

# Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (2005 Revision)

## **A Component of the Bristol Bay Area Plan**

Adopted  
April 19, 2005



Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Mining, Land & Water  
Resource Assessment & Development Section



# STATE OF ALASKA

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The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources adopts the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan as a component of the Bristol Bay Area Plan (2005) and finds that it meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-55.030 for land use plans. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state land within the planning boundaries consistent with this plan.



Tom Irwin  
Department of Natural Resources

4/19/05  
Date

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The Alaska Department of Fish and Game assisted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in preparing the revision of the Bristol Bay Area Plan for State Lands and the revision of the Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan. We appreciate the opportunity to represent fish and wildlife habitat, harvest, and public use values during the development of the plan. The Department will use the plan as guidance when reviewing proposed uses of state lands in the planning area.

*for*   
McKie Campbell, Commissioner  
Alaska Department of Fish and Game

10/24/05  
Date

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## **PLANNING TEAM AND ADVISORY BOARD**

### **NUSHAGAK & MULCHATNA RIVERS RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN**

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#### **PLANNING TEAM**

Because of the amount of effort and the number of agencies that participated in the development of the 1990 Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP), it is important to acknowledge the planning team that participated in its development. The original version of this plan was developed by an inter-disciplinary planning team representing the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), the Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (BBCRSA). The 2005 revision of this plan primarily involved staff from the South Central Office and the Resource Assessment and Development Section of the Division of Mining, Land and Water.

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Joe Stam, DNR Division of Forestry  
Ken Taylor, ADF&G Division of Wildlife Conservation  
Lance Trasky, ADF&G Habitat Division

#### **ADVISORY BOARD**

An advisory board provided consultation and review to the planning team during the initial preparation of the RRMP. The board reflected a wide range of public and private interests that represented the concerns and knowledge of the planning area.

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Peter Andrew Jr., Stuyahok Ltd.  
Laun Bouy, Bureau of Land Management  
Cliff Eames, Alaska Center for the Environment  
Dave Fisher/Pete Jerome, U.S. Fish & Wildlife Service  
Chris Goll, Alaska Professional Sportfishing Association  
Jim Harrower, Alaska Professional Hunters Association  
Tim LaPorte, Iliamna Air Taxi (representing air taxi operators)  
Jerry Liboff/Steve Perkins, Koliganek Natives Ltd.  
Jack Mosby, National Park Service  
Jeff Parker, Alaska Sportfishing Association  
Don Sagmoen, Nushagak Fish and Game Advisory Committee  
Robin Samuelson, Choggiung Ltd.  
Ron Sommerville, Alaska Outdoor Council

# **CHAPTER 1.**

## **INTRODUCTION**

## CHAPTER 1. INTRODUCTION

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This chapter includes overview information about the plan and the planning area. An overview map of the planning area is depicted on Figure 1.1.

### **WHY THIS PLAN WAS DEVELOPED AND LATER REVISED**

This revision of the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP) retains the basic format, text, and recommendations of the initial RRMP as much as practicable. It has been revised to resolve certain problems of upland management within the planning area, establish the RRMP as a stand alone component of the Bristol Bay Area Plan (BBAP), and update sections of the 1990 RRMP that were out of date or inconsistent with current state regulations or agency policy.

#### **Initial Plan.**

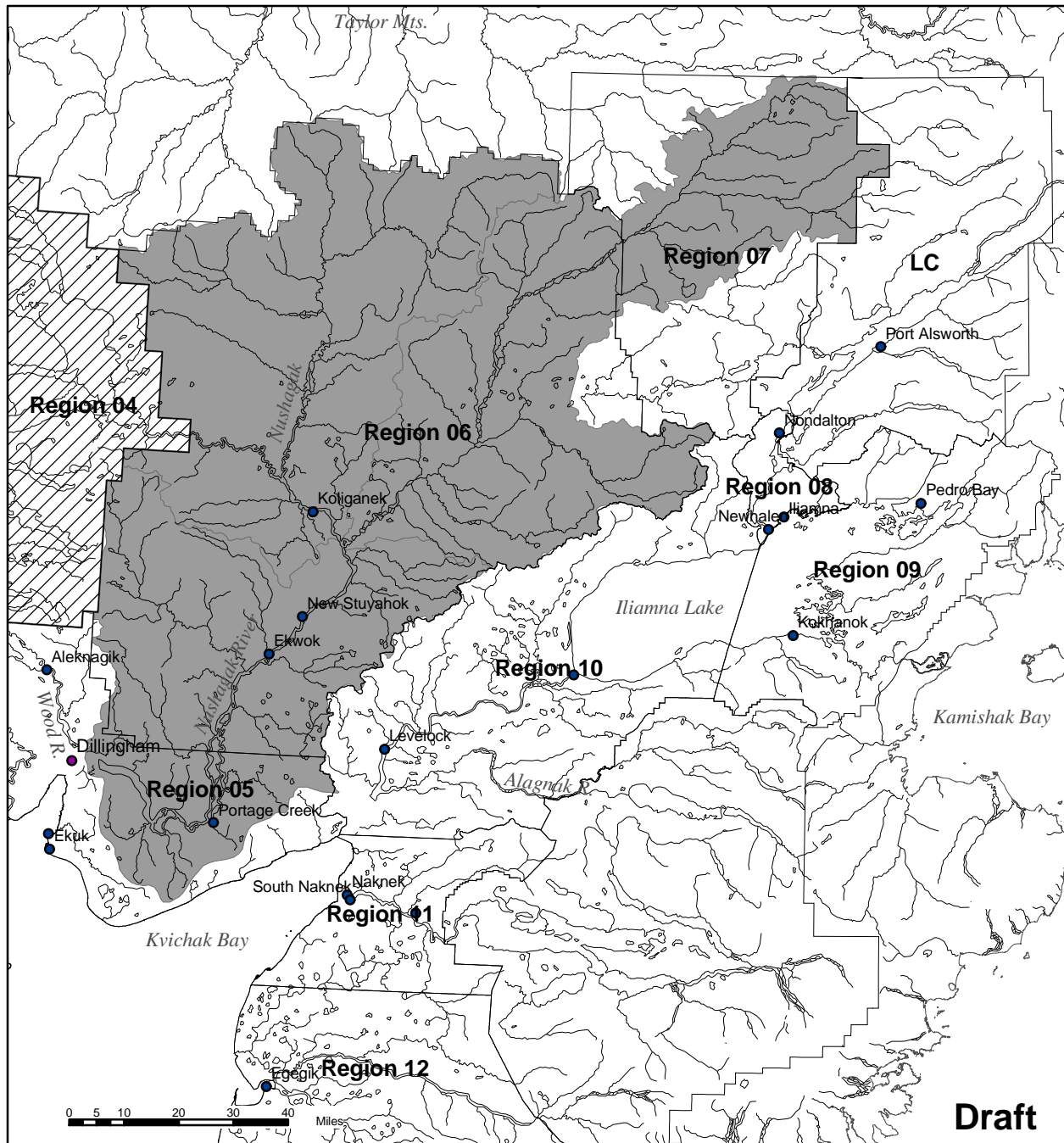
The initial Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP) was adopted in 1990 in response to the need to create an integrated recreation resource management strategy for the Nushagak and Mulchatna River systems. Previously the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR), Alaska Department of Fish and Game (ADF&G), and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation (ADEC) prepared and adopted the Bristol Bay Area Plan (BBAP) in 1984. The 1984 BBAP provided the overall direction for managing state lands in the Bristol Bay region until its revision in April 2005. The Bristol Bay Coastal Management Plan, prepared by the Bristol Bay Coastal Resource Service Area (BBCRSA) and approved by the state and federal government in 1987, provides direction for managing resources in coastal areas of the region under the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program<sup>1</sup>. The BBCRSA adopted the RRMP as part of its Coastal Zone Management Plan.

Both the BBAP and RRMP covered the drainages of the Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers and highlighted the importance of recreation and fish and wildlife values for commercial and noncommercial uses (including subsistence and recreation) in these drainages. Both plans directed DNR and BBCRSA to do additional planning for public use management in the Bristol Bay region. The BBCRSA was also directed to prepare an Area which Merits Special Attention (AMSA) plan, which was subsequently prepared.

In response to these plans and to public concern about subsistence use and increased recreational use in the region, DNR, ADF&G, and BBCRSA signed a cooperative agreement in the fall of 1987 to prepare the Nushagak & Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan.

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<sup>1</sup> The BBCRSA District Plan, which includes the Area Meriting Special Attention, will remain in effect until 2006, when local District Plans are to be revised under the statutes and regulations affecting the ACMP by the legislature in 2004.



### Legend

- NMRRMP
- BBAP Planning Regions
- Wood-Tikchik State Park

Figure 1.1  
Area of the Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers  
Recreation Management Plan Showing Planning  
Regions of the Bristol Bay Area Plan

The initial plan was the product of over two years of work by state and local agencies that have resource management responsibilities in the planning area, interest groups, private landowners, and the public. A resource assessment was completed in August 1988. Management alternatives were prepared and reviewed in December 1988 and in January 1989 at public workshops in Anchorage, Dillingham, Ekwok, Iliamna, Koliganek, and New Stuyahok. The draft plan was prepared and reviewed during the summer and fall of 1989 at public hearings in these same locations.

The management plan was adopted by DNR in 1990 in order to provide additional specificity to the management of recreational uses within the river corridors and their adjoining uplands. The BBCRSA adopted the RRMP as the basis for its consistency reviews of potential recreational projects.

### **Revision of Initial Plan.**

DNR revised the initial RRMP during 2004 and 2005 in order to accomplish the following objectives:

- Resolve certain problems of upland management that have been observed since the initial preparation of the RRMP in the late 1980's. This revision drops the outright prohibition on the development of commercial recreation (permanent) in certain upland management units, permitting these to occur on a case-by-case basis. These units are situated a significant distance from the riverine corridors that are the focus of this plan's management. It also revises the management direction for Management Unit 8, changing it from 'Semi-Primitive Recreation' to 'Primitive Recreation', to better protect the subsistence activities in this area.
- Establish the RRMP as a stand alone component of the Bristol Bay Area Plan. While the initial plan was, in fact, an element of the BBAP, it was also linked to the Alaska Coastal Zone Management Program. With the changes that are occurring (2004-2007) to this program, and the need to ensure the continued management of this area in the manner now provided for under the RRMP, links to the ACMP have been severed in this revision. This will not preclude the BBCRSA from revising its District Management Plan or developing, if appropriate, additional 'local' standards for the Nushagak and Mulchatna River systems that lie within their jurisdiction, which does not include areas within the corporate limits of the Lake and Peninsula Borough. Such a revision must be consistent with the new standards for establishing 'local concerns' and the stricter application area of the Habitat standards.
- Update those portions of the RRMP that are out of date or are no longer applicable. Revisions are introduced to reflect changes in resource information, statutory and regulatory changes affecting natural resource management since the initial preparation of the plan, to delete studies and recommendations that were proposed in the initial plan but were never implemented, and reflect changed methods of land management by DNR.

## **WHAT THIS PLAN COVERS AND DOES NOT COVER**

This plan guides state land management pertaining to recreational uses and facilities by the Department of Natural Resources in the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainages. As such, it:

- 1) identifies goals, management intent, and public use sites for 25 management units in the planning area;
- 2) specifies management policies for long-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days), including permanent and temporary facilities, trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, docks, and other uses, and specifies where these uses may be allowed and where they are prohibited;
- 3) includes guidelines that provide specific management direction for the 25 management units and public use sites; and
- 4) includes implementation information, including procedures for plan changes.

This plan is consistent with the goals and guidelines of the Bristol Bay Area Plan. See the following section<sup>2</sup> for a more complete explanation of the relationship between the two plans.

This plan does *not* cover or affect:

- 1) Other management issues addressed in the Bristol Bay Area Plan: minerals development, materials extraction, settlement, remote cabins, utilities and transportation, and municipal entitlement decisions.
- 2) Fish and wildlife management. DNR manages land. ADF&G, the Board of Fisheries, and the Board of Game manage use of fish and wildlife resources. Issues raised by the public during the planning process concerning use of fish and wildlife are not addressed in this plan but are addressed by the boards. These issues include how fish and game should be allocated among user groups, hunting and fishing seasons, bag limits, means and methods of harvest, and impact of use on the availability of game.
- 3) Management policies that restrict short-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less), such as hiking, backpacking and camping, light plane and helicopter landings, use of boats, rafts, and canoes, and hunting, fishing, and trapping.
- 4) Lands not owned by the state or not selected for conveyance to the state from the federal government. Specifically, it does not apply to lands owned by private entities, Native corporations, federal lands not selected by the state, or lands owned by the University of Alaska. In many of the more southerly located units, the RRMP only applies to navigable waters. Uplands are either owned by other entities or are not affected by this plan. This situation occurs in management units 1, 3, 5, 7, 9, 15, and 24.

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<sup>2</sup> Relationship of Rivers Recreation Management Plan to Bristol Bay Area Plan



- 5) Lands designated Settlement or Minerals in the BBAP. The management intent and guidelines for these are derived from the Area Plan. These designations occur in management units 6, 11, 14, 17, 19, and 24.
- 6) Various aspects of a recreational experience. At this time, DNR does not have adequate authority or information to justify actions that address various aspects of a recreational experience, such as level of encounters (the number of people or groups of people seen during a specified time). For example, DNR cannot justify limiting the number of facilities in a management unit because of the impacts those facilities would have on a level of encounters. To do so requires additional statistics and information on public use and related impacts. Level of encounters is not addressed by this plan but is identified as one aspect for future management.

### **HOW THIS PLAN APPLIES TO FEDERAL AND PRIVATE LAND**

This plan does not provide management guidelines for non-state land. It only applies to state-owned uplands and shorelands<sup>3</sup>, and to lands selected by the state from the federal government. Private landowners in the planning area may choose to use this plan as a guide for managing their lands.

### **RELATIONSHIP OF RIVERS RECREATION MANAGEMENT PLAN TO BRISTOL BAY AREA PLAN**

The Bristol Bay Area Plan is the basic management plan for the Bristol Bay planning area. It establishes plan designations for all state-owned and state-selected uplands within this planning area and specifies the management intent and management guidelines for these uplands and tidelands. These management guidelines are provided for a wide variety of resources, including but not limited to settlement, forestry, floating facilities, cultural and historic resources, mineral and coal exploration and development, the management of fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, and certain forms of recreational activity. In addition, it establishes the basis for decisions on municipal entitlements for the three boroughs within the planning area, which include the Lake and Peninsula, Bristol Bay, and Aleutians East Boroughs.

The Rivers Recreation Management Plan (RRMP) is a component of the BBAP. The RRMP guides the management of those areas within its planning area that are related to certain forms of recreational activity. In these areas, the RRMP will serve as the basis for the management of these recreational uses and facilities and as the basis for DNR decision making. The management extent of the RRMP in its planning area is, however, *limited to the management of recreational uses that are specified in the RRMP within those areas that are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed, General Use, Public Facilities-Retain, or co-designated*

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<sup>3</sup> Although the state does not own and does not manage uplands owned by the federal government, it does have 906(k) ANILCA concurrence authority over those lands selected for conveyance to the state. Under this section of ANILCA, proposed actions on federal land that have been selected by the state under ANILCA or Section 6 of the Alaska Statehood Act must receive concurrence from the state in order to be authorized.

*Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed and Habitat in the BBAP.* Recommendations of the RRMP do not apply to those areas that are designated Settlement or Mining, the two other designations that are applied by the BBAP within the RRMP planning boundary. In instances where there is conflict between the BBAP and the RRMP, the management guidelines of the BBAP will control. In all instances the recommendations of the BBAP that pertain to municipal entitlements will prevail.

## **DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA**

The planning area stretches 20 miles from the headwaters of the Mulchatna River to Bristol Bay and includes the land drained by the Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers upstream of the Wood River. Wood-Tikchik State Park and Lake Clark National Park and Preserve are not part of the planning area. Figure 1.1 depicts the planning area and the management boundary of the Rivers Recreation Management Plan.

The planning area includes about 6.7 million acres. Approximately 5.7 million acres (85 percent of the total acreage) are state-owned or state-selected. The state also owns and manages all shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands of the Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers and other major waterbodies in the planning area. Uses on state land in the planning area are administered by the Department of Natural Resources, Division of Mining, Land and Water (Southcentral Region).

About 720,000 acres (11 percent of the total acreage) are owned or selected by seven Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA) corporations. Most corporation land is located on the lower Nushagak River near the communities of Dillingham, Ekwok, New Stuyahok, and Koliganek.

The federal government (Bureau of Land Management - BLM) administers about 250,000 acres (4 percent of the total acreage). BLM also retains interim management authority for state and ANCSA corporation selected land. Other private ownership includes approximately 20 tracts (most of them Native allotments).

The river systems are the dominant physiographic and hydromorphic feature of the planning area. The Nushagak River headwaters in the Nushagak Hills. The drainage divide with the Kuskokwim River basin forms the northern boundary of the planning area. The Mulchatna River drains lakes of the Alaska Range in Lake Clark National Park and Preserve. Both rivers are generally clear in their upper reaches, but become increasingly muddy as they flow to the coast. Because of steeper terrain and fewer lakes in its watershed, the Mulchatna is more often subject to flooding than is the Nushagak, and often flows muddy. The river systems include important clear water tributaries: the Nuyakuk, King Salmon, Chilikadrotna, Koktuli, Stuyahok, and Kokwok Rivers.

Vegetation throughout the planning area is diverse. White spruce, aspen, birch, and cottonwood forests are generally concentrated along streams. The lower Nushagak, Nuyakuk, and upper Mulchatna rivers have large spruce stands. Much of the low rolling mountainous terrain in the northern portion of the planning area is covered with lichen shrub tundra interspersed with open low shrub tundra. The coastal lowlands adjacent to Bristol Bay have hundreds of small lakes and ponds, and large areas of open shrub tundra.

Abundant fisheries resources support important subsistence and recreational uses, and contribute to the valuable commercial fishery in Bristol Bay. Lakes and streams support five species of salmon, rainbow trout, and other freshwater fish. Sport fishing use is increasing in the planning area; much public use is guided; operators fly their clients to a place for the day from nearby lodges or base use out of camps established nearby. Subsistence use is relatively stable in harvest quantities.

Wildlife resources are substantial and support important subsistence and sport hunting, trapping, and wildlife viewing uses. There is valuable habitat for caribou, moose, brown bears, raptors, and other animals. The Mulchatna Caribou Herd has increased greatly since 1980, and hunting effort and harvest have risen sharply, particularly in the Mulchatna drainage. Subsistence use originates from local communities or is based out of cabins located near traditional hunting areas. Outfitters and guides establish camps for use by their clients.

Airplanes provide major access to the area. Reliable floatplane landing areas are distributed on lakes and rivers throughout the Nushagak basin. Gravel bars along streams and tundra-covered ridge tops provide natural landing sites for wheeled airplanes. Much airplane use originates from Dillingham, Iliamna, Port Alsworth, King Salmon, and Anchorage.

Most of the main stems of the rivers are accessible by motorboat. Motorboat traffic is heaviest on the lower Nushagak. Canoes, rafts, and kayaks provide hunting, fishing, and recreational access to smaller drainages. Important rivers for guided and unguided floating include the Chilikadrotna, upper Mulchatna, upper Nushagak, Stuyahok, Koktuli, and Nuyakuk.

The planning area is divided into 25 management units (see Plan Map 3.1 in the envelope in the back of the plan).

## **CHAPTER 2.**

# **GOALS, MANAGEMENT INTENT, AND GUIDELINES**

## CHAPTER 2. GOALS, MANAGEMENT INTENT, AND GUIDELINES

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This chapter includes goals, management intent, and management guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Guidelines are numbered for easy reference.

### **GOALS**

The Bristol Bay Area Plan includes goals that identify the need to manage land; protect fish, wildlife, and water; and provide a diversity of commercial and noncommercial public use opportunities.

To meet these goals, state land in the Nushagak and Mulchatna planning area will be managed to:

- Provide a mix of commercial and noncommercial public use opportunities.
- Ensure availability of public use sites to meet the needs of all users.
- Protect habitat and other natural resources.
- Maintain options for future recreation management.

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

These goals will be met by managing state land within management units for the following categories of management intent (management intent reflects a future condition):

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

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

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

(Note: "Evidence of human use" does not imply restricting use.)

The Department of Natural Resources (DNR) currently issues permits and leases for permanent and temporary facilities, personal and trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, docks, and other uses that occur at one site on state land for longer than 14 days.<sup>1</sup> These are the uses that the plan guidelines cover for management of state land in the planning area. Permits from other agencies may also be required before land uses are approved.

In the future, plan management units may be managed for other aspects of a use experience, such as level of encounters, where a primitive use experience is characterized by a low level of encounters, a semi-primitive use experience is characterized by a moderate level of encounters, and a semi-developed use experience is characterized by a high level of encounters.

The plan identifies which units will be managed in each category of management intent. These unit categories are generally consistent with current use patterns in the planning area. In the following text, these categories will be abbreviated to "primitive," "semi-primitive," and "semi-developed" when referring to management units.

## **GUIDELINES**

The following guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to management decisions. DNR will use criteria included in the guidelines when considering issuing permits or lease applications on state land. Guidelines also apply to state-selected land.

Because this plan addresses recreation and because other uses associated with activities not related to recreation may have an effect on recreation, the guidelines in this plan apply to recreation uses and can apply to certain other permanent or temporary uses that may affect recreational activities<sup>2</sup> unless otherwise specifically stated in the management guidelines of a unit.

Table 2.1, at the end of this chapter, summarizes the management guidelines for uses likely to occur in the planning area. However, for detailed information on the management requirements for a particular use, especially to determine if a use may be allowed on a case-by-case basis, refer to the Chapter 2 guidelines. All Chapter 2 guidelines, whether or not specifically indicated, apply to all state land in the planning area for the recreational uses identified in the RRMP. For additional guidelines, see "Other Guidelines Specific to this Unit" for each unit in Chapter 3. Policies of the Bristol Bay Area Plan may also apply.

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<sup>1</sup> The specific requirements for the issuance of permits on state land are controlled under 11 AAC 96.020 (Generally Allowed Uses). This section of administrative code provides specific requirements for the issuance of permits and identifies when permits are to be required. Adjudicators are to consult the most recent version of 11 AAC 96.020 prior to the issuance of permits.

<sup>2</sup> Uses that are not affected by the RRMP include those related to mineral exploration and development, materials extraction, settlement (including the siting of remote cabins), utilities and transportation. It also does not apply within areas designated Minerals or Settlement in the Bristol Bay Area Plan. Municipal entitlement decisions are also controlled by the BBAP.

## **GENERALLY ALLOWED USES**

- 1.1 There are two types of short-term uses. Generally Allowed Uses are those uses that typically take place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less. These uses do not require a permit or lease. The following are examples of short-term (generally allowed) uses: hiking, backpacking and camping; light plane and helicopter landings; use of boats, rafts and canoes; and hunting, fishing and trapping (in accordance with fish and game regulations). Other uses may require a permit for authorization. Both types of uses are typically of short-term duration and do not involve the use of permanent structures. Both types will be referred to as ‘Short Term Uses’ in the RRMP.

## **USES THAT ARE NOT GENERALLY ALLOWED**

- 2.1 By and large, uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days require a permit or lease<sup>3</sup>. Some types of uses that are of less than 14 day duration require permits for authorization. Specific guidelines are provided for the following long-term uses: permanent and temporary facilities, trapping and personal cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, docks, and ‘other’ recreational uses. These types of uses are of longer term duration and will be referred to as ‘Long Term Uses’ in the RRMP.
- 2.2 Long-term uses other than the above may be allowed if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines. Examples of other long-term uses include trails, equipment storage, rights-of-ways, waterlines, and bulkheads.

## **LENGTH OF PERMITS AND LEASES/TYPE OF FACILITY AUTHORIZED**

- 3.1 A temporary facility, if authorized, will occur under a permit. A permanent facility or a facility that occupies a substantial ground site will occur under a lease. Other uses, if authorized, will occur under permits or leases.
- 3.2 Leases and permits, if issued, will be for the term of use determined in the adjudication process to be appropriate to the type of use and its specific site, operating, and maintenance requirements. Issued permits will not exceed 5 years and shall be consistent with the time requirements of 11 AAC 96.040. See Glossary for "Permit."

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<sup>3</sup> The same caution applies as in footnote # 1. Adjudicators are to consult the most recent version of 11 AAC 96.020 to determine if a use is not a Generally Allowed Use and therefore requires a permit or lease for authorization.

## **PERMANENT FACILITIES**

- 4.1 Permanent facilities will be prohibited in primitive units, Public Use Sites, and in most semi-primitive units<sup>4</sup>. Permanent facilities are generally inconsistent with the management intent for these units.
- 4.2 Permanent facilities may be allowed in semi-developed units if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines.

## **TEMPORARY FACILITIES (INCLUDES FLOATING FACILITIES)**

- 5.1 Temporary facilities will be prohibited in primitive units. Temporary facilities are inconsistent with the management intent for primitive units.
- 5.2 Temporary facilities may be allowed in semi-primitive and semi-developed units if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines.
- 5.3 Floating facilities shall adhere to the requirements for these types of facilities in the section on Floating Facilities in Chapter 2 of the BBAP.

## **TRAPPING AND PERSONAL CABINS**

- 6.1 Trapping cabins will be prohibited in primitive units. Trapping cabins are inconsistent with the management intent for primitive units.
- 6.2 Trapping cabins may be allowed in semi-primitive and semi-developed units if consistent with management intent, applicable guidelines, and requirements of AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94.
- 6.3 Personal use cabins are prohibited in primitive, semi-primitive, and semi-developed units, except that DNR may renew valid existing personal use cabin permits on a case-by-case basis.

## **BOAT STORAGE**

- 7.1 Long-term boat storage (storing a boat or boats at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days) will be prohibited in primitive areas and at Public Use Sites. Boat storage is inconsistent with the management intent for primitive units, or Public Use Sites.

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<sup>4</sup> Permanent facilities may be authorized on a case-by-case basis in management units 11, 14, 19, and 25. Consult Table 2.1.



- 7.2 Long-term boat storage may be allowed in semi-primitive and semi-developed areas if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines.

### **AIRSTRIP DEVELOPMENT**

- 8.1 Because the Nushagak-Mulchatna area has good aircraft access, it is questionable if there is a public need for additional developed landing sites in the planning area. However, this plan does not preclude airstrip development, including airstrip development associated with facilities, if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines.
- 8.2 Airstrips developed on public land should be made available for use by the general public.
- 8.3 If an applicant requests airstrip development associated with temporary or permanent facilities or some other use of state land, the applicant must submit the application for the airstrip with the application for the associated use.
- 8.4 Airstrip development is prohibited in primitive units except for Unit 13 (see Unit 13, Chapter 3, "Other Guidelines Specific to this Unit").
- 8.5 Airstrip development may be allowed in semi-primitive and semi-developed units if:
- there is a demonstrated significant public need for the airstrip, and
  - there are no feasible alternatives to meet the public need for increased access that would not significantly impact habitat or other uses.

### **CAMPING**

- 9.1 Note: See Temporary Facility in the Glossary. Camping at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days is considered a temporary facility.

### **DOCKS**

- 10.1 Permanent docks (docks that do not need to be removed and the site restored to its natural state after each season, such as docks on pilings) will be prohibited in primitive and in most semi-primitive units. Permanent docks are inconsistent with the management intent for primitive and for most semi-primitive units.
- 10.2 Permanent docks may be allowed in semi-developed units and some semi-primitive units if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines.

- 10.3 Temporary docks (docks that must be removed and the site restored to its natural state at the end of the term of use for which the dock was authorized, such as floating docks) will be prohibited in primitive units. Temporary docks are inconsistent with the management intent for primitive units. Temporary docks may be allowed in semi-primitive and semi-developed units if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines.

## **NAVIGATION**

- 11.1 Commercial and noncommercial public use will not impede navigation.

## **PUBLIC ACCESS**

- 12.1 Commercial and noncommercial public use activities will not interfere with the ability of all users to use or access state land or public water. DNR will ensure that adequate access exists to adjacent public lands when issuing permits or leases for use of state land.
- 12.2 DNR will ensure that those people with valid existing rights have reasonable access.
- 12.3 The requirements of the Public Access section in Chapter 2 of the BBAP, 'Management Guideline: Public Access – General,' will apply when lease authorizations are granted by DNR.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

Public use sites are any sites identified on state land that are important for public access (including important float and wheeled plane landing areas), camping, hunting, fishing, or other recreation or public use.

The management intent for these sites is to protect the opportunity for users to use the sites, and to protect the public values of the sites. Forty-nine (49) public use sites have been identified in the planning area. The state owns only the shorelands at some of these sites. See the public use site maps in Appendix C.

- 13.1 Public use sites occur in primitive, semi-primitive, and semi-developed management units. The guidelines for public use sites in this section take precedence over guidelines associated with primitive, semi-primitive, and semi-developed unit categories.
- 13.2 Permanent and temporary facilities<sup>5</sup>, trapping and personal cabins, and long-term boat storage (storing a boat or boats at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days) will be prohibited at public use sites. Airstrip development, docks, and other long-

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<sup>5</sup> Camping at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days is considered a temporary facility. See Temporary Facility in the Glossary.

term uses may be allowed on a case-by-case basis if consistent with the management intent for the public use site and if there is a demonstrated significant public need. See Table 2.1 at the end of this chapter for a summary of management guidelines for public use sites.

- 13.3 The list of sites is not inclusive. It is based on the best available information. As use patterns change and more information becomes available, new sites may be identified. A plan amendment will be necessary to add any additional public use sites or delete any existing ones.
- 13.4 To address increases in use, the plan may be amended to change the number of days that short-term uses (generally allowed uses that take place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less) can occur in public use sites. 11 AAC 96.014 provides for this change by allowing the establishment of “special use land.” Such a change will require a plan amendment, the establishment of a ‘Special Use Land’ area, and the development and approval of regulations under 11 AAC 96.014. See Other Guidelines Specific to this Unit under each unit in Chapter 3 for special use areas. See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification and Amendment, for details that would apply to adding public use sites and special use areas to the plan.

#### **LAND BELOW ORDINARY HIGH WATER (SHORELANDS)**

- 14.1 Permanent facilities, temporary facilities<sup>6</sup> (except floating facilities), and trapping and personal cabins will be prohibited on land below ordinary high water. Land below ordinary high water floods periodically. Authorizing facilities in places that are likely to flood can jeopardize public safety and environmental protection. Additionally, the management intent for land below ordinary high water is to protect the opportunity for all users to use these areas and to protect the public values of these areas.
- 14.2 Floating facilities, boat storage, airstrip development, docks, and other long-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days<sup>7</sup>), such as trails and waterlines, may be allowed if consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines. See Table 2.1 at the end of this chapter for a summary of management guidelines for land below ordinary high water.
- 14.3 Permit or lease applications for those other uses of land listed in #15.2 below ordinary high water will include a description of all necessary associated uses. If permits from other agencies are required (such as Department of Environmental Conservation permits for fuel storage, food service, or waste disposal), DNR will consider issuing a permit or lease contingent upon issuance of these other permits.

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<sup>6</sup> Camping at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days is considered a temporary facility. See Temporary Facility in the Glossary.

<sup>7</sup> Consult 11 AAC 96.020 prior to granting an authorization in order to determine the most current Generally Allowed Uses and those uses requiring an authorization.

- 14.4 Where uplands are in private ownership, defining the location of ordinary high water and, therefore, the boundary of state-owned shorelands is often difficult and may require technical expertise. If DNR issues a permit on shorelands, DNR will require applicants to use areas that will reduce the likelihood of possible land ownership disagreements with upland owners (such as unvegetated gravel bars).
- 14.5 DNR will consult with the upland owner and use its best professional judgment to determine if a proposed use occurs on state-owned shorelands.
- 14.6 The state constitution requires DNR to ensure that the rights of the public to use state lands and waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes are protected. DNR will retain the right to issue a permit or lease for uses that are not prohibited over the objection of adjacent landowners. However, DNR will carefully consider comments from private landowners and others when making a decision.
- 14.7 Applications for shoreland uses that require use of private uplands will not be considered until there is a written agreement between the applicant and the upland owner(s) approving the necessary use. The term of the lease or permit should not be longer than the term of agreement between the applicant and the upland owner. If the applicant has not applied for use of the adjacent uplands, the application must show how all necessary associated uses will be accommodated on the shorelands.

## **SITING CRITERIA**

- 15.1 Permanent facilities, temporary facilities, trapping and personal cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, docks, and other long-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days) will be sited consistent with management intent and applicable guidelines. Consideration is to be given to the potential impacts to adjacent river corridors prior to granting an authorization for a permanent facility. Adverse impacts are to be avoided or, failing that, minimized.
- 15.2 Long-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days) that are allowed in primitive units should be sited out of view from the main river channel.
- 15.3 Temporary facilities, trapping and personal cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, temporary docks, and other long-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days) in semi-primitive units will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.
- 15.4 Permanent facilities, temporary facilities, trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, docks, and other long-term uses (uses that take place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days) will be sited to avoid placement near identified cultural sites.

- 15.5 Applicants will site facilities in a manner that impacts the least amount of surface area consistent with the purpose and operating requirements of the facility.
- 15.6 Floating facilities will be sited so as not to block narrow waterways or impede the free passage of waterborne traffic. Floating facilities are also subject to the requirements in the Bristol Bay Area Plan. See the 'Floating Facilities' section of Chapter 2 in the BBAP to determine these requirements.

**Table 2.1: Summary of Management Guidelines** (See Chapter 2 for details)

	Types of Uses	Primitive Unit	Semi-primitive Unit	Semi-developed Unit	Public Use Sites (includes Special Use Areas)	Land Below Ordinary High Water (including Shorelands)
<b>Short-term Use<sup>8</sup></b>	Short-term Use	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
<b>Long-term Use<sup>9</sup></b>	Permanent Facilities	Prohibited	Prohibited except as noted <sup>10</sup>	May be allowed (case-by-case)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Temporary Facilities <sup>11</sup>	Prohibited	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	Prohibited	Prohibited, except floating facilities may be allowed (case-by-case)
	Personal Use Cabins <sup>12</sup>	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Trapping Cabins	Prohibited	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	Prohibited	Prohibited
	Boat Storage	Prohibited	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	Prohibited	May be allowed (case-by-case)
	Airstrip Development	Prohibited, except may be allowed (case-by-case) in Unit 13	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)
	Docks, Permanent	Prohibited	Prohibited except as noted <sup>13</sup>	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)
	Docks, Temporary	Prohibited	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)
	Other Long-term Uses	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)	May be allowed (case-by-case)

<sup>8</sup> Short-term use is use that takes place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less.

<sup>9</sup> Long-term use is use that takes place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days.

<sup>10</sup> Permanent facilities 'may be allowed' in management units 11, 14, 19, and 25. (They are not necessarily prohibited.)

<sup>11</sup> Camping at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days is considered a temporary facility.

<sup>12</sup> New personal use cabins are prohibited; the renewal of currently existing and authorized personal use cabins may be appropriate but is to be determined on a case-by-case basis.

<sup>13</sup> Permanent docks may be allowed in managements units 11, 14, 19, and 25 (i.e., they are not necessarily prohibited.)

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

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

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

### **PLAN MAP**

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

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

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

The management intents are:

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

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

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<sup>1</sup> Note to adjudicators: There are several factors that must be taken into consideration when using this map.

1) Prior to granting authorizations, consult the most current DNR land status information; this is especially important for state-selected land. Land status is only current to the date of plan adoption. 2) The Plan Map depicts all areas of state land, but not all of these areas are affected by the Rivers Recreation Management Plan. Areas not affected by the RRMP are noted on the map and in the Legend. 3) For more detail on spatial information, consult PDF files at [www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/mgtplans](http://www.dnr.state.ak.us/mlw/planning/mgtplans); these files reflect the GIS maps used to generate this map. 4) Consult the maps included in Appendix C for the specific location of Public Use Sites. The Plan Map only provides generalized locations for such Sites.



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

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

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT AND GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

## Unit 1. Lower Nushagak River, Keefer Cutoff to Wood River

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** The winter trail from Dillingham to Naknek is also an RS 2477 right-of-way. (RST 215, RST 195, RST 128). Portions of these rights-of-way overlap 17b easements. The following 17b easements are located in this unit: EIN 1, 1a, 2, 2a, 3, 3a, 6, 8a, 8b, 19, 20, 20b, 34 and 36. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)

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

**Area Plan Designation:** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-developed use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- UL1 Short-term Uses at the Mouth of the Iowithla River (Public Use Site 6). Because of high public use, this public use site is designated as a "special use area" (ADL 226852) under 11 AAC 96.010. In most public use sites, short-term uses can take place for 14 consecutive days or less without a permit. In this special use area, allowed short-term uses can take place for 7 consecutive days or less without a permit. Allowed uses that take place for longer than 7 consecutive days are considered long-term uses and require a permit or lease. All other public use site guidelines apply to this special use area (see Chapter 2, Public Use Sites).

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

- Site 1 Shoreland site on lower Nushagak River known as Blood Beach, 7 miles west of Portage Creek, primarily used for angling. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.
- Site 2 Shoreland site on lower Nushagak River at the southern mouth of Keefer Cutoff, primarily used for angling. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.
- Site 3 Shoreland site on Keefer Cutoff, 1 1/2 miles north of Portage Creek. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.
- Site 4 Shoreland site adjacent to upland site designated by Choggiung Ltd. as a public camping site, 1 1/2 miles north of Portage Creek on Keefer Cutoff and the Nushagak River. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.
- Site 5 Shoreland site on Keefer Cutoff, 3 miles north of Portage Creek, used for camping and angling. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are owned by Choggiung Ltd.
- Site 6 This site is a special use area (ADL 226852). See "Other Guidelines Specific to this Unit." Campsite and floatplane landing area on shorelands at the mouth of the Iowithla River. The state owns only the shorelands in this public use site. Uplands are selected by Bristol Bay Native Corporation.

## Unit 2. Iowithla River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

**Land Status.** The lower and middle portions of the unit are owned by the state. Other adjacent lands are federal lands, some of which have been selected by the state. The upper portion of the unit is adjacent to the Wood-Tikchik State Park. No Native allotments are in the unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designation:** The navigable portions of the river system and those areas of state owned or selected uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.



## **Unit 3. Lower Nushagak River Corridor, Ekwok Vicinity**

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designation.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. The RRMP only applies to navigable waters affected by this co-designation. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-developed use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>2</sup>
Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>2</sup>
Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>2</sup>
Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

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

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 4. Kokwok River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and the adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

Site 10 Campsite on the Kokwok River near Okstukuk Hills.

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 5. Lower Nushagak and Mulchatna River Corridors, New Stuyahok Vicinity

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate; caribou density varies by season and is occasionally high.

Subsistence hunting use is high. Little sport hunting use takes place in the unit because of private land ownership and competition with local hunters.

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and the state-selected uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed.

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-developed use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>3</sup>
Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>3</sup>
Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>3</sup>
Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

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

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

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

None.

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

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

## Unit 6. Lower Nushagak Uplands

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

**Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

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

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

Subsistence moose hunting use is moderate near drainages; caribou hunting use is high in winter. Sport hunting use is low because of the expense of access and extent of private land ownership.

**Trails and Easements.** The winter trail from Dillingham to Naknek is also an RS 2477 right-of-way. (RST 215, RST 195, RST 128). Portions of these rights-of-way overlap 17(b) easements. The following 17(b) easements are located in this unit: EIN 1a, 2a, 3a, 6, 8b, 10a, 11a, 14a, 16a, 19, 20, 33a, 34, 38 and 119a. (See the table in Appendix B for a detailed description of these easements.)

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. State-owned and state-selected uplands are designated General Use. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).



## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

U6.2     Siting Criteria. Impacts to adjacent riverine areas from permanent or temporary facilities situated in uplands are to be avoided or reduced to the maximum extent possible.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 7. Middle Nushagak River Corridor, Koliganek Vicinity

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

**Existing Development.** The unit contains the village of Koliganek and a cabin which is used seasonally.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-developed use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>4</sup>
Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>4</sup>
Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>4</sup>
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	Prohibited.
Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

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

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

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

None.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

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

## Unit 8. Nuyakuk River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed.

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

Permanent facilities	Prohibited.
Temporary facilities	Prohibited.
Trapping cabins	Prohibited.
Boat storage	Prohibited.
Airstrip development	Prohibited.
Docks: permanent	Prohibited,
temporary	Prohibited.
Other uses	Prohibited.

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 9. Middle Nushagak Corridor, Harris Creek to Nuyakuk River

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

**Existing Development.** No cabins or other developments are documented in the unit.

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. The RRMP only applies to the area of navigable waters.

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

Permanent facilities	Prohibited. <sup>5</sup>
Temporary facilities	Prohibited. <sup>5</sup>
Trapping cabins	Prohibited. <sup>5</sup>
Boat storage	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Airstrip development	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Docks: permanent	May be allowed (case-by-case),
temporary	May be allowed (case-by-case).
Other uses	May be allowed (case-by-case).

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

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

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

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

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

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

## Unit 10. Middle Nushagak Corridor, Chichitnok River to Harris Creek

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and the adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).



## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 11. Middle Nushagak Uplands

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** Within areas of state owned and state selected land, the designations of General Use, Settlement, and Minerals apply. The recommendations of the RRMP only apply to areas that are designated General Use. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

U11.2 Siting Criteria. Impacts to adjacent riverine areas from permanent or temporary facilities situated in uplands are to be avoided or reduced to the maximum extent possible.

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

Site 16 Wheeled airplane landing area on upper Klutuspak Creek.

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 12. King Salmon River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

- U12.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main channels of the Nushagak and Chichitnok Rivers.
- U12.3 Renewal of Existing Trapping Cabin Permit. Renewal of the existing trapping cabin permit may be allowed in accordance with AS 38.95.075.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

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

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### **BACKGROUND**

**Land Status.** Land in this unit is either owned or selected by the state. A number of Native allotments are located within the unit.

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

**Access.** Accessibility is moderate for motorboats in lower portions of the rivers and is not feasible in the upper portions. Accessibility is generally difficult for airplanes, although a few landing sites exist. The unit is far from major airports.

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

- U13.1   Airstrip Development. Airstrip development may be allowed if there is no evidence of the airstrip from the river and if there is a demonstrated significant public need. See Recommendations for this Unit (below).
- U13.2   Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main channels of the Nushagak and Chichitnok Rivers.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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



## Unit 14. Nushagak Hills

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

**Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

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

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-Primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

- U14.1 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses should be sited out of view from the main river channel.
- U14.2 Siting Criteria. Impacts to adjacent riverine areas from permanent or temporary facilities situated in uplands are to be avoided or reduced to the maximum extent possible.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 15. Lower Mulchatna River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Other Values.** Scenic values in the unit are low because of constricted views and low landscape diversity. Floating use is high and originates from drop-offs on the Stuyahok, Koktuli, and upper Mulchatna rivers. Floating use is chiefly unguided and is increasing. The unit is used for trapping by local residents. Four cultural sites are located in the unit, including Stuyahok, the site of the old village located at the mouth of the Stuyahok River, which is especially significant to local residents.

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

- U15.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses that are allowed in either Primitive or Semi-Primitive management units should be sited out of view of the main river channel. Such uses should minimize or avoid impacts to the main river channel and adjacent riverine corridors.

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

- Site 21 This site is a special use area (ADL 226852). See “Other Guidelines Specific to this Unit.” Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River at the mouth of the Stuyahok River. There is a pending Native allotment in this site.
- Site 22 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River, 1.5 miles downstream from the mouth of the Koktuli River.
- Site 23 Campsite and floatplane landing area on the Mulchatna River at the mouth of the Koktuli River.

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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

## Unit 16. Stuyahok River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 17. Koktuli River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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



**Area Plan Designations.** The bulk of the navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. The eastern portion of the Koktuli River and adjoining uplands, situated within BBAP management unit R06-30, is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

- Site 29 Campsite on the Koktuli River at the confluence of the north and south forks. There is a pending Native allotment in this site.
- Site 30 Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake, 1 mile south of the upper Koktuli River and campsite on the Koktuli River, connected by a trail.
- Site 31 Floatplane landing area on unnamed lake on the south side of the upper Koktuli River, 2.5 miles northwest of Sharp Mountain.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 18. Middle Mulchatna River Corridor, Keefer Creek to Koktuli River

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjoining uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed.

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 19. Lower Mulchatna Uplands

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

**Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

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

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

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

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

**Area Plan Designations.** This management unit is designated General Use.

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

- U19.1 Caribou Calving Habitat. This unit contains caribou calving habitat. Temporary facilities, trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, temporary docks, and other long-term uses may be allowed in caribou calving habitat if, based on consultation with ADF&G, uses can be sited and operated in a manner that is not likely to cause significant impact to caribou calving. Management Guideline K, 'Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Areas' in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2 of the BBAP also applies.
- U19.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.
- U19.3 Siting Criteria. Impacts to adjacent riverine areas from permanent or temporary facilities situated in uplands are to be avoided or reduced to the maximum extent possible.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 20. Middle Mulchatna River Corridor, Chilikadrotna River to Keefer Creek

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations and Municipal Entitlements.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjacent uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. The several public use sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership). Consult Appendix C, ‘Municipal Selections in the Planning Area’, of the BBAP for the status of Lake and Peninsula Borough selections (see management intent for units R06-49, R06-39, R06-06, and R07-21).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

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



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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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

## Unit 21. Chilchitna River and Tutna Lake Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations and Municipal Selections.** The navigable portions of the river system and most of its adjoining uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. A small area in the far eastern part of the management unit is designated Minerals; the RRMP does not apply to the area designated Minerals. The Public Use Site is designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership). Consult Appendix C, 'Municipal Selections in the Planning Area', of the BBAP for the status of Lake and Peninsula Borough selections (see management intent for units R07-21 and R07-07).

## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

## **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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

## Unit 22. Upper Mulchatna River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjoining uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership). Consult Appendix C, ‘Municipal Selections in the Planning Area’, of the BBAP for the status of Lake and Peninsula Borough selections (see management intent for units R07-08 and R07-09, and R07-21).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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

## Unit 23. Chilikadrotna River Corridor

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** There are Native Trails crossing the Chilikadrotna and Little Mulchatna drainages which are recorded as RS 2477 rights-of-way. (RST 57 and RST 291)

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

**Area Plan Designations and Municipal Selections.** The navigable portions of the river system and its adjoining uplands are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. Public Use Sites are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership). Consult Appendix C, 'Municipal Selections in the Planning Area', of the BBAP for the status of Lake and Peninsula Borough selections (see management intent for units R07-13, R07-19, R07-14, R07-15, R06-16, and R07-21).

### **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Primitive use experience.

### **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

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

### **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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



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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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

## Unit 24. Half Cabin Lakes Area

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

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

**Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

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

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

**Trails and Easements.** None.

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

**Area Plan Designations.** The BBAP designates the corridor of the Mulchatna River as Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed and Habitat. The remainder of this unit is designated Settlement. The RRMP only applies to the corridor of the Mulchatna River.

**MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-developed use experience.

**MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

**OTHER GUIDELINES SPECIFIC TO THIS UNIT**

None.

**PUBLIC USE SITES**

None.

**RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

None.

## Unit 25. Upper Mulchatna Uplands

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### **BACKGROUND**

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

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

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

**Fisheries.** Fisheries values are generally low.

Subsistence and sport fishing uses are low.

**Wildlife.** Moose density is moderate, caribou density is high, and brown bear density is high.

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

**Trails and Easements.** There are Native Trails crossing the Chilikadrotna and Little Mulchatna drainages which are recorded as RS 2477 rights-of-way. (RST 57 and RST 291)

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

**Area Plan Designations and Municipal Selections:** The navigable portions of the river system are co-designated Habitat and Public Recreation and Tourism-Dispersed. The uplands are designated General Use, except for four small areas occupied by Public Use Sites, which are designated Public Recreation and Tourism-Public Use Site (retain in public ownership). Consult Appendix C, 'Municipal Selections in the Planning Area', of the BBAP for the status of Lake and Peninsula Borough selections (see management intent for units R07-20 and R07-18, R07-19, and R07-17).

## **MANAGEMENT INTENT**

Semi-primitive use experience.

## **MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES**

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

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

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

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

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

- U25.1 Caribou Calving Habitat. This unit contains caribou calving habitat. Temporary facilities, trapping cabins, boat storage, airstrip development, temporary docks, and other long-term uses may be allowed in caribou calving habitat if uses can be sited and operated in a manner that is not likely to cause significant impact to caribou calving. Management Guideline K, 'Caribou and Moose Rutting and Calving Areas' in the Fish and Wildlife Habitat section of Chapter 2 of the BBAP also applies.
- U25.2 Siting Criteria. Long-term uses will be sited to minimize evidence of human use.
- U25.3. Impacts to adjacent riverine areas from permanent or temporary facilities situated in uplands are to be avoided or reduced to the maximum extent possible.

## **PUBLIC USE SITES**

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

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

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

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

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

### **RECOMMENDATIONS FOR THIS UNIT**

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

## **CHAPTER 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

## **CHAPTER 4. IMPLEMENTATION AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

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This chapter describes the relationship between the BBAP and the RRMP, the public trust doctrine as it applies to the planning area, and the regulatory standards for plan revisions.

### **PLAN IMPLEMENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES**

This plan serves as the basis for the management of recreational uses and facilities within the RRMP planning boundary and supplements the Bristol Bay Area Plan as it pertains to recreation management.<sup>1</sup> DNR will implement the RRMP based on authorities as described in Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes and associated regulations.

### **PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE**

The Public Trust Doctrine provides that public trust lands, waters and living resources in a state are held by the state in trust for the benefit of all the people, and establishes the right of the public to fully utilize the public trust lands, waters, and resources for a wide variety of public uses. Each state has the authority and responsibility for managing these public trust assets to assure the public rights are upheld.

The Public Trust Doctrine applies whenever navigable waters or the lands beneath those waters are altered, developed, conveyed, or otherwise managed. It also applies whether the trust lands are publicly or privately owned. Public trust lands are generally those lands below navigable waters, with the upper boundary being the ordinary high water mark. Tidelands, shore lands of navigable lakes and rivers, as well as the land beneath oceans, lakes and rivers are usually considered public trust lands.

The Alaska Constitution contains numerous provisions embracing principles of the Public Trust Doctrine that require the state to exercise authority to ensure that the right of the public to use navigable waters for navigation, commerce, recreation, and related purposes is protected. In Alaska, the Public Trust Doctrine extends beyond those submerged lands in which the state holds title to include all waters that are navigable. The state's waters are themselves reserved to the people for common use.

The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) contain some of the provisions, which are the legal basis for applying the Public Trust Doctrine in Alaska. In Alaska, this doctrine guarantees the public's right to engage in activities such as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, trapping, and swimming, while also providing for the protection of areas for ecological study.

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<sup>1</sup> See 'Relationship of Rivers Recreation Management Plan to Bristol Bay Area Plan' in Chapter 1 for specifics on the relationship of the RRMP to the BBAP.



The Alaska Constitution provides that “free access to the navigable or public waters of the state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes.” The Alaska Supreme Court has concluded “the provisions in Article VIII [of the Constitution] were intended to permit the broadest possible access to and use of state waters by the general public.” *Wernberg v. State*, 516 P. 2d 1191, 1198-9 (Alaska 1973). The Alaska legislature has broadly defined the navigable and public waters available for public use in AS 38.05.965. Moreover, the legislature has endorsed a broad interpretation of the Public Trust Doctrine constitutionalized in Article VIII in finding that:

- “Ownership of land bordering navigable or public waters does not grant an exclusive right to the use of the water and any rights of title to the land below the ordinary high water mark are subject to the rights of the people of the state to use and have access to the water for recreational purposes or any other public purposes for which the water is used or capable of being used consistent with the public trust.” Sec. 1, Ch. 82, SLA 1985.
- The legislature has also declared that the right to use state waters does not include the right to enter or trespass upon private lands. Nevertheless, with 99 percent of Alaska in public ownership at statehood, state laws providing that the transfer of land to private parties also provide for public access to navigable waters have had broad effect. For instance, AS 38.05.127 implements the state constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14. Under the statute, the Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources must “provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless the Commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes”. The State’s responsibilities to implement the Public Trust Doctrine are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the Public Trust Doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

These statutes and concepts are considered and used throughout this plan. Any management actions will be consistent with the public trust doctrine as defined by the Alaska Constitution, statutes, court decisions, and public involvement.

### **PROCEDURES FOR PLAN REVIEW, MODIFICATION, AND AMENDMENT**

Categories of management intent, 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 lands.

The various kinds of changes allowed in 11 AAC 55.030 are:

“A revision to a land use plan is subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065. For the purposes of this section and AS 38.04.065, a ‘revision’ is an amendment or special exception to a land use plan as follows:

An ‘amendment’ permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan’s subunits or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral entry an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership.

A ‘special exception’ does not permanently change the provisions of a land use plan and cannot be used as the basis for a reclassification of the subunit. Instead, it allows a one-time, limited-purpose variance of the plan’s provisions, without changing the plan’s general management intent or guidelines. For example, a special exception might be used to grant an eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 to purchase land in a subunit designated for retention in public ownership. A special exception might be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception.

A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A ‘minor change’ is a change that does not modify or add to the plan’s basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. Authority: AS 38.04.065, AS 38.04.900, AS 38.05.020, AS 38.05.300.”

# **APPENDIX A.**

## **GLOSSARY**

## APPENDIX A. GLOSSARY

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This glossary includes definitions of terms used in the plan and on maps.

**AIRSTRIP DEVELOPMENT.** Construction of a landing strip for airplanes that involves leveling the ground or removing or modifying a substantial amount of vegetation.

**BOAT STORAGE.** Storing any type of boat or water-related craft in the same place for longer than 14 consecutive days.

**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.

**EVIDENCE OF HUMAN USE.** Physical signs of human activity that include manmade changes to the environment from development and other signs of human activity not associated with development (such as litter, campfire rings, trails, or other alterations to the existing environment. “Evidence of human use” does not imply restricting use.

**FLOATING FACILITY.** Includes floathomes, float camps, floating lodges, floating caretaker facilities (including mariculture), floating recreational facilities, and other floating residential or commercial facilities located on state shorelands, tidelands, or submerged lands. A floating facility is considered a temporary facility in this plan.

**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.

**HIGH.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**LAND.** All land and water within the planning area. This term is different from ‘State Land’. See ‘State Land’.

**LEASE.** A DNR authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.

**LEVEL OF ENCOUNTERS.** The number of people or groups of people seen during a specified time.

**LONG-TERM USE.** Use that takes place at one site on state land for longer than 14 consecutive days.

**LOW.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**MANAGEMENT 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 detailed standards for decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.

**MANAGEMENT INTENT STATEMENTS.** The statements that define near- and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.

**MINERAL CLOSING ORDER.** That portion of state land (Mineral Estate) closed to the prospecting and production of locatable minerals.

**MODERATE.** Rating that indicates a relative value or relative amount when compared across all management units in the plan.

**NAVIGABLE.** Generally, navigable waterbodies are those rivers, lakes, tidelands, and submerged lands capable of transporting people or goods. The water column and the land beneath them are owned by the state. Navigable rivers and lakes (within the planning area) extend to the line of ordinary high water (usually the vegetation line). 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 lands under navigable waterbodies.

**OFF-ROAD VEHICLE (ORV).** Any motorized vehicle capable of or designed for travel on or immediately over land, water, or other natural terrain, excluding nonamphibious motorboats, fixed-wing and rotor-winged aircraft, and snowmobiles.

**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)].

**PERMANENT FACILITY.** Permanent facilities are improvements that do not need to be removed and usually involve the construction of a foundation for the improvement. In the context of this plan, it also refers to a significant ground area that may be affected by an allowed activity but that may not involve the construction of a foundation for structure improvements. Permanent facilities on state land shall be authorized by the Department of Natural Resources by lease. Examples of permanent facilities are structures that require a foundation, log or solid wall structures or frame tents. Trapping cabins are not permanent facilities in the plan and are treated separately in Chapter 2.

**PERMIT.** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to the terms of 11 AAC 96. A permit is revocable at will, usually issued for the term of use but can be renewed, but cannot exceed a period of five years.

**PRIMITIVE USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by little to no evidence of human use (little to no manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**PUBLIC TRUST.** A common law doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as commerce, navigation, fishing, hunting, swimming, and ecological study.

**PUBLIC USE.** Any human use of state land, including commercial and noncommercial uses.

**PUBLIC USE SITE.** Any site identified on state land that is important for public access (including important float and wheeled plane landing areas), camping, hunting, fishing, or other recreation or public use.

**SEMI-DEVELOPED USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by high evidence of human use (high level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**SEMI-PRIMITIVE USE EXPERIENCE.** A use experience characterized by moderate evidence of human use (moderate level of manmade changes to the environment from development or other human activities).

**SHORELANDS.** Land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction.

**SHORT-TERM USE.** Generally, uses that take place at one site on state land for 14 consecutive days or less and that do not involve the installation of permanent improvements. Examples of uses include hiking, backpacking and camping, boating, fishing, and noncommercial temporary fishing or hunting camps. These uses are either Generally Allowed Uses (GAU) under 11 AAC 96.020 or uses that require a permit for authorization of an activity. GAU do not require a permit for authorization under 11 AAC 96.010.

**SHOULD.** States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word ‘should’ state the plan’s intent but allows the 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.

**SNOWMOBILE.** Any motorized vehicle designed for travel on snow or ice and steered and supported in whole or in part by skis, belts, cleats, or runners.

**STATE LAND.** A generic term meaning all state land, including all state owned and state-selected uplands, all shorelands that are navigable, and tidelands and submerged lands. See also definitions of state-selected land as well as definitions of shorelands, tidelands, and submerged lands. ‘State Land’, as used in this context, excludes lands owned by the University of Alaska, the Mental Health Trust, or other state agencies where acquired through deed from a source other than DNR.

**STATE-SELECTED LAND.** Federally owned land that is selected by the state of Alaska, but not yet Tentatively Approved or patented to the state. Some land selected by the state may never be conveyed, either because of village or regional native corporation selections or other reasons.

**SUBSISTENCE.** The non-commercial, customary and traditional use of wild, renewable resources by a resident domiciled in a rural area for direct personal or family consumption as food, shelter, fuel, clothing, tools, or transportation, for the making and selling of handicraft articles out of nonedible by-products of fish and wildlife resources taken for personal or family consumption, and for the customary trade, barter, or sharing for personal or family consumption. In this plan, subsistence hunting and fishing equates with hunting and fishing by residents of the Nushagak and Mulchatna drainages and other Bristol Bay communities whose customary and traditional uses have been recognized by the Board of Game and the Board of Fisheries.

**SUBMERGED LAND.** State land covered by tidal water between the line of mean low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles or as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state [from AS 38.05.965].

**TIDELAND.** State land that is periodically covered by tidal water between the elevations of mean high and mean lower low water [from AS 38.05.965].

**TEMPORARY FACILITY.** Temporary facilities or structures or those that can be dismantled and removed from a site or that can be dismantled and stored on the site. Temporary facilities on state land are authorized under permits. See ‘Permit’. Examples of a temporary facility are heliports or frame, dome, or pup tents. Floating facilities are considered temporary facilities in this plan.

**TRAPPING CABIN.** A cabin constructed under a Trapping Cabin Construction Permit as authorized and described in AS 38.95.080 and 11 AAC 94. In this plan, trapping cabins are not permanent facilities and are treated separately in Chapter 2.

**TRESPASS.** Any unauthorized use or structure on state land.

**UPLANDS.** Land above the mean high water line at the sea shore.

**WILL.** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word “will” must be followed by the Department of Natural Resources. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required.



## **APPENDIX B. EASEMENTS AND TRAILS**

## APPENDIX B. EASEMENTS AND TRAILS

Table B.1: Easements and Trails

Management Unit No	Name	EIN/RSTR77	17B 2001Number	Quad	Comments
Unit 1	Nushagak River	1	bbdill079	Dillingham A5	One (1) acre site, upland of the ordinary high water mark, on the right bank of the Nushagak River above the mouth of the lowithla River. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 1 & 6	Nushagak River	1a	bbdill080	Dillingham A5	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from EIN 1 on the right bank of the Nushagak River northwesterly to public land.
Unit 1	Keefer Cutoff	2	bbdill081	Dillingham A5	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Keefer Cutoff of the Nushagak River, upland of ordinary high water mark, and trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 1 & 6	Keefer Cutoff	2a	bbdill083	Dillingham A5	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from EIN 2 westerly accessing isolated public lands.
Unit 1	Scandinavian Slough	3	bbdill085	Naknek D6	One (1) acre site easement upland of the ordinary high water mark on the right bank of Scandinavian Slough.
Units 1 & 6	Scandinavian Slough	3a	bbdill086	Naknek D6	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from a site on the right bank of the Scandinavian Slough north to public lands.

Management Unit No	Name	EIN/RSTR77	17B 2001Number	Quad	Comments
Units 1 & 6	Clarks Point to Portage Creek	6 (EIN 34 & 6)	bbdill053	Nushagak Bay D1	Existing 25' access trail from the village of Clarks Point easterly to Portage Creek and public lands. Limited to winter use. Connects to and overlaps EIN 34.
Unit 1	Nushagak River	8a	bbdill083	Naknek D6	One (1) acre site upland of the ordinary high water mark on the right bank of the Nushagak River three miles above Scandinavian Slough.
Units 1 & 6	Nushagak River	8b	bbdill084	Naknek D6	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail three miles above Scandinavian Slough on the right bank of the Nushagak River from site EIN 8a westerly to public land.
Units 1 & 6	Dillingham	19	bbdill047	Dillingham A7, A8	Existing twenty-five foot (25') trail between communities on the right bank of the Nushagak River beginning at the mouth of Squaw Creek south of Dillingham.
Units 1 & 6	Wood River	20	bbdill041	Dillingham A5, A6	Twenty-five foot (25') winter trail from the village of Wood River easterly across Black Slough and along the right bank of the Nushagak River to isolated public lands.
Unit 1	Nushagak River	20b		Nushagak Bay D1	Twenty-five foot (25') trail starting at Black Point on the right bank of the Nushagak River, accessing isolated public lands.
Units 1 & 6	Clarks Point to Portage Creek	34 (EIN 34 & 6)	bbdill053	Nushagak Bay D1	An existing access trail 25' in width from the village of Clarks Point easterly to Portage Creek. Limited to winter use. This trail connects with and overlaps EIN 6.

Management Unit No	Name	EIN/RSTR77	17B 2001Number	Quad	Comments
Units 1 & 5	New Stuyahok	36 (EIN 35 & 36)	bbekwo007 (bbekw016a)	Dillingham C4	Twenty-five foot (25') existing trail accessing the airstrip at Koliganek. Trail continues paralleling the right bank of the Nushagak River and connecting with EIN 35 between Koliganek and New Stuyahok.
Units 1 & 6	Dillingham-Lewis Pt.	RST 128			Parallels the right bank of the Nushagak River from Portage Creek to Dillingham.
Units 1 & 6	Togiak-Nushagak	RST 215			Connects with Dillingham Trail and roughly follows the Nushagak River southerly to Nushagak Bay.
Units 1 & 6		RST 195			Connects with Dillingham Trail and runs southerly to Dillingham.
Unit 3	Nushagak River	10b	bbekwo021	Dillingham B5	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Nushagak River, one mile southwest of the mouth of the Kokwok River, & trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 3 & 6	Kokwok River	10a	bbekwo022	Dillingham B5	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail to public lands, beginning at the Nushagak River one mile southwest of the Kokwok River.
Unit 3	Ekwok	11	bbekwo017	Dillingham B4	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Nushagak River five miles above Ekwok. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 3 & 6	Ekwok	11a	bbekwo018	Dillingham B4	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail east of the Nushagak River, five miles above Ekwok, southeasterly to access isolated public lands.

Management Unit No	Name	EIN/RSTR77	17B 2001Number	Quad	Comments
Unit 3	Ekwok	37	bbekwo019	Dillingham B4	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Nushagak River five miles above Ekwok. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 3 & 6	Lower Klutuk Creek	38	bbekwo020	Dillingham B4	Access trail from the vicinity of Lower Klutuk Creek at its confluence with the Nushagak River southeasterly to public lands.
Unit 4	Kokwok River	14	bbekwo025	Dillingham B5	One (1) acre site on right bank of the Kokwok River and trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 4 & 6	Kokwok River	14a	bbekwo026	Dillingham B5	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from EIN 14 on the Kokwok River southwesterly to isolated public lands.
Unit 4	Kokwok River	16	bbekwo023	Dillingham B5	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Kokwok River with additional 25 feet into riverbed. Trailhead for a proposed trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 4 & 6	Kokwok River	16a	bbekwo024	Dillingham B5	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from the left bank of the Kokwok River northerly to isolated public lands.
Unit 5	Nushagak River	32	bbekwo011	Dillingham C4	One (1) acre site on the right bank of the Nushagak River. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 5 & 11	Nushagak River	32a	bbekwo012	Dillingham C4	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from Nushagak River westerly to isolated public lands.

Management Unit No	Name	EIN/RSTR77	17B 2001Number	Quad	Comments
Unit 5	Mulchatna River	33	bbdill042	Dillingham C3	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Mulchatna River. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 5 & 6	Mulchatna River	33a	bbekwo013	Dillingham C3	Access trail from the Mulchatna River easterly to isolated public lands.
Units 5 & 7	Koliganek	35 (EIN 35 & 36)	bbekwo016a (bbekwo007)	Dillingham B4	Twenty-five foot (25') winter access trail between communities from Koliganek southeasterly along the right bank of the Nushagak River continuing on to New Stuyahok.
Unit 5	Nushagak River	119	bbekwo14	Dillingham C3	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Nushagak River on slough at Nunachuak. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 5 & 6	Nushagak River	119a	bbekwo15	Dillingham C3	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from trailhead on left bank of Nushagak River southeasterly to isolated public lands.
Unit 8	Nuyakuk River	28	bbekwo005	Dillingham D4	One (1) acre site on the right bank of the Nuyakuk River & trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 8 & 11	Nuyakuk River	28a	bbekwo021	Dillingham D4	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from Nuyakuk River southerly to isolated public lands.
Unit 9	Nushagak River	29	bbekwo003	Dillingham D4	One (1) acre site on the left bank of the Nushagak River two miles above the Nuyakuk River. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.

Management Unit No	Name	EIN/RSTR77	17B 2001Number	Quad	Comments
Units 9 & 11	Nushagak River	29a	bbekwo004	Dillingham D4	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from the Nushagak River two miles above the Nuyakuk River, easterly to isolated public lands.
Unit 9	Nushagak River	30	bbekwo002	Dillingham D4	One (1) acre site five (5) miles west of Ketok Mountain on the right bank of the Nushagak River. Trailhead for a trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 9 & 11	Nushagak River	30a	bbekwo001	Dillingham D4	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail five (5) miles west of Ketok Mountain from the Nushagak River westerly to isolated public lands.
Units 15 & 19	Mulchatna River	25	bbekwo008	Dillingham C3	One (1) acre site on the right bank of the Mulchatna River. Trailhead for trail accessing isolated public lands.
Units 15 & 19	Mulchatna River	25a	bbekwo009	Dillingham C3	Twenty-five foot (25') access trail from the Mulchatna River westerly to public lands.
Unit 23 & 25	Telequana Trail	RST 57			Meet at T06NR28W, SM and continue southerly.
Unit 23 & 25	Telequana-Nondalton Trail	RST 291			Meet at T06NR28W, SM and continue southerly.

**APPENDIX C.  
PUBLIC USE  
SITE MAPS**



## APPENDIX C. PUBLIC USE SITE MAPS

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The maps in this appendix show public use sites in the planning area, and are organized by site number. For descriptions of the public use sites, see the section on Public Use Sites in the Management Unit descriptions in Chapter 3. The USGS quadrangle in which they are located is noted.

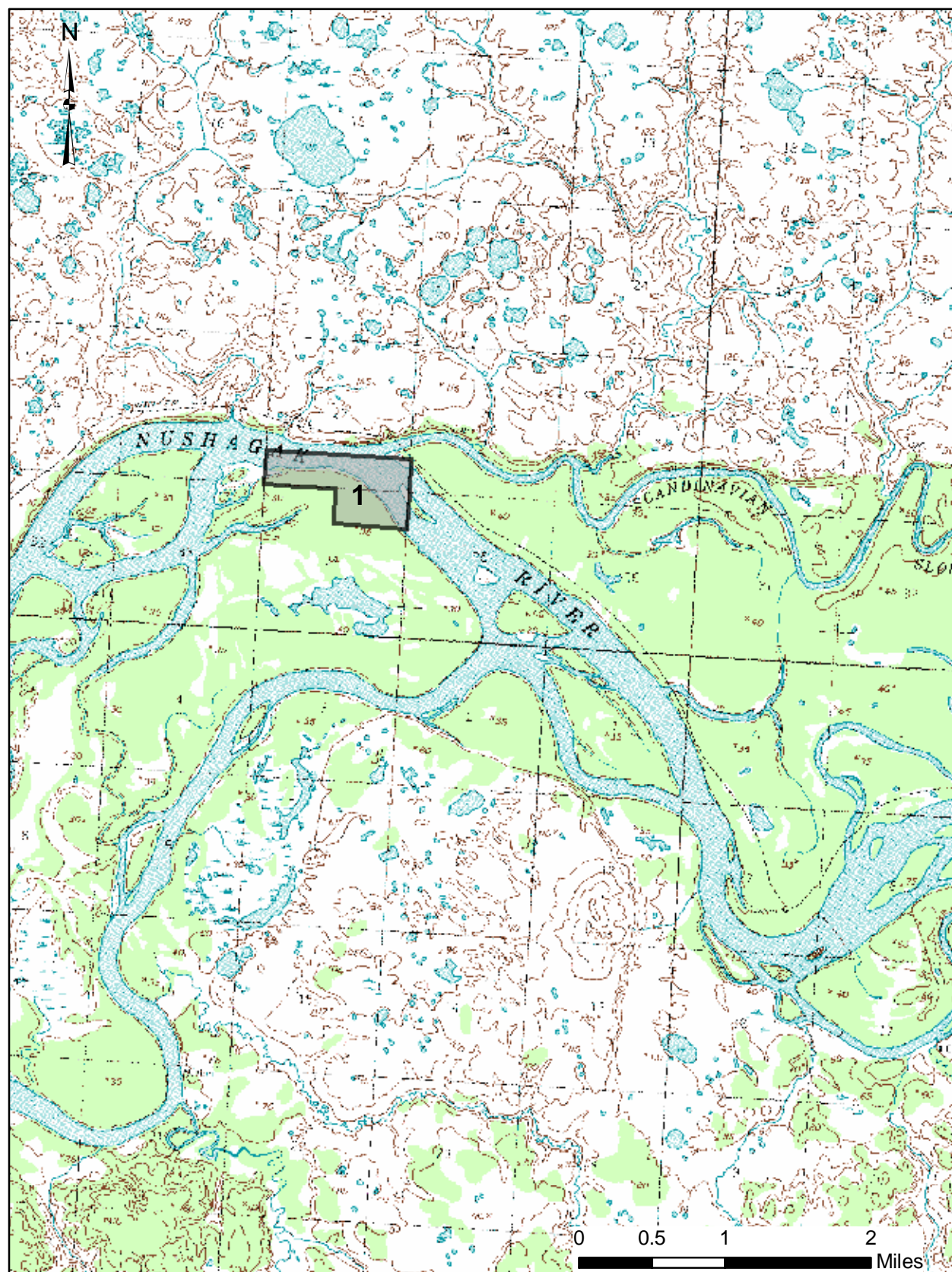
To find the map for a particular public use site (by number) or a specific management unit, refer to the following list:

<b>Public Use Site Number</b>	<b>Map</b>	<b>Management Unit</b>
1	NaknekD-6	Unit 1
2	Naknek D-6	Unit 1
3	Naknek D-6	Unit 1
4	Naknek D-6	Unit 1
5	Naknek D-6	Unit 1
6	Dillingham A-5	Unit 1
7	Dillingham B-6	Unit 2
8	Dillingham B-6	Unit 2
9	Dillingham B-5	Unit 3
10	Dillingham B-6	Unit 4
11	Dillingham C-7	Unit 4
12	Dillingham C-7	Unit 6
13	Dillingham D-4	Unit 7
14	Taylor Mountains A-4	Unit 10
15	Taylor Mountains B-4	Unit 10
16	Taylor Mountains A-6	Unit 11
17	Taylor Mountains A-3	Unit 11
18	Taylor Mountains B-6	Unit 12
19	Taylor Mountains B-4	Unit 13
20	Taylor Mountains B-4	Unit 13
21	Dillingham D-2	Unit 15
22	Dillingham D-2	Unit 15
23	Dillingham D-2	Unit 15
24	Dillingham C-1	Unit 16
25	Dillingham C-1	Unit 16
26	Dillingham C-1	Unit 16
27	Dillingham D-1	Unit 17
28	Iliamna D-8	Unit 17
29	Iliamna D-8	Unit 17
30	Iliamna D-7	Unit 17

*Appendix C. Public Use Site Maps*

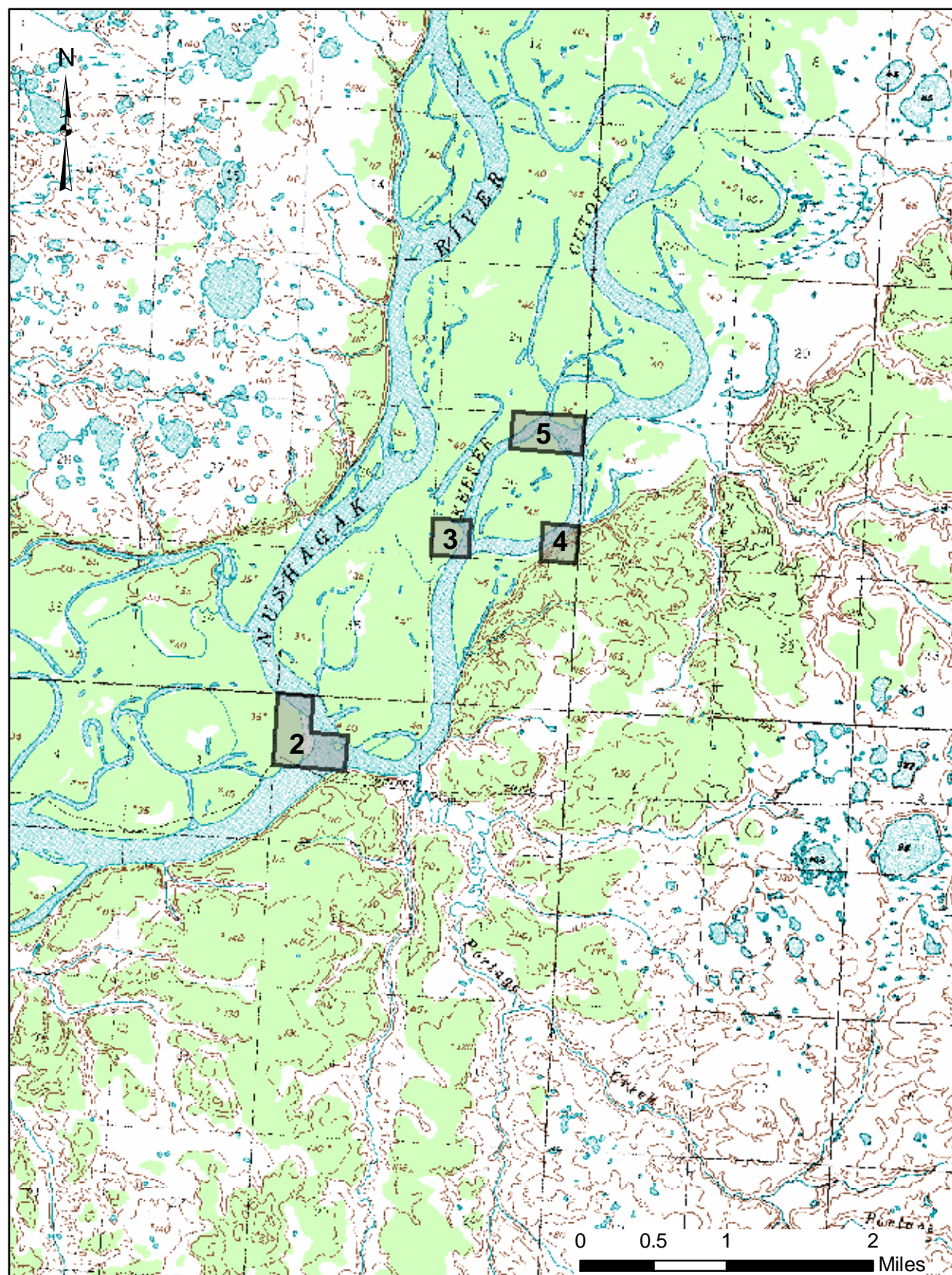
31	Iliamna D-7	Unit 17
32	Taylor Mountains B-1	Unit 20
33	Lake Clark B-8	Unit 20
34	Lake Clark B-8	Unit 20
35	Lake Clark C-7	Unit 20
36	Lake Clark B-7	Unit 21
37	Lake Clark C-7	Unit 22
38	Lake Clark D-6	Unit 22
42	Lake Clark C-6	Unit 23
43	Lake Clark C-5	Unit 23
44	Lake Clark C-5	Unit 23
45	Lake Clark C-4, C-5	Unit 23
46	Lake Clark B-6	Unit 25
47	Lake Clark C-4	Unit 25
48	Lake Clark C-6	Unit 25
49	Lake Clark D-5	Unit 25

## Public Use Site 1, Naknek D-6 Quadrangle



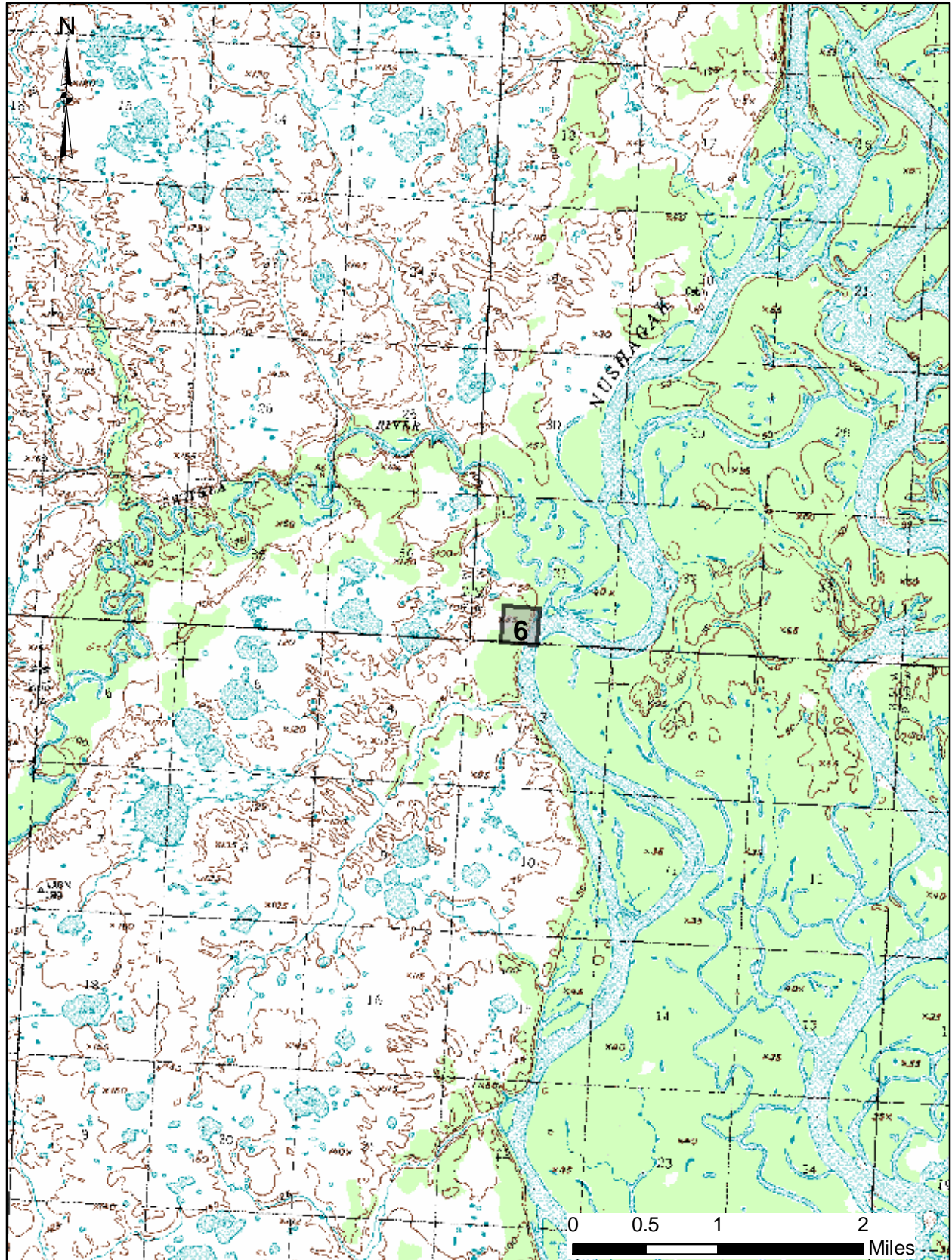


## Public Use Sites 2, 3, 4, & 5, Naknek D-6 Quadrangle



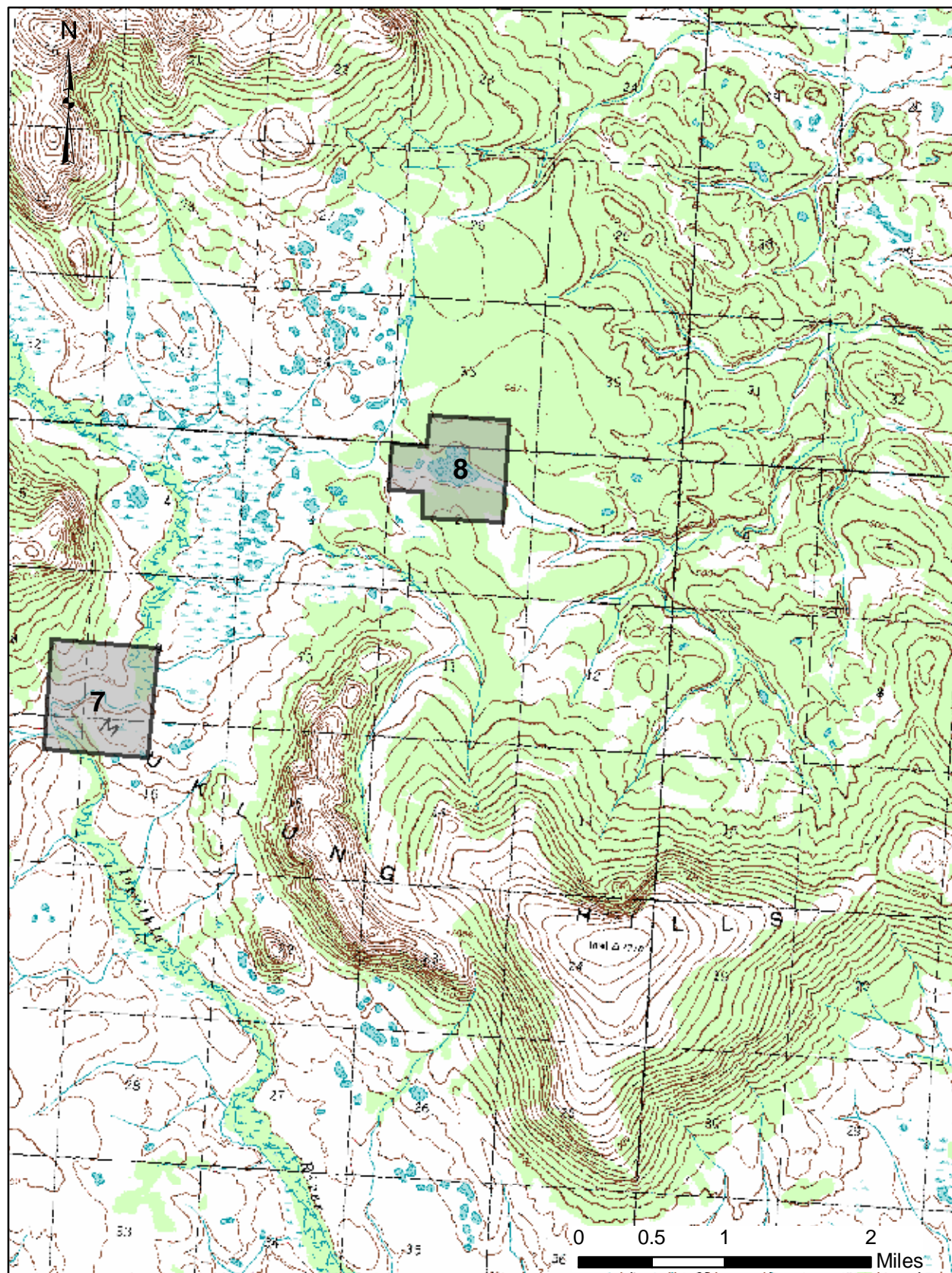


## Public Use Site 6, Dillingham A-5 Quadrangle

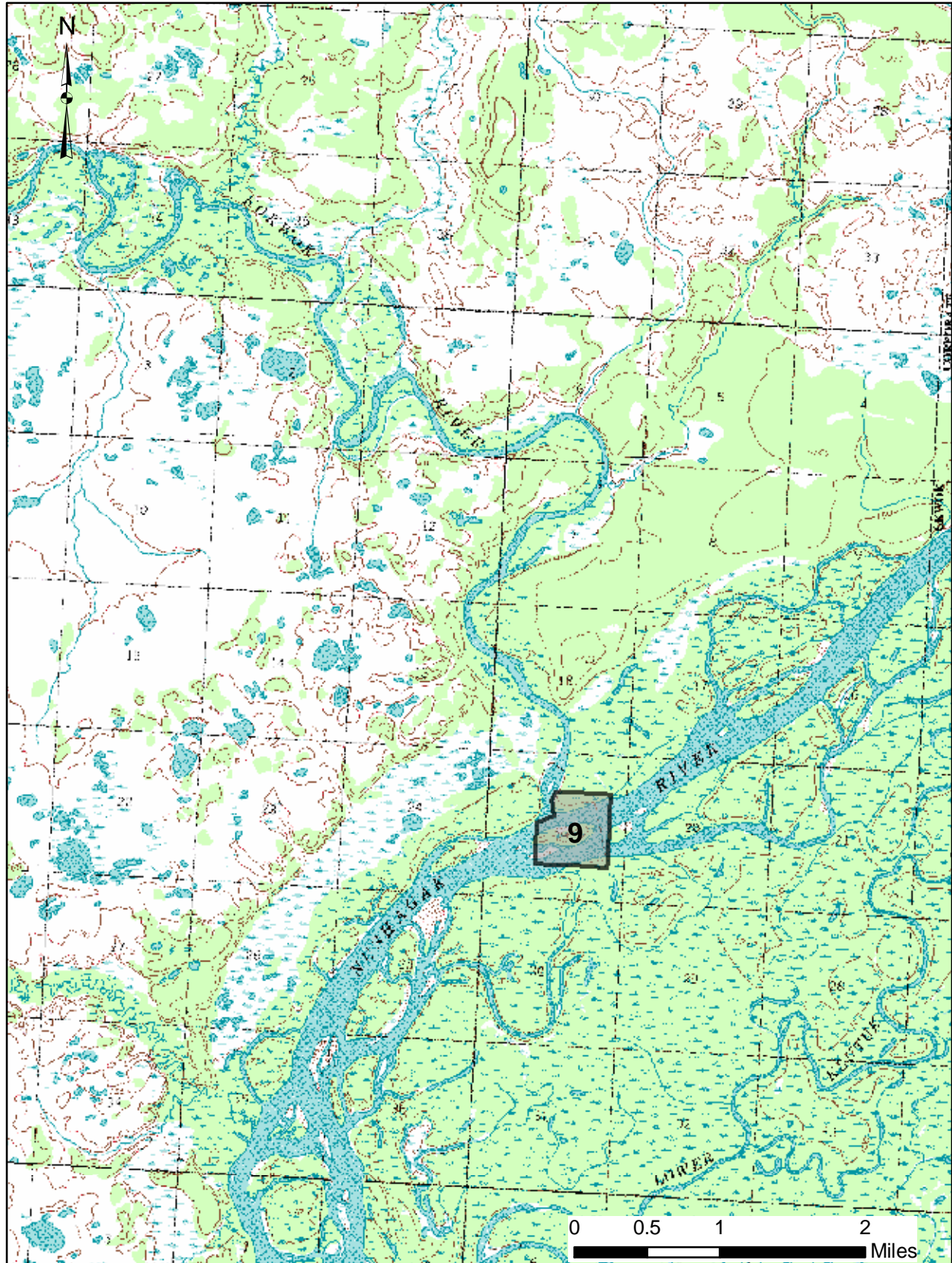




## Public Use Sites 7 & 8, Dillingham B-6 Quadrangle

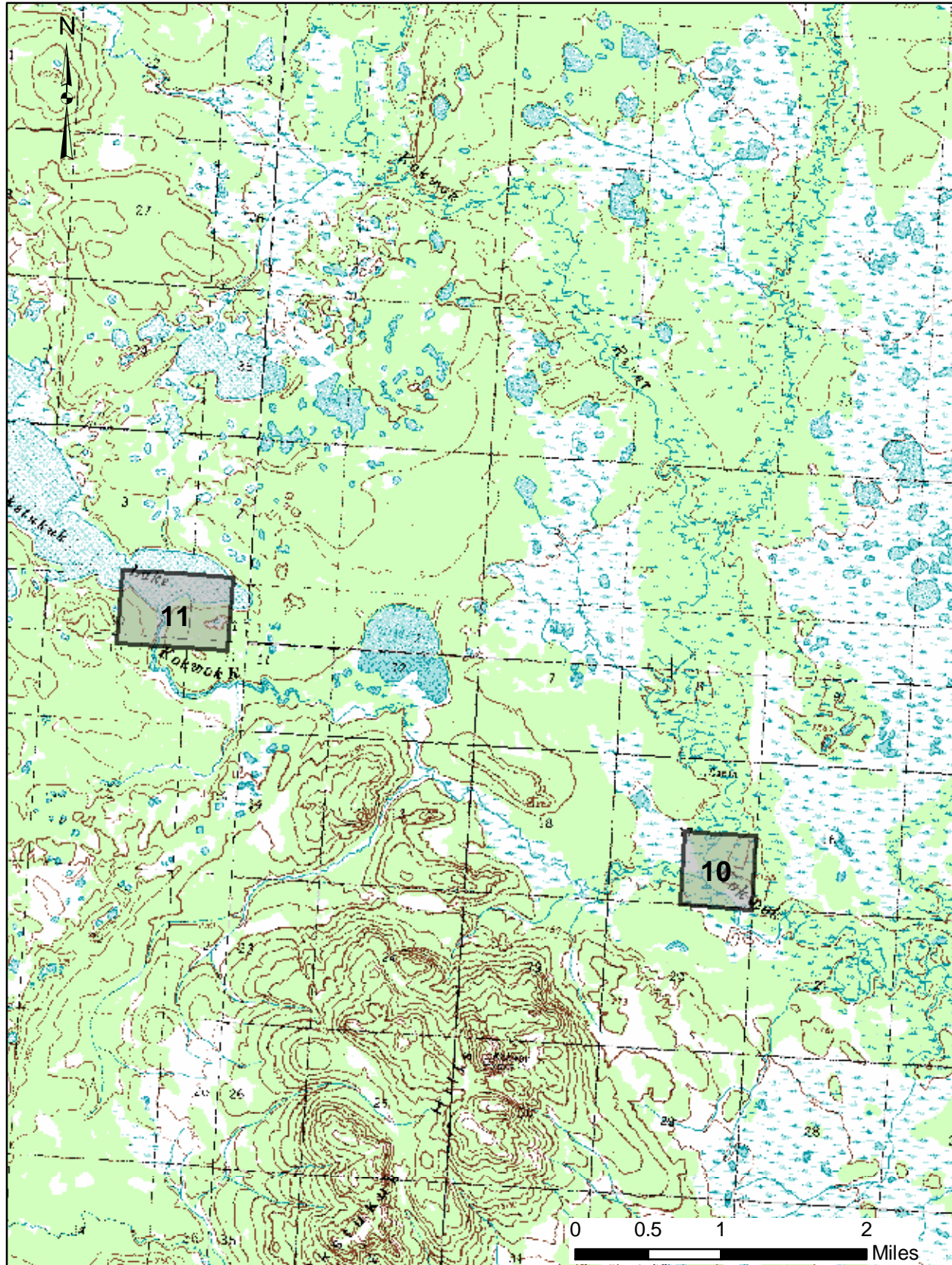


## Public Use Site 9, Dillingham B-5 Quadrangle



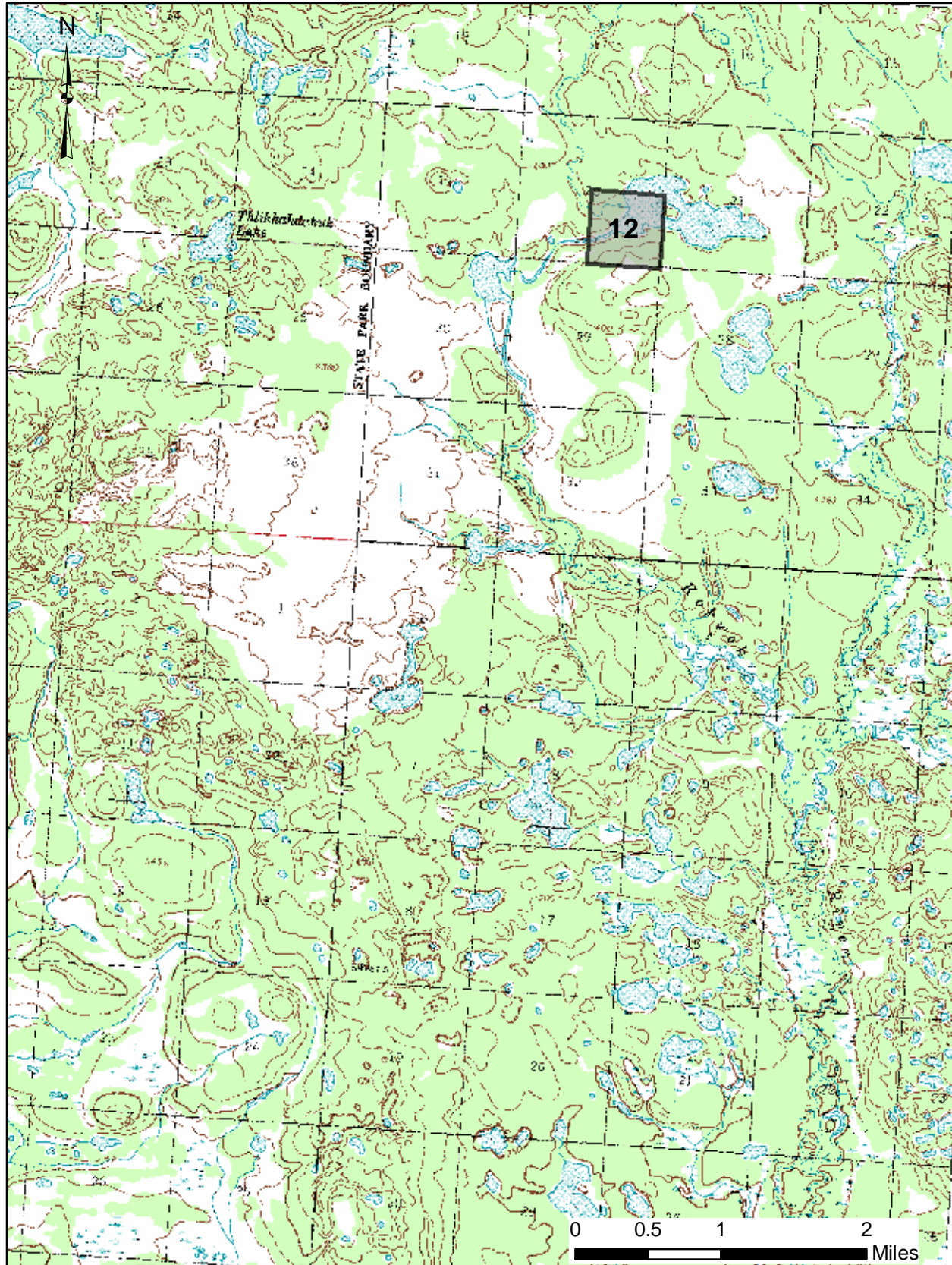


## Public Use Sites 10 & 11, Dillingham B-6, B-7, C-6, C-7 Quads

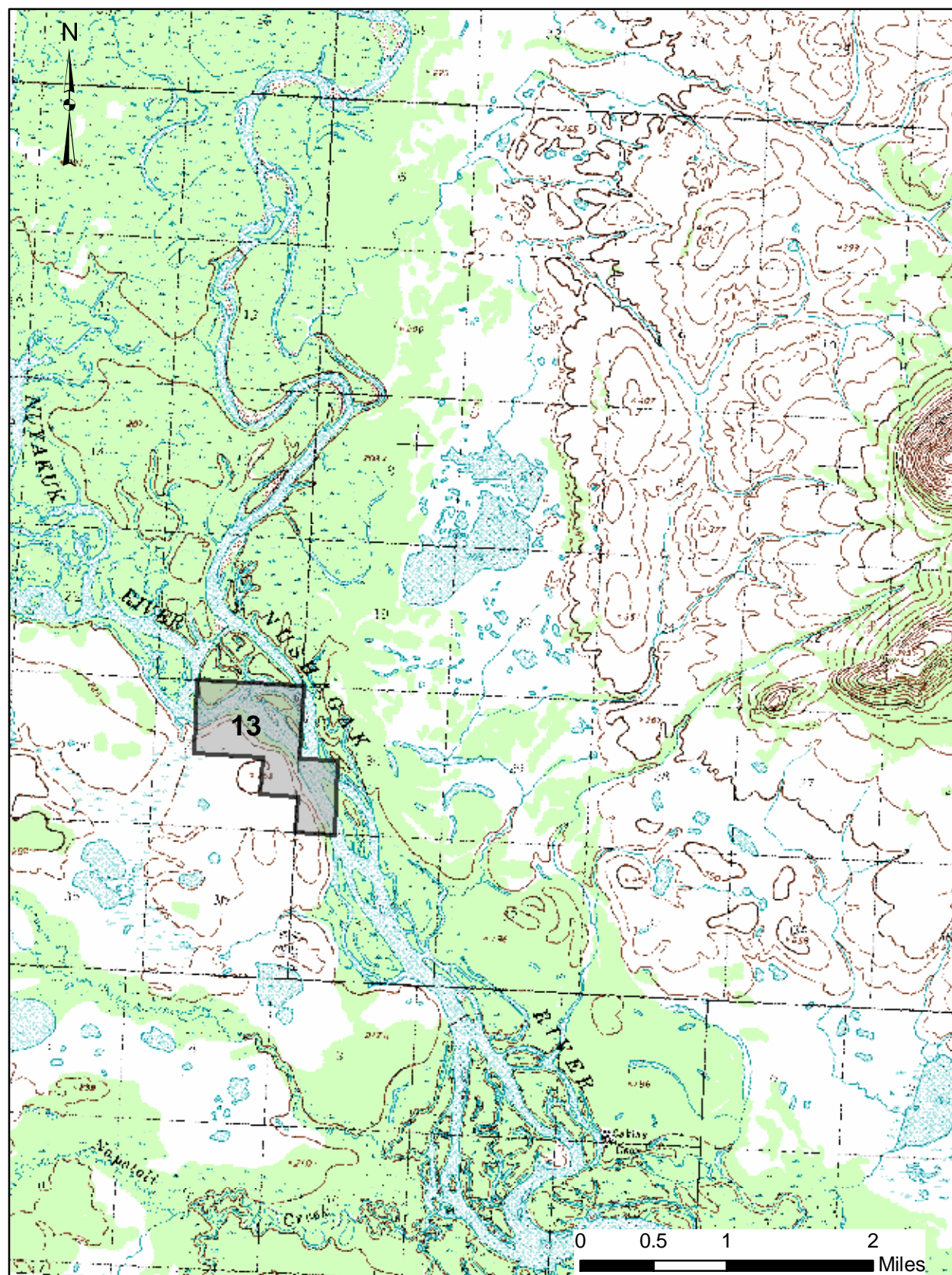




## Public Use Site 12, Dillingham C-7 Quadrangle

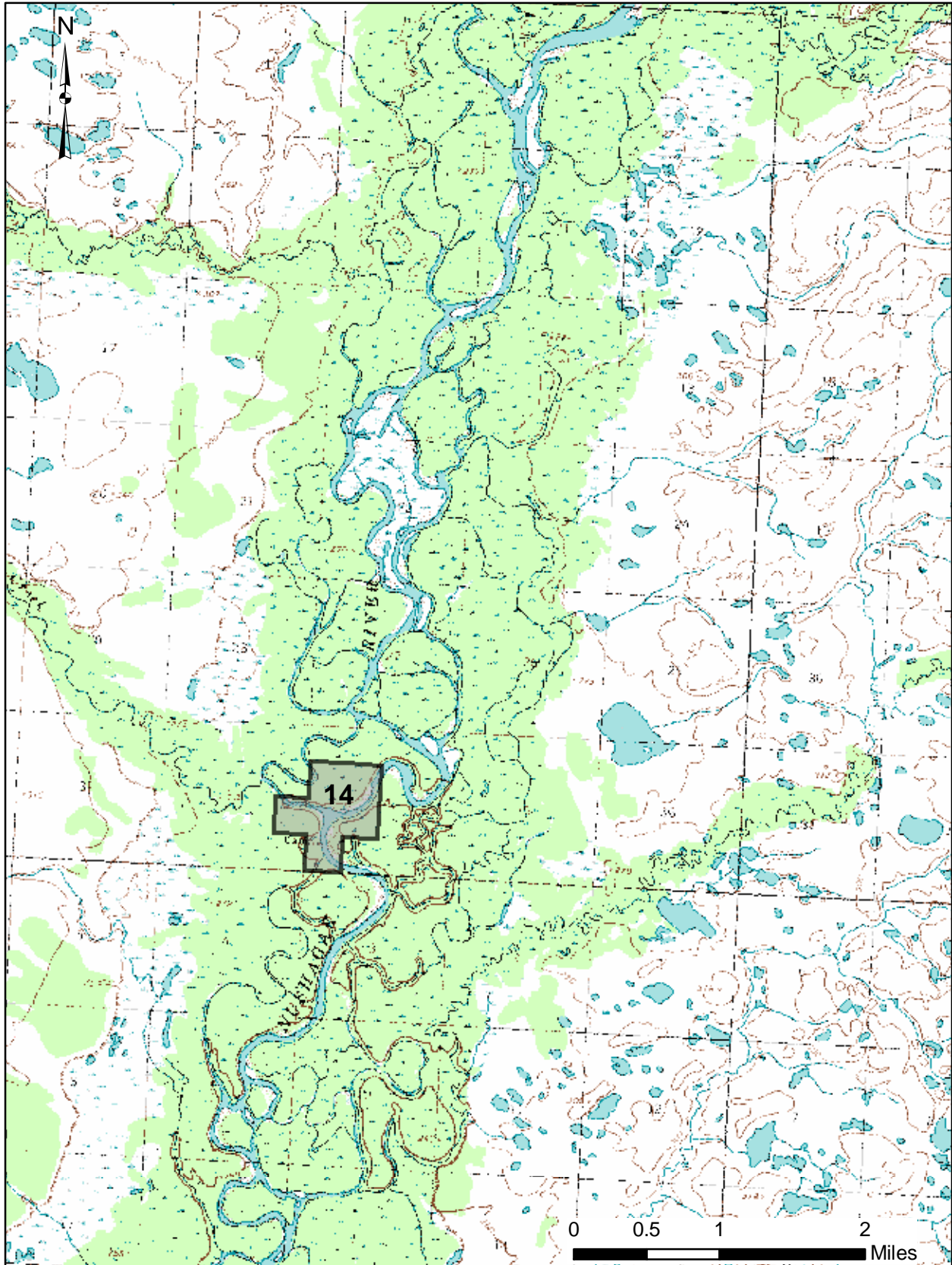


## Public Use Site 13, Dillingham D-4 Quadrangle

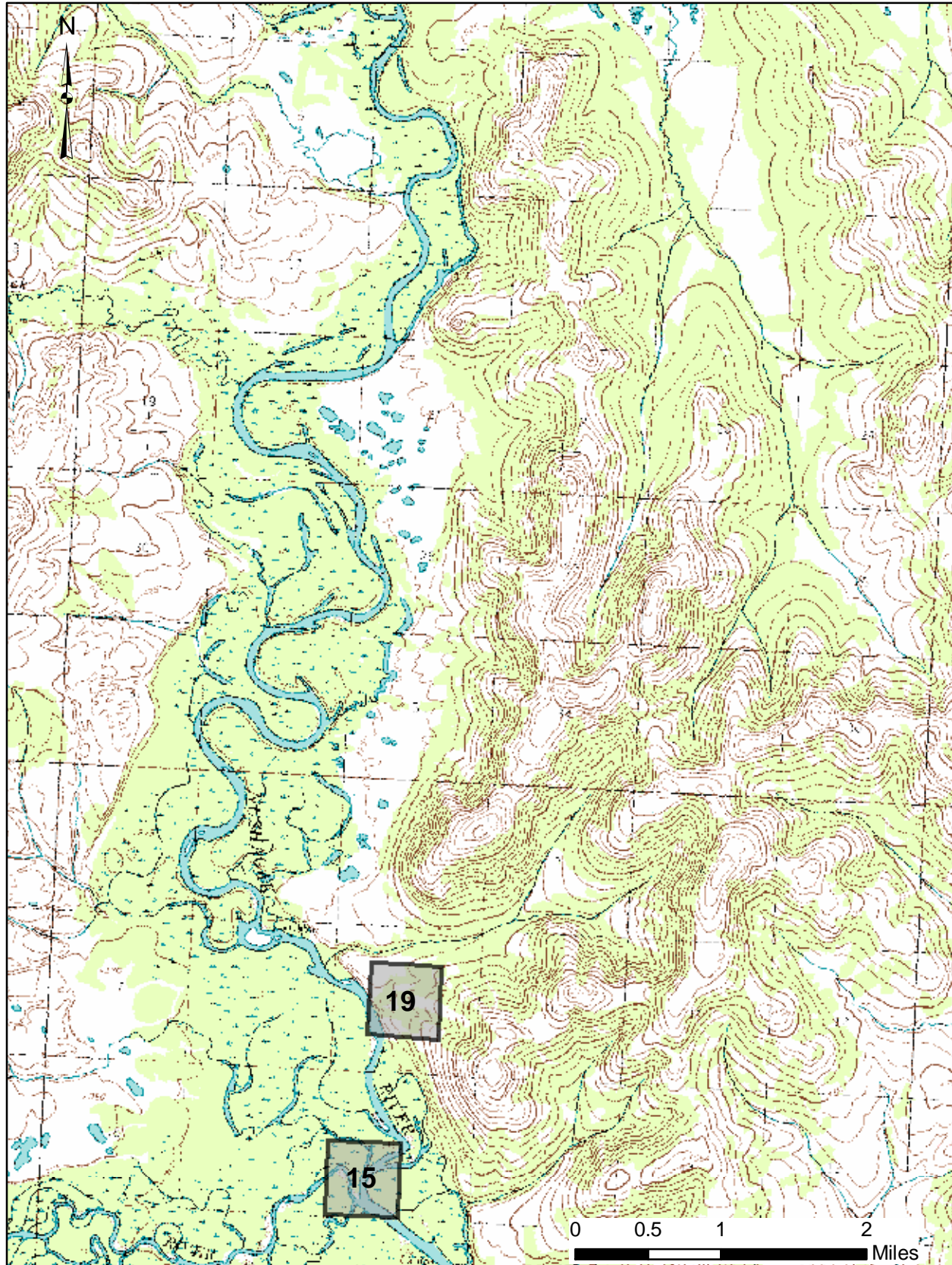




## Public Use Site 14, Taylor Mountains A-4 Quadrangle

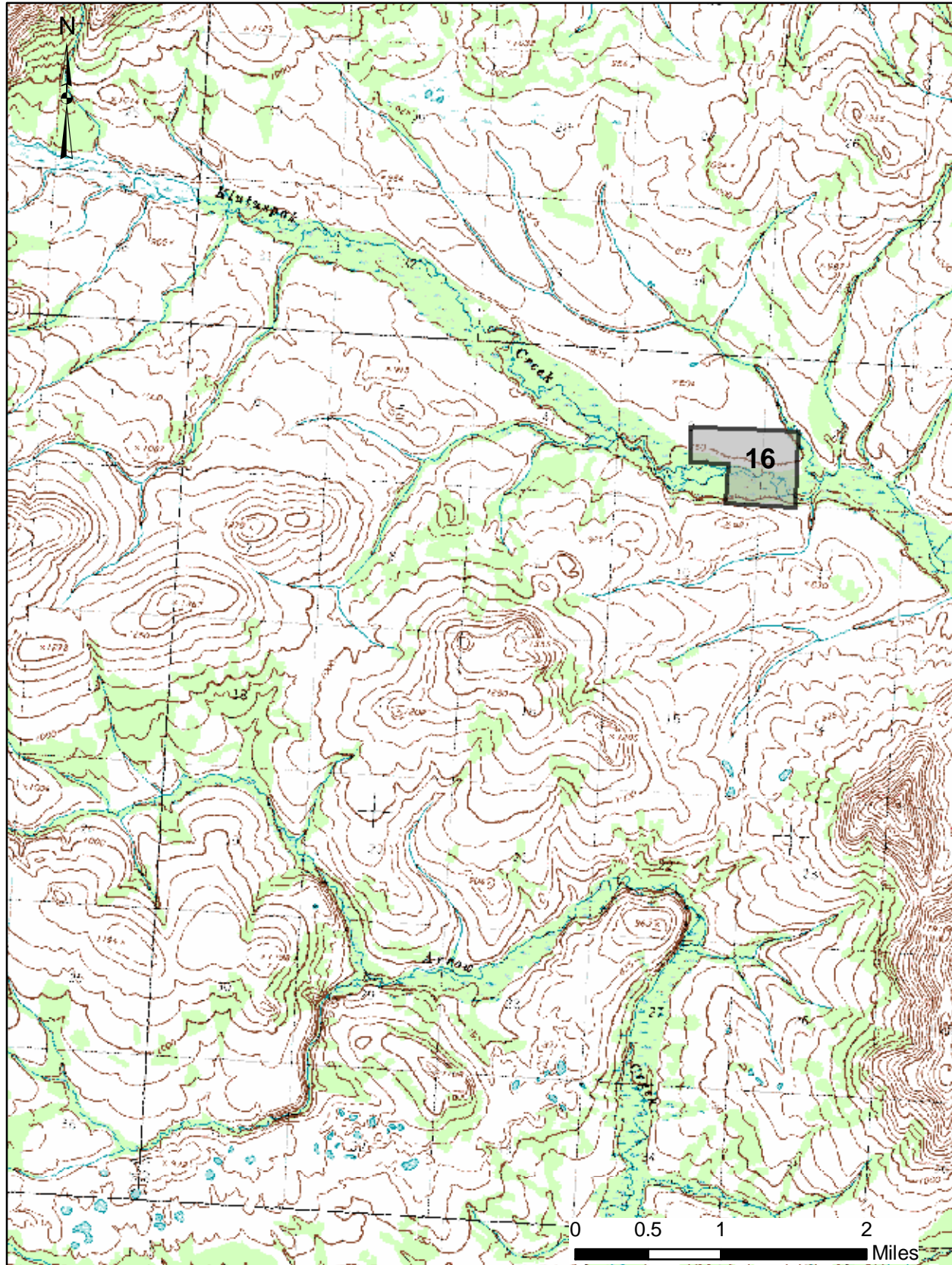


## Public Use Site 15 & 19, Taylor Mountains B-4 Quadrangle

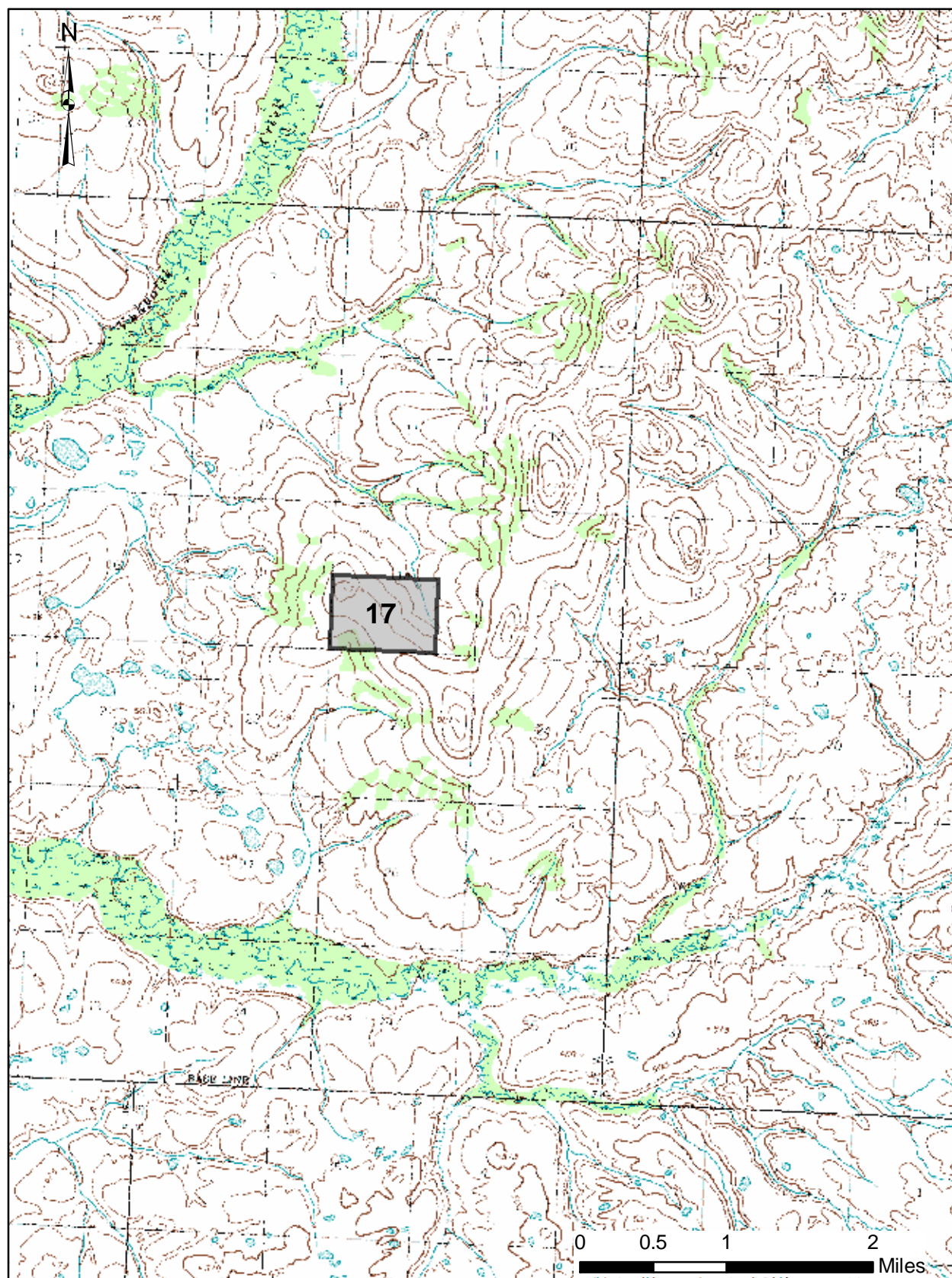




## Public Use Site 16, Taylor Mountains A-6 Quadrangle

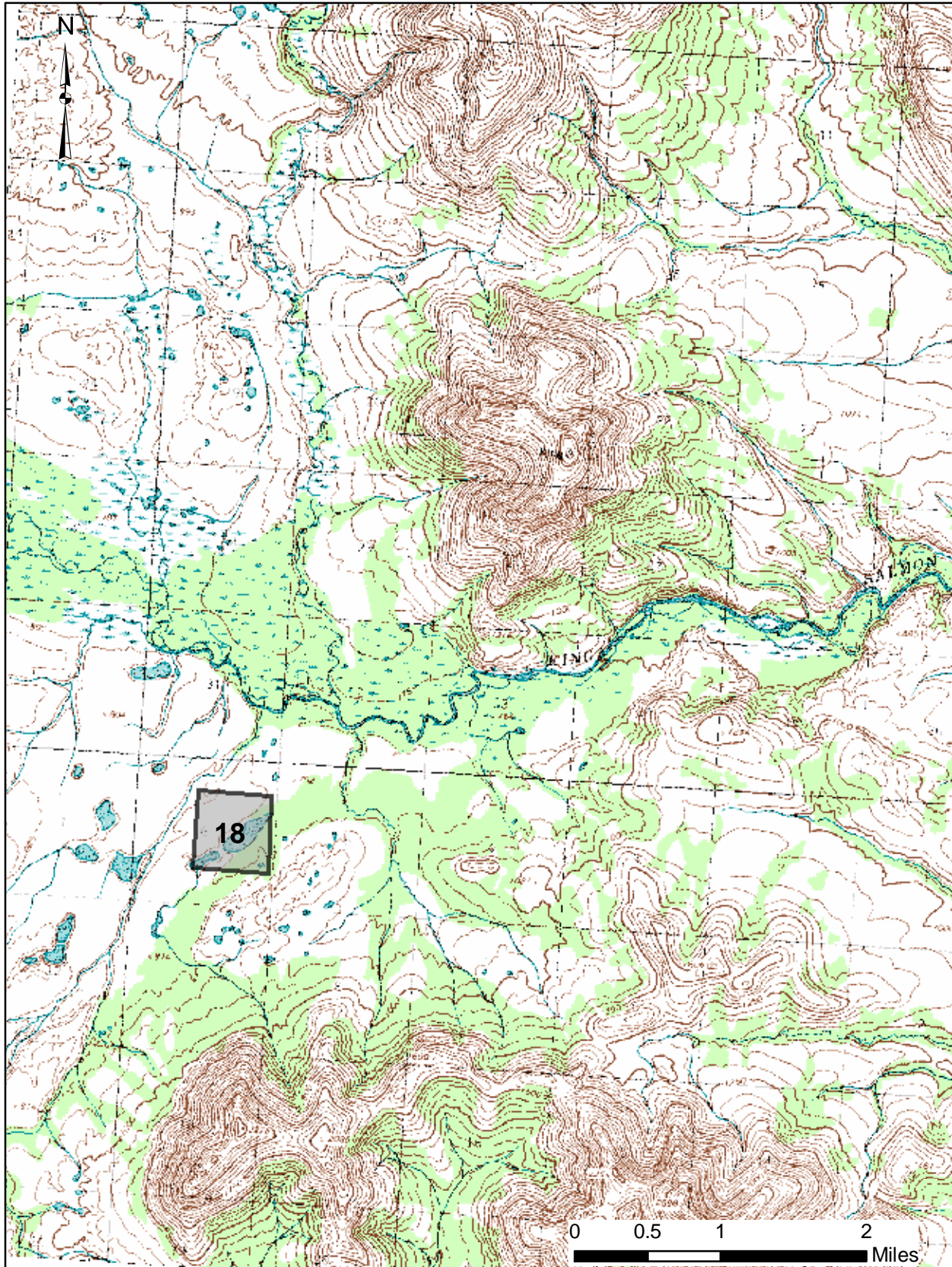


## Public Use Site 17, Taylor Mountains A-3 Quadrangle



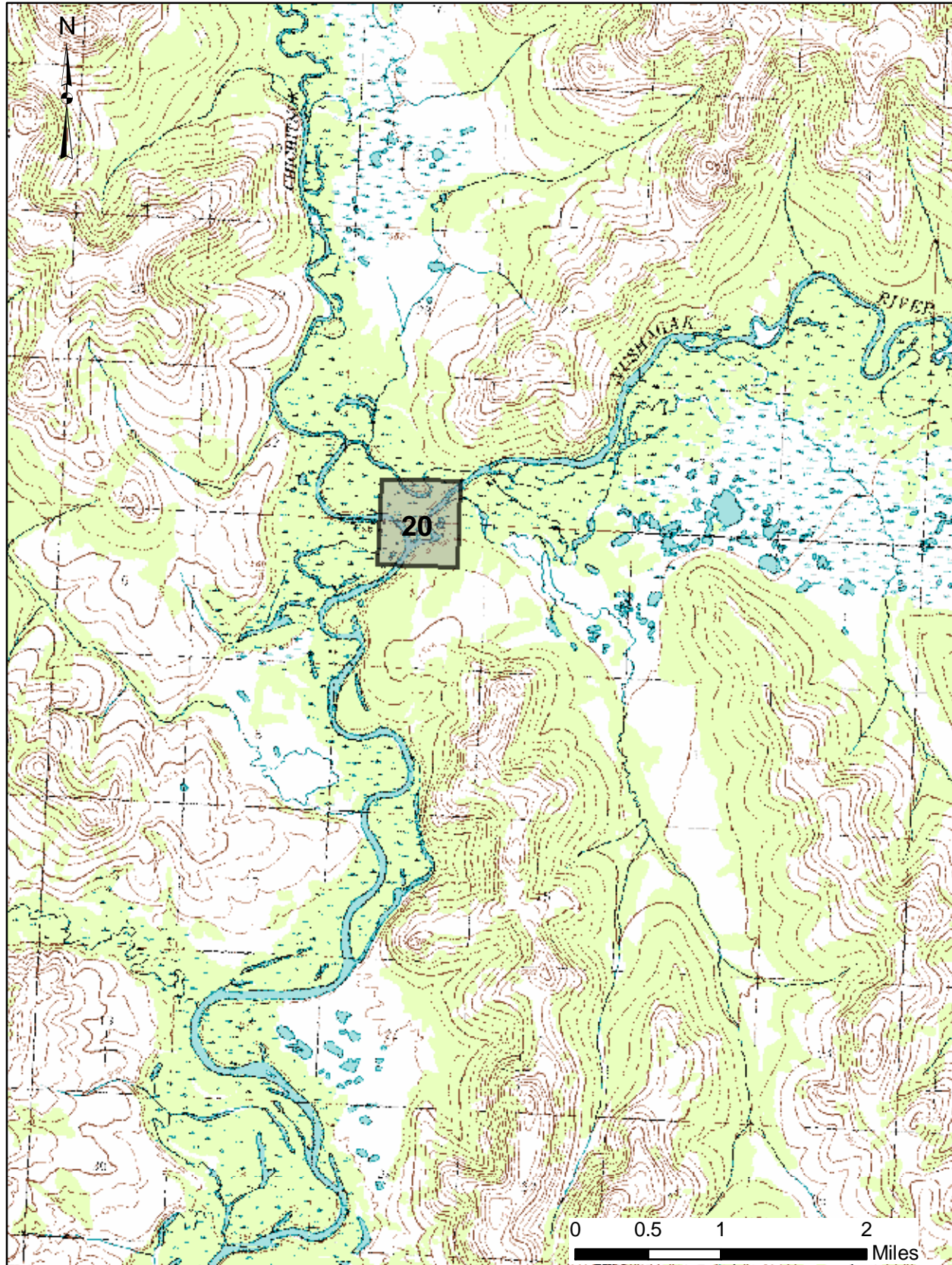


## Public Use Site 18, Taylor Mountains B-6 Quadrangle



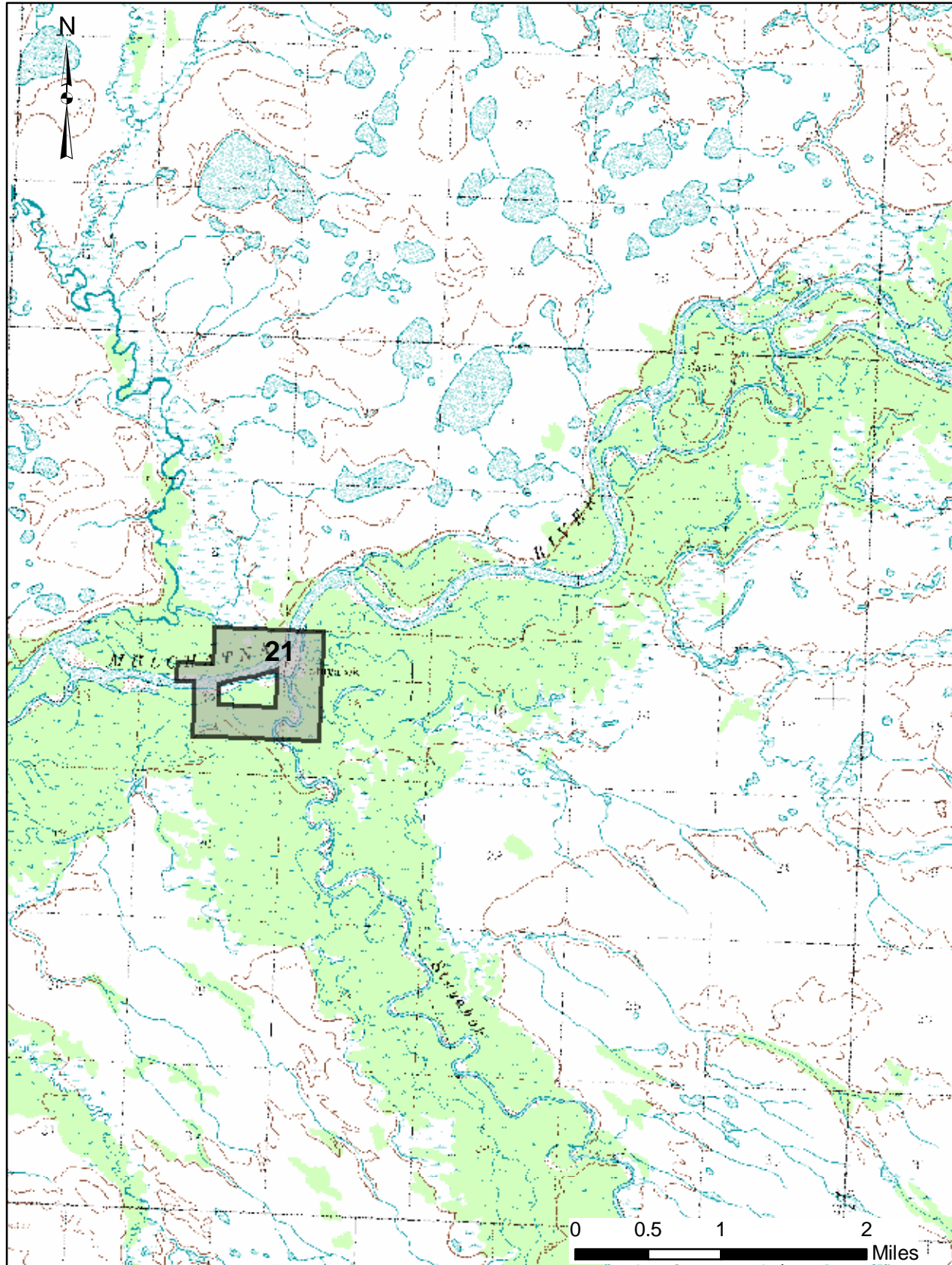


## Public Use Site 20, Taylor Mountains B-4 Quadrangle

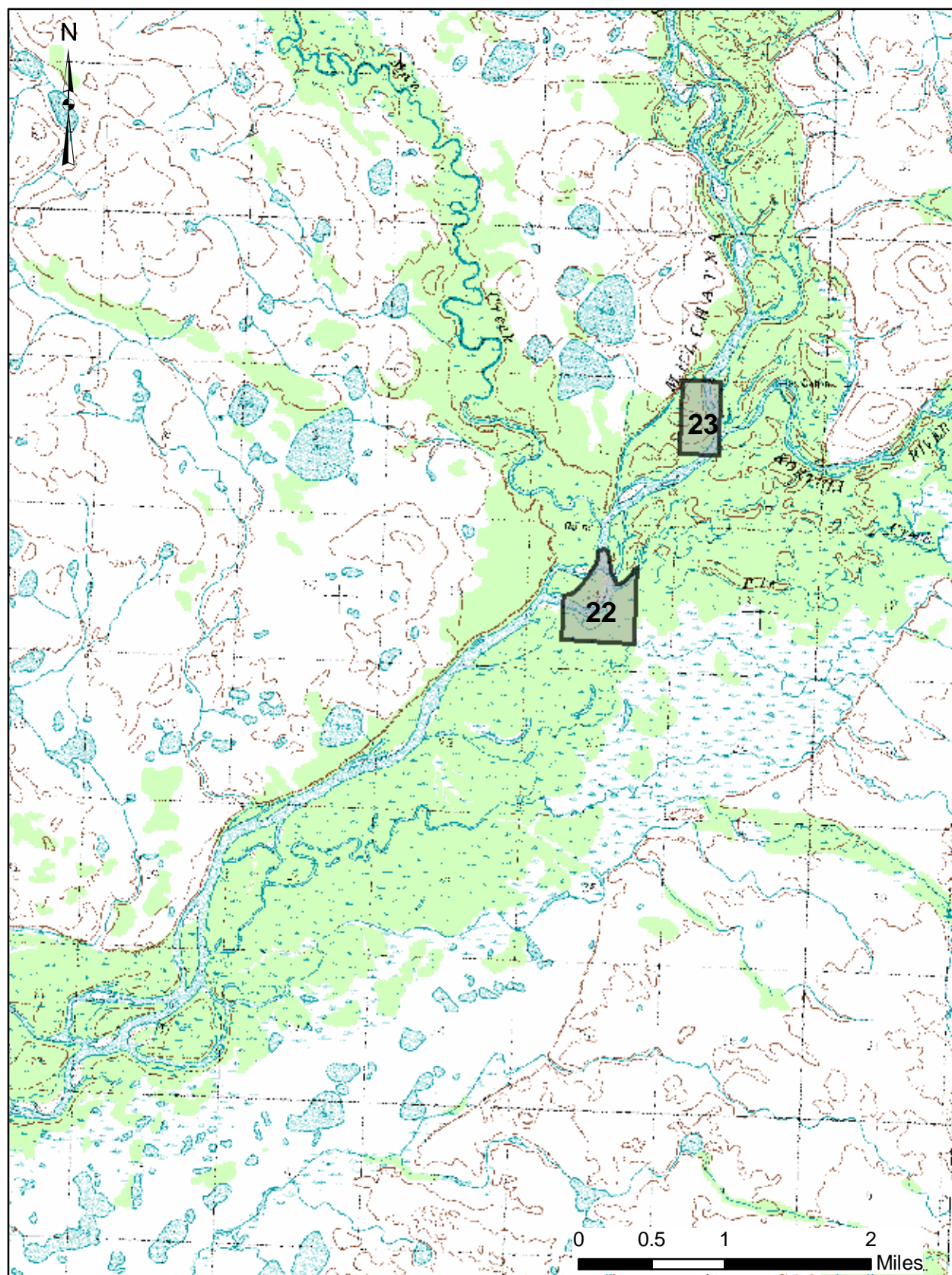




## Public Use Site 21, Dillingham D-2 Quadrangle

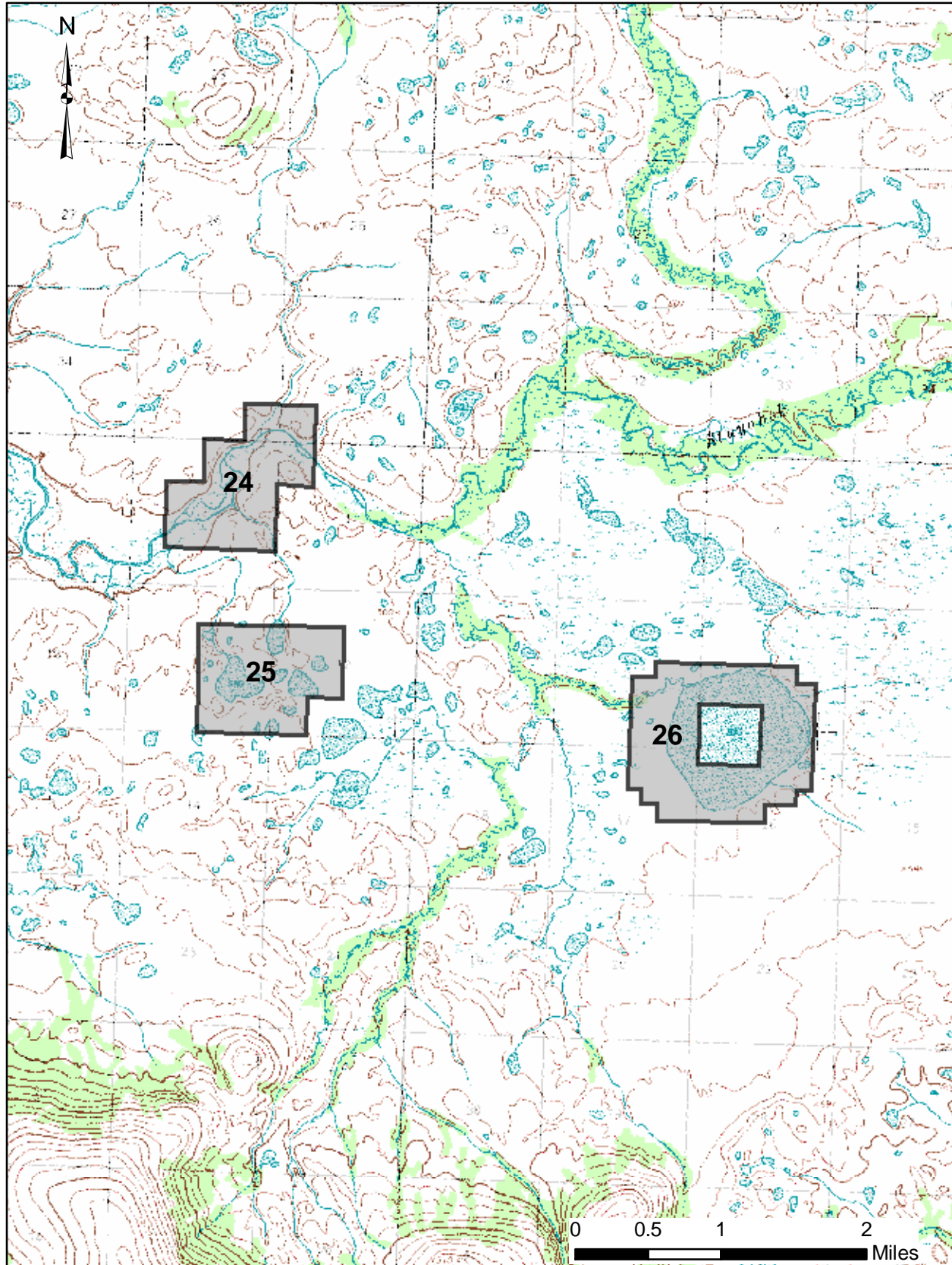


## Public Use Site 22 & 23, Dillingham D-2 Quadrangle

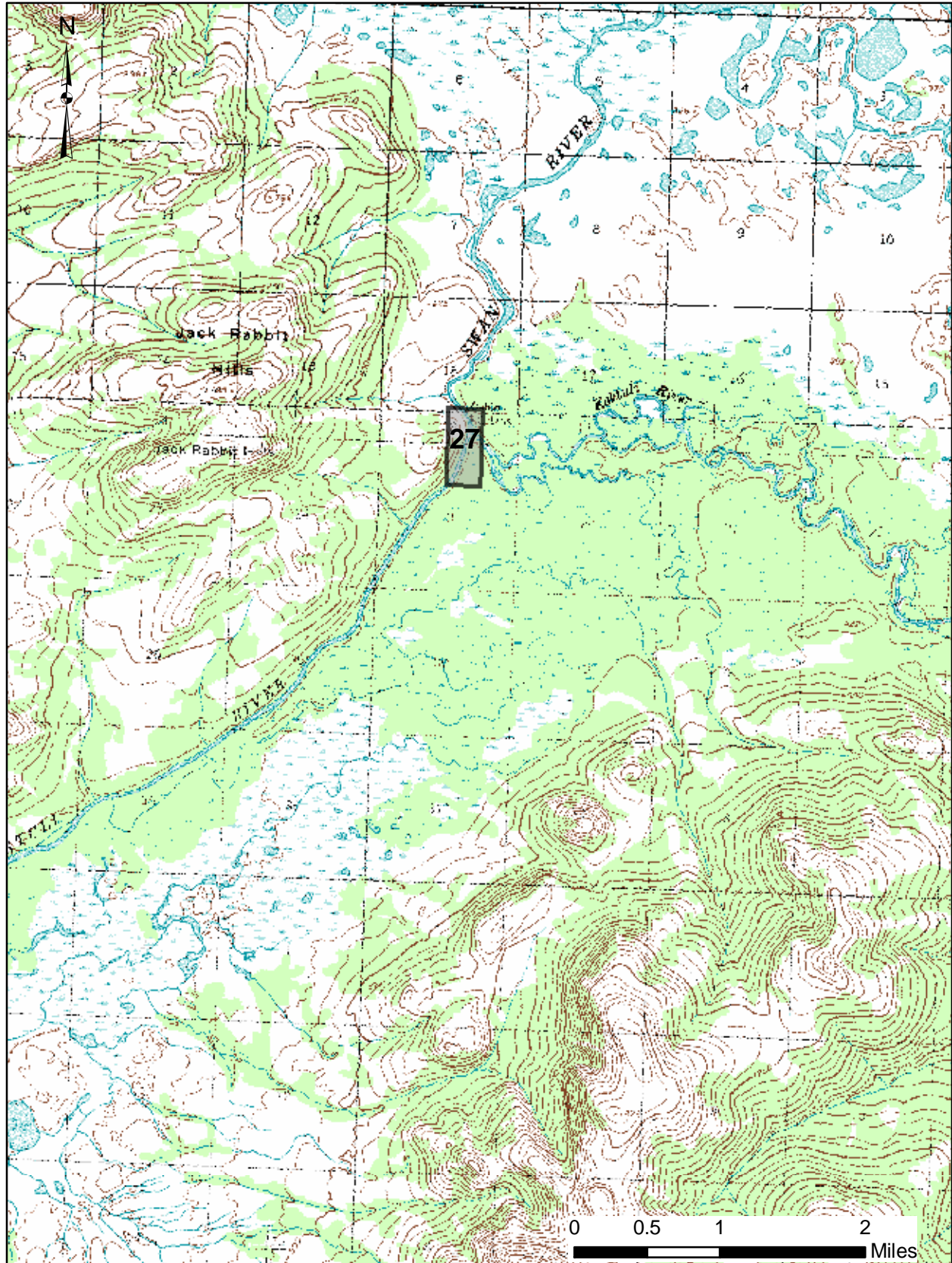




## Public Use Site 24, 25 & 26, Dillingham C-1 Quadrangle

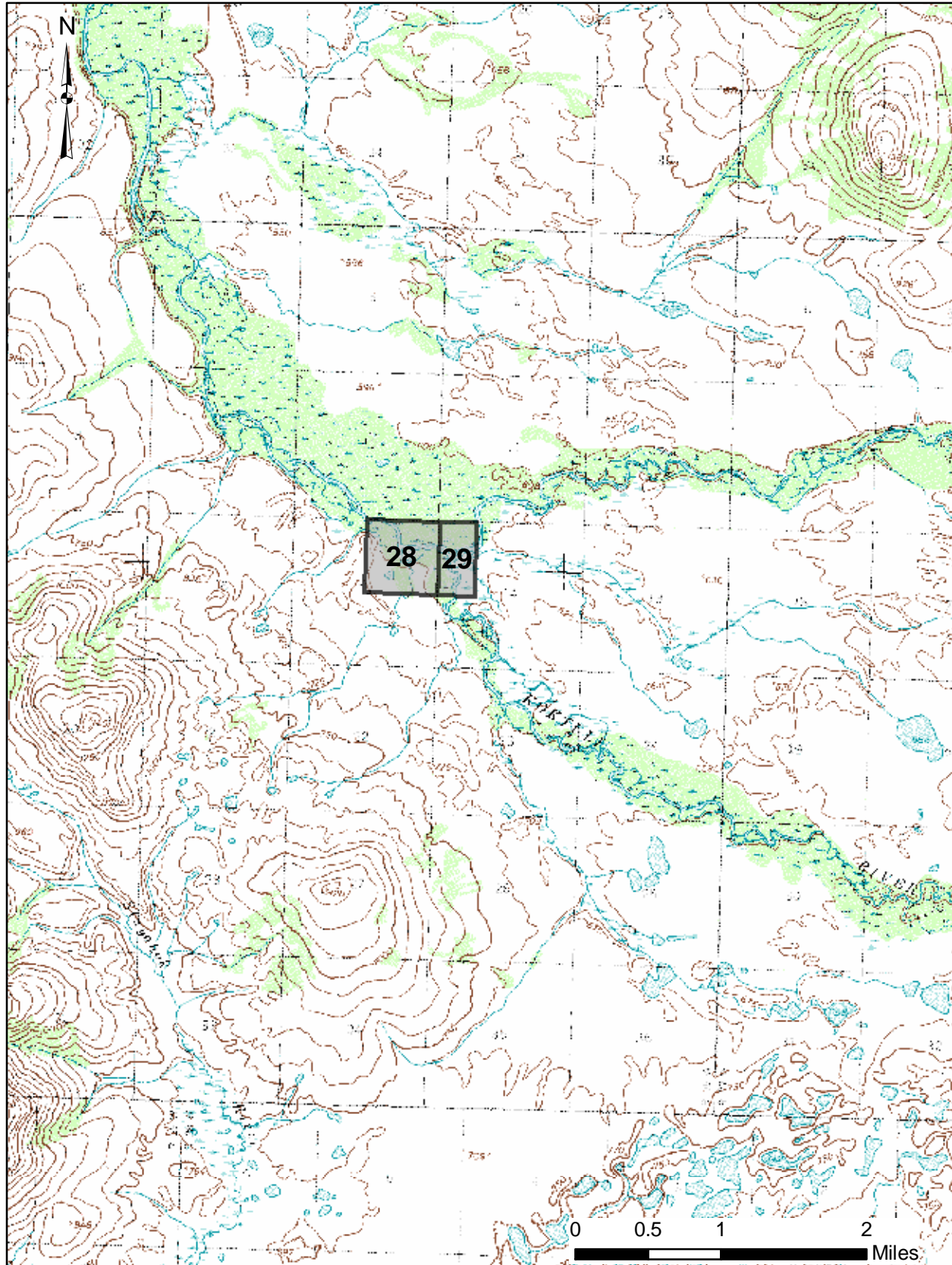


## Public Use Site 27, Dillingham D-1, Taylor Mtns A-1 Quads

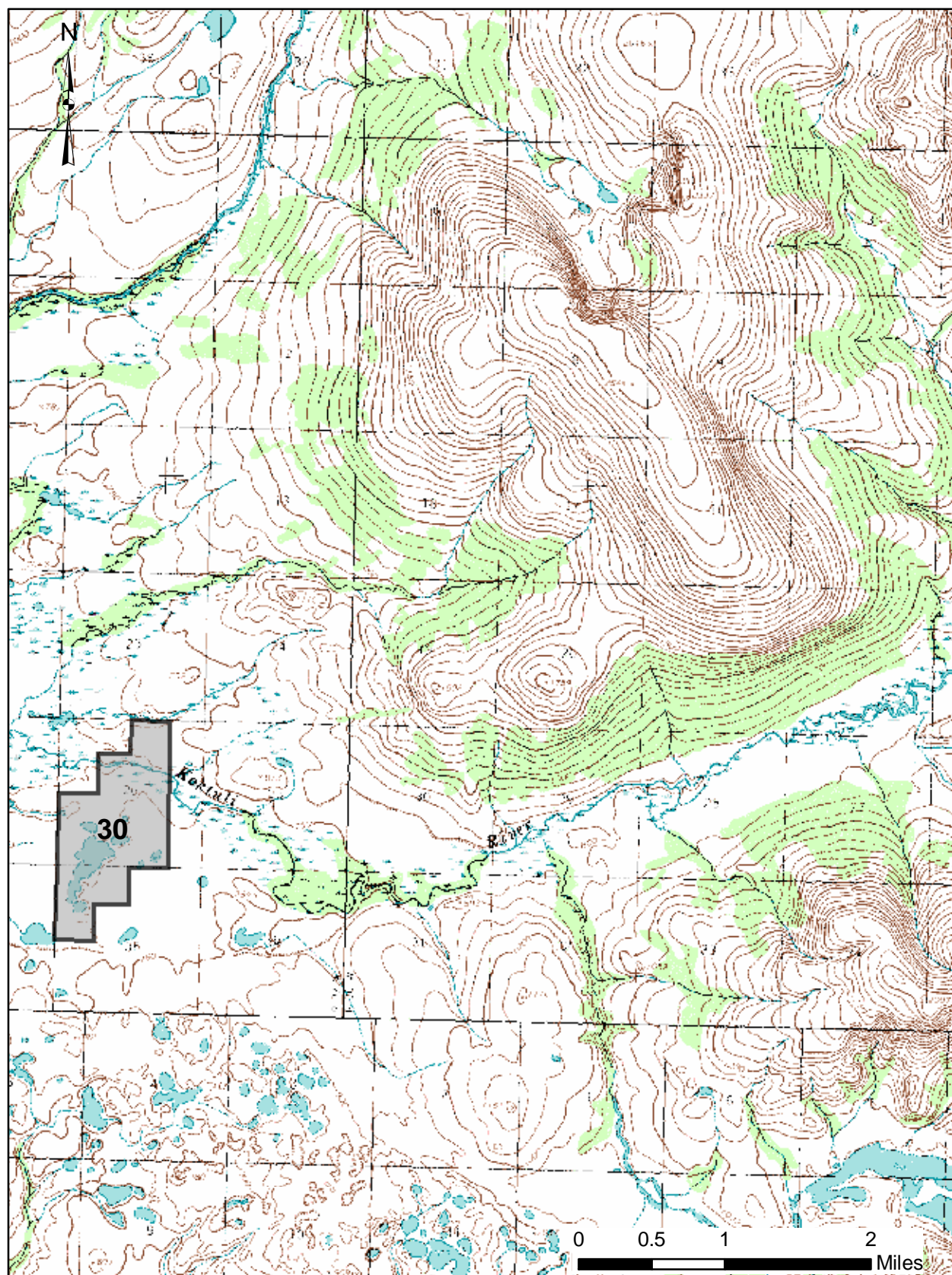




## Public Use Site 28 & 29, Iliamna D-8 Quadrangle

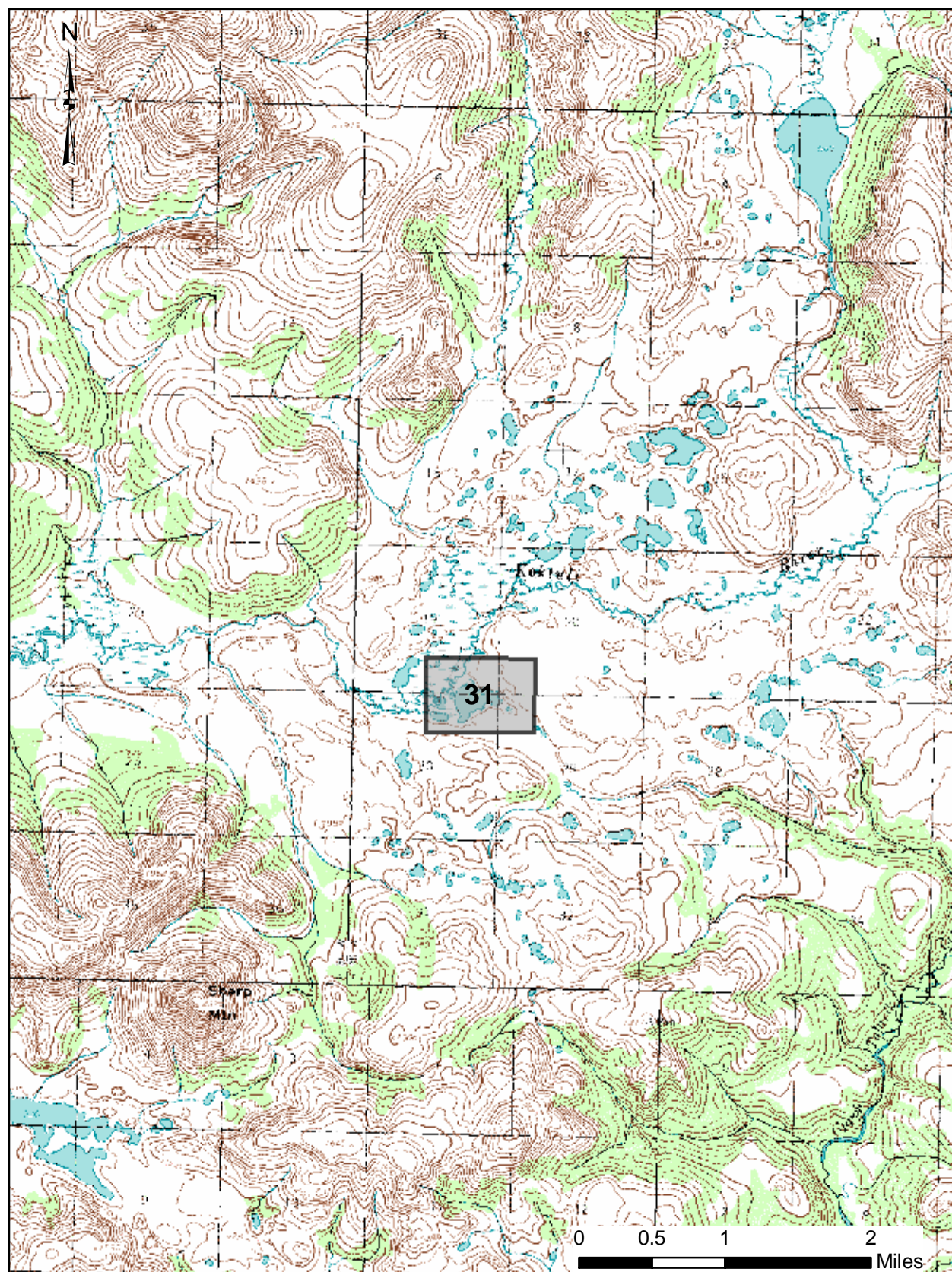


## Public Use Site 30, Iliamna D-7 Quadrangle



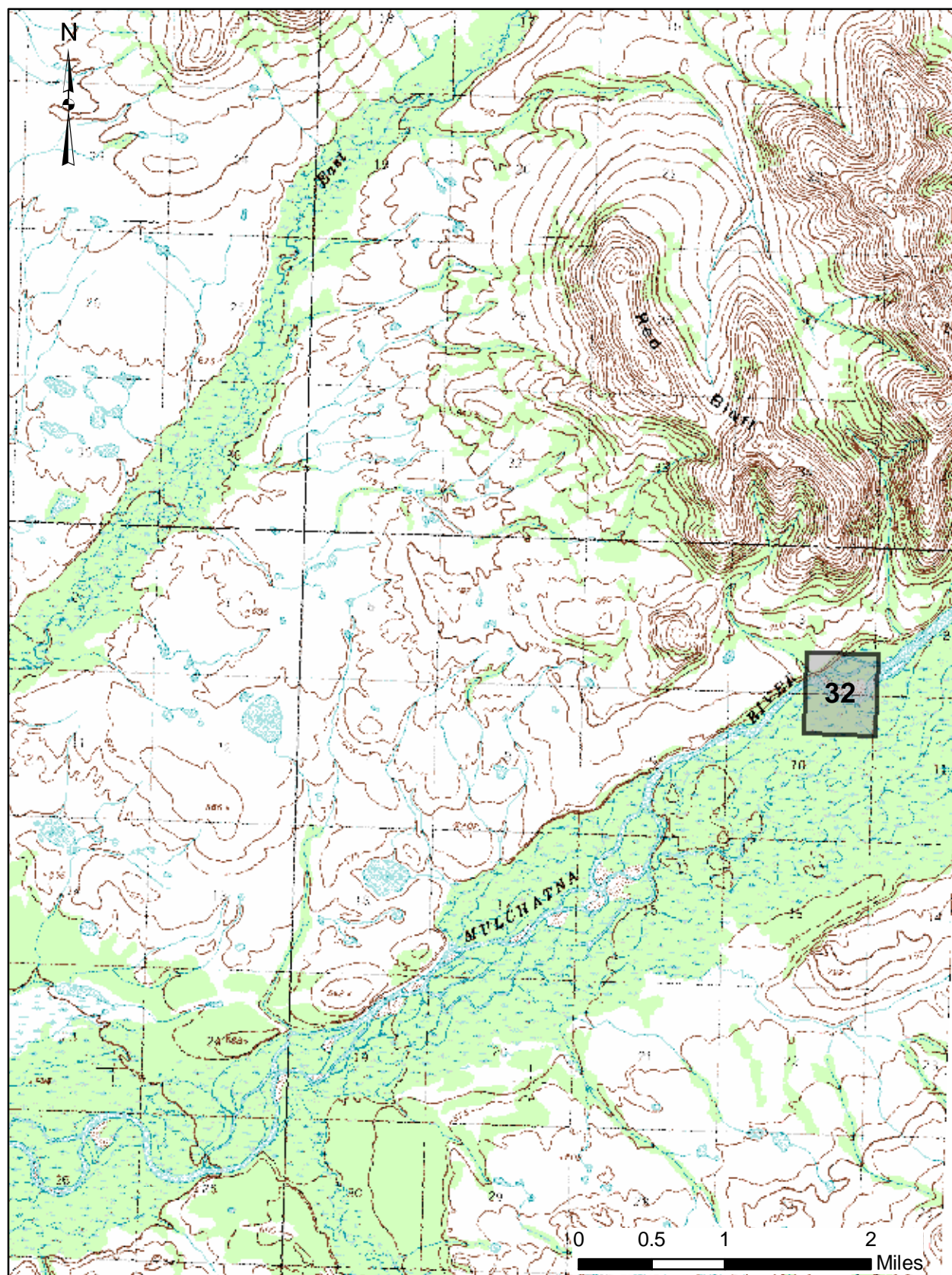


## Public Use Site 31, Iliamna D-7 Quadrangle



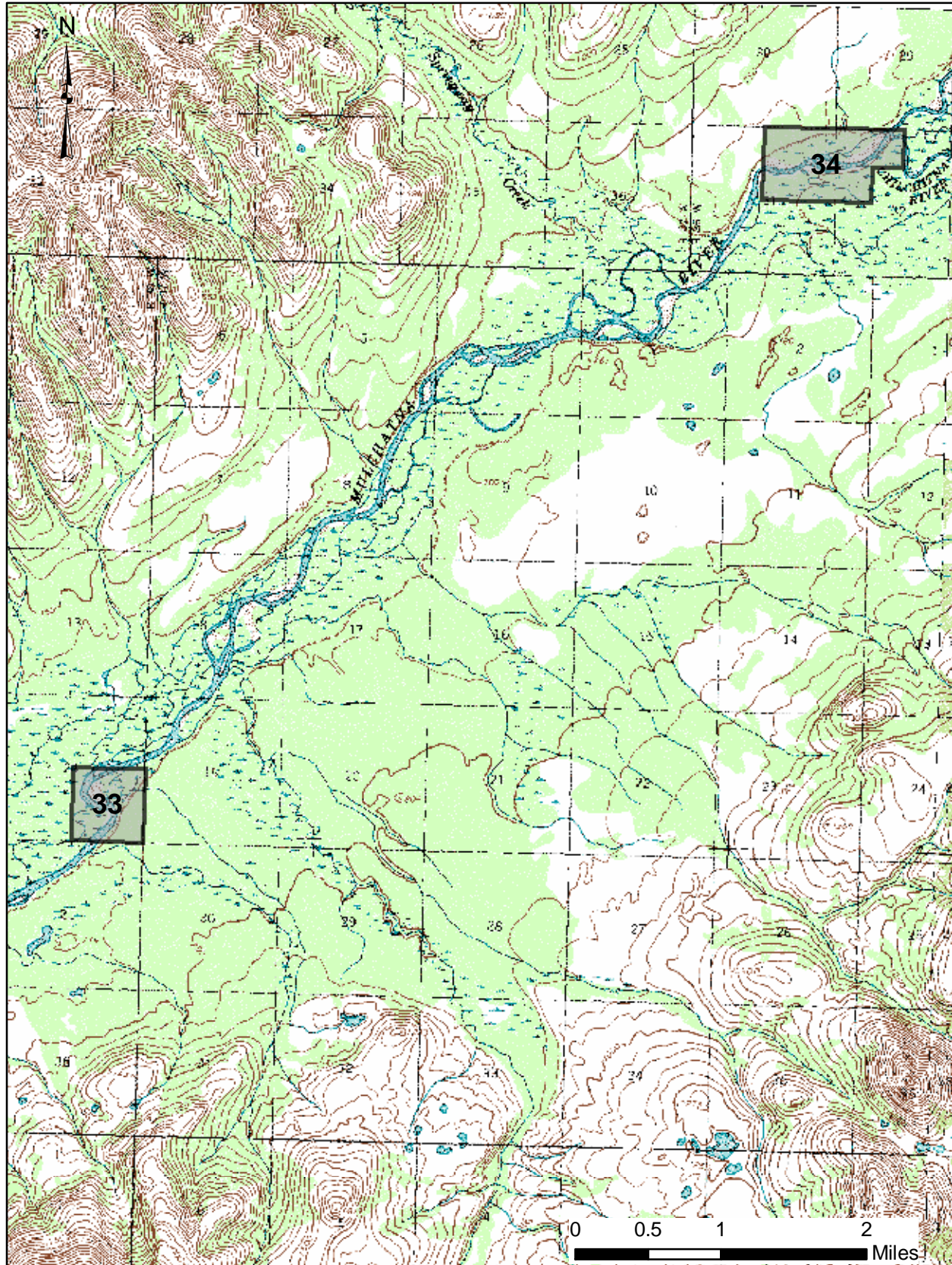


## Public Use Site 32, Taylor Mountains B-1 Quadrangle



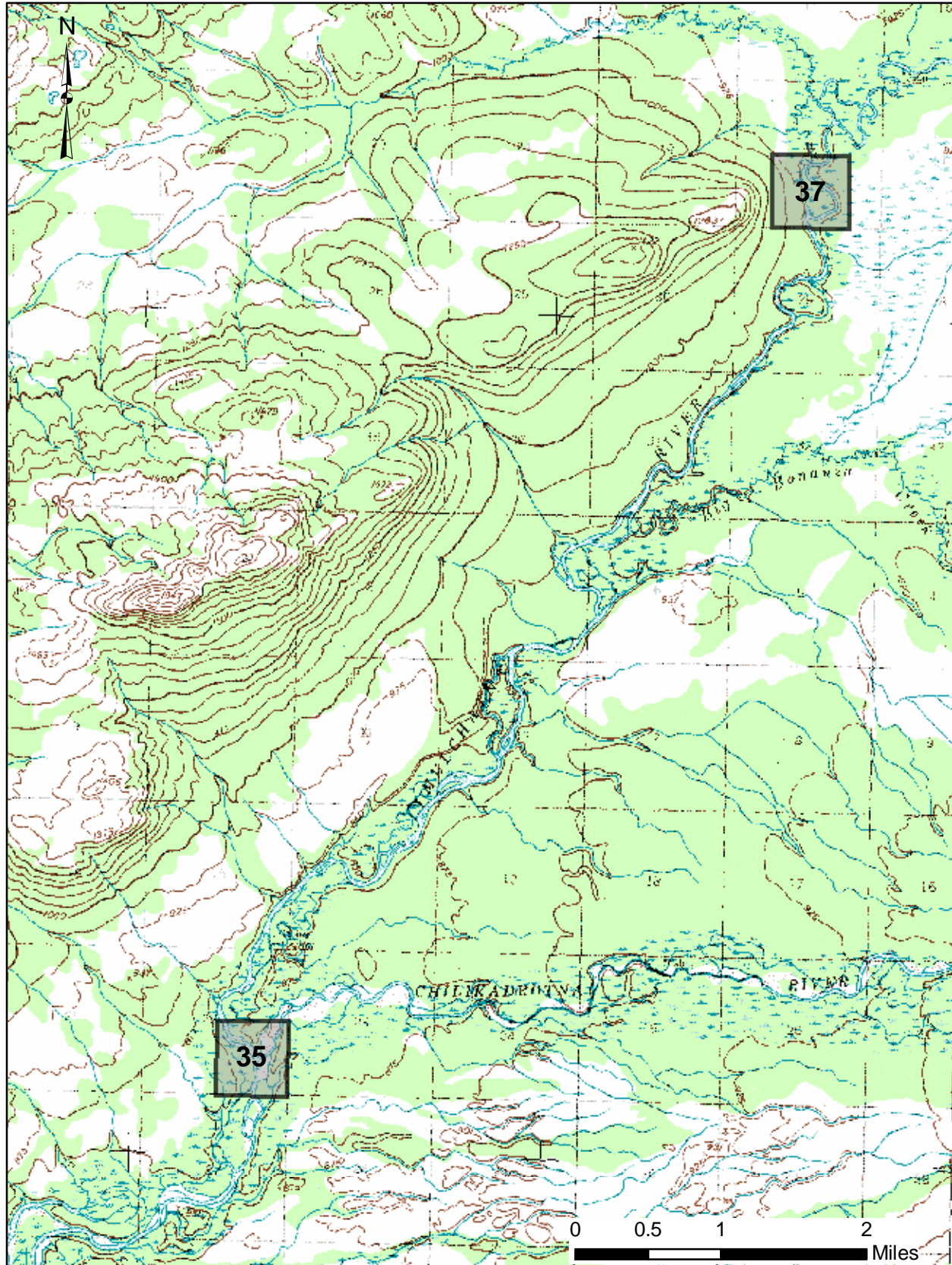


## Public Use Site 33 & 34, Lake Clark B-8 Quadrangle

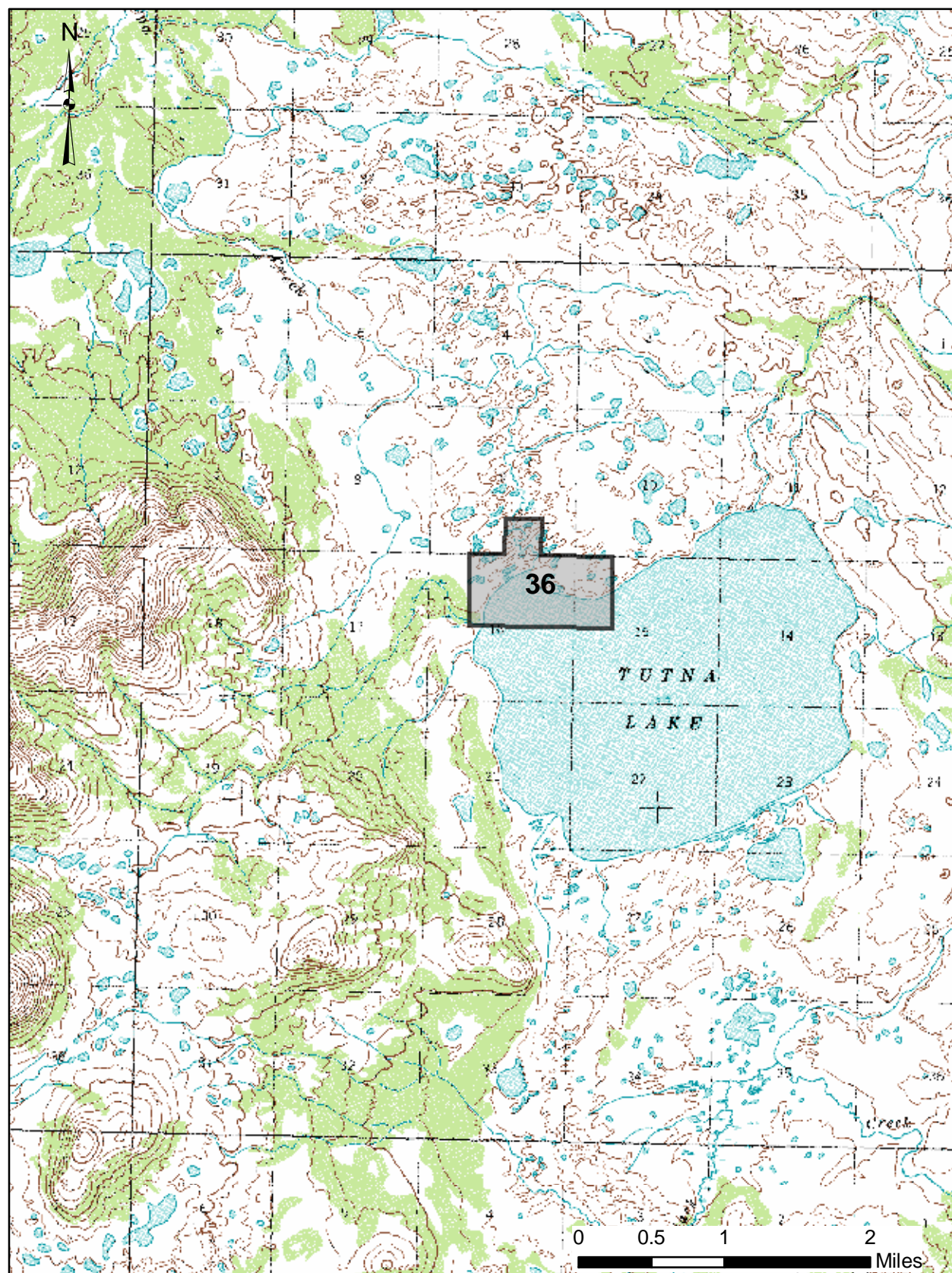




## Public Use Site 35 & 37, Lake Clark C-7 Quadrangle

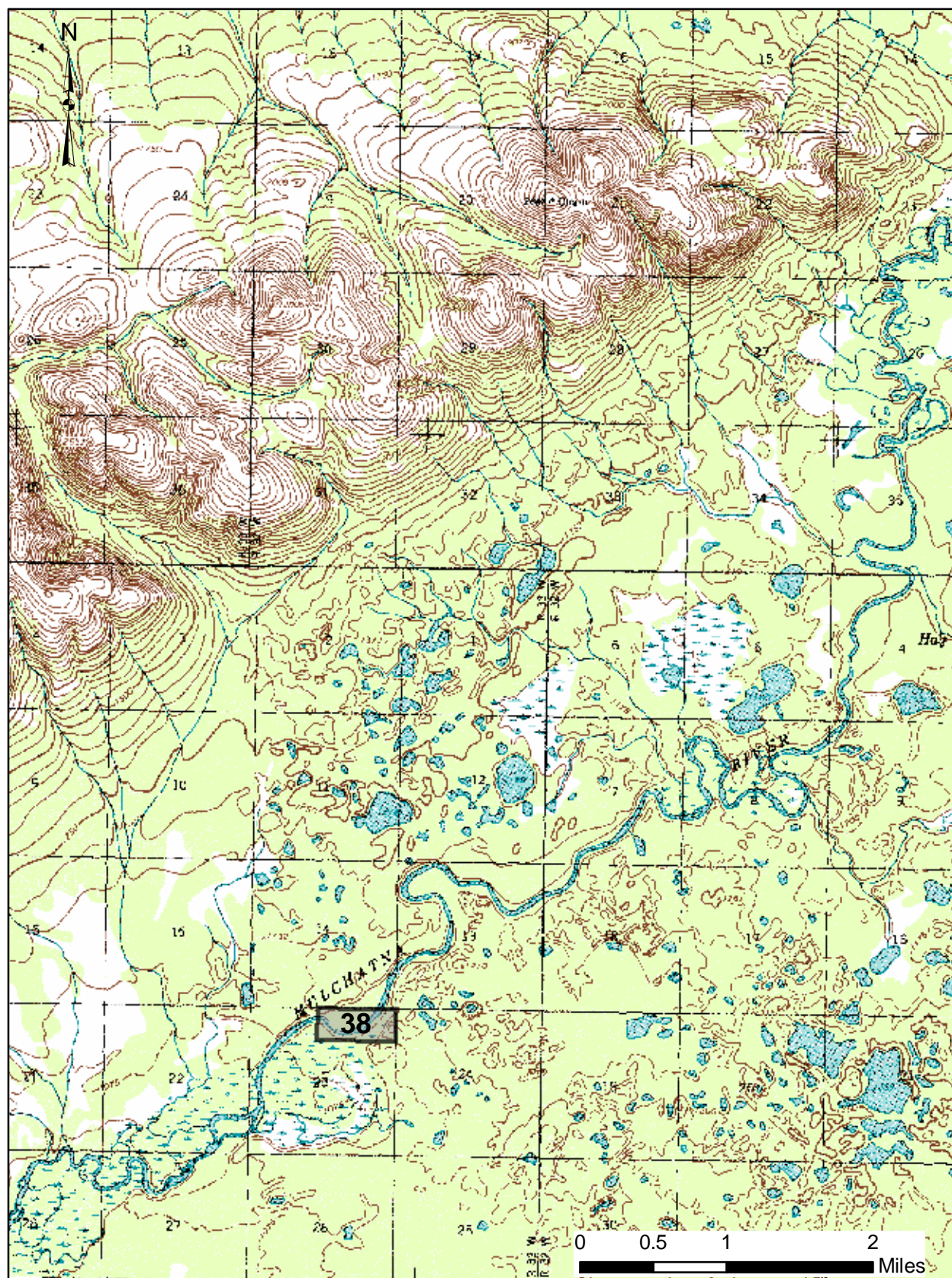


## Public Use Site 36, Lake Clark B-7 Quadrangle

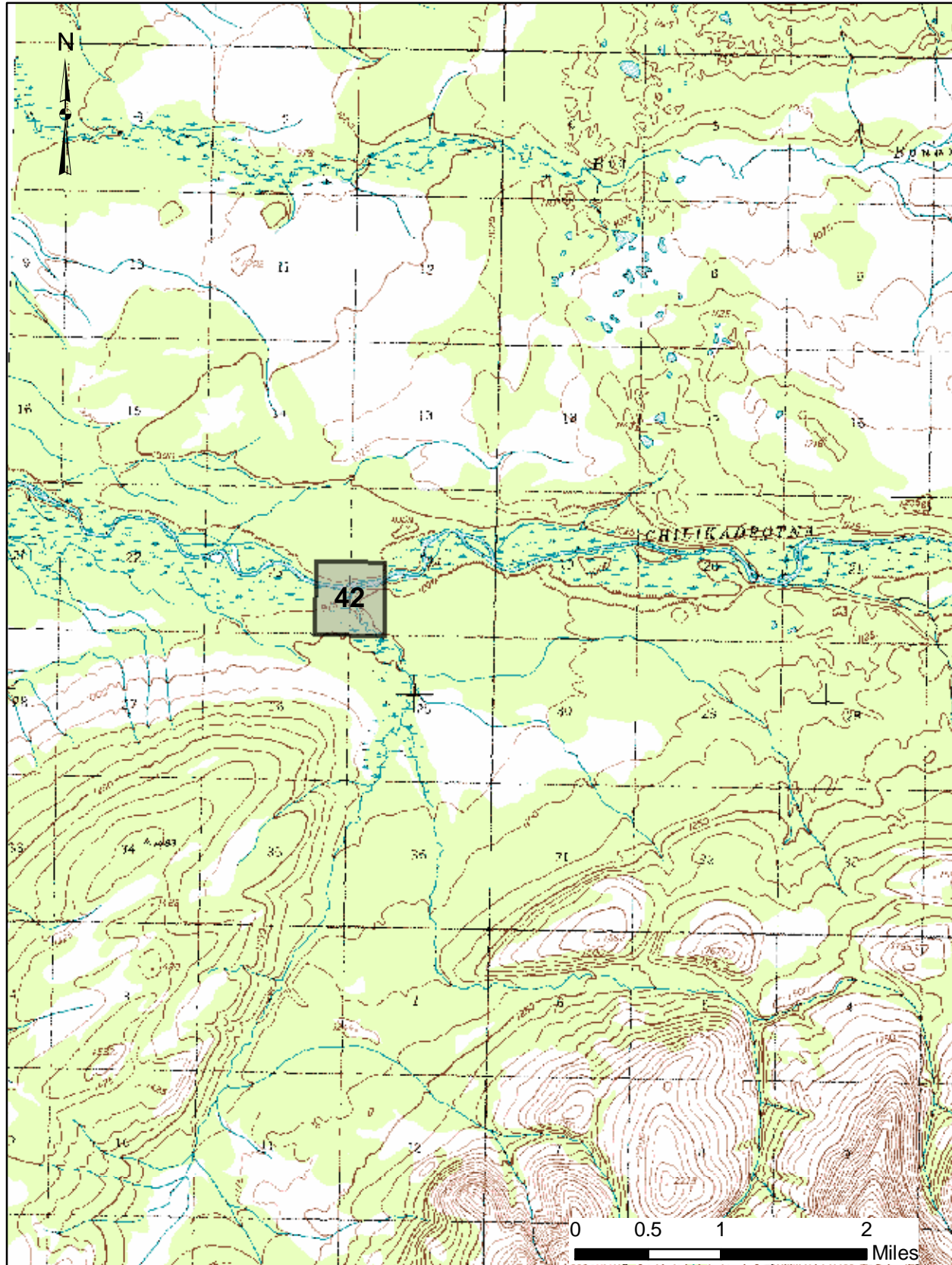




## Public Use Site 38, Lake Clark D-6 Quadrangle

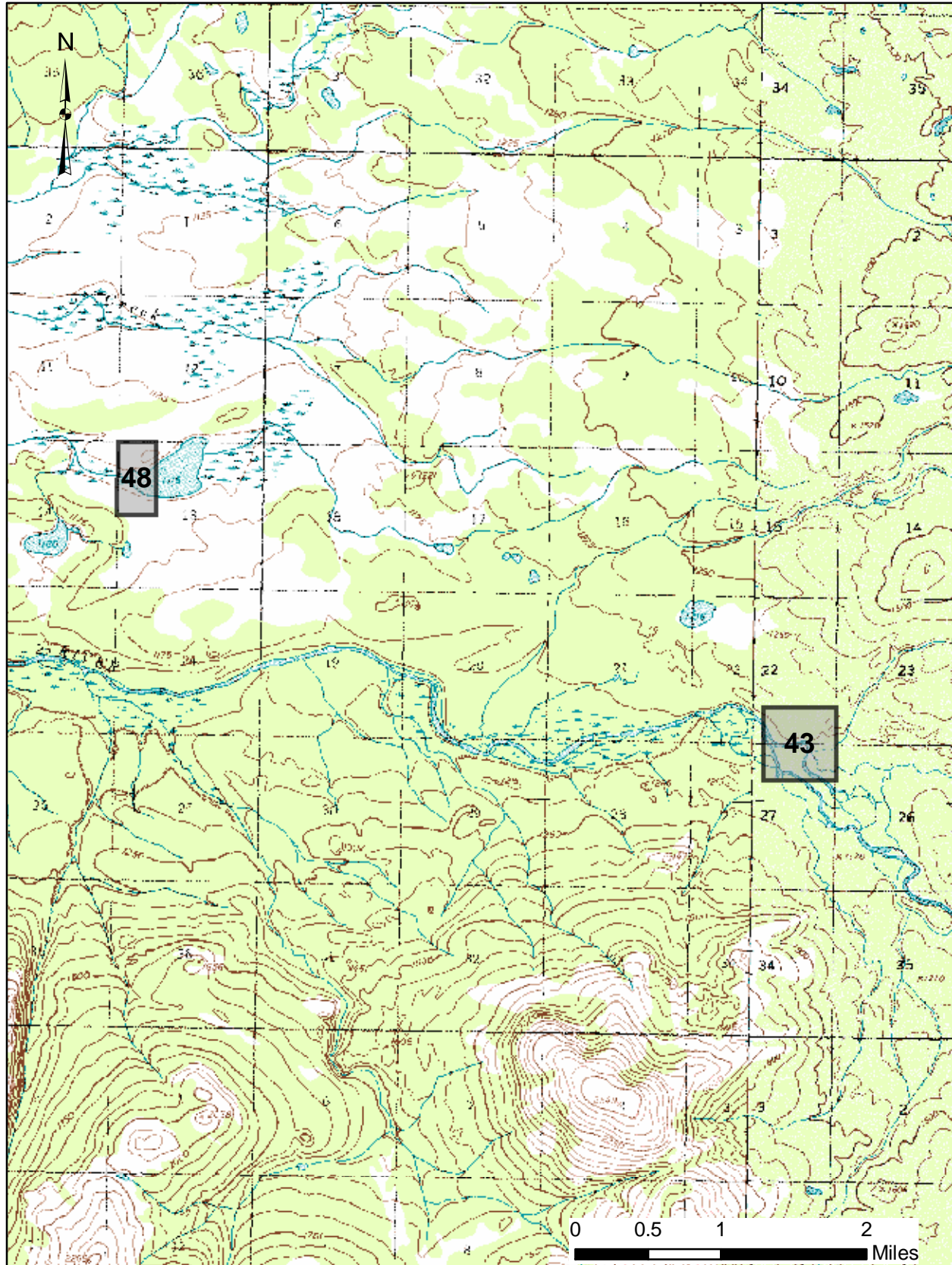


## Public Use Site 42, Lake Clark C-6 Quadrangle



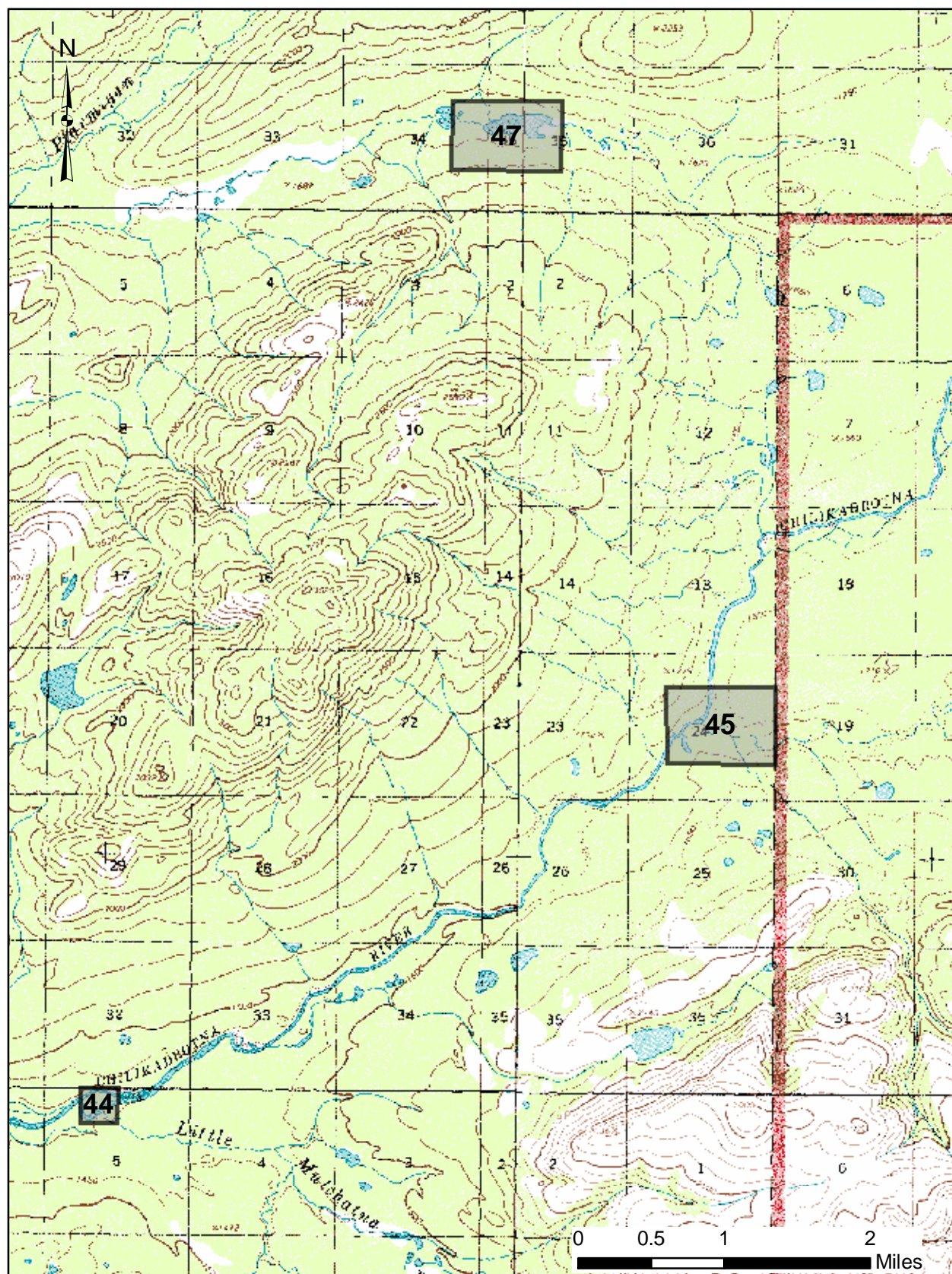


## Public Use Sites 43 & 48, Lake Clark C-5, C-6 Quads



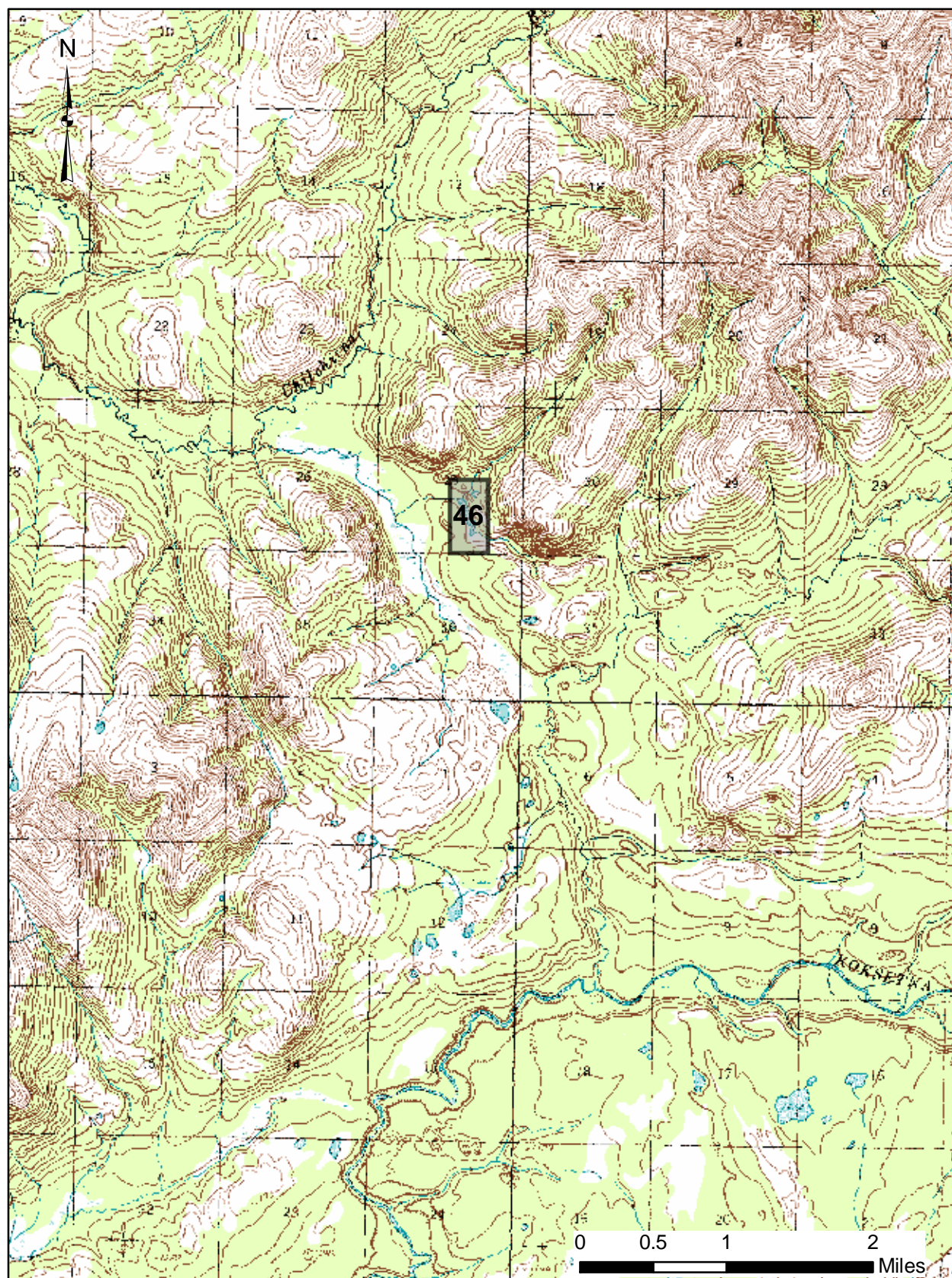


## Public Use Sites 44, 45 & 47, Lake Clark C-4, C-5 Quads



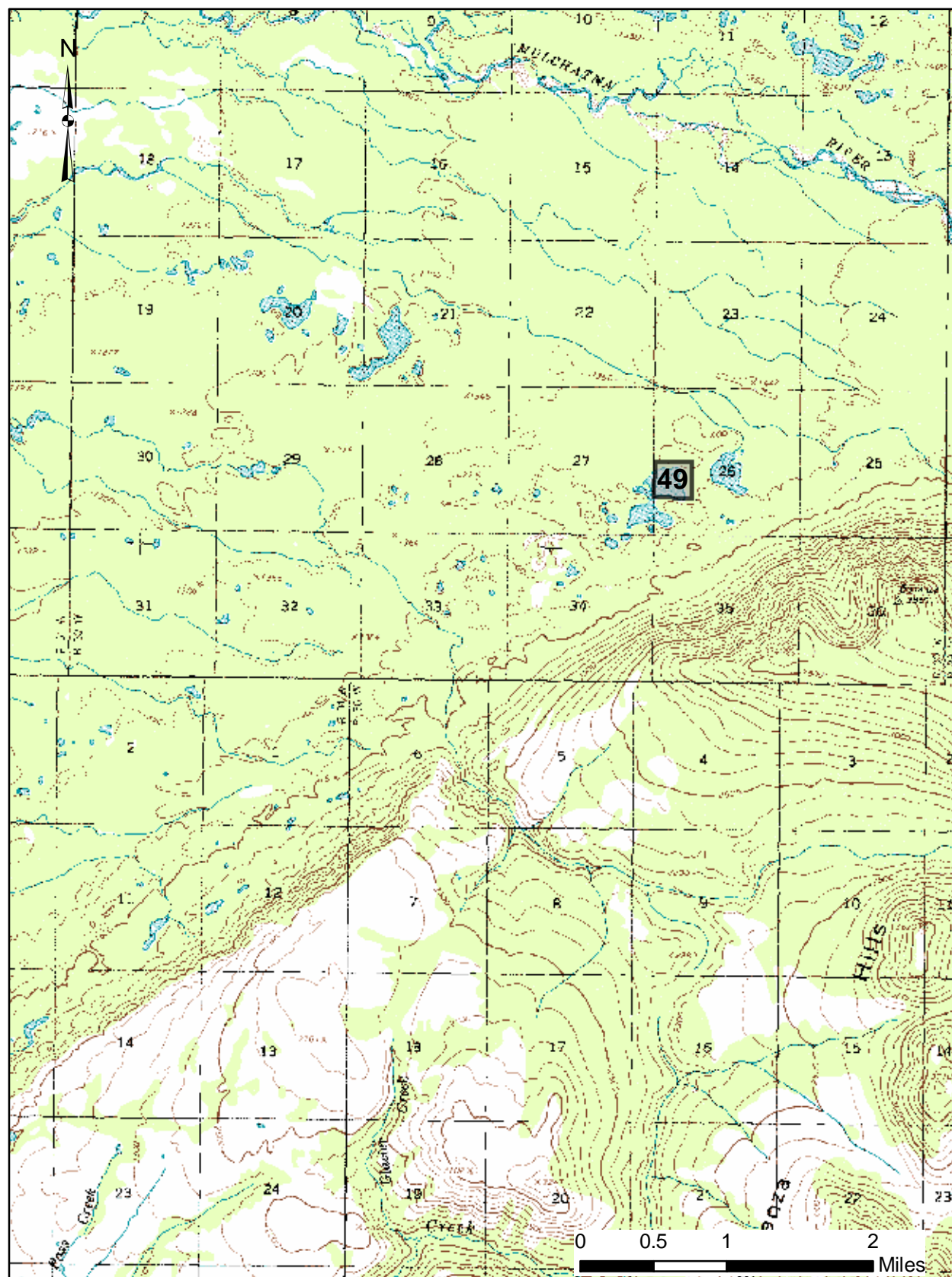


## Public Use Site 46, Lake Clark B-6 Quadrangle

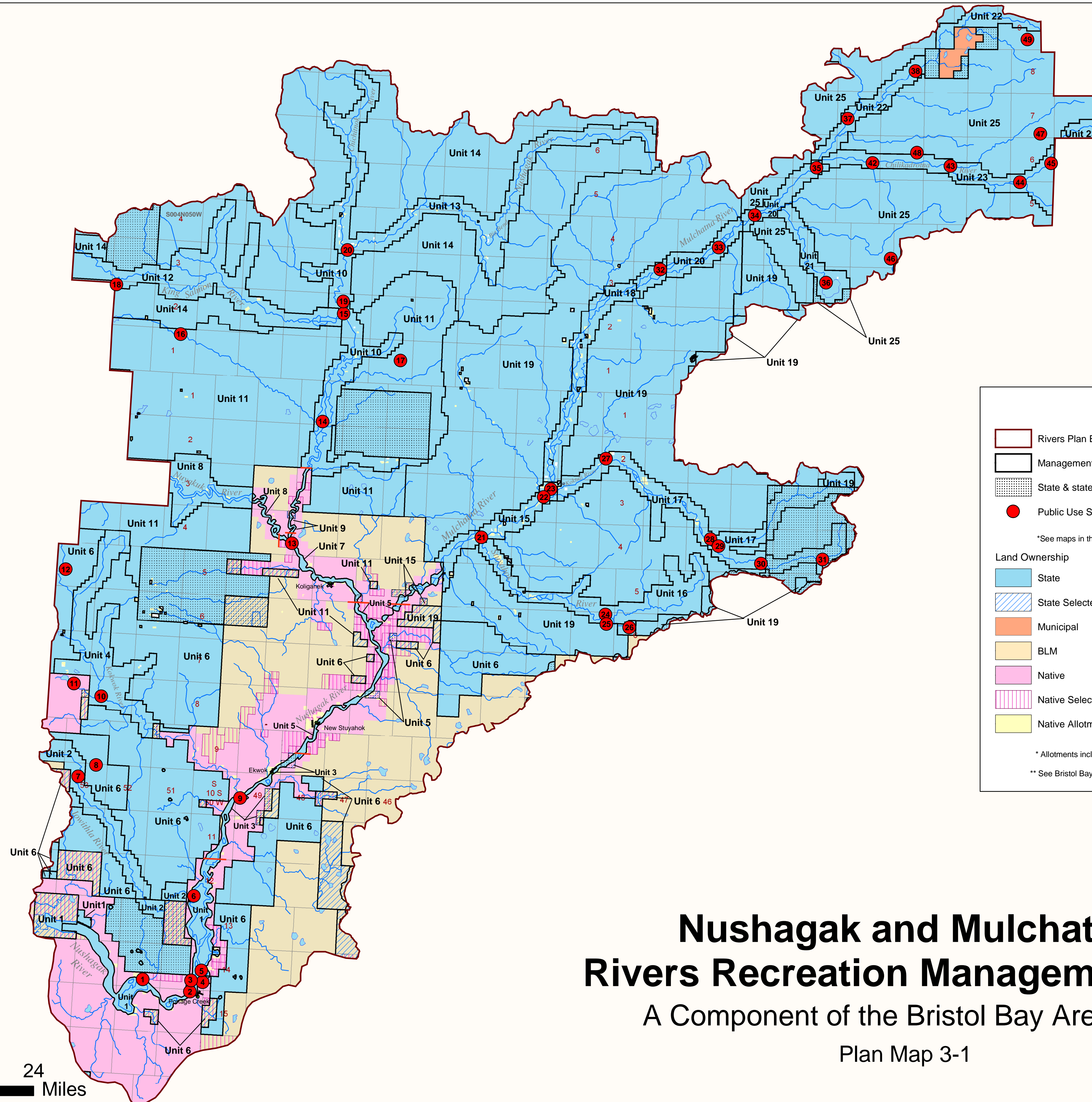
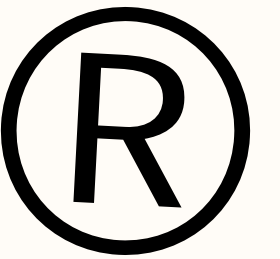




## Public Use Site 49, Lake Clark D-5 Quadrangle



April 2005



**Legend**

- Rivers Plan Boundary
- Management Unit Boundary
- State & state-selected land not affected by Rivers Plan\*\*
- Public Use Sites\*
- \*See maps in the appendix for site boundaries
- Land Ownership
  - State
  - State Selected
  - Municipal
  - BLM
  - Native
  - Native Selected
  - Native Allotment\* or Private
- \* Allotments include those under application
- \*\* See Bristol Bay Area Plan for management requirements

# Nushagak and Mulchatna Rivers Recreation Management Plan

A Component of the Bristol Bay Area Plan

Plan Map 3-1