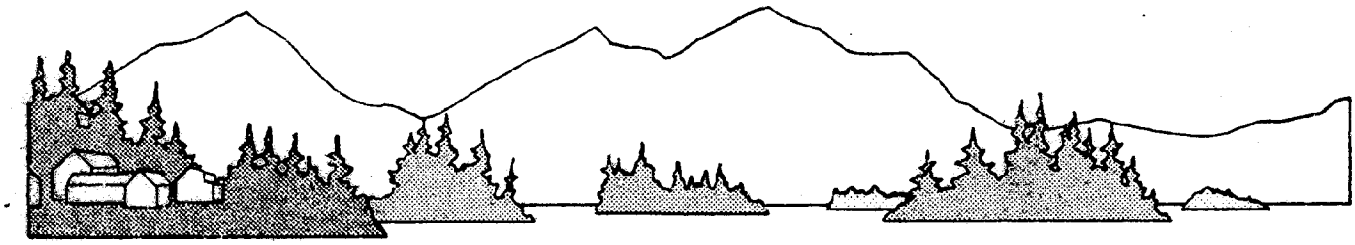
SOUTHEASTERN TIDELANDS AREA PLAN

STATE OF ALASKA • DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES



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ALTERNATIVES REPORT

8/24/83

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ALTERNATIVES REPORT
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Chapter I

INTRODUCTION

STUDY AREA

The Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) is in the process of preparing the Southeast Tidelands Area Plan (SETAP), a plan for all state land, including uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands, within southeast Alaska. The '82 - '83 SETAP planning area includes state lands between southwest Prince of Wales Island and the outer islands of Forrester, Dall, Baker, Noyes, and the Maurelles. This area encompasses approximately 990,000 acres of tide and submerged lands, 1,540 acres of tentatively approved uplands, and 1,901 acres of state selected uplands.

ORGANIZATION OF THIS DOCUMENT

This SETAP alternatives report presents three different alternatives for state land allocation within the southwestern Prince of Wales Island planning area, as well as guidelines for the use of these lands. This is done to illustrate the range of choices available and help demonstrate the consequences of each. The report identifies issues; themes of each of the three alternatives presented; goals and guidelines common to the alternatives; management intent, land use designations and guidelines specific to each management unit for each alternative; and plan implementation and modification.

ORGANIZATION OF PLAN DOCUMENT

The plan, when finalized, will be organized into five chapters. Chapter

I will be the Introduction. Besides a brief overview, the Introduction will also contain a review of the planning process that has led to the document and a preview of how the plan will be implemented.

Chapter II will present land use designations for state lands in the '82 - '83 planning area. The chapter will also discuss the practical effect of these land use designations and explain their relationship to the Department of Natural Resources' State-wide Planning Program. Through the State-wide Plan the Department has developed goals and land use designations on a general scale for all state-owned lands.

Chapter III will contain goals, policies, and management guidelines for each of the major resources or land use categories for which public lands will be managed or sold; e.g., forestry, mining, settlement, etc. (Resource summaries for each of these categories will be presented in Appendix 1.) The policies and management guidelines presented in Chapter III will control the day-to-day land management decisions affecting state lands in the planning area.

Chapter IV will apply the land use designations presented in Chapter II and the policies and management guidelines presented in Chapter III to each of 31 "management units" in the planning area. (A management unit is an area that is generally homogeneous with respect to resources, topography, and land ownership.) For most of the management units, the following will be presented: a statement of management intent, a list of designated land uses, and a set of management guidelines. The designated land uses will be shown at the detailed scale of 1 inch to 1 mile.

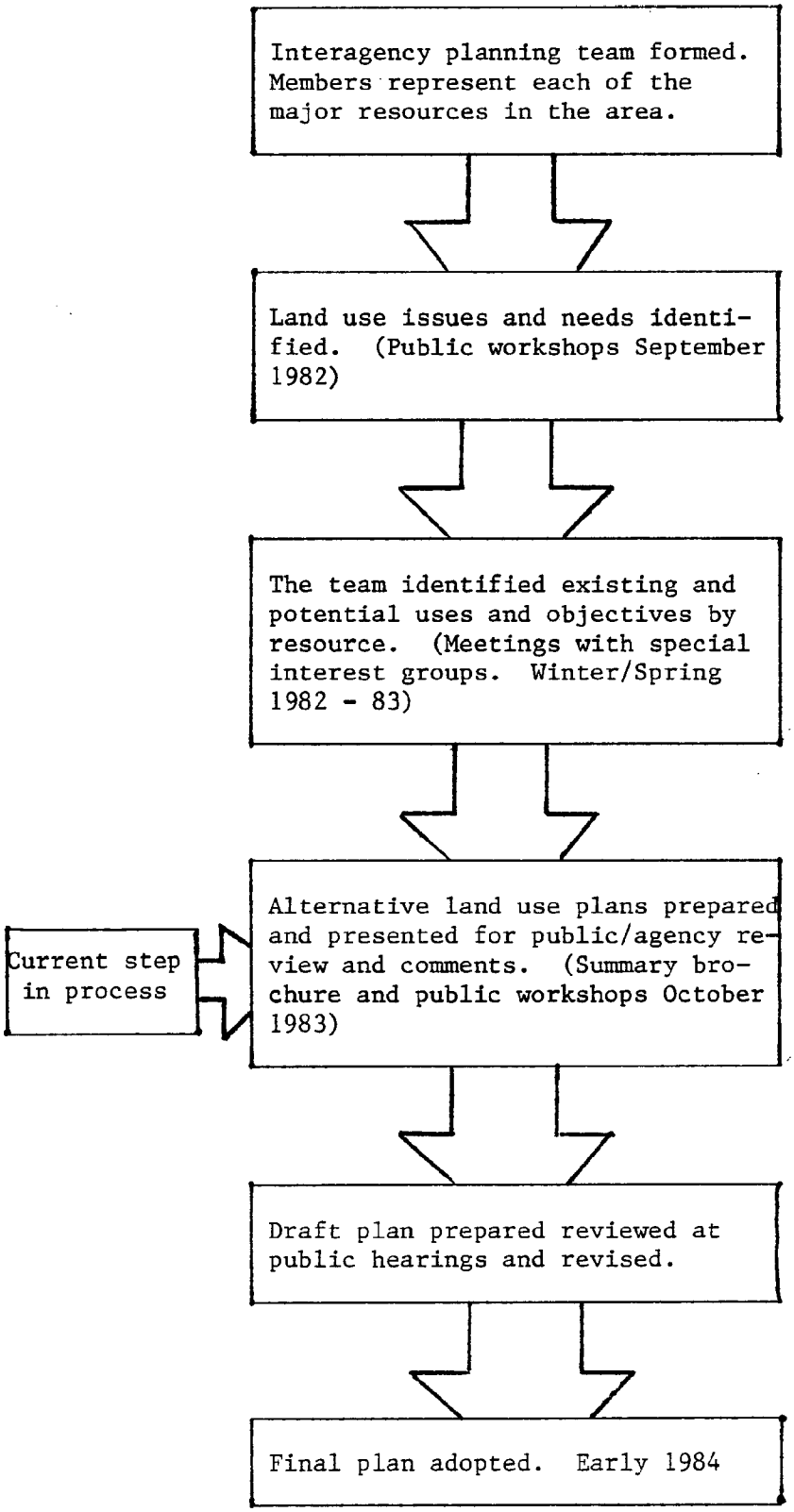
Chapter V will present plan implementation and modification procedures. The chapter will be included in a subsequent draft of this alternatives report.

Chapter V will be followed by two appendices. Appendix 1 will present basic information about the land and resources in the planning area. Lands with high value for development, settlement, recreation, mining and other important resources will be mapped and described. The land use designations established in this plan will be based, to a great extent, on the information presented in Appendix 1. Appendix 2 will present proposed state land classifications which implement the land uses designated in this plan. These land classifications comprise the official record of the primary uses for which state land will be managed.

PLANNING PROCESS

The diagram on the following page illustrates the planning process that will lead to the completion of the Southeast Tidelands Area Plan. The current step in the process is the development of land use alternatives by the planning team. This material will be presented to the SETAP steering committee in early October 1983. The alternatives report will then be distributed to agencies and a summary brochure of the report will be sent to the public. A series of public meetings will then be held in October to review the alternatives. Based on public and agency opinion and preferences for land management, a preferred alternative will be selected and presented to the steering committee. The committee will then recommend to the Commissioner of DNR its preferred alternative which will form the basis for the next step of the planning process.

THE PLANNING PROCESS



The draft plan will undergo another public review process prior to the development of the final plan.

IMPLEMENTATION

After the plan is signed by the commissioner it is state policy for the management of state lands in the SETAP '82 - '83 planning area. All decisions (land disposals, classifications, tide and submerged lands leases and permits, beach log salvage licenses, prospecting permits and all other actions on state lands) will comply with the provisions of this plan. The plan's effect on state land may be changed by amendment.

The land use designations made in this plan will be officially established in state records through the state's land classification system. The system is a formal record of the primary uses for which each parcel of state land will be managed. (Classifications will be presented in Appendix 2.) These classifications will be shown on land status plats which can be viewed at various offices of the Department of Natural Resources. These plats will indicate the primary uses designated by this plan and will refer the reader to the plan for more detailed information, including secondary land uses and land management guidelines.

DEFINITIONS

The following terms are used throughout this report and are defined as follows:

Critical Fish and Wildlife area: Habitats that support essential life requirements of one or more species group on a seasonal or long-term basis and are necessary to the perpetuation of specific populations. These critical designations encompass one or more of the following: (1) colonial nesting, breeding, spawning, rearing, wintering, migration, and important feeding and haul-out areas; (2) sites providing unique population elements including high seasonal concentration areas; (3) habitat and use areas associated with endangered species; (4) unique ecological systems (kelp beds, etc.); and (5) areas supporting high concentrations of species whose distributions are localized and sedentary or substrate-dependent. Harvest areas can be considered critical if they are sites of multi-species harvest important to a community or traditional sites of harvest of localized subsistence resources.

feasible: The term "feasible" is defined in the forest practices regulations as capable of being accomplished in a successful manner within a reasonable period of time, taking into account economic, environmental, technical, and safety factors. (11 AAC 95.010-.180)

feasible and prudent: the phrase "will, to the extent feasible and prudent" is taken from the Standards of Alaska Coastal Management Program (6 AAC 80.010-.900) and is used when the resource manager or permitting agency's decision must be consistent with sound

engineering practice and not cause environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline which is modified by the term "feasible and prudent". (6 AAC 80.900(20))

A written decision justifying a variation from a guideline modified by the terms "feasible" or "feasible and prudent" will be necessary. (See Implementation Chapter VI.)

fish and wildlife: Any species of aquatic fish, invertebrates and amphibians, in any stage of their life cycle and all species of birds and mammals, including feral domestic animals, found or that may be introduced in Alaska, except domestic birds and mammals. Note: The term "area(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to both harvest and habitat area(s). The term "value(s)" in association with the term "fish and wildlife" refers to the relative importance of a harvest area or habitat.

forestry: Any activity or structure for timber harvesting or for the removal or transfer of logs from uplands or tidelands, including, but not limited to felling, yarding, and hauling of logs, roads, log transfer facilities, A-frame logging, and upland and marine log storage areas. "Forestry" does not refer to settlement uses associated with forestry except those listed above.

goal: A general statement of intent, usually not quantifiable nor having a specified date of completion. Goals identify desired long-range conditions.

guideline: A definite course of action to be followed by DNR resource managers. Guidelines range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance on how a decision should be made or what factors are to be considered, to detailed standards that will be followed when making on-the-ground-decisions.

important fish and wildlife area: Habitats having one or more of the following characteristics: (1) sustains productive fish and wildlife populations, (2) supports moderate or seasonally high concentrations of fish and wildlife populations (3) supports widespread (vs. localized) or dispersed populations of species which are sedentary or substrate-dependent. Intertidal harvest areas which can be considered important are those which occur or depend upon the intertidal or adjacent submerged land substrate for actual resource harvest or for the harvest activity. All offshore harvest areas can be considered important with respect to potential major activities which could interfere with the use of the offshore waters or bottom-dwelling resources.

log transfer facility (LTF): See resource transfer facility.

mining: Any structure or activity for the commercial recovery of minerals, including, but not limited to mineral transfer facilities and tailings disposal. "Mining" does not refer to settlement uses associated with mining except those listed above.

other uses: Uses not mentioned will be allowed in the management unit if the use is compatible with the management intent and the guidelines.

primary use: A primary use is one that is of major importance in a given management unit. Lands will be managed to encourage its use, conservation and/or development. Where a management unit has two or more primary uses that could conflict, the guidelines of the plan, existing regulations or procedures will direct how these potentially conflicting primary uses are to be managed.

prohibited use: A use which is not allowed.

range/general distribution fish and wildlife areas: Habitats necessary to support the existing distribution, abundance and productivity of fish and wildlife populations in the planning area. The delineation of range was based upon a review of physical characteristics that could be observed on nautical charts and the known habitat requirements of the species known to be present. Areas mapped as range were considered to provide lower value habitat, lower productivity, and lower human use, based on considerations of (1) width of intertidal zone, (2) slope of intertidal zone, (3) exposure and (4) extent of adjacent shallow waters and aquatic vegetation. In many cases, the range delineation was made where no information of the type that would place the area in a critical or important category was available. As new resource information becomes available, several areas may be elevated in status. In the interim, range habitats can be characterized as possessing habitat utilized by key species, but not in known moderate or high densities (based on present day knowledge).

recreation: The term "recreation" refers to any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including, but not limited to hiking, camping, boating, and sightseeing for pleasure rather than for subsistence or personal use. "Recreation" does not refer to sport and subsistence hunting and fishing. These activities are dealt with under fish and wildlife activities. "Recreation", also, does not refer to settlement activities associated with recreation activities.

resource transfer facility: Any permanent (in place for one year or more) site modification for the purpose of transferring logs or other resources from the uplands to marine waters.

secondary use: A secondary use is also considered important, but is given less management emphasis than a primary use because: a) it is of lower importance; or b) its occurance is very site specific. In those very site specific situations where the secondary use has higher value than the primary use it may take precedence over the primary use. As a general rule, management of a secondary use will recognize and protect primary uses. However, if the application of guidelines or other regulations or procedures cannot accomodate a secondary use without significantly affecting the primary use within a management unit as a whole, the secondary use will not be allowed.

settlement: Any activity or structure for commercial, industrial, residential, or navigational purposes, including, but not limited to dredging, filling, discharging of waste, and construction or

placement of floats, float homes, docks, buoys, and navigational aids. "Settlement" does not refer to log or mineral transfer facilities, log storage, A-frame logging, or mine tailings disposal.

should: the word "should" is used when the plan provides intent but allows the resource manager or regulatory agency to use existing procedures to determine the best methods of achieving the same intent without having to justify the decision in writing.

vegetated tideland: tideflats supporting vegetation dominated by grasses, sedges, kelp and eelgrass beds within the intertidal zone.

will: the word "will" is used when the guidance in the plan is definitive on the issue. Not following the plan in these cases will require an amendement of the plan. See Plan Implementation Chapter VI.

Chapter II

ISSUES

1. Incompatible Use of State Land

State land and in particular tidelands are often in demand by conflicting uses. Protected bays, straits, and coves are often high use recreation areas and generally the most biologically productive marine waters. At the same time they are the best sites for development of such things as resource transfer facilities. Careful siting and design can minimize impacts of development on important fish, wildlife and recreation areas as well as minimizing the conflict between development uses.

2. Monetary vs. Non-monetary Value of State Land

Many uses of state lands can be monetarily quantified, such as the cost of a resource transfer facility, the income and revenue generated by having the facility, and added cost of design stipulations to minimize environmental impacts. However, other values and uses cannot be monetarily quantified, such as biological productivity, recreation, and subsistence value. These monetary and non-monetary uses and values must be weighed by land managers to determine greatest benefit - lowest cost before stipulating design and siting of development uses.

3. Rights of Upland Owners Adjacent to State Tidelands

Tide and submerged lands are for the most part owned by the State of Alaska to be managed for the benefit of a majority of Alaskans.

However, certain uses of tide and submerged land immediately adjacent to uplands can affect the value and use of those uplands. State land managers must weigh the benefits of a proposed use against the impacts of the use on the adjacent upland value and on accessibility.

Chapter III

DESCRIPTION OF ALTERNATIVES

A. Introduction

All three alternatives were developed with some basic policies in common:

1. All alternatives promote multiple use of state lands and resources wherever such use can be consistent with the theme of the alternative.

2. All alternatives are designed to promote some diversity to economic development, whatever the particular emphasis of the alternative.

3. All alternatives are designed to be realistic possibilities from some point of view of how the planning area might be managed and to avoid unreasonable extremes.

4. In all alternatives, some of the key areas of greatest importance to each type of resource use are protected from incompatible uses.

5. All state lands designated for a particular use meet the minimum capability criteria as defined in the Element paper for that resource prepared as part of this plan.

6. All state land use will be managed so as to protect air and water quality.

7. Filling of state tide and submerged lands for residential purposes will be discouraged.

8. On state uplands, in order to allow public use of the shoreline and banks of rivers important for recreation or transportation, corridors will be protected through retention in public ownership or public easements. At a minimum, these corridors will consist of a public use easement of 50 feet in accordance with existing regulations. In addition, some tracts of land adjacent to such waterbodies may be kept in public ownership for campgrounds and other public uses.

9. To protect access and recreation opportunities, coastal access to designated trail corridors which begin at the shoreline will be protected by public easements. At a minimum, these access corridors will consist of a public use easement of 60 feet.

B. Alternative 1

The primary goal of this alternative is to encourage and facilitate the forestry and mining sectors of the economy while providing for commercial, subsistence, and sport use of fish and wildlife and recreation. Maximum latitude is given to the siting of resource transfer facilities and related activities on state tidelands.

While this alternative also recognizes the value of fish and wildlife and recreation to the region's economy and lifestyle, it relies almost exclusively on management guidelines rather than tideland use allocations to protect those values.

Forestry

In high value forestry areas, forestry will be a primary use. Forestry, Mining, and Settlement are generally compatible in the same area. Where there is demand by different uses for the identical site, cooperative use will be promoted, but if this cannot occur, the use with the greatest benefit in terms of revenue and employment will be given priority through the siting procedure (see Implementation chapter).

Mining

Mining will be allowed on state lands irrespective of land use designation. Guidelines will reduce or partially mitigate anticipated impacts. In tidelands adjacent to congressionally designated wilderness areas, mining will be allowed with guidelines to reduce visual, recreation, and habitat impacts.

Settlement

A secondary goal of this alternative is to encourage settlement. Tidelands adjacent to private lands will be designated for settlement. Floathome needs will be provided for through settlement lands and multiple use management of all tidelands.

Fish and Wildlife

In this alternative, fish and wildlife values will be accomodated wherever this does not restrict forestry, minerals or settlement or related activities. Guidelines will be used to mitigate impacts in critical and important fish and wildlife areas. Fish and Wildlife values will be recognized through multiple use management of the tidelands.

Recreation

Recreation will be provided for through multiple use management of tidelands and through reservation of important public use sites for anchorages, access to waterbodies, campsites and trailheads.

C. Alternative 2

The major goal of this alternative is to allow the upland owner maximum flexibility in the use and development of upland resources while maintaining fish, wildlife, and recreation areas for the benefit of the local residents and the continuance of commercial, sport, and subsistence harvests. While recreation will be the primary use in certain specific sites, development uses, including resource transfer facilities, may also be allowed in other important recreation areas. This alternative relies both on management guidelines and tideland use allocation to resolve conflicts between competing uses.

Settlement, Forestry and Minerals

Forestry, mining and settlement will generally be allowed on tidelands in consultation with the upland owner in all but critical fish and wildlife areas and important recreation sites. In these sensitive areas, adequate mitigation must be provided before any uses can occur. Forestry, minerals and settlement are generally compatible in the same area.

Mineral exploration and mine development can occur irrespective of land use designation. Mine development within high value fish, wildlife, and recreation areas will require strict design control.

On tidelands adjacent to the congressionally designated wilderness areas, mining will be allowed using guidelines to reduce visual, recreation and habitat impacts.

Fish and Wildife

Forestry, mining and large scale settlement of tidelands may be allowed in critical fish and wildlife areas provided that adequate mitigation occurs. Other productive fish and wildlife areas will be maintained through multiple use management of tidelands and through management guidelines that will direct how other activities will be designed and operated.

Recreation

Recreation will be the primary use in specific sites with important recreational values, such as anchorages and access to waterbodies,

campsites and trailheads. Multiple use management guidelines will be used to maintain recreational values when timber and mineral resources are developed or settlement occurs in other important recreation areas. Designation of tidelands for recreation that are adjacent to privately owned uplands in no way provides rights for use of those uplands.

D. Alternative 3

The major goal of this alternative is to protect or enhance fish, wildlife and recreational resources for their continued use. This alternative relies most heavily on land use allocations to maintain and enhance fish and wildlife resources. Development of other important resources of the region can also occur provided that impacts to fish and wildlife values are mitigated.

The critical and important fish and wildlife areas and important recreation areas will be managed with those uses as primary. Other development could be provisionally approved if compatible in these areas. Resource development can still occur in less important fish, wildlife and recreation areas. This alternative assumes that fish and wildlife values and uses are compatible with most recreation uses.

Fish and Wildlife

Tidelands will be managed to protect and enhance the habitat and the opportunities for use of fish and wildlife resources. Tidelands in wilderness areas and refuges will be similarly managed.

Development is assumed to be incompatible with critical fish and wildlife primary use areas. Other uses may be compatible in important fish and wildlife primary use areas.

Recreation

This alternative provides for the maximum protection and enhancement of important tideland recreational values. Other uses that are compatible with recreational activities may be allowed in areas with moderate recreational values. Limited developed recreational facilities on tidelands will be allowed in consultation with the upland owner, but not in critical fish and wildlife areas. Designation of tidelands for recreation that are adjacent to privately owned uplands in no way provides rights for use of those uplands.

Forestry

Log transfer facilities and related activities will be consolidated to the maximum extent practicable. Facilities will not be allowed in critical and important fish and wildlife areas and important recreation areas unless determined compatible through a siting procedure (see Implementation chapter). Guidelines will be used to mitigate any impacts.

Minerals

On tidelands adjacent to wilderness areas, mineral development activities will be allowed in range/general distribution fish and wildlife areas. Critical and important fish and wildlife areas and

important recreation areas will be closed to mineral development and associated activities. Mining development activities will be allowed in range/general distribution fish and wildlife areas and moderate value recreation areas through multiple use management of tidelands. Guidelines would be used to mitigate impacts in these areas.

Settlement

Settlement will be permitted on tidelands in consultation with the upland owner in range/general distribution fish and wildlife areas. In important fish and wildlife areas and moderate value recreational areas settlement will be allowed but management guidelines will be used to minimize any adverse impacts. Settlement will not be permitted in critical fish and wildlife areas and important recreational areas except for aquaculture facilities and mooring buoys.

Chapter IV

GOALS AND GUIDELINES

INTRODUCTION:

This chapter contains the goals and guidelines for the SETAP. Collectively, the goals and guidelines are the policies of the plan; with goals describing the general intent of the plan or a condition the plan wishes to achieve, and guidelines giving more specific direction on how the condition described in the goals will be achieved.

The guidelines in the chapter incorporate the many existing policies and guidelines that now are scattered through various operating manuals, policy handbooks and statements of decision making criteria. Some will be stated as general guidelines that may be applied whenever a given situation is encountered; others will be written to deal with a specific, known problem in one management unit. This chapter contains the guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Chapter V contains guidelines that only apply to a specific management unit.

In addition to the guidelines, several regulations are referenced as well. These regulations are referenced here because they provide a legal context for the more specific guidelines that follow. While the regulations regulate coastal uses and activities and establish standards for the

maintenance of habitat and resource quality, it should be understood that not all applicable regulations are included in this chapter.

In most cases SETAP has allocated tidelands to more than one use. In some situations these uses will conflict. The guidelines contained in this chapter and Chapter V are intended to give resource managers guidance in resolving these conflicts. The guidelines will be implemented through agency procedures that are in place at the time a permit, lease sale, or other pertinent decision is made. The guideline should make permitting and leasing decisions more efficient and less arbitrary because regulatory agencies and land managers will have established many of their concerns and users will know what to expect before an application for a lease or permit is submitted.

In developing guidelines that are designed to mitigate the impact of tideland development on fish, wildlife, recreation and cultural resources the general approach was to first try and avoid the impact; second, minimize the impact; third, rectify the impact by requiring repair, rehabilitation or restoration of the affected environment or; fourth, compensate for the impact by replacing or providing substitute resources or environments.

An attempt has been made to cross-reference those guidelines that apply to more than one resource or activity. This cross referencing is adequate for many activities. However, resource managers should be familiar with all of the guidelines and not rely solely on any cross-referencing to determine whether a guidelines applies to a proposed activity.

The definition section of Chapter I defines many of the terms used throughout this chapter.

FISH AND WILDLIFE

Goals

1. The State will maintain suitable land and water areas to provide habitat for fish and wildlife, economic viability and stability of the fisheries industry, and continued sport and subsistence opportunities.

2. The State will ensure access to public lands and waters for the purpose of promoting and/or enhancing the responsible public use and enjoyment of fish and wildlife resources.

3. Where development is to occur, the State will seek to maintain as much fish and wildlife habitat as is possible in conjunction with any development project that is undertaken.

General Guidelines

1. Fish and Wildlife habitat is one of the values for which all state land will be managed, regardless of the dominant use for which the land is classified. Development activities should be conducted in a manner that minimizes impact on fish and wildlife values. In every case, special efforts must be made to mitigate adverse impact on fisheries.

2. 6 AAC 80.130 (a)-(e). Habitats. Establishes standards for the maintenance of coastal habitats.

3. 6 AAC 80.120(a). Subsistence. Requires that state agencies recognize and provide for subsistence use of coastal resources.

--See Settlement 17 (page __).

<u>Guidelines to minimize habitat alteration due to resource transfer and storage facility siting and design</u>

4. 11 AAC 95.150(a). Log Transfer and Storage Facilities. Establishes preference for onshore storage and barging of logs.

5. 11 AAC 95.150(b). Log Transfer and Storage Facilities. Provides for siting of facilities in least productive areas and the minimization of sites.

   a. The number of Log Transfer Facilities (LTF) in any given bay or bay complex will to the extent feasible and prudent, be limited to reduce impacts and encourage consolidation of facilities.

   b. LTF's will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited along straits and channels or deep bays where currents may be strong enough to disperse sunken or floating wood debris. Siting LTF's in embayments with sills or natural restrictions to tidal exchange should be avoided.

c. Sites for inwater storage and/or transfer of logs should be located in areas having slopes of 40% or greater, if possible.

d. Logs or log rafts will not be stored in areas where they will settle on or abrade substrate during low tides, except in those areas where appropriate regulatory agencies indicate grounding will not cause damage to intertidal organisms or habitat. Water with a minimum depth of 13 meters (40 feet) at mean lower low water is recommended.

e. Log piling piers will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be used instead of fill for all transfer facilities and other coastal development. Piling will, to the extent feasible and prudent be driven and not jetted and treated pilings will be adequately cured before they are used.

f. Where it is not feasible and prudent to use pilings, solid fill structures using clean fill will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be designed to allow nearshore migration of juvenile fish. ADF&G should be consulted during the design phase of solid fill structures.

6. 11 AAC 95.150(c). Log Transfer and Storage Facilities. Prohibits log storage and facilities near anadromous fish streams and important fish spawning and rearing areas unless approved by ADF&G.

a. Resource transfer facilities should be sited at least ____ feet (or mile) from extensive tideflats, salt marshes and

important subtidal beds of aquatic vegetation. DNR will consult with appropriate regulatory agencies for siting and design recommendations.

7. Resource transfer sites should be sited and designed to accomodate future development to avoid unnecessary relocation of facilities. The feasibility of utilizing or modifying available existing facilities in an area should be evaluated before the authorization of a new facility.

--See Settlement 1 (page ____)

--See Settlement 4 (page ____)

--See fish and wildlife 18 (page ____)

Guidelines to Minimize Habitat Alteration Due to Resource Transfer Facility, Log Salvage and Timber Harvest Operations

8. Where barging of logs is not feasible, a method of transferring logs to the water will be used that will minimize the loss of bark and compaction of the benthic substrate. Achieving this result can most often be met through the use of "non-violent" transfer methods such as A-frames, helicopter to bag boom, cranes, slide ramps with mechanical restraints, slide ramps with a gentle grade, and through exercise of proper care by the operator.

9. Timing restrictions recommended by ADF&G for purposes of minizing

impacts to fish and wildlife and their habitat will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be included in leases issued by DNR.

10. The siting and operation of resource transfer facilities should minimize interference with established uses such as: commercial and sport fishing or diving; hunting and trapping; aquaculture; fishing and foodgathering (e.g., clamming, or seaweed gathering) and anchorages for commercial and recreational vessels.

11. In bays or straits where proposed resource transfer facility operations may reduce access by commercial and recreational vessels to areas of established use, the maintenance of a safe access lane will be required.

12. Construction activities or facility operation adjacent to, or in wetlands, estuaries or other marine water that cause or are likely to cause significant sedimentation or debris sloughing will employ mitigating measures as determined by appropriate regulatory agencies to meet water quality standards.

13. Trees to be felled adjacent to the tidelands should be directionally felled away from vegetated tideflats. Deposition of logging debris should be avoided in these areas.

14. Log salvage operations will not drag or slide logs across estuarine tidal flats.

15. Log salvage will not be allowed within 200 feet of the mouth of a designated anadromous fish stream without prior authorization from the DNR forester in charge.

16. Logs will not be salvaged from tidal flats which border on salt marshes and meadows.

17. Log salvage will not occur in the navigable portions of streams or rivers

--See Settlement 10 (page__).

--See Forestry 14 (page__).

--See Fish and Wildlife 19 (page__).

Guidelines to Prevent Eagle Habitat Alteration and Destruction

18. Permits and leases for permanent facilities likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles, as determined by the USFWS, will not be allowed within 330 feet of all bald eagle nest sites, whether currently active or not. This guideline is not intended to prohibit non-disturbing facilities such as buried pipelines.

19. Activities that are likely to cause significant disturbance to nesting eagles, as determined by the UAFWS, will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be prohibited within 330 feet of active bald eagle nests between March 15 and August 31. Temporary activities that do not alter eagle nesting habitat or disturb nesting eagles,

as determined by the USFWS, may be allowed outside this time period.

SETTLEMENT

Goals

1. Provide for lease or permit of State tidelands for a variety of settlement uses.

2. When possible, maintain compatibility with the cultural lifestyle and aesthetic values of upland residents and users and avoid undesired impacts on those values.

3. Discourage uses requiring unnecessary extension and duplication of public services.

4. Provide for public access across tidelands when permitting or leasing State tidelands.

Guidelines for Floathomes and Other Floating Facilities

1. The placement of facilities should avoid areas with concentrations of shellfish, waterfowl, shorebirds, and intertidal food gathering areas.

2. Within the corporate boundaries of municipalities, DNR will work with the local government, adjacent upland owner(s) and floathome owner(s) to locate areas suitable for floathome use and to establish management guidelines, if necessary.

3. Facilities will be permitted in an area only after DNR consults with the adjacent upland owner(s).

4. Facilities associated with short term development of natural resources should be temporary in nature with full occupance restricted to the time period when resource development is occurring. Through consultation with the appropriate regulatory agencies, camps will be sited to minimize resources use conflicts and to retain public access along the beach and to uplands for harvest of fish and wildlife. Facilities should be consolidated.

Guidelines for Transportation, Utilities and Access

5. 6 AAC 80.080(b). Transportation and Utilities. Requires inland siting unless facilities are water dependent or no feasible and prudent inland alternative exists.

6. Settlement support facilities, including, but not limited to generation and transmission structures or cables, buried sewage and water lines will be sited to minimize adverse impacts.

7. If a road is routed through vegetated tidelands, mates or Typar under clean fill will be required. Subsequent removal of the fill may be required.

8. Temporary berms, pads, or ramps constructed out of beach gravels and sands should be restored to blend with original contours after the temporary access is no longer required.

9. Temporary access (e.g. onloading or offloading of materials from ships or barges) to the tidelands should occur at high tide to minimize disturbance.

10. Equipment crossing of tidelands will occur only at locations authorized by appropriate regulatory agencies and may be subject to timing restrictions to minimize or avoid impacts to habitat.

--See Fish and Wildlife 11 (page__).

Guidelines for Coastal Development

11. 6 AAC 80.040(a)&(b). Coastal Development. Assigns priority of development in coastal areas to water dependent and related activities. References federal requirements for dredge and fill material.

12. 6 AAC 80.140. Air, Land and Water Quality. Incorporates the Alaska statutes and regulations pertaining to air, land, and water

quality into the Alaska Coastal Management Program.

13. Permanent fuel storage facilities should not be located on docks. Fuel storage structures which are located near tidelands or wetlands will be provided with a physical barrier to prevent the flow of oil into coastal wetlands and tidelands.

--See Fish & Wildlife 5 e,f (page __).
--See Fish & Wildlife 9 (page __).
--See Fish & Wildlife 11 (page__).
--See Fish & Wildlife 12 (page __).
--See Fish & Wildlife 18 (page __).
--See Fish & Wildlife 19 (page __).

Guidelines for Bulkheads

14. Bulkheads should be permitted only for the purpose of erosion control or to reduce the size of fills required for water-dependent uses.

15. The following elements of bulkhead design are preferred environmentally, and as many as possible should be employed when a bulkhead is necessary:

    a. Stair-stepped design or rip-rap face with slope less that 45 degrees (versus vertical face) in salmon rearing areas.

b. Use of curved contours instead of sharp angle corners to facilitate flushing and reduce shoaling effects.

c. Stone or rip-rap apron at base extending outward to minimize toe scour.

d. Timber construction (versus steel or concrete)

e. Permeable design to allow for outward groundwater flow or runoff. Wooden bulkheads should include "weepholes" backed by filter screens.

f. Filter cloth (only where fines will be included for fill material)

g. Gabions.

Guidelines for Breakwaters, Jetties Piers

16. The use of shore-attached jetties and solid breakwaters of fills will be pemitted only when there is no feasible and prudent alternative.

17. Where necessary, solid breakwater and jetty designs will, to the extent feasible and prudent, include adequate drainage structures or openings to maintain passage of fish and wildlife. The design should optimize flushing to avoid concentration of pollutants.

RECREATION

Goals

1. Provide accessible opportunities for shoreline and marine oriented recreation and enjoyment of tideland natural areas.

2. Provide adequate shoreline open space.

3. Protect shoreline heritage resources.

4. Encourage and provide opportunities for tourism.

Guidelines

1. Public access for hunting, fishing, clamming, beach walking and other recreational tide and submerged land uses should be provided for when the areas are developed for other uses. Access may be restricted for human safety reasons.

2. Public access across tidelands to residential areas, private recreation cabins, and exisitng adjacent upland trails will be provided for to the extent feasible and prudent.

3. In the event any site, or structure, or object of historic or archeologic significance is discovered during the conduct of any operations on state land, the lessee or permittee will immediately report such findings to the DNR District Manager, and will make every reasonable effort to preserve and protect such site, structure, or object from damage until the Manager, after consultation with the State Historic Preservation Officer, has given directions as to its preservation.

4. Permanent structures that could destroy or significantly degrade on Alaska Heritage Resource Survey site will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited and/or designed to avoid negative impacts on the site.

--See Fish & Wildlife 10 (page __).
--See Settlement 1 (page __).
--See Settlement 3 (page __)
--See Settlement 4 (page __).
--See Settlement 13 (page __).
--See Settlement 16 (page __).
--See Settlement 17 (page __).
--See Forestry 14 (page __).

FORESTRY

Goals:

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

2. Promote maximum use of LTFs over the usable life of the facilities. Coordinate and facilitate joint use of facilities and promote harvest scheduling that will minimize the overall number of facilities needed.

3. Coordinate with upland managers and tideland regulatory agencies to provide for the economically and environmentally sound transfer of logs.

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

5. Provide for personal harvest of timber resources, including beach logs by allowing access to public lands.

Short term log transfer facility siting

Use of the tidelands for floating A-frames and/or rubber tire skidders as methods of short term log transfer have been proposed in the planning area. In most cases, the actual number of sites that may be required, the method of transfer, and the location of those sites has not been determined at this time. Therefore compatibility of specific types of short term log transfer sites with designated uses other than forestry will be determined through the application of the management guidelines in this chapter, the management intent and guidelines for each unit described in Chapter V, and the siting procedures outlined in Chapter VI, Implementation. If proposed sites are determined to be incompatible through the above procedure, siting will be allowed only through a plan amendment (see Implementation Chapter).

Siting of log storage areas

Numerous areas will be needed for log storage throughout the planning area. However, most of these areas have not been identified. Therefore compatiblitiy of proposed log storage areas with designated uses other than forestry will be determined through the application of the management guidelines in this chapter, the management intent and guidelines for each unit described in Chapter V, and the siting procedures outlined in Chapter VI, Implementation. If proposed sites are determined to be incompatible through the above procedure, siting will be allowed only through a plan amendment (see Implementation Chapter).

Guidelines for Log Transfer Facility Siting

1. LTF should be sited in protected waters
2. LTFs should be safely accessible to tug boats with log rafts at all tides and on most winter days.
3. LTFs should be sited adjacent to at least five acres of relatively flat uplands suitable for log storage, sorting and transfer.
4. LTFs should be sited near timber to be harvested.
5. An LTF site should be on uplands have a suitable configuration and a location adjacent to a body of water sufficient to provide a 100 foot facility face.
6. LTFs should be sited adjacent to protected water bodies of at least 20 acres for temporary log storage and log booming.
7. LTFs should be sited near a clean materials source.

--See Fish & Wildlife 4-12 (page __).

--See Fish & Wildlife 18&19 (page __).

--See Settlement 1 (page __).

--See Settlement 4 (page __).

--See Settlement 6-10 (page __).

--See Settlement 13-15(page __).

Guidelines for Beach Log Salvage

8. No salvage or log salvage rafting operations will be permitted within one mile of authorized raft holding areas.

9. All equipment and materials used in a beachlog salvage operation will be removed from the beach log salvage area prior to the termination of the license.

10. A licensee will notify DNR ten days prior to the shipping date or intended shipping date of any raft from a license area. A licensee or his lawful agent shall also furnish a raft report to DNR on or prior to the date of shipment; the necessary raft report forms shall be provided by DNR.

11. No A-frames, skidders, or other beached equipment will be used in conjunction with a DNR beachlog salvage license without first being authorized by the DNR Forester-in-Charge and properly bonded.

12. Beach log salvage licensees will notify the State Area Forester

whenever they will be operating in a salvage area.

13. No tree which is attached to roots above the green tree line or high tide mark may be salvaged, regardless of the location of the remaining portions of the tree.

14. Beach log salvage operators will not log across canoe landings, fish weirs, or petroglyphs. If such sites are found, the operator will report the locations to the State Area Forester.

--See Fish & Wildlife 14-17 (page __).

MINERALS

Goals:

1. Provide opportunities through state land management for exploration and development of both private and publicly owned mineral resources to help ensure a stable national minerals supply.

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

   a. Transfer of minerals from uplands to transport vessels.
   b. Disposal of tailings.
   c. Development of tide and submerged lands mining sites.
   d. Siting of infrastructure to support development of mineral resources.

Locatable mineral resources and support facilities

Unless an area is closed (see Chapter V), mineral entry and location may occur anywhere on State lands within the planning area under applicable laws and consistent with the goals and guidelines of this chapter. Primary use designations for mineral support facilities are made on tide and submerged lands adjacent to areas of proven mineral reserves and highly favorable mineral prospects. However, other areas within the region have mineral potential as well. The specific location, type, and magnitude of support facility(ies) that would be needed on tidelands adjacent to these areas, if developed, is presently unknown. Therefore the compatibility of mineral support facilities with designated uses other than minerals will be determined through application of the management guidelines in this chapter, the management intent and guidelines for each unit described in Chapter V, and the siting procedures outlined in Chapter VI, Implementation. If the proposed sites are determined to be incompatible through the above process, siting will be allowed only through a plan amendment (see Implementation Chapter).

Guidelines

1. 6 AAC 80.110(a)&(b). Mining and Mineral Processing. Requires activities to be consistent with other ACMP regulations and restricts extraction of sand and gravel from sensitive coastal areas unless no feasible and prudent alternative exists.

--See Fish & Wildlife 5 e,f (page __).

--See Fish & Wildlife 6a (page __).

--See Fish & Wildlife 7 (page __).

--See Fish & Wildlife 9-12 (page __).

--See Fish & Wildlife 18&19 (page __).

--See Settlement 1 (page __).

--See Settlement 4 (page __).

--See Settlement 6-10 (page __).

--See Settlement 13-15 (page __).

Chapter V

ALTERNATIVES BY MANAGEMENT UNIT

INTRODUCTION

There are many different views as to how best to manage the state lands within the southwest Prince of Wales Island planning area of the Southeast Tidelands Area Plan (SETAP). Responsible land use planning requires that these differing views be considered in the form of plan alternatives.

This chapter contains a description of the three alternatives by management unit. A statement of management intent; management guidelines specific to the unit; and a brief evaluation of the potential social, economic and environmental effects are provided for each management unit (see figure 1). Although, the management intent statements provide a general description of land use allocations, a subsequent draft of this report will include land use allocation maps for each unit and alternative.

The evaluations for each alternative by management unit is provided so that the public as well as resource managers can make informed recommendations on the selection of a preferred alternative. It is quite possible that the final plan will be a mixture of the components of these alternatives. A summary of the alternatives and their effects on resources is provided in Table 1.

Compatibility of Primary, Secondary and Other Uses

The alternative land use allocations present different combinations of

primary, secondary, and other uses for the tidelands (see definition section, Chapter 1 for primary, secondary and other uses). When an alternative, and eventually the plan, designates more than one use as either primary or secondary, or makes no mention of a use, it is assumed that if the guidelines of the plan are followed all of the uses can occur somewhere within the designated area without causing unacceptable impacts to other uses. However, even though the plan used the best available data, it is not possible to give absolute assurance exactly where a use can occur within the area designated. This site specific compatibility decision, alluded to, but not defined in 11 AAC 55.040(c) of the new DNR classification regulations, will be made using the guidelines and the IDT siting procedure (see Chapter VI).

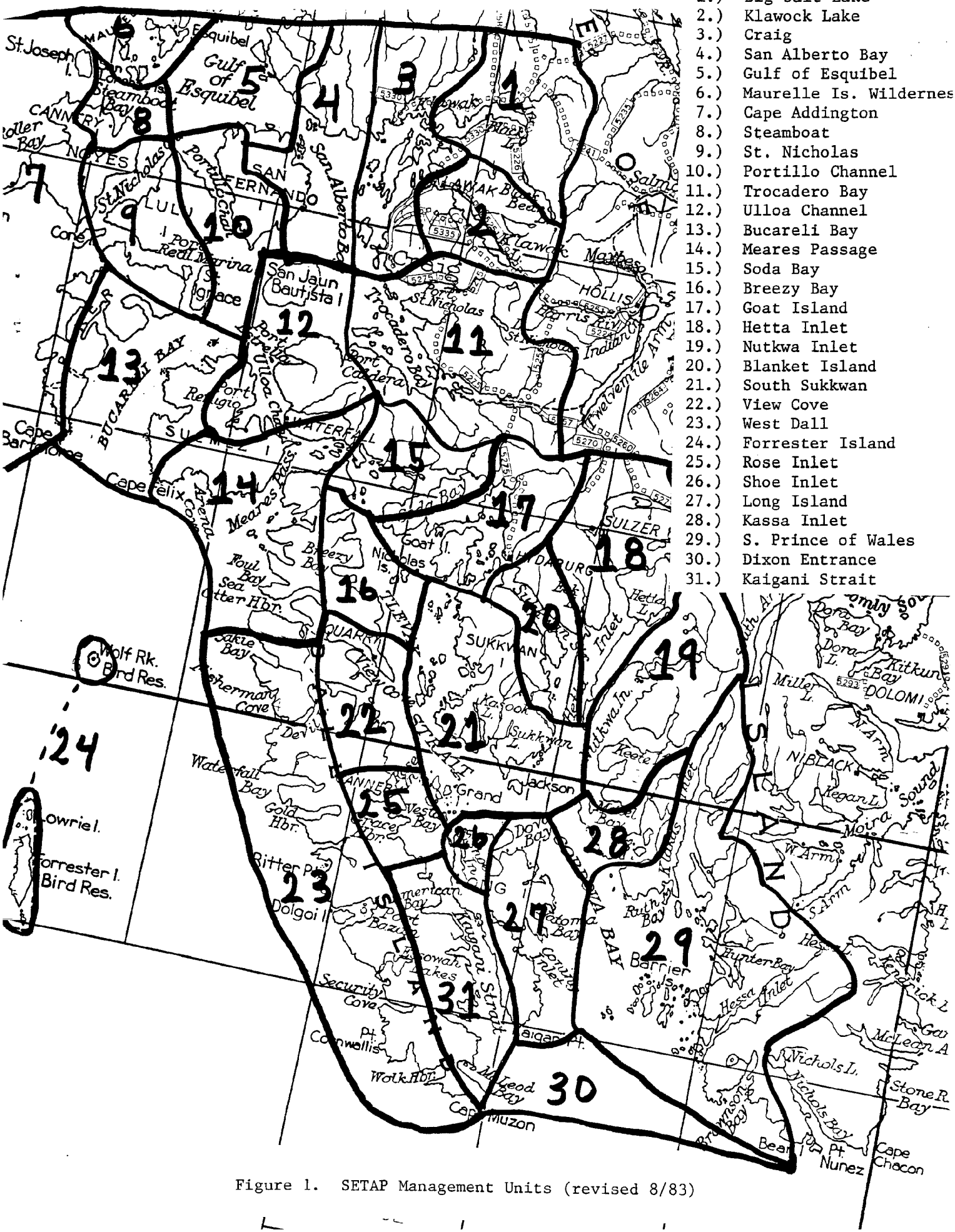


Figure 1. SETAP Management Units (revised 8/83)

Table 1.
SUMMARY OF ALTERNATIVES

Management Alternative	Fish & Wildlife Habitat	Recreation	Forestry/Minerals	Settlement
Alternative 1	Fish and Wildlife values will be accomodated wherever this does not restrict forestry, mining or settlement or related activities. Fish and wildlife values will be recognized through multiple use management of the tidelands.	Recreation needs will be provided for through multiple use management of tidelands and through maintenance of important public use sites for anchorages, access to waterbodies, campsites and trailheads.	In high value forestry and mineral areas, forestry and minerals will be a primary use. Where there is demand by different uses for the identical site, cooperative use will be promoted, but if this cannot occur, the use with the greatest benefit in terms of revenue and employment will be given priority through the existing procedure outlined in the implementation chapter.	Tidelands adjacent to private lands will be designated for settlement. Floathome needs will be provided for through settlement lands (in consultation with the upland owner) and multiple use management of all tidelands.
Alternative 2	Forestry, mining and large scale settlement of tidelands may be allowed in critical fish and wildlife areas provided that adequate mitigation occurs. Other productive fish and wildlife areas will be maintained through multiple use management of tidelands and through management guidelines that will direct how other activities will be designed and operated.	Recreation will be the primary use at specific sites with important recreational values, such as anchorages and access to waterbodies, campsites and trailheads. Management guidelines will maintain recreational values when timber and mineral resources are developed or settlement occur in other important recreation areas.	Resource transfer facilities and related activities, will generally be allowed in consultation with the upland owner in all but critical fish and wildlife areas and important recreation sites. In these areas, RTFs may be allowed provided adequate mitigation occurs.	Settlement on tidelands will generally be allowed in consultation with the upland owner in all but critical fish and wildlife habitat and important recreation areas. In these areas settlement activities may occur provided that impacts are mitigated through management guidelines and siting procedures. Specific areas may be identified where floathomes are allowed.
Alternative 3	Tidelands will be managed to protect and enhance fish and wildlife resources. Tidelands in wilderness areas and refuges will be similarly managed. Development is assumed to be incompatible with critical fish and wildlife primary use areas. Other uses may be compatible in important fish and wildlife primary use areas.	Tidelands with important recreational values will receive maximum protection. Other uses that are compatible with recreational activities may be allowed in areas with moderate recreational values.	Log transfer facilities and related activities will be consolidated to the maximum extent practible. Resource transfer facilities will not be allowed in critical and important fish and wildlife areas and important recreation areas unless determined compatible through the siting procedure outlined in the implementation chapter. Guidelines will be used to mitigate any impacts.	Settlement on tidelands will be permitted in consultation with the upland owner where fish, wildlife and recreation values are low. In range fish and wildlife areas and recreational areas of moderate value, settlement will be restricted in the magnitude or design and siting of the development. Settlement will not be permitted in the critical fish and wildlife areas and important recreational areas except for aquaculture facilities and mooring buoys.

Big Salt Lake

Management Unit #1

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will focus on the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat and will allow the development of settlement support facilities along the northern and southeastern shores of Big Salt Lake. Mitigation measures to lessen the impact of settlement activities on habitat values will be employed through implementation of the management guidelines. Also, consolidation of settlement support facilities should be encouraged where reasonable.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Proximity of these predominantly native-owned uplands to Klawock and Craig as well as the existing road access enhance the likelihood that the uplands will eventually be developed; thus, associated demands for use of the Big Salt Lake shorelands should be anticipated. Such activities will probably affect the habitat resources in the area.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

Klawock Lake

Management Unit #2

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to accomodate settlement activities while maintaining the high fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources of Klawock Lake, Klawock River and estuary. The island road system extends along the northern shore of the lake and roads are proposed along the midsection of the southern shore making these privately owned lands easily accessible from Klawock and Craig. Shan Seet's proposal to dispose of lands on the south shore to its share-holders increases the potential for rapid settlement activities to occur and associated demands for use of the lake. Settlement activities may occur in areas adjacent to the existing and proposed road system. All other areas in the unit will be managed for fish and wildlife resources. Impacts of settlement activities on the fish and wildlife resources will be mitigated through implementation of the management guidelines. Such activities should be consolidated to the greatest extent practicable. Public access along the shoreline will be maintained to the public campground on the northwest shore and to the one-acre designated campsite on the northeast shore of the lake.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
1. A 300 foot public access easement across the will be provided for the campsite on the northeast shore of the lake.
2. See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Some alteration of habitat will likely occur as a result of settlement along the shores and associated use of the lake.

NOTE:
1. One heritage site is located within this unit:
   AHRS C-119 Klawock Village
2. One native allotment claim is located within this unit:
   AA 007957 NAC
3. A one-acre designated campsite is located on the northeast shore of Klawock Lake.
4. ADF&G hatchery is located on the Klawock River.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELIENS:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

5. Title to the submerged lands is presently unclear due to the State's challenge of the determination of the navigability v. non-navigability of waterbodies; the outcome of that contested issue will result in either the State obtaining title to the submerged lands of Klawock Lake or the native corporation receiving title to the submerged lands.

Craig

Althernative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to recognize its high habitat and recreational values while accomodating mineral resource development, settlement opportunities and continued forestry resource development. The entire unit receives intensive recreational use because of its proximity to the Cities of Craig and Klawock and is also rich in archeological resodrces. Additionally, the entire unit except for the coastline between Klawock Island and Crab Bay is rated as critical habitat. The effects of development must be mitigated to maintain these values.

Tideland sites on the Southeastern portion of Wadleigh Island will be available for mineral production facilities (principly limestone), if the resource is developed. Tide and submerged lands have been leased for two log transfer facilities on west Klawock Island. It is intended that no additional permanent LTF's will be needed in this unit.

The City of Klawock has filed for patent to their tidelands. Transfer of title is expected in the near future. All proposed tideland permits and leases within the city boundaries should be reviewed by the City of Klawock. The state has retained ownership of a portion of tidelands within the City of Craig. Coastal Management programs are underway for both cities and DNR should insure that the plans are compatible with SETAP.

The state land selection surrounding the Klawock Airport will be managed to facilitate expansion of the existing facility.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
The two LTFs provide an outlet for most all of west central Prince of Wales Island. Also, much of the islands within the unit have already been logged although some A-frame breakout points may be needed in the future. Therefore, no other permanent facilities are needed in this unit.

Wadleigh Island has important limestone deposits. The limestone is nearly pure calcium carbonate,

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1

Management Unit #3

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT
This unit will be managed as in alternative 1, but with decreased emphasis on settlement activities. Settlement activities that cannot be accomodated through use of management guidelines and siting procedures will not be permitted.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
The effects of this alternative vary from those of alternative one only in that greater costs may be borne in locating acceptable sites for settlement activities and accomodating for mitigating measures.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1

an essential ingredient in the fluxing of iron in the steel making process. Jobs would be created if these deposits are developed. If mining production support facilities are needed on the tidelands of southeast Wadleigh Island, there will be some habitat degradation. Management guidelines will partially mitigate impacts.

Because of the existing road system, predominantly native owned uplands and the Cities of Craig and Klawock, settlement activities are likely to develop which may have impacts on the tidelands. Additionally, the City of Craig is investigating the economic feasibility of a major barging facility north of Crab Bay. The facility would create jobs, but would obviously impact the environment. Impacts caused by settlement activities would be mitigated through management guidelines and siting procedures.

NOTES:

1. Heritage sites located within the unit include:

AHRS	C-6	Craig
	16	Klawock Burial
	24	Craig Petroglyph
	31	Klawock
	45	Salomonberry Island
	46	Craig/Klawock Road Midden
	63	North Fish Egg Island Village
	93	Alberto Islands Burial
	97	Clam Island Village
	100	Craig Burial
	103	Fish Egg Village and Burial
	118	Klawock Inlet Burial
	119	Klawock Village
	127	Peratrovich Island Burial
	146	Wadleigh Island Garden & Burial
	147	Klawock Totem Park
	148	Klawock Cannery

2. There are a number of native allotment claims near Craig and Klawock.

3. A portion of the tide and submerged lands west and south of Klawock Island are classified resource management. Two parcels of tide and submerged lands east of Wadleigh Island are classified industrial.

4. The state has selected 606 acres around the existing Klawock Airport.

5. Management of tidelands on both ends of the existing Klawock airstrip have been transferred to DOT/PF.

San Alberto Bay

Management Unit #4

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and for recreation resources. The anchorage west of Catalina Island will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
No changes in the existing conditions of the unit are anticipated.

NOTE:
Native allotments are located along the north shore of San Christoval Channel.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Gulf of Esquibel

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed mainly for fish and wildlife habitat resources and accomodate support services for the development of forestry resources along the inside waters between Blanquizal Point northwards to about a half mile beyond St. Philip Island. A proposed log transfer facility to be constructed about a half mile north of Blanquizal Point will be accomodated. Adverse impacts to fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values will be partially mitigated through implementation of the management guidelines. Due to lack of resource information on the submerged land within the Gulf of Esquibel itself, management decisions for that area will be deferred until a later time after resource information becomes available. This "deferred analysis" area within the unit includes tidelands adjacent to the largest of Culebra Islands.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Since the alternative largely emphasizes preservation of fish and wildlife habitat and accomodates needs of recreationists, little change from present conditions is anticipated except in the area of proposed forestry support facilities. In that area some degradation of habitat values will likely occur. Forestry development will produce approximately _____ MMbf of timber and generate revenue and employment opportunities.

NOTE:
Two heritage sites are found within this unit:
AHRS-C-9 - St. Philip Island Village
(locally known as Bob's Place)
AHRS-C-135 - St. Philip Island Burial

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Under Alternative 2, the management of this unit will follow that of Alternative 1. However support facilities for future logging in the area will require consolidation to allow only one LTF in order to reduce negative impacts to habitat values. Management guidelines should further mitigate impacts on habitat and recreation values.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Higher operating costs might be incurred in order to build more roads to provide access from timber harvest areas to the single LTF. Adverse impacts to habitat should be less than those occurring under Alternative 1.

NOTE:
See Alternative 1

Management Unit #5

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for the protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values. Forestry support activities will be limited to the inside waters east of St. Philip Island from approximately a half mile north of Blanquizal Point northwards a half mile beyond St. Philip Island. Here forestry support facilities should be consolidated to the maximum extent possible and no more than the single proposed LTF should be constructed. Due to the lack of resource information on the submerged land within the Gulf of Esquibel itself, management decisions for that area will be deferred until a later time after resource information becomes available. This alternative is distinguished from Alternative 2 in two ways. First, the area designated for forestry support activities has been decreased. Second, preservation of high habitat value is emphasized along all the coastlines within the unit including the largest of Culebra Islands.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Emphasis on the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat may impose greater costs on those who are developing forestry resources in terms of building additional roads and accomodating other mitigating measures.

NOTE:
See Alternative 1

Maurelle Islands Wilderness

Management Unit #6

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
The tide and submerged lands within this unit will be managed by the State for fish and wildlife habitat and recreation and wilderness values consistent with management practices intended by the federal wilderness designation for the uplands. If any mining claims are proven valid within the ANILCA time frame (by the end of December, 1983) then access to those inholdings and support facilities will be allowed. Beach log salvage will be permitted. Floathomes are prohibited. The anchorage site at Hole-in-the-Wall will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
The management of federal uplands and State tide and submerged lands for fish and wildlife habitat, recreation and wilderness values equates with maintenance of the status quo. With the exception of the ANILCA authorized mining activities, wilderness status will prevent future development of the uplands which lessens the liklihood of accociated demands to develop the tide and submerged lands. The situation might be altered if off-shore prospecting yielded significant finds.

NOTE:
Three heritage sites have been identified within the unit:
AHRS-C-137 - Sanora Passage Village
AHRS-C-109 - Hole-in-the-Wall Village
AHRS-C-134 - San Lorenzo Village

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1. In addition, tide and submerged lands are closed to mineral entry as of January 1, 1984.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
There will be no change in the existing situation unless mineral claims on the uplands are proven economic. Mineral closure of tidelands is not expected to affect mineral location opportunities or mineral supply until technology advances make sea bottom exploration and development more economic.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1

Cape Addington

Management Unit #7

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
The exposed outer coastline in this unit will be managed for maintenance of highly valued fish and wildlife habitat and will recognize recreational values as well. Resource values of the submerged lands below the open waters of the Pacific Ocean are presently unknown. Management for that area will be deferred until a later date when resource information becomes available. No sites will be available for permanent log transfer facilities. Access should be retained across tidelands to the potential trailheads that would lead from Siketi Sound to Port San Antonio on Baker Island, from the cove south of Roller Bay to the large cove east of Cape Addington on Noyes Island and from Dalton Hot Sprints at Veta Bay to Port San Antonio on Baker Island. Two anchorage sites will be maintained on Baker Island, one at the cove south of Veta Bay and the other at the cove southeast of Cape Chirikof.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Timber harvested on the west side of Noyes Island will be transported to an LTF on the more protected waters on the east side of Noyes Island and should thereby avoid direct effects on the shoreline within this unit. No major changes from existing conditions are anticipated for this unit.

NOTE:
1. One heritage site is found within this unit:
   AHRS-C-23 - Noyes Island Pictograph

2. Three uniquely large sandy beaches are located within this unit. The largest of which is the eastern shore of Roller Bay.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Steamboat Bay

Management Unit #8

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize development of forestry and mining support activities while minimizing impacts to critical fish and wildlife habitat and important recreation areas. Impacts to habitat values will be partially mitigated through management guidelines. Possibly five LTF's will be sited to accomodate timber harvest on northern Noyes Island. Anchorage sites in Steamboat Bay and Ulitka Bay will also be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Under this alternative the emphasis on development of forestry and mining resources might adversely impact a potential geoduck commercial fishery. Subsistence bottom fishing in Utilka Bay may also be adversely impacted.

This alternative maximizes the options for resource transfer facilities along northern Noyes Island. Logging may diminish the asthetic value of the area to recreationists.

NOTE:
1. Private patented tidelands exist in Steamboat Bay (cannery site). A floatplane dock and multipurpose dock are located here.

2. One heritage site has been identified in this unit:
AHRS-C-128 - Point Incarnation Village

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to allow development of forestry and mining support activities but with increased emphasis on the maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values. This will be achieved by allowing only two LTF's on the northern shore of Noyes Island, rather than the five proposed under Alternative 1. Anchorage sites in Steamboat Bay and Ulitka Bay will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
This alternative requires the consolidation of the LTFs and limits the number on northern Noyes Island to two. In light of the difficulty in developing roads across drainages in this particularly steep terrain, the two LTFs may not be able to serve substantial areas of timber harvest because road building may not be an economical option. There may be adverse impacts to the potential commercial geoduck fisheries and the subsistence bottom fishing.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources, with particular attention paid to the commercial value of the geoduck fishery. Forestry and mining activities may be allowed in the less important fish and wildlife habitat and recreation areas outside of Steamboat Bay and Ulitka Bay. Potential log transfer sites will be limited to two areas based on recognition that fish and wildlife habitat must be protected. Anchorage sites in Steamboat Bay and Ulitka Bay will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Due to the difficulty of constructing roads across steep drainages, options for accessing timber are limited. Under this alternative the location limitations for possible log tranfer sites might translate to a loss of approximately _____ MMbf due to an inability to access the harvest areas in a cost-effective method. On the otherhand, this alternative maximizes the potential for development of a geoduck fishery as a commercial venture. It also offers the greatest degree of protection for subsistence bottom-fishing interests.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1

St. Nicholas Channel

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to allow the greatest flexibility for the development of forestry support facilities along St. Nicholas Channel (south of Point San Francisco on Noyes Island and south of Point Marabilla on Lulu Island). Forestry activities will also be permitted along most of the northern shore of Baker Island; this area is also recognized for its high fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values. Impacts to these values will be partially mitigated through implementation of the management guidelines. Three proposed USFS LTFs will be allowed: one south of Pigeon Island on Baker Island; one at Kelly Cove on Noyes Island; and one at the cove southwest of San Francisco islet on Lulu Island. Management of the remainder of the unit will focus on preservation of habitat and recreation resources. Anchorages will be maintained in the areas of Triste Point and Pigeon Island.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Emphasis on the development of forestry resources throughout most of the unit will likely be detrimental to habitat values. Extensive logging activities will deter the asthetic quality of this area for recreationists. Anchorage at Kelly Cove would be unavailable due to forestry activities.

NOTE:
1. Two heritage sites are located within this unit:
   AHRS C-115 Kelly Cove Village
   AHRS C-130 Point Mayoral Village
2. Four native allotment claims are located within this unit:
   AA 007994 NAC (Pigeon Island)
   AA 007815 NAC (small islands south of Santa Rita Island)
   AA 007739 NAC (northwest side of Lulu Island)
   AA 007822 NAC (northwest side of Lulu Island)

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Alternative 2 increases emphasis on fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values and the need for the maintenance of those resources. All of Port Real Marina will be managed for habitat and recreation. The proposed LTF on the north shore of Baker Island may be allowed but additional mitigation measures through the siting procedure may be necessary when constructing the LTF in order to lessen the impacts on highly valued habitat and recreation. Similarly, St. Nicholas Channel will be managed with greater emphasis on maintenance of habitat. The Kelly Cove LTF and the Lulu Island LTF may be allowed but, again, additional mitigation measures may be stipulated. The two areas of tideflats on eastern Noyes Island will be protected for habitat and recreation; forestry support facilities will be restricted from the northern and southern openings of the channel. Forestry activities on the eastern side of the channel should be consolidated at the single LTF site and the remaining shoreline will be managed for maintenance of habitat and recreation values. Anchorage sites will be maintained in the areas of Triste Point, Pigeon Island and Kelly Cove.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Increased protection of fish and wildlife resources and recreation resources will require additional mitigation measures by the forestry industry which will raise operating costs. At sites where forestry development does occur, alteration of habitat should be anticipated.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Management Unit #9

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Preservation of habitat and recreation resources will be emphasized on this unit. Alternative 3 is distinct from Alternative 2 in that the LTFs on Noyes and Baker Islands will only be allowed if determined to be compatible with habitat values through the siting procedure, in addition to the management guidelines. Forestry support activities may be allowed on northeast Noyes Island and the LTF may be allowed on Lulu Island if the management guidelines are followed to minimize negative affects on habitat and recreation values. Anchorage sites will be maintained in the areas of Triste Point, Pigeon Island and Kelly Cove.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Greater costs for development of forestry resources are expected. The possible loss of LTF sites in this unit would necessitate additional roading over steep terrain on Baker Island in order to haul timber over to the proposed LTF at Port Asumcion. The loss of the LTF at Kelly Cove might require timber from that harvest area to be hauled over land to the LTF on the northeast tip of Noyes Island. Under such conditions, it might prove uneconomical to harvest timber in these areas.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Portillo Channel

Management Unit #10

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will focus on the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources. The anchorage site at Garcia Cove will also be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
1. A 300 foot public access easement across the tidelands will be provided at Pt. Amargura for the USFS recreation cabin.

2. See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
No major changes from existing conditions are anticipated.

NOTE:
1. One native allotment is located within this unit:
   AA 007027 (San Clemente Island/Sword Point - San Fernando Island)
2. One heritage site is located within this unit:
   AHRS C-133 San Clemente Island

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to accomodate resource development activities while maintaining critical fish and wildlife habitat. Suitable tideland sites are to be available for log transfer facilities within Port St. Nicholas, Doyle Bay, Trocadero Bay and Port Caldera except at the heads of Pt. St. Nicholas and Trocadero Bay and all of Big Bay.

Mineral development activities will be accomodated somewhere along the north shore of Trocadero Bay. Impacts to habitat will be minimized through management guidelines.

Tidelands will be retained for public access to the campsite and trail in Doyle Bay. Settlement activities on tidelands will be accomodated adjacent to private lands and settlements on federal lands.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
1. A 300 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the campsite at Doyle Bay will be provided.
2. See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The log transfer facilities in Port St. Nicholas and Trocadero Bay will be of relatively low impact to habitat values because only low volumes of logs are anticipated to be transferred at each site. Each transfer site should be in operation for a year. The transfer sites at Doyle Bay and on the north shore of Trocadero Bay will be used for larger volumes and will likely be in operation for a number of years. There will be impacts to critical and important habitats but they will be kept to a minimum through selective siting and management guidelines. Accomodating development will maximize the value of natural resources, provide business and employment opportunities, and provide state revenue.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to allow resource development activities while providing increased emphasis on the maintenance of fish and wildlife habitat. Suitable tideland sites are to be available for permanent log transfer facilities along the outer portion of the north shore and the inner portion of the south shore of Port St. Nicholas; from the outer portion of the south shore of Doyle Bay south to the head of Trocadero Bay; and all along the south shore of Trocadero Bay, excluding the head of the bay and Big Bay.

Mineral development activities will be accomodated somewhere along the north shore of Tracadero Bay. Any resource transfer facility in this area should accomodate both logs and mineral concentrates to the extent feasible.

Tideland use for settlement purposes will be allowed adjacent to private lands or settlements on federal lands. Impacts to tidelands in areas not designated for forestry uses will be kept minimal. Tidelands will be retained for public access to a campsite and trail at the head of Doyle Bay. Habitat and recreational values will be maintained through management guidelines.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Permanent LTFs will be excluded from those portions of Port St. Nicholas which have high value habitat. A portion of the timber resources may become economically unavailable if alternative logging plans are unfeasible. Development of any sort will be avoided in critical habitats but there will be development allowed in some important habitats. However, development costs are not anticipated to be significantly increased except perhaps in Port St. Nicholas. It is likely that this timber will become accessible as this area is further developed in the coming years.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for the protection of fish and wildlife, and recreation values while allowing development where impacts can be kept to a minimum. A LTF will be sited along the south shore of Trocadero Bay between Port Caldera and just past Big Bay but excluding Big Bay. Another may be sited on the north shore of Port St. Nicholas near the mouth, and another may be sited on the south shore of Port St. Nicholas near the head.

Mineral transfer facilities may be sited somewhere along the north shore of Trocadero Bay excluding the head of the bay. All development facilities will be sited and designed to minimize impacts to sensitive habitats. If a mineral transfer facility is developed in Trocadero Bay, the facility should be designed to also accomodate the transfer of logs.

Tidelands will be retained for public access to a campsite and trail at the head of Doyle Bay. Only low impact settlement use of tidelands will be permitted in this unit except in those areas designated for resource transfer facilities.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values will receive maximum protection in this alternative. There will be some impact to important habitat if a resource transfer facility is developed in Trocadero Bay. LTFs are precluded from some tidelands where the industry feels they are needed. Additional miles of road will have to be constructed to access some timber in lieu of the precluded transfer facilities. Some timber may become economically unavailable due to restricted tidelands access. Protecting fish and wildlife habitat will maximize the productivity of tidelands for commercial, subsistence, and sport fisheries.

Ulloa Channel

Management Unit #12

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed emphasizing mineral and forestry resource development and settlement opportunities in key areas while mitigating the effects of those activities on recreation and fish and game habitat values.

Along the north coast of San Juan Bautista Island forestry and mineral transfer facilities will be accomodated. Due to overselection of the island by Sealaska, Sealaska has proposed an LTF on the north side of the island near Agueda Point and the USFS has proposed one just west of Point Eugenia; once the land ownership is resolved only one of the two sites will be used. Mineral transfer on the north side of the island should be coordinated at the same site. Support services for mineral development will also be allowed at the cove on the southern side of the island. Other tidelands and submerged lands surrounding San Juan Bautista Island will be managed for habitat and recreation values.

Three other areas in this unit will be managed to allow forestry support services. An LTF will be accomodated at Pt. Lomas (west of Port Caldera), another at the point south of Port Estrella, and a third one on the north shore of Port Refugio on Suemez Island. The simultaneous management for habitat and recreation resources in these three areas will occur through implementation of the management guidelines and siting procedures. The head of Port Refugio will be protected as a valuable habitat and recreation area.

Two of the four State land selections within the study area lie within this management unit, Port Refugio (about 2040 acres) and Waterfall (about 1540 acres). These selections were intended to be a part of the state's inventory of upland property for potential disposal and remote settlement. Any disposal of uplands should be designed to use the most suitable land available for settlement purposes and minimize effects on habitat and recreation values, as outlined in the management guidelines. Under Alternative 1, settlement support services will also be allowed on tidelands adjacent to

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Alternative 2 is the same as Alternative 1 except for three distinctions. Forestry activities will not be allowed on tidelands within Port Caldera itself but will instead be restricted to the area between Point Batan and Point Lomas. Also, forestry support facilities will not be allowed inside Port Estrella. Settlement support activities will not occur in Port Estrella or along Cape Flores.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The effects of Alternative 2 are the same as Alternative 1 except impacts on fish and wildlife habitats in Port Estrella and Port Caldera should be reduced. Increased costs may be required to develop the forestry resources, but there would be no change from Alternative 1 in the location of the LTFs.

NOTE:
See Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed as in Alternative 2 but with increased emphasis on the protection of fish and wildlife habitat along the western shores of Ulloa Channel and in Port Refugio. Additional mitigation measures will be imposed on the development of forestry support activities through the siting procedure. When considering state land disposals within the two selections, options that provide the greatest reasonable protection to habitat and recreation values should be pursued. This might occur through more stringent siting procedures, reduction in the size of the disposal or reduction in the number of parcels sold. Consolidation of settlement support services should be encouraged.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The effects on this alternative vary from those of Alternative 2 in that greater costs are likely to be borne by the forestry industry as additional mitigating measures are necessitated. Additional limitations on state land disposals would likely result in lost revenue to the state and would make it more difficult for the state to meet the public demands for more private land in an area where the state land base is extremely small.

NOTE:
See Alternative 1.

Sealaska's upland holdings, north of the Waterfall state selection. Again, conflicts with the high recreation and habitat values noted along this coastline should be mitigated by careful siting of facilities and adherence to the management guidelines. The remainder of this unit will focus on management for habitat and recreation resources. The floatplane and multipurpose docks at Port Refugio will be maintained as well as public access to the potential trailhead from Port Refugio to Arena Cove.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
If developed, the favorable mining prospects for copper and molybdenum on San Juan Bautista Island would generate revenue and jobs. This is true also of forestry development proposed within the unit. If state uplands were sold, additional money would be generated. However, forestry and mineral development activities would alter habitat and likely affect recreation values.

NOTE:
1. Heritage sites located within this unit incude:
   AHRS C-129: Port Estrella Village
   AHRS C-131: Port Refugio Village
   AHRS C-149: Waterfall Cannery
2. There are patented uplands and tidelands at the Waterfall Cannery which include resort facilities, a floatplane dock and a multipurpose dock.

Bucareli Bay

Management Unit #13

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to encourage development of forestry resources while avoiding the most critical areas of fish and wildlife habitat.

Little resource information is available for the submerged lands within Bucareli Bay itself; therefore, in that area, management decisions will be deferred until a later date when more resource information becomes available.

The five major bays opening into Bucareli Bay will be managed to accomodate forestry support activities in less critical habitat areas. Those bays are: Port Dolores; Port Santa Cruz; Fortaleza Bay; Port San Antonio; and Port Asumcion. The remainder of the coastline including all of the open coastline, along Bucareli Bay will be managed for the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values.

An LTF will be allowed on the south shore of Port Asumcion, another on the south shore of Fortaleza Bay, another on the south shore of Port Dolores and a fourth at Port Santa Cruz, either on the northeast shore or south shore. A-frame logging will be allowed along the south shore and south arm of Port San Antonio. Negative effects of those activities will be mitigated through implementation of the management guidelines.

Public access will be reserved across tidelands to the existing footpath and potential trail from the south arm of Port San Antonio to Dalton Hot Springs. Public access across tidelands will also be maintained to the potential trail from the north arm of Port San Antonio to Siketi Sound.

Anchorage sites will be maintained at the north arm of Port San Antonio, Port Asumcion, Port Dolores and Port Santa Cruz.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed the same as Alternative 1 except that forestry support activities will be restricted to smaller areas in three of the five bays. At Port Dolores, forestry activities will be restricted to the southwest shore, the area of the proposed LTF. The head of the bay will be protected for habitat and recreation values. At Port Santa Cruz and at Port San Antonio the heads and mouths of the bays will be unavailable to forestry support facilities, leaving portions of the midsections of the bays for those activities. At Port San Antonio, an LTF will not be allowed at either of the proposed sites but one may be located in the less critical habitat area. An LTF will be accomodated at Fortaleza Bay only if it is determined through siting procedures to be compatible with the fish and wildlife habitat. An LTF at Port Asumcion will be accomodated, as in Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Greater costs to the forestry industry are anticipated in siting LTFs as a result of increased protection of fish and wildlife habitat.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed the same as Alternative 2 with additional emphasis on protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources. The area accomodating forestry activities at Port Dolores is reduced even further; the proposed LTF will be moved slightly westward of the planned location, along the southern shore. LTFs at Port Dolores and Port Santa Cruz will only be allowed if, during the siting procedures, the LTFs are determined to be compatible with the habitat resources. An LTF at Port Asumcion will not be allowed, but one might be allowed at Port San Antonio, if compatible with the local habitat as determined through the siting procedure. No forestry support activities will be allowed in Fortaleza Bay.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
With increased protection for habitat values, increased costs for forestry development will occur. Additional roads over steep terrain may be needed to move timber to other LTFs. The timber harvested at Port Santa Cruz might go out through Port Refugio on the eastern side of Suemez Island. At Fortaleza Bay, the lack of an LTF may result in no timber harvest in that area.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Alteration of habitat is expected within the bays where logging activities occur. Although the open coastline along Bucareli Bay will not be impacted, all of the major bays opening into Bucareli Bay will be affected.

NOTE:
None

Meares Passage

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:

This unit will be managed to maintain important recreation and fish and wildlife habitat values while allowing development of support facilities for timber harvest or mineral development.

Transfer facilities may be developed in Bobs Bay, in Hook Arm, and on the north coast of Dall Island in Meares Passage. Management guidelines will be used to mitigate impacts on habitat and recreation values.

Much of the unit, especially the area along south Suemez Island from Cape Felix east through Meares Passage has very high habitat and recreation values. This area has been designated an Area Meriting Special Attention under the Alaska Coastal Management Program. The AMSA designation was made because of the importance of the area for subsistence harvest of seaweed, abalone, deer, mink and land otter and unique scenic and recreational values. Management of State tide and submerged lands within the area will be consistent with the management plan for the AMSA. Any transfer facilities proposed for north Dall Island within the AMSA must be consistent with the AMSA policies. The basalt columns near Cape Felix and the large sandy beaches at Arena Cove are noted as distinctive landscape variety. The area is also rated as having high visual sensitivity because of heavy boat traffic and recreational use. Anchorages at Bobs Bay, Diver Bay, Hook Arm, Manhattan Arm, and in Meares Passage north of Ulloa Island will be maintained.

Arena Cove is a potential site for a U.S. Forest Service recreation cabin at and access to the site from Arena Cove is to be maintained. Access to the potential trail between Arena Cove and Port Refugio will be provided. Access for the designated trail from Manhattan Arm to the public campsite at the head of View Cove will also be provided.

GUIDELINES:

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Under this alternative, fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values will receive increased protection by limiting locations of resource transfer facilities.

If a transfer facility were located in Bobs Bay, it should avoid the heads of both the northern and southern arms. If available sites in Bobs Bay are not acceptable, locations on the north end of Dall Island may provide alternatives. However, those sites would be within the Meares Passage-Arena Cove AMSA and would have to be consistent with AMSA policies. Siting of a transfer facility in Hook Arm should be limited to the northwestern shore, in the vicinity of Channel Island.

As in Alternative 1, management of tide and submerged lands within the Meares Passage-Arena Cove AMSA shall be consistent with the management plan.

Access will be provided to the potential U.S. Forest Service recreation cabin site and trail at Arena Cove. Access will also be provided for the trail from Manhattan Arm to the public campsite at the head of View Cove.

The anchorages at Bobs Bay, Diver Bay, Hook Arm, Manhattan Arm, and in Meares Passage will be maintained.

GUIDELINES:
1. Access easements 100' in width will be established for the designated trail at Manhattan Arm.

2. See Chapter IV. Within the AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

EVALUATION:
If transfer facilities are not located in either the north or south arms of Bobs Bay, transportation and roading costs may be increased by hauling to sites on the north end of Dall Island. However, barging from Bobs Bay may

Management Unit #14

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to protect fish and wildlife habitat and recreation areas and to allow development of timber and mining support facilities in areas of lesser value. If transfer facilities are located in Bobs Bay or Hook Arm, critical habitat and important recreation areas should be avoided, and mitigation measures should be used to lessen impacts in other locations. No facilities will be located in the southarm or the head of the north arm of Bobs Bay, nor in the restricted rocky area between the two arms. Within Hook Arm, only the area on the northwestern shore near Channel Island may be considered and critical habitat shall be avoided.

If no suitable site can be located within Bob's Bay, a transfer facility location on north Dall Island may serve as an alternative. AMSA policies would need to be met.

As in Alternative 1, management of tide and submerged lands within the Meares Passage-Arena Cove AMSA shall be consistent with the management plan.

Access will be provided to the potential U.S. Forest Service recreation cabin site and trail at Arena Cove and for the designated trail at the head of Manhattan Arm.

The anchorages at Bob's Bay, Diver Bay, Hook Arm, Manhattan Arm and in Meares Passage will be maintained.

GUIDELINES:
1. Access easements 200' in width will be established for the trail at Manhattan Arm.

2. See Chapter IV. Within the AMSA; see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

1. Access easement 60' in width will be established for the desinated trail at Manhattan Arm.

2. See Chapter IV. For the AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

NOTES:
Six heritage sites have been identified in this unit:

AHRS C-94	Cape Lookout Village
110	Hook Arm Village
121	Meares Passage Village
122	Meares Seasonal Village
132	Ridge Island Village
140	Suemez Island Village

be required due to the exposed transportation route, so compensating costs may be involved. If a suitable location for a transfer site is not found in Hook Arm, it may prevent harvest of some of the timber from that area. Possibilities might be explored for road transportation routes to the east side of Dall Island to provide an alternate method of getting the timber to a transfer point. Locating transfer facilities away from head of bays will give added protection to habitat values.

NOTES:
Sames as Alternative 1

EVALUATION:
Increased costs for road construction and transportation may be incurred if a transfer facility cannot be located within Bobs Bay. However, these costs may balance costs of barging from a Bobs Bay facility. Harvest of some of the timber in the Hook Arm area may be precluded if a suitable transfer site cannot be located and use of alternative sites on the east side of Dall Island is not feasible. Fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values will receive maximum protection under this alternative.

NOTES:
Same as Alternative 1

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will emphasize the high fish and wildlife resources which are present in most of the area, while allowing development of forestry and mineral resource support facilities in specific areas.

Management for habitat values will prevail in northern Tlevak Strait and in the majority of Soda Bay. A resource transfer facility may be developed along the northeastern shore of Soda Bay, west of the head of the bay to accomodate development of mineral resources in that area. A log transfer site may be developed on the west or south shore of Shelikof Island to allow harvest of timber on the island. However, due to higher habitat and recreation values on the western shore and flatter configuration of the tidelands, the southern site is preferred.

The resources along the south shore of Soda Bay may be developed through location of short term transfer sites along the shore. At all support facility locations, habitat values should be taken into consideration in making siting decisions, and mitigation through management guidelines will take place.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Habitat will be protected in most of the unit, but some impacts may be anticipated at support facility sites.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Under this alternative because of the predominating high habitat values, habitat protection will be emphasized. Development of mineral and forestry resource facilities will be accomodated, but siting will be more restricted.

To accomodate mineral development needs, a transfer site will be available in northeastern Soda Bay, avoiding the head of the bay and critical habitat areas if feasible. If locations with lesser habitat values are not acceptable, all feasible mitigation measures shall be taken. Harvest of timber on Shelikof Island should be accomplished through a transfer location on the south shore.

Critical habitat areas should be avoided in locating short term transfer facilities along the south shore of Soda Bay. The possibility of transferring the timber through sites on the south side of the peninsula along North Pass should be considered and evaluated for overall impacts on habitat resources. Transfer of the timber via road haul to the Saltery Point facility should also be addressed for costs versus habitat impact evaluation. If alternatives to transfer sites on the South Shore of Soda Bay are not acceptable and critical habitat areas cannot be avoided, siting and design decisions should be made to mitigate impacts to the maximum feasible extent.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Restricting the Shelikof Island transfer site to the south side may add costs to the proposed timber harvest or may preclude harvest of some of the timber on the island. Costs may also be increased for harvest of the timber on the south shore of Soda Bay by more restrictive transfer facility siting. However, these restrictions should provide added protection to habitat values.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This alternative will give maximum protection for fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources while allowing more limited development of mineral and forestry resources.

The same general location will be available for a resource transfer facility to accomodate mineral development, but critical habitat areas will be avoided and feasible mitigation measures should be employed to lessen impacts on habitat. A land transport alternative should be evaluated as plans for the road network become established.

A transfer facility on the south shore of Shelikof Island may be established if impacts to critical habitat can be avoided. Transfer facilities for timber on the south shore of Soda Bay should be consolidated if possible and should avoid critical habitat areas. If critical habitat areas cannot be avoided, transfer should take place through road haul to the south into North Pass. Alternatively, road haul to the major transfer facility at Saltery Point may also be used.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
If no feasible site for a transfer facility can be located on Shelikof Island, harvest of timber on the island may be precluded. Costs for timber harvest on the south shore of Soda Bay may be increased by siting restrictions and some areas may not be economically feasible for harvest. Impacts to habitat and recreation values will be minimized.

Breezy Bay

Management Unit #16

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to encourage the development of forestry and mineral resources as well as settlement activities on tidelands adjacent to private lands. Impacts to habitat and recreation values will be minimized through management guidelines. Tideland sites will be available for mineral production activities (principly limestone) at the head of Breezy Bay and along the south shore of the first unnamed bay south of Breezy Bay. A log transfer facility and supporting activities will be accomodated on the south shore of Breezy Bay. Consolidation of resource transfer facilities in Breezy Bay is encouraged. The head of North Bay and Breezy Bay are critical habitat areas. Anchorage sites in Farallon Bay and Breezy Bay will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Breezy Bay has important limestone deposits adjacent to the tidelands. Jobs may be created if this area is quarried. Approximately _____ MMbf of timber may be harvested within 30 years in conjunction with the Breezy Bay LTF. There will be some habitat alteration associated with the resource transfer facilities. Impacts to critical habitat will be partially mitigated through management guidelines and siting procedures. Development of resource transfer facility(ies) in Breezy Bay will decrease the recreational value of the area in the future.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for resource development while maintaining fish, wildlife and recreation values. Forestry and minerals support activities as well as settlement activities will be accomodated in the same areas as alternative #1. Consolidation of resource transfer facilities will be encouraged. Additional mitigation measures may be employed through the siting procedure to minimize impacts. Anchorage sites in Farallon Bay and Breezy Bay will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The effects of Alternative 2 are the same as Alternative 1 except impacts on fish and wildlife habitats should be reduced. Increased costs may be required to develop resources but there would be no change from Alternative 1 in the location of facilities.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Most of this unit will be managed to protect fish, wildlife and recreational resources. Tideland sites will be available for mineral exploration and production activities, log transfer facilities and settlement activities where impacts to fish, wildlife and recreation values are minimal. Mining support activities will be allowed only along the southern shore of the first unnamed bay south of Breezy Bay. A log transfer facility will be accomodated on the southern shore of Breezy Bay. Anchorage sites will be maintained in Farallon and Breezy Bay.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
By limiting the area for mineral transfer facilities in Breezy Bay, additional costs may be incurred in transporting limestone to the other location referenced above.

No critical habitats will be impacted. Some important habitats may be affected by the resource transfer facilities.

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will recognize its high habitat and recreation values while accomodating development of forestry, mining and settlement support facilities.

The majority of the uplands in this area are either slated to be or are already privately owned by native corporations. Demands for support facilities will be placed on the tidelands as the private landowners begin to develop timber and other resources. One log transfer site will be needed within this unit. Three locations are being considered in North Pass and Natzuhini Bay as possibilities for the facility. Siting decisions for these facilities should minimize impacts on habitats and recreation values as feasible.

Small scale settlement needs may be accomodated along the east side of upper Natzuhini Bay north of Hydaburg, with impacts to habitat being mitigated through management guidelines. Other locations where settlement support facilities may be developed are the southwest end of Goat Island and south of Crab Trap Cove on Goat Island, as well as on the northern end of Sukkwan Island.

All future development should take into consideration that all of Natzuhini Bay and South Pass are recognized as areas of high visual sensitivity due to heavy boat traffic from Hydaburg. Anchorage sites at Goat Island in North Pass and approximately one mile west of Horseshoe Island on Prince of Wales Island are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Under this alternative, development of the varied resources within the unit will be possible. Fish and wildlife habitat at potential transfer locations may be impacted to some extent.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Forestry and other resource support facilities may be developed under this alternative. However, use of a single resource transfer facility in North Pass or transport by road to the Saltery Point facility will be required for timber resources in the Natzuhini Bay and North Pass areas.

Settlement support sites should avoid critical habitat areas, and impacts to recreation values will be mitigated by site selection and design decisions. Increased weight will be given to recreation values over settlement needs on Goat Island and North Sukkwan Island to the extent that any settlement uses must be designed and sited to mitigate impacts to habitat and recreation values. Settlement needs may be accomodated in the eastern portion of upper Natzuhini Bay if critical habitat areas are avoided.

All future development should take into consideration that all of Natzuhini Bay and South Pass are recognized as areas of high visual sensitivity due to heavy boat traffic from Hydaburg. The two anchorage sites in North Pass should be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Habitat and recreation values will receive increased protection. Increased costs in developing forestry resources may be incurred by increased transportation and development costs. Settlement uses may be limited to fewer areas.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This alternative further increases protection of valuable habitat and recreation resources while allowing limited development of support facilities for settlement and other resource needs.

Location of transfer facilities in Natzuhini Bay should be deleted because of high habitat values including anadromous fish streams, eagle nests, high waterfowl and seabird density, and subsistence uses including fishing and harvest of dungeness crab. A single transfer site should be selected for timber along North Pass, and timber from Natzuhini could either use that facility or be transported by road to the Saltery Point transfer facility. The location for the North Pass facility should avoid critical habitat areas. Impacts to recreation values should be taken into consideration and any feasible mitigation measures should be used.

Settlement activities in the upper part of eastern Natzuhini Bay should be accomodated only if impacts to habitat and recreation values can be avoided or mitigated. No settlement uses will be accomodated in other parts of Natzuhini Bay. Such uses could take place in other areas within the unit if critical habitat and important recreation areas are avoided and measures are taken to mitigate impacts in other locations to the extent feasible. Consolidation of settlement activities is encouraged.

All future development should take into consideration that all of Natzuhini Bay and South Pass are recognized as areas of high visual sensitivity due to heavy boat traffic from Hydaburg. The two anchorage sites in North Pass should be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Habitat and recreation values will receive maximum protection. Development of forestry resources will incur increased costs; it is possible that some potential harvest areas will not be economically feasible. Settlement needs will be accomodated on a more limited scale.

NOTE:

1. Eight Heritage sites are found in this unit:

C-138 South Pass Burial	C-124 North Pass Village
C-12 Island Burial/Sukkwan Narrows	C-126 Natzuhini Bay Village
	C-14 Sukkwan Village
C-27 Hydaburg	C-141 Sukkwan Narrows Burial
C-105 Goat Island Village	

2. The City of Hydaburg has implemented a Coastal Management Program which outlines management of the tidelands within their district boundaries. Tidelands immediately seaward of lands within the city boundaries are patented to the City of Hydaburg. Developed marine facilities at Hydaburg include a floatplane dock, multi-purpose dock and a small boat harbor.

Hetta Inlet

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:

This unit will be managed to maintain the significant fish and wildlife habitat and recreational values while allowing for development. Suitable tideland sites will be available for mineral exploration and production activities and log transfer facilities and storage areas along the east shore of Hetta Inlet east and south of Gould Island. The Hetta Cove/Eek Inlet area has been designated an Area Meriting Special Attention. Any log transfer and storage facilities proposed within the Eek Inlet AMSA boundaries must be consistent with the the AMSA management policies. Critical fish spawning and schooling areas and subsistence use areas will be protected from significant impacts within these areas through management guidelines. Tideland developments will be sited and designed to retain visual aesthetics in the Inlet to the extent that no additional costs are incurred by the developer. Tideland sites will be available for water dependent settlement activities. Public access to Hetta Lake trail and Jumbo Creek campsite will be retained. Management of the state tide and submerged lands within the Hetta Cove/Eek Inlet AMSA shall be consistent with the AMSA management plan.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:

1. A 300 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the Jumbo Creek campsite will be provided.
2. A 60 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the Hetta Lake trail will be provided.
3. See Chapter IV. Within the AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

EVALUATION:

This is an important mineralized area and there are several favorable prospects

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:

Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:

1. A 300 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the Jumbo Creek campsite will be provided.
2. A 100 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the Hetta Lake trail will be provided.
3. See Chapter IV. Within the AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

EVALUATION:

Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:

Same as Alternative 1.

Management Unit #18

Alternative 3

This management unit will be managed to protect fish and wildlife habitat and recreation areas while allowing development in less sensitive areas. Hetta Cove and those waters in the immediate vicinity used by salmon for schooling will be protected from any significant impacts associated with development activities. Log transfer facilities will be sited only south of Jumbo Island. Eek Inlet is to be closed to any permanent facilities on tidelands to protect important anadromous fish migration corridor and subsistence use area. Management of state tidelands submerged land within the Hetta Cove/Eek Inlet AMSA shall be consistent with the AMSA management plans.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:

1. A 300 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the Jumbo Creek campsite will be provided.
2. A 200 foot public access easement across the tidelands to the Hetta Lake trail will be provided.
3. See Chapter IV. Within the AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

EVALUATION:

The Eek Inlet area is in an important subsistence harvest area for Hydaburg residents. Precluding the development of LTFs here will eliminate access to approximately 7 MMbf of operable timber. Elimination of LTF sites north of Jumbo Island could incur one to two miles additional roading and cost and limit LTF site to less favorable, more exposed sites, possible requiring additional construction costs.

No critical habitats will be impacted. Some important habitats may be affected.

NOTE:

Same as Alternative 1.

adjacent to state tidelands in this unit. If one or more of these prospects (or any that might discovered) are developed into production perhaps hundreds of jobs would be created. Facilitating the timber industry with three LTFs will provide opportunities for employment and business and help provide state revenue.

There will be some habitat alteration in conjunction with fill for LTFs and mining (transfer site and tailing disposal). As well, there may be some bark deposition in conjunction with LTF operations. Impacts to habitat will be continued to non-critical habitat to the extent practical.

NOTE:

1. Native allotment claims exist at Eek Point and north of Lime Pt.
2. Several patented mining claims exist in the unit.
3. Seven heritage sites are located within the unit:
   AHRS C-3 Hetta Inlet pictographs
   C-4 Copper City
   C-25 Eek Inlet Village
   C-26 Hetta
   C-49 Sulzer Townsite
   C-99 Copper Harbor Pictograph
   C-108 Hetta Point Petroglyphs

Nutkwa

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:

Management of this unit will focus on accomodating development activities while maintaining critical fish and wildlife habitat and fisheries. The shorelines of Nutkwa Inlet, Keete Inlet, inner Hassiah Inlet and inner Mabel Bay are designated for forestry activities. The siting and construction of LTFs on Nutkwa Inlet should be designed to also accomodate the transfer of mineral resources, for this area has good potential for mineral development.

Seven LTFs will be accomodated within this unit: two at the west head of Nutkwa Inlet; one on the east shore of upper Nutkwa Inlet; three in Keete Inlet; and one on the southeast shore of Hassiah Inlet.

Settlement activities on tidelands adjacent to privately owned uplands will be allowed, as long as no substantial impacts on fish and wildlife habitat occur.

The submerged lands within Nutkwa Inlet itself as well as outer Hassiah Inlet and outer Mabel Bay will be managed for high habitat and recreation resources.

Anchorage sites at Mabel Bay and Keete Inlet will be maintained. Public access will be provided across tidelands to the proposed trail from the head of Nutkwa Inlet to Nutkwa Falls and Nutkwa Lagoon.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:

The placement of LTFs in Nutkwa Inlet will hinder purse seine fisheries. This alternative allows the greatest opportunity for the development of forestry, mining and settlement resources and probably the greatest revenue-generating possibilities.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:

The unit will be managed the same as Alternative 1 with increased emphasis on the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources. Distinctions for Alternative 1 are as follows: the heads of Mabel Bay, Keete Inlet and Hassiah Inlet will be off-limits to development activities and the head of Nutkwa Inlet will be off-limits to mining and forestry activities, in order to protect sensitive habitat. Settlement activities will be designated only in on the east side of upper Nutkwa Inlet and at the head of the Inlet. Stipulations should be made during the permitting process to regulate the timing of development activities to avoid interference with fisheries activities.

Anchorage sites at Mabel Bay and Keete Inlet will be maintained. Public access will be provided across tidelands to the proposed trail from the head of Nutkwa Inlet to Nutkwa Falls and Nutkwa Lagoon.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The proposed LTFs at the head of Nutkwa Inlet and the proposed LTF on the southern shore of the head of Keete Inlet will need to be located outside of sensitive habitat areas. This may incur additional costs to the development of forestry resources by forcing the industry to use sites that are less immediately suitable for its purposes. Restrictions on operating times may cause inconveniences to an operator but will facilitate seine fishery.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Management Unit #19

Alternative 3

The entire unit will be managed for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat while still accomodating, on a limited basis, settlement, mining and forestry activities, when such activities are determined compatible with the habitat resources. Such determinations should be made through the siting procedures. Settlement activities will be limited to the eastern shore of Upper Nutkwa Inlet, north of Keete Inlet. Development activities will not occur in the purse seine hook-off points in Nutkwa Inlet (Sections 21 and 23 within T.78S., R.85E., C.R.M.). Stipulations should be made during the permitting process to regulate the timing of development activities to avoid interference with fisheries activities.

Anchorage sites at Mabel Bay and Keete Inlet will be maintained. Public access will be provided across tidelands to the proposed trail from the head of Nutkwat Inlet to Nutkwa Falls and Nutkwa Lagoon.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV..

EVALUATION:
Additional costs will likely be incurred by the forestry and mining industries as a result of the limited areas where such activities may be allowed. Restrictions on the times that development activities may occur may cause inconveniences and additional costs, but will facilitate a seine fishery.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Note:

1. Three heritage sites are located within this unit:
   AHRS C-30 Keete Inlet Village and Petroglyph
   AHRS C-120 Lower Keete Village
   AHRS C-125 North Pass Village
2. One native allotment claim is located within this unit: AA 007547 NAC

Blanket Island

Management Unit #20

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to recognize its high habitat and recreation values as well as to accomodate development of forestry and potential mining resources. Settlement needs in support of development of these resources will also be accomodated.

A concentration of resource transfer and support facilities has been developed along the north and west sides of Saltery Point. Developments in that area include ship mooring, a dock and log storage, as well as a second log storage area across Sukkwan Strait in the Crab Trap Cove area. All of these facilities are within the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove Area Meriting Special Attention as designated within the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. This AMSA was designated because of its importance to residents of the area for subsistence use of salmon, crab, clams and cockles, and for its recreational value. In addition, it has been designated to give special consideration to the substantial industrial developments both existing and planned within the area. Under the AMSA designation the area is managed to maintain or enhance the continued comsumptive traditional and customary resource uses, and provide for the planned industrial development activities. The AMSA Management Plan for Slatery Point-Crab Trap Cove is incorporated into this management intent.

Other timber resource support facilities planned include a log storage site between the north end of Blanket Island and Sukkwan Island, A-frame breakout sites at Blanket Island, and one A-frame site on Hetta Inlet on the southeast side of Sukkwan Island. All future facilities should avoid critical habitat areas whenever feasible, and should take into consideration the high visual sensitivity values of all of Sukkwan Strait due to its proximity to Hydaburg and the volume of boat traffic through the area.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. Within the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will be similar to that proposed under Alternative 1 except that to further emphasize recreation values in upper Sukkwan Strait, additional timber support facilities on tide and submerged lands should be limited to the northeast side of Sukkwan Strait. Other new facilities within the unit should avoid critical habitat and important recreation areas. As in Alternative 1, the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove AMSA Management Plan outlined in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program is incorporated into this intent statement.

Important recreation areas are Sukkwan Strait from Saltery Point north, an unnamed cove on the east side of Sukkwan Strait across from the north end of Blanket Island, north of Eek Point in Eek Inlet, and at the southern boundary of the unit adjacent to Sukkwan Island in Hetta Inlet.

Critical habitat areas are northern Sukkwan Strait from approximately one-half mile south of Saltery Point, an unnamed cove across Sukkwan Strait from the north end of Blanket Island, and a cove just north of Eek Point on Sukkwan Strait.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. Within the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove AMSA, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

EVALUATION:
Increased emphasis on recreation may cause some restriction to future development of forestry support facilities. This impact should not be significant because an area for concentrated facilities has been determined through the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program process. Impacts to critical habitat and important recreation areas will be reduced by facility siting decisions that avoid these areas.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed as in Alternative 2 except that future development should avoid critical and important fish and wildlife habitat areas and important recreation areas.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 2.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 2.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
This alternative will support maintaining high recreation and habitat values which residents depend on for traditional subsistence uses, and developing forestry resources which will have a positive impact on Hydaburg's economy and employment. Impacts within the designated AMSA will be reduced because no development will be allowed in the Saltery tidal flats. Development of timber support facilities in other areas may create impacts on habitat and recreation resources.

NOTE:
1. An archaeological/historic site in the vicinity of Saltery Point has been identified in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

2. Tide and submerged lands in the Saltery Point-Crab Trap Cove area and adjacent to Sukkwan Island at the north end of Blanket Island have been classified Resource Management.

South Sukkwan Island

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This area will be managed to recognize and emphasize the fish and wildlife and recreation values while allowing support facilities for harvest of the timber resources on U.S. Forest lands on the southern end of Sukkwan Island.

Within the unit there are two Areas Meriting Special Attention as designated in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program. The McFarland Islands-Dunbar Inlet AMSA was designated on the basis of its importance to local residents for subsistence harvest of herring roe, mink, land otter, and drift logs. The Jackson Island AMSA was designated on the basis of the area's importance for subsistence uses of king salmon, abalone, drift logs, and trapping, and for recreational uses. Management plans for these two Areas Meriting Special Attention as outlined in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program are incorporated into the Management Intent for the South Sukkwan Island Unit.

Harvest of timber on U.S. Forest Service lands on the south end of Sukkwan Island will be accomodated by location of a transfer site within Kasook Inlet. An A-frame breakout point and a possible additional transfer facility may be located on the southeast end of Sukkwan Island within the Jackson Island AMSA if the AMSA policies can be met.

The anchorage in Dunbar Inlet is to be maintained, as is access to and use of the Coast Guard lighthouse site on the south end of McFarland Island.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. Within McFarland Islands - Dunbar Inlet and Jackson Island AMSAs, see the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program.

EVALUATION:
Habitat and recreation values will be protected and maintained in most areas, however, some impacts may be experienced in the Kasook Inlet area by location of a resource transfer facility. Because location of any timber harvest support facilities within the Jackson Island AMSA will need to meet AMSA policies, minimal impacts to habitat are anticipated there. Mitigation measures at either site may require more expensive transfer facility installation.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize high habitat and recreation values and to accomodate support facilities for timber resources in areas of lesser value. The designated AMSAs (McFarland Islands-Dunbar Inlet and Jackson Island) management plans outlined in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program are incorporated into this Management Intent statement.

Support facilities for timber harvest on South Sukkwan Island will be accomodated by location of a transfer facility in Kasook Inlet and a possible transfer facility and A-frame breakout location within the Jackson Island AMSA if AMSA criteria can be met. Critical habitat and important recreation areas are to be avoided in site selection for timber support facilities. Where no feasible alternative exists for location of facilities within important habitat areas, mitigative measures are to be used to lessen impacts.

The anchorage in Dunbar Inlet, and use of and access to the Coast Guard lighthouse on McFarland Island are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Restricting location of timber transfer sites to avoid certain habitat and recreation areas may require additional roading and transportation costs as well as a costlier transfer design. Impacts to habitat and recreation will be lessened.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Management Unit #21

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will protect and enhance fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources. The designated AMSAs (McFarland Islands-Dunbar Inlet and Jackson Island) management plans outlined in the Hydaburg Coastal Management Program are incorporated into this Management Intent statement. Forestry resourc resource support needs will be accomodated where they avoid impacts to critical and important habitat and important recreation resources. A resource transfer facility may be located in Kasook Inlet in lower value habitat or recreation areas, but will avoid the eastern and northern portions of the bay. Emphasis will be placed on mitigation measures through siting decisions and stipulations as well as restricting site location. Any timber support facilities that meet the Jackson Island AMSA policies may be located within the AMSA, but shall avoid critical and important habitat areas and important recreation areas.

The anchorage in Dunbar Inlet, and use of and access to the Coast Guard lighthouse facility will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Increased roading and transportation costs for timber harvest support facilities are anticipated because of the restriction of facility location. Impacts to habitat and recreation values will be minimized.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Seven heritage sites have been identified in this unit:

AHRS-C101 - Dunbar Inlet Village
C102 - Dunbar Cove Village
C104 - Fort Islet
C117 - Lime Pt. Village
DE 4 - Grand Island Village
DE 12 - Jackson Island Seasonal Village
DE 16 - Aston Island Village

View Cove

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to encourage further development of forestry and mineral resources and settlement activities on tidelands adjacent to private uplands. Tideland sites for processing white limestone deposits will be available along the southern shores of View Cove, including Green Inlet. The existing log transfer facility and log storage sites will continue to be accomodated. Settlement support activities on the tidelands may be allowed along all shores within the unit except the north shore of Coco Harbor; settlement activities should be deemphasized at Green Inlet, Entrance Island and Windy Cove. The proposed LTF at Coco Harbor will be accomodated. Impacts on habitat and recreation values will be mitigated through implementation of the management guidelines. The submerged lands of Baldy Bay will be managed for high habitat values. Anchorage sites at Coco Harbor and View Cove will be maintained as well as the floatplane dock at View Cove.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
A 60' wide public access easement across tidelands to the existing trailhead at View Cove will be provided. See also Chapter IV for additional guidelines.

EVALUATION:
Development of mineral and forestry resources within this unit will likely alter the fish and wildlife habitat. Demands for tidelands use produced by settlement activities adjacent to the predominant privately-owned uplands will likely cause additional effects on habitat and recreation values.

NOTE:
1. A one-acre designated campsite and a 25' wide trail easement are located at the head of View Cove. The trail crosses Dall Island to Manhattan Arm.
2. One heritage site is located within this unit:
   AHRS C-98 Coco Harbor Island Village
3. View Cove is presently classified as Resource Management.

Management Unit #22

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed the same as Alternative 1 but with greater emphasis on balancing demands of competing resources by increasing emphasis on the preservation of fish and wildlife habitat. Needed settlement support activities in the areas of Tlevak Strait and at the head of View Cove should be consolidated in order to minimize effects on habitat. Settlement activities on tidelands should not occur at Coco Harbor, at Entrance Island or Windy Bay, unless determined compatible with the habitat values. The proposed LTF at Coco Harbor will be forced to locate at a less sensitive area, eastward along the southern shore, out of the head of the bay. The submerged lands of Baldy Bay will be managed for high habitat values. Anchorage sites at Coco Harbor and View Cove will be maintained as well as the floatplane dock at View Cove.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
A 100' wide public access easement across tidelands to the existing trailhead at View Cove will be provided. See also Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The change in proposed LTF site at Coco Harbor may increase forestry development costs in that area. Mining activities could adversely affect habitat.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for the protection of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources. Settlement, forestry and mining support activities on the tidelands may be allowed if they do not cause negative effects on the habitat and recreation resources. Settlement activities should be consolidated along the east side of View Cove where existing roads are located. Settlement activities should not occur at the head of View Cove, Green Inlet, Windy Cove, Entrance Island, the head and north shore of Coco Harbor and at the inlet south of Eolus Point. Settlement activities on the tidelands should be consolidated to the greatest extent practicable and impacts on habitat should be minimized. Mining and forestry tideland activities will be restricted to the area inside View Cove (excluding the head) and the south shore of Coco Harbor (excluding the head). The proposed LTF at Coco Harbor will be required to locate to the less sensitive habitat eastward along the southern shore, out of the head of the bay. The submerged lands at Baldy Bay will be managed for high habitat values. Anchorage sites at Coco Harbor and View Cove will be maintained as well as the floatplane dock at View Cove.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
A 200' wide public access easement across tidelands to the existing trailhead at View Cove will be provided. See also Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
This alternative provides the greatest protection for fish and wildlife habitat. The location limitations placed on the development of mineral and forestry resources might force those industries to bear higher development costs and possible preclude some activities.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

West Dall Island

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Most of this unit has very high fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resource values and management will emphasize those resources. Certain areas within the unit also have the potential for development of mining resources, while some areas are adjacent to private lands, which may in the future be suitable for certain settlement uses. Under this alternative, tide and submerged lands lands will be managed to also accomodate those potential developments.

Specifically, mining support needs will be accomodated in the inner part of Waterfall Bay and at Security Cove. Settlement support needs will be met adjacent to private lands near the head of Port Bazan provided that high habitat and recreation values are protected by siting decisions or other mitigation measures. However, resources developed on native lands in the Sakie Cove or Port Bazan areas will probably be transported by road to more protected transfer sites on the east side of Dall Island.

Due to the remote nature of this area of exposed coast and deep bays, the remainder of the area will be managed primarily to recognize and protect its high recreation and habitat values. The waters along the coastline and offshore areas are used by the commercial fishing fleet, and the anchorages at Sakie Bay, Port Bazan, and Security Cove are to be maintained. A remote U.S. Forest Service recreation cabin site is located in the Essowah Lakes area. Areas noted as especially scenic landscape include from the north boundary of the unit to just north of Cold Harbor, the outer coast between Security Cove and Liscome Bay, and from Chickwan Bight to Cape Muzon.

Tide and submerged lands offshore of the LUD II area on the southwest end of Dall Island will be managed to be consistent with that designation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. for tide and submerged lands offshore of the LUD II area, see also the Tongass Land Management Plan prepared by the U.S. Forest Service.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
Same as Alternative 1.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

Management Unit #23

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will be basically the same as under Alternatives 1 and 2 except high value habitat and recreation areas will receive increased protection. Development of mining support facilities will be sited away from anadromous streams and crab rearing habitat in the subtidal zone in Waterfall Bay. Other critical or important habitat values in Waterfall Bay will be protected through appropriate mitigation measures. Any development in Security Cove should be sited away from the head of the bay and potential impacts to habitat will receive all feasible mitigation measures.

Development of settlement support facilities in Port Bazan will be prohibited. Settlement needs in that area may be met through developments on the more protected east side of Dall Island.

Anchorages at Sakie Bay, Port Bazan, and Security Cove are to be maintained.

The U.S. Forest Service recreation cabin is noted in the Essowah Lake area.

Tide and submerged lands seaward of the LUD II area will be managed consistent with that designation.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV. See also the U.S. Forest Service Tongass Land Management Plan for areas seaward of the LUD II area.

EVALUATION:
Restriction of sites for future developments in this unit may result in increased project costs. Habitat and recreation will receive maximum protection.

EVALUATION:
Fish and wildlife habitat and recreation values will not be greatly impacted under this alternative; potential development activities will be accomodated as future needs arise.

Forrester Island

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Originally designated as Wildlife Refuge, all of the area within this unit was redesignated under the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act as part of the Fulf of Alaska Unit of the Alaska Maritime National Wildlife Refuge. Under the Act, the purposes of the Refuge are to conserve fish and wildlife populations in their natural diversity, to fulfill international treaty obligations of the U.S., to provide for continued subsistence use by local residents, to ensure water quality and necessary water quantity, and to provide a program of national and international scientific research on marine resources. Forrester Island supports an estimated sea lion population of 1,000 and has extensive sea bird colonies. Management of this unit will be consistent with the purposes outlined for its establishment as a wildlife refuge.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Fish and wildlife habitat will be enhanced and protected by management consistent with the wildlife refuge designation.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

Management Unit #24

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1. In addition, all tide and submerged lands will be closed to mineral entry.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1. Mineral closure of tide and submerged lands is not expected to affect mineral location opportunities or mineral supply until technological advances make sea bottom exploration and development more economic.

Rose Inlet

Management Unit #25

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize development of forestry resources and accomodate settlement requirements, while minimizing impacts on areas of high fish and wildlife habitat or recreation value.

Timber harvest needs will be accomodated by location of log transfer sites and associated log storage sites in Rose Inlet and Grace Harbor. If critical habitat areas cannot be avoided as sites for development, management guidelines will be relied upon to provide mitigation of impacts.

Settlement support activities can take place along the coastline and within Rose Inlet, Vesta Bay and Grace Harbor, avoiding critical habitat areas wherever possible.

Anchorage sites in Rose Inlet and Vesta Bay are to be maintained.

The heads of Rose Inlet, Vesta Bay and Grace Harbor, and the islets at the mouth of Rose Inlet are recognized for especially high habitat values.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
The emphasis on timber development in this unit will maximize economic returns for the landowners. Impacts to some valuable habitat areas are anticipated unless siting decisions can be made to avoid those areas.

NOTE:
1. One heritage site has been identified within the unit:
   AHRS DE 43 - Vesta Point Village.
2. Tide and submerged lands in the vicinity of Grace Harbor have been classified Resource Management.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will give increased emphasis to maintenance of habitat and recreation resources, while allowing development of support facilities for timber resources in less sensitive areas. Log transfer and log storage sites will be located in Rose Inlet and Grace Harbor, but are restricted from sites in the head of the bays where habitat resource values are the highest. Any settlement activities at Vesta Bay should avoid critical habitat or important recreation areas or should provide mitigative measures if no feasible alternative locations are available. Other settlement support activities may take place along the coastline, but critical habitat areas should be avoided or mitigative measures should be taken.

Anchorage sites in Rose Inlet and Vesta Bay are to be maintained.

Valuable habitat areas as noted in Alternative 1 are recognized.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Habitat and recreation resources will be subject to less impacts by siting restrictions for forestry support facilities. Increased costs in development of these log transfer sites may be experienced through additional installation costs and possible increased roading and transportation requirements.

NOTE:
Same as in Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management emphasis will be given to protection and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat and recreation resources. Development of forestry support facilities will also be allowed in areas of lesser value.

Development of support facilities will be precluded from Rose Inlet, but may take place in the outer part of Grace Harbor, if mitigative measures are used where there are conflicts with high habitat values.

Settlement support activities may take place along the outer coastline of the unit, but should avoid the unnamed cove north of Rose Point and the unnamed cove south of Grace Harbor. Settlement needs may be accomodated in the outer part of Vesta Bay, but should use mitigative measures where they are in conflict with high habitat values. The head for Vesta Bay should be managed for its high habitat and recreation values.

Anchorage sites in Rose Inlet and Vesta Bay are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Eliminating timber support facilities from Rose Inlet may preclude harvest of timber in that area. Increased costs for facilities at Grace Harbor may be incurred by restrictive siting and mitigation measures. Habitat and recreation resource impacts will be minimized.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Shoe Inlet

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize continued development of forestry and mineral resources and to accomodate settlement needs. Impacts to habitat and recreation values are to be minimized through management guidelines.

Resource transfer facilities have been developed in Kaigani Strait with support facilities located near the head of Shoe Inlet. The roading system on the island will enable much of the transfer of resources on the island to take place through those facilities. If mineral resources near Dova Bay are developed, transfer of those resources will likely take place through the Shoe Inlet/ Kaigani Strait facilities. A suitable transfer site somewhere within Cleva Bay will be provided for in the event that minerals are extracted from the Cleva Bay area.

Development of inner Touchit Cove, a particularly sensitive habitat area, the head of Cleva Bay, and the unnamed bay between Cleva and Dova Bays will be avoided.

The existing anchorage site at Touchit Cove will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Impacts to habitat and recreation values are anticipated from continued use and development of the timber and mineral resources in this unit. Some mitigation of impacts is provided by minimizing the number of support facilities developed and by the general management guidelines.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize development of forestry and mineral resources and to accomodate settlement needs, while minimizing impacts to critical fish and wildlife habitat and important recreation areas. If any settlement activities are to take place in or near Touchit Cove, impacts should be mitigated to the fullest extent feasible. Continued use and development of support facilities will be allowed along the peninsula on Kaigani Strait, in Shoe Inlet, and as required for development of mineral potential in Cleva Bay. Habitat values should be emphasized along the coast north of Touchit Cove and the coastline and unnamed bay between Cleva and Dova Bays. Inner Touchit Cove and the head of Cleva Bay are noted as sensitive habitat areas.

The existing anchorage at Touchit Cove is to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Impacts to habitat will be lessened in this alternative by avoiding critical areas or employing mitigation measures if alternative sites are not feasible. No impediment to development activities are anticipated.

Management Unit #26

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Protection of critical and important fish and wildlife habitat areas and important recreation areas will be emphasized. Existing forestry and mineral support facilities will continue in operation, and as required, new ones will be developed in areas of lower habitat and recreation value. Consolidation of those facilities will be encouraged. Habitat resources at Touchit Cove, the coastline to the north, and the area along the coastline and unnamed bay between Cleva and Dova Bays will receive maximum protection. Development of any support facilities in Cleva Bay will be limited to the northwest part of the bay.

The existing anchorage at Touchit Cove will be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Restrictions of future development of forestry and mineral support facilities may cause additional expense due to more costly designs or installations or increased transportation distances. However, the existing roading system will minimize future costs. Impacts to habitat and recreation values will be decreased.

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize its high fish and wildlife habitat and important recreation values, while accomodating development of timber harvest support facilities in the Nina Cove area at Coning Inlet. Development of additional timber harvesting areas may be accomplished through the existing transfer facilities in the Shoe Inlet unit. Settlement activities in connection with development of the large private land holdings will be accomodated where possible, with impacts to habitat mitigated through management guidelines.

Development of especially sensitive habitat areas at Nina Cove, inner Coning Inlet, inner Natoma Bay and above the rapids at Elbow Bay will be avoided.

The anchorage sites at Dova Bay and Coning Inlet are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Development of a transfer facility on the southeast side of Nina Cove will cause some impact on habitat and recreation values. Additional habitat and recreation impacts are anticipated with increased development of timber harvest or other development on the privately-owned uplands, or on U.S. Forest lands on the southern end of Long Island. Such developments will, however, contribute employment opportunities and generate revenue. Transfer of a large share of the Native-owned resources through the existing Shoe Inlet facility will lessen overall impacts to the habitat.

NOTES:
One heritage site has been identified in the unit:
AHRS-DE-39 - Long Island Village

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will emphasize maintenance of fish and wildlife values. Settlement needs generated by development of the private uplands will be accomodated, but critical habitat and important recreation areas will be avoided. A suitable location for a transfer facility may be located in southeast Nina Cove, with habitat impacts mitigated to the maximum extent feasible. Additional timber harvest may occur in the unit by A-frame logging or through use of the roading system and existing transfer facility in the Shoe Inlet unit. Consolidated support facilities for future development of resources on U.S. Forest lands on south Long Island will be encouraged.

Sensitive habitat areas as indicated in Alternative 1 are noted.

Anchorages noted in Alternative 1 are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
A more expensive transfer facility at Nina Cove may be required to mitigate habitat impacts. The number of potential A-frame logging sites may be reduced to avoid the most sensitive habitat and recreation areas. Due to higher costs of operation, overall revenues may be reduced.

NOTES:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to protect and enhance critical and important fish and wildlife resources and important recreation resources. A transfer site may be located in Nina Cove through siting decisions and stipulations which give maximum protection to the habitat and recreation values. A-frame logging will be sited to avoid critical and important habitat areas and important recreation areas. Transfer facilities designed to minimize impacts may be required. Settlement activities will avoid critical and important habitat areas as well as important recreation areas.

Sensitive habitat areas indicated on Alternative 1 are noted.

Anchorage sites noted in Alternative 1 are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
As in Alternative 2, a more costly transfer facility may be required at Nina Cove and other restrictions may be placed on operations in the area. A-frame logging sites will be limited to the less important habitat and recreation areas, which may reduce the potential timber harvest volumes. Development of future logging plans on U.S. Forest Service lands may be restricted to fewer and more consolidated facilities, thus increasing costs, but reducing impacts to habitat.

NOTES:
Same as Alternative 1.

Kassa Inlet

Management Unit #28

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to accomodate resource development activities while maintaining critical fish and wildlife habitat. Suitable tideland sites are to be available for LTFs along the north shore of the Inlet, excluding the extreme northwest cove, and along the east shore of the Inlet from 1.5 miles north of Clam Cove to Kassa Point. Clam Cove is to be avoided for any development activities. The rest of the unit will be managed for its high habitat and recreational values. Adequate anchorage sites will be retained for public use within the unit.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Maximum latitude is given to the Forest Service for siting their LTFs. Fish and wildlife habitat will be protected through management guidelines. Careful siting and operational timing restrictions will avoid most advsrse impacts to fisheries, but there will be some impact to important habitat. There are two LTF sites needed within the unit: the one near Clam Cove will be for the transfer of a relatively low volume of timber and thus of less impact to fish and wildlife; the other at the head of the Inlet will be for the transfer of a large volume of timber and would likely be operational for a number of years.

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for maximum protection of fish, wildlife, and recreation value while providing opportunities for forestry uses.
The shore along the head of the Inlet, excluding the northeast cove, and the stretch of coast north of Clam Cove for 1.5 miles is designated for forestry uses. Siting of LTFs within this area will include minimizing impacts to fish and wildlife habitat.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Less latitude is given the F.S. for the siting of LTFs, thereby affording greater protection to fish and wildlife habitat. The limiting of siting options is not expected to affect harvest operation costs because the likeliest preferred LTF sites are with the designated forestry areas.

South Prince of Wales Wilderness

Management Unit #29

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed for habitat, wilderness, and recreation values consistent with the management practices intended by the federal wilderness designation for the uplands. If mining claims on uplands within the wilderness are proven economic by December 31, 1983, access and development facilities will be accomodated on tidelands. Settlement related activities will be accomodated next to an inholding on Hunter Bay.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
There will be no change in the existing situation unless mineral claims on uplands are proven economic by the end of 1983. Federal Wilderness designation precludes all other development on uplands.

NOTE:
1. Two Native allotment claims are located on the east shore of Klakas Inlet.
2. Seven heritage sites are located within the unit:
   AHRS DE1 Barrier Islands Burial
   DE3 Klinkwan
   DE7 Hemlock Island Burial
   DE33 Brownson Bay
   DE37 Kliwkwan Burial Site
   DE15 Klakas
   DE 35 Hunter Bay Village

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
Same as Alternative 1.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Same as Alternative 1. In addition tide and submerged land are closed to mineral entry as of January 1, 1984.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV.

EVALUATION:
There will be no change in the existing situation unless mineral claims on the uplands are proven economic. Mineral closure of tidelands is not expected to affect mineral location opportunities or mineral supply until technology advances make sea bottom exploration and development more economic.

NOTE:
Same as Alternative 1.

Dixon Entrance

Management Unit #30

Alternatives 1, 2, 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit consists almost entirely of submerged lands. It will be managed to recognize and maintain its importance as a commercial fisheries area and as a major marine transportation route leading into the waters of Kaigani Strait and Cordova Bay. Offshore prospecting for subsurface resources will be allowed.

This unit should be re-evaluated in the future if there is an indication of potential subsurface resource development. Conflicts between fish and wildlife resources and development of subsurface resources would need to be identified and evaluated.

Alternative 1

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to emphasize development of forestry and mineral resources and to accomodate settlement activities where possible on tidelands adjacent to private lands as well as on State selected uplands at Kaigani Harbor. Impacts to habitat and recreation values are to be minimized through management guidelines.

Suitable resource transfer sites will be located in Ham Cove and Pond Bay. A transfer site will also be provided within McLeod Bay for development of mineral resources.

Ham Cove, Bolles Inlet, South Kaigani Harbor, McLeod Bay, the Daykoo and Datzkoo Island groups, as well as the heads of all major bays are noted as particularly sensitive fish and wildlife habitat areas.

Anchorage sites at American Bay, North Kaigani Harbor and Datzkoo Harbor are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
If transfer sites are developed at Ham Cove, Pond Bay and McLeod Bay, some impact to fish and wildlife habitat is anticipated. Careful siting decisions under the management guidelines will mitigate impacts to some extent. Development of forestry and mineral resources within the area will stimulate the economy by providing employment opportunities and revenue productions. This development would also place demands on the area for housing and services which may be provided on private lands or State-owned lands.

NOTES:
1. There are several Native Allotment Claims along the western shore of Long Island.
2. Ten heritage sites are located within the unit:
   AHRS - DE 5 Channel Island Burial
   DE 10 Ham Cove/Crow Island Burial
   DE 11 Howkwan Village
   DE 13 Kaigani
   DE 17 Koinglas
   DE 20 Howkan Narrows Burial
   DE 34 American Bay Burial
   DE 36 Kaigani Pt. Village
   DE 40 Narrows Burial
   DE 42 South Kaigani Village

Alternative 2

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
This unit will be managed to support development of forestry and mineral resources, but with increased emphasis on maintenance of key fish and wildlife habitat and recreation areas. A transfer site will be located within McLeod Bay for future development of mineral resources, avoiding the most sensitive habitat and recreation areas, and minimizing impacts through siting decisions and stipulations where no feasible alternative exists. Settlement activities will be accomodated on tidelands adjacent to private lands and on State selected uplands, but will avoid high value habitat and recreation areas where possible and will emphasize mitigation of impacts when alternative sites are not feasible.

Resource transfer sites may be located at Ham Cove and Pond Bay, but will avoid high value habitat areas in the inner parts of the bay.

The same sensitive habitat areas as in Alternative 1 are noted, with the addition of the inner portion of American Bay.

The anchorage sites at American Bay, North Kaigani Harbor and Datzkoo Harbor are to be maintained.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Restriction of log transfer site possibilities at Ham Cove and Pond Bay may require increased road construction and haul distances with attendant increased costs. Sensitive habitat areas will be subject to lessened impacts.

NOTES:
Same as Alternative 1.

Alternative 3

MANAGEMENT INTENT:
Management of this unit will emphasize protection of critical and important fish and wildlife habitat and important recreation areas while providing for development of forestry and mineral resources in areas of lesser habitat value.

Settlement activities may take place on State-owned lands except on certain lands which have especially high habitat and recreation values. Settlement activities will not be allowed on State tidelands at Bolles Inlet, the head of American Bay and the rocky area immediately east of Anchorage Cove, or in South Kaigani Harbor unless no feasible alternative exists and mitigative measures are employed to reduce impacts.

No resource transfer site will be located in Ham Cove. North of the mouth of Ham Cove along Kaigani Strait a suitable site for an LTF may be located where fish and wildlife habitat values are low. A facility may be located in the outer portion of Pond Bay with siting decisions and stipulations to mitigate impacts to habitat values.

Anchorage sites will be maintained as in Alt. 1 and 2.

MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES:
See Chapter IV

EVALUATION:
Restriction of Ham Cove from use as a resource transfer site may preclude harvest of a substantial volume of timber or require additional road construction and haul distance costs to use transfer facilities at Grace Harbor or another alternate location. Impacts on habitat would be reduced.

NOTES:
Same as Alternative 1.

Chapter VI

IMPLEMENTATION

INTRODUCTION

This chapter addresses two forms of implementation of the Southeastern Tidelands Area Plan (SETAP): administrative actions and plan modification.

Title 38 of the Alaska Statutes establishes the Department of Natural Resources (DNR) as the state agency with planning and management authority for state-owned lands. The State Forest Practices Act, the Alaska Coastal Management Act and the Land Policy Act give guidance to that management. However, on the national level, Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act of 1899 (33 U.S.C. 403), Sections 404 and 401 of the Clean Water Act (33 U.S.C. 1344), the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act, and Section 307 of the Coastal Zone Management Act mandate shared management authority for tidelands between the state and federal governments.

The SETAP will serve as the Department of Natural Resources' (DNR) Area Plan for state uplands, tidelands and submerged lands in the southwestern Prince of Wales Island area. Given the shared management responsibilities for tidelands, SETAP has been developed and written to address the concerns and needs of other regulatory agencies, as well as industry and the general public. As a body of policy that balances these diverse interests, it is intended to make land use and permit decisions more efficient and rational for both state and federal regulatory agencies. By adopting the land designations, management guidelines and implementation

strategies of the plan, the Department of Natural Resources has addressed, or provided a structured framework for addressing, many of the issues that in the past normally arose during the permitting or leasing process. The plan then, should make the process of reviewing both state and federal leasees and/or permits far less controversial and embattled than it has been in the past.

It is important to note that the plan does not establish a new permitting or leasing process. The guidelines and land use allocations of the plan will be implemented through permitting and leasing procedures in place at the time a decision is made.

ADMINISTRATIVE ACTIONS

State land classification. The SETAP has established primary and secondary land uses. For the plan to be implemented on state lands, the DNR must classify state lands in categories that reflect the intent of the plan. These categories can be found in 11 AAC 55. Land classification is the formal record of the primary uses for which each parcel of state land will be managed. Classifications are recorded on the state land status plats so that people proposing various uses for state lands can refer to the plats and to the guidelines found in Chapter IV of this document to determine whether or not the use they are proposing is compatible with the primary land use designated in this plan. In addition, state law requires that classification precede the leasing of any state lands.

A revision of the current classification regulations was approved by the

commissioner of DNR in April of 1983 and is expected to be in effect by the fall of 1983. The revised regulations allow up to three classifications to be made for any parcel "where the dominance of a particular use cannot be determined." The relationship between primary and secondary uses on state land is described in 11 AAC 55.040(c) as follows:

> (c) A classification identifies the primary use for which the land will be managed. All other uses are initially presumed as compatible with the primary use. However, if the department determines that a use conflict exists and that activities attendant to a secondary use are incompatible with the primary use, the secondary user shall either cease his activity or modify the use to enable the department to determine that the incompatibility no longer exists. The secondary user may also request that the land be reclassified under 11 AAC 55.270 so as to indentify the secondary use as the primary use.

Chapter IV contains management guidelines intended to ensure that primary and secondary resource uses will be compatible. The IDT/siting procedure section of this chapter describes how the guidelines will be applied.

The possible land classifications for state land under the revised regulations are as follows:

- Agriculture
- Coal Land
- Forest Land

- Geothermal Land
- Grazing Land
- Heritage Resources Land
- Material Land
- Mineral Land
- Oil and Gas Land
- Public Recreation Land
- Reserved Use Land
- Resource Management Land
- Settlement Land
- Transportation Corridor Land
- Water Resource Land
- Wildlife Habitat Land

The state classification process requires public notice and hearing if requested. The hearings conducted during the SETAP process will satisfy this requirement. Classification of state land in the SETAP region occurs simultaneously with the adoption of this plan.

DNR mineral closings

One of the alternatives of SETAP includes proposals for mineral closings. Alaska Statute 38.05.185 requires that in order to close state-owned areas to mineral entry the commissioner of DNR must determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses. This determination could be made in the SETAP. The actual closing

order will either refer to the SETAP or define the grounds for closing the lands to mineral entry. Valid existing rights are not affected by closings.

If the alternative is chosen that requires mineral closing on state land, the plan will provide the justification needed for a closure, but the following additional steps will need to be taken to implement the closure:

1. A precise legal description or mylar map of each area must be prepared.

2. A mineral closing order or mineral leasehold location order must be drafted and the acreage calculated for each area.

3. Public notice must be given. If possible, public notice will be given as part of the public notice for the final SETAP. If steps one and two have not been completed and it is impossible to give public notice at the same time public notice is given for the final, then separate public notice will be given under the provisions of AS 38.05.345.

4. The commissioner will sign the mineral closing or leasehold location orders at the time the SETAP is signed or after it is signed if the closing orders are on a different schedule.

Coastal management. In compliance with the Alaska Coastal Management

Act of 1977, two coastal resource districts within the region, the cities of Craig and Klawock, are developing programs for inclusion in the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP). A third district, the City of Hydaburg, recently completed its coastal management program which was approved by the Coastal Policy Council in April, 1983.

Most governmental actions affecting the coastal zone within the respective districts are subject to the provisions of the Hydaburg plan and the Craig and Klawock plans, once they are approved by the council. This includes existing state, federal, or local permitting or regulating of activities on private lands. In addition, with approved programs, the districts can review most decisions of governmental agencies within the district, including plans and permits, to determine their consistency with the district plan. Passing the consistency test is necessary before an action can occur.

The SETAP must be consistent with the applicable standards and guidelines of the ACMP. The locally generated plans and SETAP should generally be compatible. If and when a coastal resource service area or borough ever organizes in this region, it is recommended that they review and consider adoption of the applicable sections of SETAP.

Areas Meriting Special Attention

Six Areas Meriting Special Attention (AMSAs) within the planning area were designated by the Coastal Policy Council in July 1983.

The six areas are:

1. Meares Passage-Arena Cove
2. McFarland Islands--Dunbar Inlet
3. Jackson Island
4. Hydaburg River--Tidelands
5. Saltery Point--Crab Trap Cove
6. Hetta Cove--Eek Inlet

Management of all state lands and waters within these areas must be consistent with the AMSA plans. For additional information, refer to the AMSA's plans within the approved Hydaburg Coastal Management Program, as amended.

Interdisciplinary Team/Siting Procedure

Whether the SETAP achieves its purpose of making land use and permitting decisions more efficient and equitable is up to the DNR resource managers and their counterparts in the regulatory agencies. SETAP does not pre-empt other regulatory authorities. However, because SETAP does address the concerns of many of the regulatory agencies while giving management direction to DNR, it can serve as a catalyst to increased coordination between resource managers and regulatory agencies. One important method of coordination is an interdisciplinary team (IDT).

While establishing the IDT as a decision making forum is important, it is more important to establish what decisions the IDT will make and how it will make them. The IDT will act within the existing inter-agency review process. The primary task of the IDT will be to make field

assessments when possible and decisions on the placement, design, and operation of activities that will require a tideland lease or permit and a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers (COE) Section 10 or a 404 permit.

DNR will follow the IDT process described below to the extent funding permits.

When DNR receives the request for an offshore prospecting permit, a tideland lease, or determines that proposed use will eventually require a tideland lease, it will schedule a coordinated site visit including any of the following agencies or landowners willing to participate and considered by DNR as necessary participants in the particular DNR decision: ADF&G, DEC, OMB, USFWS, NMFS, EPA, COE, USFS, Native Corporations, and municipalities.

The site visit should, if possible, be coordinated to occur during the public notice review of the COE permit application and the interagency review of the DNR tidelands lease application. The purpose of the site visit will be to locate the best site for the activity and determine which of the discretionary plan guidelines are appropriate to the situation and will be stipulated on the DNR tideland lease or the permit and hopefully other permits as well.

If, at the time of the site visit, the IDT can not resolve either which is the best site or which guidelines will be applied to the specific action, then the IDT will discuss the issue until it reaches consensus or until DNR determines it must act on the permit or lease. However, it is the intent of SETAP that project-specific placement, design, and

operation questions be resolved by the IDT and thereby avoid contradictory decisions by state and federal agencies. The specifics of the IDT/siting procedure will be formalized in a cooperative agreement between IDT participants.

PLAN MODIFICATION

Procedures for amending the SETAP

Any agency, municipality, or member of the public may propose an amendment to the plan. The proposal for amendment will be submitted to the Commissioner of DNR. If the Commissioner objects to considering the amendment, the proposed amendment and the written objection will be sent to the individual or organization that made the proposal.

If there is no objection by the Commissioner to proceeding, DNR will, within 30 days, develop a work program and time schedule for making a decision on the proposed amendement. The time schedule will be kept as short as is reasonable, given the magnitude of the proposed amendment, the need for public review, and the availability of funding for the project.

An amendment will get adequate public review before a final decision is made. After public review, the commissioner will make a decision.

Modifications requiring approval by the appropriate DNR division

The following actions do not constitute an amendment of the plan and therefore will only require approval by the appropriate division.

I. Minor Modifications

Minor modifications are changes that do not change the intent of the plan. Generally, minor changes may be needed for clarification, consistency, or to facilitate implementation of the plan. An example would be updating information on anadromous fish streams, thereby affecting where guidelines pertaining to anadromous fish are applied.

II. Special Exceptions to Guidelines

A. Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "feasible and prudent" or "feasible" may be allowed after the following steps have been taken:

1. State Permits

a. When DNR is considering approving a permit that deviates from a guideline modified by either the term "feasible and prudent", or "feasible". DNR will send out the permit application to those members of the IDT that commented on the permit or requested notification of the final decision. Any plan guidelines that were not followed, or the use of which was substantially modified, will be noted. DNR will also state why it is not feasible or prudent to follow the guidelines.

b. An objection to the proposed permit action must be stated in writing.

c. DNR will carefully consider and, where possible, accommodate the concerns of the objecting parties. After making a final decision DNR will inform the objecting party of that decision. This may be done by sending a copy of the permit or plan of operation to the objecting party.

d. If the objecting party is not satisfied with the decision, then existing appeal processes will be followed.

e. The steps in this process are intended to follow permitting procedures existing at the time a decision is made.

f. Members of the IDT may request in writing that they receive permit applications as described in 1a.

2. State leases or sales

a. After the interagency review has been completed through the IDT siting procedure, if DNR has made a preliminary decision on a proposed lease or sale that deviates from a guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent" or "feasible", the department will send the preliminary decision

to those members of the IDT wishing to receive copies as part of the standard agency ~~agency~~ review process. Any plan guidelines that are not followed or the use of which is substantially modified will be noted. The preliminary decision will also include a statement on why it is not feasible or prudent to follow the guideline.

b. Members of the IDT or others reviewing the proposed action may appeal the decision as allowed under the applicable procedures.

c. Members of the IDT who are not part of the normal agency review process may request in writing that they receive preliminary decisions described in 2a.

B. Exceptions to the guidelines modified by the word "should" can be made by the district manager of the Division of Lands or the district forester of the Division of Forestry. However, such guidelines do state an intent of the plan that the manager or forester should meet, using the best management practices for the given situation.

Plan Monitoring

The IDT will meet annually during the month in which the plan was approved

by the Commissioner to assess and report on progress or problems in implementing the plan. The IDT representative from DNR will schedule and chair this annual meeting.

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