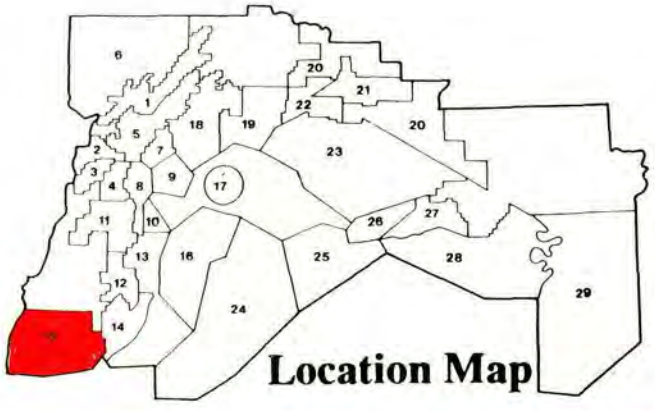
- Anchorages

*See page 3-3.

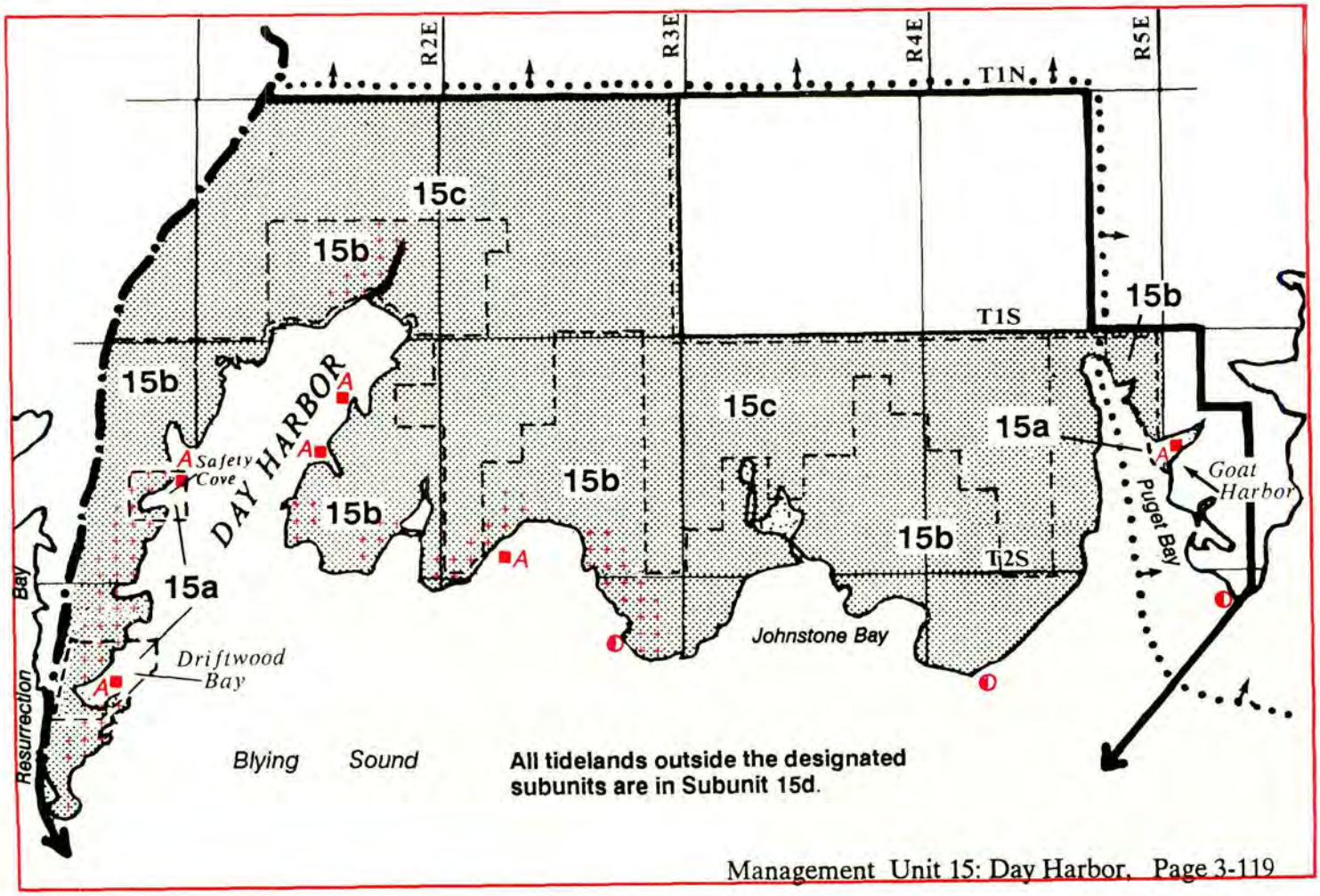
LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- U.S. Forest Service
- USFS PROPOSED WILDERNESS BOUNDARY

- Planning Area Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary







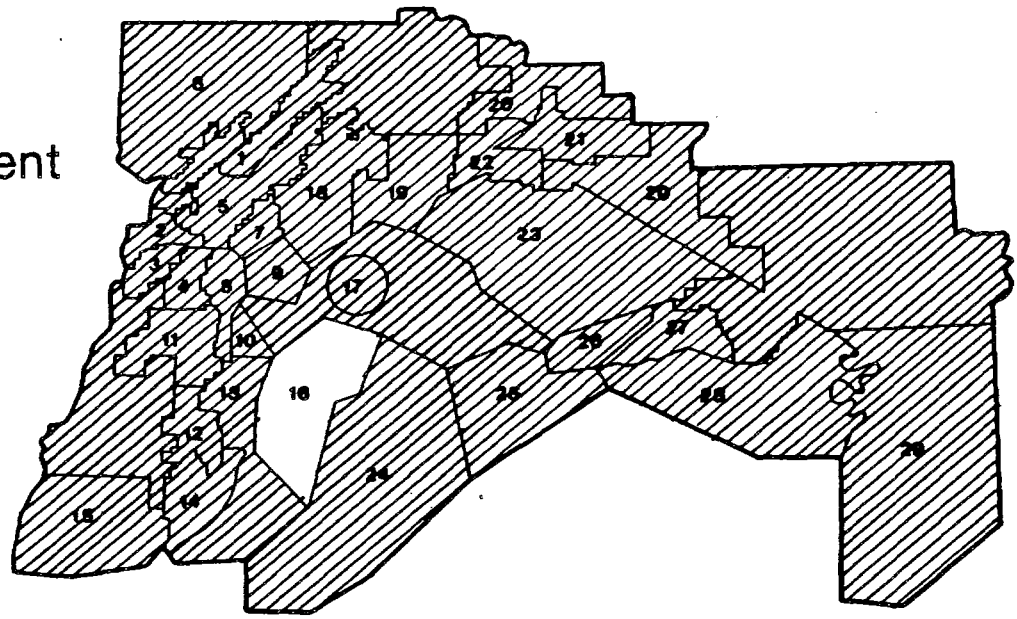
Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 15. Day Harbor

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
15A Anchorages (uplands and tidelands)	Seals; mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Anchorages	No known minerals	Mostly incapable	High/moderate
15B Blying Sound (uplands)	Winter moose concentration; crucial mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	Capable	High/moderate
15C Upland Glaciers (uplands)	None identified	Very infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	Incapable	Very low
15D Other Tidelands (tidelands)	Seals; three bird rookeries; sport fishing; bear use; mountain goats; mountain goat hunting	Infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

KNIGHT ISLAND
Management Unit 16



Background

The U.S. Forest Service manages most of the land on Knight Island. However, isolated pockets of private land exist in a few locations on the island. Regional and village Native corporations own land near the Bay of Isles and on the southern tip of the island. The state previously selected uplands in Drier Bay, in Marsha Bay, and on Disk Island and owns the tidelands throughout the unit. All three upland selections were relinquished. The proposed uses could be accommodated under Forest Service management, and the state's selection purposes were not consistent with the allowable selection purposes of section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

Most resource types present in the Sound are on Knight Island including timber, minerals, and a wide variety of recreation and fish and wildlife resources.

The USFS has not included any land on Knight Island in their 1985 10-year timber-sale schedule. Harvest from federal land is unlikely during the next 20 years. Timber will probably be harvested from a significant portion of the Native lands near the Bay of Isles and Marsh Bay during the next 20 years. Federal land in this unit is open to mineral entry. Knight Island contains many copper mines that were active in the early 1900s, especially the area near Marsha Bay. The island still contains many mining claims.

Recreation resources on Knight Island are representative of the recreational resources found throughout the Sound, including an especially beautiful, complex coastline, protected waters, good anchorages, abandoned cannery and mining ruins to explore, sport-diving sites, and good fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing. A 1977 Division of Parks publication rates Knight Island as possibly the most scenic island in the Sound and notes that its numerous bays create a shoreline length that exceeds the shoreline length of the much larger Montague Island. The west side of Knight Island has abundant anchorages but few campsites. In contrast, the east side has few anchorages and many campsites.

Wildlife is abundant. The island provides habitat for numerous bird rookeries, sea lion and seal haulouts, deer, and a variety of waterfowl.

Management Intent

State tideland management will emphasize the protection of recreation and wildlife resources and ensure access to the uplands. Most state land in this unit remains open to mineral entry. One estuary in Snug Harbor will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with the resource.

The uplands on Knight Island are mostly public. The private uplands on Knight Island and in the Chenega unit, (Unit 13) to the west and south, will likely be used to provide commercial recreation opportunities including lodges and fuel stops. The private landowners, including the Native corporations, intend to develop their land for these purposes. To insure that an adequate amount of undeveloped land exists for public use, management of the state tidelands adjacent to public lands will give the highest priorities to public uses. For this reason, commercial recreation facilities, such as floatlodges, will not be authorized on state tidelands adjacent to public uplands in this unit. This policy may be re-evaluated after 1992. After that date, one or more commercial facilities may be permitted on the tidelands adjacent to public uplands of Knight Island if adequate facilities are not available in the Chenega and Knight Island management units, or increased competition would benefit the public. Commercial recreation facilities would be allowed only if the department finds they will benefit public recreation in western Prince William Sound. If allowed, the location should be determined by consultation with DPOR and the USFS. A decision to allow commercial recreation facilities will require a plan amendment.

Additional management intent is described below for six subunits. The intent for **Subunit 16G**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 16A - Crossing Points. These areas are important crossing points for recreational boaters traveling to and from Knight Island. Nearby campsites and anchorages are used by boaters waiting for good weather. These anchorages receive somewhat higher use than other sites. Any tideland development should avoid diminishing the capacity, disturbing the natural character, or blocking access to these anchorages.

Subunit 16B - Disk Island. The island contains a small but scenic, well-used anchorage. Tideland authorizations should not be given for activities that will diminish the capacity of the anchorage or change the natural character of the landscape, including mariculture and floatlodges.

Subunit 16C - Drier Bay and Vicinity. This area contains a variety of recreation, fish, and wildlife resources. Nearby uplands contain moderate mineral potential. Port Audrey, at the head of Drier Bay is a frequently used sport-diving site and an important access point where recreationists explore an abandoned cannery located on federal land. Copper Bay provides some of the only large campsites on the southwest side of the island. Access to these resources will be maintained. Tideland uses that are not compatible with sport diving and recreational access will not be allowed unless no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

The state-selected uplands in the Drier Bay area will be relinquished. The land should be managed by the state for dispersed recreation. That management is likely to occur under Forest Service management.

The subunit also contains abundant fish and wildlife resources. The rocks outside the entrance of Drier Bay provide habitat for several small bird rookeries. Drier and Johnson Bays contain habitats used extensively by waterfowl during the winter. Facilities should not significantly increase human ac-

tivity or create significant acoustical disturbance directly adjacent to the bird rookeries. Tideland leases or permits will minimize disturbance to the intertidal vegetation important to winter waterfowl use.

Subunit 16D - Timber Access. This subunit contains state-owned tidelands adjacent to the private land in Drier Bay, Bay of Isles, and lower Herring Bay. During the next 20 years, access to timber and mineral resources will be required in one or more of these locations. Developed access sites such as log transfer facilities should be combined in one location, preferably in the Bay of Isles area unless it is not feasible and prudent. However, the option for access to both locations will be maintained.

Subunit 16E - Marsha Bay. Federal land at the head of Marsha Bay has been identified by ADF&G as a potential site for a fish hatchery using the lake just west of the bay as the source of freshwater. Long-term tideland leases or permits that would foreclose the use of the site for a fish hatchery will not be given. Access for timber or mineral transfer sites across state-owned tidelands will be available to serve mineral, timber or other resource development on nearby private land. If feasible and prudent, developed access such as log transfer facilities should be combined with those proposed in Subunit 16D.

Subunit 16F - Snug Harbor. The head of Snug Harbor is an important dive site and access point for exploration of the island. The harbor is also the first anchorage south of Louis Bay on the east side of the Island. Public recreation and access to the anchorage and uplands will be maintained. Tideland development that is incompatible with these recreational resources will not be authorized in this unit unless no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closure - Snug Harbor Estuary (Subunit 16F). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, the estuary in Snug Harbor (106) will be closed to new mineral entry. The boundary of the mineral closure is described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 16: Knight Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
16A Crossing Points	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Open	
16B Disk Islands	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Open	State selection was relinquished
16C Drier Bay & vicinity	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Open	State selection was relinquished
16D Timber Access	State-owned tidelands	Forestry Habitat & harvest Public recreation		Open	Log or mineral transfer facility may be needed
16E Marsha Bay	State-owned tidelands	Forestry Habitat & harvest		Open	Potential hatchery site. Log or mineral transfer facility may be needed. State selection was relinquished
16F Snug Harbor	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation		Estuary closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

[3]Floatlodge and commercial recreation facility prohibition may be reevaluated after 1992, see text.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 16: Knight Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
16G Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities[3] Floatlodges[3]	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

[3]Floatlodge and commercial recreation facility prohibition may be reevaluated after 1992, see text.

Knight Island

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Sea Lion Haulout
- Seal Haulout
- Bird Rookery
- Estuary

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

- Purse Seine Hook-offs
- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

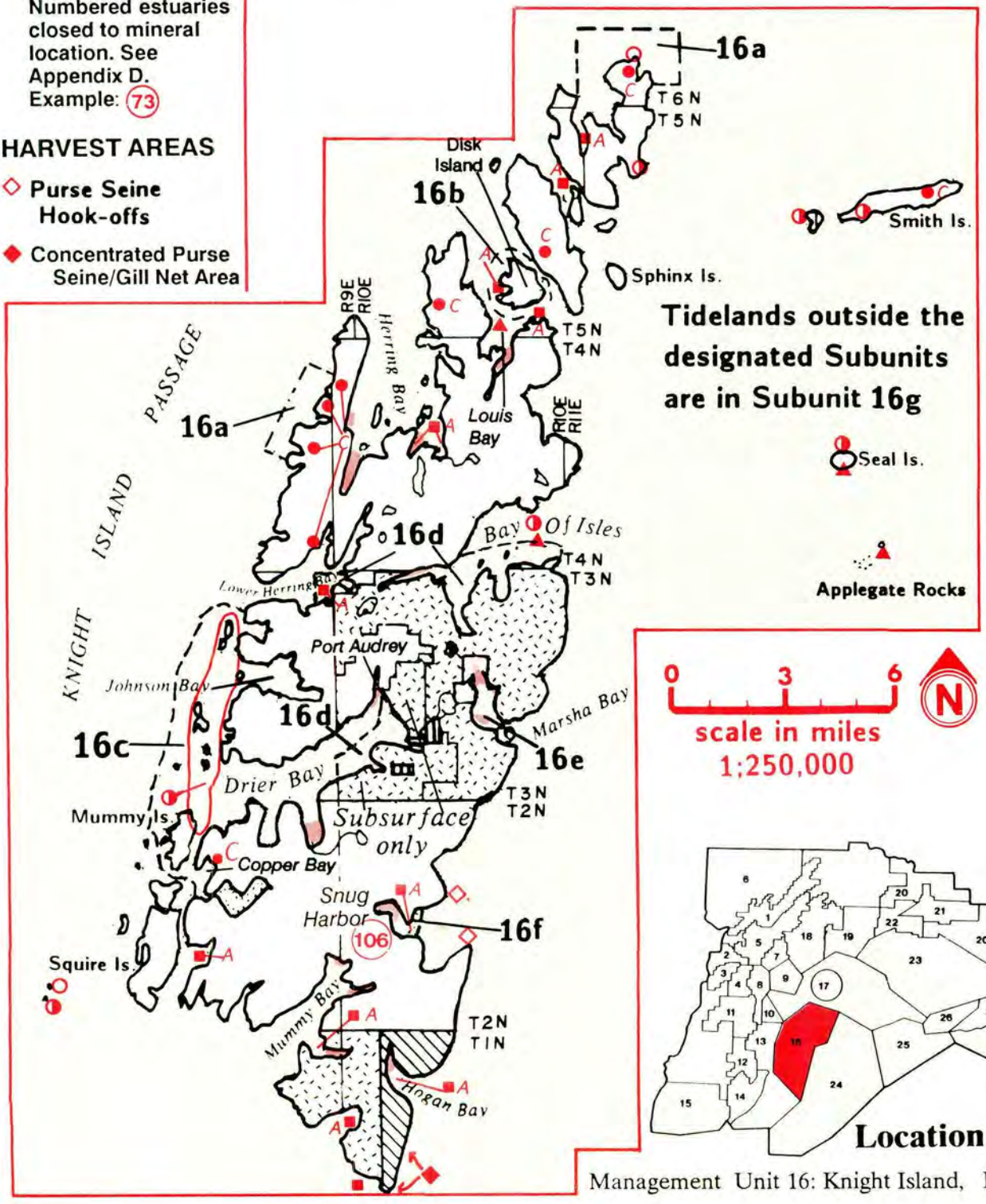
RECREATION

- A Anchorages
- C Campsites

*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- Private Land
- U.S. Forest Service
- Subunit Boundary



Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 16. Knight Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
16A Crossing Points (tidelands)	Sea lion haulout; seal haulout; deer	Crossing point for small boats	No known minerals	--	--
16B Disk Island (tidelands)	Deer concentrations	Lovely anchorage; planned USFS mooring buoy	Weakly mineralized	--	--
16C Drier Bay and Vicinity (tidelands)	Estuary; seal haulout; otters; many bird rookeries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer concentrations	Moderate use for dispersed recreation; dive site	Weakly to moderately mineralized	--	--
16D Timber Access (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulout; seasonal waterfowl concentrations (Drier Bay only); deer; bird rookery	Moderate use for dispersed recreation	No known minerals;	--	--
16E Marsha Bay (tidelands)	Estuary; potential hatchery site; deer; deer hunting	Moderate use for dispersed recreation	Moderately mineralized	--	--
16F Snug Harbor (tidelands)	Estuary; deer concentrations; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; dive site	No known minerals	--	--
16G Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulout; otter concentrations; four bird rookeries; deer concentrations; sport fishing (Bay of Isles); herring spawning; purse seine hookoff; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; dive site	No known minerals	--	--

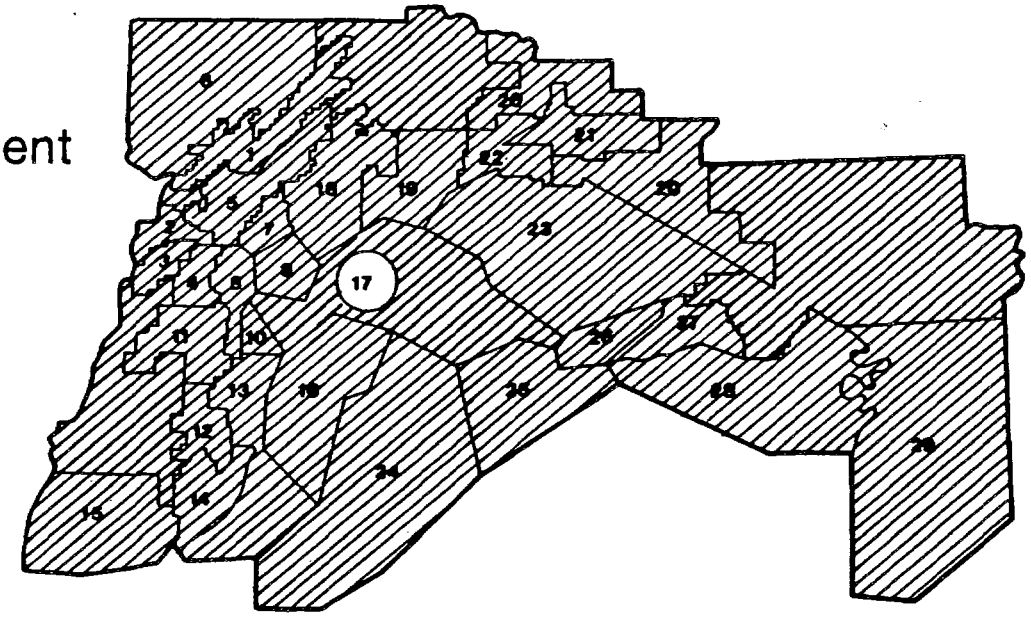
[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

NAKED ISLAND

Management Unit 17



Background

The uplands on Naked, Peak, and Storey Islands, are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The federal land is open to mining, but the unit does not include any areas with significant known mineral potential. The islands do not support significant merchantable timber, and timber harvest is not expected during the next 20 years. The state owns the tidelands throughout this unit.

A previous state selection stretching from Cabin to Outside Bay was relinquished. The land would have been managed for dispersed recreation. This use can be accommodated under Forest Service management. In addition, the state's selection purpose is not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable selection purposes of section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

Tidelands in sections 11 and 12 on the south shore of the island and on the western point and southern shore of the small unnamed island south of section 8 are seabird loafing and foraging areas. They are also reported to support colonies of nesting Parakeet Auklets and puffins (mostly tufted).

These islands receive relatively infrequent recreational use, but moderate to frequent deer-hunting use. Most of the users come from Valdez. The long stretch of open water that must be crossed to reach the island limits its use. Few good anchorages exist.

Management Intent

State tidelands will be managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining existing access, wildlife, recreation, and hunting opportunities. Floatlodges and similar commercial recreation facilities are prohibited because of potential conflicts with existing hunting uses. State land remains open to mineral entry.

McPherson Bay is an important herring spawning and herring seining area. Management will protect the continued productivity of the habitat and the continued use of the area for herring seining.

Additional management intent is described below for Subunit 17A, Bass Harbor. The intent for **Subunit 17B**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 17A - Bass Harbor. Tideland habitat in this subunit support concentrations of overwintering waterfowl. Multiple use management will minimize impact on the intertidal vegetation and habitat in this area.

Management Guidelines

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses with this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 17: Naked Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
17A Bass Harbor	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	
17B Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	State selection was relinquished

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Naked Island

LAND OWNERSHIP

Private

U.S. Forest Service

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

Bird Rookeries

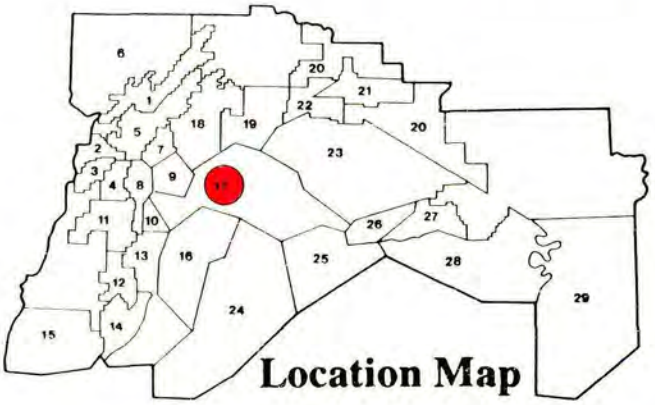
Estuaries

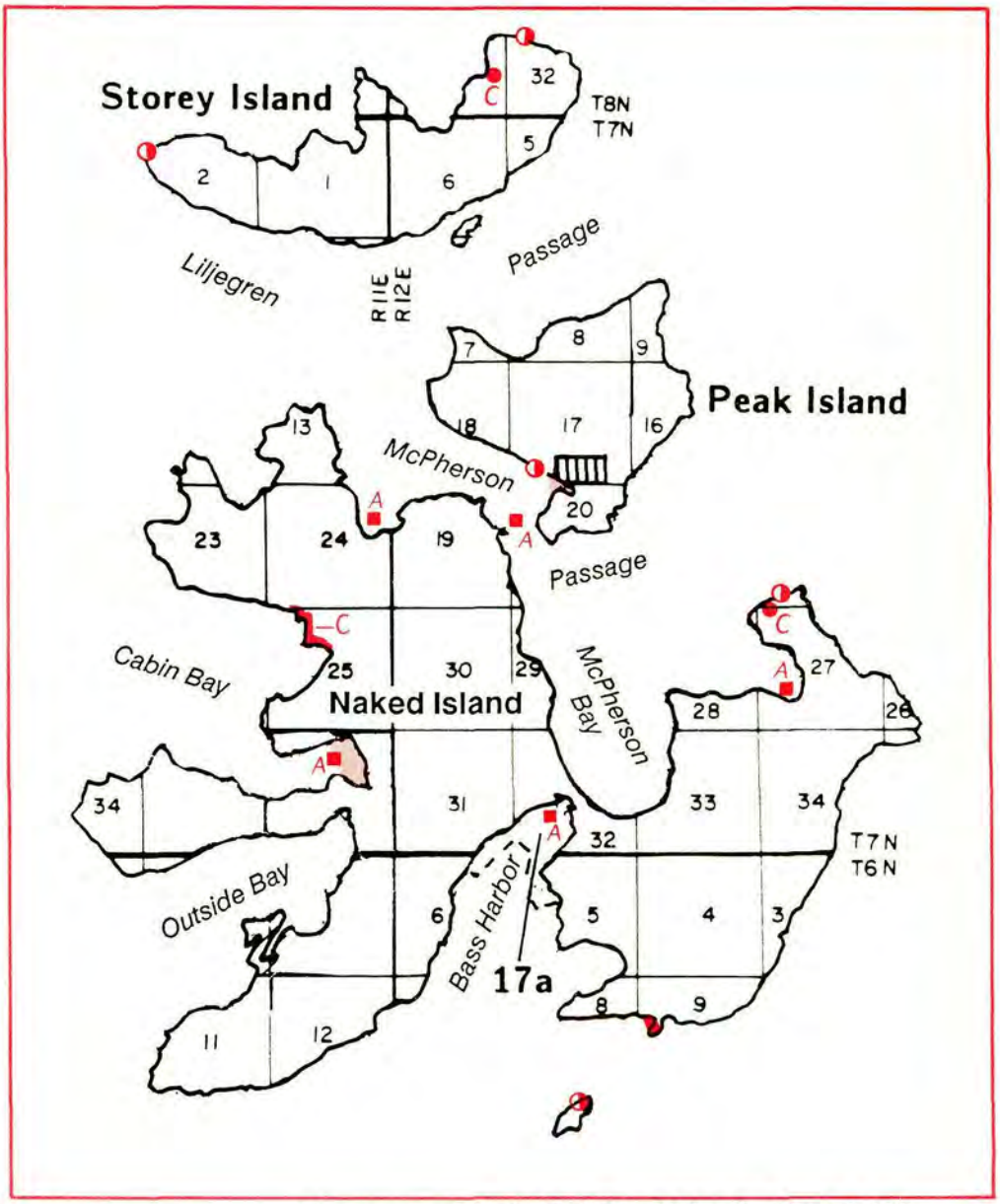
RECREATION

A Anchorages

C Campsites

*See page 3-3.





Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 17b



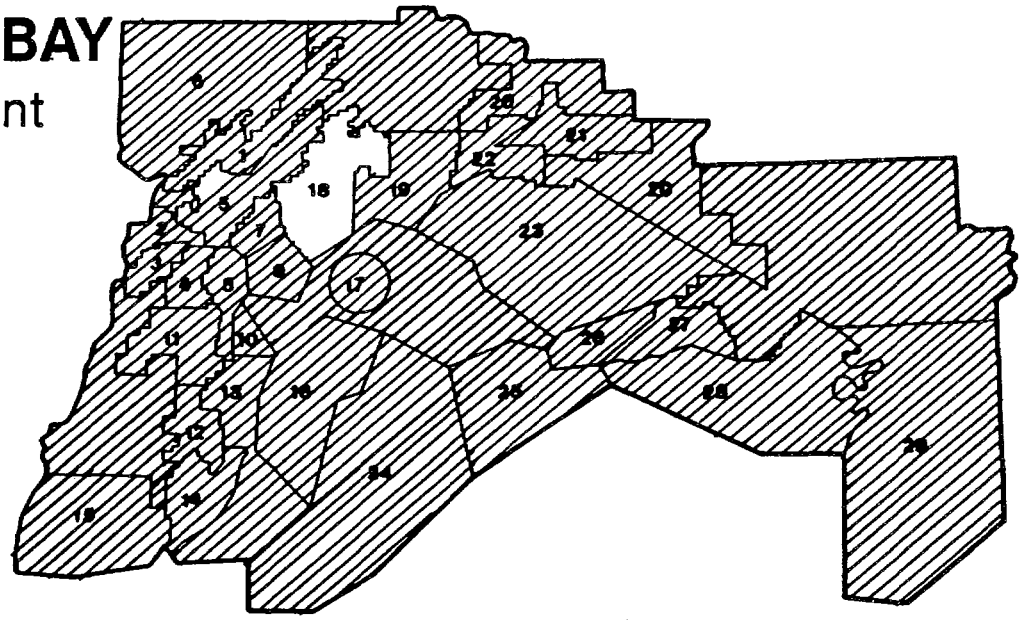
Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 17. Naked Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
17A Bass Harbor (tidelands)	Seal haulout; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer concentrations; herring spawning	Infrequent dispersed recreation; frequent hunting in season	No known minerals	--	--
17B Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulout; six bird rookeries; deer concentrations; herring	Infrequent dispersed recreation; frequent hunting in season	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

EAGLEK BAY
Management Unit 18



Background

Most uplands within this unit are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. A portion of this unit, the east side of Wells Bay and Unakwik Inlet north of Miner's Bay, is within the USFS wilderness proposal. The Forest Service's land use plan indicates that they will manage all uplands without timber harvest. All federal land within this unit is open to mineral entry, but the area inside the wilderness proposal is likely to be closed if Congress acts on the proposal. The unit does not include any mineral areas likely to be developed within the next 20 years.

Alaska Department of Fish and Game operates a hatchery at Cannery Creek. State selections at that site and at Cascade Creek were relinquished because the selection's purposes, for fish hatcheries, are not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable purposes of section 6(a) of the Statehood Act. (See Chapter 5). A state selection at Siwash Bay includes a large area that is physically capable of supporting a variety of resource uses, including settlement (new community development), commercial development and recreation. The state owns the tidelands throughout this unit.

The area has abundant recreation, commercial-fishing, and sport-fishing resources. The area currently receives significant seasonal use by commercial salmon and herring fishermen. The area receives only moderate recreational use because the distance from Whittier and Valdez exceeds the present fuel range for many small powerboats.

Management Intent

State lands in this unit will be retained in public ownership and most will be managed for multiple use. The uplands will be managed to emphasize the recreation and fish and wildlife resources. This includes access points such as anchorages, campsites, areas of seasonal waterfowl concentrations, and fishery resources.

Most state lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. Three streams and thirteen es-

tuaries will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources. The tidelands on the east side of Unakwik Inlet adjacent and south of the Cannery Creek hatchery will be closed to new mineral entry to protect habitat requirements of the fish hatchery and the fishery it supports.

There is an existing, valid, oyster mariculture operation located across from Fairmont Island just east of Wells Bay. The operation is under permit to the USFS and the state. Management should allow for its continued operation.

Additional management intent is described below for six subunits. The intent for **Subunit 18G**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 18A - Marine Route. Along the heavily traveled tourist route, state tidelands will be managed for multiple use with emphasis on protecting the scenic resources. Tideland facilities in this unit should be located and designed so that their use is visually hidden from the tourist route.

Axel Lind and Little Axel Lind Islands contain regionally important campsites. Important commercial fishing harvest occurs near these two islands and near Kiniklik. Tideland facilities should not foreclose use of these campsites and should be located and designed so their use does not detract from the natural appearance of the campsites.

Subunit 18B - Important sport-fishing sites. The tidelands in Miner's, Squaw's, and Derickson Bays, as well as the Cowpens anchorage and Cowpens Lake, are important access points for sport fishing and general exploring. The anchorage and campsite capacities, and public access will be maintained.

Subunit 18C - Sites of Seasonal waterfowl concentration. Jonah Bay, the northeast and northwest arm of Wells Bay, and the east side of Unakwik Inlet include habitat that is important to waterfowl in the winter. The use of this habitat will be maintained by minimizing the disruption of intertidal vegetation and habitat.

Subunit 18D - Cannery Creek. The tidelands in this subunit are adjacent to the Cannery Creek Hatchery and include the hatchery harvest area maintained by ADF&G. In this area returning hatchery salmon are naturally separated from wild stock. During fishery openings, it receives concentrated commercial, purse-seine fishing. The subunit also supports dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring. Tideland management will maintain the productivity of the habitat and the unobstructed use of the area for commercial fishing.

Subunit 18E - Siwash Bay. The uplands in this unit are selected to provide the state with a land base to meet a variety of future land management needs, should they occur. The selection includes a large area with the physical capability of supporting a variety of resource uses including settlement, recreation, or commercial or industrial development such as seafood processing. The land is not needed for these purposes at the present time, but may be required for such use after the 20-year planning period of this plan. Any development will protect an access corridor to the USFS land north and south of the selection.

For the 20-year planning period, the land will be retained in public ownership and managed to emphasize public recreation and wildlife habitat. Low impact public recreation facilities such as public use cabins or minimum development campsites may be appropriate to complement the two proposed developed recreation centers along the Whittier to Valdez marine route at Glacier Island and at Esther Island.

The tidelands on the Unakwik Inlet of this subunit provide important habitat for waterfowl during the winter and spring. The

tidelands will be managed to minimize disruption to the intertidal vegetation and habitat important for spring and winter waterfowl use.

Subunit 18F - Cascade Creek. This subunit boasts the largest and one of the most beautiful waterfalls in Prince William Sound. The area is also important as a potential hatchery site. Long-term tideland leases or permits for uses that would foreclose its eventual use for a hatchery or would detracts from the scenic quality of the area will not be given. Public access to the waterfall and surrounding uplands will be protected.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closures (Subunits 18B, 18C, 18D, 18E, and 18G). In order to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources, three streams and thirteen estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. Also, the tidelands on the east side of Unakwik Inlet adjacent to and south of the Cannery Creek hatchery will be closed. The hatchery and the fishery it supports are critically dependent on the marine environment of those tidelands for salmon habitat including the growth of juvenile salmon. The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D and are summarized below.

1. Streams in Siwash Bay (Subunit 18E). The closures include three streams: approximately 0.75 miles of Siwash River, approximately 0.25 miles of Schappe River, and approximately 0.2 miles of Waterfall Creek, and the state land within 50 feet of each side of these streams.

2. Estuaries (Subunits 18B, 18C, 18D, 18E, and 18G). Thirteen estuaries are proposed for closure. They are located in Derickson Bay (61), Eaglek Bay (58, 58a, 60), Siwash Bay (54), Wells Bay (50-52), the west side of Unakwik Inlet (53), Jonah Bay (55), and Eagle Bay (57, 59, 138).

3. Hatchery Tidelands (Subunits 18C and 18 D). The closure includes tidelands in Subunits 18C and 18D, and south of Subunit 18C in T10N R11E, SM.

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (Subunits 18B, 18C, and 18G). This guideline applies to the part of the unit within the proposed USFS wilderness. The only parts of this management unit within the proposed wilderness area are the head of Unakwik Inlet and the eastern shore of Wells Bay. In this area, tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with recreation, habitat, and wilderness intent. For this reason, tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife, recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant, long-term visual impact are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this part of the unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the benefits outweigh the impacts to the wilderness, fish, and wildlife.

Conflicts with Hatchery Harvest Areas (Subunit 18D).

1. Disease, Pollution, and Productivity. Because of the concentration of hatchery stock, the following uses will not be allowed if there is a feasible and prudent alternative: uses with the potential to transmit disease to the concentrated hatchery stock; uses that significantly reduce the productivity of the salmon hatchery by competing with the available food supply or by other means; and uses that could cause significant water pollution.

2. Interfering with the Commercial Fishery. Because hatchery harvest areas, particularly the nearshore areas, receive dense concentrations of purse seine commercial fishing activity, any tideland facility (rafts, floats, mooring systems, etc.) that would obstruct the commercial fishing use of the area should not

be located in these areas if there is a feasible and prudent alternative.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 18: Eaglek Bay

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
18A Marine Route	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	
18B Sport Fishing Sites	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; estuary closed	
18C Seasonal Waterfowl Concentration Areas	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Two estuaries closed	
18D Cannery Creek	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	One estuary and hatchery tidelands closed	State-operated fish hatchery; state selection was relinquished
18E Siwash Bay	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Most open; three creeks and estuaries closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 18: Eaglek Bay

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
18F Cascade Creek	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & Harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	Potential hatchery site; state selection was relinquished
18G Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; six estuaries closed	

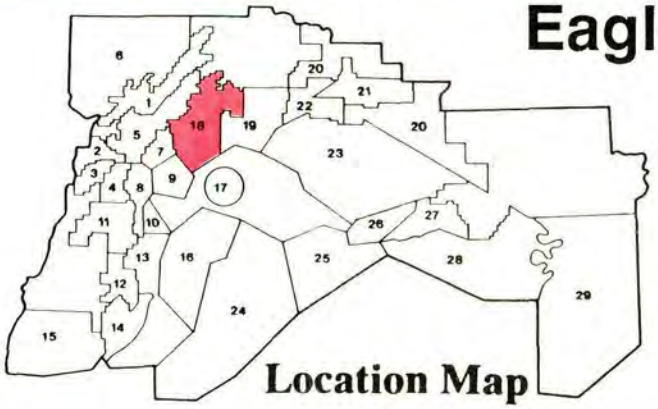
[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Eaglek Bay

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- U.S. Forest Service
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary
- USFS Proposed Wilderness Boundary



RESOURCE INFORMATION*

RECREATION

- Anchorages
- Campsites

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Seal Haulout
- Bird Rookery
- Estuary

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

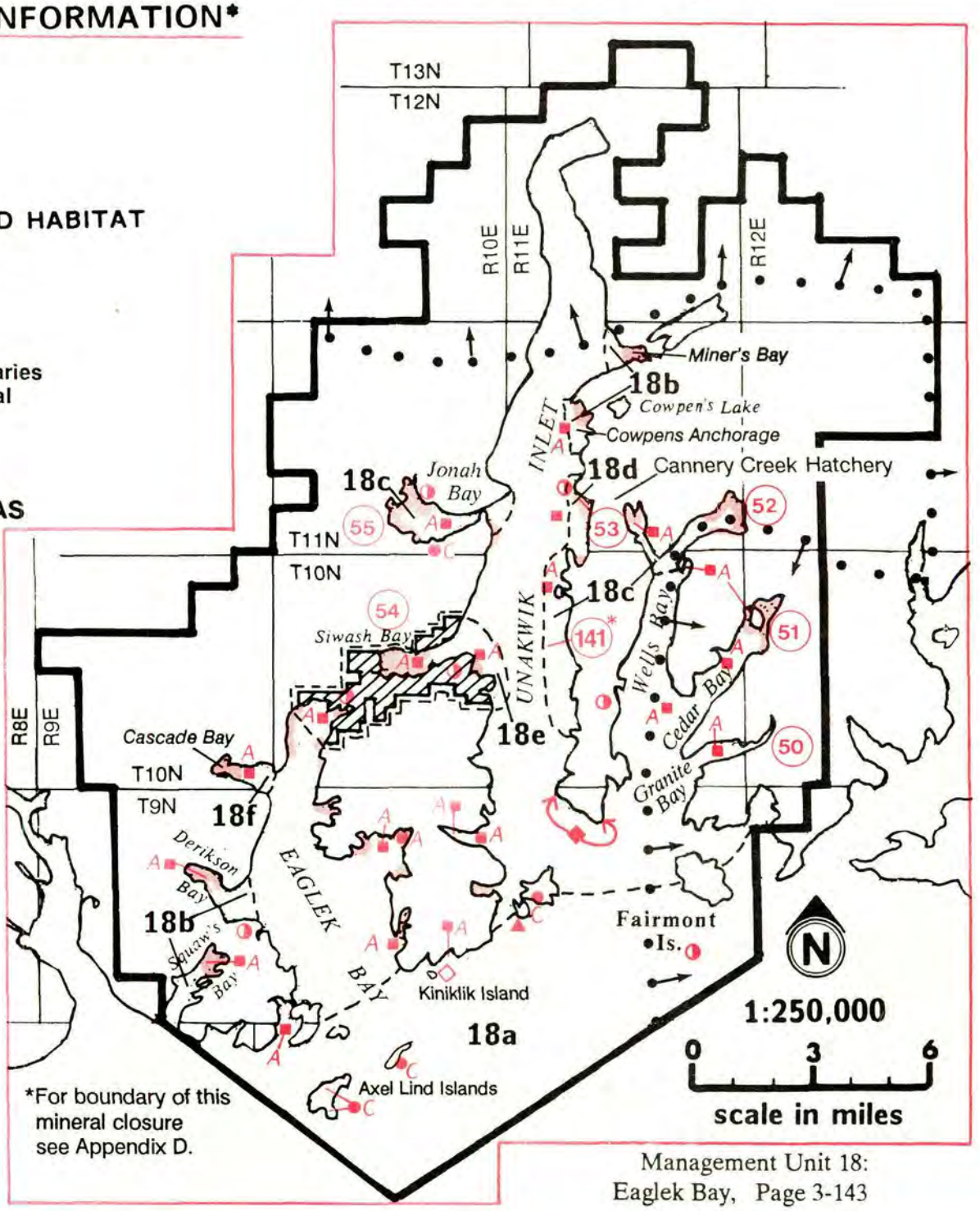
HARVEST AREAS

- Purse Seine Hook-offs
- Concentrated Purse Seine/ Gill Net Area

*See page 3-3.

Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit A

189



*For boundary of this mineral closure see Appendix D.

Management Unit: 18. Eaglek Bay

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
18A Marine Route (tidelands)	Seal haulouts; herring spawning; purse-seine hook-offs; bear use; deer; commercial fishing	Frequently used recreation and tourist route between Valdez and Whittier	No known minerals	--	--
18B Sport Fishing Sites (tidelands)	Estuaries; sport fishing; bear use; deer; commercial fishing	Sport fishing; dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
18C Seasonal Waterfowl Concentrations (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
18D Cannery Creek (tidelands)	Estuaries; bird rookery; bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	Weakly mineralized	--	--
18E Siwash Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; bird rookery; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	Known placer deposits in Siwash Bay Creek, otherwise, no known minerals	Capable	Low

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

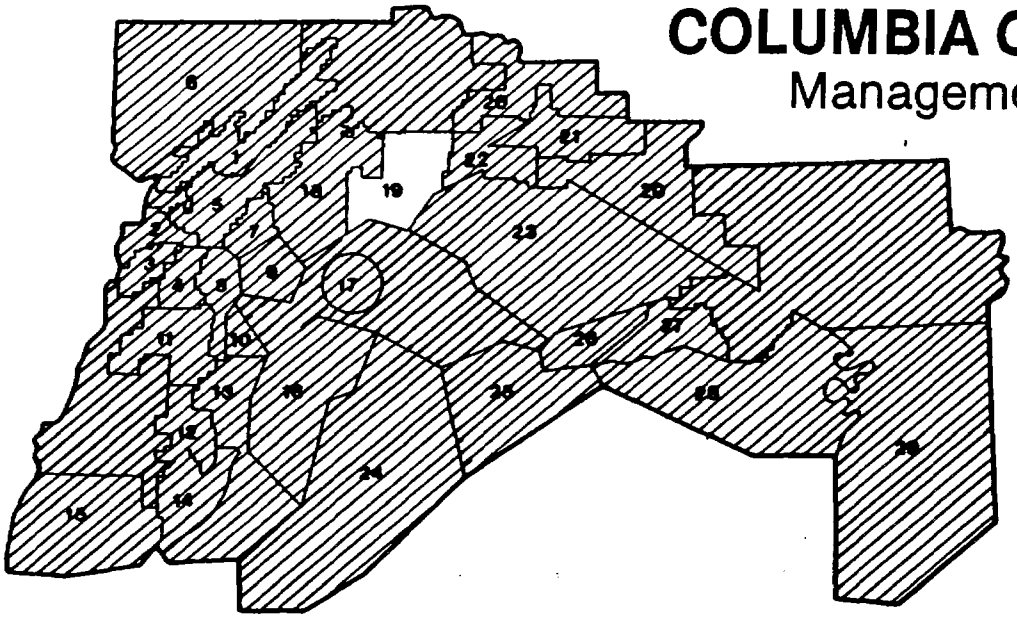
Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

Management Unit: 18. Eaglek Bay

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
18F Cascade Creek (tidelands)	Estuary; potential hatchery site	Waterfall is a tourist and recreation destination	No known minerals	--	--
18G Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulouts; seals; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; purse-seine hook-off; herring spawning; five bird rookeries; bear use; mountain goats; mountain goat hunting; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; planned USFS mooring buoy in Eaglek Bay just north of Point Pellow	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

COLUMBIA GLACIER
Management Unit 19



Background

The Columbia Glacier, one of the largest tidewater glaciers in North America, flows from the flanks of the Chugach Mountains into Columbia Bay. The glacier is the most famous natural feature in Prince William Sound. The spectacular landscape and abundant sea life make the bay a popular destination for all categories of watercraft, from skiffs to ocean liners. The glacier is also a destination for airplane and helicopter tours.

The USFS manages most uplands in the unit. Native corporations own or have selected Heather Island, Growler Island, and land near Heather Bay. The state has selected uplands on Glacier Island and owns the tidelands throughout the unit. Glacier Island is less than 25 miles from Tatitlek and provides recreation for residents of Tatitlek. A previous state selection in Granite Cove was relinquished because the state's management intent for the area can easily be accommodated under Forest Service management.

Most of the publicly owned land is within the proposed USFS wilderness area. The wilderness proposal includes all land in the management unit except for Heather, Growler, and Glacier islands, and the west arm of Long Bay. The Native-owned land is likely to support commercial recreation facilities that will serve the tourist and recreation use of the area. The federal land is open to mineral entry. Land inside the wilderness boundary is likely to be closed when Congress acts on the wilderness proposal. The unit contains no mineral areas likely to be developed within the next 20 years.

Management Intent

Management of the state-owned uplands and tidelands in this area will emphasize the scenic resources and wildlife habitat that draw the existing public and tourist use. State management will accommodate the access needs of private land owners, especially to support commercial recreation facilities. Most state lands remain open to mineral entry. Seven estuaries will be closed to protect salmon spawn-

ing and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Development on state land, including access across state tidelands, will be designed and located to protect the splendor of the natural surroundings. At the same time, the development of access and facilities will be encouraged, as appropriate, to create a variety of opportunities for the recreation and tourist industry. Development of commercial recreation and tourist facilities will be encouraged on private land, Heather and Growler Islands.

Because of the important public values, including its importance as a tourist destination, development of facilities on state land and tidelands for purposes other than recreation and tourism are prohibited in most parts of this unit. Floatlodges are prohibited in all parts except Glacier Island, Subunit 19D. Mariculture and other tideland facilities inconsistent with the stated values are prohibited near the major tourist destinations: Subunit 19A, Columbia Bay; 19B, Heather Island; 19C, Heather Bay; and 19D, Glacier Island.

Subunit 19A - Columbia Bay. This subunit contains the Columbia Glacier, the most popular tourist attraction in Prince William Sound. The subunit is within the USFS wilderness proposal area. The area should be retained in its natural state. Tideland development that would detract from the natural beauty and public use of the area will not be sited in this subunit. Mariculture and floatlodges are prohibited in this subunit because of the importance of the natural landscape to the tourist industry.

This subunit also contains Granite Cove. The mouth to this cove is frequently blocked by ice from the Columbia Glacier, making access to the area difficult, if not impossible. If the iceblocked conditions change, the cove will be a valuable anchorage and camping spot to complement the recreational use of the Columbia Glacier. Tideland management will maintain the natural landscape and encourage the use of the area for camping and mooring.

Subunit 19B - Heather Island. This subunit includes tidelands on the west side of Heather Island. The uplands on Heather Island are owned by Tatitlek Corporation. Access to the uplands, such as a dock, may need to be developed on state tidelands. The tidelands will be managed to ensure access to these uplands. Docks or other access should, if feasible, be concentrated in one location rather than dispersed throughout the subunit. If a second access point is needed, it will be directed to Heather Bay unless the land manager determines that a second point would have little or no significant negative effect on the recreation and visual qualities of Columbia Bay; or there are no feasible and prudent alternatives. Public mooring buoys for general recreation use are not appropriate in this unit.

Subunit 19C - Heather Bay. State-owned tidelands in this subunit should be managed to ensure access to the uplands while protecting public access to the important recreation and tourist resources on public lands. These resources include the anchorages and sportfishing use of the stream at the head of the bay. Access across state tidelands in this area should be sited so as not to significantly diminish the capacity of the three anchorages in the area. Public mooring buoys in this unit are appropriate only if necessary to expand the mooring capacity and are consistent with the management of the immediately adjacent uplands.

Subunit 19D - Glacier Island. Glacier Island is opposite the Columbia Glacier. Commercial recreation services are appropriate for the area, but should be developed on private land on Heather and Growler Islands (the small island immediately adjacent to the state selection) not on state lands. State land should be managed to support commercial recreation development on private land such as providing a water source, access, or hiking trails. The recreation emphasis on state lands will include serving the portions of the recreation market that are not adequately served by

development on private land. For example, if private development includes a lodge, state land might be used for a fuel stop and campsites for the general public. However, the type and amount of facilities will be determined considering the existing and likely development on private and USFS land. The objective is for the overall amount, pattern, type, and price to be appropriate considering all landowners. This recreation development will enhance community recreation patterns if residents of Tatitlek and the rest of Prince William Sound.

Services at Glacier and Esther Islands will facilitate the recreational use of the Whittier to Valdez marine route. For this reason, the combination of private and state facilities should include safe moorings, campsites, and a fuel stop. They may also include viewing platforms, trails, and lodge facilities.

The original selection is proposed to be expanded east and south to allow access from the southern entrance to the Island (Chamberlain Bay and Jackson Hole). A further, "Priority C" selection is proposed to consolidate land management and give the state the ability to manage a greater portion of the useful public use areas on the island. (See Chapter 5). A portion of the "Priority C" area was nominated by the USFS to consolidate land ownership on the island.

Subunit 19E - Long Bay. Long Bay, except for the western arm, is inside the proposed USFS wilderness area. The tidelands should be managed for multiple use with emphasis on protecting the recreation resource including anchorages, campsites, and visual resources.

Subunit 19F - Billy's Hole. Tideland management in this subunit will ensure access to the area for sport fishing. Due to the small size of the subunit, incompatible uses should not be sited here if a prudent and feasible alternative exists.

Subunit 19G - Marine Route. This subunit includes tidelands of the frequently used travel route to and from Columbia Bay. A portion of the subunit is within the proposed USFS wilderness area. Management of the state tidelands in this subunit should emphasize public recreation and maintaining access for the commercial fishery. Tidelands along the marine route should be maintained in their natural state.

Mariculture and other tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and present only limited visual intrusion to the natural setting. Floating mariculture processing, caretaker, or other facilities that present significant visual impact will not be sited in this subunit unless there is no feasible, prudent alternative exists. Public mooring buoys will be sited where their use will not be visible from the frequently traveled marine route.

Management Guidelines

Authorization of Tideland Facilities Adjacent to the Proposed USFS Wilderness (Subunits 19A, 19C, 19E, and 19G). This guideline applies to that part of this management unit inside the proposed USFS wilderness area including: 19A, Columbia Bay; 19G, Marine Route; and the parts of 19C, Heather Bay; and 19E, Long Bay. Tideland facilities will be authorized consistent with the recreation, habitat, and wilderness intent for these areas. For this reason, tideland facilities are allowed if they are mostly underwater and cause only limited impact on the unit's fish and wildlife recreation, tourism, and wilderness values. Tideland facilities that present significant long-term visual impact are inconsistent with the wilderness intent and will not be sited in this unit. Tideland authorizations may be issued if the land manager determines no feasible alternative location exists outside this unit and that the public benefits outweigh the impact to the wilderness, fish and wildlife.

Mineral Closures - Estuaries (Subunits 19A, 19C, 19E, and 19G). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, seven estuaries in this management unit will be closed to new mineral entry. The estuaries

are located in Granite Cove (43), Long Bay (four estuaries, 44-47), Heather Bay (42), and Eickelberg Bay (48). The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

Visual Protection (Subunits 19A and 19G). Facilities on state uplands and tidelands, including recreation facilities, will be located and designed to avoid changing the appearance of this subunit. If feasible and prudent alternatives are available, facilities will not be sited where the facility or their use would present noticeable visual impact in either the Columbia Bay (Subunit 19A) or the Marine Route (Subunit 19G). Management tools to accomplish this objective may include restrictions on location, size, color, material, requirements for vegetative or topographic screening, or other measures as appropriate.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 19: Columbia Glacier

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
19A Columbia Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Mariculture	Most open; estuary closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness; state selection was relinquished
19B Heather Island	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Mariculture	Open	
19C Heather Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Mariculture	Most open; estuary closed	Part of subunit within USFS proposed wilderness
19D Glacier Island	State-selected uplands; State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings Mariculture	Open	
19E Long Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; four estuaries closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 19: Columbia Glacier

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
19F Billy's Hole	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Closed	Within USFS proposed wilderness
19G Marine Route	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; estuary closed	Part of subunit within USFS proposed wilderness

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Columbia Glacier

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookeries
- Sea Lion Haulout
- Seal Haulout
- Estuaries

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

- Crucial Waterfowl Habitat

HARVEST AREAS

- Purse Seine Hook-offs
- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

RECREATION

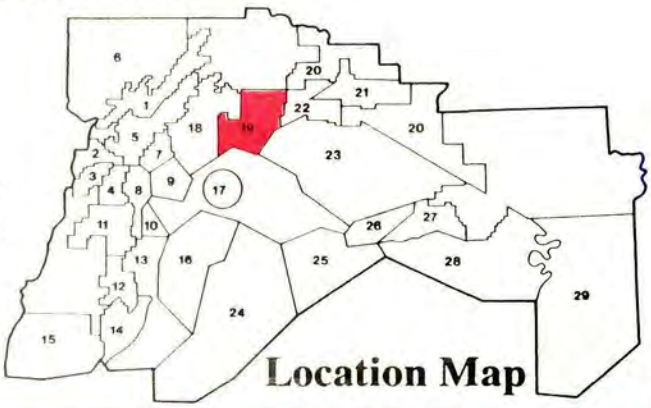
- A ■ Anchorages
- C ● Campsites

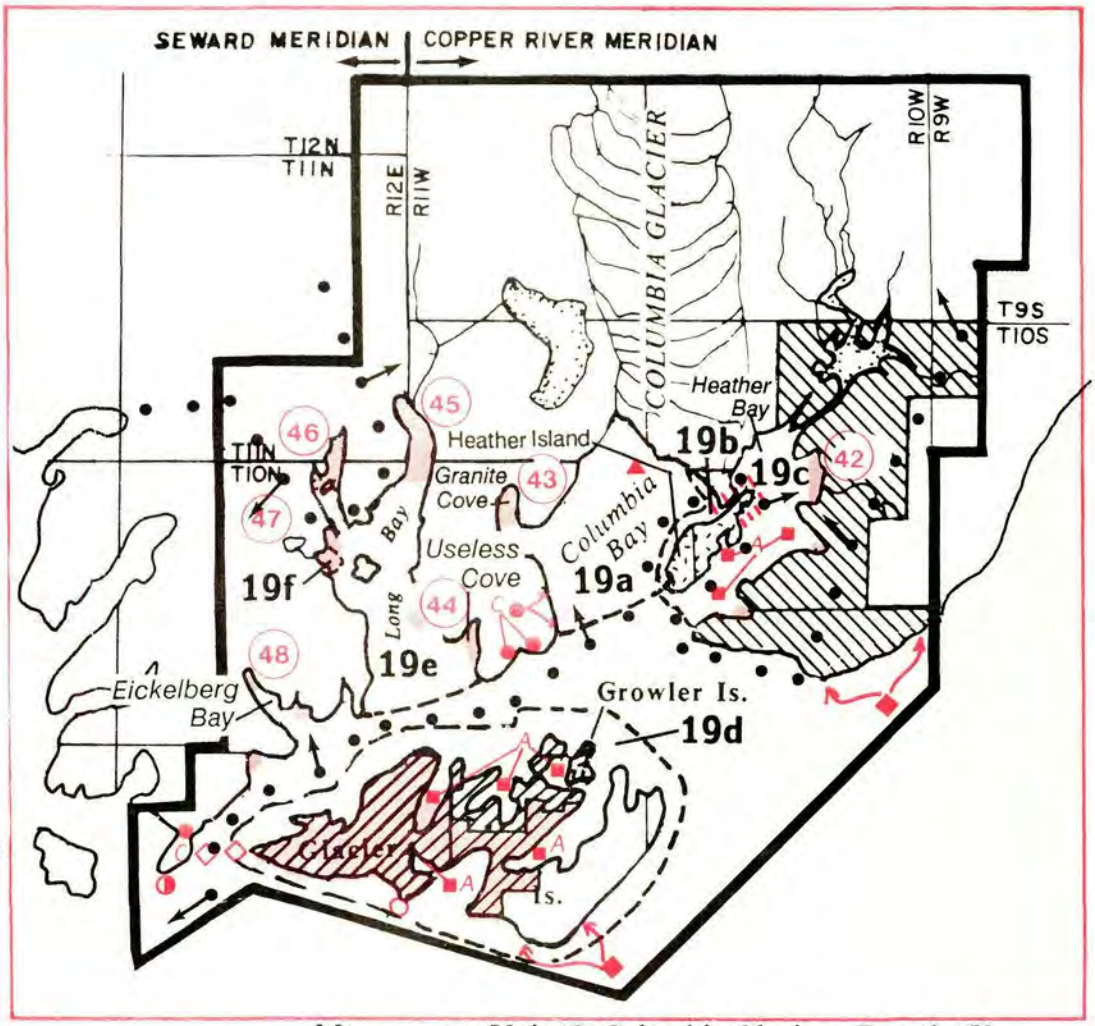
*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- Proposed State Selection
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

- Subunit Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- USFS Proposed Wilderness Boundary





N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000

Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 19g

Management Unit: 19. Columbia Glacier

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
19A Columbia Bay (tidelands)	Seal haulouts; Estuary; bear use	Most important scenic area in PWS	No known minerals	--	--
19B Heather Island (tidelands)	Waterfowl concentrations	Most important scenic area in PWS	No known minerals	--	--
19C Heather Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; sport fishing; waterfowl; bear use; mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Recreation; tourism; sport fishing	No known minerals	--	--
19D Glacier Island (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; sea lion haulouts; herring spawning; purse hookoffs; deer; commercial fishing; mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Commercial recreation site	Weakly mineralized	Capable	High/moderate
19E Long Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; seal haulout; herring spawning; sport fishing; black bear; commercial fishing; mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Dispersed recreation	Weakly mineralized	--	--
19F Billy's Hole (tidelands)	Estuary; seal haul-out; sport fishing; black bear; mountain goat winter ranges; mountain goat hunting	Sport fishing	Weakly mineralized	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

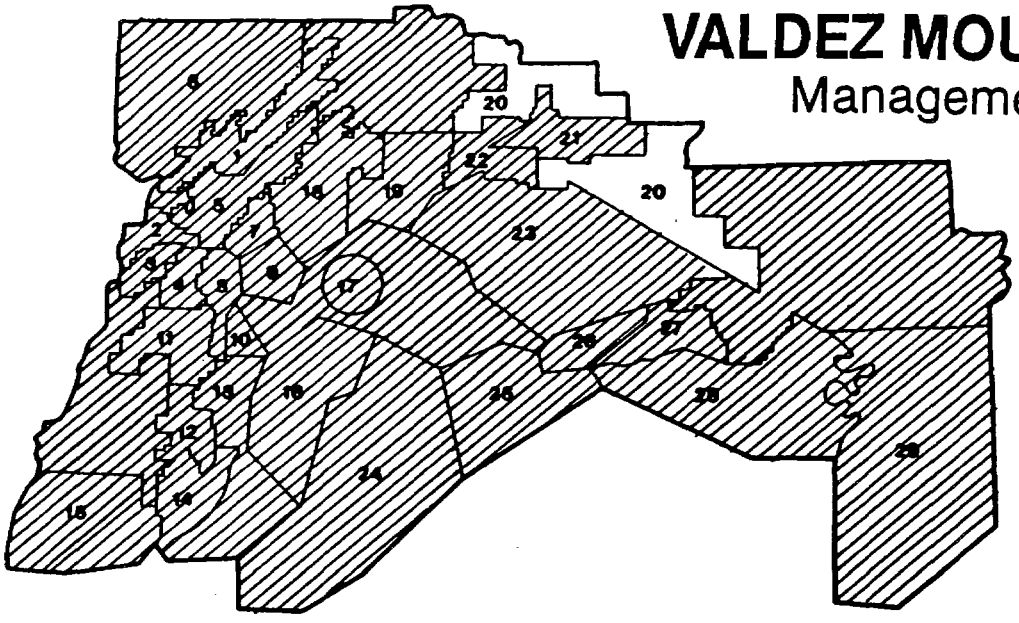
Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

Management Unit: 19. Columbia Glacier

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
19G Marine Route (tidelands)	Deer; black bear; commercial fishing mountain goat winter range; mountain goat hunting	Part of frequently used recreation and tourism route between Valdez and Whittier	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

VALDEZ MOUNTAINS
Management Unit 20



Background

This unit includes mountainous peaks, glaciers, and upper reaches of river valleys. The unit is mostly state land that is above treeline. Land in this unit lies outside of Chugach National Forest. Some rivers in this unit have potential placer deposits.

Near Thompson Pass, the area is part of the roadside recreation area for the City of Valdez. The unit is important as a recreation area for Valdez and Copper River Basin residents and as the scenic backdrop for tourist traffic along the road. Much of the frequently used mountainous land, however, is in the Valdez management unit, as is the Richardson Highway. The potential highway link to Cordova, over Marshall Pass, is on Native-selected land.

Management Intent

The management unit should be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use. Very little active management is likely to be needed for any of the potential uses including mining, recreation, wildlife, or transportation. The unit remains open to mineral entry.

Management Guidelines

The complete set of management guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

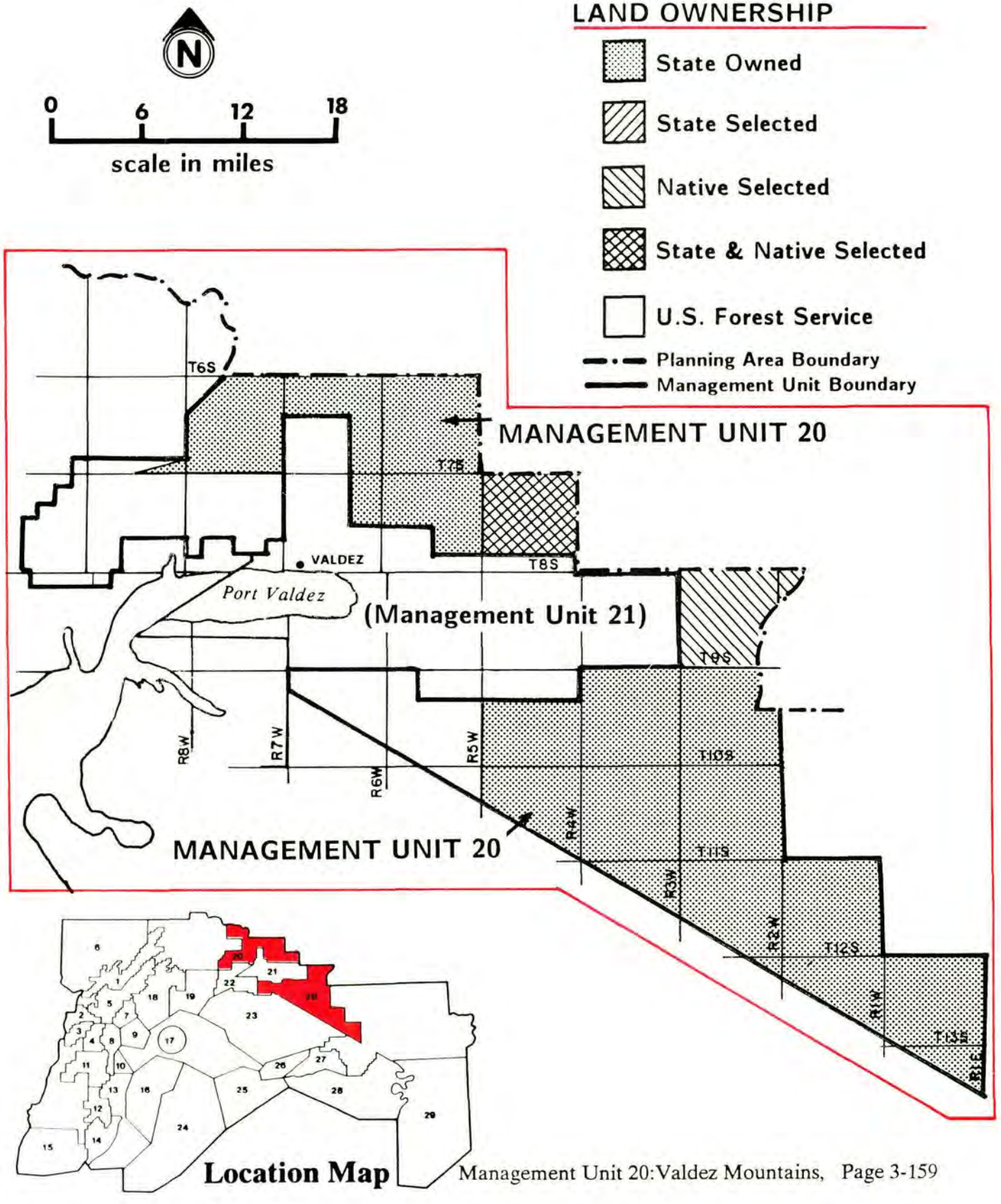
Management Unit 20: Valdez Mountains

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
Entire Unit	State-owned uplands	Resource management, low value	Land offerings	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Valdez Mountains



Resource Information Summary[1]

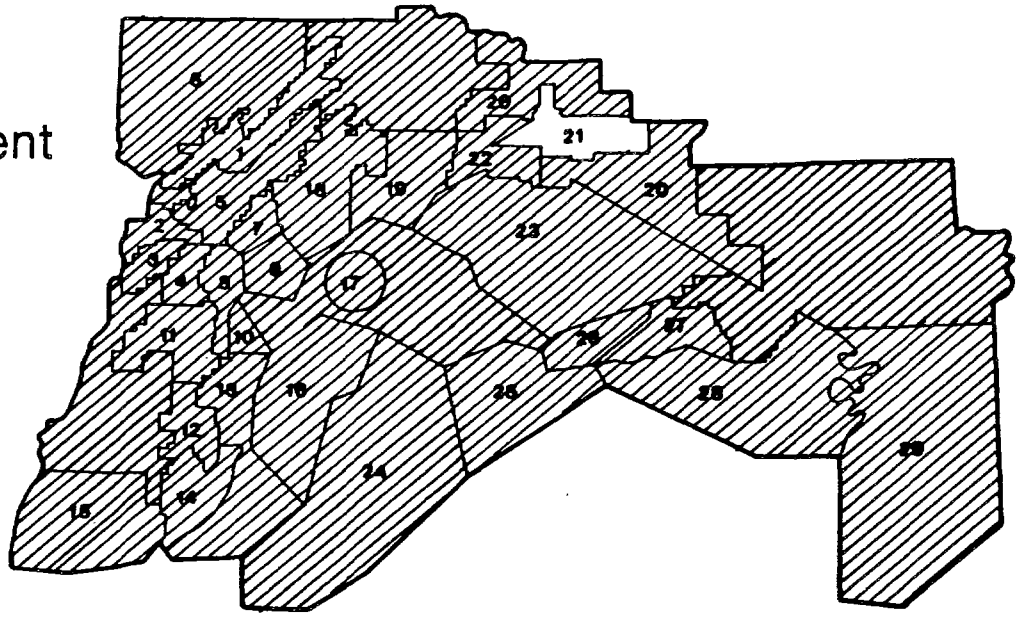
Management Unit: 20. Valdez Mountains

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
Entire Unit (uplands)	Mountain goat winter range and general distribution; bear use	Dispersed recreation	Moderately mineralized; known placer deposits in Heiden Creek, Bench Creek and Wortmann Creek	Incapable	Low

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

CITY OF VALDEZ

Management Unit 21



Background

This management unit contains the state-owned lands in and around Valdez. Much of the land in this area has been reserved for specific public uses such as the Valdez Glacier Campground. The unit is outside of the Chugach National Forest.

Management Intent

Most lands in this subunit will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use. Settlement is proposed for 720 acres in the Robe Lake West land sale area (Subunit 21K), Brown's Creek (Subunit 21O), and Wortmanns (Subunit 21Q). In addition, an undetermined acreage may be offered adjacent to the existing Robe Lake land sale area (Subunit 21J).

The state owns a number of small, isolated parcels of land in this management unit. Other parcels may be acquired through foreclosure, escheat or other means. Unless otherwise mentioned, the area plan has not considered the disposition of these parcels. Reclassification for sale or lease is allowed without a plan amendment where consistent with the Valdez Comprehensive Plan, the Valdez Coastal Management Plan, local land-use regulations and settlement guideline B2, Isolated Parcels of State Land, page 2-38.

The City Valdez has not yet filled its municipal land entitlement; approximately 515 acres remain to be selected. Under AS 29.65.130, most land in this unit is classified in categories that would be available for selection, but a few -- for example, land classified wildlife habitat or forestry -- are not selectable. None of the city's present selections include these lands. The plan has not specifically considered future selections by the city. For that reason, if land in an unselectable category is selected by the city, the departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game will do more detailed analysis of the resource values of the selected lands. If the analysis shows that these lands are suitable for local management either because the resource values do not merit state retention or because the land is not essential

to the overal management intent for the area, reclassification may occur through the special exception process outlined in Chapter 4. In these cases, reclassification would not require a plan amendment.

Most state lands remain open to mineral entry. Land sale areas would be closed before disposal. Six estuaries and parts of three streams will be closed to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. In addition, the tidelands adjacent to the Solomon Gulch Hatchery will be closed to protect habitat requirements of the hatchery and the fishery it supports. A corridor is reserved for the proposed Trans Alaska Gas System (TAGS) pipeline. The pipeline corridor traverses Subunits 21B, M, N, O, P, R, S, and T.

Management intent is discussed below for twenty-two individual subunits.

Subunit 21A - Mountains. This unit includes mountains, glaciers and, in a few instances, a river headwater. Land in this unit will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use. Corbin-Robe (near Corbin Creek) has been suggested for a downhill ski area. Uses that might foreclose such development should not be authorized without prior consultation with the city. Recreation opportunities and access may be expanded.

Subunit 21B - Sugarloaf. Land in this unit is mountainous and above treeline. The unit includes Solomon Lake, the reservoir and the right-of-way for the Solomon Gulch Power Project and the water supply for the Solomon Gulch Fish Hatchery, and important mountain goat winter habitat. The area will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with appropriate protection for mountain goat habitat and the hatchery water supply.

Sugarloaf Mountain and mountainous land near Canyon Slough have been identified as potential sites for developed downhill ski areas. Uses that might foreclose such development should not be authorized without prior consultation with the city.

The TAGS and TAPS rights-of-way traverse this subunit. Management will be consistent with the needs of the TAPS and TAGS transportation corridors.

Subunit 21C - Mineral Creek Canyon. This area contains important recreation and mineral resources. The Valdez Coastal Management Plan (1986) states, "Already a popular summer recreation area, recreation use of Mineral Creek Canyon will increase with population growth. Winter use of the area is also heavy. A city-groomed ski trail attracts cross country skiers. Snowmobilers also make use of the area...Proximity to town make this a tourism and wilderness resource." The area has also been historically important for its mineral potential, and contains numerous mining claims, many of which are still active. Mineral Creek is also a salmon spawning stream.

The Coastal Management Plan designates this area as an Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) ". . . because of the importance of this area for recreation and the potential conflicts between this and other uses including mineral extraction."

State management intent will be consistent with the management intent of the AMSA, which is to allow continued mineral extraction while protecting salmon spawning and rearing habitat, and public use of the recreation resources including public access, hiking and skiing trails, and the scenic values.

Subunit 21D - Valdez Glacier. The Valdez Glacier is an important recreation area for the City of Valdez and a potentially important tourist attraction. This area will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and tourism. Improvements likely to increase public access and increase the attraction for tourism development are appropriate.

Subunit 21E - Duck Flats Road Corridor. This area is just north of the Richardson Highway as it parallels the Duck Flats. It also includes Siwash Creek and an unnamed stream which are salmon spawning and rearing habitats. The corridor will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use. Management will emphasize protection of the scenic quality of the area and the fish habitats.

Subunit 21F - Duck Flats. This 1,000-acre intertidal area, of which 50 acres are state-owned, consists of 450 acres of mud flats and 460 acres of saltwater marsh. Tidelands in this subunit are owned by the City of Valdez. The Duck Flats are fed by six streams and provides habitat for rearing salmon and a wide variety of waterfowl. The area borders Valdez boat harbor and contains a port facility and grain terminal.

The Valdez Coastal Management Plan designated this area as an AMSA because "the many existing and proposed uses have created intense competition for use of this very productive and unique area. The area's use as a transportation corridor and port site, fishery, aquaculture site, scenic and nature viewing site will create conflicts which will require particular attention to ensure proper management." The Coastal Management Plan calls for creation of an AMSA task force with other agency membership.

Management will be consistent with the coastal plan policies and intent for this area including that developed by the AMSA task force.

Subunit 21G - Old Valdez Glacier Trail. This area contains the Old Valdez Glacier and Historic Trail used by the miners when Valdez was the entrance to the interior of Alaska. A reservation along the trail exists for recreation and historic purposes. The area will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining the historic, recreation, and visual qualities of the trail. Personal-use forestry, such as firewood cutting, is an allowed use in the area but the locations should be buffered from the trail to maintain the trail's visual, undisturbed qualities. Cutting will be designed to avoid creating a windthrow hazard on the trail.

Subunit 21H - Lowe River Mouth. This area includes the delta and estuarine areas around the mouth of the Lowe River, an important salmon spawning and rearing stream. The area will be maintained in public ownership and managed for multiple use. The primary management intent will be to protect the fish and wildlife habitat of the river's mouth; recreation and forestry are secondary uses.

Subunit 21I - Robe Lake. This subunit encompasses the AMSA designated by the Valdez Coastal Management Plan. The designation is caused by potential conflicts between the lake's recreation and habitat value (important coho and sockeye salmon spawning and rearing habitat) and "a number of different and possibly incompatible uses." The coastal plan recommends the creation of an AMSA task force with DNR and other agency membership.

Management will be consistent with the coastal plan policies and intent for the area including that developed by the AMSA task force.

Subunit 21J - Existing Robe Lake Land Sale. This area contains 34 lots sold by DNR in 1980 and adjacent land. The adjacent land is of moderate to poor quality and will be managed for multiple use. It can be offered for sale only if the City has a significant need for more settlement land that cannot be met from other settlement areas in this management unit.

Subunit 21K - Proposed Robe Lake West Land Sale. This subunit is between Robe Lake and the Richardson Highway. Approximately 250 acres will be offered for sale. A vegetative buffer should screen the settlement area from the road and Robe Lake.

Subunit 21L - Richardson Road Corridor. This area will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use. The management intent is to protect the anadromous fish

habitat in the sloughs of the Lowe River, the scenic character of the Richardson Highway, and to encourage commercial use or personal use forestry that is compatible with those goals.

Subunit 21M - Lowe River Floodplain. The active floodplain of the Lowe River includes important salmon habitat and a concentration of bald eagle nests. The area will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use that emphasizes the protection of salmon habitat and eagle nesting. This unit also includes a small part of the TAGS right-of-way. Management will be consistent with the needs of the right-of-way.

Subunit 21N - Lowe River Bench. This area contains the Trans-Alaska Pipeline (TAPS), the Trans-Alaska Gas Pipeline (TAGS) rights-of-way, the highest volume timber resources near Valdez, a past state land sale, and provides winter moose habitat. The area will be retained in public ownership and managed for these various resources. The TAPS rights-of-way are currently closed to mineral entry. Management will encourage commercial timber harvest consistent with the needs of the TAPS and TAGS transportation corridors. The area provides the long-term land base to supply local timber needs and develop a small, locally oriented timber industry in Valdez.

Subunit 21O - Brown's Creek. This and the adjacent Subunit 21N, Lowe River Bench, will provide the commercial forest lands to supply local timber needs and develop the timber industry in Valdez. A timber sale has been executed for some of the timber in the unit. This subunit also has good settlement capability. Access for any purpose requires crossing the Lowe River and TAPS. A portion of the TAGS right-of-way traverses this unit. Management will be consistent with the needs of the right-of-way.

Management of this area will emphasize transportation corridors, forestry, and settlement. For most of the 20-year planning period, timber harvest in this unit will be a higher priority than the land sale. Approximately 350 acres will be offered for settlement, but the sale is to be the lowest priority among all the state land sale areas identified near Valdez. Therefore, the land sale is not expected to occur until the latter part of the 20-year planning period to allow the timber harvest to be completed and to allow for possible construction of the TAGS line. The land sale may be offered sooner than the completion of the timber harvest if the Commissioner determines that there is a significant lack of available recreational or residential land for the population of Valdez and a land sale is warranted. In addition, legal, long-term, practical access to the land sale area must be established before a land sale offering.

Future land sales in this subunit will not preclude commercial or other timber harvest. However, the timber harvest and road design will take into account future residential uses of the area.

To reflect the management intent, this subunit will have a joint forestry, settlement, and transportation classification. Areas offered for sale may be reclassified settlement without a plan amendment.

Subunit 21P - Keystone Canyon. This famous canyon is a scenic highlight in an already scenic area. The narrow canyon and steep cliffs are important attractions for residents and tourists. The canyon is traversed by the Richardson Highway and may be traversed by TAGS. This area will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on maintaining the scenic qualities of the area and accommodating the right-of-way needs of existing and future transportation corridors.

The Alaska Legislature should consider designating the Keystone Canyon and the Thompson Pass area for long-term retention by the state for protection and maintenance of the recreation and tourism resource, especially the scenic quality. The area would be suitable for designation as a state recreation area. This legislative designation is discussed fur-

ther under Subunit 21S (Thompson Pass), and in Chapter 4. A similar recommendation is also made for adjacent land in the Copper River Basin Area Plan.

Subunit 21Q - Wortmanns. Approximately 120 net acres will be offered for sale in this subunit. The proposed sale area includes a narrow band of suitable land between the Richardson Highway and the steep mountains to the north. The area would be closed to mineral entry before sale.

Subunit 21R - Heiden View. This area contains the Heiden View Subdivision, offered for sale by DNR in 1987. The unit also includes the TAGS line right-of-way.

Subunit 21S - Thompson Pass. This unit includes mountain peaks, glaciers, deep glacier-carved valleys that provide much of the recreation opportunities of the Thompson Pass area. The unit provides the scenic backdrop for the Richardson Highway. The area extends past the boundaries of the Prince William Sound planning area and into the Copper River Basin planning area. The designations and management guidelines for this unit are the same as those in Unit 15 (Thompson Pass), of the Copper River Basin Area Plan, adopted by DNR and ADF&G in 1986.

This management unit should be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on expanding recreation opportunities. A corridor for future transportation and utility routes will be retained through the area. Certain recreation activities (particularly winter recreation and off-road vehicle use) also need, or soon will need, more active management for public safety and for avoiding conflicts between users. To provide more active recreation management, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) and the Division of Land and Water Management (DLWM) should enter into a cooperative agreement to give DPOR authority to construct and manage recreation facilities and manage visitor activities in the area. DPOR will review all land-use activities proposed for this area.

Wortmann Creek west has been suggested as a downhill ski area. Uses that might foreclose such development should not be authorized without prior consultation with the city.

The Alaska Legislature should consider designating the Thompson Pass and the Keystone Canyon area for long-term retention by the state. This area would be suitable for designation as a state recreation area. Establishment of a legislative designated area and subsequent development of visitor facilities in the Thompson Pass area would encourage visitors to spend more time in the area, which would help the local economy.

The study area for the legislative designation should include this and the Keystone Canyon subunits.

The TAPS and TAGS rights-of-way are currently closed to mineral entry. The plan does not recommend administrative closures for other state land in the Thompson Pass area; however, the state legislature may consider closing areas included in a legislative designation.

Timber harvest is allowed in the area for salvage, disease control, and other forest management that is consistent with maintaining public recreation values. Any legislation should allow for such activities.

Subunit 21T - Anderson Bay - TAGS Terminal. Land (including tidelands) in this area may be required for the construction of the pipeline and terminal for the Trans-Alaska Gasline System. The land will be reserved for this use unless a different terminal site is developed. Much of the state land in this area was closed to mineral entry when DNR accepts the final right-of-way application. Lower Salmon Creek, Lower Solomon Gulch, and state owned tidelands at the fish hatchery on Solomon Gulch will be closed to new mineral entry (see mineral closing guideline).

The state should select an additional 960 acre area identified as a buffer area for the proposed Liquid Natural Gas terminal site. State ownership of the entire terminal site would facilitate development. The additional selection will also be closed to mineral entry to protect the continued availability of the site.

The anchorage in this subunit is situated so wind blows past rather than into it, and the anchorage provides a safe refuge for small boats traversing Port Valdez when the weather is bad enough that they cannot cross to the city harbor. Also, the shoreline from Entrance Point to Anderson Bay contains herring spawning habitat.

Subunit 21U - Solomon Gulch Hatchery Harvest Area. The tidelands in this subunit are adjacent to the Solomon Gulch Fish Hatchery and include the hatchery harvest area maintained by ADF&G for the salmon hatchery. In this area returning hatchery stock is naturally separated from wild stock. During fishery openings, it receives concentrated commercial-purse-seine fishing. The subunit also supports dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring. Tideland management will maintain the productivity of the habitat and the use of the area for commercial and sport fishing.

Subunit 21V - Remainder of State Tidelands. State-owned tidelands not included with another subunit will be managed to support community and resource development on adjacent uplands in a manner consistent with the Valdez Comprehensive Plan, Valdez Coastal Management Plan and the guidelines in Chapter 2 of this plan.

Management Guidelines

Coastal Zone Plans (all subunits). State actions within the boundaries of the Valdez Coastal Management Plan will be consistent with that plan.

Gravel Pits (all subunits). Existing gravel pits will be retained in public ownership for material sales.

Transportation and Utilities (all subunits). Future transportation and utility lines are allowed throughout this unit. Provision should be made for these purposes in any area proposed for legislative designation. Only essential facilities needed to support transportation and utility uses should be allowed between Keystone Canyon and Thompson Pass to protect the recreation and scenic resources of the area. Supportive operations that can be located outside of the Keystone Canyon - Thompson Pass area, such as gas stations, are not allowed.

Crucial Mountain Goat Habitat (Subunits 21A, 21B, 21C, 21D, and 21S). Near crucial mountain goat winter range, activities will avoid or minimize damage to important components of the habitat including important vegetation or topographic features, and avoid or minimize visual or audible disturbances sufficient to disrupt mountain goat use of the habitat.

Timber Harvest and Visual Management (Subunits 21B, 21E, 21H, 21K, 21L, 21N, 21O, 21P, 21Q, 21R, and 21S).

1. Road Corridors. Along road corridors (including the Richardson Highway and Dayville Road) timber management, where allowed, will maintain the natural appearance from the road by maintaining a natural vegetative buffer or other means.

2. Lowe River Bench (Subunits 21N and 21O). Timber harvest in the Lower River Bench and Brown's Creek subunits will be designed to minimize impacts on views from the highway. Management tools to accomplish this goal might include those listed below:

a. Restrictions on the size and amount of clear-cutting.

b. Using topography or vegetation to buffer views of yarding areas and roads.
c. Designing cuts to resemble avalanche chutes, meadows, and other natural breaks in the vegetation.
d. Other measures as appropriate.

Mineral Extraction in Mineral Creek Canyon (Subunit 21C). The following guidelines apply to mineral extraction within Mineral Creek Canyon.

1. Visual Impact of Mining Operations. Mining operations must be designed and conducted to the extent practicable to minimize their visual impacts, especially when viewed from the Mineral Creek Road. During mining, the lessee must follow specific requirements:

a. Stabilize the disturbed area to prevent un necessary erosion.
b. Properly dispose of solid wastes.
c. Clear vegetation only where necessary.
d. Use existing vegetation to screen mining operations where possible.
e. Keep camp areas, roads, and mining sites compact and orderly.

2. Rehabilitation of the Mining Site. The mining site must be returned to a natural appearance after use, unless other rehabilitation requirements are specified in the approved plan of operations. Rehabilitation shall be an ongoing part of the mining operation. The disturbed area must be graded as necessary to be compatible with the surrounding undisturbed area and rehabilitated, using stripping, tailings, and fines, to provide conditions suitable for fast, natural revegetation of the disturbed area.

3. Public Access. No facilities or activities may be located where they would block public access to navigable and public waters. Public access to and within the mineral claim may not be restricted, except to protect public safety or to prevent unreasonable interference with the rights of the lessee, and only if authorized under an approved plan of operations.

4. Mineral Creek Road. Mineral claims within the Canyon are subject to the Mineral Creek Road right-of-way. If mining is requested within the road right-of-way (including underground mining within 100 feet of the surface of the right-of-way) or a new access road needs to be constructed from the mining operation to the Mineral Creek Road, a permit must be obtained from the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities. Any proposed road construction must be included in the plan of operations and be designed to minimize erosion, runoff, and sedimentation.

Mineral Closures (21E, 21F, 21G, 21H, 21M, 21P, 21S, 21U, and 21V). In order to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources, three streams and four estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. Also, tidelands adjacent to the Solomon Gulch Hatchery will be closed because the hatchery and the fishery it supports are critically dependent on the marine environment of those tidelands for salmon habitat including the growth of juvenile salmon. The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D and are summarized below.

1. Streams (Subunits 21E, G, H, M, P, and S). The closures include three streams: approximately 2.0 miles of Siwash Creek on the east side of the Duck Flats, approximately 0.2 miles of Crooked Creek on the west side of the Duck Flats, and approximately 17.4 miles of the Lowe River, and the state land within 50 feet of each side of those streams.

2. Estuaries (Subunits 21F and 21V). Six estuaries are proposed for closure. They are lo cated at the mouths of the three streams listed above and at the mouth of Mineral Creek (35-40).

3. Hatchery Tidelands (Subunits 21U). The closure includes tidelands adjacent to the Solomon Gulch Hatchery on the south side of Port Valdez.

Vegetation and Public Land Requirements for the Settlement near the Richardson Highway and around Robe Lake (Subunits 21J and 21K). In addition to the public land and vegetated buffers required by the Settlement guidelines in Chapter 2, a vegetated buffer of 75 feet will be maintained in public ownership along the Richardson Highway and one of 100 feet will be maintained around Robe Lake.

Settlement and Timber Harvest at Brown's Creek (Subunit 21O).

1. Access. Land will not be offered for sale until legal, long-term, practical access is established across the Lowe River and across the TAGS and TAPS rights-of-way.

2. **Visual Protection.** The land sale will be designed as much as practical to maintain the natural appearance of the area as seen from the Richardson Highway. The following measures should be considered to implement this guideline:

   a. Retain a publicly owned buffer.
   b. Using vegetation or topography to buffer road and residential lots.
   c. Restrictions on the building location.
   d. Other measures as appropriate.

DOF road and harvest plans will be completed in consultation with DLWM

Conflicts with Hatchery Harvest Areas (Subunit 21U).

1. **Disease, Pollution, and Productivity.** Because of the concentration of hatchery stock, the following uses will not be allowed if there is a feasible and prudent alternative: uses with the potential to transmit disease to the concentrated hatchery stock; uses that significantly reduce the productivity of the salmon hatchery by competing with the available food supply or by other means; and uses that could cause significant water pollution.

2. **Interfering with the Commercial Fishery.** Because hatchery harvest areas, particularly the nearshore areas, receive dense concentrations of purse seine commercial fishing activity, any tideland facility (rafts, floats, mooring systems, etc.) should be located and designed to maintain the continued use of the area.

The complete set of management guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines that are most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Materials
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Settlement
Transportation and utilities

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 21: City of Valdez

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
21A Mountains	State-owned uplands	Resource management, low value	Land offerings	Open	
21B Sugarloaf	State-owned uplands	Resource management, low value; For the area that drains into Solomon Lake: Water resources	Land offerings	Open	
21C Mineral Creek Canyon	State-owned uplands	Minerals Public recreation	Land offerings	Open	AMSA in Valdez Coastal Management Plan
21D Valdez Glacier	State-owned uplands	Public recreation	Land offerings	Open	
21E Duck Flats Road Corridor	State-owned uplands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Most open; Crooked and Siwash Creeks closed	
21F Duck Flats	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Two estuaries closed	AMSA in Valdez Coastal Management Plan

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 21: City of Valdez

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
21G Old Valdez Glacier Trail	State-owned uplands	Forestry Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Most open; Siwash Creek closed	
21H Lowe River Mouth	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Habitat & harvest Secondary use: Forestry Public recreation	Land offerings	Lowe River closed	
21I Robe Lake	State-owned uplands	Forestry Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Open	AMSA in Valdez. Coastal Management Plan
21J Existing Robe Lake Land Sale	State-owned uplands; private lands	Settlement		Closed (existing land sale)	Past land disposal area and adjacent land; existing classifications unchanged
21K Robe Lake West, Proposed Land Sale	State-owned uplands	Settlement Secondary use: Public recreation Forestry Habitat & harvest		Closed before sale	Estimated net land offering 250 acres
21L Road Corridor	State-owned uplands	Forestry Habitat & harvest Transportation	Land offerings	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 21: City of Valdez

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
21M Lowe River Floodplain	State-owned uplands	Habitat & harvest	Land offerings	Lowe River closed	
21N Lowe River Bench	State-owned uplands	Forestry Transportation Secondary uses: Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Open	
21O Brown's Creek	State-owned uplands	Forestry Settlement Transportation		Closed before sale	Estimated net land offering is 350 acres
21P Keystone Canyon	State-owned uplands	Public recreation Transportation	Land offerings	Uplands open to mineral entry unless legislatively closed; Lowe River closed to mineral entry	Part of study area for Thompson Pass legislative recommendation (with Subunit 21S)
21Q Wortmanns	State-owned uplands	Settlement Secondary use: Forestry		Closed before sale	Estimated net land offering 120 acres
21R Heiden View	State-owned uplands	Settlement		Closed (existing land sale)	Existing land sale; existing classifications unchanged

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 21: City of Valdez

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
21S Thompson Pass	State-owned uplands	Public recreation	Land offerings	May be closed if legislatively recommended; Lowe River below Wortmann Creek closed	Part of the study area for potential Thompson Pass legislative recommendation (with Subunit 21P)
21T Anderson Bay TAGS	State-owned and selected uplands. State-owned tidelands	Transportation	Land offerings	Closed	Reserved for TAGS Terminal
21U Solomon Gulch Hatchery Harvest Area	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest		Closed	Adjacent to Solomon Gulch Hatchery
21V Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Shoreline development		Most open; adjacent to TAPS terminal, four estuaries, and hatchery tidelands closed	Includes TAPS docking facilities

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

City of Valdez

Map 1 of 2

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Waterfowl Areas
- Bald Eagle
- Bird Rookeries
- Estuaries

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

- Mountain Goat Winter Range

RECREATION

- A■ Anchorages
- C● Campsites

*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

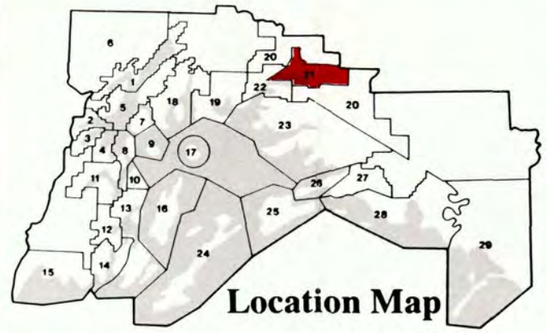
- State Owned
- State Selected
- Non-state Land
- U.S. Forest Service
- Subunit Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary

N

0 1 2 3

scale in miles

approx. 1:100,000



Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 21v

R8W R7W R6W R5W R4W

T7S T8S T9S

21a 21b 21c 21d 21e 21f 21g 21h 21i 21j 21k 21l 21m 21n 21s 21t 21u

Mineral Creek

Valdez Glacier

Valdez

Port Valdez

Corbin Creek

Richardson Highway

Robe Lake

Lowe River

Trans Alaskan Pipeline

Canyon Slough

Soloman Gulch

Sugarloaf Mountain

Anderson Bay

Proposed location for TAGS terminal

Pipeline Terminal (142)*

(35) (36) (37) (38 & 39) (40)

match line

*For boundary of this mineral closure, see Appendix D

City of Valdez

Map 2 of 2

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- State Selected
- Non-state Land

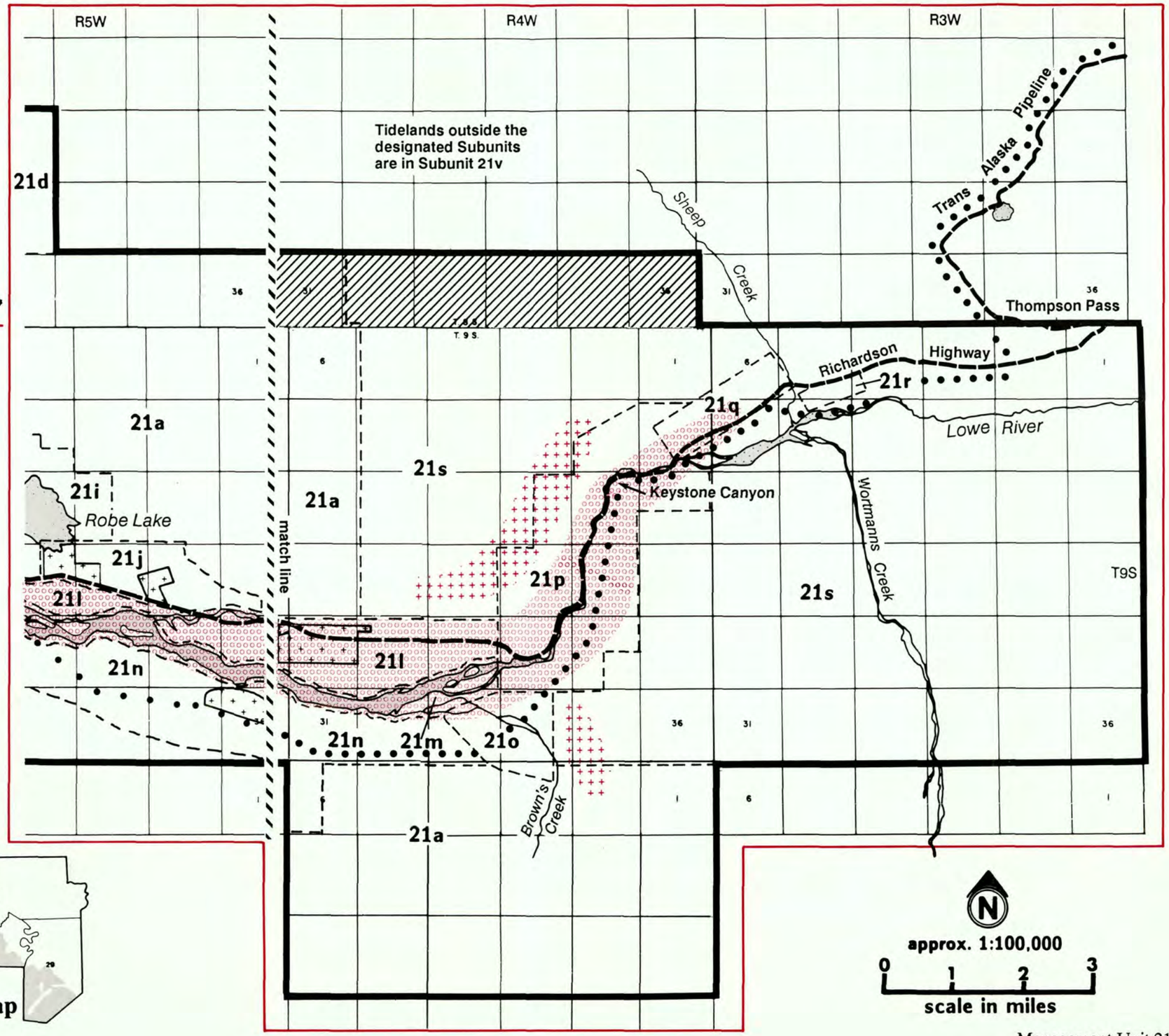
- Planning Area Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary

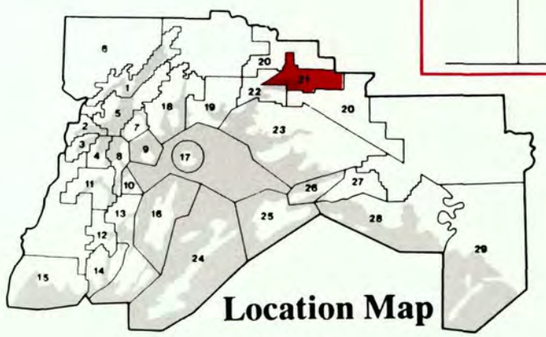
RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bald Eagle
- Mountain Goat Winter Range

*See page 3-3.





N

approx. 1:100,000

0 1 2 3

scale in miles

Management Unit: 21. Valdez

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
21A Mountains (uplands)	Bear use; mountain goat summer and crucial winter range	Infrequent use	Moderately mineralized	Incapable	Low
21B Sugarloaf (uplands)	Mountain goat summer range and crucial winter range; bear use; goat and bear hunting	Infrequent use; potential city ski area	Known placer deposits in Solomon Gulch and Sulphide Gulch	Incapable	Low
21C Mineral Creek Caynon (uplands)	Crucial mountain goat winter range; bear use; goat and bear hunting	Ski and scenic area frequently used by Valdez residents	Active Placer mining	Incapable	Low
21D Valdez Glacier (uplands)	Crucial mountain goat winter range; bear use	Community and tourist recreation site	Moderately mineralized	Capable	Low
21E Duck Flats Road Corridor (uplands)	Bear use	Wildlife viewing; transportation corridor through viewshed	Moderately mineralized	Incapable	Low
21F Duck Flats (tidelands)	Estuary; essential waterfowl habitat; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use	Viewshed for transportation corridor and city	Moderately mineralized	--	--
21G Old Valdez Glacier Trail (uplands)	Bear use; goats	Tourist and recreation site for Valdez	Moderately mineralized	Capable	High/moderate

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 4)[1]

Management Unit: 21. Valdez

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
21H Lowe River Mouth (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; essential waterfowl habitat; eagle nesting concentrations; bear use; commercial fishing	Community recreation	Known placer deposits in Lowe River	Incapable	High/moderate
21I Robe Lake (uplands)	Sport fishing; waterfowl habitat	Community recreation	No known minerals	Incapable	High/moderate
21J Existing Robe Lake Land Sale (uplands)	Bear use	Community recreation	No known minerals	Capable	Low
21K Robe Lake West Proposed Land Sale (uplands)	Waterfowl habitat; bear use	Community recreation	No known minerals	Capable	High/moderate
21L Richardson Road Corridor (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; bear use; mountain goat winter range	Scenic transportation corridor	Known placer deposits in Black Bear Creek	Capable	High/moderate
21M Lowe River Floodplain (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; sport fishing; bear use	Community recreation	Known placer deposits in Lowe River	Incapable	Low

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Management Unit: 21. Valdez

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
21N Lowe River Bench (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; bear use; bear and goat hunting	Scenic area for Richardson Highway corridor	Known placer deposits in Sulphide Gulch	Capable	High/moderate
21O Brown's Creek (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; winter goat	Scenic area for Richardson Highway corridor	Known placer deposits in Brown's Creek	Capable	High/moderate
21P Keystone Canyon (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; sport fishing	Tourist Attraction; important scenic area	Known placer deposits in Lowe River	Incapable	Low
21Q Wortmann (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations	Adjacent to transportation corridor	No known minerals	Capable	High/moderate
21R Heiden View (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; bear use	None identified	No know minerals	Capable	Low
21S Thompson Pass (uplands)	Eagle nesting concentrations; crucial mountain goat winter range	Frequent dispersed recreation use; very important public use area	Known placer deposits in Heiden, Bench, Wortmann, Brown's Creeks and Lowe River	Incapable	Low
21T Anderson Bay TAGS Terminal (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; sport fishing; commercial fishing; herring spawning	Some community recreation use from Valdez	Known placer deposits in Salmon Creek	Capable	Low

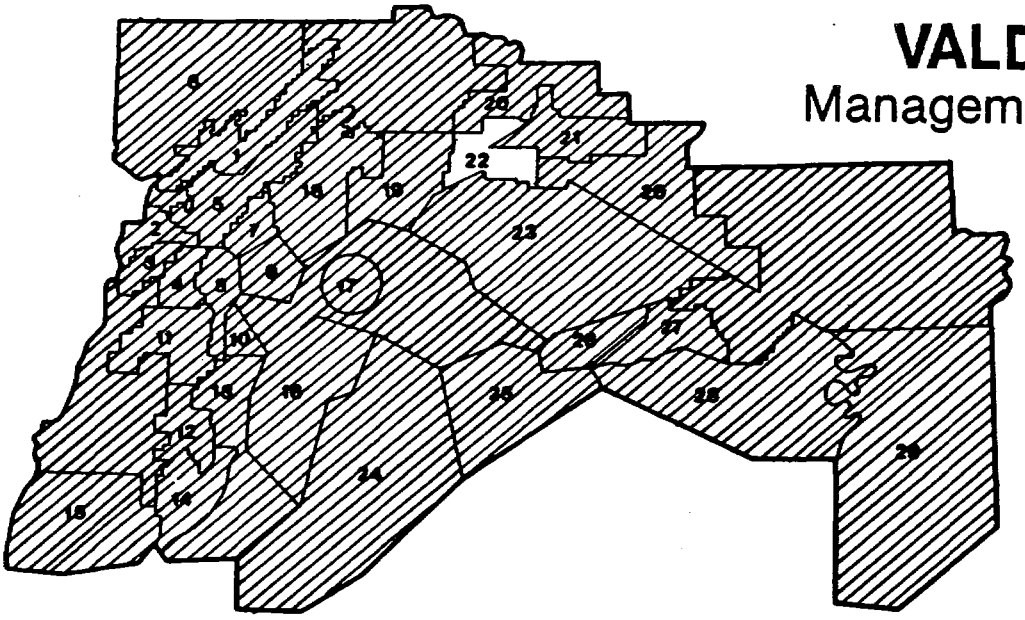
[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 4 of 4)[1]

Management Unit: 21. Valdez

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
21U Solomon Gulch Hatchery Harvest Area (tidelands)	Estuaries, sport fishing; commercial fishing; herring spawning	Sport fishing; community recreation	No known minerals	--	--
21V Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries, sport fishing; commercial fishing; herring spawning	Sport fishing; community recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.



VALDEZ ARM
Management Unit 22

Background

Valdez Arm is the entrance to Valdez for waterborne freight and tourist traffic. Its steep forested shores rise sharply to snow-capped mountains with glaciers at tidewater.

The area receives a lot of use by traffic passing through the arm on the way to or from Valdez. The area also is frequently used for recreation by residents of Valdez and tourists. Watercraft include runabouts, sail boats, cruise ships, and tour boats. Sawmill, Shoup, and Jack Bays are especially important recreation and tourist destinations from Valdez. The Department of Fish and Game estimates that 40 percent of the sport salmon fishing in Prince William Sound occurs in Port Valdez and Valdez Arm. Tidelands in this subunit are also an important harvest area for the commercial salmon and herring fishery. Jack Bay is also a frequent hunting destination, especially for Tatitlek residents. The southern portion of the arm, the area between Jack, Sawmill, and Galena Bays, is one of the most heavily used commercial purse-seining areas in the Sound.

Sawmill and Shoup Bays have been designated by the Alaska Legislature as marine parks.

Gold mining in Prince William Sound began with the discovery of Cliff Mine, adjacent to Shoup Bay, in 1906. The hardrock mine was the Sound's richest gold mine and produced close to 52,000 ounces of gold. The remaining deposits at the site are being reevaluated and may go into full-scale production during the next few years.

A portion of the management unit contains federal land within Chugach National Forest. While limited harvest is allowed on federal land under the Chugach National Forest Plan, none is currently planned. The federal land is open to mining.

Management Intent

In 1986, the state offered a land sale in Jack Bay. The remaining state uplands in Jack Bay should be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and wildlife habitat.

Most state lands, remain open to mineral entry. The land sale area will be closed before disposal. The Jack Bay North area may be closed to mineral entry if designated as a state marine park. Four estuaries and three streams will be closed to mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Management of the remainder of the Valdez Arm unit will emphasize maintaining the existing quality of the scenic resources and habitat along Valdez Arm and protecting public access for sport and commercial fishing, hunting, and wildlife viewing. The existing marine parks will be managed for their potential as local recreation and tourist destinations and other needs as directed in AS 41.21.300.

Subunit 22A - Shoup Bay. Shoup Bay is an existing state marine park. The Bays most important attraction is a large, impressive, tidewater glacier. Because of the glacier and its proximity to Valdez, the area has potential as a major tourist destination for visitors to Valdez. Management will emphasize its scenic quality and potential for tourist and community use. Management may include interpretive signs, trails, camping areas, or other low impact public facilities, or other facilities if allowed through a management plan. Uses that are inconsistent with this management intent or that would detract from this recreation attraction are not allowed. DPOR will prepare a management plan for this area pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c).

Subunit 22B - Cliff Mine. Cliff Mine is on private land, but the adjacent tidelands are state-owned. Tidelands adjacent to the mine will be reserved for off-loading and access to the mining claim. Tidelands not required for this purpose will be managed as specified in 22H (Valdez Arm tidelands).

Subunit 22C - Sawmill Bay. State land within Sawmill Bay is a state marine park, designated by the legislature in 1983. Native land is not part of the marine park. Management will emphasize its value for local recreation, hunting, sport fishing, and tourism. Low impact public facilities may be constructed in the park. Floatlodges and other commercial or settlement type uses are incompatible and prohibited. DPOR will prepare a management plan for this area pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c). The Tatitlek Corporation has selected land on the west side of Sawmill Bay. Tideland management must also provide reasonable access to the privately owned uplands. The management plan will address the upland access and support needs as well as land management for recreation.

1,762 acres adjacent to the Marine Park should be considered for state selection in order to give the state ownership of all lands with recreation potential and to provide for more efficient land management. This area is used for recreation by residents of Valdez and other communities. This is a "C Priority" selection (see Chapter 5).

Subunit 22D - Tongue Point. This subunit includes state-owned uplands on the steep slope adjacent to Valdez Arm. It is between the arm and University-owned land. The land will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on protecting the views from Valdez Arm and providing public lands for residents of the state's Jack Bay land sale and for people who eventually live on or use the University land. Selective cutting for firewood or houselogs will be permitted if it will not significantly affect the natural view from Valdez Arm.

Subunit 22E - Jack Bay, Existing Land Sale. In 1986, 12 parcels that total approximately 235 acres were offered for sale in this subunit. The remaining land will be retained in public ownership for public recreation and forestry. Timber harvest by permit or small commercial sale will be allowed to provide for timber needs including firewood, house logs, and other products.

Subunit 22F - Jack Bay North. This area will be retained in public ownership and managed for public recreation and fish and wildlife habitat. Access for hunting, fishing,

and recreation will be maintained. This area should be considered for designation by the legislature as a state marine park because of the community recreation use by Valdez residents and the unusual public recreation values. Public facilities such as public use cabins and low impact campsites are appropriate in this unit.

Subunit 22G - Jack Bay Tidelands. This subunit contains the tidelands inside Jack Bay. The tidelands in this area provide a variety of habitat types. Much of the shoreline provides important herring spawning and salmon rearing habitat. The bay is an important commercial and recreational fisheries harvest area. A bird rookery exists on the island in the bay; seven anadromous streams flow into the bay; and part of the bay is seal habitat. The tidelands will be managed to protect this wildlife habitat and harvest and provide public access to the settlement and public recreation areas.

The narrow finger of the bay that extends southwest from the existing land sale, Subunit 22E, is a sensitive estuary important for salmon and is used by bears in spring. Tideland leases and permits for activities that may impact this habitat should be located in the main part of the bay, away from these areas.

Subunit 22H - Valdez Arm Tidelands. This subunit includes the tidelands of Valdez Arm and a portion of Port Valdez. Most of the area south of Valdez Narrows is used for herring spawning; all of the area north of Sawmill Bay and Tongue Point are used for sport fishing. Most of this unit encompasses a major commercial fishing area. The tidelands in this subunit will be managed for public recreation and wildlife habitat with emphasis on protecting the natural visual quality along the well-traveled tourist route. In addition, management will emphasize protecting existing access for sport and commercial fishing.

Because of the important recreation and tourist traffic that travels through Valdez Arm, uses that visually intrude on the natural landscape are not allowed in this subunit. For these reasons, floatlodges are prohibited.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closures (Subunits 22D, 22F, and 22G). In order to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources, three streams and four estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. The areas to be closed include approximately 0.6 miles of Levshakoff Creek (Subunit 22D); approximately 0.6 miles of an unnamed Creek (Subunit 22D); approximately 0.5 miles of Vlasoff Creek (Subunit 22F); state land within 50 feet of those streams; the estuaries at the streams' mouths (31, 32, 34); and the estuary at the head of the bay (33).

Mariculture in Jack Bay (Subunit 22E). Mariculture may be allowed adjacent to the existing land sale area, Subunit 22E, provided it does not block access to trails and beaches, and important fishery harvest areas. Mariculture caretaker facilities should be concentrated in one or possibly two areas of the bay. The number and locations of the areas should be determined by the land manager. Suitable locations may include the tidelands adjacent to the existing or proposed land-sale area, or the university land.

Tideland Development in Valdez Arm (Subunit 22H). To the extent feasible and prudent, tideland development, including mariculture, will be sited and designed to avoid impacts to important fisheries habitat and harvest areas and scenic qualities of the well-traveled tourist route. Mariculture facilities that can be constructed consistent with this direction and with minimal visual impact (such as those that occur mostly underwater) may be allowed. Caretaker facilities, unless they can be visually screened by topography, vegetation, or other means are not allowed in this subunit unless no other feasible and prudent alternative exists.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply

to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 22: Valdez Arm

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
22A Shoup Bay	State-owned and selected uplands, state-owned tidelands	Existing marine park	Land offerings	Legislatively closed	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300)
22B Cliff Mine	State-owned tidelands	Minerals		Open	
22C Sawmill Bay	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Existing marine park	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Legislatively closed	Existing marine park (AS 41.21.300)
22D Tongue Point	State-owned uplands	Public Recreation	Land offerings	Open	
22E Jack Bay existing Land Sale	Private and state-owned uplands	Settlement		Closed (existing land sale)	Existing state land sale-approximately 235 acres; existing classifications unchanged
22F Jack Bay North	State-owned uplands and tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	May be closed if marine park	Possible marine park

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 22: Valdez Arm

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
22G Jack Bay Tidelands	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development		Most open; four estuaries closed	
22H Valdez Arm Tidelands	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Valdez Arm

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Estuaries
  Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)
- Bird Rookeries

HARVEST AREAS

- ◇ Purse Seine Hook-offs
- ◆ Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

RECREATION

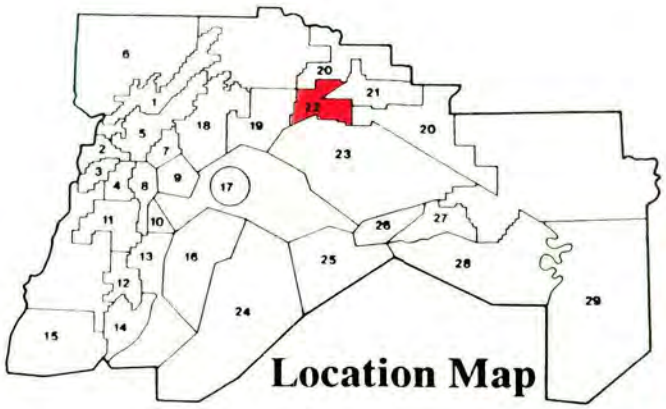
- A ■ Anchorages
- C ● Campsites

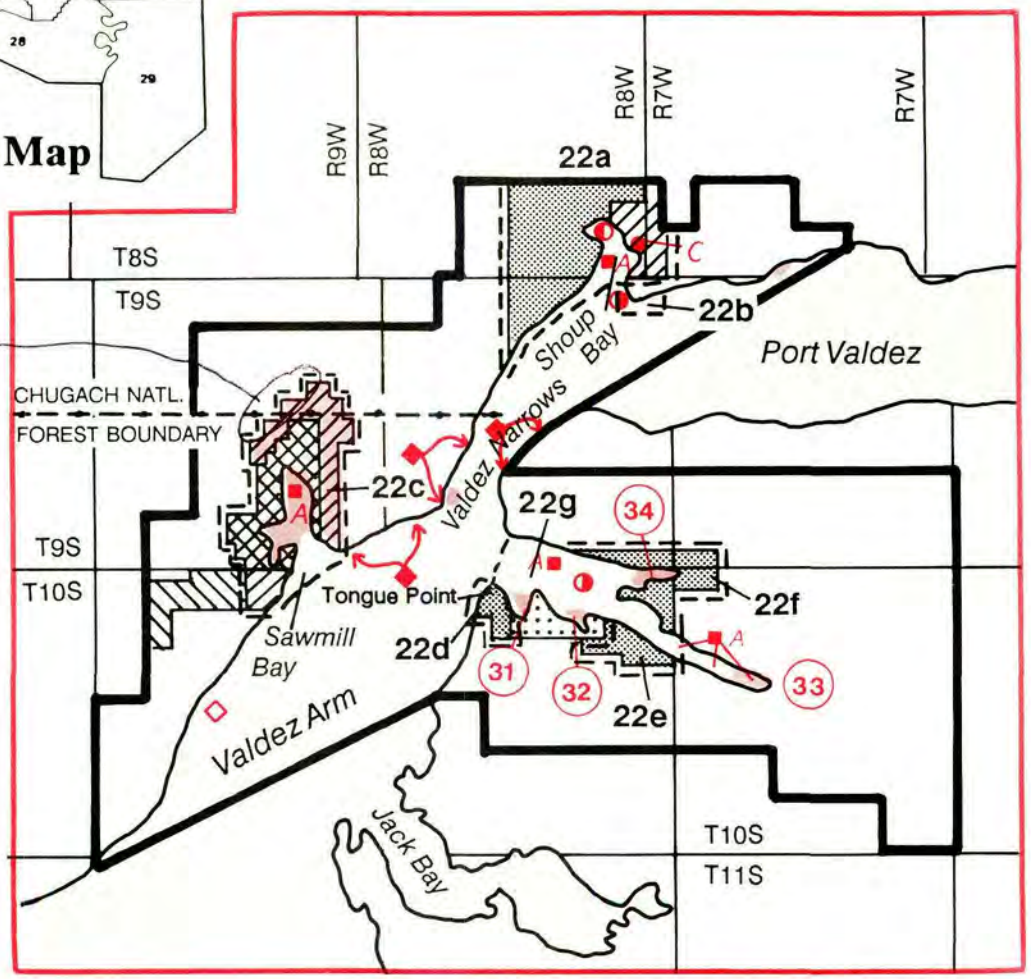
*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- State Selected
- Proposed State Selection
- State & Native Selected
- University Land
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

---- Subunit Boundary
━━ Management Unit Boundary





See state status plat for correct boundary

Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 22h.

N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000

Management Unit: 22. Valdez Arm

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
22A Shoup Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Two bird rookeries; mountain goat winter range; sport fishing	Important tourist destination; high scenic values	Moderately mineralized; mineral transfer site may be required; known placer deposits in McAllister Creek	unknown	Low
22B Cliff Mine (tidelands)	Herring spawning; sport fishing; bear use; mountain goat winter range	Adjacent to travel route	No known minerals	--	--
22C Sawmill Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; bear; herring spawning sport fishing; mountain goat winter range; goat hunting; seal haulout; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; anchorage	No known minerals	unknown	High/moderate
22D Jack Bay (uplands)	Sport fishing; mountain goat winter range; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation, scenic area for traffic on Valdez Arm	No known minerals	Capable	High/moderate
22E Jack Bay Existing Land Sale (uplands)	Sport fishing mountain goat winter range; bear use; deer	Dispersed recreation, mostly from Valdez	Weakly mineralized	Capable	High/moderate

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

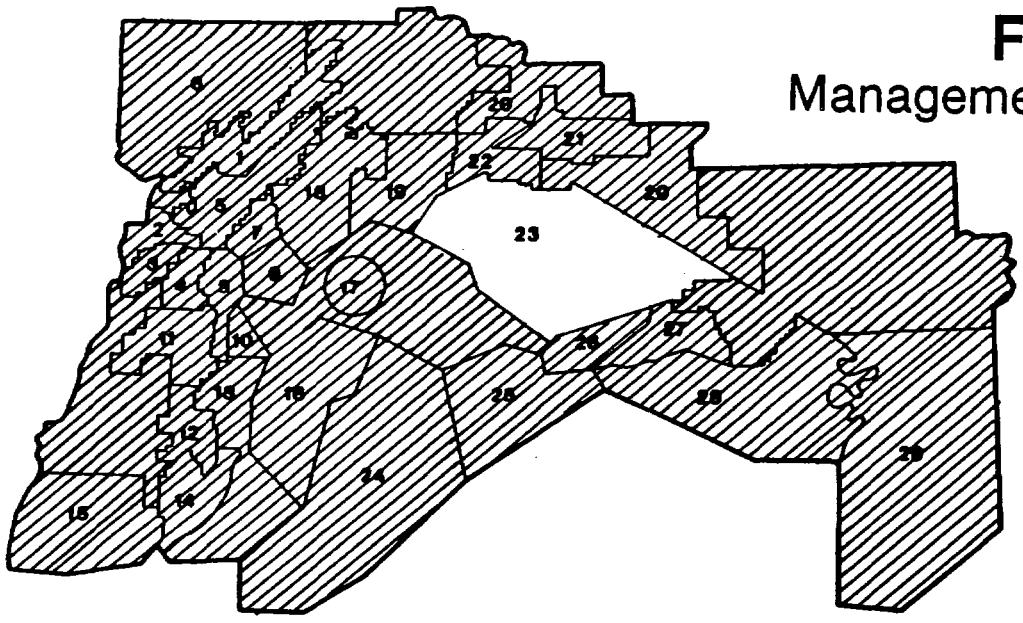
Management Unit: 22. Valdez Arm

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
22F Jack Bay North (uplands)	Sport fishing; bear use; mountain goat winter range	Dispersed recreation, mostly from Valdez; anchorages	Weakly mineralized	Capable	High/moderate
22G Jack Bay Tidelands (tidelands)	Estuaries; herring spawning sport fishing; bird rookery; bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation, mostly from Valdez; USFS cabin on estuary in east end of bay	No known minerals	--	--
22H Valdez Arm Tidelands (tidelands)	Sport fishing; purse seine hookoffs; deer; bear use; mountain goat winter range; commercial fishing	Frequently travelled tourist route to and from Valdez	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.



FIDALGO
Management Unit 23

Background

The Fidalgo management unit includes the lands between Tatitlek and Cordova. These lands and waters are used extensively by residents of Valdez, Tatitlek, Cordova, and elsewhere in Alaska.

Most of the coastline in this management unit is privately owned. Three Native Corporations, Tatitlek, Eyak, and Chugach Alaska Corporation have extensive ownership and selections; a few areas are under non-corporate private ownership, mostly patented mining claims. The tidelands at the head of Nelson Bay have been conveyed to Chugach Alaska Corporation. They are the only privately owned tidelands in the Sound. The USFS manages the alpine areas and a few coastal areas within this unit. Two state selections are within this unit: Gravina Point and the head of Port Fidalgo. The latter was relinquished because its purpose, dispersed recreation, can be accommodated under Forest Service management, and because the selection's purpose is not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable selection purposes of section 6(a) of the Statehood Act (see Chapter 5).

Federal land is open to mineral staking. Much of the federal and private land includes significant mineral values.

Extensive timber harvest is likely within the management unit. Native corporations and the USFS plan timber sales in the area. The USFS proposes a timber sale of 20.0 MMBF near St. Matthews and Olsen bays in the early 1990s. Tatitlek Corporation has sold timber harvest rights for its land near Two Moon Bay. Tatitlek's sale includes the timber on most of their land between Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina west of St. Matthews Bay. Eyak Corporation expects to harvest a significant amount of timber on its land that extends from Port Gravina to Cordova. Each timber sale is expected to require log-transfer sites on state tidelands.

The coastline of this unit is extensively used for commercial salmon and herring fishing, hunting, and general recreation by residents

of Tatitlek, Cordova, Valdez, and elsewhere in Alaska. ADF&G estimates that approximately one-third of the pink salmon and one-quarter of the chum salmon wild stocks in Prince William Sound are produced here. The estuaries contain crucial rearing habitat for salmon, herring, and Tanner crab. The villages of Tatitlek and Chenega use these areas for subsistence harvest. Cordova residents often use Sheep and Simpson bays on day trips and on longer trips to Knowles Head for hunting, fishing, and general recreation. Valdez residents often use Galena Bay and Port Fidalgo for the same purposes. Several Anchorage air taxis also operate in the area. The Alaska State Ferry traverses the unit on its way from Valdez to Cordova. Abundant anchorages exist in the unit. These anchorages are important for public use and for the commercial fishing industry. ANCSA 17(b) easements provide important access across private uplands.

State land within this unit supports wildlife habitat of all types including seabirds, waterfowl, land and sea mammals, and a variety of aquatic species. The anadromous fish streams and estuaries support the commercial and sport-fishing industry.

Management Intent

The state tidelands within this unit will be managed for a variety of purposes including resource transfer facilities, community development (Tatitlek), public access, anchorages, mariculture, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and maintaining the scenic and recreation resources. Tideland uses should be directed toward areas that are convenient for their purposes and compatible with tideland recreation, tourism, habitat, and harvest resources. When authorizing tideland uses, particular attention will be given to avoiding or minimizing impacts on important commercial and recreational fishing areas, anchorages, public access including 17(b) easements, and scenic resources along the ferry route.

Most state lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources, twenty-four estuaries and one stream will be closed to new mineral entry.

Additional management intent is described below for ten subunits. The intent for **Subunit 23K**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 23A - Gravina Point. The state has selected 4,378 acres of uplands as a site for the proposed natural-gas line terminal. The current Yukon-Pacific Trans-Alaska Gas Line proposal identifies the Anderson Bay site near Valdez as preferable to Gravina Point, although Gravina Point is one of the alternative sites being evaluated. If, before 1994, a final site is chosen and it is not Gravina Point, this selection should be relinquished. Before a final decision is known, management should avoid long-term leases that might foreclose the use of this area for TAGS.

The parcel is also in a prominent location along the Valdez-to-Cordova marine route. Permits and leases for state-owned tidelands and uplands within this unit should include measures to protect the scenic natural qualities of the landscape.

Subunit 23B - Tatitlek and Ellamar. The primary management intent for the tidelands adjacent to Tatitlek and Ellamar is to aid community development, including the ferry dock planned between the two communities. Shoreline development should be located and designed to conserve herring spawning habitat.

Subunit 23C - Galena Bay. This bay provides important community recreation and goat and bear hunting during the summer for Valdez and Tatitlek residents. The area is used by recreationists and by herring kelpers during April and May. Galena Bay is the principal location for the herring pound roe-on-kelp fishery and is an important area for herring spawning and rearing, and salmon

harvest. The Indian and Duck Rivers and their associated estuaries are among the most productive pink and chum salmon habitat in the Fidalgo unit. Humpback whales are reported to feed at Rocky Point and at the mouth of the bay.

Galena Bay uplands are the property of the Tatitlek Corporation. The Bay is also the closest tidewater to the potential hydroelectric site at Silver Lake. If developed, the access and staging area would probably occur near the head of Galena Bay. The Tatitlek Corporation also administers a recreational cabin permit program in Galena Bay.

Management will provide access in support of upland owners' needs. Access will be protected to public tideland resources including: the existing anchorages; fishing and exploring sites on the adjacent tidelands; 17(b) easements; tidelands adjacent to the mouth of anadromous fish streams; and the lagoon at the head of the bay; and herring pounding areas. DNR should avoid authorizations that are not compatible or would block access to the public and private resources.

Subunit 23D - Two Moon Bay and Snug Corner Cove. The eastern arm of Two Moon Bay is likely to be required for a log transfer site for Tatitlek Corporation. A site for a log-transfer facility is a priority use within this subunit. Two Moon Bay and Snug Corner Cove contain productive herring and salmon spawning and rearing habitat and important commercial fisheries harvest areas used for herring pounding and seining. The anchorages in the bays are frequently used by the commercial herring fleet, herring pounds, and recreational vessels.

The National Marine Fisheries Service and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game have completed resource inventories and underwater dives in the area. An authorization for a log transfer site and small, inwater log storage area has been given in the eastern arm of Two Moon Bay. An alternative site has been identified on the northern part of the west shore of Snug Corner Cove. Tideland authorizations should not be given for uses that would disrupt the use of the existing site nor foreclose the opportunity to locate a site at suitable locations within Snug Corner Cove.

Subunit 23E - St. Matthews and Olsen Bays. These bays have been identified for log transfer sites by the US Forest Service. The bays also contain productive spawning and rearing habitat for herring and salmon and receive frequent use for purse seine commercial fishing.

The National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, and the Alaska Department of Fish and Game have completed a draft report that documents resource inventories and underwater dives of four sites in St. Matthews Bay and two in Olsen Bay. Tideland authorizations should not foreclose the opportunity to locate a log transfer site at a suitable location in these bays.

Olsen Bay provides important habitat for seasonal waterfowl concentrations. Tideland development should minimize impact to intertidal and wetland vegetation.

Subunit 23F - Sport-Fishing Sites. Hells Hole, Beartrap Bay, Saline Creek, Simpson Creek, and Hole in the Wall are all important commercial fishing, sport-fishing and public recreation sites surrounded by Native-owned or -selected land. Only Beartrap Bay has some adjacent public land. They also include productive spawning and rearing habitat for salmon and herring. These sites are used frequently by residents of Cordova and Valdez. Collectively they are some of the most important sport destinations for those communities. Hells Hole is frequently used for floatplane drop-offs.

Management will protect access to the existing anchorages, public fishing and exploring sites on the adjacent tidelands, 17(b) easements, and the tidelands adjacent to the mouth of anadromous fish streams. DNR should avoid authorizations that would block

access or impact these resources if a prudent and feasible alternative exists.

Subunit 23G - Heads of Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina. The heads of Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina are the only areas between Cordova and Tatitlek that are surrounded by public uplands not currently proposed for timber harvest. An excellent anchorage exists at the head of Port Fidalgo. The lagoon at the head of Port Fidalgo is entered by a hiking trail along the narrows or by skiffs at slack tide. The tideflats at the head of both bays are important for their estuarine habitat and the habitat they provide for seasonal concentrations of waterfowl. Although no USFS timber harvest is proposed for this area, timber harvest may be allowed after completion of the Gravina Management Area analysis (the USFS management plan for the area).

State management of tidelands within this unit will emphasize fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and public recreation including protection of the intertidal waterfowl habitat and public access to the Port Fidalgo anchorage, the hiking trail, and portage trails. Tideland authorizations should not be given for uses for which a feasible and prudent alternative exists and that will diminish the capacity of the anchorage, the natural appearance of Port Fidalgo lagoon, block access to the trails, or disrupt patterns of public use of the area.

Subunit 23H - Irish Cove and Goose Island. The uplands in this management unit are owned by The Tatitlek Corporation. The tideland areas of these management units are important for salmon rearing and seasonal concentrations of waterfowl. Tideland management should provide upland access while minimizing impact on the intertidal vegetation used by the waterfowl.

Subunit 23I - Sheep and Simpson Bays. These bays receive frequent day and overnight use by residents of Cordova for sport fishing, hunting, hiking, and exploring. They contain frequently used anchorages and received concentrated use by commercial purse seine fishermen. The tideland areas contain a variety of wildlife including otters, deer, and bear. A variety of waterfowl concentrate in the areas seasonally and use them for nesting and molting. The intertidal and estuarine areas in this unit are particularly important for waterfowl. Tideland authorizations should minimize impacts on these habitats.

The uplands surrounding the state tidelands are owned by Eyak Corporation. One or more sites for log-transfer facilities are likely to be required on the state tidelands. The opportunity to locate sites within this area will be maintained. Long-term authorizations that would foreclose the opportunity in likely sites should not be given for uses for which a feasible and prudent alternative exists. Log-transfer facilities should be combined into as few sites as is feasible. When siting these facilities on state tidelands several factors should be considered: economic and site feasibility and convenience for the facility; the effect on the wildlife resources; effect on public access to anchorages, trails, and 17(b) easements; and the visual effects, especially as seen from the well-traveled tourist and recreation route followed by the state ferry.

Subunit 23J - Landlocked Bay. This subunit is an important commercial harvest area and a sport fishing site. Resource transfer sites may also be required. Upland access will be located and designed to minimize or avoid conflicts with the established sport and commercial fishing uses.

Management Guidelines

Other sites for resource-transfer facilities (all subunits). Throughout this management unit, tideland sites may be needed for resource transfer facilities. Examples of where access may be needed include the shoreline between Rocky Point and Ellamar, the shoreline of Bligh and Bushby islands, Port Fidalgo including Fish and Whalen Bays, Port Gravina including Parsha's Bay and Comfort Cove, Sheep Point, and Nelson Bay. Approval and final siting will be worked out on a case-

by-case basis consistent with the management intent and guidelines of this unit and of Chapter 2.

Mineral Closures - Estuaries (all subunits *except* 23J and 23K). To protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with these resources, twenty-four estuaries, approximately 1.5 miles of Pass Creek in Subunit 23A, and the state uplands within 50 feet of each side of that part of the creek, will be closed to new mineral entry. The boundaries of the closures are discussed in Appendix D.

Visual Protection Along the Ferry Route (Subunits 23A, 23H, and 23K). Uses of the state tidelands that would significantly change the natural appearance of the shoreline should avoid locating along the tourist and recreation route followed by the state ferry. A use may be located on state tidelands along this route if no practical alternative exists or if the operating and design techniques can adequately minimize the visual impact. Techniques to accomplish this task include buffering the use by topography or vegetation, using colors similar to its surroundings, or other techniques as appropriate. This guideline applies to state tidelands at Rocky Point, the outside of Bligh and Goose islands, Knowles Head and Knowles Bay, Gravina Point, and Sheep Point.

The complete set of management guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, the guidelines that are most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Mariculture
Recreation, tourism, cultural and scenic resources
Shoreline development

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 23: Fidalgo

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
23A Port Gravina	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Resource management, high value	Land offerings	Most open; Pass Creek and estuary closed	Potential TAGS terminal site; may be relinquished if alternative site is chosen
23B Tatitlek Ellamar	State-owned tidelands	Shoreline development		Most open; estuary closed	
23C Galena Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development		Most open; two estuaries closed	
23D Two Moon Bay; Snug Corner Cove	State-owned tidelands	Forestry Habitat & harvest		Estuary closed	Log transfer sites may be needed
23E St. Matthews; Olsen Cove	State-owned tidelands	Forestry Habitat & harvest		Most open; two estuaries closed	Log transfer sites may be needed
23F Sport fishing sites	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation		Most open; two estuaries closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

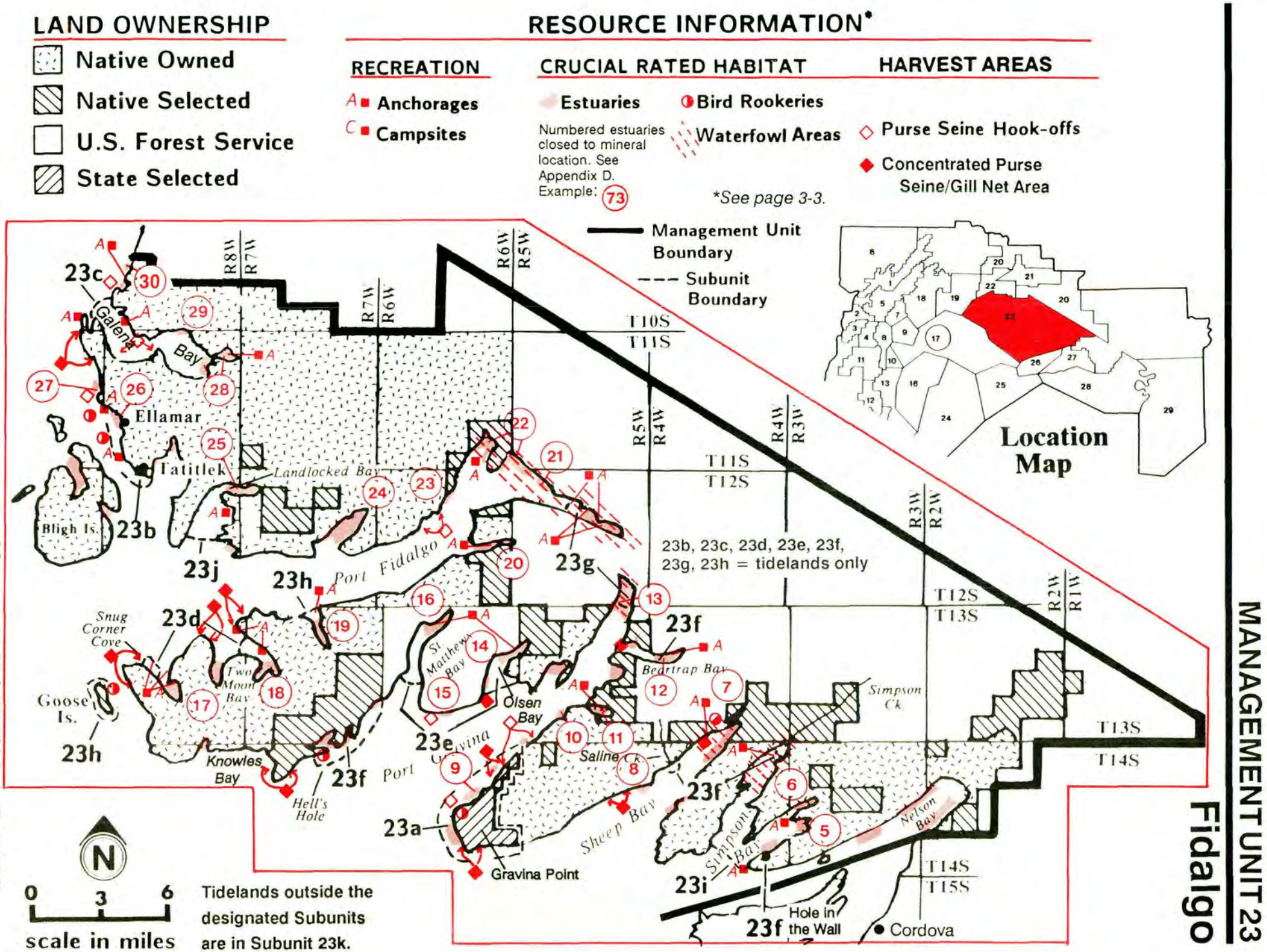
LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 23: Fidalgo

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
23G Head of Port Fidalgo/ Gravina	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation		Estuary closed	State selection was relinquished
23H Irish Cove and Goose Island	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest		Most open; estuary closed	
23I Sheep and Simpson Bays	State-owned tidelands	Forestry Habitat & harvest Public recreation		Most open; two estuaries closed	Log transfer sites may be needed
23J Landlocked Bay	State-owned tidelands	Forestry Habitat & harvest		Estuary closed	Resource transfer sites may be needed
23K Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General Use		Most open; twelve estuaries closed	Log transfer sites may be needed

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.


LAND OWNERSHIP
Native Owned
Native Selected
U.S. Forest Service
State Selected
RESOURCE INFORMATION*
RECREATION
A Anchorages
C Campsites
CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT
Estuaries
Bird Rookeries
Waterfowl Areas
Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: 73
HARVEST AREAS
Purse Seine Hook-offs
Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area
*See page 3-3.
Management Unit Boundary
Subunit Boundary
Location Map
23b, 23c, 23d, 23e, 23f, 23g, 23h = tidelands only
Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 23k.
scale in miles
0 3 6
N
23a
23b
23c
23d
23e
23f
23g
23h
23i
23j
Galena Bay
Ellamar
Tatitlek
Landlocked Bay
Bligh Is.
Port Fidalgo
Snug Corner Cove
Two Moon Bay
Goose Is.
Knowles Bay
Hell's Hole
St. Matthew Bay
Olsen Bay
Gravina Point
Beartrap Bay
Simpson Ck
Saline Ck
Sheep Bay
Simpson Bay
Nelson Bay
Hole in the Wall
Cordova
T10S
T11S
T11S
T12S
T12S
T13S
T13S
T14S
T14S
T15S
R8W
R7W
R7W
R6W
R6W
R5W
R5W
R4W
R4W
R3W
R3W
R2W
R2W
R1W
MANAGEMENT UNIT 23
Fidalgo

Management Unit: 23. Fidalgo

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
23A Gravina Point (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; otters; bird rookery; deer; purse-seine hookoffs; bear and goat hunting; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; scenic area along marine route	No known minerals	--	--
23B Tatitlek, Ellamar (tidelands)	Estuaries; otters; herring spawning; purse-seine hookoffs; two bird rookeries; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	Highly mineralized	--	--
23C Galena Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; bird rookery; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; herring spawning; purse-seine hookoffs; whales; bear use; deer; mountian goat hunting; commercial fishing	Frequent use to and from Valdez and Tatitlek; anchorage	No known minerals	--	--
23D Two Moon Bay, Snug Corner Cove (tidelands)	Estuaries; otters; herring spawning; mountain goat hunting; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 3)[1]

Management Unit: 23. Fidalgo

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
23E St. Matthews, Olsen Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; herring spawning; purse-seine hookoffs; mountain goat winter range; sport fishing; bear hunting; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
23F Sport Fishing Sites (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; otters; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; herring spawning; sport fishing; bear hunting; other concentrations; commercial fishing	Frequent use to and from Valdez and Cordova; anchorages; floatplane drop off (Hell's Hole)	No known minerals	--	--
23G Head of Port Fidalgo and Port Gravina (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; essential waterfowl; habitat; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; bear hunting; herring spawning; commercial fishing	Excellent anchorage - Port Fidalgo; hiking	No known minerals	--	--
23H Irish Cove and Goose Island, (tidelands)	Estuaries; otters; bird rookery; essential waterfowl habitat; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; herring spawning; bear use; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

Resource Information Summary (page 3 of 3)[1]

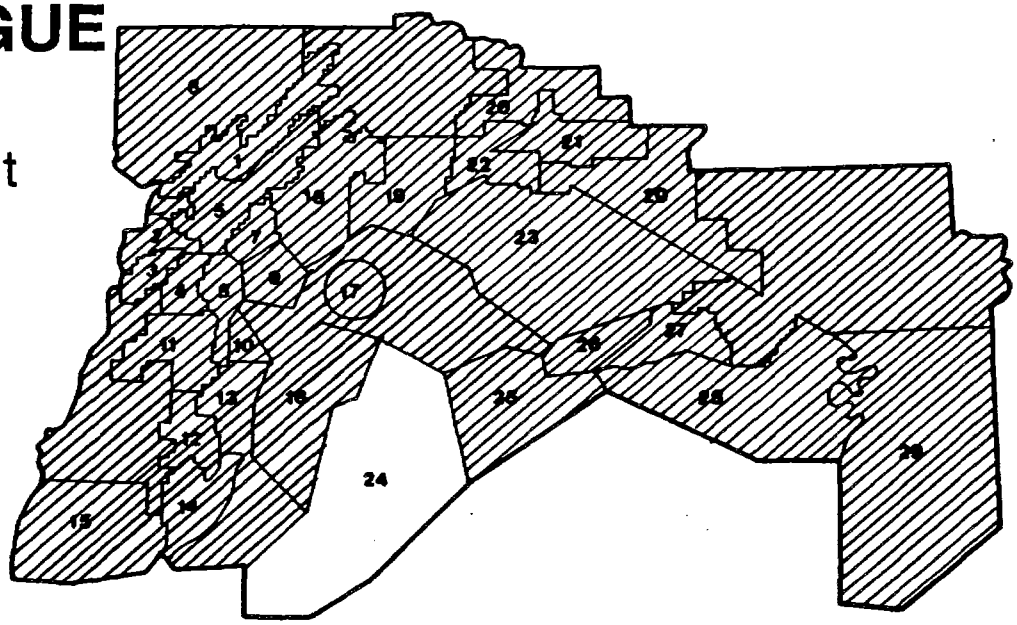
Management Unit: 23. Fidalgo

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
23I Sheep and Simpson Bays (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; otters; two bird rookeries; essential waterfowl habitat; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; deer; herring spawning; mountain goat winter range; otter concentrations; commercial fishing	Frequent day and overnight use from Cordova; hiking	No known minerals	-	--
23J Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; otters; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use; deer; herring spawning; purse-seine hookoffs; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

MONTAGUE ISLAND

Management Unit 24



Background

The uplands on Montague and Green Islands are managed by the USFS except for private lands around Patton Bay and MacLeod Harbor. The state has selected uplands in Port Chalmers and owns the tidelands surrounding the islands. The USFS land is open to mineral entry, though the unit contains no areas of significant known mineral potential.

Much of the federal land will be managed for timber production. A 36 MMBF timber sale scheduled for 1992 is included in the Forest Service's 1985 10-year timber-sale schedule. The private land near Patton Bay is also expected to be harvested during the life of the plan.

Most public use of the island is by hunters and fishermen. Access is by boat using the island's few safe anchorages and by wheel planes landing on beaches or on numerous short gravel strips scattered around the island. Floatplanes land at some of the anchorages and lakes. The best of the limited anchorages are in Port Chalmers, Stockdale Harbor, MacLeod Harbor, and Rocky and Zaikof bays. Much of the use from Cordova and Valdez concentrates around the anchorages in the northern part of the island. The majority of use, however, is on the south and southwest portion. This use originates in Anchorage and Seward, most of it by plane. Patton Bay is also a popular area for fishing, hunting, and beach combing.

Management Intent

State uplands and tidelands throughout this unit will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use. Management will emphasize protecting existing access points on state land, anchorages, and beach landing strips; accommodating the resource development needs of the private and federal upland owners; and maintaining the fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas. Much of the public use is funneled through the existing anchorages and landing strips. Management will emphasize protecting their continued use and access from them to the surrounding uplands. Public use cabins receive very high

use during hunting seasons. The development of additional access and public facilities that increase access or the recreation or hunting carrying capacity are encouraged on state land in this unit. Examples include mooring buoys, airstrips (including beacon strips), and public use cabins.

Floatlodges may be authorized on state tidelands in this unit if, after consideration of the available upland services including outfitter or guide camps, the land manager in consultation with DPOR, ADF&G, and the USFS determines that the floatlodge services would provide public benefits. Floatlodges should be located where they will not displace existing public use. Therefore they will not be sited adjacent to existing anchorages or near frequently used hunting or public-use areas.

Areas for potential log transfer sites have been identified for timber management on federal and private lands. These are in subunits 24A, B, D, and E. The opportunity for the development of log-transfer facilities at appropriate locations will be protected.

Most state lands remain open to mineral entry. Four streams and thirteen estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Additional management intent is described below for six subunits. The intent for **Subunit 24G,** the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 24A & B - Rocky and Zaikof Bays. Management will emphasize the protection of salmon spawning and rearing habitat and the extensive recreation use of the existing anchorages. Within the area of the anchorages, mariculture, floatlodges, and other uses that diminish the capacity or detract from the recreational use will not be permitted. In addition, log transfer sites may be required within these bays. Opportunities for transfer sites will be protected at appropriate locations within the bays.

Subunit 24C - Port Chalmers. The area is extensively used by residents of Cordova for community recreation and hunting. It is a common anchorage for vessels tending the fishing fleet. The tidelands contain herring spawning habitat and extensive kelp beds. There is also a USFS recreation cabin in the southwest end of the selection.

The uplands in this subunit are selected to provide the state with a land base to meet a variety of future land management needs, should they occur. The uplands include a large area with the physical capability of supporting a variety of resource uses including settlement, recreation, or commercial or industrial uses such as a support base for the commercial fishing fleet. At present, the land does not appear to be needed for these purposes, but it may eventually be required for any of them.

For the 20-year planning period, the land will be retained in public ownership and managed to emphasize public recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest including existing access for recreation and hunting, the continued public use of the anchorage, and continued use by the fishing fleet. Authorizations should not be given for activities that would displace these public uses.

Subunit 24D - MacLeod Harbor. The mouth of the bay is used by the commercial fishing fleet. This area has been identified as the site for a log-transfer facility. The site might serve the access needs for harvest from Forest Service lands on the island and the private lands near Patton Bay and MacLeod Harbor. There is also an existing recreation lodge on private land in the bay.

The opportunity to site a log-transfer facility at appropriate locations within the bay will be protected. Long-term permits or leases for uses that would foreclose the opportunity for such development should not be given.

Subunit 24E - Box Point. This area has been identified as an alternative log-transfer site to MacLeod Harbor for the private land in the

area. Long-term permits or leases for uses that would foreclose the opportunity for such development should not be given.

Subunit 24F - Gibbon Anchorage. Gibbon Anchorage provides the access to Green Island and is used by boats and floatplanes. The campsite south of the anchorage is the best camping beach on the island. There is also a USFS public-use cabin at the north end of Gibbon Anchorage. These access points will be protected for public recreation.

Management Guidelines

Access: Beach Landing Strips (all subunits). Activities authorized under tideland permits or leases will not block the use of beach landing strips in this management unit unless an alternative public landing strip is available nearby.

Access: Anchorages (Subunits 24A, 24B, 24C, and 24F). Tideland permits and leases will not be given for uses that will significantly diminish the capacity or change the natural character of the shoreline around critical anchorages unless no feasible and prudent alternative exists for the use. Critical anchorages include those mapped within the following subunits: Zaikof Bay, Rocky Bay, Port Chalmers, and Gibbon Anchorage.

Cultural Resources in Rocky Bay and Stockdale Harbor (Subunits 24B and 24C). Chugach Alaska Corporation is likely to nominate a portion of Stockdale Harbor and a portion of Rocky Bay as archaeologic districts because of the number and significance of cultural sites. Portions of Port Chalmers also contain important cultural resources. Management of the adjacent state lands will be consistent with the protection needs of the districts and the area's cultural resources.

Mineral Closures (Subunits 24A, 24B, 24C, 24D, and 24G). Four streams and thirteen estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. The stream closures are all within Subunit 24C, Port Chalmers. They include approximately 0.6 miles of the Chalmers River, approximately 0.1 mile of Schieman Creek, approximately 0.1 mile of Wild Creek, approximately 0.4 miles of Wildby Creek, and the state land within 50 feet of each side of those creeks. The estuaries are located on Green Island (139 - Subunit 24G), the southeast side of Zaikof Bay (118 - Subunit 24A), the head of Rocky Bay (117 - Subunit 24B), in Stockdale Harbor and Port Chalmers (113-116 - Subunit 24C), MacLeod Harbor (107 - Subunit 24D), Hanning Bay (108 - Subunit 24G), and four locations on the west side of the island (109-112 - Subunit 24G). The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 24: Montague Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
24A Zaikof Bay	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation		Most open; estuary closed	Log transfer sites may be needed
24B Rocky Bay	State-owned tidelands	Public recreation		Most open; estuary closed	Log transfer sites may be needed
24C Port Chalmers	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Land offerings	Most open; four estuaries and three streams closed	
24D MacLeod Harbor	State-owned tidelands	Forestry		Most open; estuary closed	Log transfer site may be needed
24E Box Point	State-owned tidelands	Forestry		Open	Log-transfer site may be needed
24F Gibbon Anchorage	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & Harvest Public recreation		Open	
24G Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use		Most open; six estuaries closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookeries
- Sea Lion Haulout
- Seal Haulout
- Estuaries

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

- Purse Seine Hook-offs

RECREATION

- A Anchorages
- C Campsites

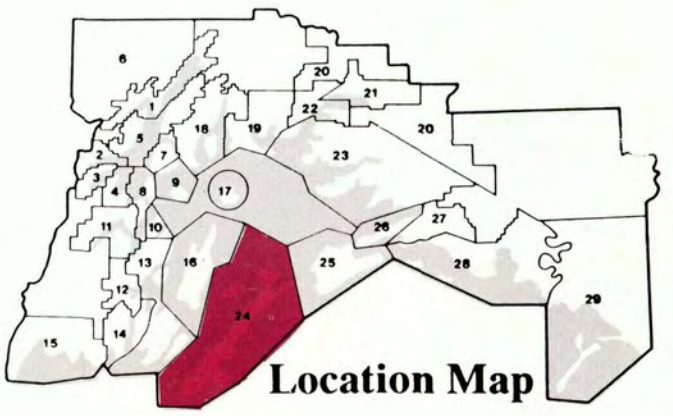
*See page 3-3.

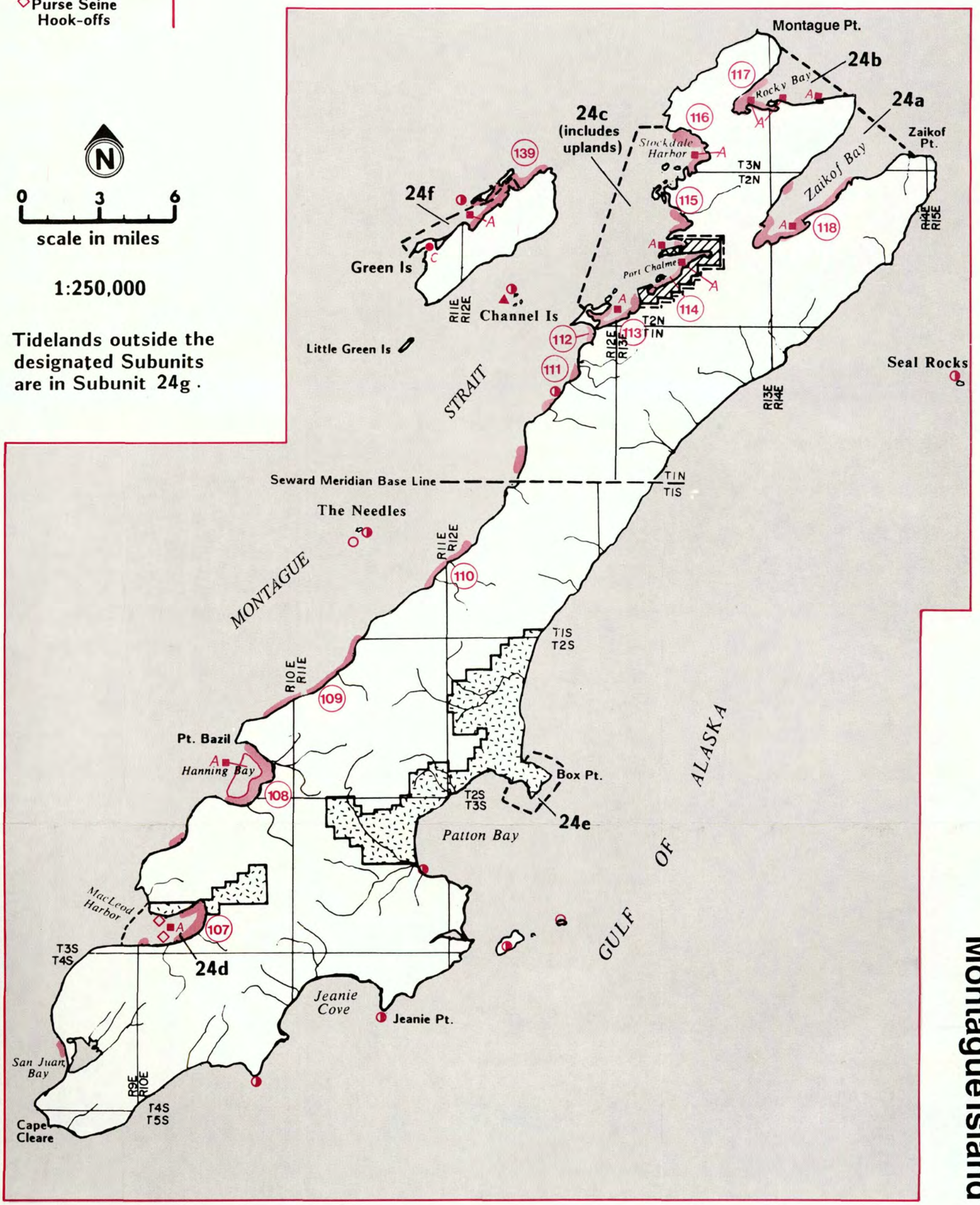
LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- Native Owned
- U.S. Forest Service

---- Subunit Boundary

━━━ Management Unit Boundary





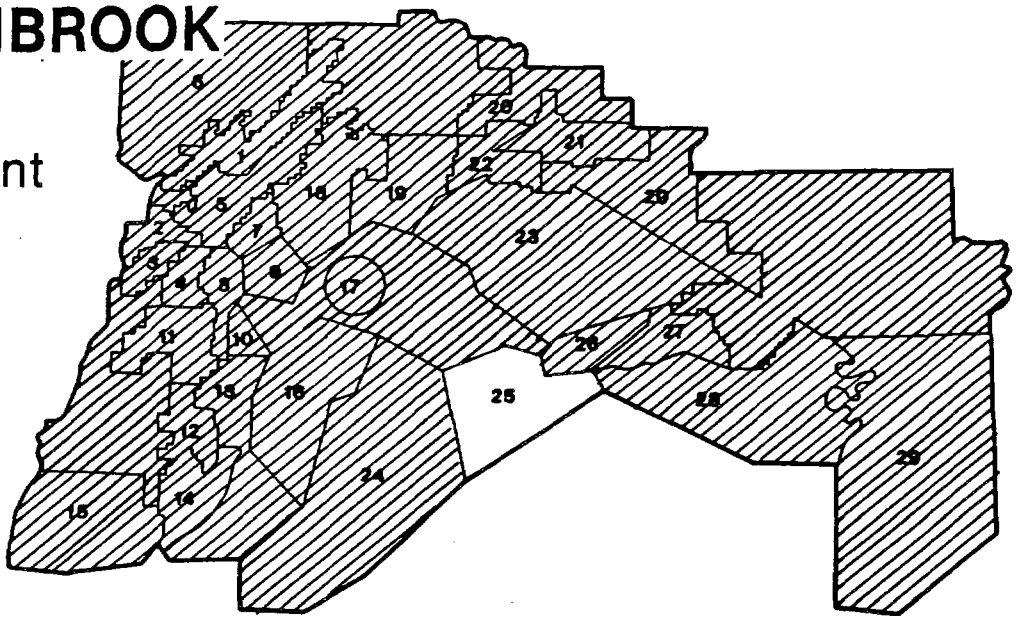
Management Unit: 24. Montague Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
24A Zaikof Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl; deer concentrations; herring spawning; commercial fishing	Frequent use - mostly for hunting	No known minerals	---	--
24B Rocky Bay (tidelands)	Estuary; seals; seasonal waterfowl; deer concentrations; herring spawning; commercial fishing	Frequent use - mostly for hunting;	No known minerals	--	--
24C Port Chalmers (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; seasonal waterfowl; deer concentrations; herring spawning; commercial fishing	Frequent use - mostly for hunting; important anchorage; USFS cabin	No known minerals	Capable	Low
24D MacLeod Harbor (tidelands)	Seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer; commercial fishing	Frequent recreation during hunting season; anchorage	No known minerals	--	--
24E Box Point (tidelands)	Otters; deer; commercial fishing	Infrequent use, mostly hunting	No known minerals	--	--
24F Gibbon Anchorages (tidelands)	Estuary; bird rookery; deer; herring spawning; sport fishing; otter concentratations	Anchorage and campsite provide the access to the island; moderate hunting use	No known minerals	--	--
24G Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; eight bird rookeries; deer; bear use; commercial fishing	Moderate hunting use; four USFS cabins on outer coast, & one in San Juan Bay	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

HINCHINBROOK IS.

Management Unit 25



Background

Most uplands on Hinchinbrook Island are managed by the USFS. The USFS's land-use plan for Chugach National Forest indicates that they will manage their land on the island without timber harvest until the plan is revised. At the time of revision, timber management will be reevaluated. The USFS plan indicates that their recreation management will emphasize a "minimum of human induced restrictions and controls. Facilities are provided primarily for user health and safety." Although the federal land is open to mineral entry, there are no known significant mineral values.

The island provides recreation, hunting, and sport and commercial fishing opportunities for citizens of Cordova as well as for south-central Alaska. In addition, Boswell Bay has been a traditional second home area for Cordovans. The tidelands within Boswell Bay are a part of the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area.

The state has selected land in Boswell Bay and Garden Cove, and owns the tidelands surrounding the island. A previous selection at Constantine Harbor was relinquished because the purpose of the selection--dispersed recreation--can be accommodated under Forest Service management, and because the selection purpose is not consistent with the allowable purposes of section 6(a) of the Statehood Act.

Management Intent

Approximately 400 acres of state uplands will be offered for private ownership near Boswell Bay. The remaining state uplands will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and wildlife habitat and harvest.

Management of the state uplands and tidelands outside the vicinity of Boswell Bay will emphasize the protection of existing public access, such as anchorages, airstrips, and trails. Management will emphasize maintaining the current uses of the island, includ-

ing sport and commercial fishing, hunting, and general recreation. Floatlodges are prohibited throughout all but Subunits 25A and 25B, the Boswell Bay and SCHA subunits, because of their incompatibility with existing community use, and with the federal management for the island.

Most state lands remain open to mineral entry. Three streams and twelve estuaries, as well as tidelands in the State Critical Habitat Area in Subunit 25B, will be closed to new mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. In addition, the Boswell Bay settlement area will be closed before sale.

Additional management intent is described below for eight subunits. The intent for **Subunit 25I**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 25A - Boswell Bay. Within this area, 400 acres will be offered for settlement. The remaining land in the subunit will be retained for public recreation and forestry. Timber harvest by permit or small commercial sale will be allowed to provide for timber needs including firewood, houselogs, and other products. The land sale area will be closed to new mineral entry before sale.

A portion of this area has been selected by the state and Eyak Corporation. The state is unlikely to receive title to the area selected by the Corporation. The area with the overlapping selections is the most suited to settlement of any part of the selection. If the state does receive title, a portion of the land south of the Bay will be offered for sale. Sufficient public lands should be retained to protect public access and use of the beach.

The state will select additional land to the west of the existing selection. This additional selected land will be managed for multiple use, including community development (settlement), community recreation, wildlife habitat, and forestry. The higher quality land is an "A" priority selection, while the remainder of the selection is "B" priority (see chapter 5 for explanation of priority).

Land not used for settlement should be retained in public ownership for public recreation. These lands will be managed to protect and facilitate community recreation use from Cordova and elsewhere. Boswell Bay has long been an important recreation site and second home area for Cordova residents. It is Hinchinbrook's closest point to the mainland and provides access to several different land types, including the gulf beaches to the south and the inland areas of the island.

Management of the gulf beaches in sections 19, 20, and 21 of T17S R5W, CRM will protect access to the settlement areas, access by the existing airstrip, and motorized and nonmotorized use of the beach. Public recreation facilities such as public use cabins or minimum development campsites may also be constructed. Sections 10, 15, 19, 20 and 21 and the adjacent tidelands should be considered by the legislature for a marine park because of the importance of this area for community recreation. The boundary of the marine park should exclude those tidelands within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area.

Subunit 25B - State Critical Habitat Area. This subunit includes tidelands that are part of the legislatively designated Copper River Delta State Critical (SCHA). According to the statute that established the SCHA (AS 16.20.220), its purpose is "to protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary use." Within the SCHA, land use authorizations are subject to ADF&G Title 16 authority concerning the use's impact on fish, game, or habitat as well as to DNR authority under Title 38.

The state's management intent will be the protection of fish and wildlife habitat, as indicated above, and to provide access to the surrounding uplands consistent with the fish and wildlife protection needs. If possible, legal ac-

cess should be developed from this area to the settlement and recreation areas of Subunit 25A.

Consistent with its legislative intent, the SCHA will be closed to new mineral entry. Closure will protect the variety of critical habitat within the area.

Subunit 25C - Hawkins Cutoff. Orca Inlet and Hawkins Cutoff contain the most important concentrations of sea otter in Prince William Sound. In the winter, several haulout and pupping areas exist on the offshore sandbars. They include a haulout area approximately one mile north of Shirttail Point and a pupping area approximately one mile southeast of Fish Bay. Both areas can contain hundreds of otters during the winter and early spring. Management of the uplands in this area will protect the appropriate sandbar areas and use by the otters.

Most tidelands of Hawkins Cutoff are habitat for waterfowl (duck and geese nesting or molting concentrations) and razor clams. The cutoff is a very popular anchorage and deer hunting area. Anchorages in Hawkins Cutoff are limited and critical. Management will maintain the quality of the habitat and public use of the area.

Subunit 25D - Anderson and Double Bays. State-owned tidelands in this area are important for recreation, commercial and sport fishing, and hunting access. The tidelands also provide important waterfowl nesting or molting habitat. The tidelands will be managed to maintain opportunities to anchor, existing commercial fishing harvest, and access to the uplands for hunting or fishing; and to protect the duck and goose nesting habitat.

Subunit 25E - Shelter Bay. The bay is a frequently used sport and commercial fishing site. Access is typically by boat or floatplane. There is also an unimproved sand airstrip on the western edge of the bay. State tidelands in the bay will be managed to maintain this area in its current natural state. Due to the unit's small size, frequent public use, and the intent to maintain the natural character of its tidelands, development will be sited elsewhere if feasible and prudent.

Subunit 25F - Constantine Harbor. Constantine Harbor contains a variety of important recreation, cultural, and fish and wildlife values. Nuchek Island was the site of a Russian Fort; the area once contained a white and Native population of over 2,000 people.

Chugach Alaska Corporation owns almost all the land on Nuchek Island. The corporation's title document also includes the right of access to the airplane landing area on the spit dividing Constantine Harbor from Hinchinbrook entrance and the right of access of state tidelands for a dock. The corporation intends to restore the settlement and fortification of Nuchek as part of the development of educational and visitor facilities on the island.

The tidelands are an important estuary. They are habitat for salmon spawning and rearing, and they support seasonally high concentrations of brown bear and waterfowl (including nesting, molting and winter concentrations). In addition, the uplands are important for bear denning, and two bird rookeries exist nearby.

The subunit supports a variety of recreational uses. A large barrier sand spit protects the harbor from swells moving through Hinchinbrook Entrance and creates a calm, protected lagoon with abundant anchorage opportunities. The sand spit is an important resource for coastal recreation activities. Air access is also frequent. Wheeled planes land on the ocean side of the spit, and floatplanes land in the lagoon. Tenders supplying the fishing fleet often anchor in the harbor.

Tideland management will protect the wildlife resources while maintaining or enhancing the existing recreational opportunities. Access or other needs for the potential facilities on Nuchek Island will be provided. Any developed tidelands uses should maintain the quality of the existing recreation and wildlife use and the quality of the recreation ex-

perience at the potential project site on the island. Any state authorizations in this area should be coordinated with the private project on Nuchek Island.

Subunit 25G - Garden Cove. Uplands in this subunit have been selected by the state. The multiple-use management for this area should emphasize public recreation. Any recreation facilities should be coordinated with the private facilities on Nuchek Island including those developed by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

The uplands in this subunit are selected to provide the state with a land base to meet a variety of future land management needs, should they occur. While the land may be appropriate for a variety of uses, commitment of the land to a long-term use should only occur with public review. Therefore, authorization for any use that commits all or most of the selected land to a specific purpose or that significantly diminishes the public recreation value of the land will acquire a plan amendment.

Subunit 25H - Bird Rookeries. This subunit provides habitat for a concentration of bird rookeries. No authorizations will be given for activities that will significantly impact the rookeries or that will create repeated disturbance from noise or human use.

Management Guidelines

The Shipwreck Armeria. The Armeria, a lighthouse tender that sank in the early 1900s, has the greatest archaeologic significance among the Sound's numerous wrecks. The tender lies in good condition in shallow water in one of the coves on Hinchinbrook Island. The Armeria is identified on the AHRS system as COR-300; its location should not be publicized unless DNR, the USFS, or another group can actively manage the area. Tidelands development that would block access or damage the cultural resources are prohibited. Public notice, under AS 38.05.945, for activities within 1/2 mile of the site should include the Alaska Sport Divers Association.

Settlement (Subunit 25A).

1. Trails and Public Access through the Settlement Area. Access routes should be identified and retained in state ownership from the gulf beaches east of Point Steele to the beaches west of Hook Point. A buffer of state-owned land should be retained in public ownership for unrestricted public access along the coast. The buffer should include the entire beach area. In some places the buffer should include some, but not all, of the vegetated areas suitable for settlement.

2. Access to the Settlement Area. The area is typically accessed from Boswell Bay across private land or from the existing landing strip. Before disposal, legal access from the Bay to the disposal area and the beach area should be identified. This may include platting a suitable area for a new landing strip.

3. Wetlands and Anadromous Streams. The freshwater wetland areas that drain into the head of Boswell Bay should be retained in state ownership. The anadromous stream that drains the large lake in Section 11, T17S R6W, CRM, is used for sport fishing. The public buffer should contain a usable trail in appropriate areas for campsites.

Mineral Closures (Subunits 25B, 25C, 25D, 25E, 25F, 25G, and 25I). Three streams and twelve estuaries (including the Copper River State Critical Habitat Area) will be closed to new mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. The stream closures are all within Subunit 25G, Garden Cove. They include approximately 0.4 miles of Garden Creek, approximately 0.5 miles of an unnamed creek, approximately 0.5 miles of Etches Creek, and the state land within 50 feet of each side of those creeks. Subunit 25B, the State Critical Habitat Area, will be closed, consistent with the legislative intent and protection needs of the SCHA. The estuaries to be closed are located in Haw-

kins Cutoff, including Dan Bay (126-129), Double and Anderson Bays (125), Shelter Cove (124), Constantine Harbor (130), Garden Cove (119); in two locations in Port Etches (120, 121); Deer Cove (122) and on the west side of the island (123). The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

Crucial Otter Concentrations in Hawkins Cutoff (Subunit 25C). State tideland permits and leases will protect the dense sea otter haulout and pupping areas in Hawkins Cutoff. Impacts to be considered during the permit review process include direct effects on the animals, acoustical disturbances, and maintenance of haulout areas.

Cultural Resources in Port Etches and in Anderson and Double Bays (Subunits 25D, 25F, 25G, and 25I). Double and Anderson Bays and the entire Port Etches, including Constantine Harbor and are important for their cultural resources. Chugach Alaska Corporation is likely to nominate both areas to be archaeologic districts because of the number and significance of the cultural resources. Management of the state land will be consistent with the protection needs of the districts.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2: any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Settlement
Shoreline development

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 25: Hinchinbrook Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
25A Boswell Bay	Overlapping state-Native upland selection; State-owned tidelands	Settlement		Part of area closed before land sale; part closed if marine park	Estimated net land offering--400 acres; beach area recommended for marine park
25B SCHA	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest		Closed	Within legislatively designated State Critical Habitat Area [AS 16.20.230(11)]
25C Hawkins Cut-Off	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; four estuaries closed	
25D Anderson/ Double Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Estuary closed	
25E Shelter Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Estuary closed	
25F Constantine Harbor	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation	Floatlodges	Estuary closed; remainder open	State selection was relinquished

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 25: Hinchinbrook Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
25G Garden Cove	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Public recreation	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges Land offerings	Most open; estuary and three streams closed	
25H Bird Rookeries	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Open	
25I Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use	Commercial recreation facilities Floatlodges	Most open; four estuaries closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Hinchinbrook Island

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Bird Rookeries
- Otter Haulout Concentrations
- Estuaries
  Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area
- Purse Seine Hook-offs

RECREATION

- A ■ Anchorages

*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

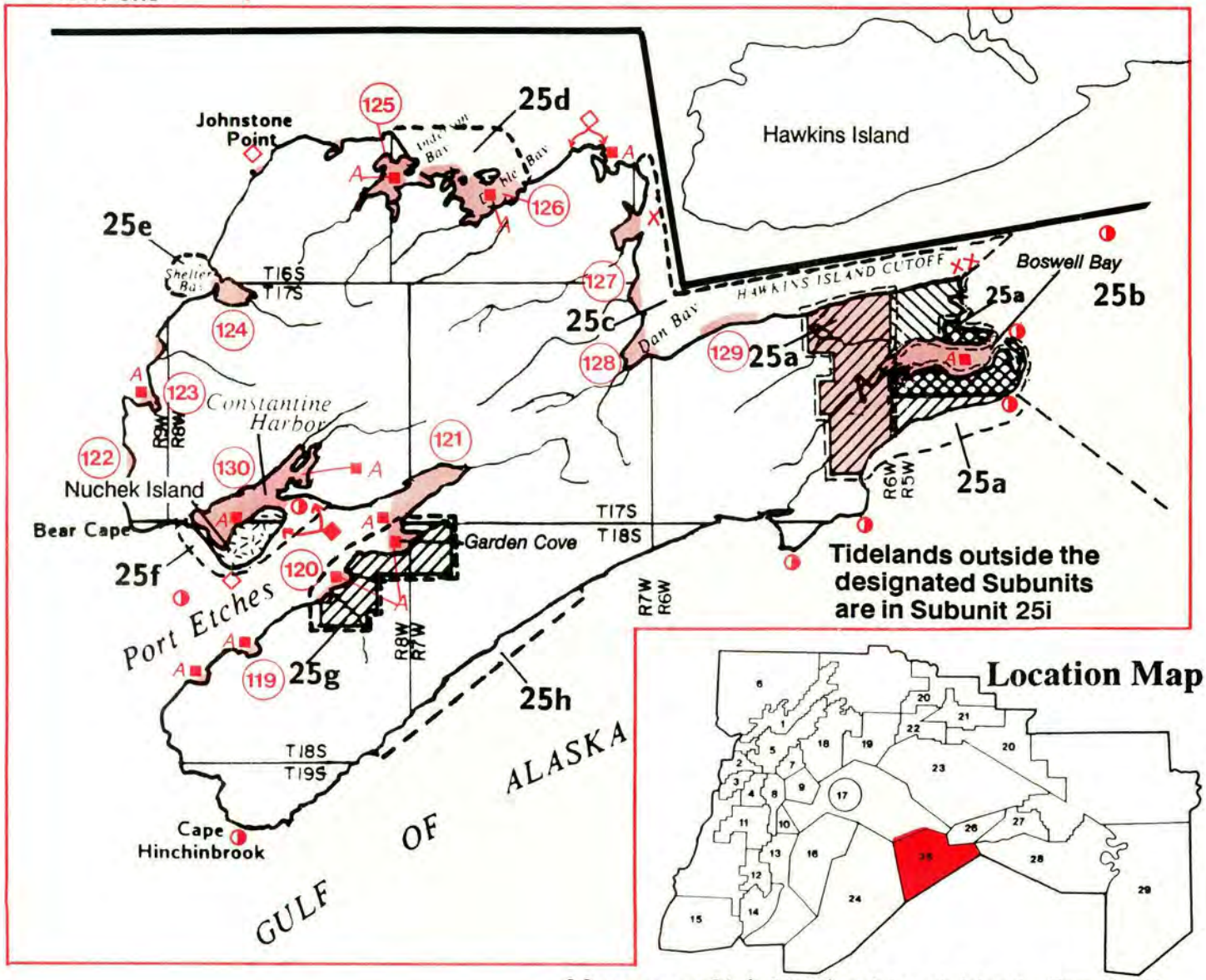
- State & Native Selected
- State Selected
- Proposed State Selection
- U.S. Forest Service
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- ---- Subunit Boundary
- ——— Management Unit Boundary

N

0 3 6

scale in miles

1:250,000



Location Map

Management Unit: 25. Hinchinbrook Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
25A Boswell Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; clams; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer; sport fishing; otter concentrations; commercial fishing	Community recreation area for Cordova	Weakly mineralized	Good capability	High/moderate
25B SCHA (tidelands)	Commercial fishing; estuary	Community recreation for Cordova	No known minerals	--	--
25C Hawkins Cut-Off (tidelands)	Estuaries; crucial otter concentrations; seasonal waterfowl concentrations and harvest; deer; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
25D Anderson/ Double Bay (tidelands)	Estuaries; otters; essential waterfowl habitat and hunting; deer; sport fishing; commercial fishing	Frequent use for hunting and sport fishing; access to uplands; anchorages; USFS cabin	No known minerals	--	--
25E Shelter Bay (tidelands)	Estuary; high intensity sport fishing; deer concentrations; bear use; bear hunting; commercial fishing	Frequent recreation site for Cordova; mostly sport fishing	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

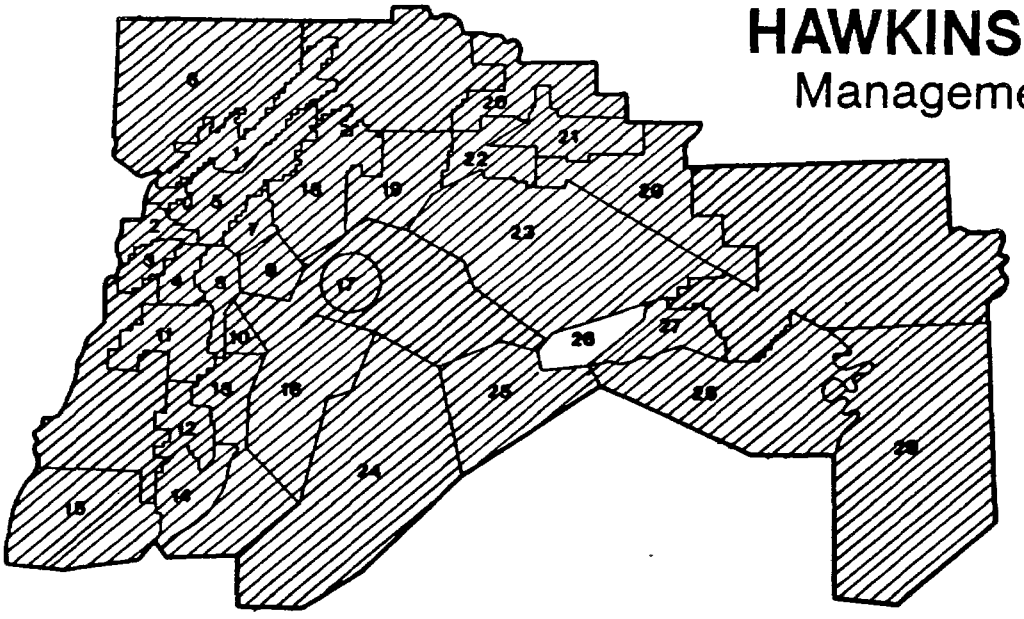
Resource Information Summary (page 2 of 2)[1]

Management Unit: 25. Hinchinbrook Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
25F Constantine Harbor (tidelands)	Estuary; otter concentrations; two bird rookeries; essential waterfowl habitat and seasonal concentrations; bear denning; deer concentrations; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
25G Garden Cove (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; otters; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer	Dispersed recreation	Weakly mineralized	Capable	High/moderate
25H Bird Rookeries (tidelands)	Concentrations of bird rookeries; otters	Infrequent dispersed recreation	No known minerals	--	--
25I Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; otters; four bird rookeries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer concentrations; bear hunting; commercial fishing	Dispersed recreation; USFS cabin	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

HAWKINS ISLAND
Management Unit 26



Background

The land status of the uplands on Hawkins Island is complex. The eastern two-thirds of Hawkins Island has been selected by the Eyak Corporation. The state has made three selections within that same area, but relinquished one near Windy Bay to resolve land status conflicts (see Chapter 5). The western third of the island will remain in the National Forest. The federal land is open to mineral entry, but contains no areas with significant known mineral values. The state owns the tidelands surrounding the island.

The USFS has not included any land on Hawkins Island on their 1985 10-year timber-sale schedule, and harvest from federal land is unlikely during the next 20 years. A significant portion of the Native land will probably be harvested sometime during the life of the plan. In addition to the timber resources, Hawkins Island is used for hunting, sport and commercial fishing, and general recreation for Cordova. A private subdivision also exists on the northeast shore of Canoe Passage.

Management Intent

The state is likely to receive title to land near Shipyard Bay and Canoe Passage. The plan proposes that approximately 500 acres will be offered for sale near Shipyard Bay. The remaining state uplands will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use with emphasis on public recreation and wildlife habitat. State land in Canoe Passage should be considered for legislative designation as a marine park.

The state puts a high priority on selecting lands adjacent to communities. Additional state land selections may be made in this management unit if lands suitable for community development or community recreation are identified. If the state does acquire additional land, land would not be offered for sale without a plan amendment.

Most state land remains open to mineral entry. The Shipyard Bay land offering will be closed before disposal. Canoe Passage may be closed if the legislature designates the area as a marine park. Three streams and eight es-

tuaries will be closed to new mineral entry to protect the salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Management of state tidelands will emphasize public recreation and wildlife habitat and harvest (including access to state tidelands for hunting and exploring), and in appropriate locations, will accommodate the upland owner's needs for log transfer sites.

Additional management intent is described below for four subunits. The intent for **Subunit 26E**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 26A - Shipyard Bay. This subunit includes the state-selected uplands and state-owned tidelands in Shipyard and Deepwater Bays. There are also two year-round residences in Deepwater Bay with rights to reconveyance. Approximately 400 acres within this area will be offered for settlement. The exact amount offered will depend on eventual resolution of the overlapping state-Native land selections, land capability, and disposal design. During subdivision design, areas will be reserved to ensure continued public access to parts of the area.

Mariculture is permitted in this subunit adjacent to state-selected or state-owned uplands where consistent with the land-sale design and where it does not block access to land reserved for public use or waterfront residential lots. Some of the shoreline uplands are incapable of supporting settlement; mariculture adjacent to those uplands is not likely to block access to private lots or usable public land.

Mariculture is permitted prior to land sale design if the adjacent uplands are unlikely to be used for residential settlement or public use, or if the mariculture facility is mobile and can accept a short-term permit or lease. If appropriate, the land manager should also reserve a portion of the uplands for caretaker or other facilities needed to support mariculture. The land sale should be designed to protect the needs of mariculture operations holding valid authorizations.

Subunit 26B - Windy and Cedar Bays. The Eyak Corporation expects to harvest timber in this area during the life of the plan. A log-transfer site will probably be needed on the state-owned tidelands.

The state-owned tidelands are designated public recreation, wildlife habitat and harvest, and forestry. The state tidelands should be used to preserve anchorages and public use of the beaches. As much as practical state land management should maintain the quality of views from the marine route while allowing suitable tideland areas to be used for a log transfer site.

Subunit 26C - Canoe Passage. The uplands in the subunit have been selected by the state and by Eyak Corporation. The state is likely to receive title to a significant portion of the area selected. The Eyak Corporation has developed a private subdivision adjacent to the northern boundary of the subunit.

Canoe Passage is the most important recreation, hunting, and fishing area for people from Cordova. The passage is an excellent anchorage, has a scenic landscape, and provides access to the remainder of the island for hunting. It is also one of the last remaining blocks of public land on the coast with easy access by boat from Cordova. Therefore, management of the area should emphasize its public recreation value, maintain access, and protect the anchorage and natural landscape of the shoreline. Trails along streams and from the Passage to Orca Inlet should also be protected. Public recreation facilities such as cleared tent sites and public-use cabins should be constructed in this unit. Tideland authorizations will be compatible with the recreation management. Management of the tidelands to the private land will allow personal shoreline development such as docks, piers, and other means of access.

The area should be considered by the legislature for a marine park because of the impor-

tance of the area for recreation by residents of Cordova and the potential need for active management. The park area should include most of the state land excluding the tidelands adjacent to private land and the valuable forest land that may be isolated from the remaining state land by intervening Native selection. The uplands exclusion is the south half of Sections 35 and 36 of T15S R5W, C.R.M.

If a timber harvest occurs on the adjacent native lands, a coordinated timber harvest will be allowed on the state lands. The harvest can occur only in areas of the subunit where harvest is compatible with maintaining the recreation and habitat resources of the subunit, and outside the area of the possible marine park. The harvest will be buffered from existing trails.

Subunit 26D - Orca Inlet and Hawkins Cutoff. Orca Inlet and Hawkins Cutoff contain the most important concentrations of otter in Prince William Sound. In the winter, several haulout and pupping areas exist on the offshore sandbars including a haulout area approximately one mile north of Shirttail Point and a pupping area approximately one mile southeast of Fish Bay. Both areas contain hundreds of otters at different times during the winter and early spring. Activities that will disturb otters during their use of the sandbars in this unit will be avoided to the extent feasible and prudent. The area is also a popular anchorage and deer hunting area. Management will protect the existing anchorages and public use of the area.

Most of the tidelands of Hawkins Cutoff contain important habitat for waterfowl (duck and geese nesting or molting concentrations) and razor clams.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closures (Subunits 26B, 26C, 26D, 26E). Three streams, eight estuaries, and the SCHA will be closed to new mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. The stream closures are all within Subunit 26C, Canoe Passage. They include approximately 0.3 miles of Rollins Creek, approximately 0.15 miles of an unnamed creek, approximately 0.2 miles of Canoe Creek, and the state land within 50 feet of each side of those creeks. The estuaries are located in Hawkins Cutoff (126, 131), Windy and Cedar Bays (135, 136), Canoe Passage (133, 134), and in two locations on the northwest side of the island (132, 137). The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

Crucial Otter Concentrations in Orca Inlet & Hawkins Cutoff (Subunit 26D). State tideland permits and leases will protect the dense sea otter haulout and pupping areas in Hawkins Cutoff. Impacts to be considered during the permit review process include direct effect on the animals, acoustical disturbances, and maintenance of haulout areas.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

- Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
- Forestry
- Mariculture
- Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
- Settlement
- Shoreline development

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 26: Hawkins Island

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
26A Shipyard Bay	Overlapping State-Native upland selection; state-owned tidelands	Settlement		Closed prior to sale	Estimated net land offering 400 acres
26B Windy & Cedar Bays	State-owned tidelands	General use		Most open; two estuaries closed	State selection was relinquished
26C Canoe Passage	Overlapping State-Native upland selection; state-owned tidelands	Public recreation		May be closed if marine park; two estuaries and three streams closed	Recommended for marine park
26D Orca Inlet & Hawkins Cut-Off	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest		Most open; estuary closed	
26E Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use		Most open; three estuaries closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Hawkins Island

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Waterfowl Areas
- Bird Rookeries
- Otter Haulout Concentrations
- Estuaries
  Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

HARVEST AREAS

- Purse Seine Hook-offs
- Concentrated Purse Seine/Gill Net Area

RECREATION

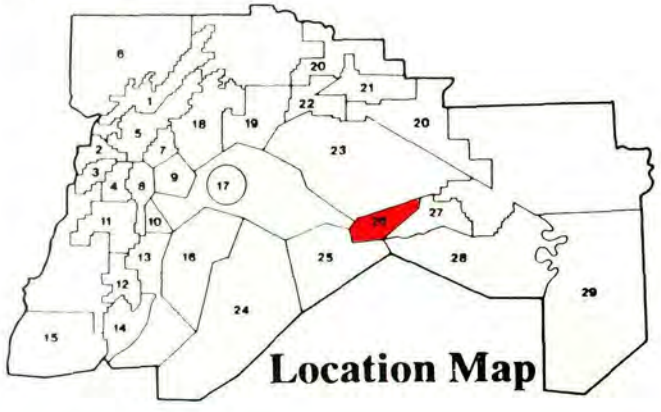
- A■ Anchorages

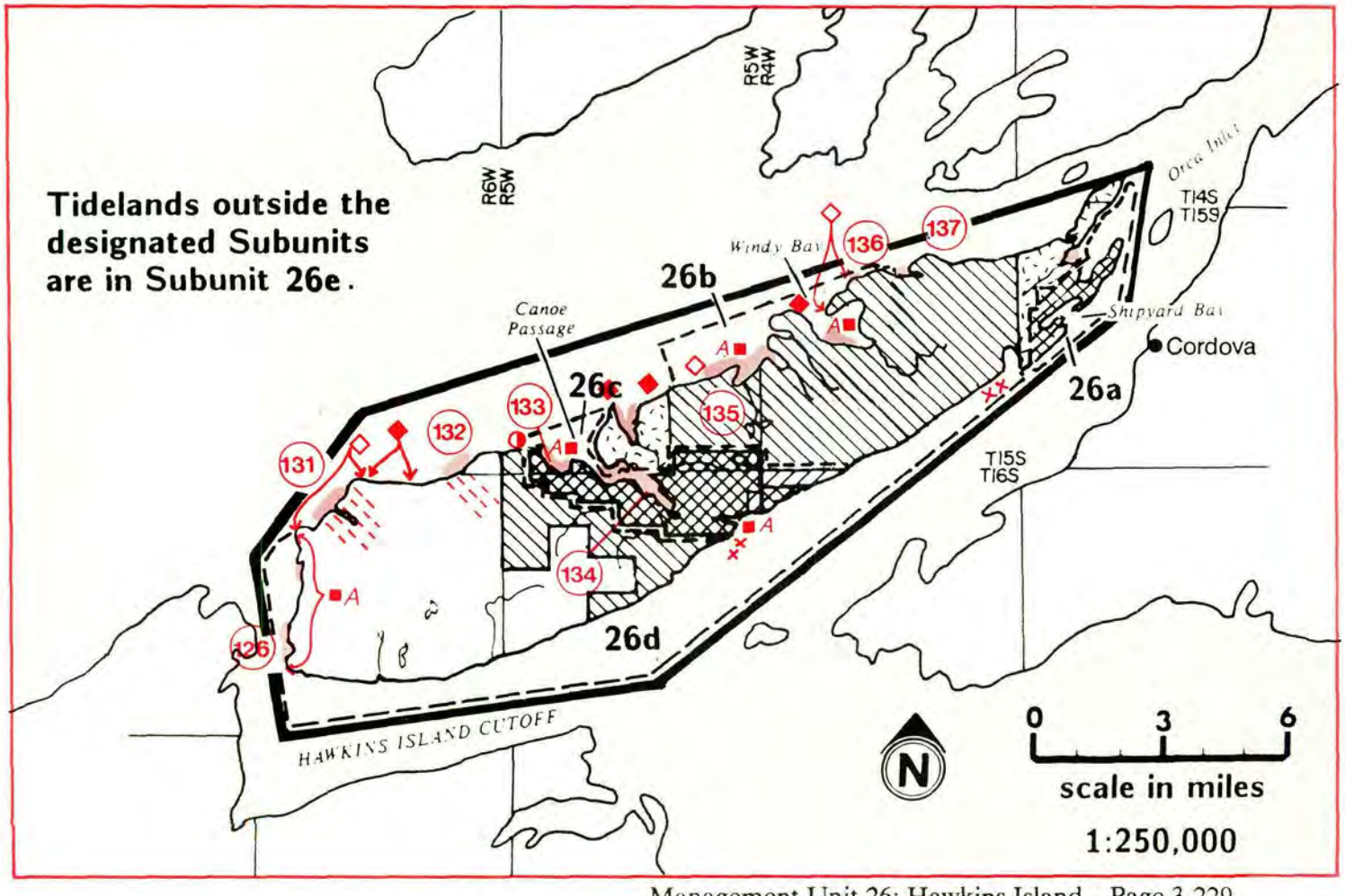
*See page 3-3.

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- State & Native Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

---- Subunit Boundary
——— Management Unit Boundary





Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 26. Hawkins Island

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
26A Shipyard Bay (uplands and tidelands)	Estuary; deer; sport fishing	Community use by Cordova	Weakly mineralized	Capable	High/moderate
26B Windy and Cedar Bays (tidelands)	Estuaries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; deer; purse-seine hookoff; sport fishing	Community use by Cordova	No known minerals	--	--
26C Canoe Passage (uplands and tidelands)	Estuaries; seals; bird rookery; seasonal waterfowl concentration and hunting; purse-seine hookoff; sport fishing; deer concentrations; herring spawning; commercial fishing	Important recreation site for Cordova and used frequently for hunting, fishing, and general recreation	No known minerals	Capable	High/moderate
26D Orca Inlet and Hawkins Cutoff (tidelands)	Estuaries; clams; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; crucial otter concentrations; deer	Community use by Cordova	Weakly mineralized	--	--
26E Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; purse-seine hookoffs; deer concentrations; commercial fishing	Frequent dispersed use by Cordova	No known minerals	--	--

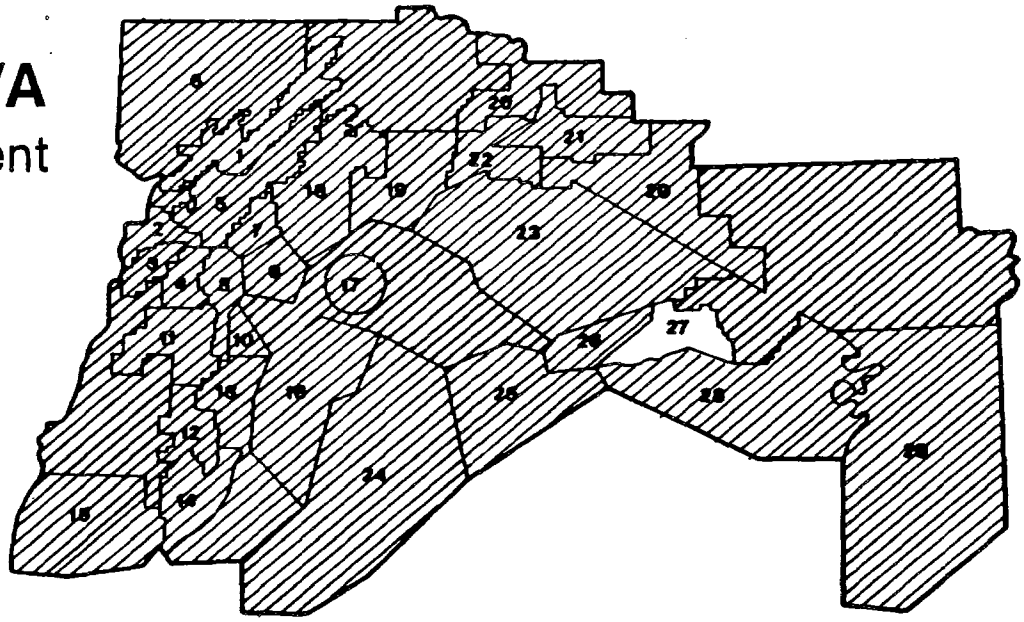
[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

CITY OF CORDOVA

Management Unit 27



Background

This management unit includes state-owned and state-selected land near the City of Cordova and state tidelands of Orca Inlet. Land suitable for community development near Cordova is limited because of topography. Most suitable land is privately owned or owned by the City of Cordova.

State-owned land includes much of Eyak Mountain, steep tracts south of Eyak Lake and Whitshed Road, and a relatively large tract of land that surrounds Eccles Lagoon and Three Mile Bay. State-owned land suitable for community development near Eccles Lagoon and 76 acres adjacent to Eyak Lake were transferred to the University of Alaska as part of the University land settlement. State land around Tripod Hill on the south side of Eyak Mountain is used as a recreation area by the city, including a small ski area. Mavis Island in Eyak Lake is owned by the state. The island is linked to the mainland by a short causeway and is a popular recreation site for local residents. The state sold many small lots near Three Mile Bay in the early 1970s. The state has selected approximately four sections of land inland from Three Mile Bay. The City of Cordova acquired some of the more accessible state land as its municipal entitlement.

Approximately four square miles of state land that includes Cordova Airport and the Cordova City Airport on Eyak Lake are managed by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities under Interagency Land Management Agreements with DNR.

The state owns most tidelands of Orca Inlet in this unit, although some tidelands within the city limits are patented to the City of Cordova. The state also owns land under Eyak River and Lake as these are navigable waterbodies.

Management Intent

Subunit 27A - City of Cordova and Eyak Lake. This subunit includes state-owned land within and to the east of Cordova's municipal boundaries. Land around Tripod Hill and Eyak Mountain will be retained in state ownership

and managed for multiple use with primary emphasis on public recreation.

Eyak River and Eyak Lake contain important recreation and fisheries resources. Management will protect these existing values. State land adjacent to Eyak Lake and submerged lands of Eyak Lake will be managed according to the guidelines contained in the Cordova Coastal Management Plan and the Eyak Lake Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA) plan. Management of state land in and around Eyak Lake will be consistent with these AMSA guidelines. Mavis Island in Eyak Lake will be retained in public ownership and managed for public recreation. Flemming Spit is a developing sport fishery area and potential fish enhancement site. Tideland management near the spit will be consistent with those uses.

The City Cordova has not yet fulfilled its municipal land entitlement. Several small parcels of state land have been selected by the city under AS 29.65 to fulfill their land entitlement. Within the city limits all classifications made by the plan are in categories that can be conveyed to the city under AS 29.65. State land not conveyed to the city will be retained in state ownership and managed for multiple use consistent with the Cordova Coastal Management Plan and Comprehensive Plan. Reclassification or the sale, lease, or municipal conveyance is allowed without a plan amendment consistent with the municipal and coastal management plans, local land-use regulations, and settlement guideline B2, Isolated Parcels of State Land, page 2-38. Most state land is not suitable of community development because of lack of access or steep slopes. Forest resources on state land will be available for personal-use harvest.

All state land in this management unit is open to mineral entry. The state retains subsurface ownership of land transferred to the City of Cordova.

Subunit 27B - Hartney Bay Back Lot. This unit is 240 acres of state-selected land near Hartney Bay, surrounded by Native-owned and Native-selected land. It is relatively flat, somewhat wooded, and without road access. If the state receives title to the land it should be managed for public recreation. Settlement may also be allowed if DNR determines that there is a need for community expansion land and if the settlement is compatible to adjacent land uses.

Approximately one-fourth mile of Hartney Creek traverses the state land in this subunit. That portion of the creek and state land within 50 feet of each side of the creek will be closed to mineral entry to protect salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. The boundary of the closure is described in Appendix D. Recreation (or possible settlement) management will also protect the creek's habitat and public use values.

Subunit 27C - Mount Eccles. State-selected land in this subunit overlaps selections by The Eyak Corporation, but most will be conveyed to the state. Land along Whitshed Road is owned by the University of Alaska.

The area is important because it is one of the few areas of public land left near Cordova with good views and varied topography. It has the potential for recreation development (hiking and ski trails), and includes part of the Heney Creek watershed. Heney Creek provides water for the City of Cordova. It should be considered for legislative designation to support the recreation and tourism needs of Cordova. The exact type of legislative designation should be determined in coordination with the city. Final boundaries of the legislative recommendation may require resolution of overlapping land selections. It may also include other state land near Cordova outside this subunit if consistent with the management intent of the plan.

Most state lands in this unit remain open to mineral entry. Approximately 0.2 miles of Eccles Creek, state land within 50 feet of each side of the creek, and the estuary at the stream's mouth will be closed to new mineral

entry to protect the salmon spawning rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources.

Subunit 27D - Cordova Airport Vicinity. The state has two land selections near Cordova airport. A 98-acre parcel adjacent to the airport along the road is likely to be conveyed to the state. This land will be managed for commercial or industrial uses.

A much larger state selection north of the airport near Lake Elsner is also selected by Eyak Native Corporation. The land was originally nominated for state selection by the city of Cordova for light industrial purposes, residential development, sanitary landfill purposes, and sand and gravel. Much of the original selection has been conveyed to the Eyak Corporation; additional parts may also be conveyed. Eventual use or disposal of this parcel will be determined after land ownership patterns are better defined. If all but small, unmanageable remnants are conveyed to Eyak, the remnants may be relinquished.

Subunit 27E - Tidelands Outside Cordova City Limits. This subunit consists of the state-owned tidelands and navigable waterbodies outside of the City of Cordova. The tidelands will be managed to protect public access and wildlife habitat and to accommodate access needs for shoreline and resource development. Humpback Creek is an important sport-fishing site and a potential hydroelectric project site for the City of Cordova. Tideland access for both uses will be protected.

Most tidelands remain open to mineral entry; however, three estuaries will be closed to protect salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflict with those resources.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closures (Subunits 27A, 27B, 27C, 27E). Two streams and four estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry to protect valuable salmon spawning and rearing habitat and to prevent conflicts with those resources. The stream closures include approximately 0.25 miles of Hartney Creek (Subunit 27B), approximately 0.2 miles of Eccles Creek (Subunit 27C), and the state land within 50 feet of each side of those creeks. The estuaries are located at the mouths of Hartney (1), Eccles (2), and Flemming (13), Humpback Creeks (4) in Subunit 27E. The boundaries of the closures are described in Appendix D.

The complete set of management guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of these guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Recreation, tourism, cultural, and scenic resources
Shoreline development
Settlement

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 27: Cordova

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
27A City of Cordova, Eyak Lake	State-owned uplands, Eyak Lake and tidelands	Public recreation		Estuary closed	Some land will be transferred to the City of Cordova to fulfill its land entitlement; isolated parcels may be available for sale
27B Hartney Bay Back Lot	State-selected uplands	Public recreation Settlement		Open	
27C Mt. Eccles	State-owned and selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Public recreation Water Resources	Land offerings	Estuary closed	Heney Creek is Cordova watershed; possible legislative designation
27D Cordova Airport Vicinity	State-selected uplands	Resource Management, high value		Open	
27E Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Public recreation Shoreline development		Most open; two estuaries closed	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Cordova

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

Estuaries

Numbered estuaries closed to mineral location. See Appendix D. Example: (73)

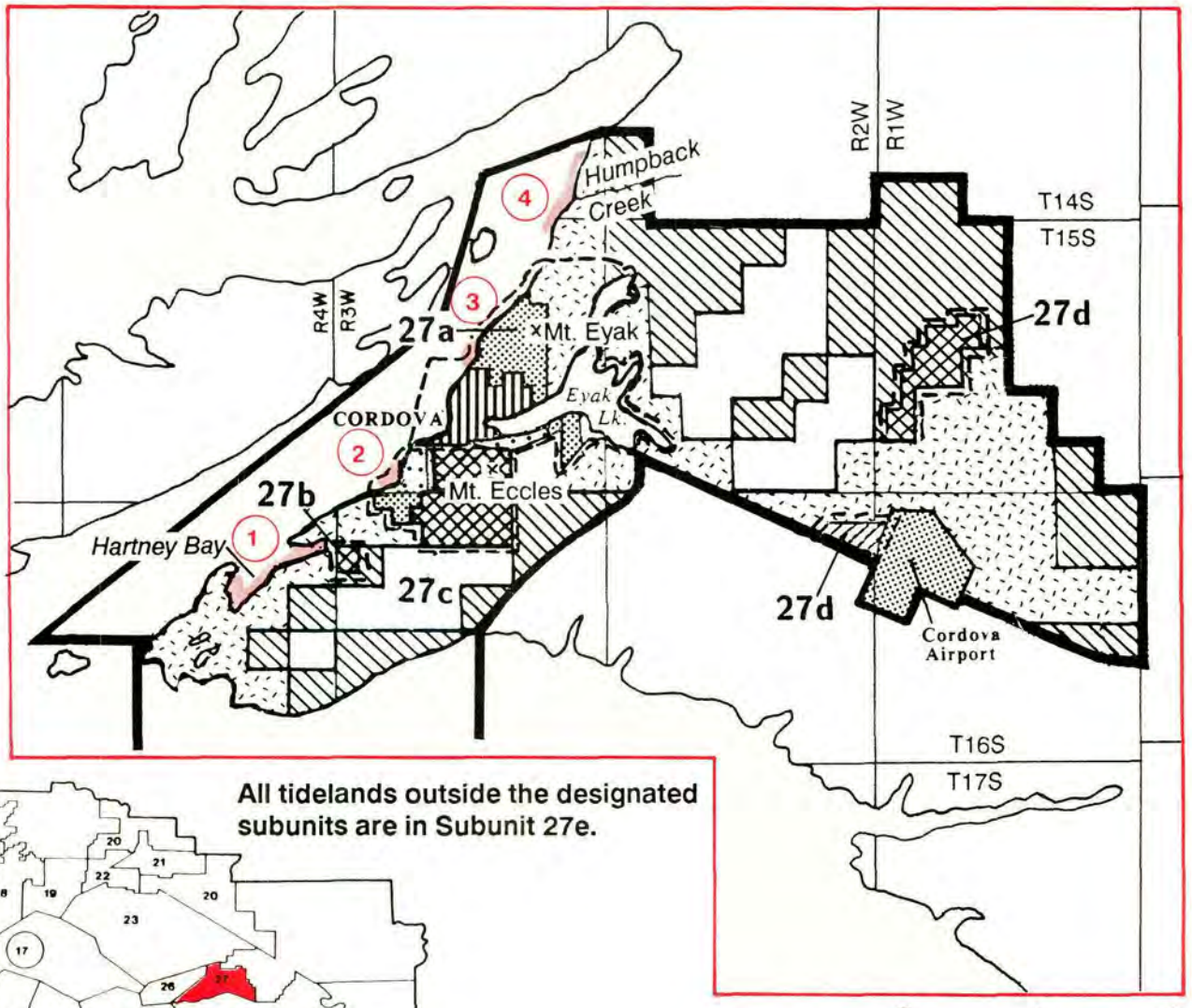
*See page 3-3.

---- Subunit Boundary

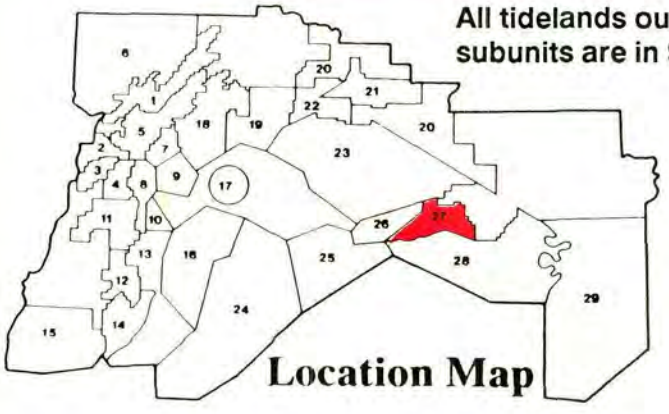
━━━ Management Unit Boundary

LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Owned
- State Selected
- State & Native Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service
- Private Land
- University Land



All tidelands outside the designated subunits are in Subunit 27e.



1:250,000

N

0 3 6

Scale in Miles

Resource Information Summary[1]

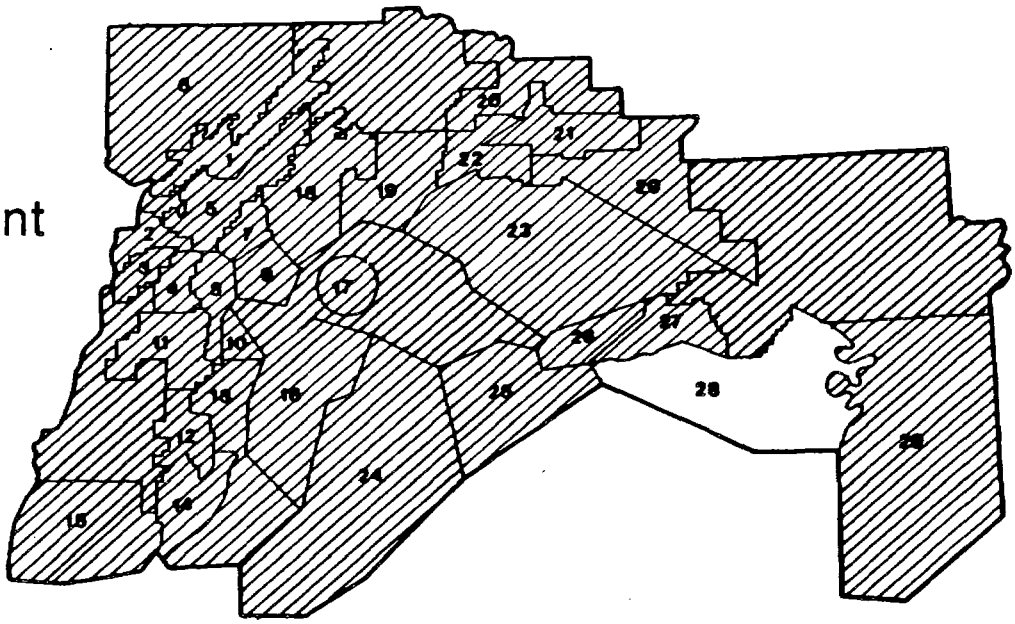
Management Unit: 27. City of Cordova

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
27A City of Cordova, Eyak Lake (uplands and tidelands)	Otter concentrations; essential waterfowl habitat; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; essential swan habitat; eagle nest concentrations; sport fishing; eagle concentrations; deer	Ski area on Tripod Hill; picnic areas on Eyak Lake, Mavis Island	Weakly mineralized	Most is incapable, scattered areas may be capable	Low but accessible
27B Hartney Bay Backlot (uplands)	Deer; bear use	Community recreation from Cordova	No known minerals	Unknown	Low
27C Mount Eccles (uplands)	Mountain goat winter range	Potential for hiking; cross-country skiing; trails; picnicking	Copper occurrences, quarry	Unknown, generally steep	Low
27D Cordova Airport Vicinity (uplands)	Deer; bear use; mountain goat winter range	None identified; potential for hiking, skiing	Some sand and gravel deposits	Unknown, probably capable	Unknown
27E Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; clams; otter concentrations; otters; two bird rookeries; essential waterfowl habitat; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; essential swan habitat; winter moose concentrations; mountain goat winter range; sport fishing; waterfowl hunting	Community recreation from Cordova	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

COPPER RIVER DELTA

Management Unit 28



Background

In this unit, the state manages only the Copper River Highway right-of-way, the tidelands, and the land beneath Copper River and other navigable waters. The state has selected two small parcels south of the highway near Cordova airport. Most of this unit is within the state Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area (SCHA). All of this unit is within the federal Copper River Delta Fish and Wildlife Management Area. The Copper River Highway right-of-way is managed by the Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

ANILCA, Section 501(b), directs the Forest Service to manage the federal land in this unit for multiple use with the conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat being the primary purpose. Federal and state land, except the right-of-way land, is open to mineral entry. The unit contains no areas with significant known mineral potential. Sand and gravel deposits occur along the highway corridor, and there is oil and gas north of Softuk Bar. The USFS land use plan indicates that timber harvest may occur from federal lands along the Copper River Highway (north of the SCHA). Timber values within the SCHA, however, are very low.

The Copper River Delta is one of the most productive and critical bird habitats in all of Alaska. During spring migration, an estimated 20 million shorebirds and one million waterfowl stop at the delta. The harbor seal population of unit is also quite large. Seals haul out on many of the barrier islands and pup on the bars. Finally, the Copper River is one of the state's major salmon producing streams. It supports an important commercial and subsistence salmon fishery. The 1987 commercial catch for the Copper River fishery was worth over $17.2 million. The entirety of the unit is included as crucial habitat because of the its value to one or more of those species.

The state is a party to the Copper River Delta Fish and Wildlife Memorandum of Understanding for the Cooperative Management of the Copper River Delta Fish and Wildlife

Management Area. The management intent discussed below is consistent with that agreement.Management Intent

Subunit 28A - Tidelands in State Critical Habitat Area. The management intent for this unit is taken from the statute that established the state critical habitat area (AS 16.20.220). According to the statute, the purpose of the state critical habitat area "is to protect and preserve habitat areas especially crucial to the perpetuation of fish and wildlife, and to restrict all other uses not compatible with that primary purpose." Within the SCHA, land use authorizations are subject to ADF&G Title 16 authority concerning the use's impacts on fish, game, or habitat as well as to the authority exercised by DNR under Title 38. In addition, state management will emphasize the existing recreation opportunities including hunting, fishing, and wildlife viewing.

Consistent with the legislative intent and the protection needs of the Critical Habitat Area, all state tidelands within the SCHA will be closed to new mineral entry. The closure will protect the important salmon spawning and other crucial habitat resources in the subunit.

Subunit 28B - Cordova Airport Selections. The existing state land selections are located northwest of the Cordova Airport and about four miles southeast of the airport. Both were selected for sand and gravel resources and possible landfills or light industrial uses. Sand and gravel extraction is allowed from these lands if consistent with the purpose of the SCHA.

Subunit 28C - Flag Point. The proposed selection at Flag Point is where the Copper River Highway meets the Copper River. It is used by residents of Cordova for access to the river for commercial fishing and community recreation. The land is suitable for commercial development and community recreation. The land will be retained in public ownership and managed for multiple use. Management will emphasize continued use of the area for public access to the river. The land may be leased for commercial development consistent with this intent and consistent with the purposes of the SCHA. State lands in this subunit remain open to mineral entry.

Subunit 28D - Bering River Road Junction. The state will select land at the junction of the Bering River Road with the Copper River Highway. It will be used for commercial development related to the two transportation corridors and the associated residences. The location of this new, approximately 430 acre selection has not been precisely determined. The state will file this selection when the road junction is more accurately defined or in 1993, whichever comes first. Using information currently available, the selection's approximate location will be where the existing highway meets the east bank of the Copper River. The selection will approximately include the east half of sections 26 and 35 and all of sections 35 and 36, T15S R3E, CRM; excluding IC 943.

State lands in this subunit remain open to mineral entry.

Subunit 28E - Copper River and Other Navigable Waters. This subunit consists of the state owned land under the Copper River and other navigable waterbodies upstream from the SCHA. These lands require no active management. These rivers remain open to mineral entry although the size of the rivers combined with the low probability of finding minerals makes mining very unlikely.

The existing Copper River Highway traverses this unit. Nothing in the management intent should be construed to obstruct upgrading the highway right-of-way as part of a road connection from Cordova to the existing highway system or to the Katalla-Bering River area.

Management Guidelines

Mineral Closure - Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area (Subunit 28A). Consistent with the legislative intent and the protection needs of the Critical Habitat Area,

all state tidelands within the SCHA will be closed to new mineral entry. The closure will protect the important salmon spawning and other crucial habitat resources in the SCHA and prevent conflicts with those resources.

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2. Any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit; however, guidelines that are most likely to apply are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas

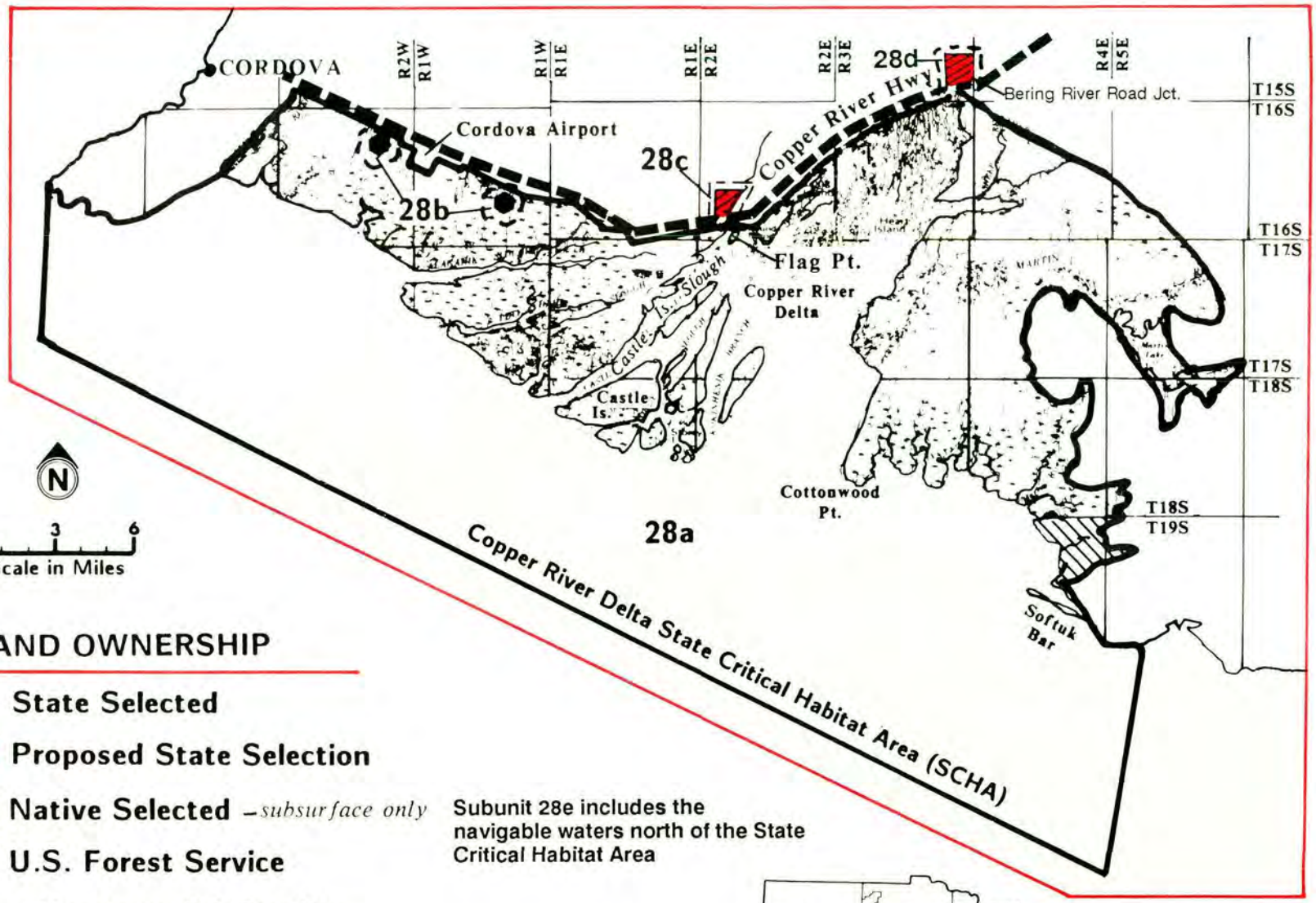
LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 28: Copper River Delta

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
28A Tidelands in SCHA	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest		Closed	Within Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area (SCHA) [AS 16.20.230(11)]
28B Cordova Airport Selections	State-selected uplands	Habitat & harvest Material site	Land offerings	Open	Within SCHA
28C Flag Point	State-selected uplands	Commercial/industrial use Public recreation	Land offerings	Open	
28D Bering River Road Junction	State-selected uplands	Settlement		Closed prior to sale	
28E Copper R. and other Navigable Waters Outside SCHA	State-owned navigable waters	Habitat & harvest Public recreation		Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

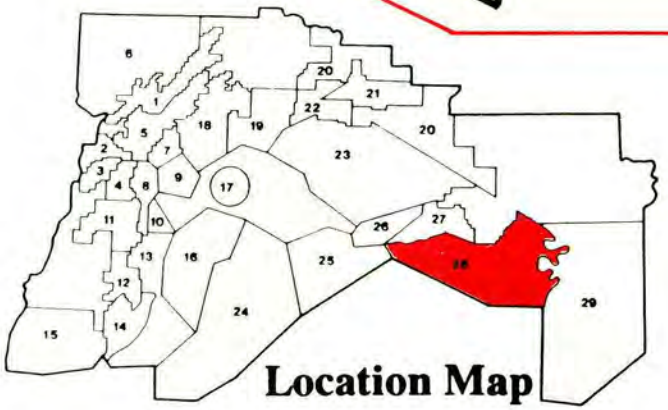
[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.



LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- Proposed State Selection
- Native Selected – *subsurface only*
- U.S. Forest Service
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary

Subunit 28e includes the navigable waters north of the State Critical Habitat Area



1. All state owned lands within the Copper River SCHA are crucial-rated habitat. See text for more information.
2. All tide and submerged lands 1/4 mile seaward from mean high tide are closed to new mineral location. See Appendix D for more information.

MANAGMENT UNIT 28
Copper River Delta

Resource Information Summary[1]

Management Unit: 28. Copper River Delta

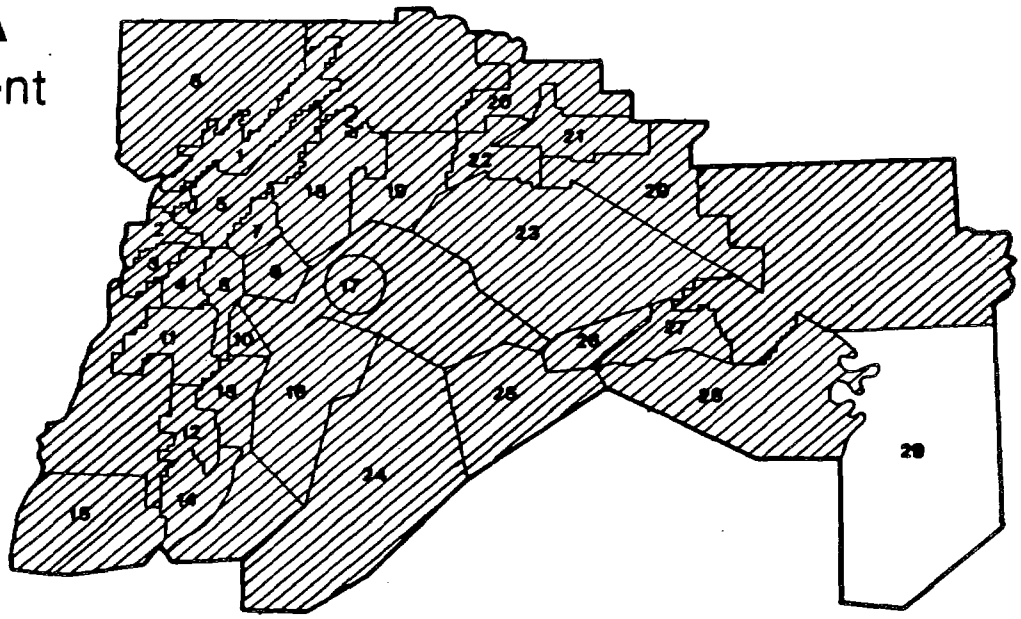
SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
28A Tidelands in Unit (tidelands)	Estuaries; seals and seal haulouts; clams; eight bird rookeries; waterfowl -- crucial habitat, seasonal concentrations, and hunting; crucial swan habitat; sport fishing; commercial fishing	Frequent dispersed recreation; float trips down the Copper River; various USFS cabins and facilities	No known minerals	--	--
28B Cordova Airport selections (uplands)	Waterfowl -- crucial habitat, seasonal concentrations and hunting; crucial swan habitat;	None identified	Sand and gravel	Unknown	Unknown
28C Flag Point (uplands)	Waterfowl -- crucial habitat, seasonal concentrations and hunting; sport fishing; moose; eagle nesting concentrations mountain goats and goat hunting	Frequent dispersed recreation; Flag Point is important take-out point for recreation and fishing boats	No known minerals	Capable	Unknown
28D Bering River Road Junction (uplands	Waterfowl -- crucial habitat, seasonal concentrations and hunting; sport fishing; moose; eagle nesting mountain goat winter range and mountain goat hunting	Frequent dispersed recreation;	No known minerals	Capable	Unknown
28E Navigable waters outside SCHA (shorelands)	Waterfowl -- crucial habitat, seasonal concentrations and hunting; crucial swan habitat; sport fishing	Frequent dispersed recreation; float trips down the Copper River	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.

[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.

[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

KATALLA
Management Unit 29



Background

Federal land in this unit is a part of the federal Copper River Delta Game Management Area. Federal law (ANILCA) directs the Forest Service to manage the federal land in this unit for multiple use with conservation of fish and wildlife and their habitat being the primary purpose. The USFS Chugach National Forest plan and settlement agreement indicates that no federal timber harvest will occur from this area prior to the completion of a Management Area Analysis (a detailed Forest Service Management plan). Federal land in this unit is open to mineral entry.

The first oil and gas strike in Alaska occurred at Katalla. Currently, private lands are being explored for oil at Katalla and commercial production of oil may occur within the next 20 years. The oil would probably transported by ship to a refining site. The off-loading site would most likely be near the old Katalla townsite.

Other private land in this unit includes the Native-owned Bering River Coal field. The coal field area also contains high-quality timber. Timber harvest is likely within the next 20 years. The timber could be trucked along a proposed road to Cordova or to an off-loading site at tidewater near Katalla. The coal would probably be off-loaded to barges near Katalla.

The state has selected two upland parcels, Kayak Island and Katalla, and owns the tidelands in this unit. The Department of Natural Resources is a party to the Bering River - Controller Bay Trumpeter Swan Management Area Cooperative Agreement. The state legislatively designated Copper River Delta Critical Habitat Area is adjacent to this unit to the west.

The state previously selected land for commercial forest purposes at Suckling Hills. The selection was relinquished because its purpose is not consistent with the USFS interpretation of allowable selection purposes in section 6(a) of the Statehood Act.

Existing public recreation use of this management unit is limited because of its remoteness and inaccessibility and primarily consists of fly-in hunting and fishing.

According to a 1977 DPOR publication, Kayak Island is generally recognized as the discovery point of Alaska. It was visited by Vitus Bering and Georg Wilhelm Steller, naturalist, in 1741. In addition, it was visited by Cook in 1778 when he landed and buried a bottle with an appropriate note and two small pieces of silver a few miles south of the northwest tip of the island. The Bering-Steller Land Site has been declared a National Landmark. It is sometimes referred to as the "Plymouth Rock of Alaska."

Management Intent

State management in this unit will emphasize protection of the exceptional wildlife habitat and the Kayak Island National Landmark, and support development of the upland resources. State land remains open to mineral entry, though the legislature may close the Kayak Island selection to new mineral entry if it designates the area as a marine park.

Additional management intent is described below for five subunits. The intent for **Subunit 29F**, the general use area, is reflected in the previous paragraphs.

Subunit 29A - Kayak Island. Management of the state-selected uplands and state-owned tidelands in this subunit should emphasize fish and wildlife habitat and harvest and the protection of cultural resources values, especially Bering's Landing and Steller's Walk. Public recreation facilities such as public use cabins that ease access to Kayak Island are appropriate if sited and designed to complement the cultural values of the subunit. Because of the importance of this site to Alaska's history, it should be considered by the legislature for designation as a state marine park. The tidelands near Kayak and Wingham islands are herring spawning habitat. The original Kayak Island selection has been expanded to include the revised location of Steller's Landing and Steller's Walk according to information provided by Professor O. W. Frost's book: *Georg Steller, Journal of a Voyage with Bering, 1741 - 1742* to be published by Stanford University Press, August 1988.

Subunit 29B - Okalee Spit. The state owns land east of the planning area between Suckling Hills and Icy Bay, the proposed Yakataga State Forest. This state-owned forest land may not be economical to harvest unless a transfer facility to the west, possibly at Okalee Spit on Controller Bay, is developed. The optimum transfer site would likely be on the west end of the spit. If access is needed, the state will apply for a log-transfer site within this subunit. State tideland authorizations will protect the opportunity for a log transfer site at suitable locations within this unit.

Because the north side of the spit is shallow and the spit provides little shelter from the sometimes considerable wind, it is unclear whether a log-transfer site is environmentally or physically feasable. Reservation of a potential site is not meant to pre-judge answers to these questions. If a site is requested, on-site investigations and the permit review process will determine whether the location is feasible.

Subunit 29C - Controller Bay. The state-owned tidelands in this unit should be managed to protect fish and wildlife values consistent with the terms of the Bering River - Controller Bay Trumpeter Swan Management Area Cooperative Agreement. This does not preclude development of a log-transfer facility as discussed in subunit 29B, Okalee Spit. According to the U.S. Forest Service, a log-transfer facility may be needed in Redwood Bay. A determination of this site's feasibility, including consistency with the management intent and guidelines of this plan, will be made at the time an application is made.

Subunit 29D - Katalla. During the life of the plan, the various private upland owners are

likely to require a tideland site capable of off-loading oil, timber, or coal to tidewater.

Chugach Alaska Corporation owns rights to oil and gas and coal within a large area around Katalla, as well as the Bering River coal fields. A road corridor has been agreed upon to allow Chugach Alaska Corporation to build a road from the Copper River Highway to the coal field, then to the coast between Strawberry Point and the Martin islands. The best location for the townsite has not yet been determined.

State tidelands will be managed to maintain the option of developing access for a port site of other marine resource extraction described above. The state selected uplands at Katalla and the adjacent tidelands are reserved for commercial or industrial settlement required to support the various resource developments in the area.

Management Guidelines

The complete set of guidelines is presented in Chapter 2; any of the guidelines could apply to uses within this management unit. Guidelines that are most likely to apply to this management unit are listed below:

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas
Forestry
Recreation, tourism, cultural and scenic resources
Transportation and utilities

LAND USE DESIGNATION SUMMARY

Management Unit 29: Katalla

SUBUNIT	LAND OWNERSHIP	LAND USE DESIGNATIONS			COMMENTS
		Primary Surface Use[2]	Prohibited Surface Use	Subsurface[1]	
29A Kayak Island	State selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Heritage resources Public recreation	Land offerings	Open; may be closed if marine park	Possible marine park
29B Okalee Spit	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest Forestry	Land offerings	Open	Log transfer site may be needed
29C Controller Bay	State-owned tidelands	Habitat & harvest		Open	Guidelines, permits, and leases subject to Bering River-Controller Bay Trumpeter Swan Cooperative Agreement; log-transfer site may be needed in Redwood Bay
29D Katalla	State-selected uplands; state-owned tidelands	Uplands: Settlement Tidelands: Habitat & harvest Shoreline development		Open	Settlement is for commercial/industrial purposes; acreage undetermined; resource transfer site may be needed
29E Remainder of Unit	State-owned tidelands	General use		Open	

[1]All areas are available for leasing of leasable minerals. Statements of whether or not the unit is open to mineral entry refer only to locatable minerals.

[2]Other uses such as material sales, land leases, or permits that are not specifically prohibited, may be allowed. Such uses will be allowed if consistent with the management intent statement, management guidelines of this unit, and relevant management guidelines in Chapter 2. See Chapter 2, pages 2-11 and 2-12, for floathome policies. Trapping Cabin and Remote Cabin permits will not be given in the planning area. See guideline B-3, page 2-39.

Katalla

RESOURCE INFORMATION*

CRUCIAL RATED HABITAT

- Estuaries
- Bird Rookeries
- Sea Lion Haulout
- Seal Haulout
- Essential Waterfowl and Swan Area

RECREATION

- A ■ Anchorages

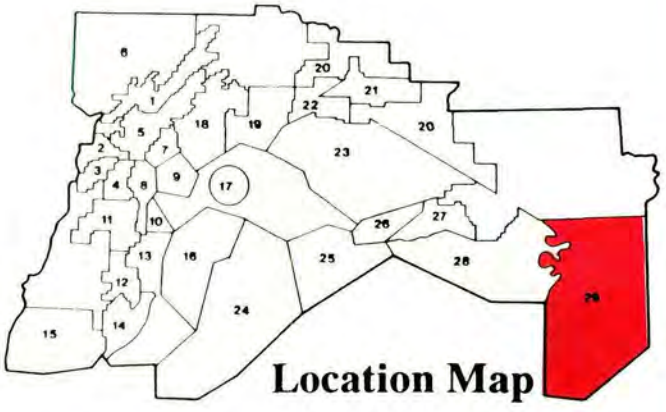
*See page 3-3.

N 0 6 12 18
scale in miles

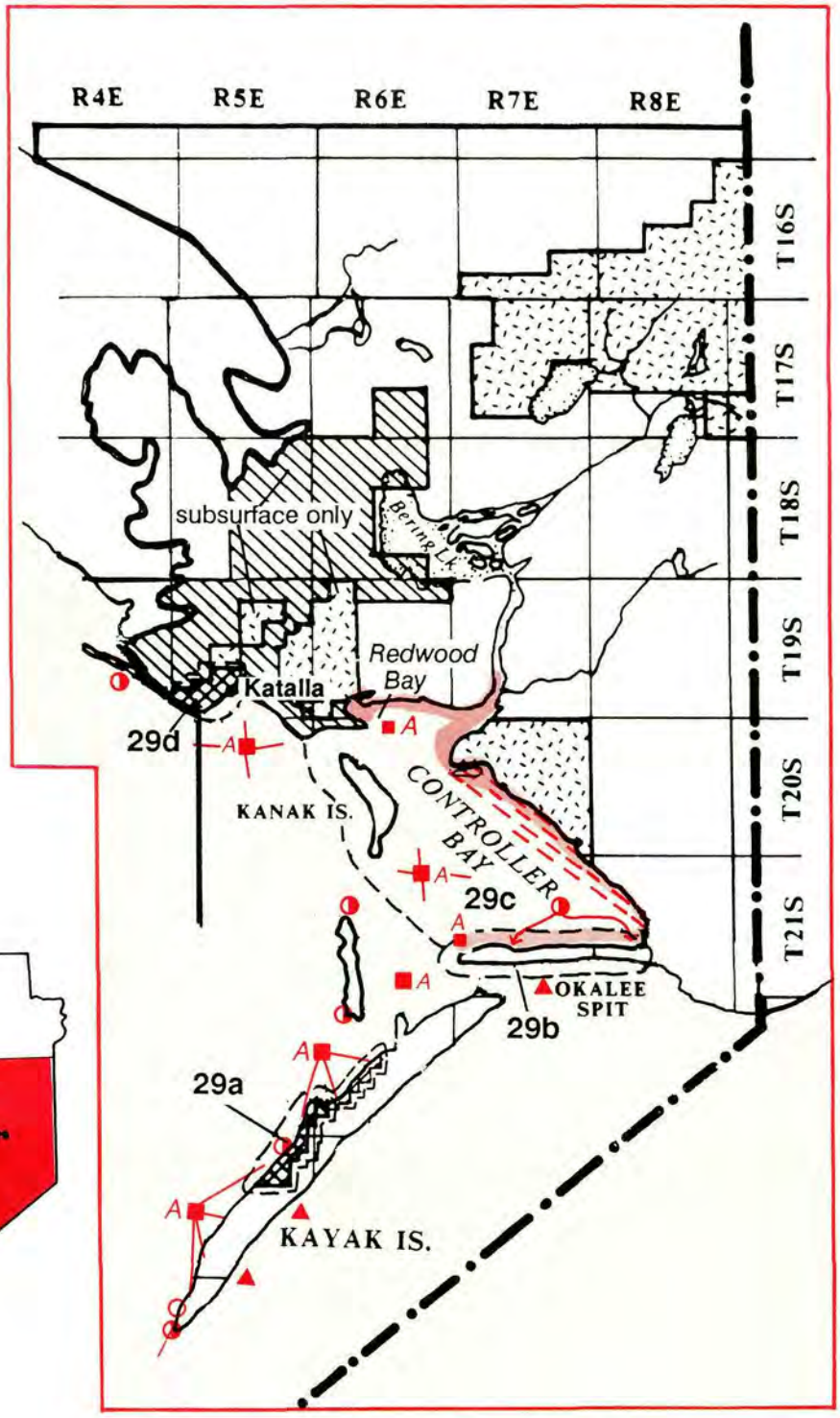
LAND OWNERSHIP

- State Selected
- State & Native Selected
- Native Owned
- Native Selected
- U.S. Forest Service

- Planning Area Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- Subunit Boundary



Tidelands outside the designated Subunits are in Subunit 29e



Management Unit: 29. Katalla

SUBUNIT	Fish & Wildlife[2]	Recreation	Minerals	Settlement[3]	Forestry[3]
29A Kayak Island (uplands and tidelands)	Bird rookery; bear use	Infrequent dispersed use	No known minerals	Unknown	High/moderate
29B Okalee Spit (tidelands)	Concentration of bird rookeries; clams; moose; bear use	Infrequent dispersed use	No known minerals	Incapable	
29C Controller Bay (tidelands)	Clams; sport and commercial fishing; spring shorebirds	Infrequent concentrated use	--	--	--
29D Katalla (uplands and tidelands)	Clams; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bear use	Infrequent dispersed use	Oil and gas	Capable	Unknown;
29E Softuk Lagoon (tidelands)	Estuary; clams; seasonal waterfowl concentrations; bird rookery; spring shorebird concentrations	Infrequent dispersed use	No known minerals	--	--
29F Remainder of Unit (tidelands)	Sea lion haulout; clams	Infrequent dispersed use	No known minerals	--	--

[1] This resource summary describes only the resources for state uplands and tidelands.
[2] Resource list includes Crucial, Prime, and Important habitats as defined by ADF&G (see Appendix E). Anadromous fish streams are not listed; they exist in most subunits. See ADF&G anadromous fish stream catalogue.
[3] Land offering and timber harvest do not occur on tidelands. Therefore, settlement and forestry resources are not rated for tideland subunits.

CHAPTER 4

Implementation

Introduction. 4-1
Overlapping Land Selections. 4-1
Land Exchanges. 4-1
Cooperative Management Agreements and
Memorandums of Understanding. 4-3
Coordination with Federal Land Management. 4-3
Coastal Management Coordination. 4-4
Land Use Classifications. 4-4
Mineral Orders. 4-6
Municipal Entitlement. 4-6
Areas Proposed for Legislative Designation. 4-7
Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment. 4-10



CHAPTER 4

IMPLEMENTATION

Introduction

This chapter presents the actions necessary to implement the land use policies proposed by this plan. Included are exchanges and other land ownership issues; coastal management coordination; land use classifications; recommendations for legislative designations; and procedures for plan modification and amendment. Selections and relinquishments are discussed in Chapter 5.

Overlapping Land Selections

Some existing state land selections have also been selected by various Native corporations under the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Chugach Alaska Corporation is the regional Native corporation formed under ANCSA in the planning area. The regional corporation and the three village Native corporations in the planning area, Chenega, Tatitlek, and Eyak, are entitled to approximately 316,000 acres of surface land under ANCSA. Approximately 10,000 acres of Native-selected lands have also been selected by the state. Some of these selections will be conveyed to the Native corporations and some may become state owned. (Overlapping selections are noted in the maps in Chapter 3.) Overlapping state-Native selections are adjudicated by the federal Bureau of Land Management. The plan specifies how these lands will be managed if they are conveyed to the state.

Land Exchanges

Land or interests in land may be transferred by exchange. Under state law, DNR can trade state land for other land of equal appraised value when it is in the state's best interest to do so. Any exchange of unequal value requires legislative approval.

Land exchanges may be pursued for several reasons. One is to consolidate state land holdings and create land ownership and use patterns that would result in more effective management of state land. Another would be to facilitate the objectives of state programs or other public purposes. For example, land exchanges can be pursued to improve access, make better land available for sale or development, or protect important natural resources. This section describes state lands that other

parties have expressed interest in acquiring or private lands that the state may wish to consider acquiring through exchange or some other method. In all cases, only the land that the state or another party wishes to acquire is mentioned; the reciprocal part of an exchange is not identified.

Lands suitable for exchange are not limited to those identified here; other state lands may be considered for exchanges. Any exchange would require public review and a determination that the exchange is in the state's best interest. These proposals are not mandates for exchanges. Individual exchanges require extensive negotiations between the concerned parties, who in the end may or may not agree to the exchange. The objectives of the state may also be achieved through cooperative agreements rather than land exchanges.

Lands Suitable for State-Federal Land Exchange

State-owned land near Serpentine Cove in Harriman Fiord, subunits 1B and 6B, is reserved for exchange to the USFS. Serpentine Cove is within the Forest Service wilderness area. Forest Service management would be similar to that proposed by the state. Thus, Forest Service ownership would meet state management objectives. In addition, the Forest Service has a nationwide policy of acquiring non-federal inholdings within wilderness areas. USFS land that the state may be interested in acquiring in exchange includes hatchery sites or other lands not selectable under the USFS interpretation of the NFCG selection criteria in the Statehood Act. In addition, after the state land ownership in Chugach National Forest is finalized in 1994, any boundary adjustments or additional land needed by the state may require a land exchange.

Potential hatchery sites on federal land include Cascade Creek (subunit 18F), Marsha Bay (subunit 16E), Falls Bay (subunit 10B), West Gable Cannery (subunit 8F), and Princeton Creek (subunit 12B). Existing state hatcheries on federal land include Cannery Creek (subunit 18D), and Main Bay (subunit 10A) which operate under a USFS special use permit. While no problems have been identified to date, it is generally state policy to own the land under a multi-million dollar state facility. Thus, these may be suitable lands for exchange, but state objectives may also be met by continued operation under USFS special use permits, by cooperative management agreements, or by other means.

Land Suitable for State-private Land Exchange

During the Chugach Region Study (1980), DNR, Chugach Alaska and the three village corporations in the Sound discussed land exchanges to return certain popular public recreation sites to public ownership. Because of the important public use and habitat values in these areas, the state should seek acquisition either by exchange or purchase. The sites include some or all private land in the following areas: Canoe Pass (especially land on the south shore of the passage that interrupts continuous state-owned shoreline in Section 3 of T16S R5W, and Section 33 of T15S R5W, CRM.), Eshamy Lagoon, Jackpot Bay, Beartrap Bay, Two Moon Bay, Snug Corner Cove, Hell's Hole, Comfort Cove, Emerald Cove, Galena Bay, Hartney Bay, Simpson Bay, Sheep Bay, and Bomb Point. Any exchange or purchase would require public review a determination that the exchange is in the state's best interest, and agreement with the current land owner.

Cooperative Management Agreements and Memorandums of Understanding

In many cases cooperative management agreements can achieve purposes similar to land exchanges. They can ensure compatible land management among various owners, or create efficiencies that increase the cost effectiveness of state management. Cooperative agreements concerning land management within the planning area include the Copper River Delta Fish and Wildlife Interagency Memorandum of Understanding (December 1986 between DNR, ADF&G, USFS, USF&WS, and BLM); the Bering River - Controller Bay Trumpeter Swan Management Area Cooperative Agreement (October 19, 1976 between DNR, ADF&G, USFS, and USF&WS); and the Cooperative Management Agreement between the Prince William Sound Recreation Association and the Alaska Division of Parks regarding Management of State Marine Parks in Prince William Sound (March 11, 1987).

The need for one additional cooperative agreement has been identified. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation should negotiate a cooperative management agreement with the U.S. Forest Service to establish and manage a joint State-Federal Alaska Marine Recreation and Park system. Initial discussions about this concept took place in 1982 with a high level of interest by both parties. Cooperative management of state marine parks and Forest Service marine recreation sites will decrease costs for both agencies, enhance recreation services available to the public, and coordinate recreation management in the Sound. This proposal is not a mandate for agreement; any cooperative agreement would require additional negotiations between the state and the USFS.

Coordination with Federal Land Management

Most uplands in the planning area are within Chugach National Forest and are managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The Prince William Sound Area Plan makes decisions only for state lands. The plan does not direct the use of federal, Native, or private land. However, DNR attempted to coordinate state management with that of the USFS. Representatives of the Forest Service were a part of the planning team and actively participated in the state planning process.

The USFS policies for management of federal land in Chugach National Forest are given in the USFS's Chugach National Forest Plan, July 1984, as amended by the National Forest Plan Settlement, January 1986. The Forest Service is currently completing more detailed planning for a portion of eastern Prince William Sound. This plan, known as the Gravina and Big Islands Management Area Analysis, is being completed for approximately 640,000 acres of federal land between Valdez Arm and the Copper River Delta, including federal land on Hawkins, Hinchinbrook, and Montague Islands. It is scheduled for completion in February 1989. The more detailed plan will allow the Forest Service to begin on-the-ground projects proposed in the Forest Plan, and will coordinate transportation and resource development plans with other landowners in the region. Information on USFS policies or planning is available from: U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest; 201 East 9th Avenue; Anchorage, Alaska 99501. Telephone: (907) 271-2500.

Coastal Management Coordination

Most of the Prince William Sound planning area is within the coastal zone. State actions with the coastal zone, including implementation of the PWSAP, must be consistent with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan (ACMP), including approved local district plans. Cordova and Valdez have completed Coastal Management Plans. Both were approved by the Alaska Coastal Policy Council in 1986. Whittier is in the process of completing a plan.

Districts with approved programs review most of DNR's decisions within their boundaries to determine consistency with the district plan. DNR must also notify a district with an approved plan of proposed activities outside their boundaries that would directly or significantly affect resources within the district.

Areas Meriting Special Attention

The Valdez and Cordova Coastal Management Plans designated seven areas as Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSAs). Management of all state lands and waters within these areas must be consistent with the AMSA Plans. For additional information refer to the two Coastal Management Programs. **Table 4-1** presents the list of AMSA's located within the planning area.

Table 4-1. Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSA)

Coastal Management Plan	AMSA
Cordova	Cordova Industrial Park
	Eyak Lake
	Ski Hill Area
Valdez	Duck Flats and Mineral Creek Islands
	Keystone Canyon
	Mineral Creek Canyon
	Robe Lake

Land-use Classifications

The plan establishes primary and secondary land-use designations for state lands and tidelands within Prince William Sound. To implement the plan, DNR must classify state land within the categories listed in 11 AAC 55 that reflect the intent of the plan. In addition, state law requires that classification precede the leasing of state tide and submerged lands or the disposal of state uplands. The plan is also the final finding for land classifications of state land in the Prince William Sound planning area.

A land classification is the formal record of the primary uses for which each parcel of state land will be managed. The classifications do not contain specific land management directives; those directives are within this plan. Classifications are recorded on the state land-status plats that refer to this plan for management direction. Thus, applicants wanting to use state lands should refer to this plan to determine whether the proposed use will be allowed and to find applicable management policies and guidelines.

All state classifications are multiple-use classifications. The classification regulations allow up to three classifications to be made for any parcel where the dominance of a particular use cannot be determined.
The land-use designations used in the plan are intended to communicate clearly the allowable uses of an area. Upland area classifications will correspond to the appropriate designation. For example, upland areas designated "settlement" will be classified "Settlement Land;" those designated "Public Recreation" will be classified "Public Recreation Land."

Translating tideland designations into classification is more difficult. The classification terms defined in 11 AAC 55 emphasize uses on uplands rather than tidelands. For example, in the classification regulations, the definition of the classification "Forest Land" implies that the land is covered by trees. Trees do not grow on tidelands, but on tidelands, "forestry" designates log transfer facilities and related development as the intended use. Consequently, on tidelands, "Settlement Land" rather than "Forest Land" is the classification that corresponds to the "forestry" designation in the plan.

A related problem occurs with the "general use" tideland designation. Tidelands designated as "general use" will be classified "Public Recreation Land/Settlement Land/Wildlife Habitat Land." Most tidelands in the Sound have recreation and habitat values. They also have settlement value in the form of access for the upland owner -- shoreline development, resource-transfer sites, and other developed or undeveloped access needs. Therefore, all three classifications -- recreation, habitat, and settlement -- are used. The exact management intent can only be determined from the management intent statements in each management unit in Chapter 3.

DNR is searching for a solution to the problem of tideland classifications. Any solution will require amendment of the classification regulations, so it was not possible to solve the problem before this plan and the resulting classifications are adopted. **Table 4-2** lists the plan's upland land-use designations and the

Table 4-2. Conversion of Upland Primary Designations to Classifications

Primary Use Designation	Classification
Commercial/Industrial Use	Settlement Land
Forestry	Forest Land
Habitat & Harvest	Wildlife Habitat land
Heritage Resources	Heritage Resource Land
Minerals	Mineral Land
Public Recreation	Public Recreation Land
Reserved Use	Reserved Use Land
Resource Management	Resource Management Land
Settlement	Settlement Land
Transportation	Transportation Corridor Land
Water Resources	Water Resource Land

Table 4-3. Conversion of Tideland Primary Designations to Classifications

Primary Use Designation	Classification
Forestry	Settlement Land
General Use	Public Recreation Land, Settlement Land, and Wildlife Habitat Land (joint classification)
Habitat & Harvest	Wildlife Habitat Land
Heritage Resources	Heritage Resource Land
Mining	Settlement Land
Public Recreation	Public Recreation Land
Resource Management	Resource Management Land
Shoreline Development	Settlement Land

corresponding upland classifications. **Table 4-3** lists the tideland designations and the corresponding tideland classifications.

Mineral Orders

Most state lands except previous land offering areas such as Jack Bay or Blying Sound are open to mineral entry. This plan identifies areas where mineral entry status will change. These include areas currently closed to new mineral entry that will be reopened, and areas that will be closed to new mineral entry. To implement these decisions, mineral opening and closing orders must be prepared by DNR and signed by the commissioner. These orders are in Appendix D.

Land for Future Municipalities

Communities in Prince William Sound are studying the possibility of forming a Borough. Municipalities and boroughs are entitled to select certain land from the state. The Municipal Entitlement Act (AS 29.65) establishes the state land classification categories that determine a municipality's general grant land entitlement and that are available for transfer to a municipality. Under existing law, the size of a municipality's entitlement is 10 percent of the vacant, unappropriated, unreserved (VUU) uplands in the municipal boundaries, not to exceed 20 acres per capita. Tide and submerged lands are not VUU lands.

The Prince William Sound Area Plan classifies state land within the planning area (see Land Use Classifications in this chapter). Most uplands in the planning area are classified as Public Recreation Land or Resource Management Land. Both of these classifications are VUU categories under the existing law. Consequently, classifications made by the Prince William Sound Area Plan have little effect on the amount of land available to the proposed borough.

Classifications made by the plan have not considered whether the lands should be available for transfer to municipalities incorporated in

the future. A few parcels in the planning have been classified in categories that would not be available for transfer including Wildlife Habitat Land and Forestry Land. However, settlement of municipal entitlements is a priority for the department and the current classifications will not preclude consideration of parcels of land for reclassification and transfer to a municipality. In addition, prior to the plan, several parcels of state land were classified for transfer to existing municipalities to fulfill their municipal land entitlement. These lands are not reclassified by the plan.

When an area incorporates under state law, it may select state land within its boundaries that, except for classification, otherwise meets the definition of vacant unappropriated, unreserved land under AS 29.65. When such land is selected, the Departments of Natural Resources and Fish and Game will do a more detailed, site-specific analysis of the resource values of the selected lands. This analysis may result in a change in the designation and classification of all or part of the parcel under consideration to a classification that is available for transfer. Changes in the designations and classifications will require plan amendment and reclassification before the selection may be approved.

For example, land in river corridors that is classified Wildlife Habitat Land is not available for transfer. A more detailed review of habitat values may show that parts of the corridor are suitable for local management either because the resource values do not merit state retention or because the land is not essential to the overall management intent for the area. Where this is the case, reclassification of part of the land may be recommended to allow for transfer. Transfer to a municipality will not be approved until the recommended changes have been publicly reviewed through the amendment and reclassification processes.

Areas Proposed for Legislative Designation

In certain areas with outstanding resource or public use values, the plan recommends the legislature designate state lands for long-term retention. The plan also specifies management of these areas. The plan can only recommend these areas be established; the final decisions are made by the legislature.

Legislative designation results in a much greater likelihood of permanent retention in public ownership than occurs under administrative land classification. Other results of legislative designation vary greatly depending on the language that establishes an area. Legislative designation can have the effect of expanding and protecting public use (for example, by designating a recreation area or marine park in an area heavily used for recreation); it can lead to increased public use by increasing investment in facilities (such as campgrounds, roads, or boat launches); it can result in increased resource protection; and finally, it can target these areas for state enforcement, management, or clean-up.

Keystone Canyon - Thompson Pass (Subunits 21P and S). The proposed area is located partially within the boundaries of the Prince William Sound Area Plan and the Copper River Basin Area Plan (CRBAP). The CRBAP also recommended this area for legislative designation. The area includes steep-sided canyons, mountain peaks, glaciers, and deep glacier-carved valleys. The Richardson Highway runs through Keystone Canyon and Thompson Pass. Keystone Canyon is very scenic. Bridalveil and Horsetail Falls cascade down the narrow steep-sided canyons. Near the middle of the canyon is a sheer rock precipice 1/2 mile long and 800 feet high. The Lowe River flows through the canyon; the Richardson Highway parallels the river

through the canyon making it an easily accessible scenic area.

Thompson Pass has spectacular alpine scenery. Worthington Glacier is the most accessible glacier in the state and the most popular tourist attraction in the Copper River Basin. Summer recreation activities such as hiking and camping are popular. In the winter, cross-country skiing, downhill skiing, and snow machining are popular. The pass receives the heaviest recorded snowfall in Alaska, and most of the area is prone to powerful avalanches.

The Trans-Alaska Pipeline, the Valdez to Copper River Basin electric intertie, and proposed routes for an Alaskan natural-gas pipeline all run through this area.

A study entitled "Master Plan for the Proposed Keystone Canyon State Park" was prepared by Joseph Hoffman of the University of Alaska Institute for Social, Economic, and Government Research in October 1970. This study includes the Keystone Canyon and Thompson Pass area, and provides a thorough description of its resources and possible management options.

The proposed recreation area at Keystone Canyon - Thompson Pass should be actively managed for recreation. Camping facilities should be expanded, and hiking and interpretive trails and pullouts should be established. Certain recreation activities, particular winter sports, also need more active management for public safety and to avoid conflicts between users. Establishment of a recreation area and subsequent development of facilities would also encourage visitors to spend more time in the area and benefit the local economy.

A corridor should be reserved through the area for future transportation routes including the Trans-alaska Natural Gas Pipeline, the proposed Copper River Highway, or other transportation needs.
The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) will work with an advisory group of local residents to prepare the preliminary legislative proposal for the area including management guidelines. Until legislative action is taken, DLWM will have management responsibility for the recreation area under consultation with DPOR.

The local advisory group established through this plan and the Copper River Basin Area Plan can make recommendations to the legislature on what specific types of legislation will be most appropriate to implement management intent. The advisory group can also make a final determination of the boundaries of the Keystone Canyon and Thompson Pass Recreation Area, which includes approximately 80,000 acres.

Existing Marine Parks. In 1983, seven areas were designated as state marine parks by the legislature in AS 41.21.300. Within these areas, lands are administered by the DPOR, and land-use authorizations are made pursuant to AS 41.21. To coordinate area-wide recreation management in Prince William Sound, this plan provides the general guidance for managing these units. The plan also provides general guidance for park-unit management plans that DPOR will prepare as required by AS 41.21.302(c). **Table 4-4** lists the existing marine parks.

Proposed Marine Parks. Because of the frequent public use, the need for active management, or the exceptional public values, some areas in Prince William Sound should be considered by the legislature for long-term retention and management as Marine Parks under AS 41.21, Article 3. The Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation has the expertise and can provide the field presence to manage these areas. **Table 4-5** lists the areas. Please see Chapter 3 for a complete explanation of management intent for each area.

Although Glacier Island was initially considered for a marine park recommendation, the decision whether to designate the Island as a marine park should be postponed. Within the next few years, development will likely occur on private land near Glacier Island. When this occurs, the state will decide what

Table 4-4. Existing State Marine Parks in Prince William Sound

Marine Park	Location	Upland Acreage
Surprise Cove	Cochrane Bay (subunit 4A)	1,425
Bettles Bay	Port Wells (subunit 5C)	555
Ziegler Cove	Port Wells (subunit 5D)	305
South Esther Island	Esther Island (subunit 7A)	2,285
Horseshoe Bay	Chenega (subunit 13G)	286
Shoup Bay	Valdez Arm (subunit 22A)	2,925
Sawmill Bay	Valdez Arm (subunit 22C)	1,310*
		Total: 9,091 acres

* For Sawmill Bay, the final acreage may be less than that listed. Some of the area may be conveyed to The Tatitlek Corporation. Non-state land is excluded from the marine park.

Table 4-5. Potential Areas for Legislative Designation as State Marine Parks.

Marine Park	Management Unit	Upland Acreage
Entry Cove	Passage Canal (subunit 2D)	370
Decision Point	Passage Canal (subunit 2E)	460
Granite Bay	Port Wells (subunit 5G)	2,015
Driftwood Bay	Day Harbor (subunit 15A)	840
Safety Cove	Day Harbor (subunit 15A)	660
Boswell Bay Beaches	Hinchinbrook Island (subunit 25A)	799
Canoe Passage	Hawkins Island (subunit 26A)	1,455
Jack Bay North	Valdez Arm (subunit 22F)	811
Kayak Island	Katalla (subunit 29A)	1,927
		Total: 9,337 acres

facilities, if any, are required on state land and what management is needed to complement the private land management. The decision whether a marine park is the most appropriate method to achieve state management objectives will be made at that time. For more information about the management intent for Glacier Island, please see Chapter 3, subunit 19D, page 3-148.

The plan also proposes new selections to adjust the boundaries for three of the six existing state marine parks. These new selections are "Priority C" selections (see Chapter 5 for an explanation of selection priorities). The new selections increase the marine park boundaries to correspond to watersheds, to add adjacent public use areas, or to consolidate land ownership patterns for more efficient land management. After selection, these areas will be transferred to DPOR for management as part of the adjacent marine park. The legislature should consider changing the boundaries of the existing parks to correspond to these ex-

Table 4-6. Proposed Boundary Adjustments to Existing State Marine Parks

Existing Marine Park	Management Unit	Additional Acreage
Surprise Cove	Cochrane Bay (subunit 4A)	800
Esther Island	Esther Island (subunit 7A)	2,320
Sawmill Bay	Valdez Arm (subunit 22C)	1,882
	Total:	5,002 acres

pansions as part of any new marine park legislation. The boundary adjustments are listed in **Table 4-6.**

Proposed Lake George Addition to Chugach State Park. Lake George and surrounding lands totalling approximately 249,600 acres should be considered for addition to Chugach State Park by the legislature under AS 41.21.121-.125. The remote, wilderness area contains a variety of scenic features including Lake George (a lake dammed by the Knik Glacier), large valley-glaciers, and high mountain peaks. Portions of the area are important mountain goat and black bear habitat and the area is often used by bear and goat hunters. Other public use includes frequent flight-seeing trips by airplane, mountaineering, and occasionally other wilderness recreation. This addition to the park was proposed by the 1981 Chugach State Park Master Plan. (See subunit 6A.)

Mount Eccles. This area is important because it is one of the few areas of public land near Cordova with good views and varied topography. It should be considered for legislative designation to support the recreation and tourism needs of Cordova. The exact type of legislative designation should be determined in coordination with the city. (See subunit 27C.)

Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment

The land-use designations, policies, implementation actions, and management guidelines of this plan may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be updated periodically as new data and new technologies become available and as changing social or economic conditions place different demands on state land.

Periodic Review. The plan will be reviewed at least once every 5 years to determine if revisions are necessary. An inter-agency planning team will coordinate this review. The plan review will include meetings that are open to all interested groups and the general public. A meeting of the Prince William Sound area planning team will be held annually to review plan implementation.

Amendments. The plan may be amended. An amendment adds to or modifies the basic intent of the plan. Amendments consist of changes to allowed uses that would change the management intent of a significant portion of the management unit or changes to prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines throughout an entire management unit or subunit (see exceptions to guidelines below); or changes in implementation actions. Amendments must be approved by the Commissioner of DNR. Amendments require public notice and consultation with affected agencies. Amendments may require public meetings if the commissioner decides the level of controversy warrants it. Amendments may be proposed by DNR (division directors or regional managers), other agencies (commissioner or division director), or the public.

The following actions are examples of changes that would require an amendment:

- A proposal to close an area to new mineral entry.
- Allowing a use in an area where it is currently prohibited.
- A new land offering in an area designated for retention.

The Director of DLWM determines what constitutes an amendment or just a minor change. For land administered by DPOR, the Director of DPOR may make the decision.

Minor Changes. A minor change is one that does not modify or change the basic intent of the plan or a management unit. Minor changes may be necessary for clarification, consistency, or to facilitate implementation of the plan. Minor changes are made at the discretion of the Director of DLWM and do not require public review. For land administered by DPOR, the Director of DPOR may make the decision. The director's decision may be appealed to the Commissioner of DNR. Minor changes may be proposed by agencies or the public. The director will notify other agencies when minor changes are made. Affected agencies will have the opportunity to comment following notification; the comment period may be provided through existing inter-agency review processes for associated actions.

Special Exceptions. Exceptions to the provisions of the plan may be made without modification of the plan. Special exceptions shall occur only when complying with the plan is excessively difficult or impractical and an alternative procedure can be implemented that adheres to the purposes and spirit of the plan. Special exceptions may also occur when the proposed activity requires only a small part of a management unit, does not change or modify the intent of the management unit, and serves to clarify or facilitate the implementation of the plan. Special exceptions may apply to prohibit uses or guidelines.

An example of what may constitute a special exception would be allowing a prohibited use in a small area on the edge of a management unit next to a unit where it is allowed based on more detailed data. A second example would be a preference right granted under AS 18.05.035 where the director determines such an action is necessary to correct an injustice and will not significant affect the intent of the plan.

DNR may make a special exception in the implementation of the plan in according to the procedures below:

1. A Regional Manager of DNR shall prepare a written finding that specifies the following:

- The extenuating conditions that require a special exception.
- The alternative course of action to be followed.
- How the intent of the plan and management unit will be met by the alternative course of action.

2. Agencies that have responsibility for land uses with primary or secondary designations in the affected area will be given an opportunity to review the findings. If an agency disagrees with the regional manager's decision, the decision may be appealed to the director of DLWM; (or to the Director or DPOR for lands administered by DPOR); the director's decision may be appealed to the Commissioner of DNR. If warranted by the degree of controversy, the Commissioner may hold a public meeting before making a decision.

3. Some policies in the plan, like those modified by the terms "feasible and prudent," "feasible," and "should" are written to allow for exceptions if the conditions described in the policy are met. (See Appendix A for the definitions of these terms.)

Requests for amendments, minor changes, and special exception should be submitted to the Southcentral Regional Office of DLWM. If the land in question is administered by DPOR, the request may also be submitted to an office of DPOR.

CHAPTER 5

Land Selection and Relinquishment

Introduction. 5-1
Entitlement Overview. 5-1
Allowable Selection Purposes. 5-2
Selection Priority System. 5-3
Prioritized Land Selections and Relinquishment. 5-4



CHAPTER 5

LAND SELECTIONS AND RELINQUISHMENTS

Introduction

The Prince William Sound Area Plan identifies land the state should acquire under the National Forest Community Grant lands entitlement within the planning area in Chugach National Forest. This chapter provides an overview of the state's National Forest Community Grant land entitlement. It describes the selection priority system used, presents the prioritized nomination list, and explains the reasons for new selections and existing selections. The chapter also presents previous National Forest selections that are being relinquished.

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

Entitlement Overview

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

After making few selections between Statehood and 1977, the state made two large sets of applications to the Forest Service, in 1977 and 1983. Both sets of selections followed an elaborate selection process that included public meetings in communities throughout the forests. Of the 400,000-acre NFCG entitlement, 182,000 acres have been conveyed or tentatively approved to the state. Of these lands, 38,000 acres are within the Chugach National Forest (of which 18,000 acres are in Prince William Sound), with the remainder in Tongass National Forest. Additional acreage has been selected but has yet to be conveyed to the state.

The Prince William Sound planning team examined all vacant, unappropriated Chugach National Forest lands within the plan boundaries for possible selection and examined existing state selections for retention or relinquishment.

Selections for Prince William Sound identified by the planning team must be compared with the selection needs of the remainder of Chugach and Tongass National Forests. For example, an important selection area in the

Sound may be less important than many Tongass and other Chugach areas and should not be selected. Similarly, if these other areas do not have important selection needs, then a lower priority Prince William Sound nomination might take precedence. Therefore, the selection component of the plan cannot be a final product. Rather, it is a list of selection recommendations in priority order.

The Department of Natural Resources is currently in the process of reviewing old selections and recommending new areas for selection from both national forests. This area plan serves this function for the part of Chugach National Forest in the planning area. While there will inevitably be some adjustment before 1994, this process is likely to be the last comprehensive selection review for NFCG areas before the 1994 selection deadline.

Between the time this plan is adopted and the 1994 selection deadline, some overlapping state and Native selections will be resolved, more physical information will be available for state selected lands, new selection needs may become apparent, and old reasons may become obsolete. Some boundary adjustments and possibly even new selections or relinquishments will be necessary. New selections, relinquishments, and boundary adjustments may occur without a plan amendment. Any new land selection will be managed according to the intent for that management unit and the guidelines of the plan. A plan amendment would be required to allow a use the plan lists as prohibited. For example, a boundary adjustment may be made in any of the settlement areas without a plan amendment, but an amendment will be required before any post-plan selection is offered for sale. Any wholesale change in the overall selection pattern will also require a plan amendment.

Allowable Selection Purposes

Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act provides the purposes for which the state may select land within National Forests:

> *For the purposes of furthering the development of and expansion of communities,* the State of Alaska is hereby granted and shall be entitled to select, within thirty-five years after the date of the admission of the State of Alaska into the Union, from lands within national forests in Alaska which are vacant and unappropriated at the time of their selection not to exceed *four hundred thousand acres of land. . . all of which shall be adjacent to established communities or suitable for prospective community centers and recreational areas. . .* (Emphasis not in the original.)

The U.S. Forest Service's interpretation of the statehood act, as reviewed by the courts, is that the act allows three valid purposes for state selections. To be approved by the Forest Service state selections must be: (1) adjacent to established communities; (2) suitable for community centers; or (3) suitable for prospective community recreation areas. Selections for other purposes will not be approved. This interpretation was the subject of litigation between the state and federal governments. The litigation was eventually appealed to the U.S. Supreme Court, and the court approved the Forest Service's administrative discretion to interpret the act in this fashion.

To gain USFS approval as a selection "adjacent to established communities," the selected land must be within or adjacent to an existing community. Selections in this category are usually for the purpose of community expansion. Existing communities in Prince William Sound include Whittier, Val-

dez, Cordova, Tatitlek, and Chenega Bay. An example of lands selected for this purpose is the state's selection at Shotgun Cove. This land will be transferred to the City of Whittier for commercial and residential development.

Under the second USFS selection criteria, "suitable for prospective community centers," selections may be made throughout Prince William Sound as long as they are physically suitable for that purpose and the state indicates that a prospective community is the purpose of the selection. The land selection at Katalla is an example of land selected for a prospective community center. The Katalla selection is intended to provide land for a port site and community where coal, timber, or oil will be shipped from private and federal lands in the region.

To gain USFS approval as a "community recreation area" selection, the land must be physically suitable for that purpose and must generally be within 25 miles by water of one of the Sound's existing communities. An example of a selection made for this purpose is the state's selection at Canoe Passage, near Cordova.

Selections made for other purposes are not likely to be approved by the Forest Service. Specifically, the Forest Service has and will continue to disapprove selections made only for hatcheries, timber harvest, or the siting of log transfer facilities. These resource development activities can occur on National Forest land and are not within the three allowable purposes outlined above.

Selection Priority System

A four-level priority system was used to rank selections based on an assessment of public benefits and potential federal management. To rank selections, the state considered public opinion, potential land use conflicts, the capability and suitability of the land, and the size of the proposed selection.

1. Public Benefit Criteria. Public benefits are defined as (a) meeting community expansion or other land use needs for national forest communities; (b) an increase in jobs or income to a segment of the public; (c) an increase in the amount or quality of public use; (d) an increase in revenue (or a decrease in fiscal costs) to the state or municipal government; or (e) protection for the natural or human environment.

2. Federal Management Intent Criteria. If a use will occur if the land is left in federal ownership, there may not be a reason for the state to select it. Therefore, the state gives a high priority to selecting land for uses that will not occur if the land remains federal and a low priority to those that are being routinely accommodated under federal management. Uses or locations that fall between these two extremes receive an intermediate priority.

The paragraphs that follow describe the four priority levels and the type of selections that are within them.

Priority A Areas. Priority A areas are generally those required to implement the land management recommendations of this plan. The activities planned for these lands provide significant public benefits and are consistent with DNR's statewide goals for the management of state lands. Priority A areas include settlement areas; areas adjacent to established communities; areas where active parks management is required or areas recommended for state marine parks; and important community expansion and industrial sites such as Anderson Bay (proposed site for the Trans-alaska Gas Line terminal).

Priority B Areas. Land selections provide the pattern for state land management not just for the 20-year planning period, but forever.

Therefore, it is appropriate for the state to select land to hold for possible future land management needs that may not be apparent today. For this reason, the planning team reviewed existing and proposed selections to ensure that some state land with the physical capability to support a variety of uses would exist in all of the broad regions of Prince William Sound. These were selected as "suitable for prospective community recreation areas" or "suitable for prospective community centers."

These future management selections are ranked as Priority B because the public benefits are more speculative than Priority A areas. The eventual need for the land may not become clear for generations.

Priority C Areas. Generally, this category includes parcels that would provide only moderate public benefit. It includes those state purposes that might be achieved if the parcel remained in federal management. This priority includes only boundary adjustments to existing selections that consolidate land ownership or increase land management efficiency. For example, where the existing selection includes only the land physically capable of supporting settlement or a high-use recreation area, the Priority C addition to the selection might include the adjacent land up to the watershed boundary.

Nonselected or Relinquishment Area. This category includes lands that should not be selected by the state because the use creates few public benefits, is routinely accommodated under federal management, creates significant land-use conflicts, or is not an allowable selection purpose under the USFS interpretation of the Statehood Act.

Prioritized Land Selections and Relinquishments

This section presents new selections and relinquishments recommended by the plan. It is followed by three summary tables and by a map showing the location of each parcel. More information about individual selections is given in the appropriate management unit in Chapter 3.

All selections proposed in this plan have been reviewed by the USFS to ensure that the purpose outlined in the plan is consistent with the NFCG selection criteria of the Statehood Act. The Forest Service will not make a final decision approving or disapproving the selections until the state formally submits an application. However their preliminary review indicates that all of the recommended selections appear to fit within the USFS interpretation of the NFCG criteria and will likely be approved. Any approvals would be subject to valid existing rights (existing USFS roads, campgrounds, administrative sites, mining claims, etc.).

Selections Adjacent To Existing Communities

Anderson Bay (subunit 21T). This new 960-acre selection near Valdez is identified by the Yukon Pacific Corp. for a buffer area around the proposed Anderson Bay Liquid Natural Gas terminal of the Trans-Alaska gas pipeline. The remainder of the site is already state owned. State ownership of the entire site would facilitate development. The selection is ranked as Priority A.

Billings Cove (subunit 2A) and Poe Bay Addition #1 (subunit 2B). These two new selections are within Passage Canal. They are used for recreation by residents of Whittier and other communities and have land that is physically capable for development of future communities. The area plan proposes land sales in both areas. People who settle this land would rely on Whittier for public services such as schools. The two selections are Priority A.

Flag Point (subunit 28C). This new Priority A selection is on the state road system near Cordova and is suitable and intended for commercial development and community recreation for Cordova residents. It is an important access point to the Copper River and is extensively used by commercial fishermen.

Selections Suitable For Prospective Community Centers

Esther Bay (subunit 7B). This new Priority A selection is proposed as a possible settlement (new community). The department's capability analysis indicates that the potential to supply approximately 100 residential parcels. The selection is within 25 miles of the existing Whittier small boat harbor.

Boswell Bay Addition #1, and Boswell Bay Addition #2 (subunit 25A). The two selections are adjacent to the approved selection at Boswell Bay. 400 acres within this area will be offered for settlement (approximately 100 residential lots). The selections are within 25 miles of the small boat harbor at Cordova. Addition #1 contains the most useful land for settlement and is ranked Priority A. Addition #2 contains land that is useful but not essential to the settlement area. It is Priority B.

Bering River Road Junction (subunit 28C). This new Priority A selection will be located at the intersection of the existing Copper River Highway and the proposed Bering River road. It will be used for commercial development related to the two transportation corridors and the associated residences. The state will file this selection when the road junction is more accurately defined or in 1993, whichever comes first. Its approximate location is T15S, R3E, CRM; sections 35 and 36.

Point Gravina and Point Gravina Addition (subunit 23A). These two existing selections in the Fidalgo Management Unit total 4,378 acres. They were selected as a possible site for the TAGS line. If, before 1994, a final site is chosen for the line, and this selection is no longer relevant for industrial use, it should be relinquished. Until then, it is Priority A.

Selections Suitable For Both Prospective Community Recreation Areas and Community Centers; within 25 water miles of existing communities

Granite Bay (subunit 5E), Hummer Bay (subunit 5E), Pirate Cove (subunit 5E), Perry Island (subunit 9A), Golden Creek (subunit 5E), and Avery River (subunit 5E). These selections are used for community recreation by residents of Whittier and by people with boats docked at Whittier. All except Hummer Bay contain land that is capable of supporting commercial and residential development. Hummer Bay is suitable only for community recreation. No land offerings are proposed for these areas. Granite Bay is recommended for legislative designation as a state marine park. It is ranked Priority A. The remainder are not required to implement specific land management objectives currently identified in the plan. They are selected to retain future land management options and are ranked Priority B. All but Hummer Bay and Perry Island are new selections.

Glacier Island (subunit 19D) and Glacier Island Addition #1 and #2 (subunit 19D). These selections would be used as a commercial recreation center to support and enhance the community recreation use patterns of residents of Tatitlek as well as those of the Prince William Sound region. The area has the capability to support a variety of recreation facilities as well as associated residential development. Glacier Island and Addition #1 includes the core area selection and is Priority A. Addition #2 contains land that would be useful but not essential to the selection purpose and is ranked Priority C. It was nominated by the USFS as a state selection to increase overall management efficiency.

South Elrington Island (subunit 13I). This selection, also known as Fox Farm Anchorage, was relinquished to settle a court suit between the state and federal government. It is being re-selected based on public comments given at the meetings on the draft plan. The anchorage in this selection is the first, good anchorage north of Port Bainbridge; it is part of the system of anchorages that link Resurrection Bay to the more protected areas of Prince William Sound. It is also used by residents of Chenega Bay for community recreation and subsistence use, and by commercial fishing tenders servicing the commercial purse-seine fishing fleet.

Selections Suitable For Both Prospective Community Recreation Areas And Community Centers; greater than 25 water miles from existing communities

Siwash Bay (subunit 18E) and Port Chalmers (subunit 24C). These two existing selections are suitable for prospective community centers. The selections include large areas with the physical capability of supporting a variety of resource uses including settlement, commercial/industrial development, and recreation. The land would not be required for these uses within the 20 year life of the plan, but may eventually used for any of these uses. In addition, Port Chalmers is extensively used by residents of Cordova for community recreation; it is an important entrance point onto Montague Island for boaters from Cordova. In the next twenty years, the land will be managed for public recreation. Despite the use proposed for this land by the plan, these are appropriate state selections because the state will not have the opportunity to make additional land selections from the forest after 1994. They are Priority B areas.

Selections Approved By The USFS But Not Conveyed To The State

A number of areas were selected by the state in 1977 or before, have been approved by the USFS, but have not been conveyed to the state. In most cases, conveyance is awaiting resolution of overlapping state and Native selections. These selections will be retained. They are not listed here but are summarized on **Table 5-2.**

Boundary Adjustments To Existing Selections Necessary To Achieve More Efficient Land Management

Surprise Cove (subunit 4A), South Esther Island Addition #1 (subunit 7A), and Sawmill Bay (subunit 22C). These three new selections are used for community recreation by residents of nearby communities. The parcels are adjacent to existing marine parks. They will consolidate management in around the parks and the selections are ranked Priority C.

South Esther Island Addition #2 (subunit 7B). This new selection is located between the Esther Bay selection and the South Esther Island Marine Park. It would only be made if the area adjacent to the Marine Park is also selected as described above. The selection would consolidate land ownership patterns and is therefore ranked Priority C. Because this selection is dependent upon the selection of South Esther Island Addition 1, it is shown as a "Proposed Contingency Area Selection" on the management unit map in Chapter 3.

Poe Bay East (subunit 2C). In order to consolidate management in Passage Canal, the state will select the shoreline between Poe and Logging Camp Bays. This new selection will be used for public recreation; it is ranked Priority C.

Shotgun Cove Additions (subunit 2F). This new selection will consolidate land ownership between Blackstone Bay and Shotgun Cove. The land is primarily used for community recreation. Parts may also be used for settlement. The selection is ranked Priority B.

Kayak Island (Subunit 29A). New information indicates that Steller's Walk, part of the heritage site on Kayak Island, lies outside of the existing selection. The selection will be expanded to include Steller's Walk. The existing selection and the boundary adjustment are both ranked Priority A.

RELINQUISHMENTS

Eighteen of the relinquishments listed below were made between the draft and final plans. Seventeen were made to settle a court suit between the state and federal government. The court settlement was not signed until after the public comment period on the draft plan. The settlement involved relinquishments throughout the two national forests. The relinquishments are listed here to document the state's intent. Another relinquishment, a parcel called Cedar and Windy Bay, was made because BLM was planning to survey the parcel in 1988. Relinquishments that have already been made are noted in **Table 5-1.**

Potential Fish Hatchery Sites. The state has made seven selections for fish hatcheries. Fish hatcheries may be accommodated under Forest Service management, and selections exclusively for existing or future fish hatcheries will not be approved by the USFS.

McClure Bay (subunit 8F).
Princeton Creek (unit 12).
Main Bay (subunit 10A).
Cannery Creek (subunit 18D).
Falls Bay (subunit 10B).
Marsha Bay (subunit 16D).
Cascade Creek (subunit 18E).

Suckling Hills Forestry Selection (unit 29). This previous state selection for forest purposes will be relinquished, because selections exclusively for forestry will not be approved by the USFS.

Recreation Selections within Proposed USFS Wilderness. Three existing selections made for community recreation purposes are within the proposed USFS wilderness area. The state selection would be managed for dispersed recreation. This use can be accommodated under USFS management. In addition, Goat Harbor is further than 25 water miles from an existing community and is not allowable under the USFS selection criteria.

Goat Harbor (subunit 15A).
Long Bay - Schrode Lake (subunit 4B)
Granite Cove (subunit 19A)

Other Recreation Selections. Seven existing recreation selections will be relinquished beause the recreation use can be accommodated under USFS management. In addition, all but South Elrington Island is greater than 25 water miles from an existing community and will not be approved by the USFS. South Elrington Island was relinquished to resolve a court suit between the state and federal government. It is being re-selected based on public comments on the draft plan, as noted on the previous page.

Shoestring Cove (subunit 7C).
South Elrington Island (subunit 13I).
Disk Island (subunit 16B).
Drier Bay (subunit 16C).
Outside Bay (unit 17).
Port Fidalgo (subunit 23G).
Constantine Harbor (subunit 25F).

Southwest Latouche Island (unit 13) and Bettles Islands (subunit 13E). These two parcels are being relinquished based on public comments on the draft plan. Bettles Islands is close to the community of Chenega Bay. The likely uses of the state selection were not consistent with the needs of the community. Southwest Latouche Island lacks land capable of supporting recreation or community uses.

Windy Bay - Cedar Bay (subunit 26B). All but five acres of this selection will be conveyed to the Eyak Corporation. The state's selection was relinquished so that the state can use the acreage to select other land. The relinquishment was made between the draft and final plan because BLM was planning to survey the 5-acre parcel.

Table 5-1. SUMMARY OF SELECTIONS (page 1 of 2)

Parcel	Priority	Subunit	Acres	NFCG#	w/in 25 miles of	Purpose (See key on next page)
ADJACENT TO EXISTING COMMUNITIES						
Billings Cove	A	2A	1,935	New	Whittier	Cmty Exp-Settlement
Poe Bay Addition #1	A	2B	710	New	Whittier	Cmty Exp-Settlement
Anderson Bay	A	21T	960	New	Valdez	Cmty Industrial
Flag Point	A	28C	160	New	Cordova	Cmty Exp & Cmty Rec
	TOTAL:		**3,765**			
SUITABLE FOR PROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY CENTERS						
Esther Bay	A	7B	2,160	New	Whittier	Cmty Ctr-Settlement
Boswell Bay Addn #1	A	25A	1,865	New[1]	Cordova	Cmty Ctr-Settlement
Boswell Bay Addn #2	B	25A	2,950	New[1]	Cordova	Cmty Ctr-Settlement
Bering River Rd Jctn	A	28C	320	New	--	Cmty Ctr-Settlement
	TOTAL:		**7,295**			
BOTH PROSPECTIVE COMMUNITY CENTERS AND COMMUNITY RECREATION						
1. Within 25 Miles of Existing Communities						
Granite Bay	A	5E	2,015	New	Whittier	Community Recreation
Hummer Bay	B	5E	325	204	Whittier	Community Recreation
Pirate Cove	B	5E	1,225	New	Whittier	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec
Golden Creek	B	5E	435	97	Whittier[2]	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec
Avery River	B	5E	460	New	Whittier[2]	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec
Perry Island	B	9A	2,998	91&201	Whittier[2]	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec
Glacier Island	A	19D	1,087	75	Tatitlek	Comm Rec & Cmty Rec
Glacier Is. Addn #1	A	19D	1,440	New[1]	Tatitlek	Comm Rec & Cmty Rec
Glacier Is. Addn #2	C	19D	4,253	New[1]	Tatitlek	Comm Rec & Cmty Rec
	TOTAL:		**15,375**			
2. Greater than 25 miles from existing communities						
Siwash Bay	B	18E	2,350	84	--	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec
Port Chalmers	B	24C	1,190	90	--	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec
	TOTAL:		**3,540**			

---

[1]The selection was made after the public comment period on the draft plan to facility BLM's survey plans for 1988.

[2]25 miles from Whittier as measured from the proposed Shotgun Cove boat harbor.

Table 5-1. (continued, page 2 of 2)

Parcel	Priority	Sub-unit	Acres	NFCG#	w/in 25 miles of	Purpose	(See key below)
SELECTIONS APPROVED BY THE USFS BUT NOT CONVEYED TO THE STATE							
Whittier/Shotgun Cove	A	2F&G	2,250	56	Whittier	Community Expansion	
Sawmill Bay	A	22C	1,425	83	Valdez	Existing Marine Park	
Garden Cove(Pt. Etches)	B	25G	1,334	67	--	Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec	
Canoe Passage	A	26C	3,425	71	Cordova	Community Recreation	
Boswell Bay	A	25A	2,622	73	Cordova	Cmty Ctr & Cmty Rec	
Shipyard Bay(Hawk. Is)	A	26A	1,116	62	Cordova	Cmty Ctr - Settlement	
Cordova Airport Vcty	A	27D	355	59	Cordova	Community Expansion	
Cordova Airport	A	28B	1,818	59&206	Cordova	Community Expansion	
Point Gravina & Addn	A[3]	23A	4,378	66&205	--	Cmty Ctr - Industrial	
Katalla	A	29D	1,525	64&207	--	Cmty Ctr - Industrial	
Kayak Island	A	29A	1,437	65	--	Heritage Resources	
	TOTAL:		**21,685**				
BOUNDARY ADJUSTMENTS TO EXISTING SELECTIONS							
Shotgun Cove Addns	B	2B	480	New	Whittier	Cmty Rec & Cmty Exp	
Poe Bay East	C	2C	340	New	Whittier	Cmty Ctr & Cmty Rec	
So Esther Is Addn #2	C	7B	760	New	Whittier	Cmty Ctr & Cmty Rec	
Surprise Cove Addn.	C	4A	1,495	New	Whittier	Community Recreation	
So Esther Is Addn #1	C	7A	2,540	New	Whittier	Community Recreation	
Sawmill Bay	C	22C	1,762	New[1]	Valdez	Community Recreation	
Kayak Island	A	29A	490	New	--	Heritage Resources	
	TOTAL:		**7,867**				

Key to Abbreviations

Cmty Rec - Community Recreation
Cmty Exp - Community Expansion
Cmty Ctr - Prospective Community Center
Cmty Ctr or Cmty Rec - Prospective Community Center or Community Recreation; designated Public Recreation in the plan
Comm Rec & Cmty Rec - Commercial Recreation and Community Recreation

[3]May be relinquished if, before 1994, a final site for the gas line terminal is chosen and the selection is no longer needed for industrial purposes.

[1]The selection was made after the public comment period on the draft plan to facilitate BLM's survey plans for 1988.

Table 5-2. SUMMARY OF RELINQUISHMENTS

Parcel	Subunit	Acres	NFCG#	Reason (See key, below)
FISH HATCHERY SITES				
Main Bay (Main River)	8F	285	94	#1, #6
McClure Bay	8F	375	100	#1, #3, #6
Falls Bay (Falls Lake)	10B	360	95	#1, #6
Princeton Creek	12	890	99	#1, #3, #6
Marsha Bay	16D	545	98	#1, #6
Cannery Creek	18D	600	93	#1, #6
Cascade Creek	18E	495	96	#1, #6
FORESTRY SELECTION				
Suckling Hills	29	4,435	208	#1
RECREATION SELECTIONS WITHIN PROPOSED USFS WILDERNESS				
Long Bay-Shrode Lake	4B	2,220	82	#3, #4, #6
Goat Harbor	15A	255	79	#2, #3, #4, #6
Granite Cove	19A	790	88	#3, #4, #6
OTHER RECREATION SELECTIONS				
Shoestring Cove	7C	1,280	74	#2, #4, #6
Disk Island	16B	625	78	#2, #4, #6
Drier Bay	16C	1,405	89	#2, #4, #6
Outside Bay	17	825	77	#2, #4, #6
Port Fidalgo	23G	1,305	92	#2, #4, #6
Constantine Harbor	25F	1,663	68	#2, #4, #6
So. Elrington Island	13I	1,137	76	#4, #6
Bettles Island	13H	290	196	#4
SW LaTouche Island	13J	40	197	#4
OTHER				
Windy Bay - Cedar Bay	26B	2,520	70	#5, #6

Total Relinquishments: 22,240 Acres

Key to Reasons for Relinquishments

Code	Reason
#1	Not approvable under the USFS interpretation of allowable NFCG criteria.
#2	Not approvable under the USFS interpretation of allowable NFCG criteria; Community Recreation selection >25 miles from a community.
#3	Within USFS proposed wilderness area.
#4	Can be accommodated under USFS management.
#5	State-Native selection conflict; state would receive title to five acre remnant.
#6	Relinquishment made between draft and final plan. See relinquishment discussion in this chapter for explanation.

Table 5-3, below, provides a acreage summary by land status for state uplands in the planning area. The table shows that the state owns or has selected 984,352 acres in the planning area. Less than ten percent of that amount, or 76,527 acres, is within Chugach National Forest. Finally, the table shows that the state has selected 26,530 acres within the National Forest and will select an additional 32,997 acres.

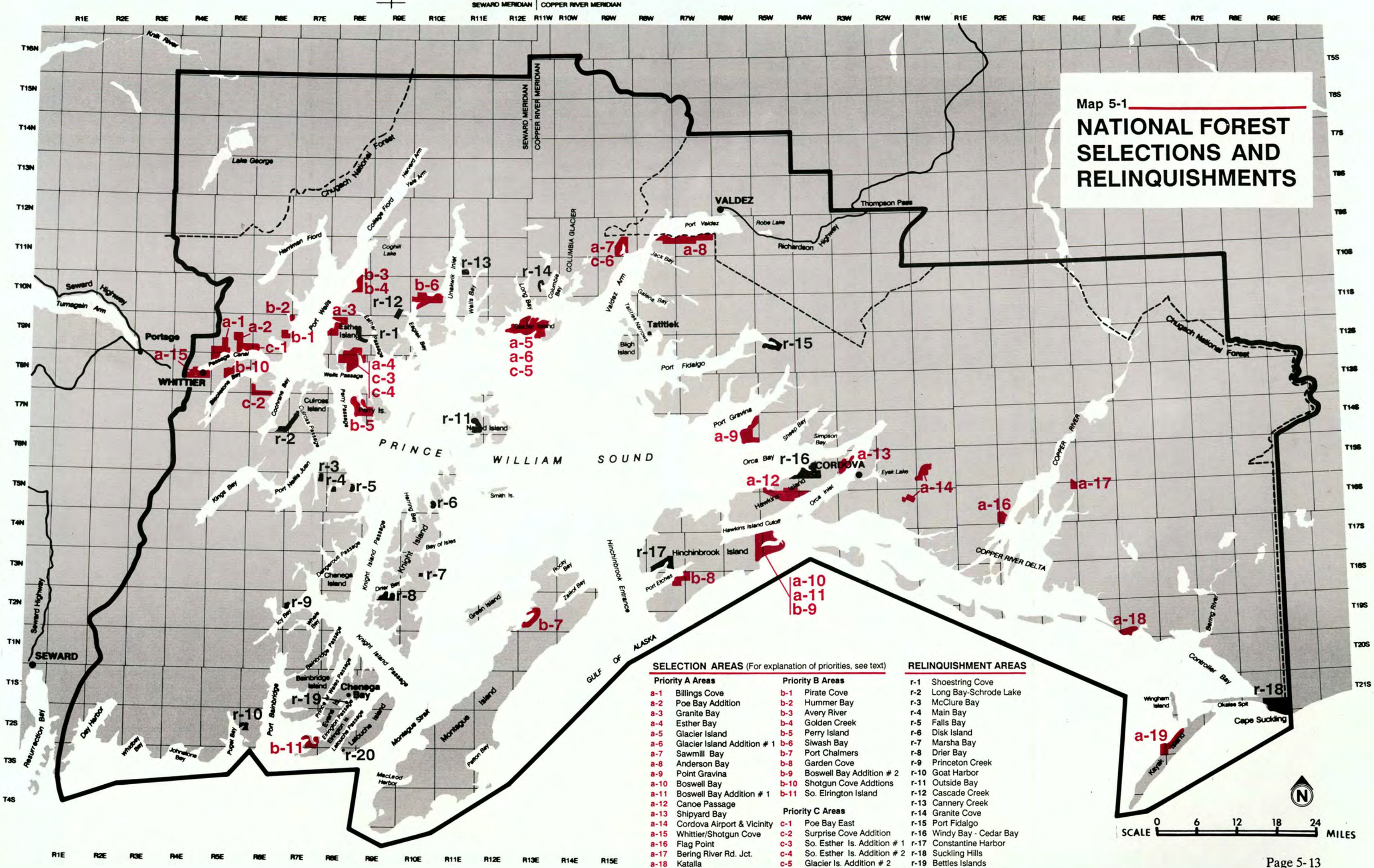
Table 5-3. Upland Acreage Summary by Land Status Category
State Land in the Prince William Sound Planning Area

Acreage Inside Chugach National Forest

	Priority A	Priority B	Priority C	Total
Existing Selection:	21,438	5,092	--	26,530
New Selection:	12,055	9,792	11,150	32,997
Subtotals:	33,493	14,884	11,150	59,527
TA'd or Patented:				17,000
Total:				**76,527**

Acreage Outside Chugach National Forest

Selected:	69,372
TA's or Patented:	838,453
Total:	**907,825**
Total Ownership and Selections in the Planning Area:	**984,352**



SELECTION AREAS (For explanation of priorities, see text)

Priority A Areas

- a-1 Billings Cove
- a-2 Poe Bay Addition
- a-3 Granite Bay
- a-4 Esther Bay
- a-5 Glacier Island
- a-6 Glacier Island Addition # 1
- a-7 Sawmill Bay
- a-8 Anderson Bay
- a-9 Point Gravina
- a-10 Boswell Bay
- a-11 Boswell Bay Addition # 1
- a-12 Canoe Passage
- a-13 Shipyard Bay
- a-14 Cordova Airport & Vicinity
- a-15 Whittier/Shotgun Cove
- a-16 Flag Point
- a-17 Bering River Rd. Jct.
- a-18 Katalla
- a-19 Kayak Island & Addition

Priority B Areas

- b-1 Pirate Cove
- b-2 Hummer Bay
- b-3 Avery River
- b-4 Golden Creek
- b-5 Perry Island
- b-6 Siwash Bay
- b-7 Port Chalmers
- b-8 Garden Cove
- b-9 Boswell Bay Addition # 2
- b-10 Shotgun Cove Addtions
- b-11 So. Elrington Island

Priority C Areas

- c-1 Poe Bay East
- c-2 Surprise Cove Addition
- c-3 So. Esther Is. Addition # 1
- c-4 So. Esther Is. Addition # 2
- c-5 Glacier Is. Addition # 2
- c-6 Sawmill Bay Addition

RELINQUISHMENT AREAS

- r-1 Shoestring Cove
- r-2 Long Bay-Schrode Lake
- r-3 McClure Bay
- r-4 Main Bay
- r-5 Falls Bay
- r-6 Disk Island
- r-7 Marsha Bay
- r-8 Drier Bay
- r-9 Princeton Creek
- r-10 Goat Harbor
- r-11 Outside Bay
- r-12 Cascade Creek
- r-13 Cannery Creek
- r-14 Granite Cove
- r-15 Port Fidalgo
- r-16 Windy Bay - Cedar Bay
- r-17 Constantine Harbor
- r-18 Suckling Hills
- r-19 Bettles Islands
- r-20 SW Latouche Island

APPENDICES

Appendix A	Glossary	A-1
Appendix B	Publications Related to the Prince William Sound Area Plan	B-1
Appendix C	Regulations	C-1
	Alaska Coastal Management Program Regulations (6 AAC80)	
	Forest Practice Regulations (11 AAC 95)	
	Beach Log Salvage - ACMP General Concurrence	
Appendix D	Mineral Orders	D-1
Appendix E	Fish and Wildlilfe Habitat and Harvest Area Categories	E-1
Appendix F	Index	F-1

Summary Brochure in map pocket in back of plan.



APPENDIX A

GLOSSARY

AAC. Alaska Administrative Code.

ACMP. Alaska Coastal Management Plan. ACMP habitat standards are contained in Appendix C.

ADF&G. Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

Anadromous Fish Stream. A river, lake, or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed waters, and that portion of the streambed or lakebed covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous streams are shown in "The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Salmon" (referred to as the Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog) compiled by ADF&G.

Anchorage. A location commonly used by recreation or commercial vessels for anchoring.

AS. Alaska Statute.

Beach Strip. An area on the tidelands, generally unimproved, commonly used for landing airplanes.

Campsite. On the management unit maps of Chapter 3, the marked campsites are areas suitable and used for campsites that have some area-wide or local importance because of their unusually large size, the lack of nearby available sites, or their frequent use. The maps do not show all sites; there are thousands of campsites in Prince William Sound capable of supporting one or two tents. In addition, all campsites shown are legally available for use; thus, no campsites are shown on private land. A separate publication (forthcoming) will show the locations of public camping easements and reservations on private land.

Capacity. The word "capacity" in "anchorage capacity" or "campsite capacity" means the physical capacity to accommodate boats in an anchorage or campsites on the shore without resource damage, risk to public safety, or -- for campsites -- significantly degrading the quality of public use.

Caretaker facilities. Floating structures necessary to house equipment, residences, or processing facilities required to oversee mariculture or other water based commercial operations.

Closed to Mineral Entry. Areas where the staking of new mineral claims is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses in the area. Existing mineral claims that are valid at the time of plan adoption are not affected by mineral closures.

Concurrence. Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources is required to obtain the approval of other groups before taking a specific action. Concurrence binds all parties to conduct their activities consistent with the approved course of action.

Consultation. Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources informs other groups of its intention to take a specific action and seeks their advice or assistance. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a

means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise. DNR replies to parties offering advice or assistance by sending them the decision and the reasons for which the decision was made, or notifying them that the decision and finding are available upon request.

CRM. Copper River Meridian.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that serve as a limited, concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of population and species sustained yield. A list of habitat categories included under crucial fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Director. The division director of the state division responsible for managing state land. For lands administered by DPOR, the director refers to the Director of DPOR.

Dispersed Recreation. Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature; for example, beachcombing, recreational boating, or sightseeing.

DEC. Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.

DGC. Division of Governmental Coordination, the division of the State Office of Management and Budget that coordinates Alaska's Coastal Management Program.

DLWM. Division of Land and Water Management, a division of DNR.

DNR. Alaska Department of Natural Resources.

DOF. Division of Forestry, a division of DNR.

DOT/PF. Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.

DPOR. Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, a division of DNR.

Drift Net. Commercial fishing technique generally used for Sockeye and Coho salmon. A gill net (a net to trap salmon) is laid out from a boat to a floating buoy, and the boat, net, and buoy drift with the current while the salmon swim into the outstretched gill net and are snared.

Easement. An interest in land owned by another that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.

17(b) Easement. Easement across Native Corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.

Element. Elements, or Resource Elements, are background reports completed as a part of this plan. Elements contain background information, analysis, and resource data important for making the land management decisions of this final plan. The resource elements completed for this plan are listed in Appendix B.

Feasible. Capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors.

Feasible and prudent. Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline.

Fish and Wildlife. Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any stage of their life cycle, and all species of birds and mammals, found or that may be introduced in Alaska, except domestic birds and domestic mammals. The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both habitat and harvest areas.

Floathomes. Floathomes are floathouses, house boats, barges, and boats powered or not, that are moored or anchored within a bay or cove for a period of 15 days or more. Floathomes do not include floatlodges, floating caretaker facilities, or commercial fishing vessels (including tenders and processors) engaged in commercial fishing activities.

Floatlodges. A commercial facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public for a fee, moored or anchored in a bay or cove for a period of 15 days or more. Floatlodges do not include floathomes, floating caretaker facilities, or commercial fishing vessels (including tenders and processors engaged in commercial fishing activities. A floatlodge operator or any person who operates commercially for any length of time in a unit of the Alaska State Park system are required to obtain a park use permit from the Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

Floating Caretaker Facility (Also floatcamp or floating camp). Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing and that necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, or mariculture operations, or associated with public activities. Floatcamps do not include floathomes, floatlodges, commercial fishing tenders, or commercial fishing processors.

Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities. A general phrased used to encompass floating caretaker facilities, floathomes, and floatlodges. (See individual definitions of these terms.)

Forestry. On tidelands: any activity or structure for timber harvest or for transfer or logs from uplands to tidelands, including but not limited to felling, yarding, and hauling of logs; roads; log transfer facilities; floating A-frame logging; upland and marine log storage areas; and camps and other support facilities associated with timber resource development. On uplands: any activity or structure for the harvest or management of timber resources.

General Use. This tideland designation is used in a variety of situations and reflects a variety of management intents. Tidelands designated "general use" will be classified "Public Recreation Land/Settlement Land/Wildlife Habitat land," a three-way, joint classification. This classification reflects the fact that these tidelands have recreation and habitat value, and also settlement value in the form of access for the upland owner -- shoreline development, resource-transfer sites, and other developed or undeveloped access needs. The exact management intent can only be determined from the management intent statement of the individual management unit.

Gill Net. A net used to trap salmon. Gill net commercial fishing includes both drift net and purse seine commercial fishing. (See definitions of these terms.)

Goal. A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.

Guideline. A specific course of action that must be followed when the Department of Natural Resources permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes use of state land or resources. Guidelines range from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

Hatchery Harvest Area. An area adjacent to a salmon hatchery that at certain seasons contain dense concentrations of hatchery-raised salmon. In these locations, returning hatchery stock is naturally separated from wild stock, and at certain seasons they receive concentrated commercial fishing harvest activities. The exact areas described by the term are referenced in Chapter 3. These areas may

include part or all of the "Special Harvest Area" or "Terminal Harvest Area" or other regulatory area established by ADF&G adjacent to the Sound's salmon hatcheries. These areas also support dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon (smolts) when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring.

Herring Pound Fishing. Impoundment of herring for the purpose of artificially inducing spawning on kelp for harvest. The kelp with the eggs (spawn) is sold, primarily to the Japanese.

Important Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that 1) sustain productive fish and wildlife populations; 2) support moderate or seasonally high concentrations of fish and wildlife populations; or 3) support widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations which are sedentary or substrate-dependent. A list of habitat categories included under crucial fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Interagency Land Management Agreement (ILMA). An agreement between two state agencies that transfers management responsibility of land from one agency to the other.

LADS. Land Availability Determination System; a DNR three year process that precedes a land disposal.

Land Manager. A representative of the agency or division responsible for managing state land. for lands administered by DPOR, the land manager will be a representative of DPOR or the commissioner of DNR.

Land Offering. Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee simple sale, homesteading, and sale of agricultural rights. They do not include leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters.

Land Sale. Same as "Land Offering," as defined above.

Land Use Designations. Allocations that set out primary or secondary land uses. See definitions of primary and secondary land uses.

Leasable Mineral. Leasable minerals include deposits of coal, sulfur phosphates, oil shale, sodium, potassium, oil and gas.

Legislative Designation. An action by the state legislature that sets aside a specific area for special management and ensures the area is kept in public ownership.

Locatable Minerals. Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and nonmetallic (fluorspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.

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

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

Low Impact Public Facilities. These include tent sites, picnic sites, tent platforms, toilets, simple range shelters, signs, mooring buoys, or other similar facilities that whose purpose is to accommodate small numbers of visitors or to prevent resource damage. Low-impact facilities are also designed and constructed in a manner that does not conflict with area's scenic and recreation values. Such facilities do not include public use cabins.

Management Intent Statement. The statements that define the department's near and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

Mariculture. The culture and husbandry of marine aquatic organisms, including but not limited to fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustaceans, kelp and other algae. This does not

include fish hatcheries. At this time, selling salmon eggs and pen-reared salmon is not legal in Alaska.

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

Mean High Water. The tidal datum plane of the average of all the high tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(14)].

Mean Low Water. The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)].

Mean Lower Low Water. The tidal datum plane of the average of the lower of the low waters of each day, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey, at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(17)].

Mineral Transfer Facility. Any facility or mechanism to transfer mineral resource from upland to marine waters.

Mineral Transfer Site. A site for all facilities necessary for transferring mineral resources from uplands to marine waters. A single site may contain more than one facility.

Mining. Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities associated with mineral development. The use of the term "mining" does not include offshore prospecting.

Mining Claim. The property right to possess and extract locatable minerals within the boundaries of the location. This right is acquired by discovery, location, and filing under AS 38.05.280.

Native Owned. Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native corporation.

Native Selected. Land that is selected from the Federal government by a native corporation but not yet patented.

Navigable. Used in its legal context, it refers to lakes and rivers that meet federal or state criteria for navigability. Under the Equal Footing Doctrine, the Alaska Statehood Act, and the Submerged Lands Act, the state owns land under navigable waterbodies.

NFCG. National Forest Community Grant, the name used for state selections within national forests. These selections are authorized by section 6(a) of the Statehood Act and are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant selections.

Ordinary High Water Mark. The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other distinctive physical characteristics [from 11 AAC 53.900(23)].

Policy. An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. In this plan, DNR policies for land and resource management given in this plan include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of DNR's intentions.

Primary Use. A use of major importance in a particular management unit. Resources in the unit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a management unit has two or more designated primary uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit, together with existing regulations and procedures, will direct how resources are managed to avoid or minimize conflict between these primary uses.

Prime Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that contain productive components of ecosystems where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance would reduce yield of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively. A list of habitat categories included under prime fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Prohibited Use. A use not allowed in a management unit because of conflicts with management intent, designated primary or secondary uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited nor designated as primary or secondary uses in a management unit are allowed if compatible with primary and secondary uses, the management intent statements for the unit, and the plan's guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.

Purse Seine. Commercial fishing technique generally used for pink and chum salmon fishing, and sac roe herring fishing. In this technique. the net (or seine) is deployed to encircle the school of fish. (See definitions of purse seine hookoff point, below, and of sac roe herring fishing.)

Purse Seine Hookoff Point. A point on the shore where the free end of the purse seine is temporarily anchored while the net is deployed to encircle a school of fish. (See definition of purse seine, above.)

PWSAP. Prince William Sound Area Plan.

Recreation. Any activity or structure for recreation purposes including but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, anchoring, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing.

Remote Cabin. A cabin constructed under a permit issued through the Remote Cabin Permit program authorized in AS 38.04.079 and further described in 11 AAC 67.700-.790

Resource Information. A general discussion of the resource information displayed on the management unit maps occurs on page 3-3. Individual resource categories are defined under their own headings in this appendix.

Resource Management. A designation used in the plan. See explanation of Resource Management designations on page 3-2.

Resource Transfer Facility (RTF). Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, mineral or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc.

Resource Transfer Site (RTS). A site for all facilities necessary to transfer timber, mineral or other resources from uplands to water, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single resource transfer site may contain more than one resource transfer facility.

RS 2477. An historic federal statute, repealed in 1976, that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction.

Sac Roe Herring Fishing. Harvest of herring for the purpose of extracting eggs (roe) from the egg sac. The harvest typically occurs by the use of a herring seine (see definition of purse seine).

Salmon Eating Area. Restaurants and dining rooms where exceptional recipes for salmon are routinely served.

Secondary Use. A use of lesser importance than the primary use. If a use is designated as a secondary use, existing information indicates that it will be allowed somewhere within the management unit consistent with the needs of the primary use, the unit's management intent, and the guidelines of the plan.

Set Net. A commercial fishing technique generally used for Sockeye and Coho salmon A gill net (a net to trap salmon) is fixed to the

shore at one end and to an anchored buoy at the opposite end. The gill net remains stationary while the salmon swim into the outstretched net and are snared.

Settlement. The sale, lease, or permitting of state uplands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial or industrial use.

Shall. Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word "shall" must be followed by resource managers or users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See Chapter 4. Procedures for Plan Modification and Amendment: Special Exceptions.)

Shoreland. Land belonging to the state that is covered by navigable, nontidal water up to ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction (see definition of "navigable"). Shorelands generally refer to the streambeds or lakebottoms of navigable rivers and lakes.

Shoreline Development. Any water-dependent or water-related structure or facility that is permanent and/or used for private, public, commercial, or industrial purposes. "Shoreline development" excludes log or resource transfer facilities, log storage, A-frame logging, mine tailings disposal areas, or camps and other resource development support facilities associated with forestry or mineral development.

Should. States intent for a course of action or set of conditions to be achieved. A guidelines modified by the word "should" states the plan's intent and allows a resource manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified.

Significant impact, significant effect, significant conflict, or significant loss. (This definition is adapted from the ACMP definition given in AS 46.40.210.) A use, or activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristics of a part of state lands and in which:

a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources on state land;

b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources on state lands; or

c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources on state lands but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.

SM. Seward Meridian.

State Land. All land, including uplands, tidelands, submerged land, and shoreland belonging to, selected by, or acquired by the State of Alaska, excluding land owned by the University of Alaska.

State-owned Land. Land that is patented or will be patented to the state, including uplands, tidelands, shorelands, and submerged land.

State-selected Land. Federal-owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet patented.

Submerged land. In its legal context, submerged land refers to land covered by tidal waters between the line of mean low water and seaward a distance of three geographical miles conveyed to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of May 22, 1953; 67 stat. 29 as amended. In this plan, the word "tideland" refers to land that is legally defined as "tideland" or as "submerged land." (See definition of "tideland" and figure 1-1 on page 1-2.)

TAGS. Trans-alaska Gas System.

TAPS. Trans-alaska Pipeline System.

Tideland. In its legal context, "tideland" refer to land permanently or periodically covered by tidal waters up to but not above the line of mean high nor below the line of mean low tide conveyed to the State of Alaska pursuant to the Submerged Lands Act of May 22, 1953; 67 stat. 29 as amended. In this plan, the word "tideland" refers to land that is legally defined as "tideland" or as "submerged land." (See definition of "submerged lands" and figure 1-1 on page 1-2.)

Trapping Cabin. A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94.

Unsuitable. When the land is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource doesn't exist), it is rated unsuitable.

Uplands. Land above mean high water line at the sea shore. (see figure 1-1 on page 1-1).

USFS. United States Department of Agriculture, Forest Service.

USF&WS. Fish and Wildlife Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

Wetland. From 6 AAC 80.900(19), "wetlands" includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. "Freshwater wetlands" means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. "Saltwater wetlands" means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes.

Wild Kelp Harvest. Harvest of naturally growing kelp after herring have spawned on the kelp (i.e., deposited eggs). The kelp with the eggs (spawn) is sold, primarily to the Japanese.

Will. Same as "shall." See above.

APPENDIX B

PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE AREA PLAN

Planning Reports and Brochures

Prince William Sound Area Plan (introductory brochure with map). Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1985.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Summary of Public Comments from Issue Meetings. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. January 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Public Comments on Issues, All Meetings. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. January 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Land Use Alternatives (brochure, 16 pages). Alaska Department of Natural Resources. May 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Summary of Public Comments on Draft Alternatives. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. October 1986.

Kuskokwim Area Plan and Prince William Sound Area Plan - Public Attitude Survey of Railbelt Residents; Summary of Results. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Public Review Draft. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1987.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Response to Public Comment on the Draft Plan. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 1988.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - List of Changes to the Draft Plan. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 26, 1988.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Changes to the Draft Area Plan (2 page newsletter). Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 26, 1988.

Background Data and Element Reports

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Draft Cultural Resources Element. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Draft Fish and Wildlife Element. Alaska Department of Fish and Game and the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Draft Recreation and Tourism Element. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Draft Settlement Element. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Draft Subsurfaces Resources Element. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. April 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Draft Timber Element. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. November 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Easement Atlas. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management. (Forthcoming)

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Engineering Geology Evaluation of Selected Areas. Alaska Department of Natural Resources. Randall G. Updike. September 1986.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Transportation Element. Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Land and Water Management. (Forthcoming)

APPENDIX C

REGULATIONS

Alaska Coastal Management Program Regulations

PART 6.
ALASKA COASTAL POLICY COUNCIL

Chapter
80. Standards of the Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.010–6 AAC 80.900)
85. Guidelines for District Coastal Management Programs (6 AAC 85.010–6 AAC 85.900)

CHAPTER 80.
STANDARDS OF THE ALASKA COASTAL MANAGEMENT PROGRAM

Article
1. Government Process (6 AAC 80.010–6 AAC 80.030)
2. Uses and Activities (6 AAC 80.040–6 AAC 80.120)
3. Resources and Habitats (6 AAC 80.130–6 AAC 80.150)
4. Areas Which Merit Special Attention (6 AAC 80.158–6 AAC 80.170)
5. General Provisions (6 AAC 80.900)

ARTICLE 1.
GOVERNMENT PROCESS

Section
10. Coverage of chapter
20. Public participation and information
30. Program management and coordination

6 AAC 80.010. COVERAGE OF CHAPTER. (a) This chapter contains standards for the use of and application by districts and state agencies in carrying out their responsibilities under the Alaska Coastal Management Act (AS 46.40, and AS 44.19.891 – 44.19.894).

(b) Nothing in this chapter or in any district program displaces or diminishes the authority of any state agency or local government with respect to resources in the coastal area. Uses and activities conducted by state agencies in the coastal area must be consistent with the applicable district program and the standards contained in this chapter. In authorizing uses or activities in the coastal area under its statutory authority, each state agency shall grant authorization if, in addition to finding that the use or activity complies with the agency's statutes and regulations, the agency finds that the use or activity is consistent with the applicable district program and the standards contained in this chapter. However, if the district program and the standards in this chapter both address the same operational subject or issue, the provisions of the district program are controlling.

(c) At a minimum, the council will review this chapter annually. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 9/9/81, Reg. 79)

Authority: AS 44.19.160
AS 46.40.040
AS 46.40.100

6 AAC 80.020. PUBLIC PARTICIPATION AND INFORMATION. (a) The council will provide adequate, effective, and continuing opportunities for public participation from the beginning of the Alaska coastal management program. The council will give notice of when and where opportunities for public participation will be provided before adoption of guidelines and standards, review and approval of district programs and amendments to district programs, and amendments to the Alaska coastal management program.

(b) The council will not approve a district program or significant amendment of a district program unless evidence of significant

opportunities for public participation at the district level has been provided.

(c) The council will make available to the public information and educational materials concerning coastal management, in understandable form, including

(1) a guide for the development of district programs;

(2) maps and narratives describing physical and biological characteristics to be used in establishing boundaries of coastal areas;

(3) areas recommended for council designation as areas which merit special attention;

(4) maps showing the distribution and abundance of coastal fish and wildlife species with commercial, recreational, subsistence, or general ecological importance;

(5) an identification of major data and information sources concerning coastal management;

(6) a summary of information regarding coastal regions;

(7) summaries of public hearings and workshops;

(8) films and slide programs;

(9) written material summarizing or explaining the Alaska coastal management program; and

(10) the council's annual report to the legislature.

(d) At public meetings concerning the Alaska coastal management program, the council will ensure that, when requested and reasonably necessary, translation into the appropriate Native language is provided. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.030. PROGRAM MANAGEMENT AND COORDINATION. (a) The division of governmental coordination of the Office of Management and Budget is the designated lead agency for the Alaska Coastal Management Program. The division of governmental coordination of the Office of Management and Budget shall

(1) present the staff position regarding matters before the council;

(2) coordinate the activites of state agencies participating in the Alaska coastal management program; and

(3) review state and federal actions for consistency with the Alaska coastal management program, as provided in 6 AAC 50.

(b) The council will initiate an interagency program of comprehensive resource management for each geographic region listed in AS 44.19.155. Regional programs will

(1) assist the council and districts in identifying uses of state concern and developing management policies for these uses;

(2) provide resource, social, and economic information on a coordinated regional basis; and

(3) assist the council and districts in identifying, avoiding, or minimizing existing or potential conflicts.

(c) Plans and recommendations developed as part of the regional program described in (b) of

this section must be transmitted to the district through the division of governmental coordination. District planning efforts must demonstrate review and consideration of these plans and recommendations. If the final district program proposed does not agree with the regional program plans and recommendations, the differences will be resolved by the council.

(d) The council will prepare a manual of standards for the management of land and water uses in the coastal area to assist in the development of district and state agency programs. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 10/28/84, Reg. 92)

Authority: AS 44.19.145(a)(11)
AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

ARTICLE 2.
USES AND ACTIVITIES

Section
40. Coastal development
50. Geophysical hazard areas
60. Recreation
70. Energy facilities
80. Transportation and utilities
90. Fish and seafood processing
100. Timber harvest and processing
110. Mining and mineral processing
120. Subsistence

6 AAC 80.040. COASTAL DEVELOPMENT. (a) In planning for and approving development in coastal areas, districts and state agencies shall give, in the following order, priority to:

(1) water-dependent uses and activities;

(2) water-related uses and activities; and

(3) uses and activities which are neither water-dependent nor water-related for which there is no feasible and prudent inland alternative to meet the public need for the use or activity.

(b) The placement of structures and the discharge of dredged or fill material into coastal water must, at a minimum, comply with the standards contained in Parts 320-323, Title 33, Code of Federal Regulations (Vol. 42 of the Federal Register, pp. 37133 – 47 (July 19, 1977)). (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.050. GEOPHYSICAL HAZARD AREAS. (a) Districts and state agencies shall identify known geophysical hazard areas and areas of high development potential in which there is a substantial possibility that geophysical hazards may occur.

(b) Development in areas identified under (a) of this section may not be approved by the appropriate state or local authority until siting, design, and construction measures for minimizing property damage and protecting against loss of life have been provided. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.060. RECREATION. (a) Districts shall designate areas for recreational use. Criteria for designation of areas of recreational use are

(1) the area receives significant use by persons engaging in recreational pursuits or is a major tourist destination; or

(2) the area has potential for high quality recreational use because of physical, biological, or cultural features.

(b) Districts and state agencies shall give high priority to maintaining and, where appropriate, increasing public access to coastal water. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.070. ENERGY FACILITIES. (a) Sites suitable for the development of major energy facilities must be identified by districts and the state in cooperation with districts.

(b) The siting and approval of major energy facilities by districts and state agencies must be based, to the extent feasible and prudent, on the following standards:

(1) site facilities so as to minimize adverse environmental and social effects while satisfying industrial requirements;

(2) site facilities so as to be compatible with existing and subsequent adjacent uses and projected community needs;

(3) consolidate facilities;

(4) consider the concurrent use of facilities for public or economic reasons;

(5) cooperate with landowners, developers, and federal agencies in the development of facilities;

(6) select sites with sufficient acreage to allow for reasonable expansion of facilities;

(7) site facilities where existing infrastructure, including roads, docks, and airstrips, is capable of satisfying industrial requirements;

(8) select harbors and shipping routes with least exposure to reefs, shoals, drift ice, and other obstructions;

(9) encourage the use of vessel traffic control and collision avoidance systems;

(10) select sites where development will require minimal site clearing, dredging and construction in productive habitats;

(11) site facilities so as to minimize the probability, along shipping routes, of spills or other forms of contamination which would affect fishing grounds, spawning grounds, and other biologically productive or vulnerable habitats, including marine mammal rookeries and hauling out grounds and waterfowl nesting areas;

(12) site facilities so that design and construction of those facilities and support infrastructures in coastal areas of Alaska will allow for the free passage and movement of fish and wildlife with due consideration for historic migratory patterns and so that areas of particular scenic, recreational, environmental, or cultural value will be protected;

(13) site facilities in areas of least biological productivity, diversity, and vulnerability and where effluents and spills can be controlled or contained;

(14) site facilities where winds and air currents disperse airborne emissions which cannot be captured before escape into the atmosphere;

(15) select sites in areas which are designated for industrial purposes and where industrial traffic is minimized through population centers; and

(16) select sites where vessel movements will not result in overcrowded harbors or interfere with fishing operations and equipment.

(c) Districts shall consider that the uses authorized by the issuance of state and federal leases for mineral and petroleum resource extraction are uses of state concern. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.080 TRANSPORTATION AND UTILITIES. (a) Transportation and utility routes and facilities in the coastal area must be sited, designed, and constructed so as to be compatible with district programs.

(b) Transportation and utility routes and facilities must be sited inland from beaches and shorelines unless the route or facility is water-dependent or no feasible and prudent inland alternative exists to meet the public need for the route or facility. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.090. FISH AND SEAFOOD PROCESSING. Districts shall identify and may designate areas of the coast suitable for the location or development of facilities related to commercial fishing and seafood processing. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.100. TIMBER HARVEST AND PROCESSING. AS 41.17, Forest Resources and Practices, and the regulations and procedures adopted under that chapter with respect to the harvest and processing of timber, are incorporated into the Alaska coastal management program and constitute the components of

the coastal management program with respect to those purposes. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71; am 3/30/84, Reg. 89)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.110. MINING AND MINERAL PROCESSING. (a) Mining and mineral processing in the coastal area must be regulated, designed, and conducted so as to be compatible with the standards contained in this chapter, adjacent uses and activities, statewide and national needs, and district programs.

(b) Sand and gravel may be extracted from coastal waters, intertidal areas, barrier islands, and spits, when there is no feasible and prudent alternative to coastal extraction which will meet the public need for the sand or gravel. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.120. SUBSISTENCE. (a) Districts and state agencies shall recognize and assure opportunities for subsistence usage of coastal areas and resources.

(b) Districts shall identify areas in which subsistence is the dominant use of coastal resources.

(c) Districts may, after consultation with appropriate state agencies, Native corporations, and any other persons or groups, designate areas identified under (b) of this section as subsistence zones in which subsistence uses and activities have priority over all nonsubsistence uses and activities.

(d) Before a potentially conflicting use or activity may be authorized within areas designated under (c) of this section, a study of the possible adverse impacts of the proposed potentially conflicting use or activity upon subsistence usage must be conducted and appropriate safeguards to assure subsistence usage must be provided.

(e) Districts sharing migratory fish and game resources must submit compatible plans for habitat management. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

ARTICLE 3.
RESOURCES AND HABITATS

Section
130. Habitats
140. Air, land, and water quality
150. Historic, prehistoric, and archaeological resources

6 AAC 80.130. HABITATS. (a) Habitats in the coastal area which are subject to the Alaska coastal management program include

(1) offshore areas;

(2) estuaries;

(3) wetlands and tideflats;

(4) rocky islands and seacliffs;

(5) barrier islands and lagoons;

(6) exposed high energy coasts;

(7) rivers, streams, and lakes; and

(8) important upland habitat.

(b) The habitats contained in (a) of this section must be managed so as to maintain or enhance the biological, physical, and chemical characteristics of the habitat which contribute to its capacity to support living resources.

(c) In addition to the standard contained in (b) of this section, the following standards apply to the management of the following habitats:

(1) offshore areas must be managed as a fisheries conservation zone so as to maintain or enhance the state's sport, commercial, and subsistence fishery;

(2) estuaries must be managed so as to assure adequate water flow, natural circulation patterns, nutrients, and oxygen levels, and avoid the discharge of toxic wastes, silt, and destruction of productive habitat;

(3) wetlands and tideflats must be managed so as to assure adequate water flow, nutrients, and oxygen levels and avoid adverse effects on natural drainage patterns, the destruction of important habitat, and the discharge of toxic substances;

(4) rocky islands and seacliffs must be managed so as to avoid the harassment of wildlife, destruction of important habitat, and the introduction of competing or destructive species and predators;

(5) barrier islands and lagoons must be managed so as to maintain adequate flows of sediments, detritus, and water, avoid the alteration or redirection of wave energy which would lead to the filling in of lagoons or the erosion of barrier islands, and discourage activities which would decrease the use of barrier islands by coastal species, including polar bears and nesting birds;

(6) high energy coasts must be managed by assuring the adequate mix and transport of sediments and nutrients and avoiding redirection of transport processes and wave energy; and

(7) rivers, streams, and lakes must be managed to protect natural vegetation, water quality, important fish or wildlife habitat and natural water flow.

(d) Uses and activities in the coastal area which will not conform to the standards contained in (b) and (c) of this section may be allowed by the district or appropriate state agency if the following are established:

(1) there is a significant public need for the proposed use or activity;

(2) there is no feasible prudent alternative to meet the public need for the proposed use or activity which would conform to the standards contained in (b) and (c) of this section; and

(3) all feasible and prudent steps to maximize conformance with the standards contained in (b) and (c) of this section will be taken.

(e) In applying this section, districts and state agencies may use appropriate expertise, including regional programs referred to in 6 AAC 80.030(b). (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.140. AIR, LAND, AND WATER QUALITY. Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the statutes pertaining to and the regulations and procedures of the Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation with respect to the protection of air, land, and water quality are incorporated into the Alaska coastal management program and, as administered by that agency, constitute the components of the coastal management program with respect to those purposes. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.150. HISTORIC, PREHISTORIC, AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES. Districts and appropriate state agencies shall identify areas of the coast which are important to the study, understanding, or illustration of national, state, or local history or prehistory. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

ARTICLE 4.
AREAS WHICH MERIT SPECIAL ATTENTION

Section

158. Types of areas to be designated as areas which merit special attention
160. Areas which merit special attention inside districts
170. Areas which merit special attention outside districts

6 AAC 80.158. TYPES OF AREAS TO BE DESIGNATED AS AREAS WHICH MERIT SPECIAL ATTENTION. An area to be designated as an area which merits special attention may include the following, in addition to the categories contained in AS 46.40.210(1):

(1) areas important for subsistence hunting, fishing, food gathering, and foraging;

(2) areas with special scientific values or opportunities, including those areas where ongoing research projects could be jeoparidzed by development or conflicting uses and activities; and

(3) potential estuarine or marine sanctuaries. (Eff. 6/9/85, Reg. 94)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

Editor's Note: Before 6/9/85, Register 94, the substance of 6 AAC 80.158 was contained in 6 AAC 80.160. The history of 6 AAC 80.160 is not reflected in the history note for 6 AAC 80.158.

6 AAC 80.160. AREAS WHICH MERIT SPECIAL ATTENTION INSIDE DISTRICTS. (a) A person may recommend, to a district, areas inside the district to be nominated to the council as areas which merit special attention. A district may nominate, in a district program or as a significant amendment to its program, areas which merit special attention. Council designation of areas which merit special attention inside districts will be in accordance with the procedures for approval of district programs, or significant amendments to district programs, as described in 6 AAC 85. A nomination of an area which merits special attention must include the following information:

(1) the basis or bases for designation under AS 46.40.210(1) or 6 AAC 80.158;

(2) a map showing the geographical location, surface area and, if appropriate, bathymetry of the area, along with a legal and narrative description of the boundaries and a justification of the size of the area which merits special attention;

(3) a description of the area which includes dominant physical and biological features;

(4) the existing ownership, jurisdiction, and management status of the area, including existing uses and activities;

(5) the existing ownership, jurisdiction, and management status of adjacent shoreland and sea areas, including existing uses and activities;

(6) present and anticipated conflicts among uses and activities within or adjacent to the area, if any; and

(7) a proposed management plan, consisting of the following:

(A) a description of the uses and activities that will be considered proper, and the uses and activities that will be considered improper, with respect to land and water within the area, and the rationale for the designate of proper and improper uses;

(B) a statement of the specific, enforceable policies that will be applied in managing the area; and

(C) an identification of the authority that will be used to implement the proposed management plan.

(b) A management plan for an area which merits special attention inside a district must

preserve, protect, enhance, or restore the value or values for which the area was designated. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71; am 6/9/85, Reg. 94; am 4/2/86, Reg. 97)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

6 AAC 80.170. AREAS WHICH MERIT SPECIAL ATTENTION OUTSIDE DISTRICTS. (a) A person may recommend to the council an area that is within the coastal area but outside a coastal resource district, to be designated as an area which merits special attention. A recommendation to the council of an area which merits special attention outside a district must include the following information:

(1) a map showing the geographical location of the area, as well as a legal and narrative description of the boundaries, and a justification of the size of the area which merits special attention;

(2) a summary of the resource values and use conflicts, if any, in the area;

(3) a statement of the purpose and objectives to be met through planning for an area which merits special attention;

(4) a tentative schedule outlining timeframes for completion of planning tasks and reviews;

(5) a list of parties with interests in or adjacent to the proposed area which merits special attention who may be affected by its designation, and a description of how these parties would be involved in plan development; and

(6) justification that the area which merits special attention is the preferred planning and management mechanism for meeting the objectives of the proposal and the Alaska coastal management program.

(b) Upon receipt of a recommendation for an area which merits special attention outside of a district, the division of governmental coordination (DGC) of the office of management and budget shall place the recommendation on the council's agenda for consideration at its next regularly scheduled meeting, and shall give notice of a public hearing. DGC shall give direct notice to the affected parties identified in (a)(5) of this section. DGC shall make the recommendation available for public inspection at the time of the notice of the public hearing. The council will make an initial finding, detailing its reasons to either authorize additional planning for the area which merits special attention outside a district, or to reject the recommendation. The council's determination to authorize additional planning for the area which merits special attention may not be construed as council approval of the merits of the final plan.

(c) If the council decides to authorize further planning for an area which merits special attention, public notice will be provided by conspicuous advertisement, such as display notice, in a news publication of general circulation in the affected area and in one of general circulation in the state. DGC, with assistance from the sponsor, shall compile a mailing list of state and federal agencies, affected municipalities and villages, landowners, and other interested parties and shall notify them that planning for the area which merits special attention is going to occur.

(d) The sponsor of the nomination is responsible for developing a public review draft for the area which merits special attention outside of a district. The review draft must include the information required under 6 AAC 80.160(a)(1) through (7), in addition to the following:

(1) an evaluation of the potential impacts of the designation on the social, cultural, environmental, and economic features of the area and adjacent areas;

(2) The proposed management plan required under 6 AAC 160(a)(7) must include a description of how the proposed management plan will be implemented.

(e) A management plan for an area which merits special attention outside a district must preserve, protect, enhance, or restore the value or values for which the area is designated.

(f) The sponsor shall provide opportunities for consultation on and review of the proposal by appropriate state, federal, and local governmental agencies, affected landowners, and other persons who have been identified as interested parties under (c) of this section. The sponsor shall hold no less than two public meetings during plan development to inform the public and receive comments concerning the plan.

(g) The sponsor of the area which merits special attention shall distribute a public review draft to all parties identified under (c) of this section. The public review draft must contain all elements listed in (d) of this section, as well as evidence that the public participation requirements of this section have been satisfied. The sponsor shall provide at least a 60-day review period. The sponsor shall send with the public review draft a transmittal letter that identifies the comment deadline and the recipient of comments. The sponsor shall publish notice of the availability of the public review draft for review and comment, including advertising in news publications that are circulated in the area affected by the nomination and in news publications that are circulated statewide. The sponsor shall also post a notice prominently in municipalities and villages affected by the proposal.

(h) After the close of the public review and comment period, the sponsor of the area which merits special attention shall revise the public review draft as necessary to incorporate comments received. Council review of the area which merits special attention will begin upon the sponsor's submission of the revised draft to the council.

(i) DGC shall distribute the council review draft, along with its preliminary findings on the plan, to the mailing list compiled under (c) of this section. A person may submit comments on the area which merits special attention nomination to the council within 60 days after this distribution. Comments that are not received within the 60-day review period will not be considered.

(j) DGC shall prepare a summary of and a response to comments received on the council review draft and, if necessary, revise its recommendations. DGC shall distribute these materials to all parties who commented on the draft. All comments and additional material submitted will be placed in a record file maintained by DGC.

(k) The council will, after public notice, hold a public hearing on the designation of the area which merits special attention.

(l) The council will approve the designation of an area which merits special attention if it (1) is substantially consistent with the requirements of this section; (2) does not arbitrarily or unreasonably restrict or exclude uses of state concern, except as allowed in AS 46.40.070(c); (3) does not violate another state law; and (4) does not cause substantial irreparable harm to another interest or value in the coastal area. The council's decision to designate, or not designate, the area which merits special attention outside of a district will contain findings and conclusions based on the requirements listed in this subsection.

(m) DGC shall provide public notice of the council's action designating an area which merits special attention outside of a district by distributing a copy of the council's order to all persons who testified or submitted timely written statements during public review, and to all persons who requested a copy of the order in writing. DGC shall also publish notice of the council's action, at a minimum, in news publications that are circulated within the affected region and in news publications that are circulated statewide.

(n) The council's designation of an area which merits special attention outside of a district takes effect for state law purposes as part of the Alaska coastal management program upon the lieutenant governor's filing of the council's order approving the designation. (Eff. 6/9/85, Reg. 94; am 4/2/86, Reg. 97)

Authority: AS 44.19.161
AS 46.40.040

ARTICLE 5.
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
900. Definitions

6 AAC 80.900. DEFINITIONS. (a) Unless the context indicates otherwise, in this chapter

(1) "barrier islands and lagoons" means depositional coastal environments formed by deposits of sediment offshore or coastal remnants which form a barrier of low-lying islands and bars protecting a salt-water lagoon with free exchange of water to the sea;

(2) "coastal water" means all water bodies in the coastal area, including wetlands and the intertidal area;

(3) "council" means the Alaska Coastal Policy Council;

(4) "district" means a coastal resource district as defined in AS 46.40.210(2);

(5) "district program" means a district coastal management program;

(6) "estuary" means a semiclosed coastal body of water which has a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with freshwater derived from land drainage;

(7) "exposed high-energy coasts" means open and unprotected sections of coastline with exposure to ocean generated wave impacts and usually characterized by coarse sand, gravel, boulder beaches, and well-mixed coastal water;

(8) "facilities related to commercial fishing and seafood processing" includes hatcheries and related facilities, seafood processing plants and support facilities, marine industrial and commercial facilities, and aquaculture facilities;

(9) "geophysical hazard areas" means those areas which present a threat to life or property from geophysical or geological hazards, including flooding, tsunami run-up, storm surge run-up, landslides, snowslides, faults, ice hazards, erosion, and littoral beach process;

(10) "mining and mineral processing" means the development of mineral resources extracted in tidal rivers, coastal water, and on continental shelves of the open sea, and found in surface, subsurface, and aqueous deposits;

(11) "offshore areas" means submerged lands and waters seaward of the coastline;

(12) "rocky islands and seacliffs" means islands of volcanic or tectonic origin with rocky shores and steep faces, offshore rocks, capes, and steep rocky seafronts;

(13) "tideflats" means mostly unvegetated areas that are alternately exposed and inundated by the falling and rising of the tide;

(14) "transportation and utility routes and facilities" include power transmission lines, mineral slurry lines, oil and gas pipelines, land and marine corridors, railways, highways, roadways, air terminals, water and sewage transfer, and facilities required to operate and maintain the route or facility;

(15) "upland" means drainages, aquifers, and land, the use of which would have a direct and significant impact on coastal water;

(16) "uses of state concern" has the same meaning as in AS 46.40.210(6);

(17) "water-dependent" means a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body;

(18) "water-related" means a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered;

(19) "wetlands" includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands; "freshwater wetlands" means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth; "saltwater wetlands" means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by halophilic hydrophytes and macroalgae extending from extreme low tide to an area above extreme high tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes;

(20) "feasible and prudent" means consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the standard which is modified by the term "feasible and prudent";

(21) "including" means including but not limited to;

(22) "major energy facility" includes marine service bases and storage depots, pipelines and rights-of-way, drilling rigs and platforms, petroleum or coal separation, treatment, or storage facilities, liquid natural gas plants and terminals, oil terminals and other port development for the transfer of energy products, petrochemical plants, refineries and associated facilities, hydroelectric projects, other electric generating plants, transmission lines, uranium enrichment or nuclear fuel processing facilities, and geothermal facilities; "major energy facility" means a development of more than local concern carried out in, or in close proximity to, the coastal area, which meets one or more of the following criteria:

(A) a facility required to support energy operations for exploration or production purposes;

(B) a facility used to produce, convert, process, or store energy resources or marketable products;

(C) a facility used to transfer, transport, import, or export energy resources or marketable products;

(D) a facility used for in-state energy use; or

(E) a facility used primarily for the manufacture, production, or assembly of equipment, machinery, products, or devices which are involved in any activity described in (A) – (D) of this paragraph;

(23) "significant amendment" means an amendment to an approved district program which

(A) results in a major revision, addition or deletion to the policies or implementation methods or authorities included in the district program under 6 AAC 85.090 and 6 AAC 85.100;

(B) alters the district boundaries, other than by technical adjustments;

(C) designates an area which merits special attention or alters an existing area which merits special attention designation; or

(D) restricts or excludes a use of state concern not previously restricted or excluded;

(24) "area which merits special attention" has the same meaning as in AS 46.40.210(1);

(25) "village" has the same meaning as in AS 46.40.180(d).

(b) In AS 44.19.155, "deputy commissioner" includes assistant commissioners of state agencies. (Eff. 7/18/78, Reg. 67; am 8/18/79, Reg. 71; am 9/9/81, Reg. 79; am 6/9/85, Reg. 94; am 10/16/87, Reg. 104)

Authority: AS 44.19.160(4) AS 46.40.040
AS 44.19.161 AS 46.40.060
AS 46.40.010(c)(2) AS 46.40.070
AS 46.40.030

CHAPTER 95.
FOREST RESOURCES AND PRACTICES

Article

1. Forest Practices Procedures (11 AAC 95.010–11 AAC 95.060)
2. Forest Practices Standards (11 AAC 95.100–11 AAC 95.180)
3. Forest Fire Protection (11 AAC 95.400–11 AAC 95.490)
4. Log Brands (11 AAC 95.700–11 AAC 95.790)
5. General Provisions (11 AAC 95.900)

ARTICLE 1.
FOREST PRACTICES PROCEDURES

Section

10. Purpose
20. Applicability
30. Notification
40. Inspections
50. Forest practices standards
60. Best management practices

11 AAC 95.010. PURPOSE. (a) The purpose of 11 AAC 95.010 – 11 AAC 95.180 is to establish forest practices which will carry out the standards contained in AS 41.17.060, recognizing the intent of the legislature set out in AS 41.17.010.

(b) Regulations contained in this chapter are specifically intended to preempt forest practices regulations promulgated in the form of 6 AAC 80.100 under the Coastal Management Act. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.010
AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.020. APPLICABILITY. (a) Unless otherwise noted, 11 AAC 95.010 – 11 AAC 95.180 apply to state, municipal, and private forest land.

(b) 11 AAC 95.010 – 11 AAC 95.180 apply if all of the following criteria are met:

(1) the operation is on forest land as defined by AS 41.17.950(6);

(2) the operation involves any of the following activities:

(A) harvesting, including felling, bucking, yarding, decking, hauling, log dumping, log storage, log rafting, and road construction, improvement and maintenance within the operation area;

(B) road construction, reconstruction, and maintenance of existing roads not within the operation area, but connected with the harvesting operation;

(C) site preparation;

(D) precommercial thinning;

(E) slash treatment; or

(F) any other activity leading to, or connected with, commercial harvest; and

(3) the operation is a commercial operation which equals or exceeds in the aggregate the following acreage, or borders upon surface waters (in Region IIa or IIb):

(A) 10 acres in Region I;

(B) 40 acres in Region IIb; or

(C) 160 acres in Region IIa.

(Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.050
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.030. NOTIFICATION. (a) Operations on state-owned forest land are exempt from the notification procedure of AS 41.17.090 and this section.

(b) Notification must be received by the state forester at least 30 days before commencing an operation on forest land. Notification must be submitted on form 10-1033 (Notification of Operation) and form 10-1034 (Forest Practices Information) which are supplied by the division and available at any of the district or area offices of the division.

(c) Notifications may be mailed or delivered in person to any of the district or area offices of the division. Applications will be accepted only for those portions of the operation which the applicant states will be completed by December 31 of the year in which the notification is made. If the operation continues, notification must be renewed to reflect changes in or additions to the operation. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77; am 10/28/83, Reg. 88)

Authority: AS 41.17.020 AS 41.17.090
AS 41.17.080 AS 41.17.120

11 AAC 95.040. INSPECTIONS. (a) Forest practices personnel will make every reasonable effort to notify the operator or his representative of a pending inspection at least five days in advance, and will give the operator the opportunity to accompany state personnel during the inspection. This section, however, does not prevent unannounced inspections.

(b) A written forest operation inspection report will be prepared by the forest practices forester after each inspection and will be distributed to the operator, landowner and timber owner.

(c) An inspection under this section may serve as an investigation for purposes of AS 41.17.130(b). (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080
AS 41.17.120

11 AAC 95.050. FOREST PRACTICES STANDARDS. (a) Forest practices standards are set out in 11 AAC 95.100 – 11 AAC 95.180, and constitute the specific standards which carry out the purposes stated in 11 AAC 95.010. The state forester will, in his discretion, grant a waiver of one or more of the standards contained in 11 AAC 95.100 – 11 AAC 95.180 if, in a specific situation, he finds that the purposes set out in 11 AAC 95.010 would not be furthered by enforcing the standard. Waivers granted under this subsection must be in writing and signed by the state forester, with a copy submitted to the Board of Forestry within 45 days of issuance.

(b) The state forester will act within 30 days in processing a request for a waiver.

(c) Nothing in this section prevents the state forester from granting variances from laws or regulations administered by other agencies if a cooperative agreement is reached between the various agencies which will grant the state

forester this authority. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)
Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.060. BEST MANAGEMENT PRACTICES. (a) Best management practices constitute the approved methodology by which the standards referred to in 11 AAC 95.100 – 11 AAC 95.180 may be achieved. Best management practices are contained in the department's "Forest Practices Field Manual" (1st Ed., October, 1981) for the region of the state in which the forest operation occurs and as established by 11 AAC 95.100.

(b) Repealed 11/21/82.
(Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77; am 11/21/82, Reg. 84)
Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

Editor's Note: Copies of the Forest Practices Field Manual are obtainable, in person, from any of the district or area offices of the Division of Forest, Land and Water Management in Anchorage, Delta, Fairbanks, Glennallen, Haines, Juneau, Ketchikan, Soldotna or Wasilla, or in writing from the division at 323 East 4th Avenue, Anchorage, Alaska 99501.

ARTICLE 2.
FOREST PRACTICES STANDARDS

Section
100. **Designation of regions**
110. **Road construction and maintenance**
120. **Harvesting**
130. **Cleanup and stabilization**
140. **Aesthetics**
150. **Log transfer and storage facilities**
160. **Slash**
170. **Reforestation**
180. **Insect and disease prevention and control**

11 AAC 95.100. DESIGNATION OF REGIONS. For the purposes of this chapter, the forest land of the state is divided into regions as follows:

(1) Region I (Coastal Sitka Spruce/Hemlock Region). Forest land comprised primarily of Sitka spruce, western hemlock, mountain hemlock, Alaska cedar, red alder, black cottonwood, western red cedar and lodgepole pine, and located within the following area: Beginning at Tongass, Alaska and then in a northwesterly direction along the boundary between Alaska and Canada to Mount Saint Elias; then westerly along the crest of the Chugach Mountains to a point where the Knik River empties into the Knik Arm; then in a southerly direction along the west slope of the Chugach Mountains to Potter; then in a southwesterly direction along the west slope of the Kenai Mountains to the southwestern tip of Tustumena Lake; then in a northwesterly direction to Clam Gulch; then in a northerly direction up Cook Inlet to the mouth of the Susitna River; then in a northerly direction up the Susitna River to its confluence with the Yentna River; then in a northwesterly direction up the Yentna River to a point approximately halfway between Susitna and McDougal; then in a westerly and then southwesterly arc lying north of Beluga Mountain to Mount Spur; then southwesterly along the crest of the Aleutian Range to Cape Igvak; then along a line in a southeasterly direction to Cape Sitkinak on Sitkinak Island; then along a line in a northeasterly direction to Cape Suckling; then along the coastline in a southeasterly direction to Cape Spencer; then in a southeasterly direction along the outer coasts of southeastern Alaska including all the islands of the Alexander Archipelago to Cape Muzon; then in an easterly direction through Dixon Entrance to Tongass, the point of beginning; and

(2) Region II (Interior Spruce/Hardwood Region). Forest land comprised primarily of white spruce, paper birch, balsam poplar, quaking aspen, black spruce, tamarack and black cottonwood, and located within the following area: Beginning at Mount Saint Elias and then in a westerly direction along the crest of the Chugach Mountains to a point where the Knik River empties into the Knik Arm; then in a southerly direction along the west slope of the Chugach Mountains to Potter; then in a southwesterly direction along the west slope of the Kenai Mountains to the southwestern tip of Tustumena Lake; then in a northwesterly direction to Clam Gulch; then in a northerly direction up Cook Inlet to the mouth of the Susitna River; then in a northerly direction up the Susitna River to its confluence with the Yentna River; then in a northwesterly direction

up the Yentna River to a point approximately halfway between Susitna and McDougal; then in a westerly and then southwesterly arc lying north of Beluga Mountain to Mount Spur; then southwesterly along the crest of the Aleutian Range to Cape Igvak; then along a line in a northwesterly direction to Togiak; then along a line in a northwesterly direction to Bethel; then along a line in a northwesterly direction to Mountain Village; then in a northerly direction down the Yukon River to its mouth; then along the shoreline of Norton Sound to Nome; then along a line in a northerly direction to Mount Jarvis in the Delong Mountains; then in an easterly direction along the crest of the Brooks Range to Demarcation Point; then south along the boundary between Alaska and Canada to Mount Saint Elias, the point of beginning. That portion of Region II lying north and west of the Alaska Range is designated IIa; the portion lying south of the Alaska Range is designated IIb. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.110. ROAD CONSTRUCTION AND MAINTENANCE. (a) No change may be made in the course or channel of natural streams except with the written approval of the Department of Fish and Game under AS 16.05.840 or AS 16.05.870 or, for waters not identified under AS 16.05.840 or AS 16.05.870, of the state forester.

(b) Road design standards and specifications must be adapted to the terrain and soil materials in order to minimize surface disturbance and to minimize impact on water quality.

(c) Water-crossing structures must provide for passage and movement of fish, as required by the Department of Fish and Game under AS 16.05.840, and minimize impact on water quality. Structures for permanent roads must also accommodate the 25-year frequency storm and passage of upstream debris. Where storm data does not exist, it will be estimated from stream scour marks, existing debris, and other data customarily used to determine the history of storms in the area.

(d) Water-crossing structures must be installed in a manner to minimize disturbance of streambed or streambank, erosion, or other adverse impacts on water quality and fish habitat, and at a time of year that minimizes interference with spawning or migration of fish, as required by the Department of Fish and Game.

(e) In Region IIa, ice bridges must be constructed following accepted practices. In all cases, ice bridges must be constructed so as to go out with natural ice breakup or be breached before breakup if necessary to protect downstream structures or resources.

(f) Construction equipment and machinery may not be operated in or through surface water except with the written approval of the Department of Fish and Game under AS 16.05.870 or, for waters not identified under AS 16.05.870, by the state forester.

(g) Areas of exposed soil must be stabilized to the extent feasible at the normal angle of repose, or less, to minimize soil erosion and subsequent siltation of surface waters.

(h) Vegetative debris deposited as a result of an operation must be removed from surface water which supports fish, or has a permitted use under AS 46.15, within 48 hours of its deposition to avoid toxic leaching or obstruction of streamflow.

(i) Rock, overburden, and other materials associated with road construction must be placed so as to minimize the possibility of their entry into surface waters.

(j) No petroleum product may be allowed to enter surface waters.

(k) Drainage features and structures such as ditches, cross-drains, crowning, outsloping, culverts, and bridges must be maintained to prevent blockage and erosion during periods that the road is in use, and stabilized and maintained or removed once the road has been abandoned or its use otherwise terminated.

(l) Any quarry or borrow site for road construction and maintenance purposes under this chapter which is located on state land must have the approval required by AS 38.05.330. Any quarry or borrow site for road construction and maintenance purposes under this chapter which is located within a 25-year

floodplain must have the approval of the Department of Fish and Game under AS 16.05.840 or AS 16.05.870, or the state forester for waters within a 25-year floodplain which are not subject to AS 16.05.840, AS 16.05.870, or AS 38.05.330.

(m) Upon abandonment of upland quarry or borrow sites as a source of material, the banks, headwall, and other exposed surfaces of the site must be stabilized to the extent necessary to prevent soil erosion or mass soil movement.

(n) For operations on state-owned forest land, a detailed transportation plan must be developed by the district involved and approved by the state forester before commencement of road building activities. The plan must recognize the long-range transportation needs of the area with regard to forest management and associated uses, and must be revised and updated at five-year intervals unless circumstances indicate more frequent revisions should be undertaken. Before approving any plan, the state forester will consult with and consider the views of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Fish and Game. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.120. HARVESTING. (a) Felling, bucking, and yarding must be conducted so as to

(1) avoid depositing vegetative material in surface waters to the extent feasible; if vegetative material enters surface waters, it must be removed as an ongoing process during harvesting activities;

(2) protect the integrity of the streambank and its vegetative cover;

(3) provide for shading and water filtering effects of vegetation along streams when necessary to protect water quality and aquatic habitat; and

(4) minimize soil erosion from the cutover area.

(b) Landings, skid trails, and fire trails must be located, constructed, maintained, and revegetated, if necessary, to minimize siltation of surface waters.

(c) On state and municipal forest land, harvesting plans must recognize, and operations protect, species and their habitats identified by the Department of Fish and Game as threatened or endangered.

(d) On state and municipal forest land, a buffer 330 feet in radius must be retained around each bald eagle nesting tree.

(e) For operations on state-owned forest land, a detailed harvesting plan must be developed by the district involved and approved by the state forester before harvesting commences. The plan must take into consideration other forest resources and the extent to which these resources will be affected by the harvesting activities. Before approving any plan, the state forester will consult with and consider the views of the Department of Environmental Conservation and the Department of Fish and Game. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.130. CLEANUP AND STABILIZATION. (a) Waste material, such as crankcase oil, fuel, grease, filters, hydraulic fluid, and their containers, resulting from road construction and harvesting activity must be disposed of in accordance with provisions of 18 AAC 60.

(b) Machine parts, wire rope, or similar scrap wastes must be disposed of in a stable location where there is no realistic potential of their entering surface waters or becoming a hazard to big game.

(c) Drainage systems must be provided and maintained to control the dispersal of runoff water from exposed soils on landings, skid trails, fire trails, and other unstable or erodible areas to minimize soil erosion and subsequent siltation of surface waters.

(d) Unstable or erodible exposed soils must be stabilized by a suitable method to minimize siltation of surface waters. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.140. AESTHETICS. Where major scenic attractions, highways, recreation areas,

or other high-use areas are located on state or municipally owned forest land, special consideration must be given to scenic values by the layout and design of cutting units in these areas to minimize visual impact and by prompt cleanup and regeneration after harvesting. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.150. LOG TRANSFER AND STORAGE FACILITIES. (a) Where feasible, preference must be given to onshore storage and barging of logs.

(b) Sites for in-water dumping and in-water storage of logs must be minimized, and must be selected in areas having the steepest and the least productive intertidal and subtidal zones to minimize detrimental impact to land and water resources. Safety considerations will be taken into account in selection of in-water dumping and storage sites.

(c) Intertidal sites within 300 feet of the mouths of anadromous streams or in areas known to be important for fish spawning or rearing are prohibited unless prior written approval is obtained from the Department of Fish and Game. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.160. SLASH. (a) In areas where slash treatment is necessary to prevent or reduce the spread of fire, concentrations of slash must be reduced by scattering, piling or windrowing, mechanized chipping, compacting, burying, or controlled burning.

(b) When slash is to be disposed of by burning, vegetative buffers must be protected from fire, and the burning must be accomplished under weather conditions that will minimize air-quality degradation and fire escape.

(c) Unstable slash concentrations around landings must be disposed of or dispersed to prevent their entry into streams and other water bodies.

(d) Within Region II, when beetle brood is present in concentrations of white spruce slash with an outside bark diameter greater than five inches, it must be treated by burning or by some other method to destroy developing insects and prevent bark-beetle buildup. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.170. REFORESTATION. (a) On forest land economically suited for growing and harvesting commercial wood products, reforestation must be accomplished following a harvest, except when the silvicultural objective is to thin the existing stand, in which case the residual stocking must be at the recommended level as defined in the reforestation guidelines of the manual referred to in 11 AAC 95.060(a) for the region of the state in which the forest operation is located.

(b) Reforestation must be accomplished following harvest within

(1) five years in Region I;

(2) 10 years in Region IIa; or

(3) seven years in Region IIb.

(c) Seedlings must be evenly distributed over the area at a minimum density per acre as defined in the reforestation guidelines of the manual referred to in 11 AAC 95.060(a) for the region in which the operation is located, or at least equivalent to the original stand. Seedlings may be established naturally, or by seeding or planting.

(d) On forest land where artificial reforestation has been selected as the management option and suitable seedlings or seeds from appropriate seed source zones are unavailable, or weather conditions or other circumstances beyond the landowner's control require delay in planting or seeding, a reasonable extension of time will be allowed by the state forester.

(e) On forest land, seedlings must have survived two winters on the site, and must exhibit growth, before they can be considered established.

(f) Reforestation will be encouraged, but will not be required on forest land when harvesting of insect- and disease-killed, fire-killed, or windthrown timber reduces stocking levels below the acceptable limit.

(g) Trees left for future harvest must be adequately protected from damage resulting from harvest operations to assure their survival and growth. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.180. INSECT AND DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL. (a) Silvicultural systems employed on state and municipally owned forest land must be designed to prevent or control insect infestations and disease infection.

(b) When the commissioner finds forest land or timber that is infested by forest insect pests, infected by forest tree disease, or threatened by insect pests or forest tree disease, he will determine whether measures of control are necessary and available and to which areas the control measures should be applied. Thereafter, the commissioner will, in his discretion, designate a disease or insect control area with definite boundaries. The area may include threatened forest land or timber as well as forest land or timber already affected.

(c) The commissioner will immediately notify in writing all owners of forest land or timber within the designated control areas. The notice will be served by delivery of a copy of the notice to the owner, or by mail addressed to the owners' last known place of address. In addition, the commissioner will publish a legal description of the designated control area at least once a week for two consecutive weeks in one or more newspapers of general circulation in or near the designated control area.

(d) The commissioner will assist, upon request of the owners of forest land or timber within the designated control area, with the control and salvage measures necessary, to the extent that there is available funding for undertaking the assistance.

(e) When the commissioner determines that forest insect pest or forest tree disease control work within the designated control area is no longer necessary or feasible, the commissioner will terminate the designation.

(f) When trees on state and municipally owned forest land contain insects or disease which pose a significant threat to surrounding healthy trees, they must be salvaged as rapidly as is practicable, dependent upon access and marketability, to prevent spread of the forest pests or disease. Trees must also be salvaged where environmental catastrophes such as wind or flooding cause them to be highly susceptible to bark-beetle infestation.

(g) Where salvage of trees killed by insects or disease is conducted for the sole purpose of using wood fiber and is consistent with the management objectives for state and municipal forest land, salvage should occur before wood deterioration results, if a significant loss of merchantability is to be avoided. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

ARTICLE 3.
FOREST FIRE PROTECTION

Section
400. Purpose
410. Permit
420. Content of permit
430. Denial, suspension, or revocation of permit
440. Place of burning
450. Emergency closure
460. Public notice
470. Environmental control
480. Additional equipment for operations
490. Other governmental laws

11 AAC 95.400. PURPOSE. It is the purpose of 11 AAC 95.400 – 11 AAC 95.490 to provide for the protection of forested land from fire. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020
AS 41.17.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.410. PERMIT. (a) A burning permit is required during the fire season for the burning of any material in areas designated by the commissioner. A burning permit is not required when the burning is contained within an approved device, or for cooking, warming, or signaling fires.

(b) A burning permit may be obtained by applying to the commissioner. The applicant

shall provide the commissioner with information as to the type, location, and person in charge of the burning, the area and material to be burned, and the number of persons controlling the burn.

(c) An applicant issued a burning permit may not burn any material covered by the permit unless he has the permit in his possession. The permit must be displayed to a designee of the commissioner upon request.

(d) Before issuing a permit, the commissioner will, in his discretion, require that he inspect the area and material to be burned. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020 AS 41.17.020
AS 41.15.060 AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.420. CONTENT OF PERMIT. (a) Each permit must be on a form provided by the department and must contain

(1) the name and address of permittee;

(2) the name of the person designated by the commissioner to issue the permit;

(3) the forest protection area where the burning will be conducted;

(4) the dates of issuance and expiration of the permit;

(5) a detailed description of the area where the burning will be conducted, designated by borough, subdivision, section, township, range, meridian, and local landmarks; and

(6) the amount of acres or area to be burned.

(b) Each permit may provide

(1) a specific time and date for the burn;

(2) the minimum number of persons and equipment employed to control or extinguish the burn; and

(3) limitation as to the size of the burn and the number of burns. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020
AS 41.15.050
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.430. DENIAL, SUSPENSION, OR REVOCATION OF PERMIT. (a) A burning permit will be denied, in the commissioner's discretion, if the commissioner is not permitted to inspect the area and material to be burned. The commissioner will, in his discretion, deny, suspend or revoke a permit, to protect life or property.

(b) A permit is suspended by an emergency closure to burning in the permit area. If the emergency closure remains in effect past the expiration date of a permit, the permit is revoked, and a new permit must be obtained. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020 AS 41.15.090
AS 41.15.050 AS 41.17.080
AS 41.15.060

11 AAC 95.440. PLACE OF BURNING. A permitted burn must be confined to an area surrounded by mineral soil, gravel or rock, or must be surrounded by a natural or constructed firebreak. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020 AS 41.15.090
AS 41.15.050 AS 41.17.080
AS 41.15.060

11 AAC 95.450. EMERGENCY CLOSURE. The commissioner will, in his discretion, during the fire season, close an area to setting of fires, burning, smoking, entry, or other use of land, when, in his judgment, the activities would unduly increase the fire danger. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020
AS 41.15.050
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.460. PUBLIC NOTICE. An emergency closure will be announced by publication in a newspaper of general circulation in the area closed of a public notice issued by the commissioner specifying the area closed and the effective date of closure. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020 AS 41.15.060
AS 41.15.050 AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.470. ENVIRONMENTAL CONTROL. Any burning authorized by a permit obtained under this chapter must be conducted in the manner required by 18 AAC 50, Air Quality Control Regulations, and 18 AAC 60, Solid

Waste Regulations. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)
Authority: AS 41.15.020 AS 41.15.060
AS 41.15.050 AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.480. ADDITIONAL EQUIPMENT FOR OPERATIONS. (a) All saws must be equipped with a spark-arresting device constructed to retain or destroy 90 percent or more of the carbon particles having a major diameter greater than 0.023 inches (0.584 mm). A spark-arresting device equipped with a woven screen with a maximum opening size of 0.023 inches (0.584 mm), constructed of heat- and corrosion-resistant wire at least 0.013 inches (0.330 mm) in diameter, will be considered in compliance with the requirement if the total screen opening area is not less than 125 percent of the engine exhaust-port area. The unit must be constructed to permit easy removal of the screen for field inspection, replacement, and cleaning.

(b) The commissioner will, in his discretion, in writing, modify or waive any requirement of this section if he finds that conditions so warrant. The commissioner will take into consideration factors including, but not limited to, the type, size, and location of the operation and type of equipment in use, in making his decision. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.020
AS 41.17.080

11 AAC 95.490. OTHER GOVERNMENTAL LAWS. A permit issued under 11 AAC 95.400 – 11 AAC 95.430 is subject to local laws and regulations which are more restrictive. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 41.15.050
AS 41.15.060

ARTICLE 4.
LOG BRANDS

Section

700. Log brand
710. Barged logs
720. Brand design
730. Application requirements
740. Cancellation of registration
750. (Repealed)
760. Reservation of brands
770. Registration upon transfer
780. Use of unregistered brand
790. Notice or demand

11 AAC 95.700. LOG BRAND. In this chapter and in AS 45.50.210 – 45.50.325, "brand" means

(1) a mark or other designation that has been registered with the department; or

(2) an impression stamped on timber property with a branding hammer. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 45.50.315
AS 45.50.325

11 AAC 95.710. BARGED LOGS. Timber property transported by a self-dumping barge will be presumed, upon being loaded on the barge, to be intended to be put in a waterway of the state within the meaning of AS 45.50.230(a). (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 45.50.230(a)
AS 45.50.315

11 AAC 95.720. BRAND DESIGN. (a) A diagram or design on paper, within the meaning of AS 45.50.210(b), will be considered acceptable if it is a sketch or drawing with exact dimensions shown, or a paint or ink impression of the brand. The department will, in its discretion, request the owner of a brand to furnish a paint or ink impression of the brand on paper at any time in order to confirm that the owner's branding hammer conforms to the design of the brand as registered.

(b) The actual size of the brand must be at least two inches in diameter or dimensions. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 45.50.210
AS 45.50.315

11 AAC 95.730. APPLICATION REQUIREMENTS. An application must be accompanied by the registration or renewal fee prescribed by 11 AAC 05.010 and, if requested by the department, an impression of the brand to be registered and additional descriptive information. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77; am 1/1/86, Reg. 96)

Authority: AS 45.50.210 AS 45.50.260
AS 45.50.220 AS 45.50.315

11 AAC 95.740. CANCELLATION OF REGISTRATION. (a) The department will, in its

discretion, cancel a brand registration, following notice and an opportunity to be heard

(1) if the owner fails to furnish an impression of the brand or information about the brand or use of the brand when requested to do so by the department;

(2) upon conviction under AS 45.50.320; or

(3) if the applicant or owner fails to reply to a certified or registered letter from the department requesting information concerning the log brand within a specified period of time; the time period will not be less than 15 days from the date the letter is metered.

(b) A brand registration will be cancelled by request of its owner. The cancellation will be effective upon receipt by the department of a written notice from the owner requesting the cancellation. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020 AS 45.50.315
AS 45.50.210 AS 45.50.320

11 AAC 95.750. FEES FOR REGISTRATION OR TRANSFER OF REGISTRATION. Repealed 1/1/86.

11 AAC 95.760. RESERVATION OF BRANDS. When an acceptable application has been received for registration or renewal of brand registration, the brand will be reserved to the applicant. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 45.50.315

11 AAC 95.770. REGISTRATION UPON TRANSFER. No registered brand may be transferred to or used by or on behalf of a third party except after prior written notice to the department, accompanied by a true copy of the instrument of transfer as required by AS 45.50.260, together with the registration transfer fee prescribed by 11 AAC 05.010. Upon receipt and filing for record of a copy of the transfer instrument and the fee, the department will register the brand and issue a certificate to the new owner. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77; am 1/1/86, Reg. 96)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 45.50.260
AS 45.50.315

11 AAC 95.780. USE OF UNREGISTERED BRAND. Logs branded with an unregistered brand, or with a registered brand used by a person not authorized to use it, will be considered for all purposes to be unbranded. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 38.50.315
AS 38.50.320

11 AAC 95.790. NOTICE OR DEMAND. Any notice or demand under this chapter or under AS 45.50.215 – AS 45.50.325 must be in writing, and must be sent by certified or registered mail to the other party at the address of record. Either party may designate in writing a new address to which the notice or demand is to be mailed. A written notice or demand is considered delivered when mailed from a U.S. general or branch post office. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77)

Authority: AS 38.05.020
AS 38.50.315
AS 38.50.320

ARTICLE 5.
GENERAL PROVISIONS

Section
900. Definitions

11 AAC 95.900. DEFINITIONS. In this chapter, unless the context otherwise requires

(1) "abandonment" will be considered to have occurred where the operator leaves a site intending not to return, or has not used a site for a period of one year;

(2) "alternative practice" means a practice which, in the judgment of the operator, is equal to or better than a practice identified in the manual referred to in 11 AAC 95.060(a) for the region in which the forest operation is located;

(3) "approved device" includes conventional and portable stoves, fireplaces, and incinerators with adequate safeguards to prevent escapement of fire;

(4) "aquatic and terrestrial habitat" means habitat normally used by fish or wildlife to sustain life;

(5) "beach log salvage" means the recovery of timber property that is no longer in possession or control of its owner or rightful transporter;

(6) "borrow site" means an excavation site outside the limits of construction to provide materials necessary to that construction, such as fill material;

(7) "burning" includes setting fires and excludes smoking;

(8) "commercial operation" means an operation or harvest producing wood products for sale;

(9) "commissioner" means the commissioner of natural resources or his authorized designee;

(10) "cooking, warming, or signaling fire" means a small fire, contained within a natural or artificial barrier to prevent its escape, used for cooking, signaling, or warming, and attended at all times;

(11) "cross-drain" means a cross ditch used to move water from one side of a road to the other to prevent accumulation of runoff without the need of a culvert or bridge;

(12) "crowning" means to shape the running surface of a road higher in the center in order to direct runoff to roadside ditches rather than channel it down the centerline;

(13) "department" means the Department of Natural Resources;

(14) "display" or "displayed" means situated or placed in a readily discernible manner on timber property;

(15) "division" means the division of forestry in the Department of Natural Resources;

(16) "feasible" means capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors;

(17) "forest land," in 11 AAC 95.010 – 11 AAC 95.180, is as defined by AS 41.17.950(6);

(18) "forested land," in 11 AAC 95.400 – 11 AAC 95.490, is as defined by AS 41.15.170(3);

(19) "forest practices forester" means the field person assigned by the department to implement the Act;

(20) "land economically suited for the growing and harvesting of wood products" means forest land capable of producing repeated crops of forest products including, but not limited to, sawlogs, pulpwood, and firewood;

(21) "material" includes any organic or inorganic flammable substance such as trees, brush, weeds, grass, wood, lumber, trash, papers, clothes, tires, and chemicals;

(22) "mineral soil" means a soil containing insufficient organic material to sustain fire;

(23) "normal angle of repose" means the angle at which cut slopes will stand naturally, and varies by type of material;

(24) "operation," in 11 AAC 95.010 – 11 AAC 95.180, is as defined by AS 41.17.950(6); in 11 AAC 95.400 – 11 AAC 95.490, "operation" has the same meaning, plus land clearing activities on forested land;

(25) "outsloping" means to shape the running surface of a road in a manner to carry runoff to the downslope side of the road, and is used for roads without roadside ditches;

(26) "permit" means burning permit;

(27) "stabilize" means to make resistant to shifting or erosion by mechanical or other means;

(28) "state forester" means the state forester or his authorized representative;

(29) "surface waters" means ponds and lakes greater than 10 acres in size, and streams, creeks, and rivers which are valuable for domestic use, spawning, rearing, or migration of fish, or have value to protect water quality;

(30) "upstream debris" means slash or debris located 50 feet or less upstream from a culvert or bridge that may reasonably be expected to plug the inlet or damage the structure; and

(31) "waiver" means a deviation from standards set out in 11 AAC 95.100 — 11 AAC 95.180 which is approved by the state forester with the concurrence of the Department of Fish and Game and the Department of Environmental Conservation. (Eff. 2/15/81, Reg. 77; am 11/21/82, Reg. 84)

Authority: AS 41.15.050 AS 41.17.020
AS 41.15.060 AS 41.17.080
AS 41.15.090

Beach Log Salvage - ACMP General Concurrence

GENERAL CONCURRENCE 84-GC-10 12/31/84

The following activity is consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Program as per 6 AAC 50.050(c) and (e) when conducted according to the conditions listed below. This does not relieve the applicant from obtaining required permits and approvals from individual agencies. This concurrence is for a one year period, and will be reviewed by the agencies in December 1985.

DESCRIPTION OF THE ACTIVITY:

Salvage of abandoned timber property (beach logs) from the waters and tidelands of the State.

The timber industry in Alaska has moved logs from the forest to the mill via log rafts and barges since logging first began. Transported logs being continually lost due to weather, rough seas, and other misfortunes causing a considerable volume to become abandoned on the waters and beaches of the State. The abandoned logs would become wasted resource and a hazard to navigation, if they were left abandoned. The State, in cooperation with the U.S. Forest Service, administers a beach log salvage program to allow licensed salvagers to recover abandoned logs.

Authority: 11 AAC 71.400; AS 45.50.235(b) (DNR).

Permit: Log Salvage License.

Region: STatewide

STANDARD CONDITIONS:

1. Salvage operations under this license must be conducted so as to avoid damage to streams or other water areas and adjacent upland. Timber may not be skidded in or across anadromous fish streams. All operations shall be conducted so as to avoid stream silting, interference with the passage of fish, or injury to the spawning grounds in compliance with AS 16.05.870.

2. During actual operations on the waters, beaches, and tidelands of the State, the purchaser:
   a. will not drag or skid logs across estuarine tidal flats;
   b. will not allow logs to ground at any tidal stage during storage;
   c. will not be allowed to salvage logs within 200 feet of the mouth of a DFG designated anadromous fish stream;
   d. will not salvage logs from tidal flats which border on tidal marshes or tidal meadows; and
   e. will not be allowed to operate within the navigable portions of any streams or rivers.

3. No A-frames, skidders, or other beached equipment shall be used in conjunction with the license without first being authorized in writing by the Forester-in-Charge and properly bonded.

4. The operator will not log across canoe landings, fish weirs, or petroglyphs. If such sites are found, the operator will report the locations to the State Forester.

5. No salvage is permitted within 330 feet of eagle nest trees delineated on the sale area map.

6. This permit does not authorize the construction of log transfer facilities, or the salvage of logs within portions of streams containing anadromous fish.

84-GC-10

APPENDIX D

MINERAL ORDERS

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

MINERAL ORDER NO. 337 Amendment #1

____Closing Lands to Mineral Entry XX Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Geographic Name Blying Sound

II. This mineral order is based on written justification contained in:

____ Land Planning Report dated _____

XX Prince William Sound Area Plan

____ _____ Management Plan

III. File Number	Legal Description	Acreage
	See Attachment	42,081

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby ____closed XX open to mineral entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: Gary M. Gustafson — 6/15/88
Director, Division of Land and Water Management — Date

Concur: Gerald Gallagher — 6/16/88
Director, Division of Mining — Date

Concur: Judith M. Brady — 6/17/88
Commissioner Judith M. Brady, Department of Natural Resources — Date

PRELIMINARY DECISION
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN
MINERAL OPENING ORDER # 337 Amendment 1
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)

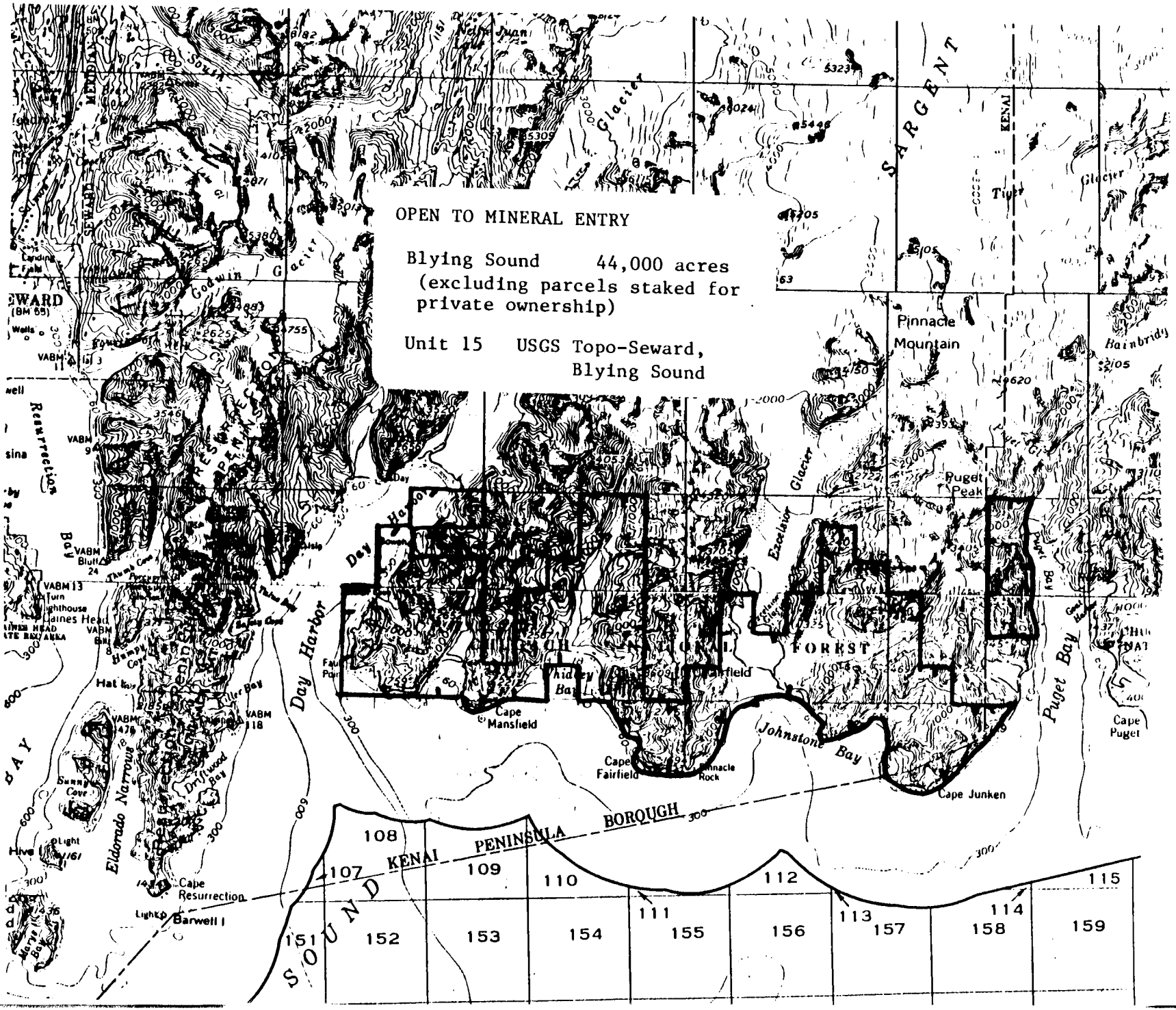
The Prince William Sound Area Plan, developed in accordance with AS 38.04.065, identifies a portion of the past Blying Sound Remote parcel area to be reopened to new mineral entry, concurrent with the adoption of the area plan. The remote parcel offering was closed to new mineral entry under mineral closing order # 337 prior to the land staking period.

Lands that were not staked in the remote parcel offering remain in state ownership. There are no known minerals in the area. The land does not support significant surface activities that would be incompatible with mining, and is no longer available for staking of private parcels. Therefore, it is in the best interest of the state to reopen this area to new mineral entry. Lands that have been staked for private ownership will remain closed to mineral entry. In addition, because many of the private parcels have not yet been surveyed, a buffer will be left closed around the parcels to allow for adjustments in location that are likely to take place at the time of survey.

Lands that will be reopened to new mineral entry are listed below.

Location	USGS Topo	Mgmt. Unit	Name	Estimated Acreage
Blying Sound	Seward, Blying Sound	15	Day Harbor	
T2S R2E, SM				
Sec. 1: All uplands				585±
Sec. 2: All uplands				50±
Sec. 10: All uplands				450±
Sec. 13, 14: All				1,280
Sec. 15: All uplands				345±
Sec. 21: All uplands				170±
Sec. 22: All uplands				500±
Sec. 23, 24: All uplands				1,275±
Sec. 25: All uplands				360±
Sec. 26: All uplands				622±
Sec. 27: All				640±
Sec. 28: All uplands				450±
Secs. 33, 34, 35, 36: All uplands				1,075±
T2S R3E, SM				
Secs. 2, 3, 10, 11, 14, 15, 16, 20, 21, 22, 23, 26: All				7,680±
Sec. 27: All uplands excluding AO 51232				455±
Sec. 28: All uplands excluding AO 48774 AND AO 51232				300±
Sec. 29: All uplands				620±
Secs. 31, 32, 34: All uplands				929±
Sec. 35: All				640±

T2S R4E, SM	
Secs. 11, 13, 14, 20, 22-29, 31: All	7,520±
Sec. 32: All uplands	600±
Secs. 33, 34: All uplands	870±
Sec. 35: All uplands	625±
Sec. 36: All	640±
T2S R5E, SM	
Sec. 2: W 1/2 W 1/2, All uplands	110±
Sec. 3: All	640±
Sec. 10: All	640±
Sec. 11: All uplands West of Puget Bay	150±
Sec. 14: All uplands	190±
Secs. 15, 19, 22: All	1,920±
Sec. 23: All uplands	260±
Secs. 30, 31, 32	1,920±
T3S R2E, SM	
Sec. 1: All uplands	60±
T3S R3E, SM	
Sec. 1: All	640±
Sec. 2: All uplands	505±
Sec. 3: All uplands	15±
Sec. 6: All uplands NW of Blying Sound	35±
Sec. 11: All uplands	140±
Sec. 12: All uplands	615±
T3S R4E, SM	
Secs. 1, 2, 3: All uplands	865±
Sec. 5: All uplands	235±
Sec. 6: All	621±
Secs. 7, 8: All uplands	435±
Sec. 11: All uplands	10±
Secs. 12, 13, 18: All uplands	60±
T3S R5E, SM	
Sec. 3: All uplands	350±
Secs. 4, 5: All	1,280±
Sec. 6: All uplands	371±
Sec. 7: All uplands	588±
Sec. 8: All	640±
Sec. 9: All uplands	380±
Sec. 10: All uplands	10±
Sec. 17, 18: All uplands	430±
Subtotal:	44,081 acres
Less approximate area staked for private ownership, which remain closed	2,000 acres
Total	42,081 acres


OPEN TO MINERAL ENTRY
Blying Sound 44,000 acres
(excluding parcels staked for
private ownership)
Unit 15 USGS Topo-Seward,
Blying Sound
SARGENT
KENAI
Pinnacle
Mountain
Puget
Peak
Puget Bay
Cape
Puget
Excelsior Glacier
Johnstone Bay
Cape Junken
Cape
Fairfield
Pinnacle
Rock
Cape
Mansfield
Day Harbor
Day Harbor
Resurrection
Bay
Eldorado Narrows
Cape
Resurrection
Barwell I
Godwin Glacier
Glacier
Bainbridge
Tiger
Glacier
SEWARD
Lighthouse
Haines Head
Turn
Bluff
Hat
Sunny Cove
Driftwood Bay
Killer Bay
Hive
Light
Marys Bay
KENAI PENINSULA BOROUGH
SOUND
108
107
109
110
111
112
113
114
115
151
152
153
154
155
156
157
158
159

FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER
PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN
MINERAL CLOSING ORDER # 556
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)

The Prince William Sound Area Plan (PWSAP), developed in accordance with AS 38.04.065, identifies certain areas to be closed to new locatable mineral entry because these activities would not be compatible with significant surface uses (AS 38.05.185). The areas to be closed are: 1) 27 anadromous streams, two anadromous lakes, and adjacent state-owned riparian uplands; 2) four areas of state-owned tide and submerged lands adjacent to existing fish hatchery facilities; 3) 143 estuaries on state-owned tidelands; 4) tide and submerged lands within Shotgun Cove; and 5) tide and submerged lands within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area. These closures have been given public review through the Prince William Sound planning process. Attachment 1 is a Justification for the Mineral Closing Order and shows the acreage and maps of the mineral closures.

Coghill Lake, Robe Lake and the twenty-seven anadromous streams and the adjacent riparian habitat 50 feet from each side of the stream are very important in the production and public use of fish and wildlife resources. They are crucial habitat areas that serve as a concentrated use area for fish species during a sensitive life history stage, where alteration of the habitat could result in the permanent loss of the population and the species' sustained yield.

Fish hatcheries are located at Main Bay, Sawmill Bay, Cannery Creek, and Lower Solomon Gulch. These facilities are part of a long-term program to eliminate drastic fluctuations in salmon harvest levels and to help stabilize the economy in regions dependent upon the commercial fishing industry.

The 143 estuarine areas adjacent to the 200 indexed anadroumous fish streams in the Prince William Sound provide essential rearing habitat for salmon resources which are estimated to comprise approximately 70 percent of the combined commercial, recreational, and subsistence salmon harvest in the Sound.

Tide and submerged lands within Shotgun Cove are the location for a future boat harbor. The adjacent privately-owned uplands is targeted for associated recreational and residential development by the City of Whittier and Chugach Alaska Corporation.

The Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area (CRDSCHA) is one of the most productive and critical avian habitats in all of Alaska. In addition to birds, the Delta also supports large populations of harbor seals. The Copper River is one of the state's major salmon producing systems and it supports important commercial and subsistence salmon fisheries. The areas to be closed are the tidelands and submerged lands within the CRDSCHA one-fourth mile seaward from mean high tide.

Habitat requirements essential for salmon and resident fish spawning, egg, and fry development are clear, cool, well oxygenated stream water and stream bed gravel that is free of sediment, highly permeable, and stable. Riparian habitat adjacent to streams is also essential for maintaining productivity. The continued propagation and production of fish resources in the Prince William Sound is extremely important as a source of food and income.

Therefore, these activities constitute a significant surface use of stream waters, stream beds and adjacent riparian upland habitats, and tide and submerged lands.

Mining in the above-referenced lake beds, stream channels and adjacent uplands of certain streams, and the tide and submerged land areas (all identified in the Prince William Sound Area Plan as closed to mineral entry) is incompatible with salmon spawning and rearing habitat. Disruption of fish habitats will threaten the commercial and personal use harvests that Prince William Sound residents depend upon as a source of food and income.

Therefore, it is my finding that the best interest of the state and its residents is served by the closure to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska of the following areas:

1. Those portions of the lakes, streams and adjacent riparian upland habitats identified in the Prince William Sound Area Plan (see Attachment 1, Table 2).

2. Fish hatchery sites (tidelands only) at Main Bay, Sawmill Bay, Cannery Creek, and Lower Solomon Gulch. (see Attachment 1, maps).

3. 143 estuaries on state-owned tidelands (see Attachment 1, Table 3).

4. Tide and submerged lands within Shotgun Cove in Passage Canal (see Attachment 1, maps).

5. State-owned tide and submerged lands within The Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area.

This closure is subject to valid existing rights.

Judith M. Bray
Commissioner
Department of Natural Resources

6/17/88
Date

STATE OF ALASKA
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES
DIVISION OF LAND AND WATER MANAGEMENT

MINERAL ORDER NO. 556

XX Closing Lands to Mineral Entry _____ Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Geographic Name Prince William Sound

II. This mineral order is based on written justification contained in:

_____ Land Planning Report dated _____

XX Prince William Sound Area Plan

_____ _____ Management Plan

III. File Number	Legal Description	Acreage
	See Attachment	74,827 acres

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby XX closed _____ open to mineral entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: Gary D. Gustafson — 6/15/88
Director, Division of Land and Water Management — Date

Concur: Gerald Gallagher — 6/16/88
Director, Division of Mining — Date

Concur: Judith M. Brady — 6/17/88
Commissioner Judith M. Brady, Department of Natural Resources — Date

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN
MINERAL CLOSING ORDER # 556
ATTACHMENT 1

JUSTIFICATION FOR MINERAL CLOSING ORDER

AREAS AFFECTED BY CLOSURE

The Prince William Sound Area Plan has identified several areas to be closed to new mineral entry. These are places where conflicts between mining and existing or future surface use would be most severe and where the values for public use are greatest. In general, current information indicates that the areas proposed for closure to new mineral entry have low mineral value.

The areas closed to new mineral entry are: state-owned tidelands and submerged lands at four existing fish hatchery sites and 143 estuaries; twenty-seven crucial anadromous streams and the adjacent riparian habitat on state-owned or state-selected land 50 feet on each side of the stream bed; two crucial anadromous lakes; tide and submerged lands at Shotgun Cove; and tide and submerged lands within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area.

Prince William Sound Area Plan - Mineral Closures

Hatcheries		5,200 acres
Streams		4,069 acres
Estuaries		50,058 acres
Shotgun Cove		500 acres
CRDSCHA		15,000 acres
	TOTAL	74,827 acres

This paper describes the legal basis for closing these areas to mineral entry, and the importance of the stream systems and fish hatchery sites for fish production and harvest. It also summarizes the effect of mining on stream characteristics and the value of the streams for habitat. More specific information on fish distribution and harvest for each stream system and on the fisheries enhancement projects is contained in the Fish and Wildlife Resources Element for the Prince William Sound Area Plan (ADF&G, 1987).

AUTHORITY FOR MINERAL CLOSURES

Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes addresses the management of public lands of the State of Alaska. Section 38.05.185 is stated below.

> "State land may not be closed to mining or mineral location unless the Commissioner makes a finding that mining would be incompatible with significant surface uses on the state land. State land may not be restricted to mining under lease unless the Commissioner determines that

the potential use conflicts on state land require that mining be allowed only under written lease issued under Alaska Statute (AS) 38.05.205 or the Commissioner has determined that the land was mineral in character at the time of state selection".

Section 38.05.185 also states the land use planning requirement.

"The determination required under this subsection shall be made in compliance with land classification orders and land use plans developed under AS 38.05.300".

The Prince William Sound Area Plan forms the basis for classifying state lands and designating specific areas for mineral closures, in accordance with AS 38.05.185. (See 11 AAC 55, Land Planning and Classification Regulations).

The state, through the Prince William Sound Area Plan, recognizes that fish production and harvest and boat harbors for transportation are significant uses of state land in the Prince William Sound Area. Instream placer mining is incompatible with the use and production of fish resources on the streams, lake and adjacent lands; and tidelands named in Tables 1 and 2, and shown on the maps in Attachment 1. The plan, therefore, designates these areas to be closed to new mineral entry in accordance with AS 38.05.185.

AREAS AFFECTED BY CLOSURE

Index Streams, Bays and Estuaries

The propagation, production and harvest of fish resources is a significant use of state lands in the Prince William Sound area. The streams, estuaries, tide and submerged lands identified in Tables 1, 2 and 3 support spawning populations of king, coho, sockeye, pink, and chum salmon.

The 200 indexed fish streams and the 143 estuarine areas adjacent to them in Prince William Sound provide essential rearing habitat for salmon resources. They are estimated to comprise approximately 70% of the combined commercial, recreational, and subsistence salmon harvest in the Sound. The ten year average (1975-84) annual salmon harvest in Prince William Sound was approximately 13 million fish. Between 1980 and 1985, the annual fish harvest was valued between $26 million and $51 million annually. Approximately 97 percent of the salmon harvest in Prince William Sound is pink and chum salmon.

Pink and chum salmon production, more than other salmon species, is limited by the quality of estuarine habitat adjacent to spawning streams. Pink and chum salmon use fresh water only during the spawning and incubation life phase. They utilize estuaries for their entire juvenile life phase when they are particularly dependent upon food availability and vulnerable to predation. The maintenance of high quality estuarine habitats and avoidance of impacts to associated water quality and marine plan and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of Prince William Sound fisheries.

Prince William Sound Salmon Hatcheries

The history of the region's commercial salmon fishery is characterized by drastic fluctuations in harvest levels and occasional periods of economic depression. In the past, the Alaska Legislature has established various programs to promote fisheries enhancement, including the planning and construction of fish hatchery facilities. Their goal is to stabilize the cyclical nature of and to enhance the commercial salmon fishery. Two state and three private non-profit salmon hatcheries currently operate in Prince William Sound. The largest salmon production hatchery in North America is located at Port San Juan in Sawmill Bay. Other hatcheries are located at Main Bay, Cannery Creek, and Solomon Gulch. (The Lake Bay hatchery on Esther Island is closed by a previous order).

These hatcheries currently release approximately 750 million pink, chum, coho and sockeye salmon annually. The long term annual production objective for contribution of adult salmon to Prince William Sound fisheries is over 31 million fish.

Hatcheries provide a controlled environment for the development of salmon eggs and alevins. However, the survival and growth of young salmon released from incubation and rearing facilities are critically dependent upon the marine environment found in the estuaries and near shore areas of numerous bays and inlets adjacent to the hatcheries. These areas are essential to the success of early life stages of the juvenile because they provide a rich supply of marine food organisms and protection from predators. Continued success and future expansion of the salmon enhancement program in Prince William Sound requires that the habitat, water quality and productivity of bays and estuaries adjacent to the hatcheries be maintained at the highest levels.

Additional information about fisheries enhancement can be found two reports titled Prince William Sound - Copper River Comprehensive Salmon Plan, Phase I - 20 Year Plan (1983-2002) and Comprehensive Salmon Plan, Phase II, Prince William Sound Area Public Review Draft. They are available from the Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation.

Table 1

Existing Fish Hatchery Sites

Map No.*	Name	Subunit	USGS QUAD	Acreage
140	Main Bay	10a	Sew C-3	1408 acres
141	Cannery Creek	19d	Anc A-2	1696 acres
142	Solomon Gulch	21t	Val A-7	528 acres
143	Sawmill Bay	14e	Sew A-3	1568 acres
			TOTAL	5200 acres

*The map numbers refer to the numbers on the management unit maps of DNR's Prince William Sound Area Plan.

Shotgun Cove, Passage Canal

Significant surface use at Shotgun Cove in Passage Canal includes fish spawning and rearing habitat, as well as the future development of a small boat harbor. Privately owned uplands surrounding Shotgun Cove are the site of recreation and residential projects to be developed by the City of Whittier and Chugach Alaska Corporation. Mining activity on the tidelands could prevent the location and construction of the small boat harbor. The closure encompasses tide and submerged lands within the Cove one-fourth mile seaward from mean high tide, a total of approximately 500 acres. (The area affected by the closure is also shown on the map in management unit 2, Passage Canal, estuary number 144).

Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area

The Copper River Delta is one of the most productive and critical avian habitats in all of Alaska. The Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area (CRDSCHA) encompasses the highly productive waterfowl breeding grounds found on the river delta and adjacent lowlands. Duck nesting densities in this region range as high as over 200 breeding ducks per square mile. Nesting densities of dusky Canada geese exceed 160 geese per square mile in some areas. During spring migration, an estimated 20 million shorebirds and one million waterfowl stop at the Copper River Delta on their way to more norther nesting grounds.

In addition to birds, the harbor seal population of the Copper River Delta is quite large. Seals haul out on the barrier island bars which front the coast. Pupping also occurs on the bars.

The Copper River is one of the state's major salmon producing systems. It supports important commercial and subsistence salmon fisheries. The Copper River Delta is the migratory pathway for millions of adult salmon returning to the river to spawn and is a rearing area for hundreds of millions of out-migrating juvenile salmon. In 1987 the commercial fishery produced 1.2 million red salmon; 33,700 pink salmon; 14,400 chum salmon; 127,000 silver salmon; and 41,700 king salmon. The 1987 commercial catch was worth $17.2 million to the fishermen.

JUSTIFICATION FOR CLOSURE

Essential conditions for successful salmon spawning, and egg and fry development, are clear, cool, well-oxygenated water, and gravel that is free of sediment, highly permeable, and stable (Hall and McKay, 1983). Retention of riparian vegetation adjacent to the stream helps in regulating nutrient input to the aquatic ecosystem and provides for flood control, pollution abatement, erosion control, stream bank stabilization, ground water recharge, and overall maintenance of water quality (Rosenburg, 1983).

The severity of the impacts of mining on fish resources depends to a considerable degree on the location of the deposit to be mined and the effectiveness of steps taken to mitigate impacts before, during, and after mineral production. The development of mining claims with the active stream channel of an anadromous stream creates a serious use conflict and could jeopardize the commercial harvest of salmon and the overall economic structure of Prince William Sound. In

general, instream placer mining can seriously degrade anadromous stream habitat by producing excessive sediment, increasing turbidity, changing pH, adding toxic heavy metals to stream water, and altering stream channels and stream flows. The effects of placer mining immediately adjacent to streams are similar to other land disturbance activities (i.e., logging, agriculture, vegetation removal, road construction) that can introduce unnaturally high levels of sediment into stream environments. Existing literature contains many studies, reports, and documents on the effects of increased sediment loads on salmonids, food chain components, and on aquatic ecosystems. The major conclusions reached by investigators studying the effects of placer mining and sedimentation on aquatic life and stream systems are summarized by Madison (1981).

Commercial fishing is an important economic activity in the Sound. The contribution of the fisheries to local employment and the economy is significant. In 1981, salmon harvests contributed 84.3 percent to the revenues derived from commercial fishing. Approximately 14 percent and 21 percent of the total employment in Valdez and Cordova respectively are engaged in the fishing industry. Commercial fishing is one of the biggest industries in Prince William Sound, based on the number of people working in the industry and the total revenue generated.

The propagation and production of fish constitutes a significant surface use of stream waters, stream bed gravel, riparian habitat, and tidelands in the Prince William Sound planning area. Through maintenance of water quality, stream and riparian habitat, and sound fishery management practices, public use and commercial use of salmon resources in the Sound will continue to expand, as will the contribution of fish uses to the regional and state economy.

Only those lakes, streams, publicly-owned uplands within 50 feet of mean high water along the streams, and tidelands and submerged lands that would be in highest conflict with mining activities are to be closed to new mineral entry. High conflict was determined if a lake, stream, tideland or submerged land is associated with salmon spawning or rearing habitat values. Valid existing mining claims are not affected by the closures. The closure of the above mentioned lakes, streams, adjacent uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands encompass an estimated 74,827 acres of public land. Subsurface lands not owned by the state within the areas designated by this order, for example, Native conveyed lands and certain private lands, are not subject to the mineral closure. The mineral closure only includes the specific stream segments, lakes, adjacent state uplands, tidelands and submerged lands identified in this order.

Alaska Statute 16.05.870 gives the Commissioner of Fish and Game the authority of regulated activities within designated anadromous fish streams. Within the streams systems designated for closure in this order, sufficient protection of fish and game resources (as required in AS 16.05.870 (d)) would place significant constraints on mining after a mining claim had been filed. Closing riparian areas to new mineral entry more effectively and efficiently achieves the level of fish and wildlife protection required on these lands and waters.

In conclusion, an analysis of the values of streams, lakes, tidelands and submerged lands in Prince William Sound for public use and of the impact of mining on other resource uses indicates that areas where the highest conflict between use of fish and mining would occur should be closed to new mineral entry.

Table 2
Prince William Sound Area Plan
Anadromous Lake and Streams Closed to New Mineral Entry

Township & Range	USGS Quad	Stream Name	Mgmt. Unit.	ADF&G Anadromous Inventory ID#	Width Feet	Length Miles	Acreage	Salmon Values
T11N R9E SM	Anchorage A-3	Coghill River	5; (**)	223-30-13220	50	1.75	10	Ks;COrs;CHs;Sr;Ssr
T12N R9E SM	Anch A-2 & A-3	Upper Coghill River	5; (***)	223-30-13220	50	4.0	24	Ks;COrs;CHs;Sr;Ssr
T11N R9E SM & T12N R9E SM --								
--	Anchorage A-3	Coghill Lake	5; (**)	223-30-13220-0010	*	--	3,051	Ks;COrs;CHs;Sr;Ssr
T9N R6E SM	Seward D-4	Pirate Creek	5E (select)	224-10-14280	150	.1	5	P;CH
T11N R8E SM	Seward D-3	Avery River	5E (select)	223-30-13236	150	.25	14	P;CH
T10N R8E SM	Seward D-3	Golden Lagoon	5E	223-30-13244	*	--	20	P;CH
T10N R10E	Seward D-2	Waterfall Creek	18E	222-20-12638	150	.2	11	P
T10N R10E	Seward D-2	Siwash River	18E	222-20-12640	150	.75	41	P;CH
T10N R10E	Seward D-2	Schappe River	18E	222-20-12650	150	.25	14	P;CH
T9S R7W CRM	Valdez A-7	Gorge Creek	21T	221-60-11310	150	1.1	60	Ps;CHs
T9S R6W CRM; T9S R5W CRM; T9S R4W CRM; & T9S R3W CRM --								
--	Valdez A-6 & A-5	Lowe River	21H, M, P, S	221-60-11370	350	17.4	1404	Ps;S;CHs;COs
T9S R5W CRM	Valdez A-6	Robe Lake	21I	221-60-0010	*		24	Ps;S;CHs;COs
T8S R6W CRM	Valdez A-7	Siwash Creek	21E, G	221-60-11440	150	2.0	109	Ps;CHs
T8S R6W CRM	Valdez A-7	Crooked Creek	21E	221-60-11450	150	.2	11	Ps;CHs;COsr
T10S R8W CRM	Valdez A-8	Levshakoff Creek	22D	221-50-11210	150	.6	33	Ps;CHs
T10S R8W CRM	Valdez A-7	Vlasoff Creek	22F	221-50-11290	150	.5	27	Ps;CHs
T14S R6W CRM	Cordova C-6	Pass Creek	23A	221-30-10410	150	1.5	82	Ps
T2N R13E SM	Seward B-1	Shuman Creek	24C	227-20-17464	150	.6	33	P;CH
T2N R13E SM	Seward A-1	Schieman Creek	24C	227-20-17460	150	.1	5	P;CH
T2N R13E SM	Seward A-1	Wild Creek	24C	227-20-17450	150	.1	5	P;CH
T2N R13E SM	Seward A-1	Wilby Creek	24C	227-20-17440	150	.4	22	COr;CH;P;COr;Ps
T18S R7W CRM	Cordova B-7	Garden Creek	25G	228-60-18100	150	.4	22	CHs;Ps
T18S R8W CRM	Cordova B-7	Unnamed Creek	25G	228-60-18070	150	.5	27	CHs;Ps
T18S R8W CRM	Cordova B-7	Etches Creek	25G	228-60-18060	150	.5	27	CHs;Ps
T15S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	Rollins Creek	26C	228-30-18490	150	.3	16	Ps
T15S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	Canoe Creek	26C	228-30-18500	150	.2	11	Ps;CHs
T16S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	Canyon Creek	26C	228-30-18510	150	.15	8	Ps;
T16S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	Hartney Creek	27B	228-10-10020	150	.25	14	P;CH;CO;CT;DV
T15S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	Eccles Creek	27C	228-10-10050	150	.2	11	Ps
					TOTAL:	35.5	4,069	

Number of River Systems: 27

* Acreage of Coghill Lake, Robe Lake and Golden Lagoon is calculated directly and is not based on stream length.

** Coghill River and Lake are navigable waters surrounded by federally owned uplands.

*** Upper Coghill River closure is streambed only.

TABLE 3
Prince William Sound Area Plan
Estuaries Closed to Mineral Entry

Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
1	T16S R4W CRM	Cordova B-5,6 C-5	27e	Hartney Bay	221-10-10020	330	P,CH,CO,CT,DV
2	T15S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	27e	Eccles Lagoon	221-10-10050	131	Ps
3	T15S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	27a	Flemming Bay Orca Inlet	221-10-10080	156	Ps, CHs
4	T14S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	27e	Humback Bay Orca Inlet	221-10-10110	197	Ps
5	T14S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	23i	Simpson Bay	221-20-10190	252	Ps, COs,
					221-20-10200		Ps, CHs
					221-20-10210		Ps, CHs
6	T14S R3W CRM	Cordova C-5	23f	Simpson Bay	221-20-10230	387	Ps, CHs
7	T13S R4W CRM	Cordova C-6	23j	Sheep Bay	221-20-10350	557	Ps, CHs
	T14S R4W CRM				221-20-10360		Ps, CHs
8	T14S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	23j	Sheep Bay	221-20-10370	138	Ps
9	T14S R6W CRM	Cordova C-6	23a	Port Gravina	221-30-10410	151	Ps
10	T13S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	23j	Port Gravina	221-30-10450	94	Ps
11	T13S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	23j	Comfort Cove Port Gravina	221-30-10460	108	Ps, Chs
12	T13S R4W CRM	Cordova C-6 Cordova D-6	23f	Beartrap Bay	221-30-10480	440	CHs, Ps
13	T13S R5W CRM	Cordova D-6	23f	Mouth of Beartrap Bay	221-30-10490	84	CHs, Ps
14	T13S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	23e	Olson Bay	221-30-10516	148	CHs, Ps
	T13S R6W CRM	Cordova D-6			221-30-10517		CHs, Ps
					221-30-10520		CHs, Ps
15	T13S R5W CRM	Cordova C-7	23j	Port Gravina	221-30-10540	143	CHs, Ps
16	T13S R5W CRM	Cordova D-7	23e	St. Matthews Bay	221-30-10560	256	CHs, Ps
17	T13S R8W CRM	Cordova C-7	23j	Two Moon Bay	221-40-10710	311	Ps
18	T13S R7W CRM	Cordova C-7	23d	Two Moon Bay	221-30-10730	417	Ps
19	T13S R7W CRM	Cordova D-7	23h	Irish Cove	221-40-10760	178	Ps, CHs, CO
20	T12S R6W CRM	Cordova D-8	23j	Whalen Bay	221-40-10800	706	Ps, CHs
21	T12S R5W CRM	Cordova D-6	23j	Port Fidalgo	221-40-10820	128	Ps, CHs

Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
22	T11S R5W CRM T11S R6W CRM	Cordova D-6 Cordova D-7	23j	Port Fidalgo	221-40-10870	1552	Ps, CHs
23	T12S R6W CRM	Cordova D-7	23j	Port Fidalgo	221-40-10880	83	Ps
24	T12S R7W CRM	Cordova D-7	23j	Fish Bay	221-40-10890	767	Ps, CHs
					221-40-10920		Ps
					221-40-10930		Ps
					221-40-10940		Ps, CHs
25	T12S R7W CRM T12S R6W CRM	Cordova D-7	23f	Landlocked Bay	221-40-10990	365	Ps, CHs
26	T11S R8W CRM	Cordova D-8	23b	Virgin Bay	221-50-11060	111	Ps
27	T11S R9W CRM	Cordova D-8	23b	Tatitlek Narrows	221-50-11070	139	Ps
28	T11S R8W CRM	Cordova D-7 Cordova D-8	23c	Galena Bay & the Lagoon	221-50-11140	485	Ps
					221-50-11150		Ps
					221-50-11160		Ps, CHs
29	T11S R8W CRM	Cordova D-7 Cordova D-8	23c	Galena Bay	221-50-11170	154	Ps, CHs
30	T10S R8W CRM	Cordova D-8	23j	Valdez Arm	221-50-11200	154	Ps, CHs
31	T10S R8W CRM	Valdez A-8	22d	Jack Bay	221-50-11210	212	Ps, CHs
32	T10S R8W CRM	Valdez A-7	22d	Jack Bay	221-50-11220	143	Ps, CHs
					221-50-11230		
33	T10S R7W CRM	Valdez A-7	22h	Jack Bay	221-50-11270	462	Ps, CHs
34	T10S R8W CRM	Valdez A-7	22f	Jack Bay	221-50-11290	278	Ps, CHs
35	T9S R7W CRM	Valdez A-7	21u	Port Valdez	221-60-11310	124	Ps, CHs
36	T9S R7W CRM	Valdez A-7	21t	Port Valdez	221-60-11330	146	Ps, Chs
37	T9S R6W CRM	Valdez A-6 Valdez A-7	21t	Port Valdez	221-60-11370	727	Ps,Chs,Cos,Ss
38	T8S R6W CRM	Valdez A-7	21f	Port Valdez	221-60-11440	133	Ps, CHs
39	T8S R6W CRM	Valdez A-7	21f	Port Valdez	221-50-11450	673	Ps, CHs
40	T8S R7W CRM	Valdez A-7		Port Valdez	221-50-11470	227	Ps,CHs,COs,Ss
41	T9S R9W CRM	Valdez A-8	22c	Sawmill Bay	221-50-11520	676	Ps,CHs
					221-50-11530		Ps,CHs
42	T10S R10W CRM	Cordova D-8	19c	Columbia Bay	222-10-10230	195	Ps
43	T10S R11W CRM	Seward D-1	19d	Granite Cove	222-10-12080	257	Ps
44	T11S R11W CRM	Seward D-1	19g	Useless Cove	222-10-12090	298	P
					222-10-12100		P,CH
45	T10S R11W CRM T11N R12E SM	Anchorage A-1 Seward D-1	19g	Long Bay	222-10-12130 222-10-12140	543	Ps,CHs Ps, CHs

Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
46	T11N R12E SM T10N R12E SM	Anchorage A-1 Seward D-1	19g	Long Bay	222-10-12157 222-10-12160	254	Ps, CHs, DVsr
47	T10N R12E SM	Seward D-1	19g	Long Bay	222-10-12180	494	P,S,CO
48	T10N R12E SM	Seward D-1	19f	Eickelberg Bay	222-10-12210	172	P,CH
49	T9N R12E SM T10N R12E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Fairmount Bay	222-20-12242	415	P
50	T10N R11E SM T10N R12E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Granite Bay	222-20-12270	432	P,CH
51	T10N R12E SM	Seward D-2 Seward D-1	18g	Cedar Bay	222-20-12290	267	P,CH
52	T11N R11E SM	Anchorage A-2	18c	Wells Bay	222-20-12335 222-20-12338 222-20-12340 222-20-12320	668	Ps, CHs Ps, CHs Ps, CHs Ps
53	T11N R11E SM	Anchorage A-2	18b	Unakwik Inlet	222-50-12420	117	Ps, Ssr, CO, CT, DV
54	T10N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18e	Siwash Bay	222-20-12640 222-20-12642 222-20-12644	501	P,CH Ps P
55	T9N R10E SM	Anchorage A-2	18c	Johna Bay	222-50-12590	542	Ps,CHs
56	T10N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Unakwik Inlet	222-20-12650	94	P,CH
138	T9N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Schoppe Bay	222-30-12730	243	P, CH
57	T9N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Eaglek Bay	222-30-12760	166	P, CH
58	T10N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Eaglek Bay	222-30-12770	65	P, CH
58a	T10N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18g	Eaglek Bay	222-30-12780	65	P, CH
59	T10N R10E SM	Seward D-2	18e	Eaglek Bay	222-30-12750	188	P, CH
60	T10N R10E SM	Seward D-2, D-3	18g	Eaglek Bay	222-30-12825 222-30-12830	252	P
61	T9N R9E SM	Seward D-3	18b	Derickson Bay	222-30-12890	158	P
62	T9N R8E SM T9N R9E SM	Seward D-3	7d	Esther Passage	222-20-13040	138	Ps, CH
63	T10N R8E SM	Seward D-3	5b	Esther Passage	223-30-13080	141	Ps
64	T10N R8E SM	Seward D-3	5e	Port Wells	223-30-13110	299Ps	
65	T11N R9E SM	Anchorage A-3	5a	College Fjord	223-20-13220	483	Ps, CHs, Ssr, COsr, Ksr
66	DELETED						
67	T10N R7E SM	Seward D-4	5e	Harrison Lagoon	224-10-14140	486	P, CH

Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
68	T10N R7E SM	Seward D-4	5f	Hobo Bay	224-10-14170	244	P, CH, COsr
69	T10N R6E SM	Seward D-4	5e	Bettles Bay	224-10-14220	507	P, CH
70	T9N R6E SM	Seward D-4	5e	Humm Bay	222-20-12650	592	P, CH
	T10N R6E SM						P, CH
					224-10-14250		
71	T9N R6E SM	Seward D-4	5e	Pirate Cove	224-10-14280	262	P, CH
72	T9N R6E SM	Seward D-4	5e	Pigot Bay	224-10-14310	705	Ps
					224-10-14320		P, CH, Dv, COsr
73	T9N R6E SM	Seward D-4	2g	Passage Canal	224-10-14350	146	P, CH
74	T8N R6E SM	Seward D-4	3	Blackstone Bay	224-10-14500	376	P, CH
					224-10-14510		P, CH
75	T7N R6E SM	Seward C-4	4b,	Shallow Cove	224-10-14540	456	P, CH
			4c	Paulson Cove	224-10-14550		P, CH
76	T6N R6E SM	Seward C-4	4c	Cochrane Bay	224-10-14590	306	P, CH
	T7N R6E SM						
77	T6N R6E SM	Seward C-4	4c	Cochrane Bay	224-10-14610	546	P, CH, S
78	T8N R7E SM	Seward C-4	4c	Cochrane Bay	224-10-14690	143	P, CH
79	T7N R7E SM	Seward C-4	8g	Culross Passage	224-30-14710	96	P, CH
80	T7N R7E SM	Seward C-4	8g	Long Bay	224-30-14760	270	P, CH, CO, DV, S
81	T6N R7E SM	Seward C-4	8g	Culross Passage	224-30-14780	218	P, CH
82	T6N R7E SM	Seward C-4	11	Port Nellie Juan	224-30-14800	315	P, CH
83	T6N R6E SM	Seward C-4	11	East Finger Inlet	224-40-14840	282	P, CH
84	T6N R6E SM	Seward C-4	11	West Finger Inlet	224-40-14850	346	P, CH
85	T5N R7E SM	Seward C-4	11	Port Nellie Juan	224-40-14930	118	P, CH
86	T5N R7E SM	Seward B-4	8g	McClure Bay	224-40-14980	306	P, CH
		Seward C-4					
87	T5N R7E SM	Seward B-4	8g	McClure Bay	224-40-14980	106	P, CH
		Seward C-4					
88	T5N R8E SM	Seward B-3	10c	Eshamy Bay	225-30-15060	154	P, CH
89	T5N R8E SM	Seward B-3	13a	Eshamy Bay	225-30-15070	120	P, S
90	T4N R8E SM	Seward B-3	13a	Eshamy Bay	225-30-15110	1007	P, CH, CO, S, DV
91	T4N R8E SM	Seward B-3	13c	Paddy Bay	226-20-16010	576	P, CH
					226-20-16020		P
92	T4N R7,8E SM	Seward B-4	13c	Ewan Bay	226-20-16030	529	P, CH, S
	T3N R7,8E SM				226-20-16040		P, CH

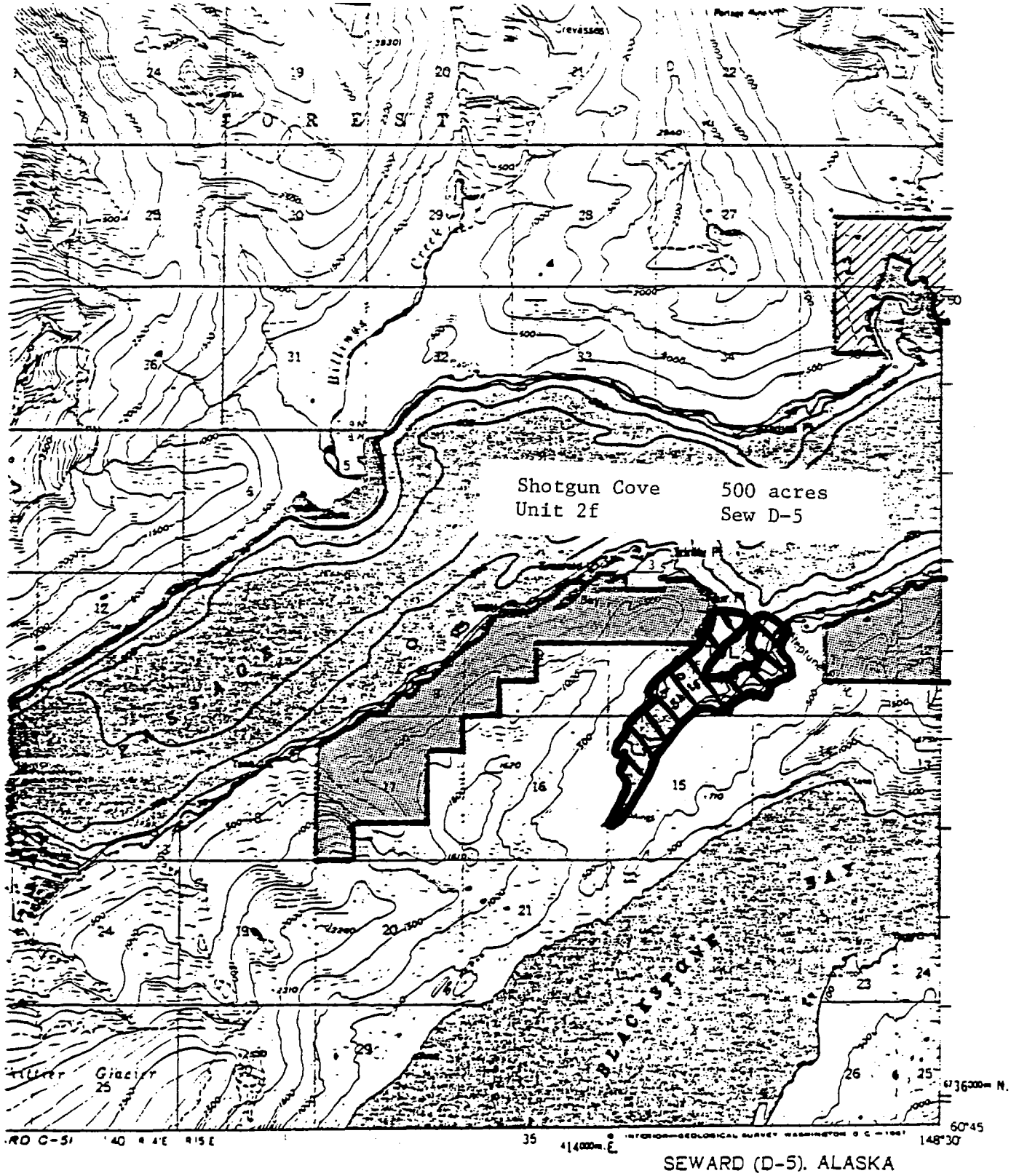
Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
93	T3N R7E SM	Seward B-4	13a	Jackpot Bay	226-20-16078	1165	P
					226-20-16080		P, S, DV
					226-20-16090		P
					226-20-16120		P
					226-20-16130		P, CH S
94	T3N R8E SM	Seward B-3	13k	Dangerous Passage	226-20-16210	243	P, CH
95	T3N R8E SM	Seward B-3	13c	Dangerous Passage	226-20-16230	195	P, CH
96	T2N R7E SM	Seward A-4	12b	Whale Bay	226-20-16300	1146	P, CH,S
	T1N R7E SM						
97	T2N R7E SM	Seward A-4	12b	Whale Bay	226-20-16320	193	P
98	T1N R7E SM	Seward A-4	12b	Whale Bay	226-20-16330	792	P, CH
					226-20-16340		P, CH
					226-20-16350		P, CH
99	T1N R8E SM	Seward A-3	14	Bainbridge Passage	226-40-16550	454	S,P
	T1S R8E SM				226-40-16560		P
100	T1S R7E SM	Seward A-4	14	Hogg Bay	226-40-16530	217	P, CH
661	T1S R8E SM	Seward A-3	13k	Shelter Bay	226-40-16610	60	Ps
665	T1S R8E SM	Seward A-3	13k	Bjoro Creek	226-40-16650	55	P
101	T1S R8E SM	Seward A-3	13e	Sawmill Bay	226-40-16665	292	P
102	T2S R8E SM	Blying Sound D-3	13K	Mongtomery Bay	226-50-16710	120	P
103	T2S R8E SM	Blying Sound D-3	13k	Latouche Passage	226-40-16730	213	P
	T2S R9E SM	Seward A-3			226-40-16740		Ps
104	T2S R0E SM	Seward A-3	13g	Horseshoe Bay	226-40-16760	143	P
105	T1S R9E SM	Seward A-3	13f	Wilson Bay	226-40-16770	148	Ps
	T2S R9E SM						
106	T2N R10E SM	Seward B-3	16f	Snug Harbor	226-20-16820	259	P
107	T3S R10E SM	Blying Sound D-1	24d	MacLeod Harbor	227-10-17020	604	P
		& D-4			227-10-17030		Ps
		Blying Sound D-3			227-10-17070		P
108	T2S R10E SM	Blying Sound D-1	24g	Banning Bay	227-10-17100	557	P
	T3S R10E SM	& D-2			227-10-17110		P
109	T1S R11E SM	Seward A-2	24g	Montague Strait	227-10-17170	546	P
	T2S R11E SM				227-10-17180		Ps
					227-10-17190		Ps

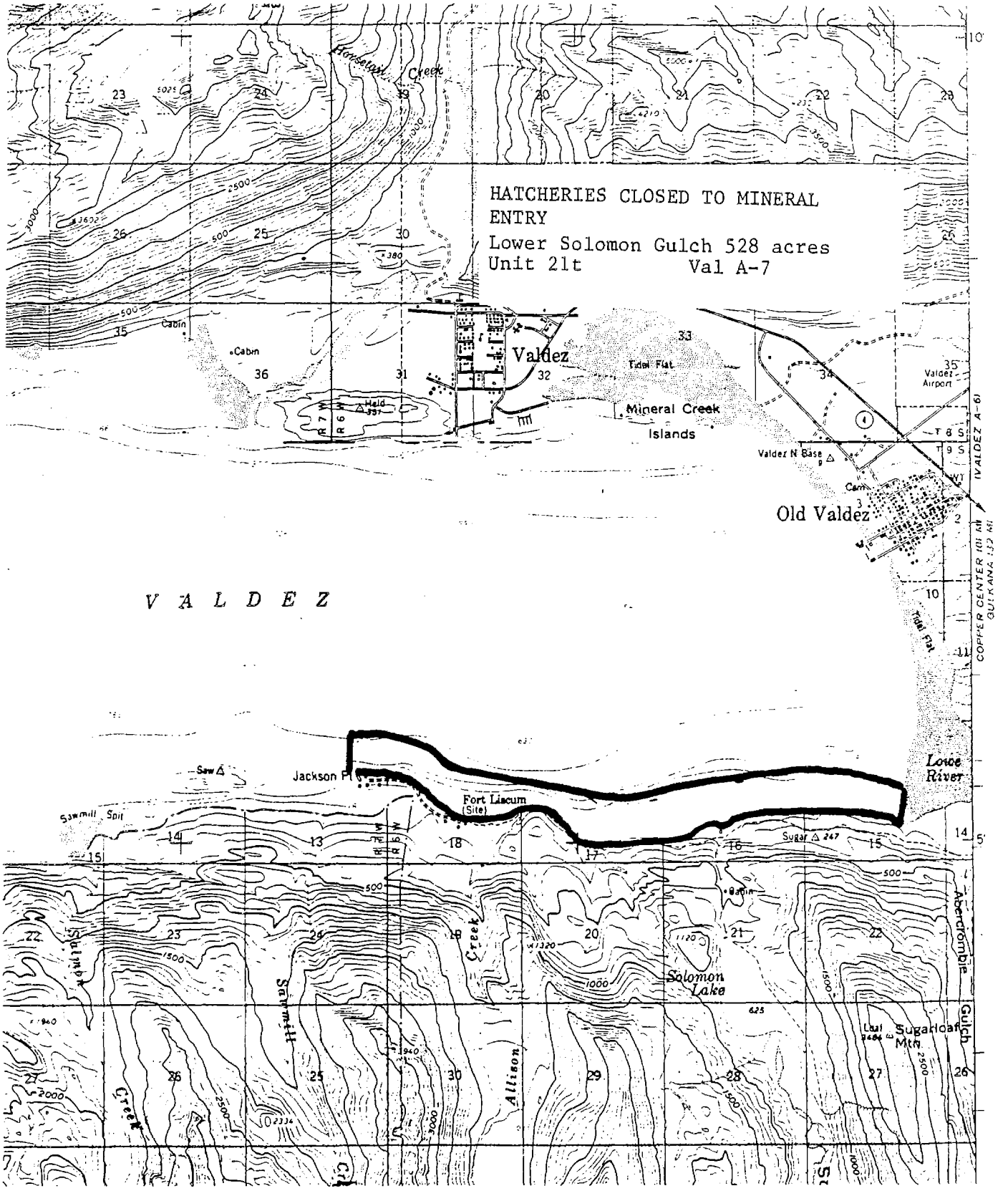
Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
110	T1S R11E SM T1S R12E SM	Seward A-2	24g	Montague Strait	227-10-17260 227-10-17270 227-10-17280 227-10-17290	348	P, Ch P P Ps
111	T1N R12E SM	Seward A-1	24g	Montague Strait	227-20-17374 227-20-17380	133	P P
112	T1N R12E SM	Seward A-1	24g	Montague Strait	227-20-17390	185	P, CH, DV
113	T2N R12E SM T2N R13E SM	Seward A-1	24c	Port Chalmers	227-20-17410	586	P, CH
740	T1N R12E SM	Seward A-1	24g	Kelez Creek	227-20-17400	60	Ps
114	T2N R13E SM	Seward A-1 Seward B-1	24c	Port Chalmers	227-20-17440 227-20-17450 227-20-17460 227-20-17464	517	P, CH, CO P, CH P, CH P,CH
115	T2N R13E SM	Seward B-1	24c	Montague Strait	227-20-17480 227-20-17490	489	P P
116	T3N R13E SM	Seward B-1	24c	Stockdale Harbor	227-20-17520 227-20-17530 227-20-17546	456	P Ps P
117	T3N R13E SM T3N R14E SM	Seward B-1	24b	Rocky Bay	227-20-17584 227-20-17590	635	P, CO Ps, CT, CO, S
118	T2N R13E SM T2N R14E SM T3N R14E SM	Seward B-1 Cordova B-8	24a	Zaikof Bay	227-20-17660 227-20-17700 227-20-17710 227-20-17740 227-20-17750	909	P, CH Ps Ps P P
119	T18S R8W CRM	Cordova B-8	25h	Port Etches	228-60-18050	153	Ps, CHs
120	T18S R8W CRM	Cordova B-7	25f	Port Etches	228-60-18060 228-60-18070	161	Ps, CHs Ps, CHs
121	T17S R6,7W CRM T16S R6,7W CRM	Cordova B-7	25f	Port Etches	228-60-18100 228-60-18110 228-60-18120	1000	Ps, CHs Ps, CHs Ps, CHs, COs
122	T17S R9W CRM	Cordova B-8	25h	Deer Cove	228-40-18170	205	CHs, Ps, COs
123	T17S R9W CRM	Cordova B-8	25h	Hinchinbrook Entrance	228-50-18180	106	Ps, CHs, COs

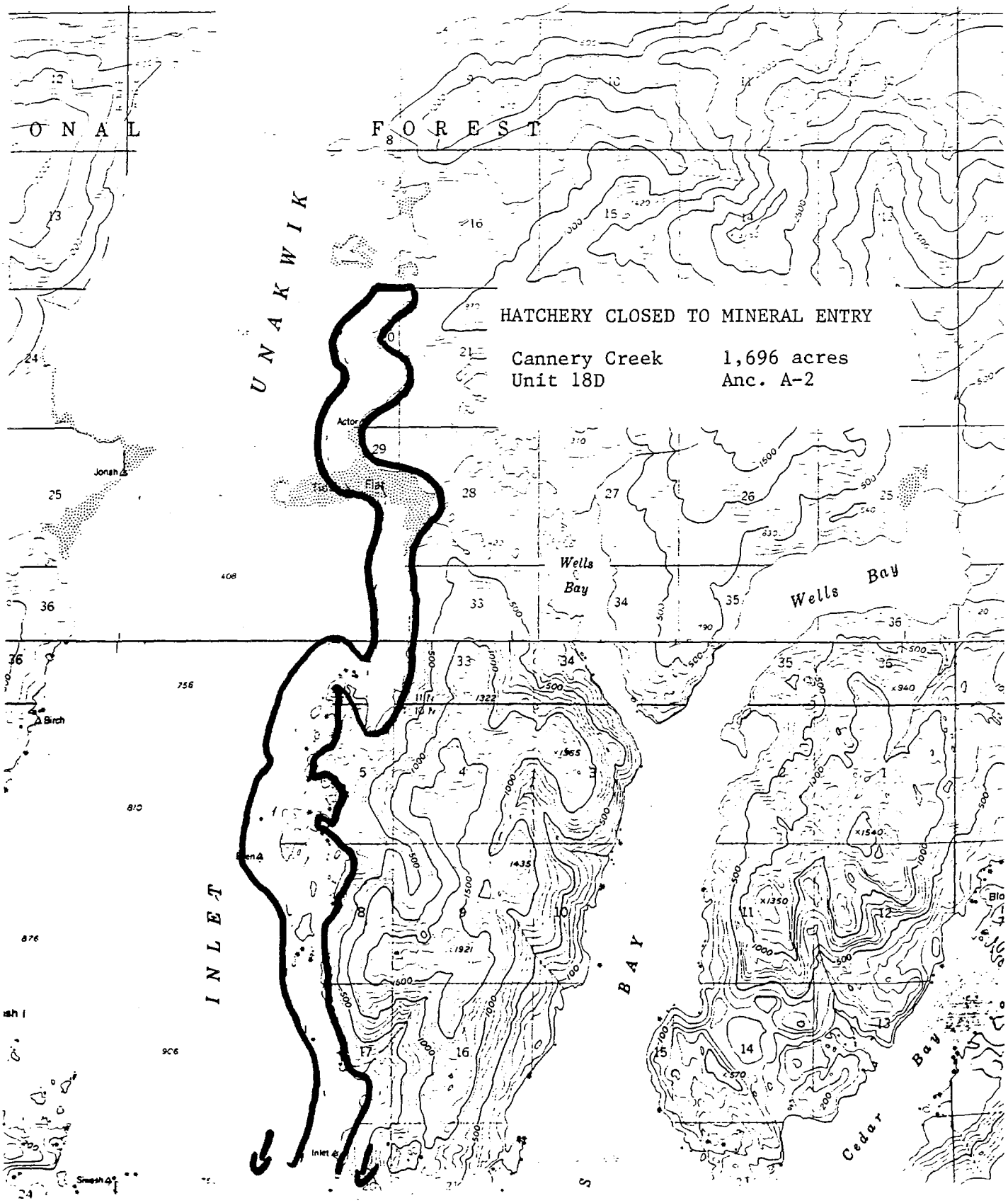
Estuary	Legal Description	USGS Quad	Unit	Location	Associated ADF&G Anadromous Stream#[1]	Acreage #'s	Salmon Values[2]
124	T16S R8W CRM T17S R8W CRM	Cordova B-8	25d	Shelter Bay	228-50-18190	417	P, COsr, CTsr
125	T16S R7W CRM T16S R8W CRM	Cordova B-7	25c	Anderson Bay	228-40-18270 228-40-18280	656	Ps Ps, CHs
125a	T16S R7W CRM	Cordova B-7	25c	Double Bay	228-40-18290 228-40-18310	656	Ps Ps, CHs
126	T16S R6W CRM T16S R7W CRM	Cordova B-7	25b	Hawkins Island Cutoff/Fish Bay	228-20-18330 228-20-18340	1086	Ps Ps, CHs
127	T17S R7W CRM	Cordova B-7	25b	Hawkins Island Cutoff	228-20-18350	124	Ps, CHs
128	T17S R7W CRM	Cordova B-7	25b	Dan Bay	228-20-18360 228-20-18370	394	Ps, CHs Ps, CHs, COs
129	T17S R6W CRM	Cordova B-7	25b	Hawkins Island Cutoff	228-20-18400	178	Ps
130	T17S R8W CRM T16S R8W CRM	Cordova B-7 Cordova B-8	25f	Constantine Harbor	228-60-18150	1388	Ps, CHs, COs
131	T16S R6W CRM	Cordova C-7	26e	Orca Bay	228-30-18440	172	Ps, COs, Ss, CTs, DVs
132	T15S R6W CRM	Cordova C-6	26e	Orca Bay	228-30-18460	114	Ps, COs, CTs
133	T15S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	26c	Orca Bay	228-30-18492	183	Ps
134	T15S R5W CRM T16S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	26c	Canoe Passage	228-30-18500 228-30-18516	687	Ps, CHs Ps
135	T15S R4W CRM T15S R5W CRM	Cordova C-6	26b	Cedar Bay	228-30-18560 228-30-18570 228-30-18580	335	COs, Ps COs. Ps Ps
136	T15S R4W CRM	Cordova C-6	26b	Windy Bay	228-30-18610	336	Ps, CTs
137	T15S R4W CRM	Cordova C-6	26e	Orca Bay	228-30-18630	141	Ps
139	T2N R12E SM	Seward B-2	24f	Northwest Green Island	227-20-17880	264	P
					TOTAL	50,058 acres	

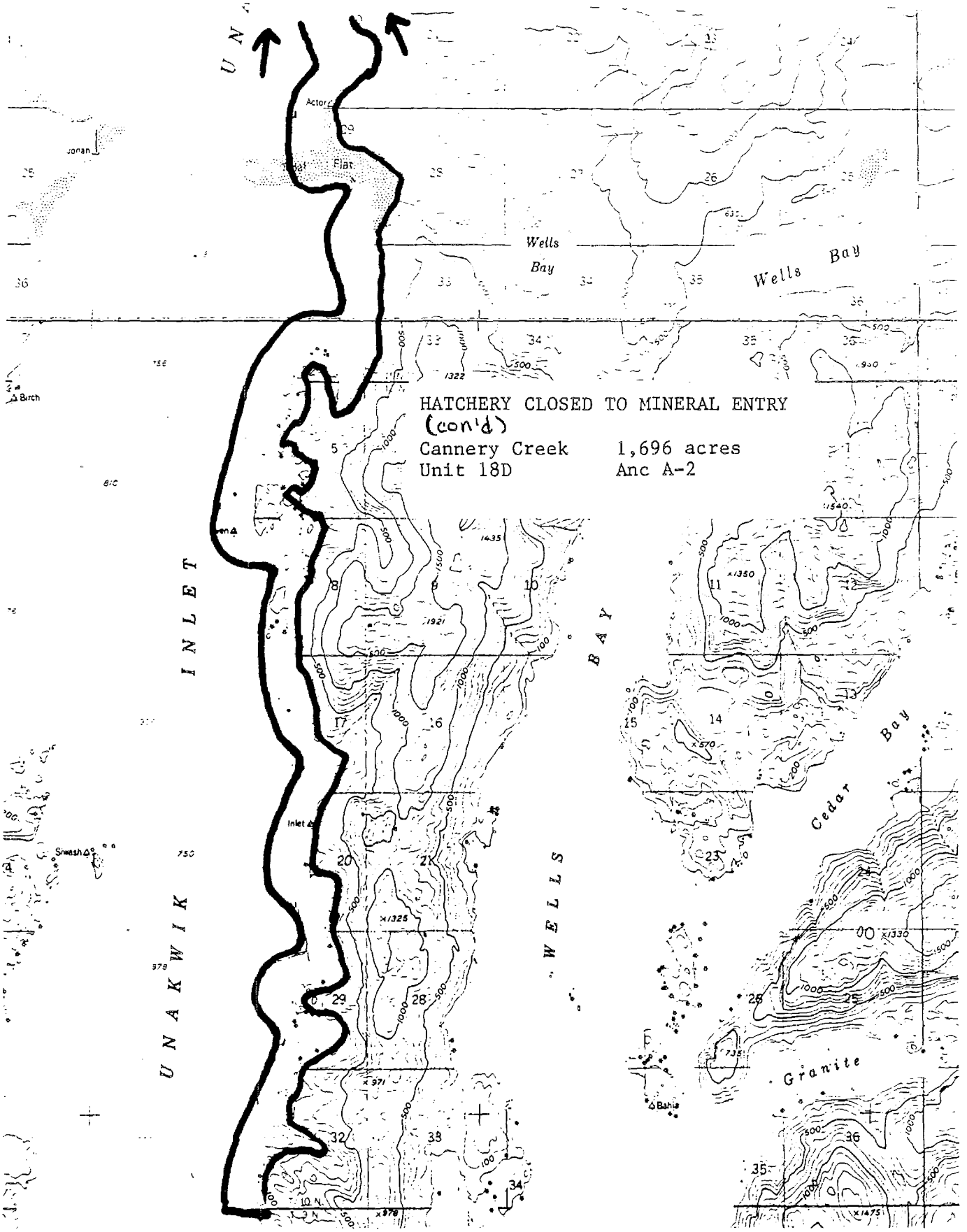
NOTE: 1. The location of the estuary is at the mouth of the identified stream.

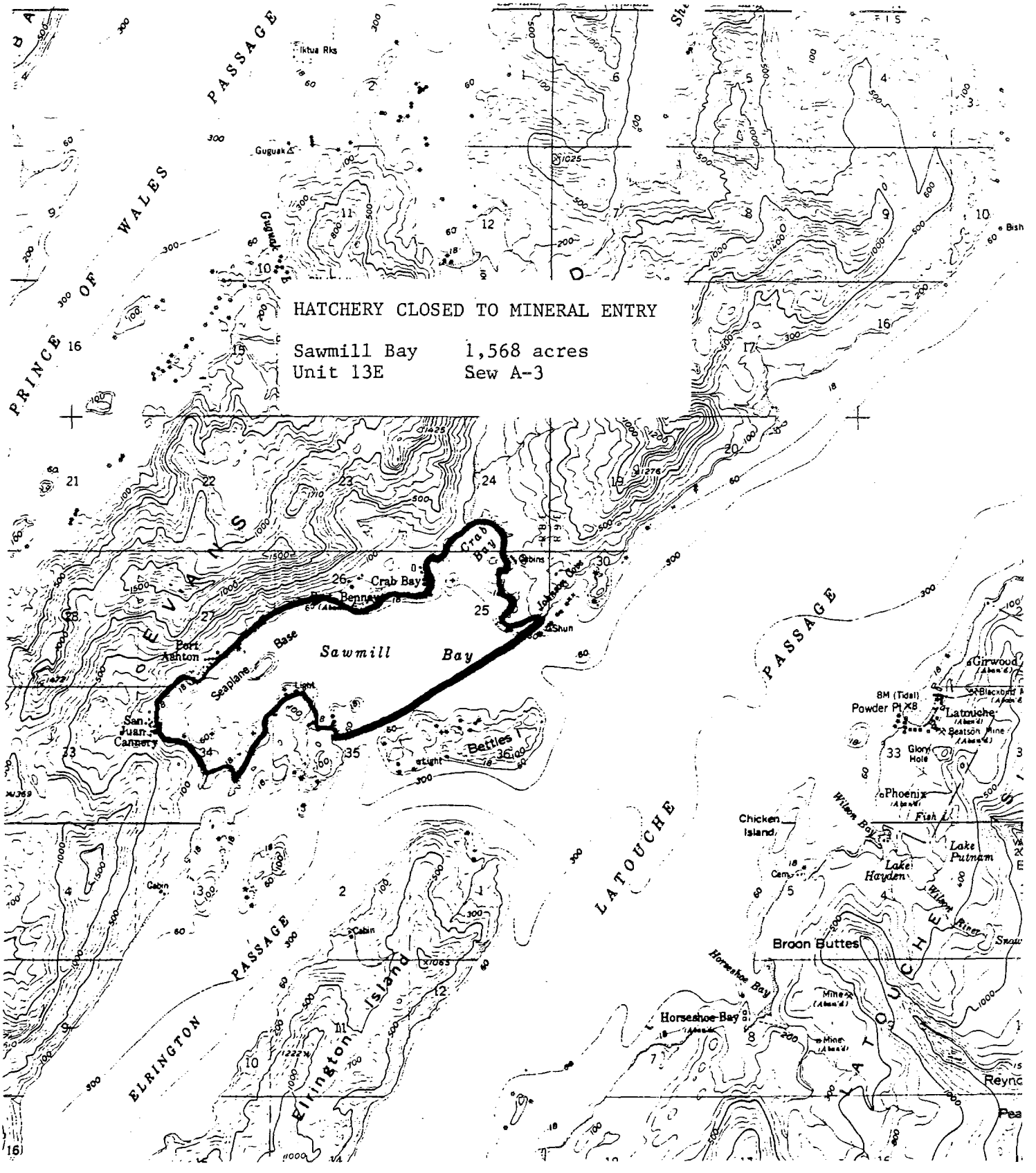
2. Abbreviations for salmon values:
S - Sockeye; K - King; CO - Coho;
P - Pink; CH - Chum; DV - Dolly Varden;
CT - Cutthroat Trout; s - known spawning;
r - rearing

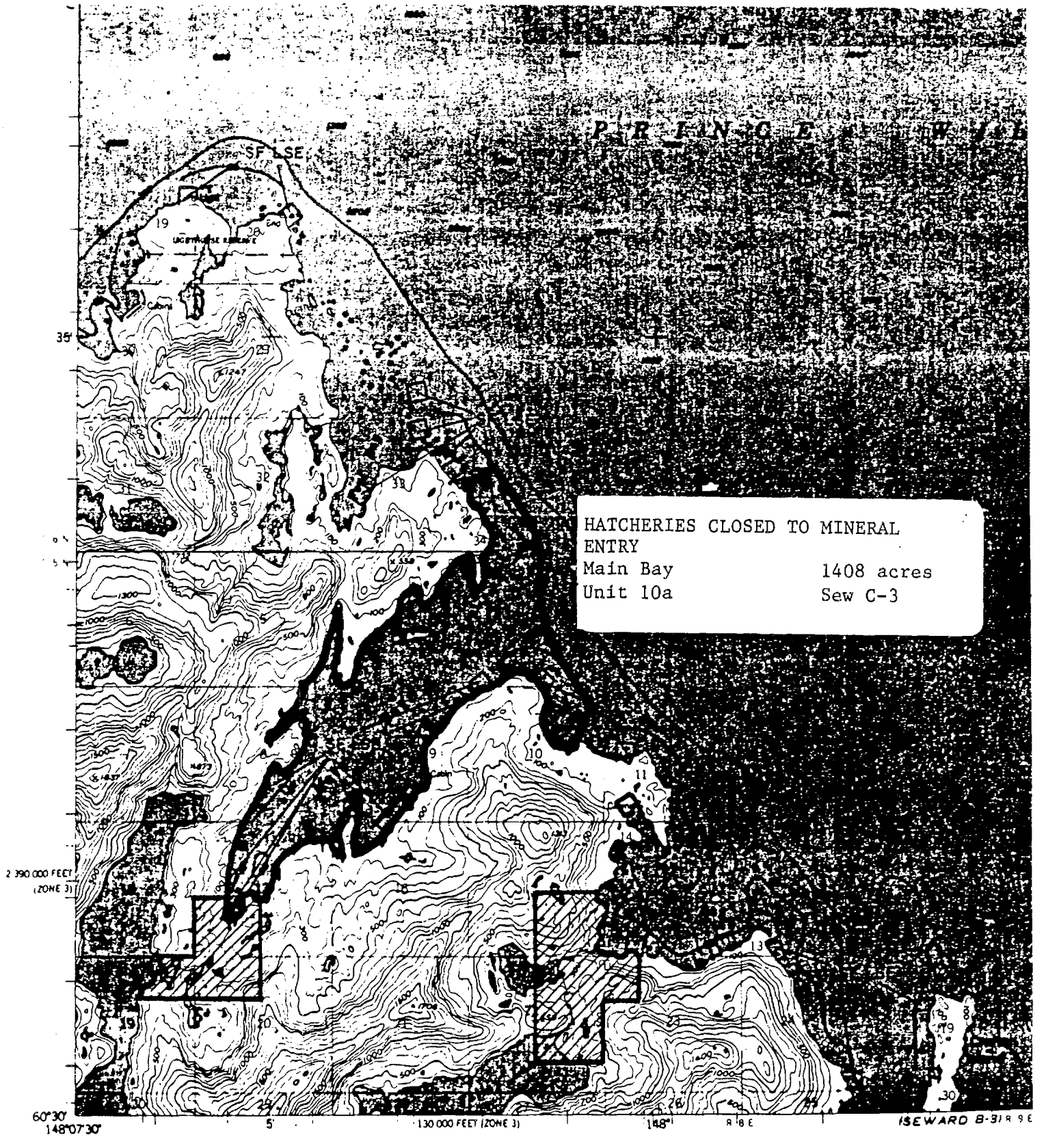

Shotgun Cove
Unit 2f
500 acres
Sew D-5
SEWARD (D-5). ALASKA

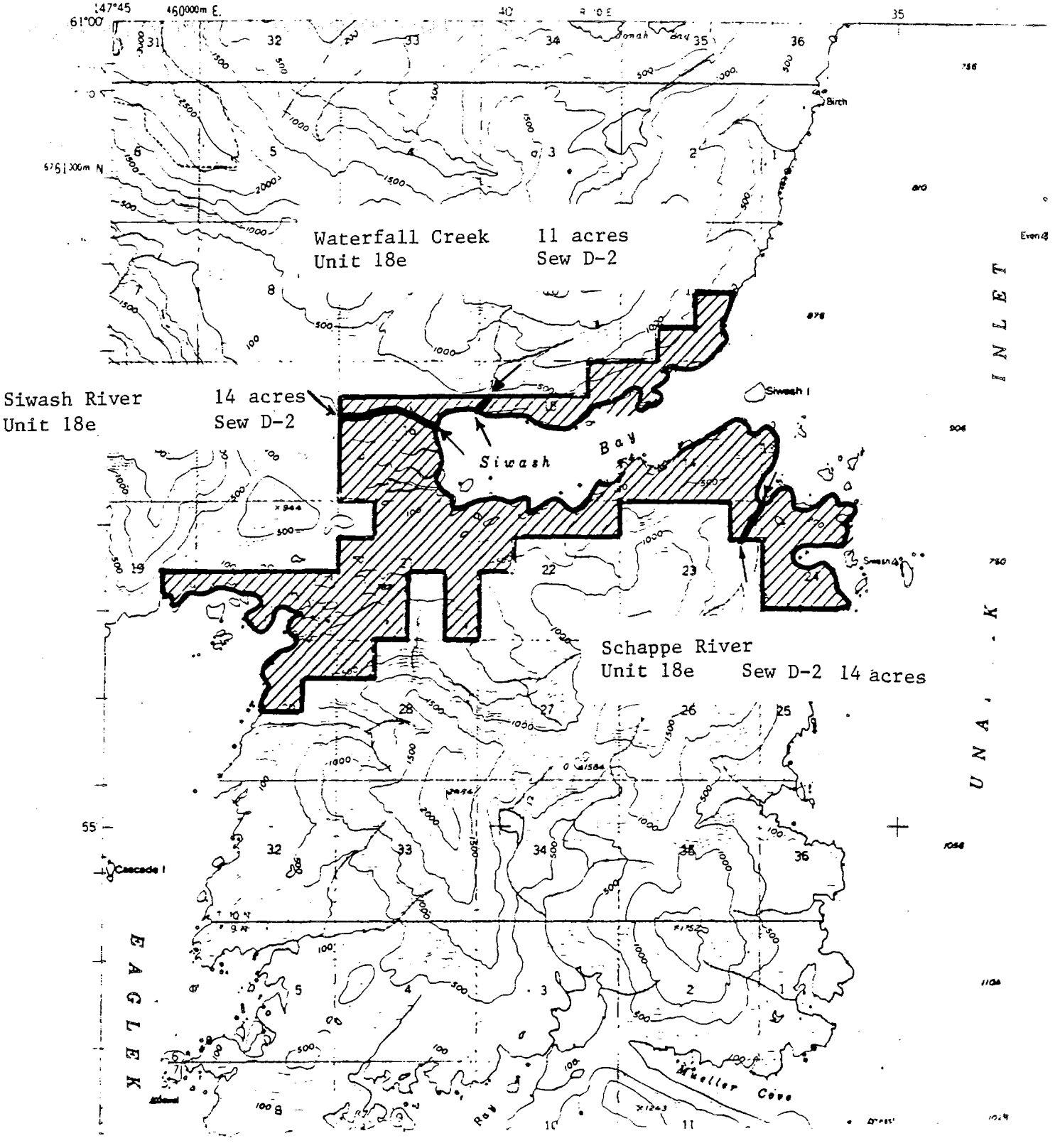

HATCHERIES CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY
Lower Solomon Gulch 528 acres
Unit 21t Val A-7
Valdez
Tidal Flat
Mineral Creek Islands
Valdez Airport
Valdez N Base
Old Valdez
V A L D E Z
Jackson Pt
Fort Liscum (Site)
Sawmill Spit
Lowe River
Solomon Lake
Sugarloaf Mtn
Abercrombie Gulch
Allison Creek
Sawmill Creek
Cabin
Cabin
Sugar
Saw

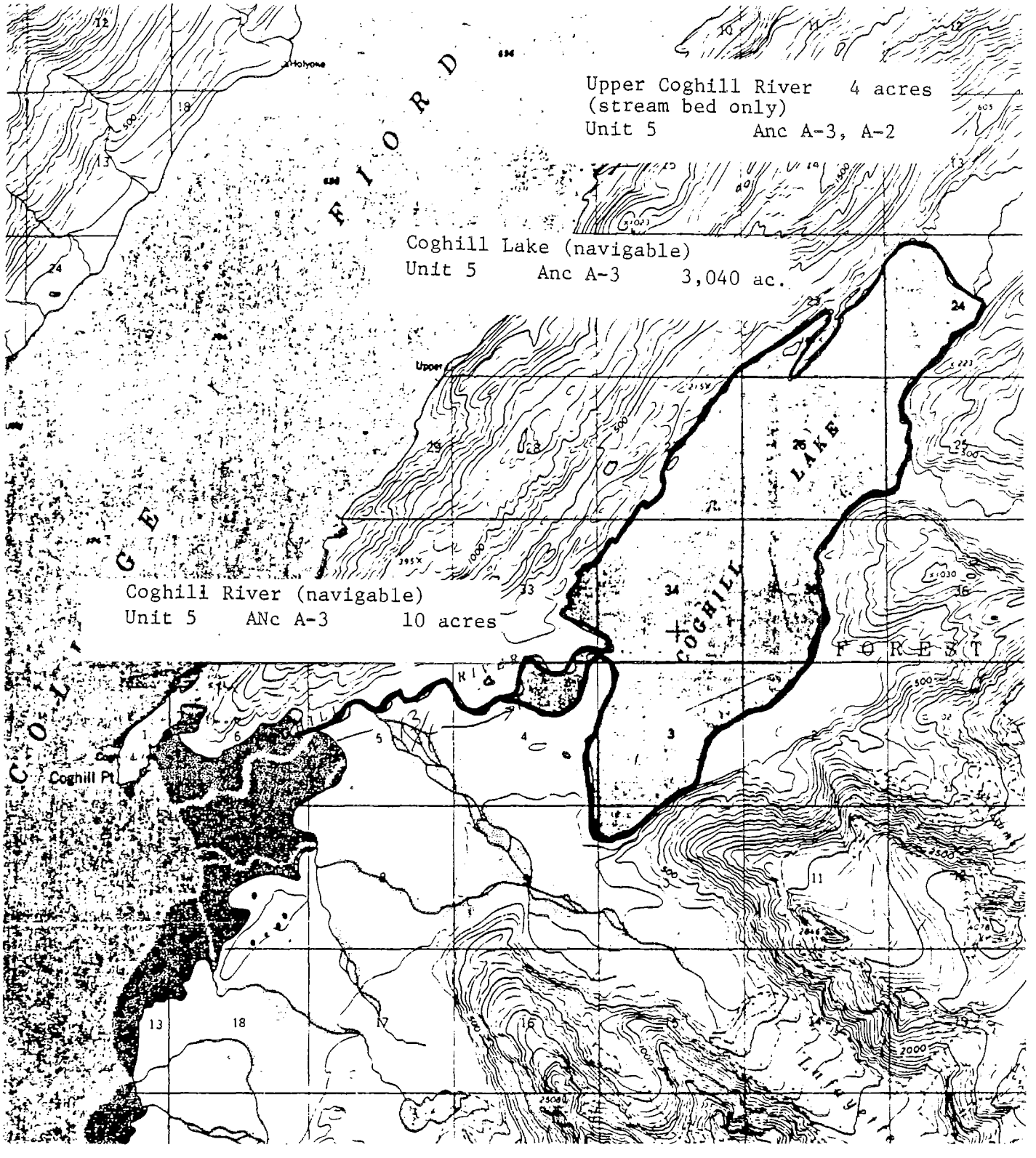

HATCHERY CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY
Cannery Creek 1,696 acres
Unit 18D Anc. A-2
ONAL FOREST
UNAKWIK INLET
Wells Bay
Wells Bay
Cedar Bay
Actor
Jonah
Birch
Inlet
Smash

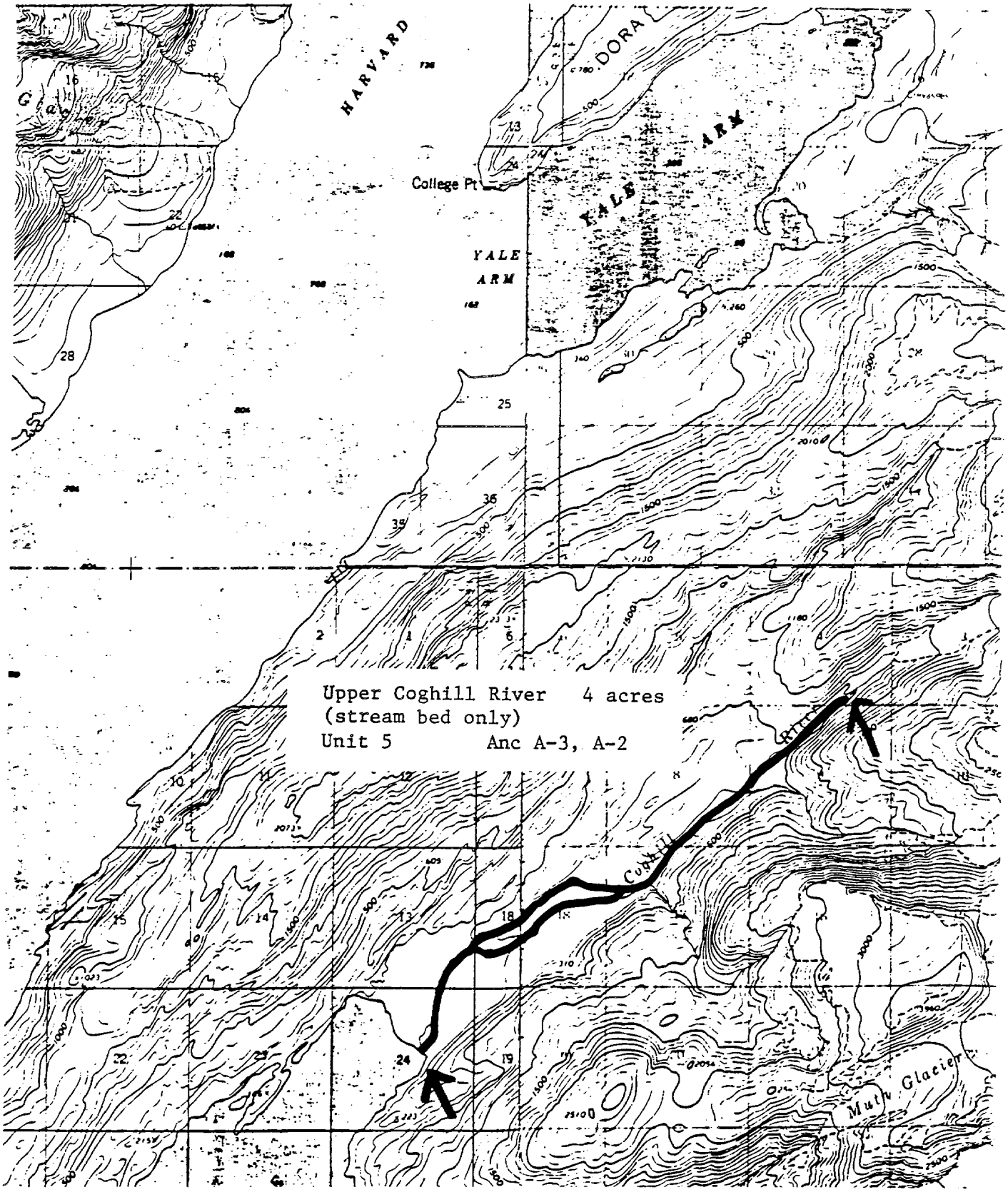

HATCHERY CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY
(con'd)
Cannery Creek 1,696 acres
Unit 18D Anc A-2
UNAKWIK INLET
WELLS BAY
Wells Bay
Cedar Bay
Granite
Inlet
Birch
Swash
Bahia


HATCHERY CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY
Sawmill Bay 1,568 acres
Unit 13E Sew A-3
PRINCE OF WALES PASSAGE
Iktua Rks
Guguak
Crab Bay
Crab Bay
Port Ashton
Seaplane Base
Sawmill Bay
San Juan Cannery
Bettles
Shun
Johnson Cove
Cabins
Light
Cabin
ELRINGTON PASSAGE
Elrington Island
LATOUCHE PASSAGE
Chicken Island
Wilson Bay
Lake Hayden
Lake Putnam
Wilson River
Broon Buttes
Horseshoe Bay
Phoenix
Latouche
Powder Pt
Girwood
Glory Hole
Beatson Mine
Mine
Reync

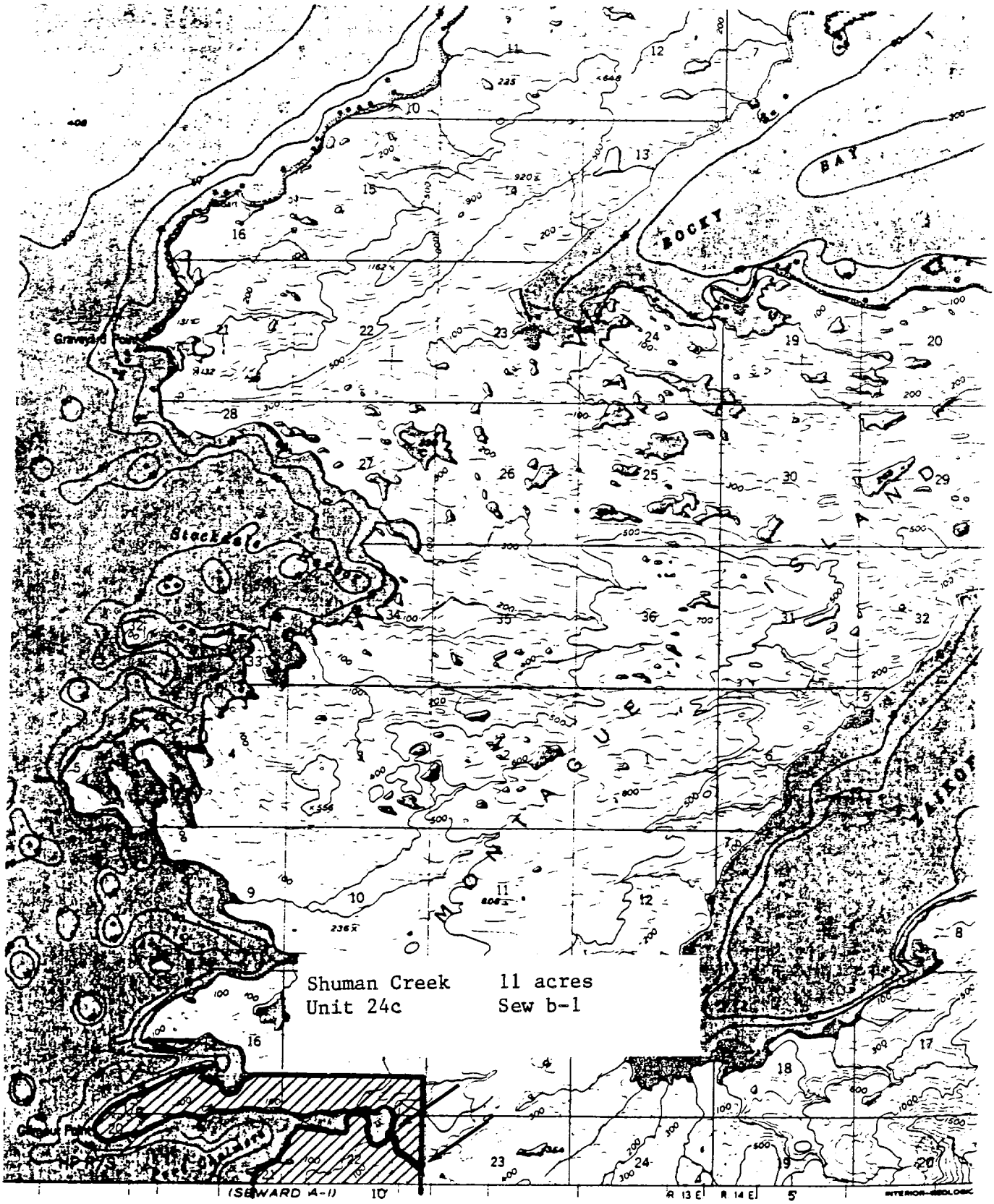

HATCHERIES CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY
Main Bay 1408 acres
Unit 10a Sew C-3
2 390 000 FEET (ZONE 3)
130 000 FEET (ZONE 3)
60°30'
148°07'30"
148°
SEWARD B-3

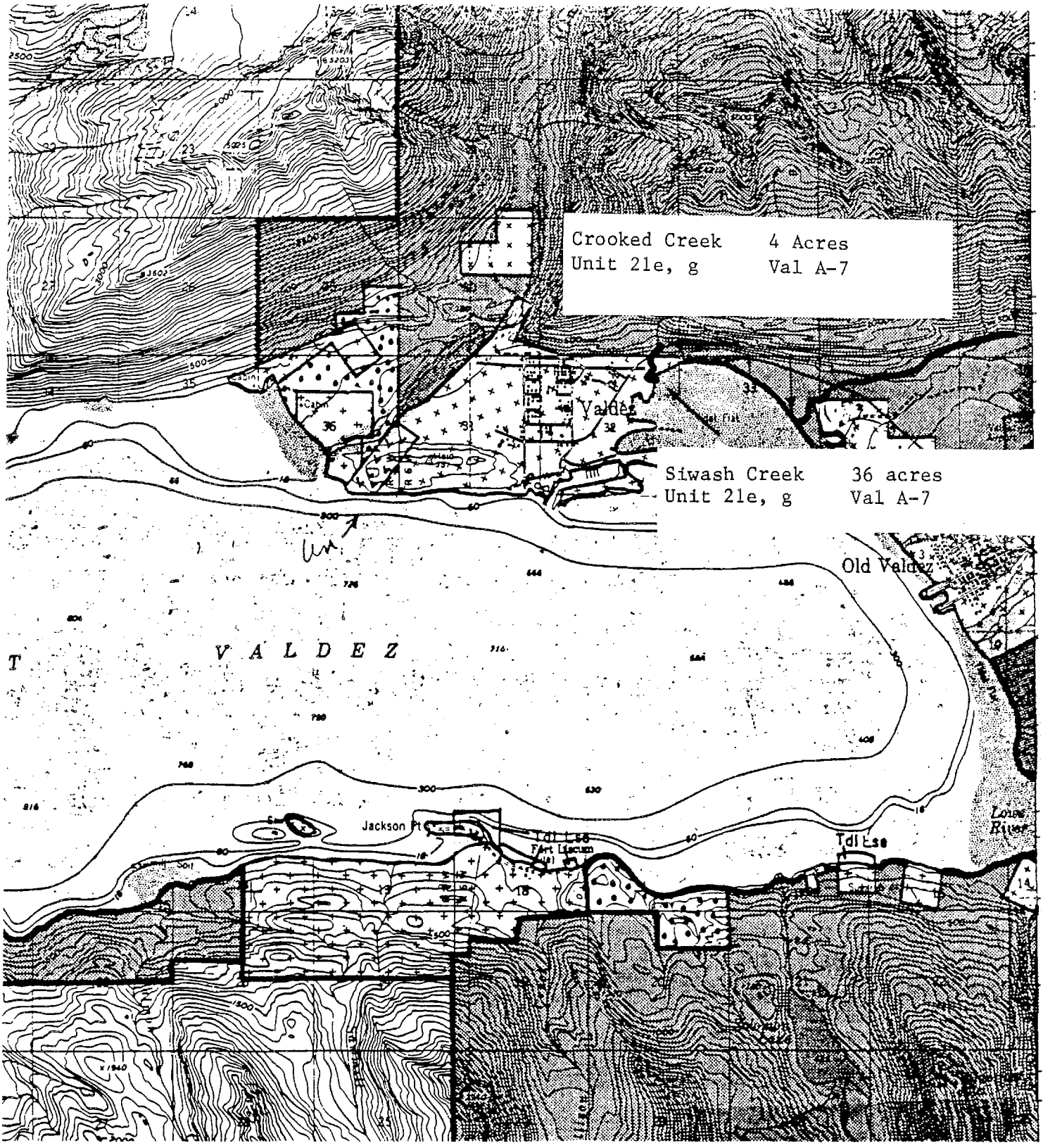

Waterfall Creek
Unit 18e
11 acres
Sew D-2
Siwash River
Unit 18e
14 acres
Sew D-2
Schappe River
Unit 18e
Sew D-2
14 acres
Siwash Bay
INLET
EAGLEK

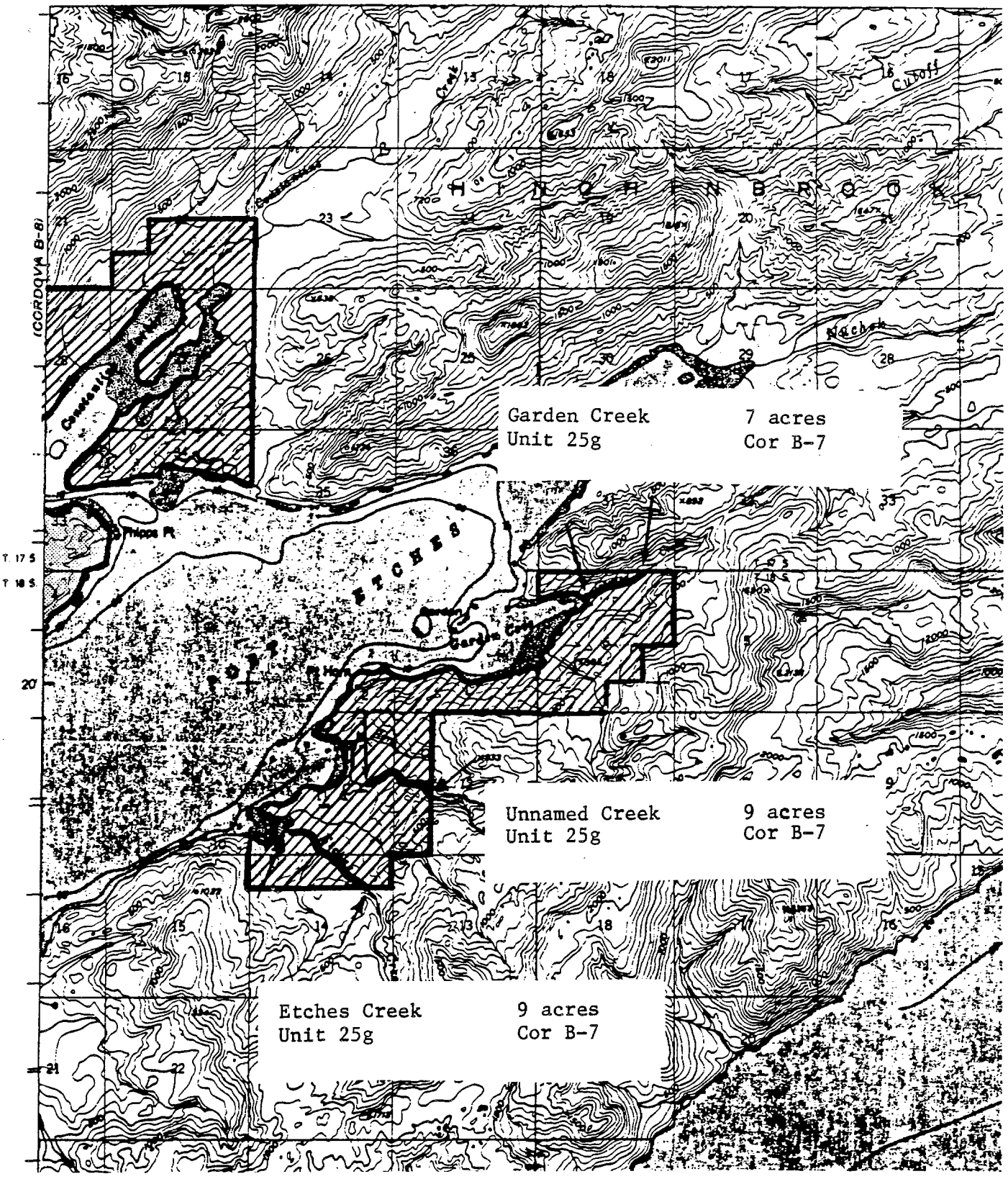

Upper Coghill River 4 acres
(stream bed only)
Unit 5 Anc A-3, A-2
Coghill Lake (navigable)
Unit 5 Anc A-3 3,040 ac.
Coghill River (navigable)
Unit 5 ANc A-3 10 acres
FIORD
COLLEGE
COGHILL LAKE
FOREST
Coghill Pt
Upper
Holyoke

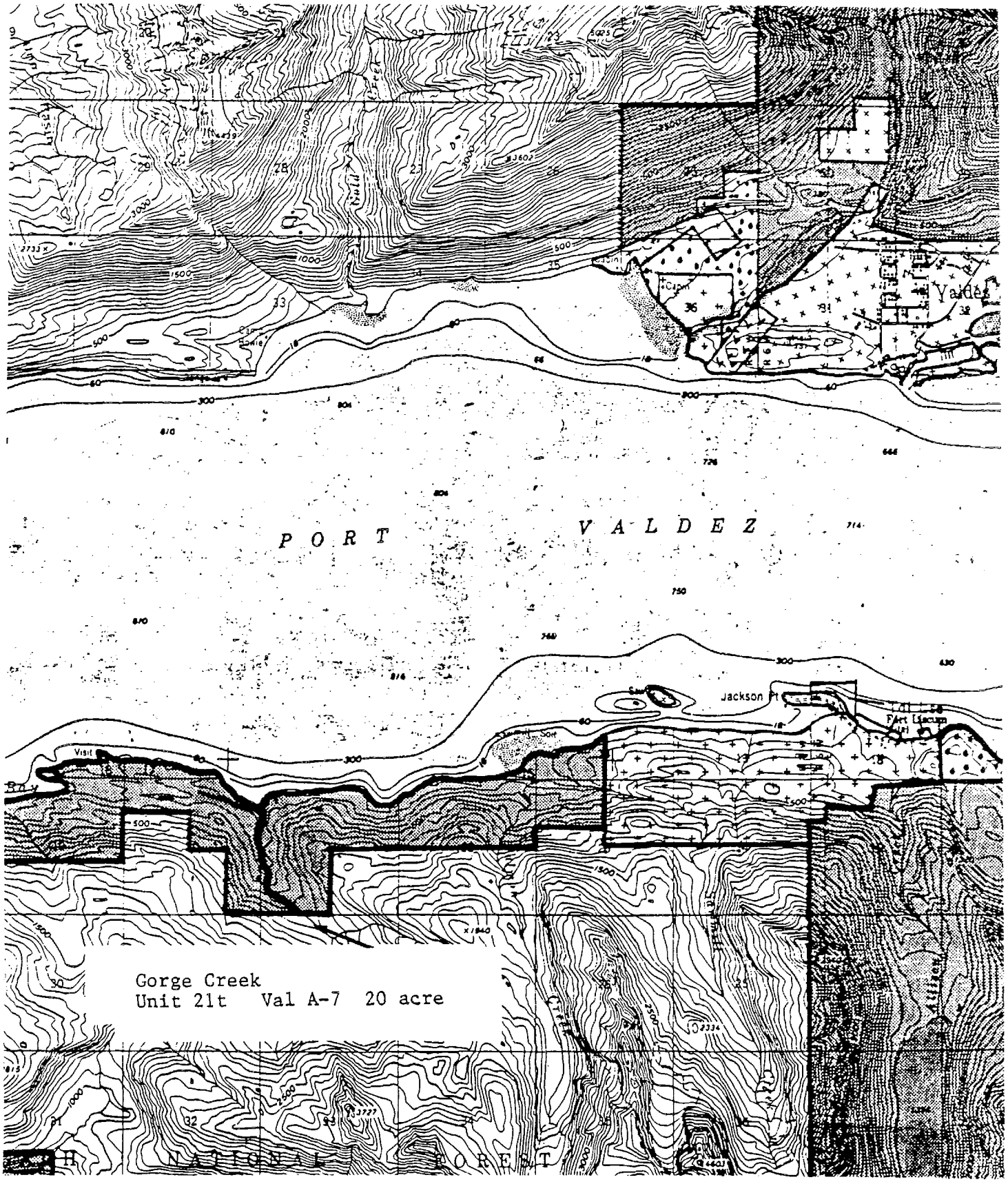

HARVARD
DORA
College Pt
YALE ARM
YALE ARM
Upper Coghill River 4 acres
(stream bed only)
Unit 5 Anc A-3, A-2
Coghill
Mulh Glacier

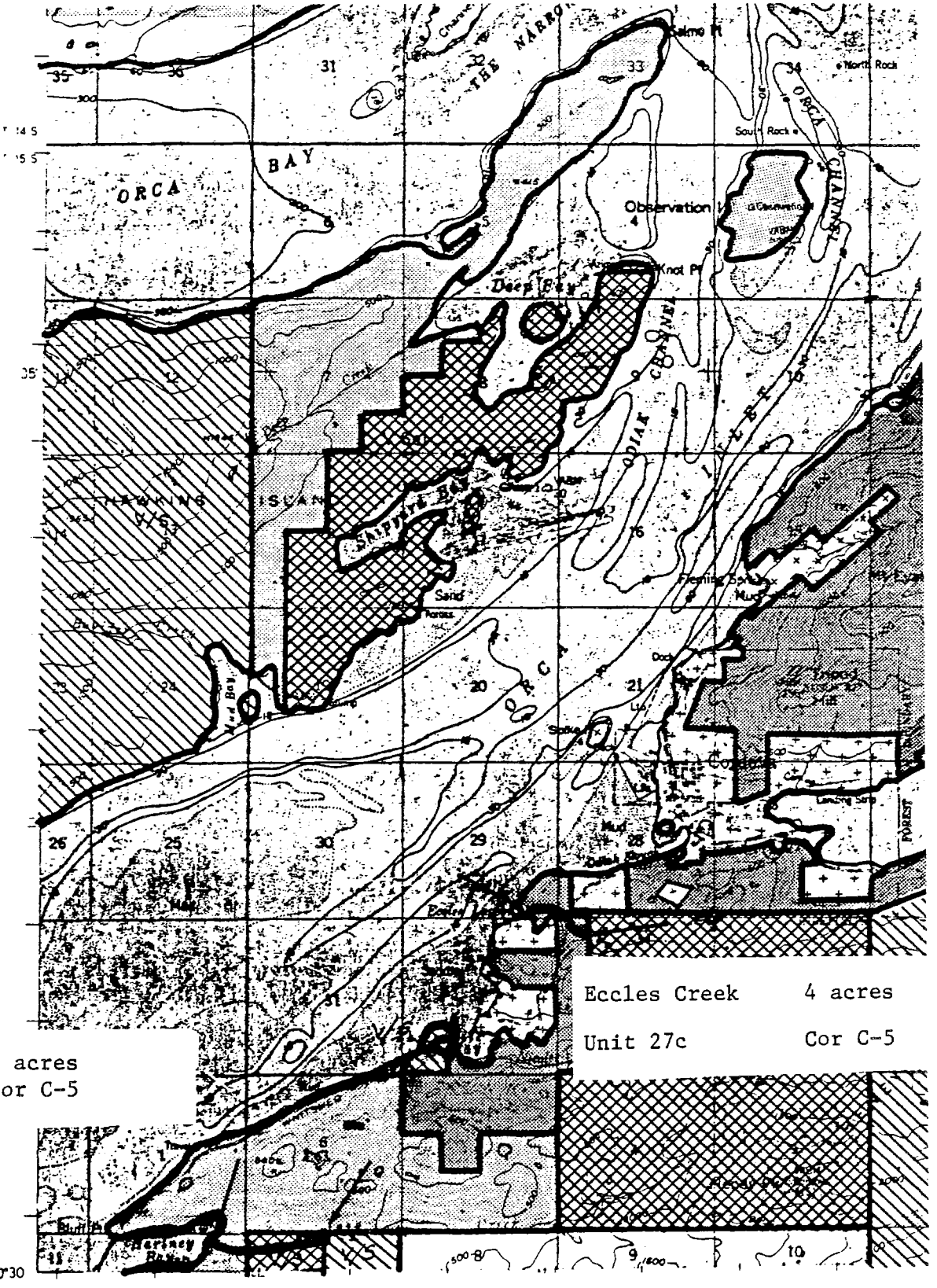

Pirate Creek 2 acres
Unit 5e Sew D-4
Logging Camp Creek
Unit 2c Sew D-4 4 acres


Shuman Creek 11 acres
Unit 24c Sew b-1
BOCKY
BAY
Graveyard Point
Stockdale
MONTAGUE
ISLAND
(SEWARD A-1)
R 13 E
R 14 E
INTERIOR-GEOLOGIC


Crooked Creek 4 Acres
Unit 21e, g Val A-7
Siwash Creek 36 acres
Unit 21e, g Val A-7
Valdez
Old Valdez
V A L D E Z
Jackson Pt
Fort Liscum
Tdl Lse
Tdl Lse
Lowe River

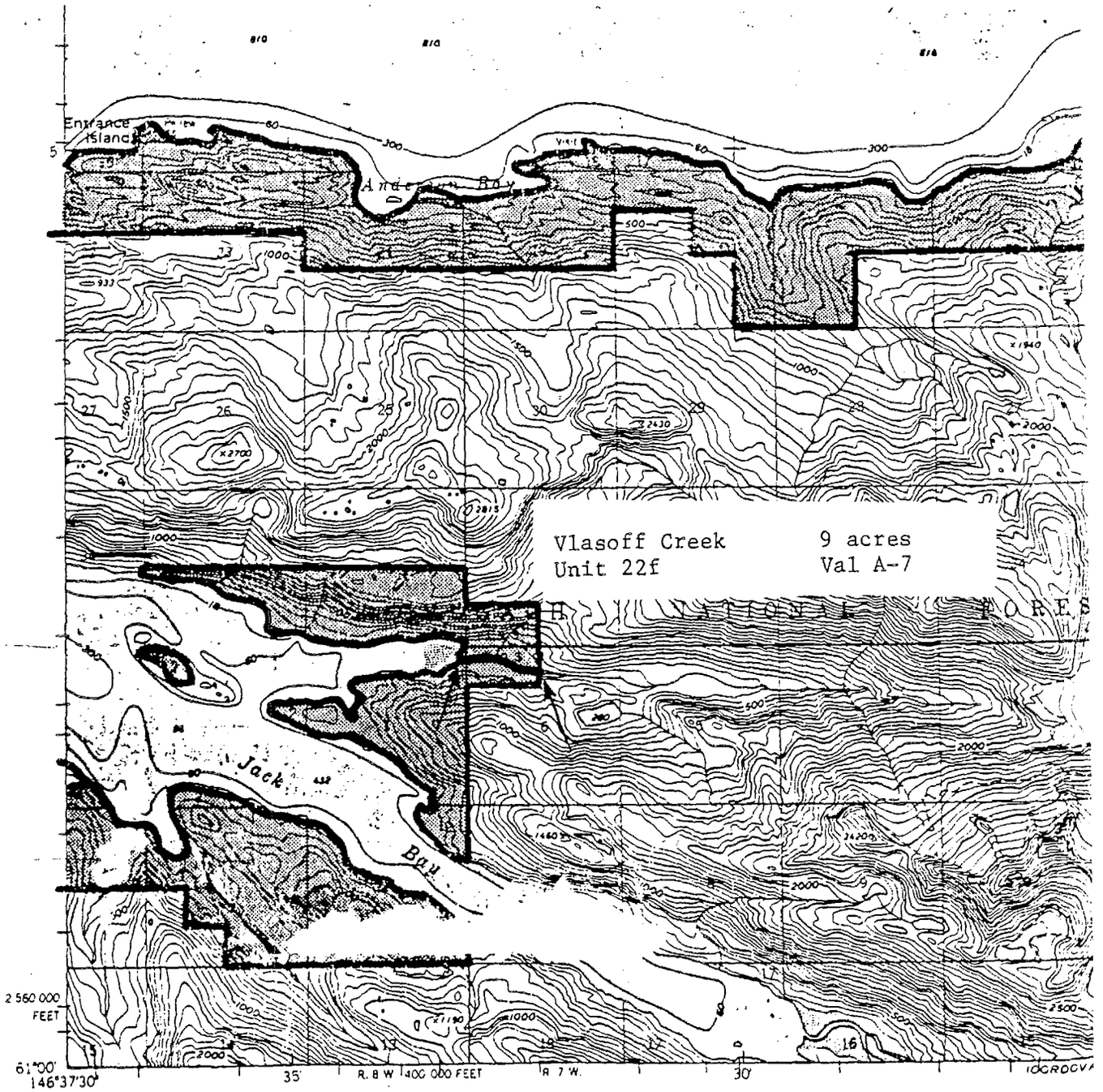

Garden Creek
Unit 25g
7 acres
Cor B-7
Unnamed Creek
Unit 25g
9 acres
Cor B-7
Etches Creek
Unit 25g
9 acres
Cor B-7
(CORDOVA B-8)
T 17 S
T 18 S

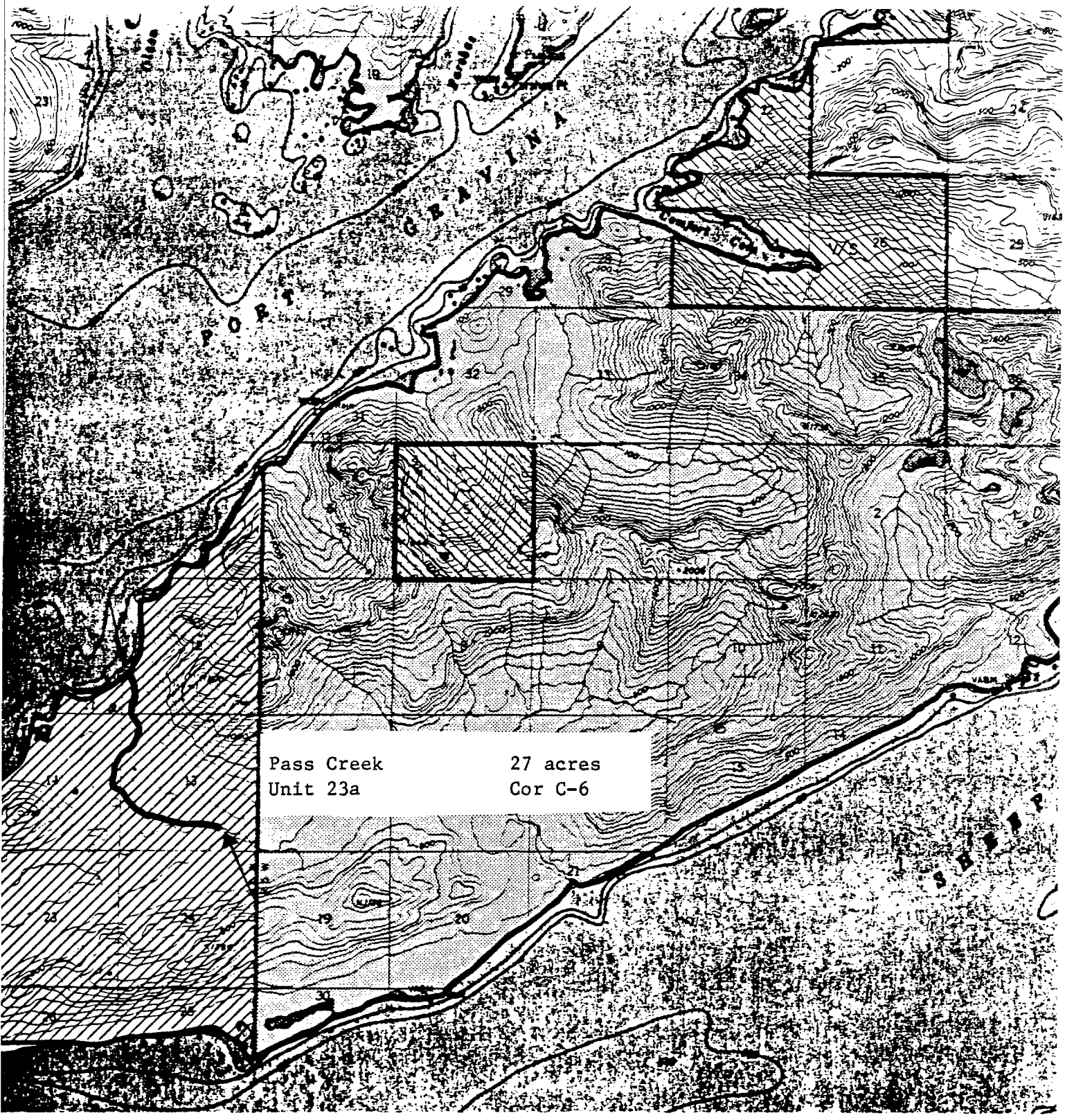

PORT VALDEZ
Jackson
Gorge Creek
Unit 21t Val A-7 20 acre
NATIONAL FOREST

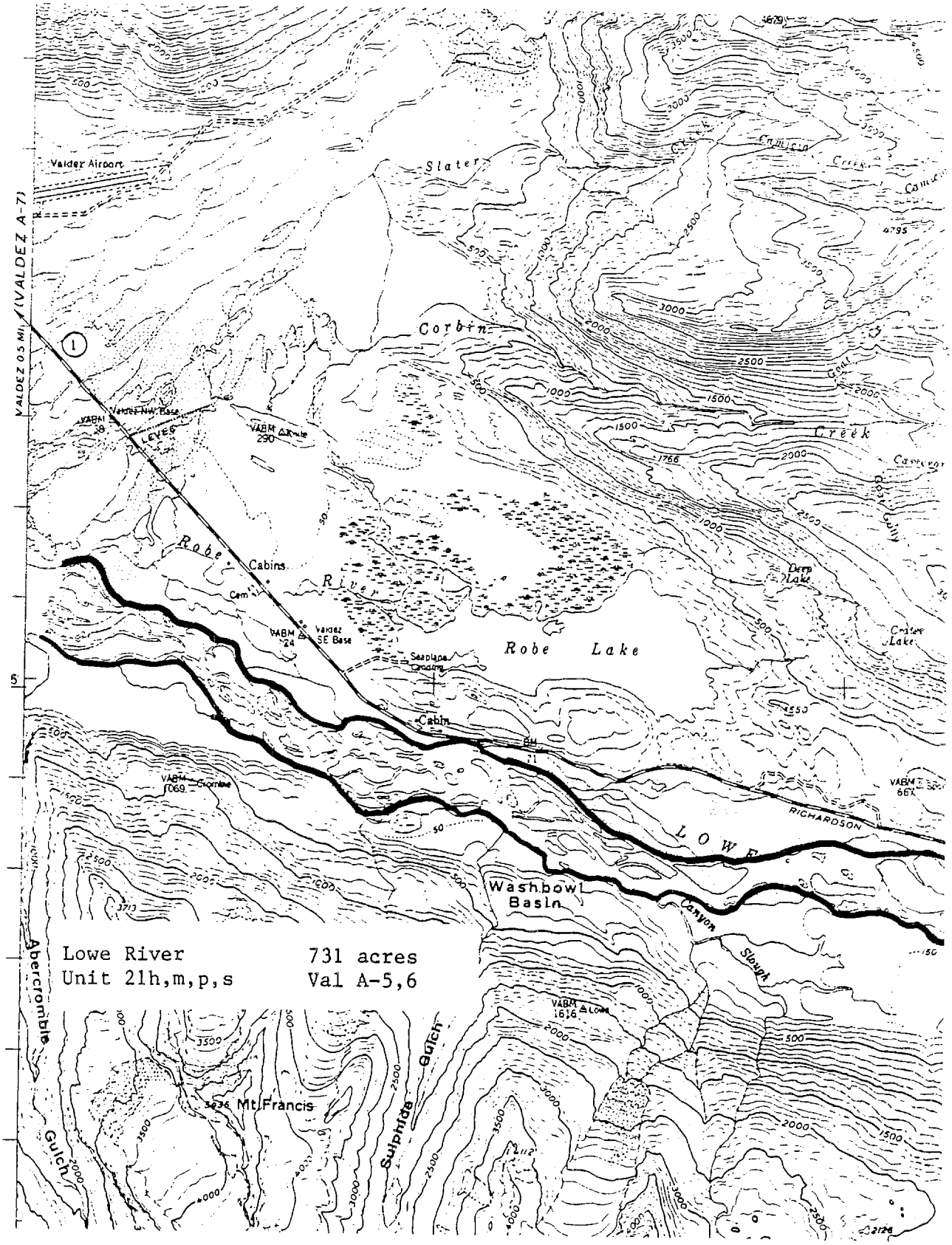


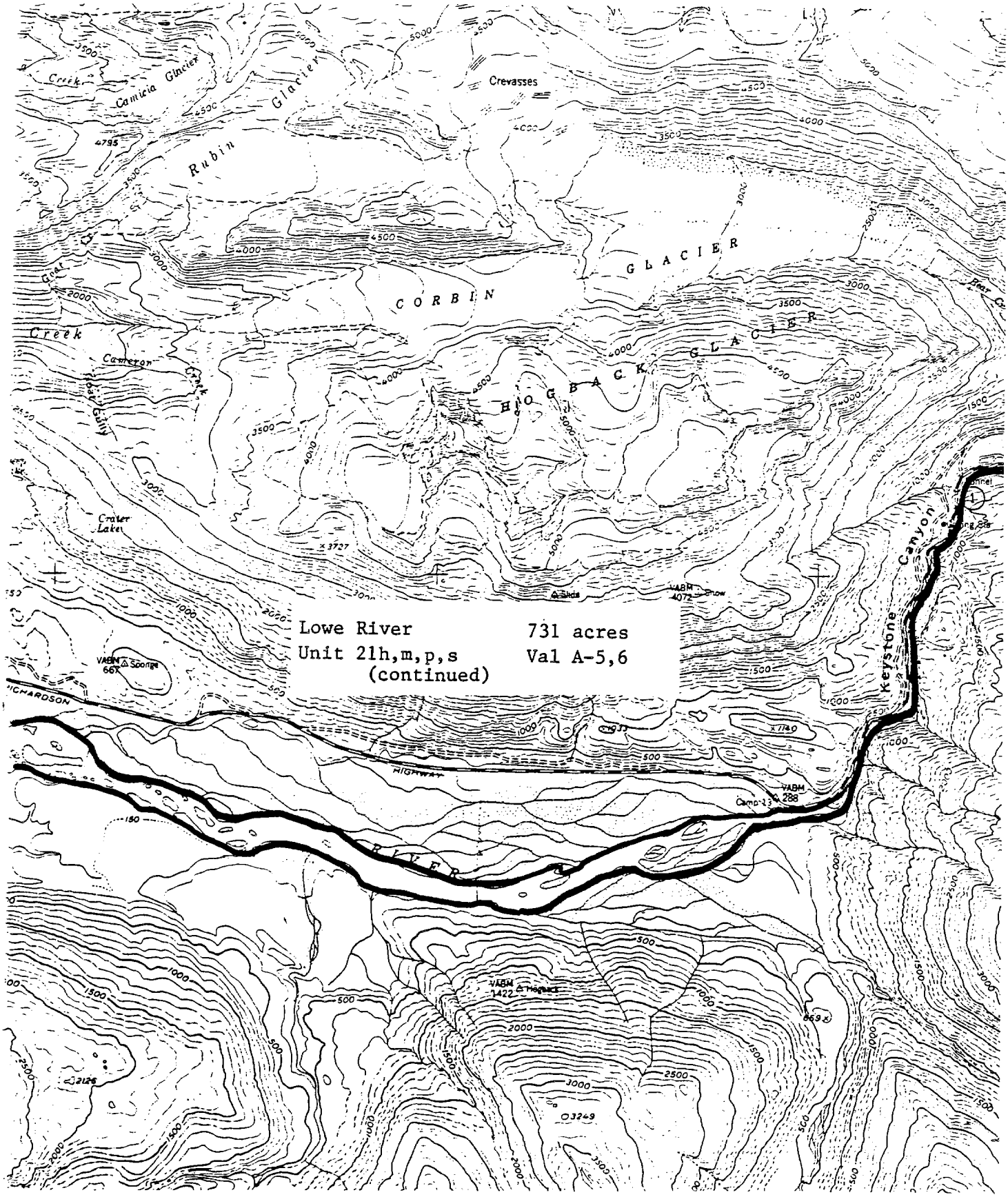
Eccles Creek 4 acres
Unit 27c Cor C-5

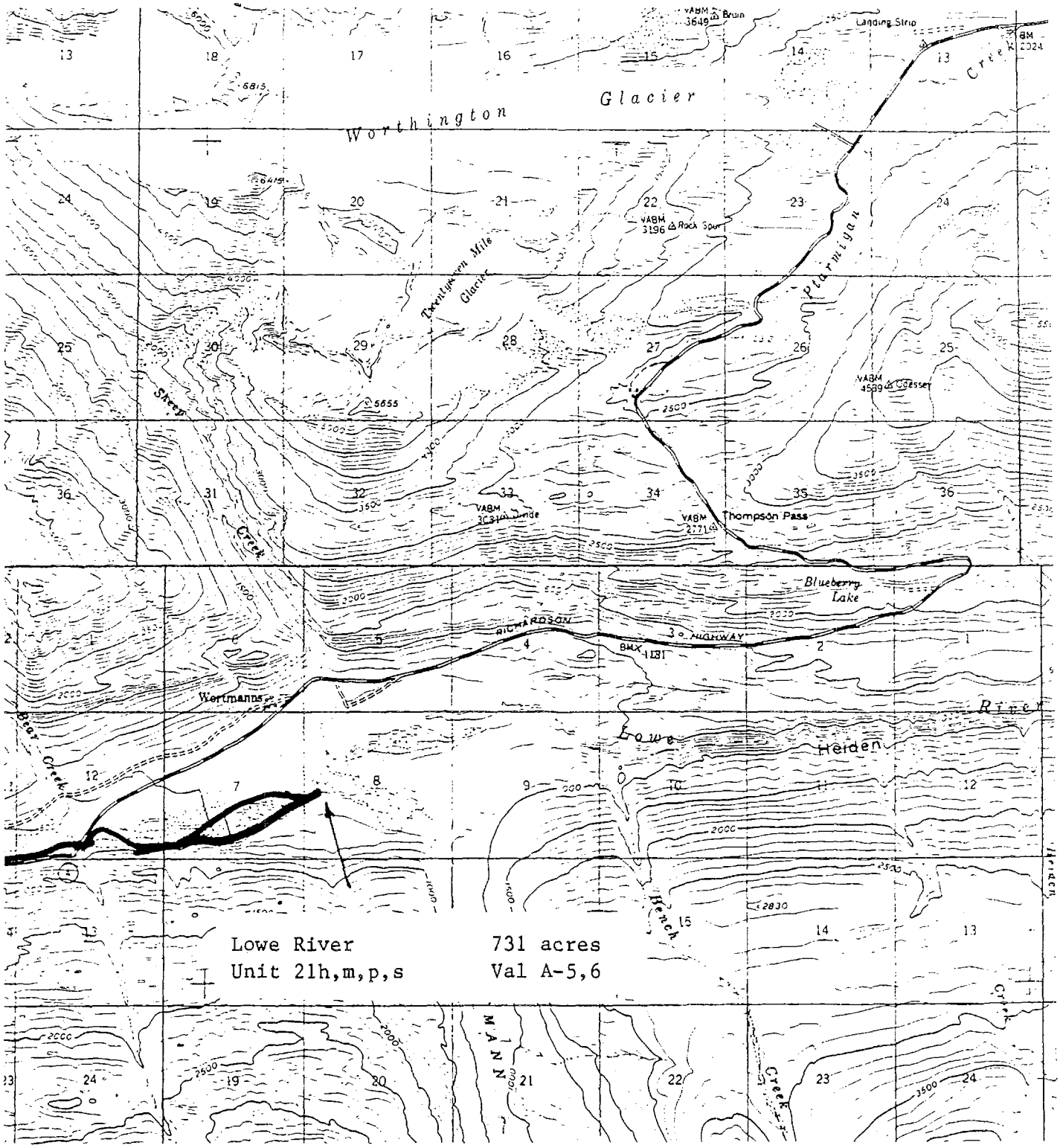
Hartney Creek 5 acres
Unit 27b Cor C-5

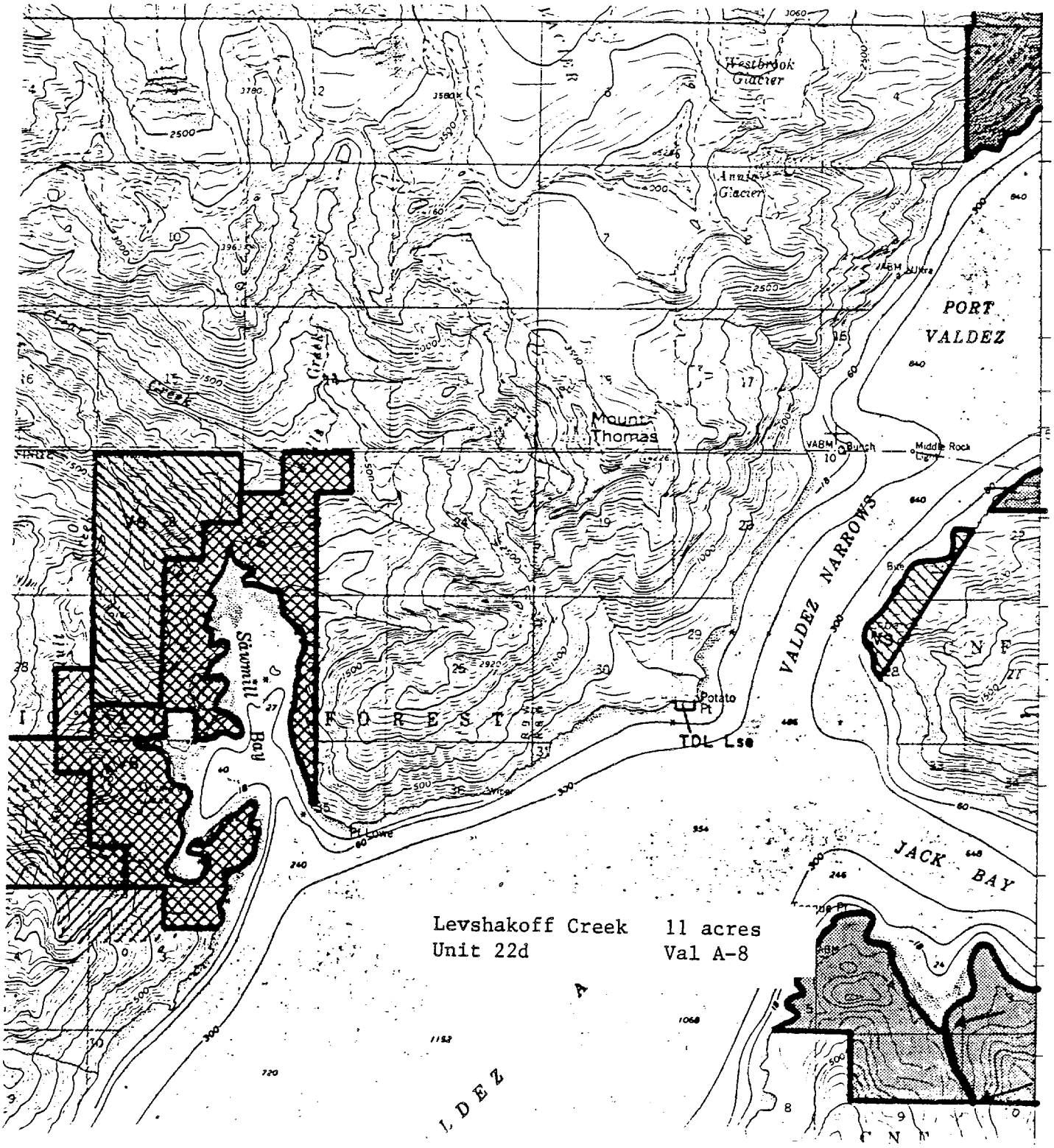

Entrance Islands
Jack Bay
Vlasoff Creek
Unit 22f
9 acres
Val A-7
2 560 000 FEET
61°00'
146°37'30"
35
R. 8 W.
400 000 FEET
R. 7 W.
30

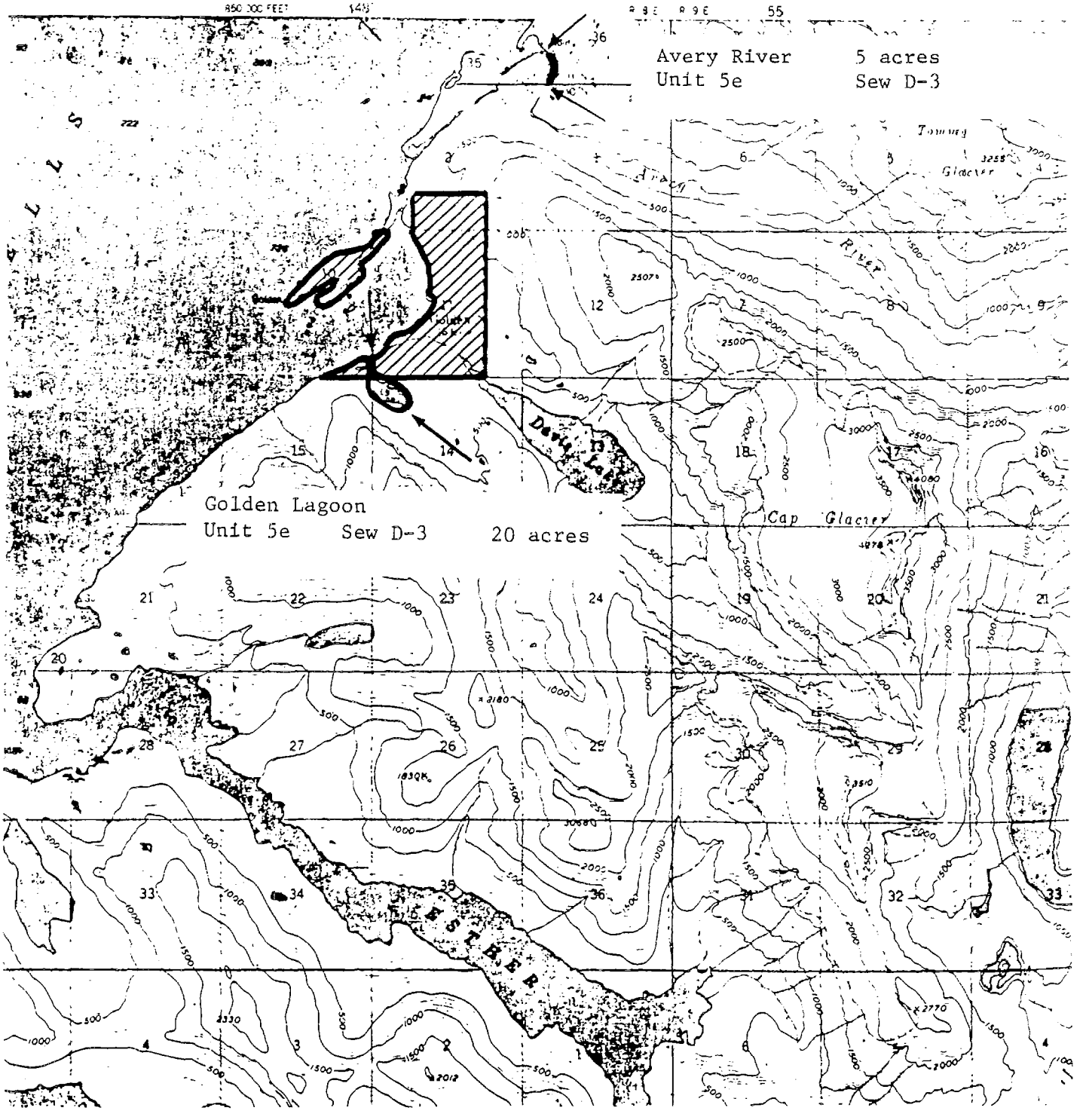

Pass Creek
Unit 23a
27 acres
Cor C-6


Valdez Airport
Slater
Corbin
Creek
Robe
Cabins
River
Robe Lake
Cabin
LOWE
RICHARDSON
Washbowl Basin
Canyon Slough
Mt Francis
Sulphide Gulch
Abercrombie Gulch
VALDEZ 0.5 MI. (VALDEZ A-7)
Lowe River
Unit 21h,m,p,s
731 acres
Val A-5,6

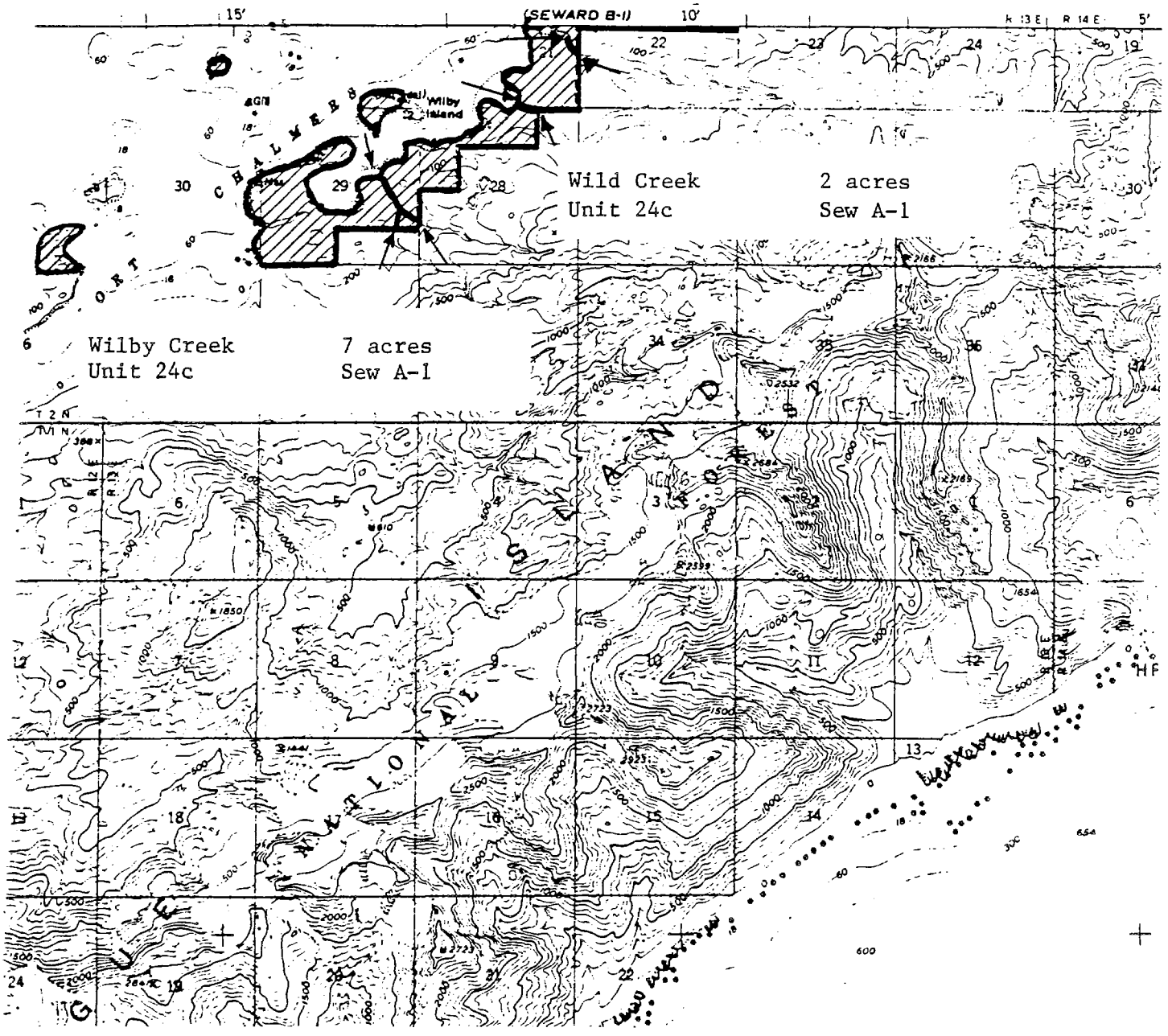

Lowe River
Unit 21h,m,p,s
(continued)
731 acres
Val A-5,6
Crevasses
Camicia Glacier
Rubin Glacier
CORBIN GLACIER
HOGBACK GLACIER
Creek
Cameron Creek
Crater Lake
Keystone Canyon
RICHARDSON HIGHWAY
RIVER
VABM 4072
VABM 288
VABM 1422
VABM 667
Sponge
Camp 13
Hogback
Slide
Snow
Bear Cr.
Goat Gully

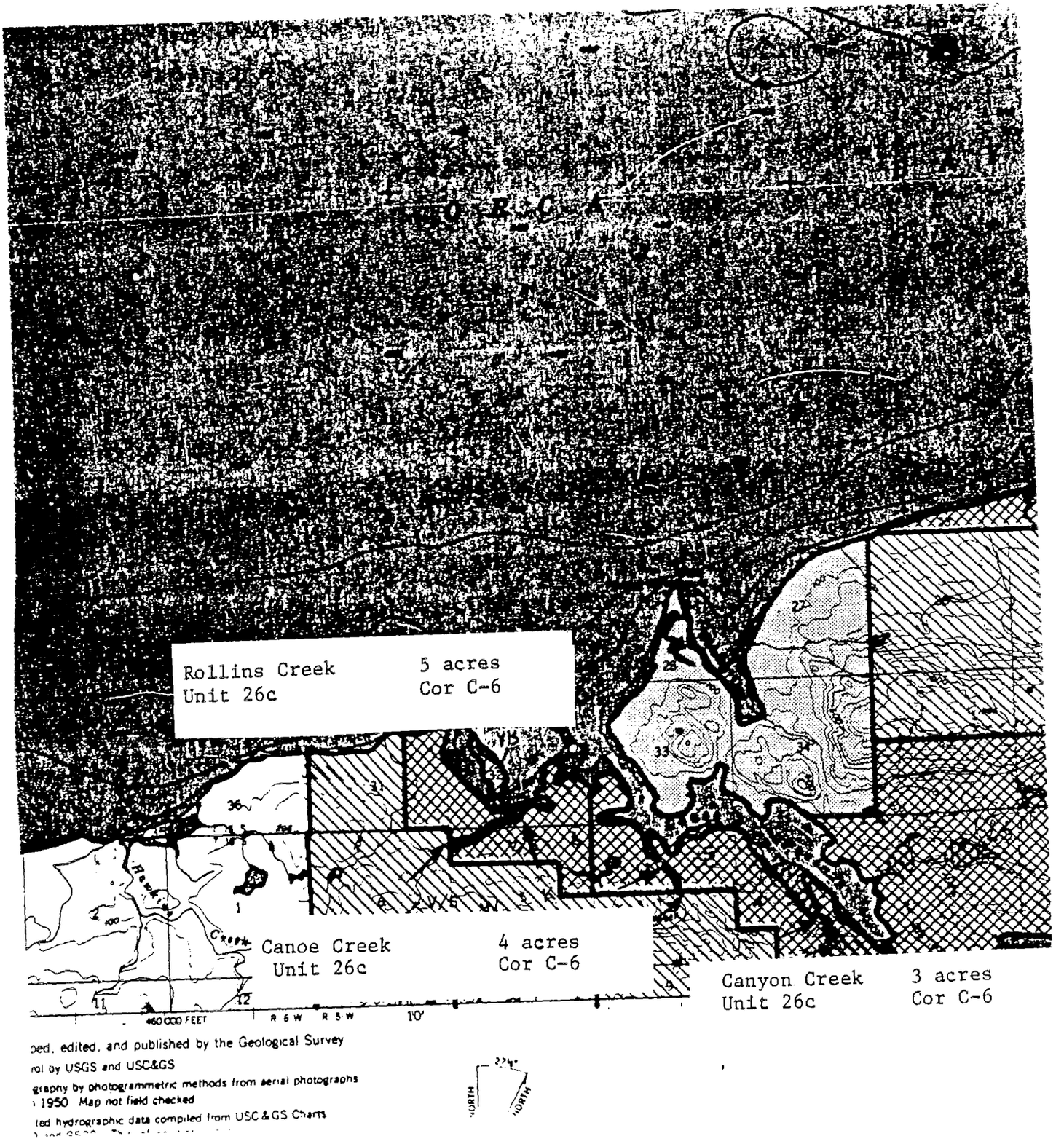

Worthington Glacier
Ptarmigan Creek
Thompson Pass
Blueberry Lake
RICHARDSON HIGHWAY
Wortmanns
Lowe River
Heiden
Lowe River 731 acres
Unit 21h,m,p,s Val A-5,6

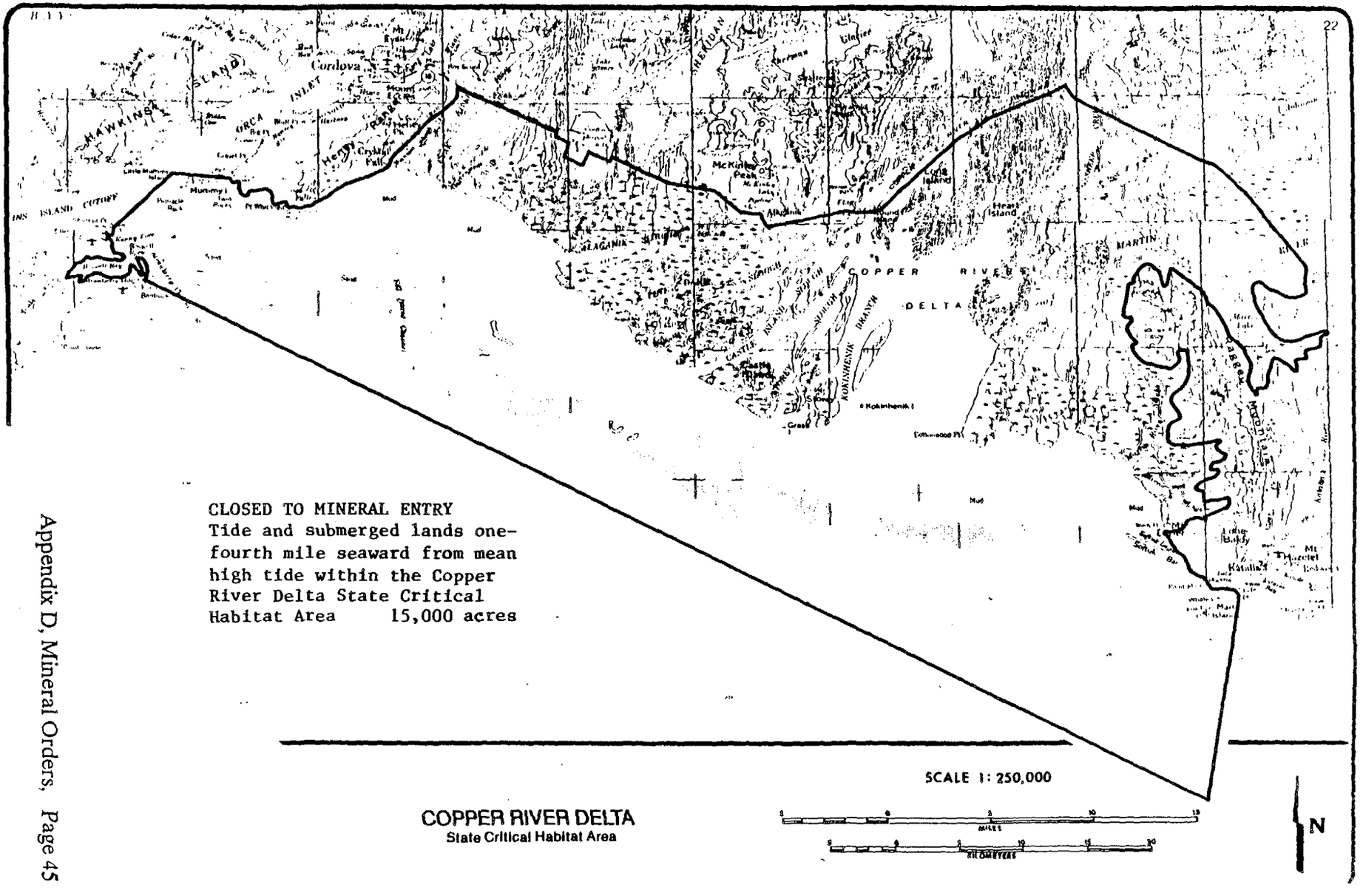

Westbrook Glacier
Annie Glacier
PORT VALDEZ
Mount Thomas
VALDEZ NARROWS
Sawmill Bay
FOREST
Potato Pt
TDL Lse
JACK BAY
Levshakoff Creek 11 acres
Unit 22d Val A-8


Avery River 5 acres
Unit 5e Sew D-3
Golden Lagoon
Unit 5e Sew D-3 20 acres
Cap Glacier
Davis Lake
River
Glacier

Schieman Creek 2 acres
Unit 24c Sew A-1




Rollins Creek
Unit 26c
5 acres
Cor C-6
Canoe Creek
Unit 26c
4 acres
Cor C-6
Canyon Creek
Unit 26c
3 acres
Cor C-6
460 000 FEET
R 6 W
R 5 W
10'
oped, edited, and published by the Geological Survey
rol by USGS and USC&GS
graphy by photogrammetric methods from aerial photographs
1950 Map not field checked
ted hydrographic data compiled from USC & GS Charts
NORTH
NORTH



CLOSED TO MINERAL ENTRY
Tide and submerged lands one-fourth mile seaward from mean high tide within the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area 15,000 acres

COPPER RIVER DELTA
State Critical Habitat Area

APPENDIX E

FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT AND HARVEST AREA CATEGORIES

The fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas used by The Prince Williams Sound Area Plan resource inventory are described below. They were developed by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game for the Fish and Wildlife Element.

Crucial Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

Areas that serve as 1) a limited, concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of population and species sustained yield. A list of habitat categories included under crucial fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Bald Eagle Known Concentration Area. Areas where concentrations of bald eagles have been observed feeding or roosting during more than one year.

Bird Rookeries. Areas where concentrations of one or more species of seabirds have been observed nesting during more than one year.

Crucial Mountain Goat Winter Range. Limited habitat that has been repeatedly observed to support discrete populations of mountain goats during the winter.

Crucial Sea Otter Concentrations. Limited areas with extremely dense concentrations of sea otters have repeatedly been observed breeding, pupping, resting, or molting. These areas exist only in Hawkins Cutoff.

Essential Swan Habit. Areas where relatively high densities of trumpeter swans have been observed molting, nesting or brood rearing; or during spring, fall or winter migration, for more than one year.

Essential Waterfowl Concentration Areas. Areas where concentrations of one or more species of molting or nesting ducks or geese have been observed during more than one year.

Estuary(ies). Locations usually adjacent to anadromous fish streams that include, within them, areas providing important cover and habitat for rearing salmon and shellfish. These areas may contain kelp, eelgrass beds, mudflats, or vegetation important for its habitat and primary production value.

Salmon Spawning Areas. Waters and the beds beneath waters specified as important for salmon spawning pursuant to AS 16.05.870 and depicted in An Atlas to the Waters Specified as Important for the Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fish (commonly known as the Anadromous Stream Catalog).

Seal Haulout. Locations where concentrations of harbor seals numbering 25 or more animals have been observed hauled out onshore for breeding, pupping, resting, and/or molting purposes during more than one year.

Sea Lion Haulout Area. Areas where concentrations of sea lions have been observed hauled out during more than one year.

Prime Fish and Wildlife Habitat.

Areas that contain 1) productive components of ecosystems where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance would reduce yield of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively. A list of habitat categories included under prime fish and wildlife habitat is given in Appendix E.

Salmon Rearing and Migration Areas. Waters and the beds beneath waters specified as important for salmon rearing and migration pursuant to AS 16.05.870 and depicted in An Atlas to the Waters Specified as Important for the Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Anadromous Fish (commonly known as the Anadromous Stream Catalog).

Bear Use. Areas where concentrations of black or brown bears have been observed during more than one year.

Deer Concentration. Areas where large concentrations of Sitka black-tailed deer have been observed during more than one winter.

Herring Spawning. Areas where the presence of spawning Pacific herring or herring roe-on-substrate have been observed.

Moose Winter Concentration. Areas where concentrations of moose have been observed during more than one winter.

Mountain Goat Winter Range. Areas where concentration of mountain goats have been observed during the winter for more than one year.

Otter Concentrations. Areas where large concentrations of sea otters have been observed breeding, pupping, resting, or molting during more than one spring or winter.

Razor Clam Concentration Area. Areas where concentrations of razor clams have been observed.

Trumpeter Swan General Distribution. Suitable habitat within the known range of trumpeter swan, including but not limited to known seasonal and life function use areas.

Waterfowl Concentrations. Areas where concentrations of one or more species of ducks or geese.

Important Fish and Wildlife Habitat. Areas that 1) sustain productive fish and wildlife populations; 2) support moderate or seasonally high concentrations of fish and wildlife populations; or 3) support widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations which are sedentary or substrate-dependent. Important-rated habitat includes the following categories:

Deer Area. Areas where concentrations of deer have been observed for more than one year, or areas known to have been used consistently over time for deer hunting.

Otter Area. Areas where seasonally high concentrations of sea otters have been observed during more than one year.

Seal Area. Areas where seasonally high concentrations of seals have been observed during more than one year.

Fish and Wildlife Harvest Areas.

Areas used for the harvest of fish and wildlife. Some harvest areas, for example deer hunting areas, are mapped with the habitat categories because of the overlap between the location of the habitat and the location of the harvest activities. For the definition of unusual terms -- for example, sac roe herring fishing, gill net, etc. -- see the glossary in Appendix A.

Concentrated-Use Purse Seine/Gill Net Area. Areas along the shore that receive concentrated harvest by the purse seine, drift net, or set net commercial fishing fleet.

Drift Net Harvest. Areas used for drift-net commercial salmon fishing.

Hatchery Harvest Area. An area adjacent to a salmon hatchery that at certain seasons contain dense concentrations of hatchery-raised salmon. In these locations, returning hatchery stock is naturally separated from wild stock, and at certain seasons they receive concentrated commercial fishing harvest activities. The exact areas described by the term are referenced in Chapter 3. These areas may include part or all of the "Special Harvest Area" or "Terminal Harvest Area" or other regulatory area established by ADF&G adjacent to the Sound's salmon hatcheries. These areas also support dense concentrations of rearing juvenile salmon (smolts) when the hatchery releases smolts in the spring.

Herring Fishing. Areas used by commercial fishermen for the harvest of herring including harvest by sac roe, herring pounds, or wild kelp harvest.

Purse Seine Hookoff Point. A point on the shore where the free end of the purse seine is temporarily anchored while the net is deployed to encircle a school of fish.

Purse Seine Salmon Harvest. Areas used for purse-seine commercial salmon fishing.

Set Net Harvest. Areas used for set-net commercial salmon fishing. The Eshamy District is the only district in Prince William Sound opened for commercial set-net fishing by ADF&G. It is located approximately between the Entrance to Port Nellie Juan and Point Nowell.

Sport Fishing. Areas known to have been used consistently over time for sport fishing.

Waterfowl Harvest. Areas known to have been used consistently over time for the hunting and harvest of ducks and geese.

APPENDIX F

INDEX

Numbers in the parentheses refer to the management unit.

A

Access/Public and Private, 2-25 - 2-26, 2-47, 2-57, 3-168
see also Easements
see also Trails
17(b) easements, 2-25, 3-97, 3-98, 3-194, 3-195
across state lands, 3-168, 3-124, 3-2, 2-26, 3-99, 3-63, 3-184, 3-196, 3-250
anchorages, 2-14, 2-25, 3-3
definition, Appendix A
for floatlodges, 2-30
for sport fishing, 3-185
guidelines, 2-25 - 2-26
in settlement areas, 2-40, 3-169, 3-215, 3-217
RS2477 trails, 2-25

Acknowledgements, ii

ACMP. See Alaska Coastal Management Program

Acronyms, Appendix A

Advisory Board, 1-5

ADF&G. See Alaska Department of Fish and Game

ADOT/PF. See Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities

Alaska Coastal Management Program, 2-1, 2-5, 2-7, 2-9, 2-15, 2-20, 2-50, 3-163, 3-164, 3-166, 3-233, 4-4,
regulations, Appendix C

Alaska Department of Enviromental Conservation, 2-22, 2-41, 2-48, 2-49

Alaska Department of Fish and Game, 1-5, 1-7, 2-4, 2-5, 2-7, 2-9, 2-17, 2-19, 2-20, 2-22, 2-29, 2-43, 2-44, 2-45, 2-49,2-50, 2-57, 2-58, 3-47, 3-56, 3-76, 3-77, 3-98, 3-124, 3-137, 3-162, 3-167, 3-183, 3-194, 3-195, 3-207, 3-215, 3-241, 4-3

Alaska Department of Natural Resources 1-1, 2-4, 2-19, 2-25, 2-37, 2-50, 2-53, 3-2, 3-3, 3-233, 4-3, 4-4, 4-10

Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities, 2-25, 2-43, 2-44, 2-57, 3-232, 3-240

Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act, 3-240,

Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, 1-2

Alaska Sport Divers Association, 2-31

Amendments. See Prince William Sound Area Plan

Anadromous fish stream, Appendix A, Appendix E
see also Fish and Wildlife Habitat
see also Mineral orders
see also Subsurface resources

Anchorages, 2-14, 2-25, 3-3
definition, Appendix A
see also Management Unit maps in Chapter 3

Anderson Bay (Hinchinbrook Island) (25), 3-216

Anderson Bay (Valdez) (21), 3-166, 3-194, 5-4

ANILCA. See Alaska National Interest Land Conservation Act

Armeria Shipwreck (25), 3-217

Applegate Island (8), 3-63

Armin F. Koerning Fish Hatchery (13), 3-98

Avery River (5), 3-37, 3-38

Axel Lind Islands (18), 3-137

B

Barry Arm (1), 3-5

Bass Harbor (17), 3-131

Beach log salvage, 2-15
regulations, Appendix C

Beach logs, 2-13, 2-15

Bear, Appendix E
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3

Beartrap Bay (23), 3-195, 4-2

Bering River Coal Fields (29), 3-241, 3-250

Bering River Road Junction (28), 2-46, 3-241, 5-5

Bettles Bay (5), 3-38

Bettles Bay State Marine Park (5), 2-35, 3-38, 4-9

Bettles Islands (13), 3-96, 5-7

Billings Cove (2), 2-3, 3-13, 5-4

Billy's Hole (19), 3-149

Bird rookeries, 2-5, Appendix E
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3

Blackstone Bay (3), 3-23

Blying Sound (15), 2-53, 3-115

Blying Sound Remote Parcel (15), 3-114

Bomb Point (23), 4-2

Boswell Bay and Boswell Bay Beaches (25), 2-33, 2-35, 3-215, 4-9, 5-5

Box Point (24), 2-16, 3-207

Brown's Creek (21), 3-165

Buffers, 2-41, 2-44
see also Access
see also Trails

Campsites, 3-3, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14
see also Management Unit maps in Chapter 3
definition, 3-3, Appendix A

Cannery Creek (18), 3-137, 4-2

Cannery Creek Fish Hatchery (18), 3-137

Canoe Passage (26), 2-33, 2-35, 3-224, 3-226, 4-2, 4-9

Caretaker facilities. See Mariculture caretaker facilities

Cascade Creek (18), 3-138, 4-2

Cedar Bay (26), 3-226, 5-8

Chamberlain Bay (19), 3-149

Chenega Bay (13), 3-96

Chenega Bay Village Council, 1-5, 3-99

Chenega Corporation, 3-97, 3-99, 4-1

Chenega, Village of. See Chenega Bay

Chugach Alaska Corporation, 1-5, 3-12, 3-14, 3-38, 3-84, 3-97, 3-99, 3-193, 3-216, 3-217, 3-218, 3-250, 4-1, 4-2, 5-1

Chugach National Forest, 1-2, 3-47, 3-183, 4-3, 5-1

Chugach State Park, 2-34, 3-47, 4-10

Classifications. See Land Use classifications

Cliff Mine (22), 2-51, 3-183, 3-184

Cochrane Bay (4), 3-30

Coghill Lake (5), 3-37

Coghill River (5), 3-5, 3-37, 3-39

College Fiord (1), 3-5

Columbia Glacier (19), 3-147 - 3-150

Columbia Bay (19), 3-148 - 3-150

Comfort Cove, 4-2

Commercial Fishing, Appendix E
see also Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
see also Fish hatcheries
see also Management Intent Background and Management Unit maps in Chapter 3
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3

Constantine Harbor (25), 3-216, 5-7

Controller Bay (29), 3-249

Cooperative agreements, 4-3

Coordination and Public Notice, 2-2, 2-3
see also citations for individual agencies and groups
see also Public Notice
upland owner coordination, 2-2, 2-13, 2-20, 2-29, 2-30

Copper River (28), 3-241

Copper River Basin Area Plan, 3-166, 4-7

Copper River Delta (28), 3-240, 3-247, 4-3,

Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area (25) (28), 2-51, 3-214, 3-215, 3-217, 3-240, 3-241

Copper River Highway (28), 3-241, 3-248, 3-250

Cordova Airport (27), 3-234, 3-241

Cordova, City of (27), 1-2, 1-5, 3-232
Cordova District Fishermen's United, 3-56, 3-77
Cowpens Lake, Cowpens Anchorage (18), 3-137
Crab Bay (13), 3-98
CRDSCHA. See Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area
Crucial habitat, 3-3, 3-115, 3-167, 3-194, 3-218, 3-227, 3-240, 3-241
see also Management Unit maps and Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
allowing uses in, 2-5, 2-6
definitions and list of categories, Appendix E
mariculture, 2-19
mining bonds in, 2-50
Culross Cove (8), 3-63
Culross Passage (8), 3-63
Cultural resources. See Recreation, Tourism, and Cultural Resources

D
Dangerous Passage Bays (13), 3-98
Day Care Cove (9), 3-71
Day Harbor (15), 3-114
Decision Point (2), 2-33, 2-35, 3-14, 4-9
Deer, Appendix E
see also Resource Summary Information charts in Chapter 3
Derickson Bay (Eaglek Bay) (18), 3-137
Derickson Bay (Port Nellie Juan) (11), 3-84
Designations. See Land Use designations
Disk Island (16), 3-123, 5-7
Disposals. See Settlement
Diver's Cove (2), 3-15
Division of Land and Water Management, 1-5, 1-7, 2-30, 2-38, 2-41, 2-43, 2-44, 3-15, 3-166, 4-11
Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation, 1-1, 1-7, 3-15, 3-31, 3-37, 3-38, 3-47, 3-55, 3-98, 3-123, 3-166, 3-184, 4-1, 4-8, 4-9, 4-11
Double Bay (25), 3-216
Drier Bay (16), 3-123, 5-7
Driftwood Bay (15), 2-33, 2-35, 3-115, 4-9
Duck Flats (21), 3-164, 4-4

E
Eaglek Bay (18), 3-137
Eagles, 2-8, 3-165
Easements, 2-40, 2-41, 2-42, 2-43
see also Access
see also Trails
Eccles Lagoon (27), 3-232
Ellamar (23), 3-194
Elrington Passage (13), 3-98
Emerald Cove, 4-2
Entry Cove (2), 2-33, 2-35, 3-13, 4-9
Eshamy Lagoon (13), 3-97, 3-99, 4-2
Esther Bay (7), 2-32, 2-45, 3-55, 3-97, 4-1, 5-5
Esther Island (5) (7), 3-43, 3-55, 3-149
Esther Island Marine Park (7), 2-35, 3-55, 4-9, 4-10
Esther Passage (5) (7), 3-37, 3-54
Estuaries. See individual Management Intent statements, Management Unit maps, and Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
closed to mineral entry, Appendix D
definition, Appendix A and E
Eyak Lake (27), 3-232, 2-233, 4-4
Eyak Corporation, 1-5, 3-193, 3-196, 3-215, 3-225, 3-226, 3-233, 3-234, 4-1

F
Falls Bay (10), 3-77, 4-2
Fidalgo (23), 3-193 - 3-205
Firewood, 2-15
Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest Areas
guidelines, 2-4 - 2-10
list of categories, Appendix E
see also Crucial habitat
see also individual Management Intent statements, Management Unit maps, and Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
summary of policies, 2-9 - 2-10
Fish Bay (24), 3-227
Fish Hatchery, 3-55, 3-77, 3-137, 3-163, 4-2
see also individual hatchery facilities
hatchery harvest areas, 2-7, 3-55, 3-138, 3-167, 3-169
definitions, Appendix A
hatchery source waters, 2-7, 3-56, 3-163
potential sites, 3-63, 3-77, 3-90, 3-124, 3-138, 4-2, 5-7
Flag Point (28), 3-241, 5-5
Floathomes. See Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities
Floating Residential and Commercial Facilities, 2-11 - 2-12
definitions, Appendix A
floathomes, 2-11, 2-46
fuel use and storage, 2-11, 2-47
goal, 2-11
guidelines, 2-11 - 2-12
siting, 2-11
temporary faciltities, 2-12
Floatlodges, 3-5, 3-14, 3-23, 3-30, 3-63, 3-70, 3-85, 3-90, 3-107, 3-123, 3-130, 3-148, 3-185, 3-207
guidelines, 2-28 - 2-33
Forest Resources and Practices Regulation, 2-1, Appendix C
Forestry, 2-13 - 2-16
see also Timber harvest
definitions, Appendix A, 2-13
guidelines, 2-13 - 2-16
log transfer sites or facilities, 2-13, 2-16, 2-17, 3-124, 3-195, 3-196, 3-207, 3-226, 3-249
on federal or private land. See background section of each management unit
summary of policies, 2-15 - 2-16
Fox Farm Anchorage (13), 3-98
Frost, O.W., 3-249
Fuel Storage, 2-11, 2-47

G
Galena Bay (23), 3-194, 4-2
Garden Cove (25), 3-217
General Use designation, Appendix A, 3-2
Gibbon Anchorage (24), 3-208
Glacier Island (19), 3-148, 4-8, 5-5
Glossary, Appendix A
Goat Harbor (15), 3-115, 5-7
Golden Lagoon (5), 3-37, 3-38
Goose Island (23), 3-196
Granite Bay (5), 2-33, 2-35, 3-37, 3-38, 4-9, 5-5,
Granite Cove (19), 3-148, 5-7
Granite Mine (5), 2-51, 3-38
Gravina Point (23), 3-194, 5-5
Green Island (24), 3-208
Guidelines
definition, Appendix A

H
Hanning Bay (24), 3-208
Harriman Fiord (1), 3-5, 4-2
Hartney Bay (27), 3-233, 4-2
Hatcheries, hatchery harvest areas. See Fish Hatcheries
Hawkins Island (26), 3-225
Hawkins Cutoff (25), 3-216, 3-226
Heather Bay (19), 3-148, 3-149
Heather Island (19), 3-148, 3-149
Heiden View (21), 3-166
Hell's Hole (23), 3-195
Heney Creek (27), 2-46, 3-233
Herring spawning areas, Appendix E
guidelines, 2-7
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
Hinchinbrook Island (25), 3-214
History and Archaeology, office of, 2-34
Hobo Bay (5), 3-36
Hogg Creek (14), 3-108
Hole-in-the-Wall (23), 3-195
Horseshoe Bay (13), 3-98
Horsehoe Bay State Marine Park (13), 2-35, 3-98, 4-9
Hummer Bay (5), 3-37, 3-38, 5-5
Humpback Creek (27), 3-234

I
Icy Bay (12), 3-90
Instream Flow, 2-17 - 2-18
Irish Cove (23), 3-196

J
Jack Bay (22), 3-183, 3-184
Jack Bay North (22), 2-33, 2-35, 3-184, 4-9
Jackpot Bay (13), 3-97, 4-2
Jackson Hole (19), 3-149
Jonah Bay (18), 3-137

K
Katalla (29), 2-46, 3-248, 3-249, 5-9
Kayak Island (29), 2-33, 2-35, 3-249, 4-9, 5-7

Keystone Canyon (21), 2-34, 3-165, 4-1, 4-4, 4-7 - 4-8
King's Bay (11), 3-84
Knight Island (16), 3-122
Knowles Head (23), 3-194

L
Lake Bay Fish Hatchery, 3-55
Lake George (6), 2-33, 3-47, 4-10
Land Exchange, 2-50, 3-6, 3-48, 4-1, 4-2
Land offerings. See Settlement
Land ownership, 1-2
see also Management Unit maps in Chapter 3
Land relinquishments, 3-63, 3-76, 3-90, 3-96, 3-114, 3-123, 3-130, 3-136, 3-147, 3-193, 3-234, 3-248, 5-7 - 5-8
Land sales. See Settlement
Land selections, 1-2, 3-13 - 3-15, 3-31, 3-38, 3-55,3-137, 3-149, 3-184, 3-194, 3-215, 3-217, 3-241, 4-1, 4-9, 5-1 - 5-7
Land Use classifications, 1-7, 4-4 - 4-6
see also Land use designation
Land Use designations, 3-1, 3-4, 4-4, 4-6
see also Land Designation Summary chart for each unit in Chapter 3
Landlocked Bay (23), 3-196
Latouche Island (13), 3-98
Legislative designation, 1-7, 2-33, 2-35, 3-3, 3-13, 3-14, 3-47, 3-165, 3-166, 3-185, 3-215, 3-226, 3-233, 3-249, 4-1, 4-10
see also Marine Parks
Lighthouse-Crafton Island (10), 3-77
Log transfer sites or facilities, 2-13, 2-17, 3-124, 3-195, 3-196, 3-207, 3-226, 3-249
see also Forestry
definition, Appendix A, 2-13
list of, 2-16
Logging Camp Bay (2), 3-14
Long Bay (Culross Passage) (8), 3-62
Long Bay (Columbia Bay) (19), 3-149, 5-7
Lowe River (21), 3-164

M
M. Lynne Point (8), 3-63
MacLeod Harbor (24), 3-206, 3-207
Main Bay (10), 3-77, 4-2
Main Bay Fish Hatchery, 3-77, 5-7, 5-10
Management units. See Unit Index Map preceding page 3-1 or Table of Contents
see also Units
Management intent, definition of, Appendix A
Mariculture, 3-6, 3-14, 3-16, 3-31, 3-37, 3-38, 3-71, 3-91, 3-97, 3-137, 3-148, 3-149, 3-185, 3-207, 3-226
see also Coordination and Public Notice
caretaker facilities, 2-20, 3-37, 3-38, 3-77,3-149, 3-185, 3-226
guidelines, 2-19 - 2-21
public notice for, 2-2, 2-21
summary of policies, 2-20 - 2-21
Marine parks, 1-1, 2-28, 2-50, 3-14, 3-30, 3-37, 3-38, 3-115, 3-185, 3-215, 3-227, 3-249, 4-1, 4-8, 4-9
applicability of the plan to, 1-7
list of, 2-33, 4-9
Marsha Bay (16), 3-124, 4-2
Materials, 2-22
guidelines, 2-22 - 2-24
Mavis Island (27), 3-232, 3-233
McClure Bay (8), 3-62
McPherson Bay (8), 3-130
Mineral Creek Canyon (21), 3-163, 4-4
guidelines for mining in, 3-168
Mineral orders, Appendix D, 1-7, 3-3, 4-1,
see also Management Guidelines for each unit in Chapter 3
see also Subsurface resources map, 2-52
mineral closures, 2-50, 2-51, 2-53, Appendix D
mineral openings, 2-49, 2-51, 2-53, 3-115, Appendix D
summary, 2-52
Mineral transfer sites, 2-51, 3-13, 3-38, 3-124, 3-184, 3-244
Miner's Bay (18), 3-137
Mining. See Subsurface resources, mineral orders
Mitigation, 2-4
Montague Island (24), 3-206
Mooring buoys, 2-29, 3-70, 3-148
Most Creek (11), 3-85
Mount Eccles (27), 2-34, 3-233, 4-10
Mountain goat, 2-6, 3-115, 3-167, Appendix E
Municipal entitlements, 3-13, 3-162, 3-233, 4-6

N
Naked Island (17), 3-130
National Forest Community Grant, 5-1
see also Land Selections
Nelson Bay (23), 3-193
Neptune Point (2), 3-15
North Pacific Rim, Ltd., 1-5, 3-99
Nuchek Island (25), 3-216

O
Offshore prospecting permits, 2-50
Oil and gas, 2-51
Okalee Spit (29), 3-249
Old Chenega, Village of. See Chenega
Old Valdez Glacier Trail (21), 3-164
Olsen Bay (23), 3-195
Orca Inlet (26), 3-227
Otter Concentrations, 3-218, 3-227, Appendix E

P
Passage Canal (2), 3-12, 3-15
Paulson Cove (4), 3-31
Perry Island, (9), 3-70, 5-5
Pigot Bay (5), 3-38
Planning team, planning process, i, 1-5
Poe Bay (2), 3-13, 5-6
Point Pakenham (1), 3-6
Point Nowell (13), 3-97
Port Bainbridge (14), 3-107
Port Chalmers (24), 3-207, 3-208, 5-6
Port Etches (24), 3-218
Port Fidalgo (23), 3-196, 5-7
Port Gravina (23), 3-196
Port Wells (5), 3-36
Port Nellie Juan (11), 3-84
Prince William Sound Aquaculture Corporation (PWSAC), 3-55, 3-56, 3-90
Prince William Sound Area Plan
amendments, 3-2, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15, 3-37, 3-56, 3-123, 3-163, 3-165, 3-217, 3-233, 4-1, 4-10, 5-2
implementation, 1-7, Chapter 4
map of planning area, 1-3
modification, 1-8, 4-10, 4-12
review, 4-10
special exceptions, 4-11
summary of plan actions, 1-6
summary of purpose, 1-1
Prince William Sound Setnetters Association, 3-77
Princeton Creek (12), 3-90, 4-2
Public and private access. See Access
Public notice, for mariculture, commercial recreation facilities, and log transfer facilities, 2-2, 2-21, 2-31, 2-33
other public notice, 3-56, 3-77, 3-99, 3-217
see also Coordination and Public Notice
Public participation, 1-5 - 1-6, 2-2
Public use cabins, 2-28, 3-38, 3-70, 3-71, 3-173, 3-185, 3-206, 3-208, 3-215, 3-226, 3-249
Puffin Cove (14), 3-107
Purse seine hookoffs, 2-7
see also Management Unit maps and Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
definition of, Appendix A, Appendix E

R
Recreation, Tourism, Cultural and Scenic Resources, 2-27 - 2-33
see also Coordination and Public Notice
see also Mooring buoys
see also Public use cabins
see also Sport diving sites
commercial recreation facilities, 2-23, 2-29, 2-30, 2-31, 2-32, 2-35, 3-14, 3-37, 3-55, 3-63, 3-70, 3-76, 3-85, 3-90, 3-107, 3-123, 3-130, 3-148
commercial recreation facilities (map), 2-35
coordination with other landowners, 2-28, 2-32

cultural and historic resources, 2-31, 2-34, 2-40, 3-98, 3-99, 3-217, 3-218, 3-249
goals, 2-27
guidelines, 2-27 - 2-32
location of recreation facilities, 2-28
permitting and leasing, 2-30 - 2-31
public notice for 2-2, 2-33
siting, design, operation, 2-29
summary of policies, 2-32 - 2-34
Relinquishments, Chapter 5
see also Land relinquishments
Remote cabins, 2-39
Resource transfer facilities, 2-13 - 2-15, 3-98, 3-196
see also Log transfer facilities
see also Mineral transfer facilities
Resource Management Designation, 3-2
Resource transfer site, 2-13, 2-15, 2-16
see also Mineral transfer sites
Richardson Road Corridor (21), 3-164
Robe Lake (21), 3-164, 4-4
Rocky Bay (24), 2-206, 3-207, 3-208
RS 2477. See Access

S
Safety Cove (15), 2-33, 2-35, 3-115, 4-9
Sawmill Bay (Evans Island) (13), 3-98
Sawmill Bay (Valdez Arm) (22), 3-184
Sawmill Bay Marine Park (22), 2-35, 3-184, 4-9, 4-10
Scenic resources. See Recreation
see also Visual resources
SCHA - State Critical Habitat Area. See Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area
Sea otter concentrations, 2-7, 3-218, 3-227, Appendix E
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
Seal haulout areas, Appendix E
see also Management Unit maps and Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
Serpentine Cove (1), 3-6, 4-1
Settlement, 2-37 - 2-46
see also Floating residential and commercial facilities
coordination with local governments, 2-38
design, 2-40, 3-16
easements, buffers and setbacks, 2-40, 2-43
existing disposals, 3-164, 3-166, 3-184
future disposals, 3-13, 3-14, 3-164 - 3-166, 3-169, 3-215, 3-226, 3-250
guidelines, 2-37 - 2-44
list of land offerings, 2-44, 2-45
planning and coordination, 2-38
remote cabins, 2-39
summary of policies, 2-44 - 2-46
types of offerings, 2-38, 2-44
Shallow Cove (4), 3-31
Sheep Bay (23), 3-194, 3-196, 4-2
Shelter Bay (25), 3-216
Shirttail Point (26), 3-227
Shipyard Bay (26), 3-226
Shoestring Cove (7), 3-56, 5-7
Shoreline Development, 2-47 - 2-48
guidelines, 2-47 - 2-48
Shoreties, 2-2, 2-26
Shotgun Cove (2), 2-45, 3-14, 5-7
Shoup Bay (22), 3-184
Shoup Bay State Marine Park (22), 2-35, 3-184, 4-9
Simpson Bay (23), 3-194, 3-196, 4-2
Simpson Creek (23), 3-195
Siwash Bay (18), 3-137, 5-6
Smitty's Cove (2), 3-15
Snug Harbor (16), 3-124
Snug Corner Cove (23), 3-195, 4-2
Solomon Gulch Fish Hatchery (21), 3-163, 3-167
South Elrington Island (13), 3-98, 5-6, 5-7
South Esther Island State Marine Park. See Esther Island State Marine Park
Sport diving sites, 2-31, 3-15, 3-38, 3-63, 3-124
Squaw Bay (18), 3-137
Stockdale Harbor (24), 3-207, 3-208
St. Matthews Bay (23), 3-195
Steller, Georg, 3-249
Steller's Landing and Steller's Walk (29), 3-249
Subdivision design. See Settlement
Subsurface resources
see also Mineral orders
bonding, 2-49
material extraction, 2-22 - 2-24
mineral transfer sites (list), 2-51
mining in fish and wildlife habitat, 2-5, 2-24
offshore prospecting permits, 2-50
oil and gas, 2-53
reclamation of mined land, 2-49, 3-168
summary of policies, 2-51 - 2-53
Suckling Hills (29), 5-7
Sugarloaf (21), 3-163
Surprise Cove (4), 3-30, 4-9, 5-6
Surprise Cove Marine Park (4), 2-35, 3-30, 4-9, 4-10
Swan habitat, Appendix E
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3

T
TAGS. See Trans-Alaska Gas System
TAPS. See Trans-Alaska Pipeline System
Tatitlek (23), 3-193, 3-194, 3-196, 4-1
Tatitlek Corporation, 1-5, 3-148, 3-184, 3-193, 3-195
Tatitlek Village Council, 1-5
Tebenkoff Glacier, 3-23
Thompson Pass (21), 2-34, 3-166, 4-7, 4-8
Threatened and endangered species, 2-8
Three Finger Cove (4), 3-31
Tideland facilities, authorization of, 3-6, 3-24, 3-85, 3-91, 3-108, 3-115, 3-138, 3-149
Tidelands
definition of, 1-2, Appendix A
Timber harvest, 3-13, 3-122, 3-165, 3-167, 3-169, 3-184, 3-193, 3-206, 3-215, 3-227
Timber salvage, 2-58
Tongue Point (22), 3-184
Tourism. See Recreation
Trails, 2-43 - 2-44
Old Valdez Historic Trail, 3-164
Trans-Alaska Pipeline System, 3-163, 3-165, 3-166, 4-8
Trans-Alaska Gas System, 3-163, 3-165, 3-166, 3-194
Transportation and utilities, 2-57 - 2-58, 3-167, 3-241
guidelines, 2-57 - 2-58
summary of policies, 2-58
Trapping cabins, 2-39
Trespass, 2-2, 2-31, 2-40
Triple Creek (7), 3-57
Two Moon Bay (23), 3-193, 3-195, 4-2

U
Uplands, definition of, 1-2, Appendix A
Upland owner coordination. See Coordination and Public Notice
U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1-5, 2-22
U.S. Coast Guard, 2-11
U.S. Department of Agriculture. See U.S. Forest Service
U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, 1-5 2-8, 4-3
U.S. Forest Service 1-5, 2-8, 2-11, 2-28, 2-32, 3-6, 3-77, 3-84, 3-207, 3-249, 4-3, 5-2, 5-4
see also background sections of most management units
U.S.F.& W.S. See U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service
USFS. See U.S. Forest Service
University of Alaska land settlement, 3-4, 3-13, 3-14, 3-184, 3-232
Unit 1 - College Fiord, 3-5 - 3-11
Unit 2 - Passage Canal, 3-12 - 3-22
Unit 3 - Blackstone Bay, 3-23 - 3-29
Unit 4 - Cochrane Bay, 3-30 - 3-35
Unit 5 - Port Wells, 3-36 - 3-46
Unit 6 - Lake George, 3-47 - 3-53
Unit 7 - Esther Island, 3-54 - 3-61
Unit 8 - Culross, 3-62 - 3-69
Unit 9 - Perry Island, 3-70 - 3-75
Unit 10 - Main Bay, 3-76 - 3-83
Unit 11 - Port Nellie Juan, 3-84 - 3-89
Unit 12 - Icy Bay, 3-90 - 3-95
Unit 13 - Chenega, 3-96 - 3-106
Unit 14 - Port Bainbridge, 3-107 - 3-113
Unit 15 - Day Harbor, 3-114 - 3-121
Unit 16 - Knight Island, 3-122 - 3-129
Unit 17 - Naked Island, 3-130 - 3-135
Unit 18 - Eaglek Bay, 3-136 - 3-146
Unit 19 - Columbia Glacier, 3-147 - 3-156
Unit 20 - Valdez Mountains, 3-157 - 3-161
Unit 21 - City of Valdez, 3-162 - 3-182

Unit 22 - Valdez Arm, 3-183 - 3-192
Unit 23 - Fidalgo, 3-193 - 3-205
Unit 24 - Montague Island, 3-206 - 3-213
Unit 25 - Hinchbrook Island, 3-214 - 3-224
Unit 26 - Hawkins Island, 3-225 - 3-231
Unit 27 - City of Cordova, 3-232 - 3-239
Unit 28 - Copper River Delta, 3-240 - 3-247
Unit 29 - Katalla, 3-248 - 3-255

V

Valdez Mountains (20), 3-157
Valdez, City of (21), 1-2, 1-5, 3-162
Valdez Arm (22), 3-183 - 3-185
Valdez Glacier (21), 3-163
Valdez Mountains (20), 3-157
Visual resources, protection of, 2-27, 2-31, 2-40, 3-6, 3-56, 3-85, 3-148, 3-150, 3-167, 3-168, 3-184, 3-185, 3-194, 3-197, 3-226

W

Waterfowl habitat, Appendix E
see also Resource Management charts in Chapter 3
West Gable Cannery (8), 3-63, 4-2
West Twin Bay (9), 3-70, 3-71
Wetlands, 2-22, 2-57, 3-217
Whale Bay (12), 3-90, 3-91
Whales, 2-8, 3-107, 3-195
see also Resource Information Summary charts in Chapter 3
Whittier, 1-5, 3-12, 3-13, 3-14, 3-15
Wilderness, 2-21, 2-32, 3-6, 3-15, 3-24, 3-30 - 3-31, 3-47, 3-62, 3-63, 3-91, 3-108, 3-115, 3-138, 3-147, 3-149
Windy Bay (26), 3-226, 5-8
Wortman's Creek (21), 3-166

Z

Zaikof Bay (24), 3-206, 3-207, 3-208
Ziegler Cove (5), 3-38
Ziegler Cove State Marine Park (5), 2-35, 3-38, 4-9

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN

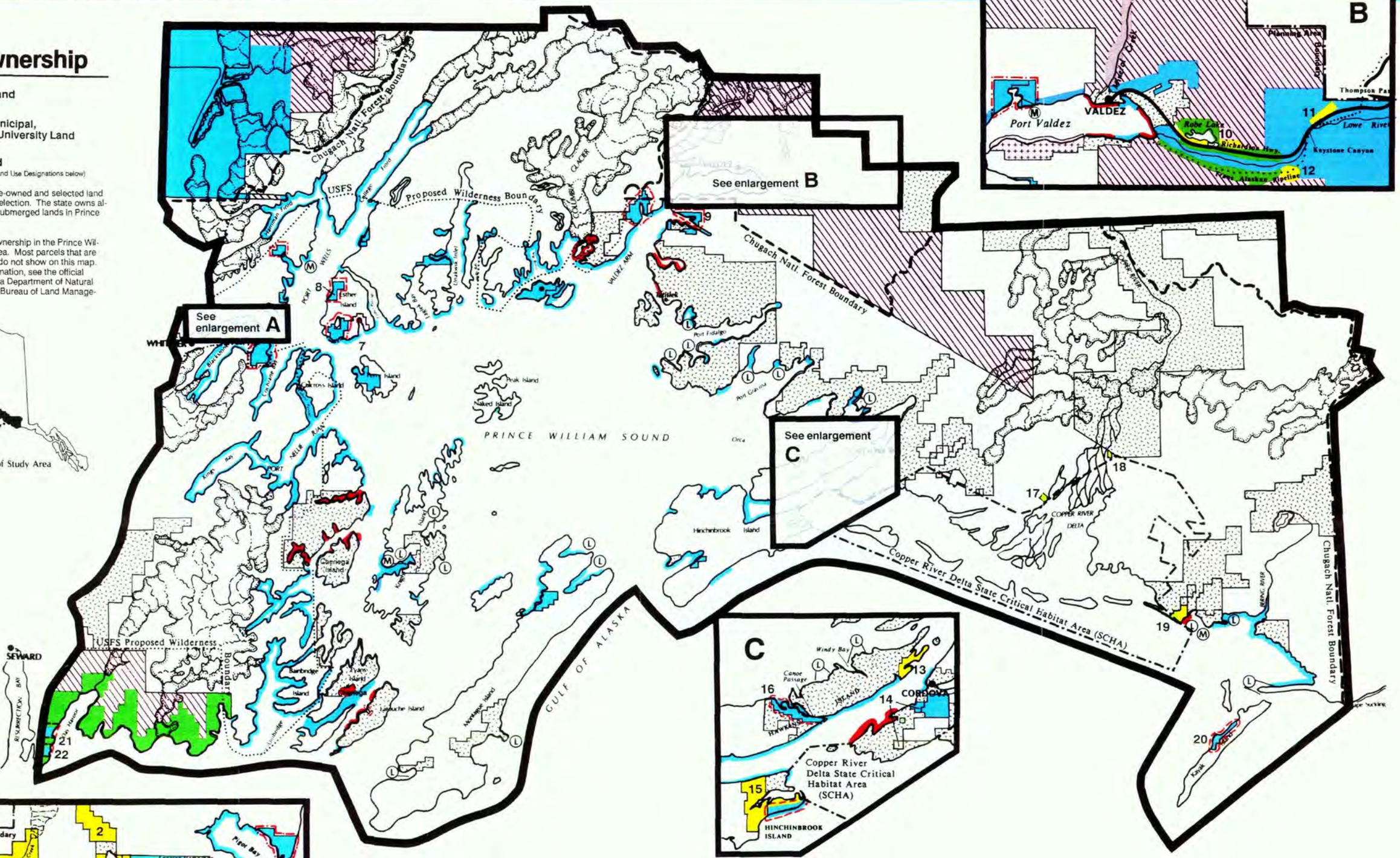
Land Ownership

- Federal Land
- Native, Municipal, Private or University Land
- NO PATTERN — State Land (See proposed Land Use Designations below)

State land includes state-owned and selected land and landproposed for selection. The state owns almost all tidelands and submerged lands in Prince William Sound.

The map shows land ownership in the Prince William Sound planning area. Most parcels that are smaller than 640 acres do not show on this map. For more detailed information, see the official status plats at the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and federal Bureau of Land Management.





This map shows generalized land use designations. Only the primary surface designations are shown. The primary uses are not the only uses that will be permitted; most lands retained in state ownership are multiple use areas where a variety of other uses, including mining, are allowed.

The map includes designations for land selected by both the state and Native corporations. These land use designations apply if the land is conveyed to the state. The plan does not apply to private or federal land.

State tidelands not showing a designation are designated general use areas. Here, uses are allowed if they conform to the management intent and guidelines of the plan. See the plan for management intent information.

Proposed Land Use Designations

Settlement Areas

1. Billings Cove
2. Poe Bay
7. Esther Bay (potential)
10. Robe Lake West
11. Wortmanns Creek
12. Brown's Creek
13. Shipyard Bay
15. Boswell Bay
17. Flag Point (comm./ind. lease)
18. Bering River Rd. Jct. (comm./ind.)
19. Katalla (comm./ind.)

Settlement/Public Recreation

3. Head of Passage Canal
4. Shotgun Cove and vicinity
14. Heney Creek

Public Recreation/Habitat and Harvest

- Existing State Marine Park
- Proposed State Marine Park
- Proposed Site for Commercial Recreation Facilities

Shoreline Development/Public Recreation/Habitat and Harvest

Mining/Public Recreation

Forestry/Public Recreation/Habitat and Harvest

- (L) Possible Log - Transfer Site
- (M) Possible Mineral - Transfer Site

Resource Management, High Value

Resource Management, Low Value

Transportation

Areas Closed to New Mineral Entry

Most state lands are open to new mineral entry. Portions of 27 streams and 143 estuaries and tidelands next to four fish hatcheries will be closed to new mineral entry to protect the most productive state-owned stream and estuarine salmon habitats. Most of the areas to be closed are too small to be shown on this map. See the plan for a map and listing of areas to be closed. A map showing the mineral closures is on display at the Department of Natural Resources public information office in Anchorage.

June 1988

5 0 5 10 15 miles

scale

PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN FOR STATE LANDS



June 1988

Alaska Department of NATURAL RESOURCES

WHAT IS THE PRINCE WILLIAM SOUND AREA PLAN?

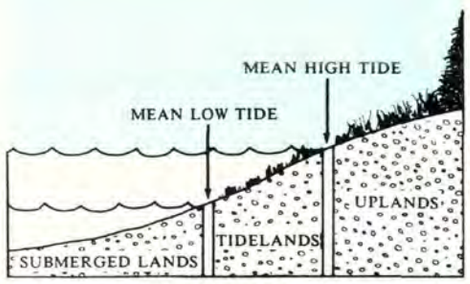
State lands in Prince William Sound can be used for recreation, fish and wildlife, places to live, access for mineral and timber development, and mariculture. Although some uses conflict with each other, many uses can occur in the planning area, provided the uses are carefully managed.

To decide how state land should be managed, the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) prepared a land use plan for state lands. The plan identifies areas for sale and establishes guidelines for managing state lands and tidelands for the next 20 years. Some of the state-selected land is also selected by Native corporations and may not become state land. The plan will apply only to the use of land the state eventually owns.

The plan does not direct the use of federal, Native, or private lands; nor does it change fish and game regulations.

LAND OWNERSHIP

Most uplands in the planning area are within Chugach National Forest and are managed by the U.S. Forest Service, or are private lands managed by Native corporations. The state owns approximately 984,000 acres of uplands. Most of this land is located in the Chugach Mountains, some is found along the coast. The state also owns all submerged lands three miles seaward and all tidelands. There are four million acres of state-owned tidelands and submerged lands.



Tidelands include the land between mean high tide and mean low tide. Submerged lands are seaward of mean low tide. In this plan, the word "tidelands" is used to include both tidelands and submerged lands.

SUMMARY OF LAND MANAGEMENT

Policies and guidelines for the management of each resource are summarized in the following sections. The map on the other side of this brochure shows the land use designations for state lands.

Recreation

State tidelands adjacent to proposed U.S. Forest Service wilderness areas will be managed for recreation, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and wilderness values. These areas include College Fiord, Blackstone Bay, Cochrane Bay, Culross Passage, Port Nellie Juan, Icy Bay, and Port Bainbridge. Recreation is a primary use in other areas including commonly used fishing and wildlife harvest sites and frequently used recreation areas. Except for settlement areas, recreation is a primary use for most coastal state uplands in the planning area. The plan contains guidelines to protect the capacity and natural appearance of most anchorages and regionally important campsites, and to provide design and siting criteria for recreation facilities.

Commercial Recreation Facilities. Commercial recreation facilities are concentrated along commonly used recreation routes, so that most of the Sound will retain its current natural qualities. These facilities may be located along the Whittier to Valdez Marine Route, the Whittier to Seward Marine Route, and in other areas where existing recreation and fish and wildlife harvest uses are not displaced. Floatlodges and similar facilities are prohibited from state lands adjacent to U.S. Forest Service proposed wilderness areas, and on most of Hinchinbrook Island because they would be incompatible with existing public use and federal management for these lands. Public notice of a proposed permit or lease for commercial recreation facilities will be sent to affected parties.

Public Recreation Facilities. Public recreation facilities such as public use cabins, cleared tent sites, and mooring buoys are appropriate on state uplands within Passage Canal, Surprise Cove, Siwash Bay, Shoup Bay, Boswell Bay, Canoe Passage, near commercial recreation facilities, and near or within state settlement areas.

Proposed Legislative Designations

Marine Parks. Nine locations are recommended for consideration by the legislature for designation as state marine parks. These areas have outstanding scenic and recreation values, and generally receive a high level of public use. In some cases, active recreation management is also required.

Potential Marine Parks

Map No.	Name	Location	Acreage
5	Decision Pt.	Passage Canal	460
6	Entry Cove	Passage Canal	370
8	Granite Bay	Port Wells	2,015
9	Jack Bay North	No. Valdez Arm	811
15	Boswell Bay	Hinchinbrook Is.	799
16	Canoe Passage	Hawkins Is.	1,455
20	Kayak Island	Katalla	1,427
21	Safety Cove	Day Harbor	660
22	Driftwood Bay	Day Harbor	840
TOTAL			9,337 acres

The marine park number corresponds to the number on the brochure map. By referring to the map, you can find the location of the proposed park.

Other. The plan also recommends legislative consideration of the Thompson Pass - Keystone Canyon area because of the area's spectacular alpine scenery and frequent recreation use. This recommendation was also made in the Copper River Basin Area Plan.

The area surrounding Lake George is recommended to be considered for addition to Chugach State Park because of its unique scenic, geologic, and glacial features. This addition was recommended by the 1981 Chugach State Park Master Plan. Finally, the Mount Eccles - Heney Creek area near Cordova is recommended for legislative designation to support the recreation and tourism needs of the City of Cordova. The exact type of legislative designation, whether park or other category, will be determined in coordination with the City.

Cultural and Historic Resources

All DNR authorizations of land use activities are reviewed by the Office of History and Archaeology (within DNR). The Office determines if there may be an adverse effect on cultural resources and makes recommendations to mitigate those effects. Guidelines in the plan also give direction for cultural resource surveys; review of authorizations; and cooperation with other agencies, Native Corporations, nonprofit groups, and individuals.

Land Disposals

The Prince William Sound Area Plan determines what state land will be offered for private ownership over the next 20 years. In addition, the plan establishes guidelines to protect sensitive habitats and scenic features, reserve recreation resources within settlement areas, and ensure adequate public access, especially to tidelands and stream corridors.

Residential settlement is concentrated near Valdez, Cordova, and Whittier. This provides enough land for settlement while allowing most of the Sound to remain in its natural state. All residential settlement areas included in the plan meet criteria that address the quality of land, accessibility, ownership, potential conflicts with other uses, and public support.

Fourteen settlement areas totalling over 1,970 acres will be offered for sale or lease over the next twenty years. Also, there are a few small parcels of state land surrounded by private land near the developed areas of Valdez and Cordova. These small parcels may be offered for sale if compatible with adjacent land uses. They are not shown in the table below.

Esther Bay is designated resource management in the plan. If after other settlement areas have been offered there is a need for additional settlement in western Prince William Sound, Esther Bay can be offered for sale. Interim management will not foreclose potential use for either a land sale or public recreation.

Some state land at Shotgun Cove (including Neptune Point) may be appropriate for settlement. If so, land offerings will be coordinated with proposed municipal and private development there. Similarly, state land at Heney Creek near Cordova and Poe Bay in Passage Canal will be coordinated with the adjacent land owner, the University of Alaska.

State land at Katalla, Flag Point, and Bering River Road Junction is reserved for commercial or industrial settlement. At Katalla, land may be used for port development as required to support nearby resource development projects. At the road junction, state land is reserved for commercial development related to the two roads.

Settlement Areas	Net Acreage
1. Billings Cove	500
2. Poe Bay**	*
3. Head of Passage Canal	*
4. Shotgun Cove & vicinity	*
7. Esther Bay	*(possible settlement area)
10. Robe Lake West	250
11. Wortmanns Creek	120
12. Brown's Creek	300
13. Shipyard Bay	400
14. Heney Creek**	*
15. Boswell Bay	400
17. Flag Point (commercial/industrial lease)	*
18. Bering River Rd. Jctn. (commercial/industrial)	*
19. Katalla (commercial/industrial)	*
SUBTOTAL	Approximately 1,970 acres

*Net acreage undetermined. See final plan.

**Most of Poe Bay and Heney Creek are managed by the University of Alaska. The state is the minority landowner in these areas. State land sales will be coordinated with University land management.

Remote Cabins, Trapping Cabins, and Floathomes. Because the state owns only a limited amount of uplands and there is significant competition for its use, the state will not issue remote cabin or trapping cabin permits within the Prince William Sound planning area. Floathomes are allowed only within the municipal boundaries of Cordova, Whittier, and Valdez because of conflicts with existing public uses and strong objections by the upland owners. Within these municipalities, floathomes must be sited according to the regulations of the municipality, where public services and facilities can be efficiently extended, and where consistent with the fish and wildlife and other guidelines of the plan.

Mariculture

Each type of mariculture has its own set of environmental and processing requirements and creates its own unique impacts, problems, and opportunities. Because of the difficulty in identifying areas suitable for the variety of mariculture types, the plan does not designate areas for mariculture. Rather, the plan indicates the management intent for each area. Mariculture is allowed on state tidelands if it can be made consistent with the management intent of that area. In this way, mariculture is allowed in most of Prince William Sound, though it sometimes must meet strict guidelines.

Subsurface Resources

Approximately 94%, or 1.4 million acres, of state lands are open to mineral entry. While a few active mining operations exist on state lands, most known economically valuable subsurface resources are located on private or federal land. Approximately 42,000 acres of uplands in the Day Harbor area previously closed to mineral entry are re-opened. The area re-opened does not include land staked for settlement under the Blying Sound remote disposal program.

Approximately 17,900 acres of uplands and 70,800 acres of tidelands are closed to new mineral entry. Upland mineral closures include 4,100 acres of the most important salmon habitats in state-owned streams, and 13,800 acres in settlement areas, to be closed prior to sale. Tideland closures encompass the most important salmon habitats in 143 estuaries and adjacent to existing fish hatcheries, in the Copper River Delta State Critical Habitat Area, and in Shotgun Cove. Mineral closures do not affect valid existing claims, nor apply to private or federal lands.

Mineral Transfer Sites. Access across state-owned tidelands for mineral transfer sites is protected at five locations where mining exploration on private or federal land is likely to occur: Poe Bay, Granite Mine, Drier Bay, Cliff Mine, and Katalla.

Additional transfer facilities may be sited at other locations on state land where needed and consistent with the plan.

Oil & Gas. All state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands are available for oil and gas exploration. The plan defers any decisions concerning leasing for oil and gas to DNR's Five-Year Oil and Gas Leasing Program. No areas in Prince William Sound are currently proposed for lease.

Leases for other leasable subsurface resources such as coal will be offered on a case-by-case basis consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the unit.

Fish and Wildlife

The most important habitat and harvest areas will be retained in public ownership and managed to maintain fish and wildlife production and related public uses.

Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest are identified as a primary use of state tidelands adjacent to the U.S. Forest Service proposed wilderness areas, in important fishing and harvest areas, and in other sensitive habitats. In areas identified for land offerings, buffers are required along streams and wetlands to protect fish and wildlife resources and public use.

To protect important salmon spawning habitat, certain streams and estuaries will be closed to new mineral entry. In other areas, permit stipulations will be used to protect species and habitat productivity. Mineral closures do not apply to valid existing claims.

The plan contains guidelines to protect the continued commercial fishing use of set-net, gill-net, purse-seine and herring harvest areas; and hatchery harvest areas. The plan does not change fish and game regulations that govern commercial fishing or other harvest activities.

Forestry

Forestry on State Uplands. Almost all the high value forest resources in Prince William Sound are located on private land or land managed by the U.S. Forest Service. The state owns one high-value forest area, about 7,700 acres, which will be a long-term source of timber resources for the commercial forest industry.

Small commercial and personal-use timber sales are allowed on state lands near communities and within land disposal areas to supply local needs for firewood, houselogs and other products.

Log Transfer Sites. Harvests on U.S. Forest Service and private lands require state tidelands for log-transfer sites. Opportunities to site future log-transfer facilities on state tidelands are protected at the locations shown on the summary map: on Knight Island (Eastern Drier, Marsha, and Lower Herring Bays); in Port Fidalgo (Two Moon Bay, Snug Harbor, and Landlocked Bay); in Port Gravina (St. Matthews and Olson Bays); on Montague Island (MacLeod Harbor and Box Point); and near Katalla (Katalla and Okalee Spit).

Additional sites will be required adjacent to private land between Tatitlek and Cordova, along the northern shore of Hawkins Island, and adjacent to federal land on north Montague Island (most likely in Rocky or Zaikof Bays). These and other log transfer facilities will be sited where consistent with the plan.

HOW WAS THE PLAN DEVELOPED?

DNR began working on this plan in 1985. In that year, public meetings were held to learn about important issues in the Prince William Sound and to gather ideas on how state lands should be managed. Data on each resource type was inventoried and mapped. From all this information, the Prince William Sound planning team developed alternative uses for state lands. The planning team consisted of representatives from state agencies and the U.S. Forest Service. These alternatives were reviewed at public meetings held in 1986 in each of the Sound's communities and in Anchorage. Based on comments from these meetings and a public survey also conducted in 1986, the planning team developed proposals for a draft plan. The draft plan was reviewed in another round of public meetings in November 1987 and January 1988. The resulting comments were used to make final changes to the plan. The plan was adopted by the Commissioners of Natural Resources and Fish and Game in June of 1988.

HOW THE PLAN IS MODIFIED

The plan must be flexible to respond to changes in information, technology, economics, and public opinion. After the plan is adopted, it may be amended upon approval by the Commissioner of DNR, with public review and consultation with affected agencies. The plan will be reviewed approximately every five years to see if it needs to be updated.

Minor changes to the plan, such as clarifications or corrections, do not require public review. Special exceptions to the plan are also possible, in cases where it is impossible or impractical to comply with the plan, and when an alternative course of action can meet the plan's purpose.

SELECTIONS AND RELINQUISHMENTS

Selections. The state can choose more land for state ownership from federal lands. The plan nominated 37 parcels totalling 7,867 acres from the Chugach National Forest. Most of the selections are within 25 miles of an existing community in the Sound. The selection recommendations are prioritized and will be compared with recommendations in other regions of the state.

Relinquishments. The plan recommends relinquishing previously made selections: 22,240 acres in 21 parcels. These parcels are either ineligible for selection or can be managed as well by the U.S. Forest Service.

WHERE TO GET A COPY OF THE PLAN

Copies of the complete plan have been sent to municipal offices, libraries, village councils, and interest groups in the Prince William Sound area. Additional copies can be purchased for $5.00 at the following address:

Alaska Dept. of Natural Resources
Resource Allocation Section
P.O. Box 107005
Anchorage, Alaska 99510.



The church at Tatitlek, in front of Copper Mountain. Tatitlek is near the entrance to Valdez Arm.