

J U N E A U  
S T A T E L A N D P L A N

ALASKA DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF LAND  
RESOURCE ASSESSMENT & DEVELOPMENT

D E C E M B E R 1 9 9 3

# how to use this plan

Although this plan is lengthy, it is organized for ease of use. The plan has two main sections:

## Chapter 2

includes land management policies that apply throughout the planning area. It is organized by types of land uses or resources, such as fish and wildlife, settlement, and public and private access.

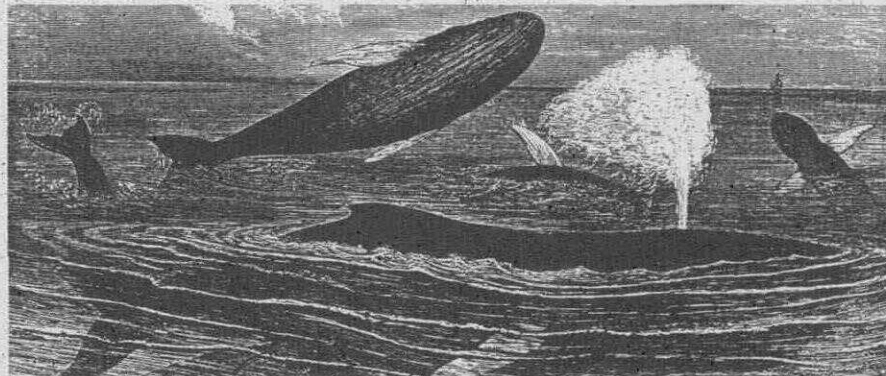
## Chapter 3

describes the management intent for each of fifteen regions in the planning area. It is organized by geographic area. In addition, Chapter 1 presents an introduction to the plan. Chapter 4 describes actions that will implement the plan and describes how the plan can be changed. Examples of how to use the plan are shown below. The Table of Contents is on the following pages and an Index to the plan is in Appendix F.

## EXAMPLES

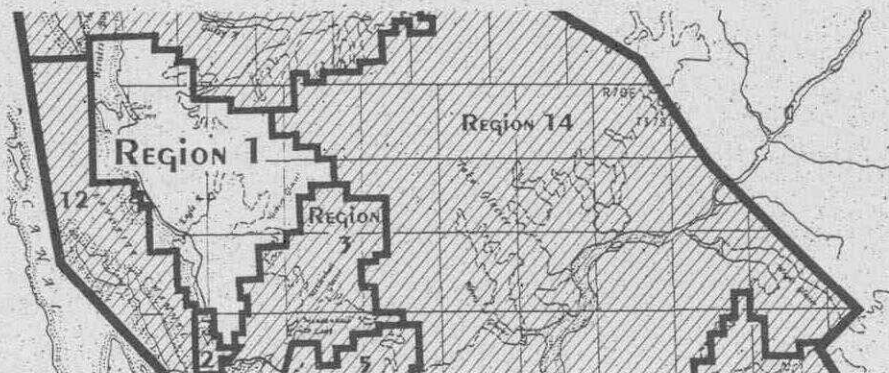
If you want to know how the plan affects a particular land use or resource — for example, mining, wildlife habitat, or land sales — turn to Chapter 2 for general policies that apply to the entire planning area. For example, page 2-16 presents policies on public and private access in the Juneau Area.

### Chapter 2 - Areawide Land Management Policies



If you want to know how the plan affects a particular place — for example, tidelands in Auke Bay — turn to Chapter 3. The planning area is divided into 15 regions. Regions are shown on the index map on page 3-11. Use this index map to find the region you are interested in. Then use the maps at the end of that region to find the management unit or subunit. Then turn to the narrative section and tables that precede the maps to find out more information on the area you're interested in. For example, you'll find Shelter Island in Region 12, Management Unit 12c, on page 3-221. You may also wish to look at the plan index in Appendix F at the end of the plan to locate other references to "Shelter Island" that may appear elsewhere in the plan.

### Chapter 3 - Land Management Policies For Each Management Unit





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# Juneau State Land Plan

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**December  
1993**

**PREPARED BY  
Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Land  
Resource Assessment & Development**

## ERRATA

Please note the following errors in the 1993 Juneau State Land Plan, and correct your maps accordingly:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Error</u>
2-28	Delete "46. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)" This is a duplicate with #16.
2-29, B-7	Delete the circled "46" and the square symbol that's been rotated located between the numbers "15" and "16". Square under the number "47" should be a circle.
3-23	Leader line missing between Subunit 1a12 designation and subunit to the south with anchor symbol.
3-53	Delete curved horizontal brown line between "Hv" in Subunit 2c10 designation and the shoreline.
3-85	Delete line on the northeast side of ATS 741. ATS 741 is part of Subunit 3e14. Correct section numbers on the bottom of the map. Change "23" to "22" and "24" to "23"
3-121	Word "Coast Guard" southeast of Subunit 6a35 should be moved to south part of OSL 50 (Subunit 6a35). Subunit 6a37 includes USS 4562.
3-156	Delete row for Subunit 8a27 from the table (subunit does not exist).
3-159	Subunit 8a11 includes ATS 43, 713, and 936.
3-161	"Tdl PAT 01799 Lot 2" should read "Tdl Lse 01799 Lot 2." "ATS 922 Tdl Lse Apln 105460" should read "ATS 1468 Tracts A and B."
3-189, 3-191, 3-193	Small upland parcel that includes Point Hilda (USS 1640) should show on map and is part of Subunit 10b12.
3-193	Land ownership legend: "State Selected with Municipal Selection Approved" should be colored light brown.
3-195	Second paragraph: change "Seawall Creek" to "Sawmill Creek."
3-211	Designation legend missing. See legend on page 3-215.
3-215	"Private" in land ownership legend and Hump Island on the map should be colored dark brown.
3-227	"Private" in land ownership legend and the white uplands on the south end of Shelter Island on the map should be colored dark brown.
3-233	Move last paragraph on this page to the bottom of page 3-234 under "Management Intent."
3-238	On map delete brown square by Colt Island and brown area by Young Bay Experimental Forest. Add "G General Uses" to designation legend.

## ERRATA CONTINUED

<u>Page</u>	<u>Error</u>
3-245	Delete brown square by Admiralty Creek and horseshoe-shaped brown area by Turner Lake.
3-250	Designation for 14a1 should read "Ha, Hv." Delete Subunit 14a27 (not state owned).
3-253	Color code in legend is reversed. "State owned" should be dark green, "Private" should be light green.
3-255	Delete Subunit 14a27 (not state owned)
B-6	Delete "46. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)" This is a duplicate with #16.
B-7	Delete the circled "46" and the square symbol that's been rotated.

# STATE OF ALASKA

## DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

OFFICE OF THE COMMISSIONER

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

400 WILLOUGHBY AVENUE  
JUNEAU, ALASKA 99801-1796  
PHONE: (907) 465-2400  
FACSIMILE: (907) 586-2754

January 28, 1993

To Interested Alaskans:

I am pleased to announce the adoption of the Juneau State Land Plan. The plan will guide the Department's management of state lands in the Juneau area. It will assist us with managing state lands to meet the economic, social, and cultural needs of Alaskans.

The plan is the result of the efforts of many dedicated Alaskans. Through the management of state land, we stimulate economic activity while providing appropriate protection for the important resources and natural values in the area.

I want to take this opportunity to thank you for your participation in this important task.

Cordially,

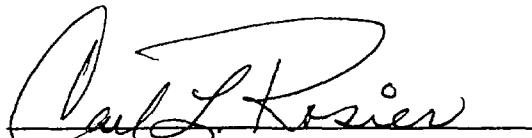
  
Glenn A. Olds,  
Commissioner

# STATE OF ALASKA

WALTER J. HICKEL, GOVERNOR

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

  
Carl L. Rosier, Commissioner  
DEPARTMENT OF FISH AND GAME

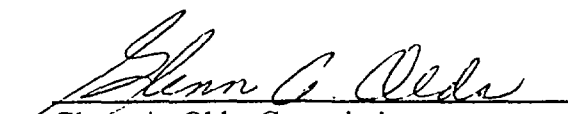
2/19/93  
Date

The Alaska Department of Commerce and Economic Development assisted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources in preparing the Juneau State Land Plan. We appreciate the opportunity to represent economic interests during the development of the plan. The plan ensures that opportunities for long-term economic growth on state lands are provided for.

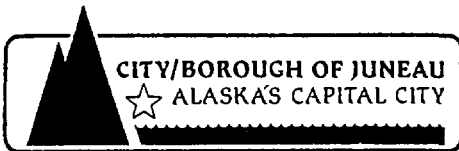
  
Paul Fuhs, Commissioner  
DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

2-12-93  
Date

The Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources finds that the Juneau State Land Plan meets the requirements of AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 55.010-.030 for land use plans, and hereby adopts the plan. The Department of Natural Resources will manage state land in the planning area consistent with the plan.

  
Glenn A. Olds, Commissioner  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES

11/25/93  
Date



March 3, 1993

File No. 7620

The City and Borough of Juneau assisted the Alaska Department of Natural Resources with the preparation of the Juneau State Land Plan. Our staff attended several meetings and reviewed various drafts of the plan. We commend the department for developing a plan for the long-term use of state lands in our community. We appreciate the effort made by the department to coordinate its land management policies for the state lands with CBJ plans and ordinances. We look forward to working with DNR to implement these plans to ensure that the needs of Juneau's citizens are met.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "M. Walsh", is written over the typed name.

Murray R. Walsh, Director  
Community Development  
586-5230



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# Acknowledgements

The Planning Team and staff would like to thank the following individuals in the DNR Division of Land for their help with developing the plan.

**Diane Dusek** and **Janet Balice** for preparing the maps, figures, and tables for the plan and related publications.

**Dick Mylius** and **Marty Welbourn** for assistance with formulating the planning process, writing, editorial comments, assistance at meetings, and a multitude of plan-related issues.

**Pearl Reamer**, **Gloria Weinberger**, **Jeanne Ratchner**, **Nanci Adeszko**, **Ronda Wilson**, **Pat Peterson**, **Sharon Tumacder**, **Maxme Dumaop**, and **Christine Lofgren** for assistance with typing, mailing lists, and mailings.

**Ed Fogels** (writing and editing), **Jim Anderson** (meeting scheduling and research), **Rob Walkinshaw** (general issues), **Bob Palmer**, and **Jeff Huber** (permits and leases), **Janet Burleson** (settlement and aquatic farming), **Nancy Pease** and **Chas Dense** (fish and wildlife designations), **Chito Cuanzon** (Mental Health Trust lands), and **Mary Kay Hession** (regulations and statutes).

# Planning Team, Planning Staff, & Technical Advisors

Juneau State Land Plan was prepared by the DNR Division of Land with assistance from a multi-disciplinary planning team. The planning team included representatives from state and federal agencies, and the City and Borough of Juneau. Planning staff from the Resource Assessment and Development Section coordinated the project. The planning team, planning staff, and technical advisors are listed below.

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**Bill Garry**

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### DEPARTMENT OF FISH & GAME

**Lana Shea and Rick Reed**

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**Mike McKinnon**

### DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE & ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

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**Murray Walsh, Steve Gilbertson, Tim Maguire, Cheryl Easterwood & Bill Joiner**

### U.S. FOREST SERVICE

**John Favro**

### U.S. FISH & WILDLIFE SERVICE

**Ed Grossman**

### NATIONAL MARINE FISHERIES SERVICE

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**Ron Swanson (Division Director), Marty Welbourn (Section Chief), Dick Mylius (Unit Manager), Andy Pekovich (Regional Manager)**

### **PROJECT STAFF**

**Bruce Talbot (Project Manager), Dee Koester (Assistant Project Manager)**

---

## **Technical Advisors**

### **U.S. BUREAU OF MINES**

**David Carnes**

### **BUREAU OF LAND MANAGEMENT**

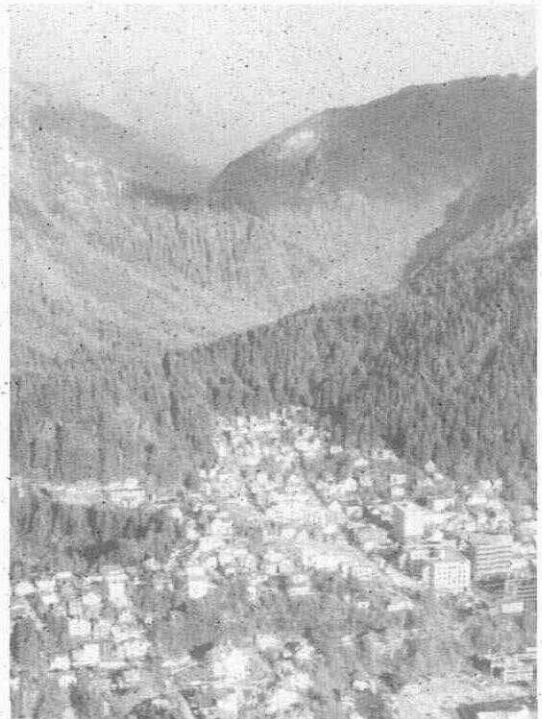
**David Dorris and Sandy Dunn**

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

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- 1 - 1 SUMMARY OF PURPOSE OF THE PLAN
- 1 DESCRIPTION OF THE PLANNING AREA
- 5 HOW THE PLAN IS ORGANIZED
- 5 WHY THIS PLAN WAS DEVELOPED
- 6 WHAT THE PLAN WILL DO
- 6 THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN & OTHER PLANS
- 7 HOW THE PLAN WAS DEVELOPED
- 7 RESOURCES AND USES WITHIN THE PLANNING AREA
- 8 WHAT THE PLAN WON'T DO
- 9 SUMMARY OF PLAN ACTIONS
- 10 SUMMARY OF PLAN IMPLEMENTATION & MODIFICATION



# CHAPTER 1

## Introduction

### Summary of purpose of the plan

The role of state land use plans was established by state statute (AS 38.04.005). It is the policy of the State of Alaska "...to establish a balanced combination of land available for both public and private purposes. The choice of land best suited for public and private use shall be determined through the inventory, planning, and classification processes..."

The plan determines management intent, land-use designations, and management guidelines that apply to all state lands in the planning area.

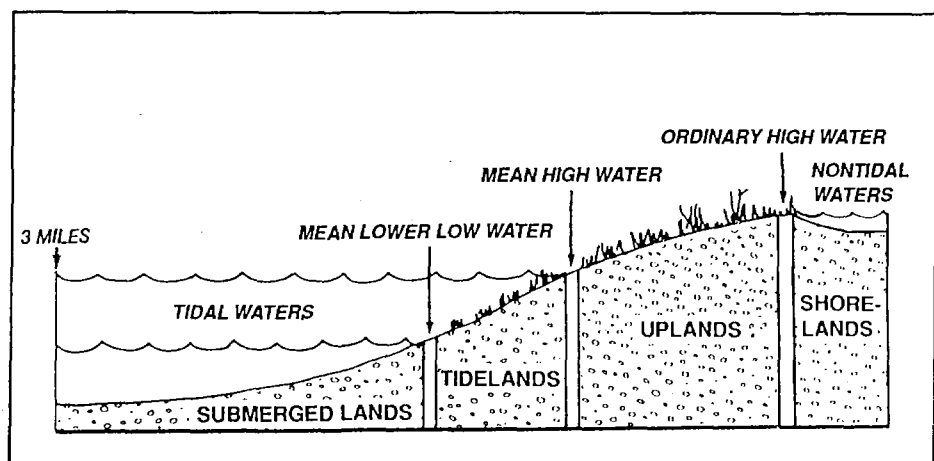
### Description of the planning area

The Juneau State Land Plan directs how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage state uplands, tidelands, and submerged lands within the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ). The planning area also includes state land within the proposed Juneau Borough annexation around the Greens Creek Mine on Admiralty Island.<sup>1</sup> The following is a summary of the acreage the plan will apply to:

State-owned uplands	22,200
State-selected uplands	22,200
State-owned tidelands & submerged lands <sup>2</sup>	306,900
<b>Total Acreage</b>	<b>351,300</b>

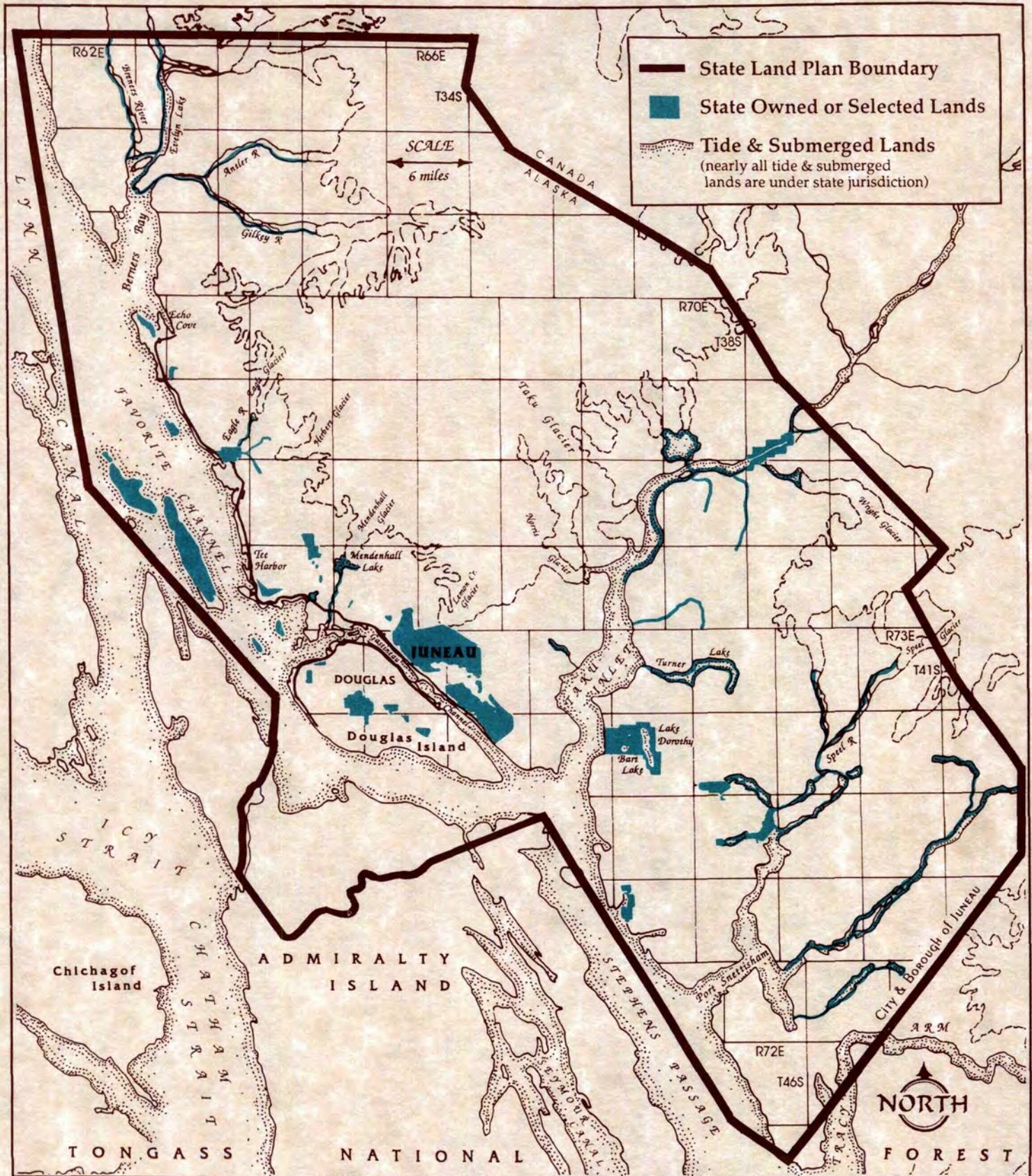
FIGURE 1-1 SUBMERGED LANDS, TIDELANDS, UPLANDS, & SHORELANDS AS DESCRIBED IN THIS PLAN

Tidelands span the area from mean high water to mean lower low water; submerged lands reach from mean lower low water to a line three miles seaward from mean lower low water. Shorelands include the lands below ordinary high water in non-tidal areas.



- 1 Although the 140 square-mile annexation to the borough becomes effective on January 1, 1994, the plan applies to this area at this time.
- 2 In addition, the state owns shorelands beneath navigable rivers. Shoreland acreage is difficult to estimate because of changing channel conditions and the lack of surveys.

# MAP 1.1 - State owned & selected lands within the Juneau State Land Plan



## How the plan is organized

The plan has four chapters. **Chapter 1** includes a summary of the purpose of the plan, description of the planning area, how and why the plan was developed, what the plan covers and does not cover, and a summary of plan actions.

**Chapter 2** includes plan goals and guidelines that apply throughout the planning area. Guidelines are listed in 16 resource and land-use categories. Guidelines are specific directives that will be applied to land- and water-management decisions as resource uses and development occur.

**Chapter 3** includes detailed descriptions of the land-use designations in the plan's 15 regions. Each region is divided into management units (of which there are 38 in the planning area) which are generally homogeneous in respect to their resources, topography, and land ownership. For each management unit there is a background section describing the resources and uses in the unit followed by a statement of management intent, management guidelines, and tables and maps showing designations.

**Chapter 4** discusses specific actions necessary to implement the plan. These include a description of how land-use designations convert into classifications, four land conveyance proposals, and two proposed state land selections. Coastal Management Program coordination, coordinated land-management responsibilities between DNR and CBJ, hydrologic study recommendations, and procedures for changing the plan are also discussed. The last section of this chapter contains a summary of the Public Trust Doctrine.

**Appendices** offer support materials for information presented in the plan including a glossary, mineral closing orders, special use area designation, National Forest Community Grant Selections, list of publications related to the plan, and index.

## Why this plan was developed

The planning area is rich in natural resources. There are many different ideas about how these resources should be used or protected. Although some proposed uses may be in conflict with each other, many different uses can occur throughout the planning area while protecting vital resources, providing uses are responsibly managed.

## The Concern

There are numerous pending applications for the use of state lands in the Juneau area. Proposals include a port and marina on the west side of Douglas Island, the A-J Mine near Juneau, and the Kensington Mine on Lynn Canal, 60 miles north of Juneau. Applications for several other projects on state lands are anticipated. Developing a plan is a way to consider the effects of these projects and to compare them with management goals for all state lands in the Juneau area. A planning process encourages the public to comment on a wide range of interrelated issues on state lands. However, the planning process does not replace the public's opportunity to comment when specific permits and leases are available for review.

## The Mandate

Thirty-four years after statehood, the state has almost finished selecting lands within the City and Borough of Juneau. Although some of the most valuable state lands have been conveyed to CBJ, the state is responsible for managing the lands remaining in state ownership. To ensure that these lands are properly managed, the Department of Natural Resources is developing a plan for all state lands in the CBJ.

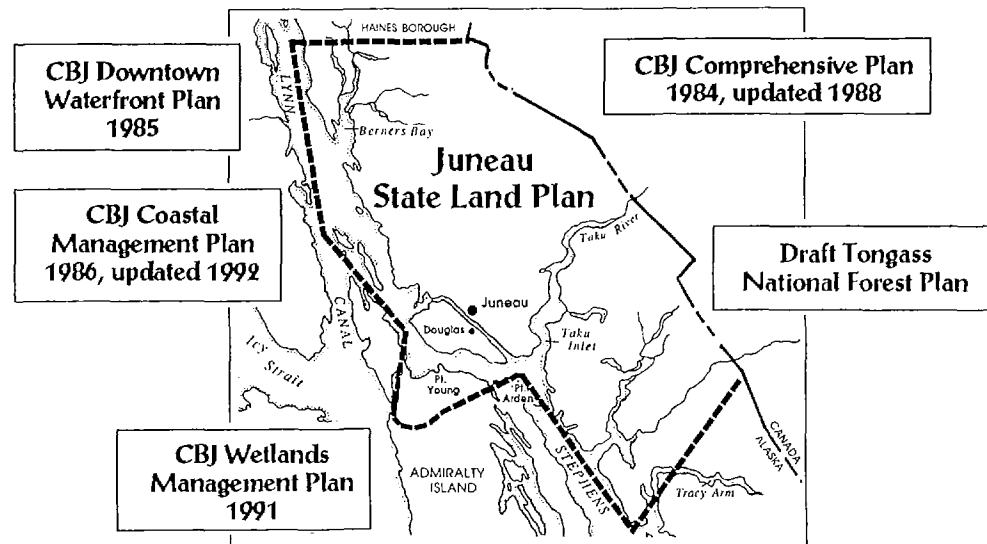
The planning process provides a means of openly reviewing resource information and public concerns before making long-term decisions about public land management. The planning process resolves conflicting ideas on land use and informs the public about what choices were made and why. Decisions are made on a comprehensive basis, rather than case-by-case, providing consistency and consideration of all resources for the whole planning area. This process provides for more efficient use and protection of the area's resources.

## What the plan will do

The plan will help ensure that state resource management takes into account the sustained yield of renewable resources, that development is balanced with environmental concerns, and that public access to state land is provided for. The plan encourages cooperation with other landowners to better address conflicts caused by checkerboard land-ownership patterns. Finally, the plan documents the state's intent for land management so that both public and private interests know how the state plans to manage lands over the long term.

## The relationship between the Juneau State Land Plan and other plans

Although there is no previous DNR plan for all state lands in the Juneau area, plans developed by the CBJ address most state lands. The CBJ developed a Comprehensive Plan in 1984 and a Coastal Management Plan in 1986. These plans have recently been updated. In addition, the CBJ developed more specific plans, including a Downtown Waterfront Plan in 1985, the Wetlands Management Plan in 1991, and most recently, draft watershed protection plans for Gold Creek and Salmon Creek. Finally, the CBJ has developed land-use ordinances that are amended regularly. The draft Tongass National Forest Plan was also considered when developing this state plan. These existing plans and ordinances helped guide the development of the Juneau State Land Plan.



## How the plan was developed

### THE PROCESS

- Map and analyze resources and uses (*summer and fall 1991*)
- Develop Agency Review Draft Plan (ARD) consistent with land use designations in the CBJ Comprehensive and Coastal Management Plans (*fall 1991, winter 1992*)
- Planning team and agencies review the ARD (*spring 1992*)
- Prepare the Public Review Draft (PRD) based on comments from the ARD (*summer 1992*)
- Public reviews the PRD (*summer, fall 1992*)
- Prepare the final plan incorporating comments on the PRD (*fall 1992*)
- Commissioner signs the plan and adopts it as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area (*winter 1993*)

## Who developed the plan?

The planning team and planning staff direct the planning process, including data collection, draft plan and final plan preparation, and response to public comments. The team includes representatives from state agencies, the City and Borough of Juneau, and federal agencies that manage land or natural resources in the area. The planning team prepares the final plan for the signature of the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources.

## Resources and uses within the planning area

**Uses of State Land.** The plan outlines management objectives for state land. This includes describing what resources and valid existing uses should be protected, and what other uses are most suitable.

**State-selected Land and Land Susceptible to Navigation.** Some lands have been selected but not yet conveyed to the state. Other lands are under waterbodies surrounded by federal lands that, if determined navigable, are state-owned. In both cases, the plan determines how to manage these lands if they are state owned.

**Land Sales.** The state has offered land for sale to Alaskan citizens. The planning process reviewed the state land holdings to determine which undeveloped lands are suitable for settlement uses in the future.

**Land Conveyance.** The CBJ has selected land from the state. Until selections are conveyed to the borough, the state will continue to plan for their future use in case some of these lands remain in state ownership.

**Roads, Trails, and Access.** The plan considers access across state lands, including existing and proposed roads, trails, easements, and rights-of-way.

**Land Management Agreement Proposals.** Some land management agreements are recommended between the Alaska Department of Natural Resources and the City and Borough of Juneau to provide more efficient management for both agencies.

**Waterfront Development.** There are a number of areas that have been considered in the past for development on state tidelands. There are also

pending applications for development on tidelands. The planning process reviewed these areas to see whether these developments will be compatible with existing resources and uses.

**Mining.** The plan addresses existing proposals for mineral development support facilities on state land. The plan also considered policies concerning areas of state land to be opened or closed to new mineral location. Chapter 2 summarizes the mineral location closure decisions made in the plan. The Mineral Closing Orders are included in Appendix B.

**Recreation.** Recreation is a popular use of state land in the borough. The plan proposes designations to manage lands for recreation.

**Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest.** The plan documents fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and provides management intent and guidelines for these resources and uses.

**Water Resources.** DNR, Division of Water is responsible for allocating water resources on all lands within the state of Alaska. The plan designates areas to be managed for watershed values. Chapter 2 guidelines direct consideration of instream flow reservations and hydroelectric potential when reviewing water appropriation applications. Chapter 4 recommends priorities for hydrologic studies. Guidelines provide protection for seal haulout and pupping areas, and for resolving conflicts with other users when reviewing glacier ice harvest applications.

## What the plan won't do

The Juneau State Land Plan is not the only way in which land management goals are implemented. The area plan is coordinated with a variety of other programs and projects implemented by the Department of Natural Resources and other state agencies. There are some important issues that are not addressed in this plan:

**Non-DNR Lands.** This plan does not apply to borough, private, university, federal, DOTPF, or original Mental Health Trust lands.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Allocation of fish and game stocks and regulating methods and means of harvest are the responsibility of the state boards of Fisheries and Game.

**Short-Term Uses.** The area plan does not regulate activities that do not require a written authorization on state land, such as hiking, camping, boating, hunting, and fishing.

**Legislatively Designated Areas.** The plan does not apply to existing state parks, game refuges, historic sites, and other legislatively designated areas.

**Decisions on Specific Applications.** While this plan provides general management intent for state lands, the plan does not make decisions about specific land-use authorizations. These decisions are made through the permit review process. Land-use authorizations must, however, be consistent with the plan, and existing laws and regulations.

**Actions by agencies other than DNR.** The plan does not provide management intent for prescribing actions and policies for agencies and governments other than DNR.



## Summary of plan actions

The planning area includes high-value fish and wildlife, recreation, mineral resource, and waterfront development areas. The plan balances many disparate and competing interests. It represents the department's effort to reach a fair and responsible accommodation of all interests. The balance struck by the plan can be summed up as ensuring multiple use and reasonable access for resource development while protecting other important resources, uses, and values.

More specifically, the plan will ensure the following:

- Where upland resource development is planned, there will be reasonable access across state tidelands.
- If a proposed use is designated, the use can, according to existing information, be authorized by DNR somewhere within the area designated. Exactly where and how a designated use will occur will be resolved through the permitting process, using the management intent and guidelines of the plan, and information gathered in the site-specific project review.
- Uses that are neither designated nor specifically prohibited may be allowed by DNR if they are consistent with the management intent and guidelines for the management subunit and unit, and the relevant Chapter 2 guidelines.
- Conflicts with significant fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas and recreation areas are avoided, minimized, or mitigated through plan management intent and guidelines protected from incompatible uses.

### MANAGEMENT INTENT

Fifteen regions are delineated in the planning area. These regions are divided into units which are broken down into subunits, each with a unique number. The plan presents management intent that explains the department's overall resource management objectives for these areas and provides background information for land managers. The management intent is presented in Chapter 3.

### LAND-USE DESIGNATIONS

Each subunit shows a combination of designations representing the uses and resources the area will be managed for. These designations are explained and mapped in Chapter 3.

### MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES

According to the Alaska Constitution, state lands are intended to be managed for multiple use. When potentially conflicting uses are designated in a management subunit, the plan uses guidelines to allow various uses to occur without unacceptable consequences. Management guidelines for specific management units are given in Chapter 3. Guidelines that apply to the entire planning area are located in Chapter 2.

### CLASSIFICATIONS

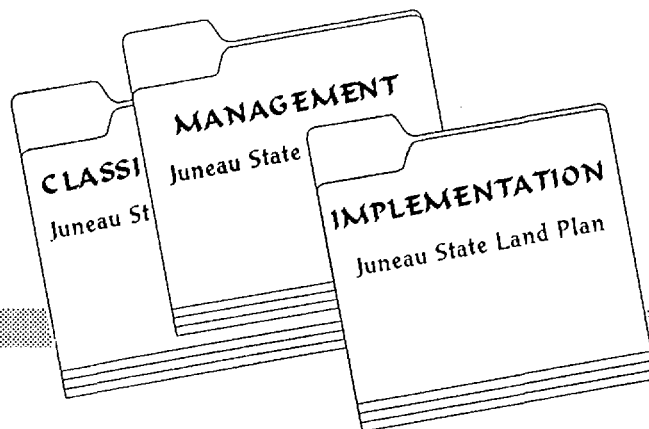
All state lands in the planning area will be classified consistent with the land use designations in this plan. Land use designations made by the plan are thereby officially established in state land status records. A table that shows how designations convert to classifications is located in Chapter 4.

**Summary of  
plan  
implementation  
& modification**

The plan is implemented through administrative actions such as leases, permits, land conveyances, classification orders, and mineral orders. The plan serves as the final finding for land classifications, mineral orders, and a special use area. Chapter 4 presents the details of plan implementation recommendations and procedures.

Economic and social conditions in Alaska and the planning area are sure to change and the plan must be flexible enough to change with them. The plan will be reviewed regularly to monitor progress in implementing the plan and to identify problems that may require amendment or modification.

Specific modifications may be made whenever conditions warrant them, though a request for these changes must follow certain procedures. The plan may be amended after approval by the Commissioner of DNR following public review and consultation with appropriate agencies. Special exceptions and minor changes must follow certain procedures. See Chapter 4 for a more detailed description of plan modifications, amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes.

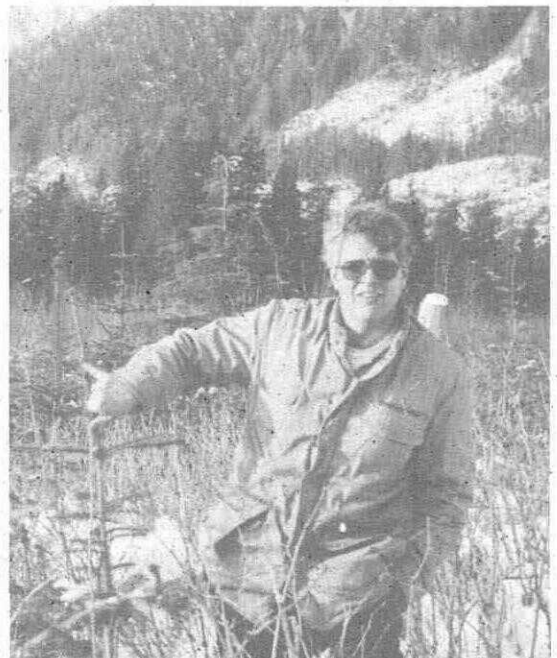
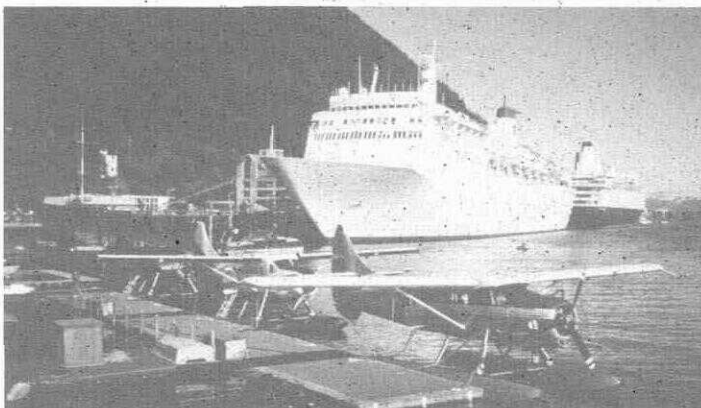


# CHAPTER TWO

## AREA GUIDELINES

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- 2 -1** INTRODUCTION
  - 1** DEFINITIONS
  - 1** GOALS
  - 2** AQUATIC FARMING
  - 3** COORDINATION & PUBLIC NOTICE
  - 4** FISH & WILDLIFE
  - 11** FLOATING RESIDENTIAL FACILITIES
  - 13** FORESTRY
  - 14** HERITAGE RESOURCES
  - 15** MATERIALS
  - 16** PUBLIC & PRIVATE ACCESS
  - 17** RECREATION, TOURISM, & SCENIC RESOURCES
  - 20** SETTLEMENT
  - 22** SHORELINE & STREAM CORRIDORS
  - 24** SUBSURFACE RESOURCES
  - 31** TRAIL MANAGEMENT
  - 33** TRANSPORTATION & UTILITIES
  - 34** UPLAND & WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT
  - 36** WATER RESOURCES



## CHAPTER 2

# Areawide Land Management Policies

### Introduction

This chapter presents land management policies for each of the major resources affected by the plan: fish and wildlife, forestry, heritage, materials, recreation and tourism, subsurface, and water. The chapter also presents management policies for several specific land management concerns: coordination and public notice, public and private access, shoreline and stream corridors, trail management, transportation and utilities. The chapter also addresses types of land uses including: aquatic farming, floating residential facilities, settlement, trail management, and waterfront development.

These policies apply to state land throughout the planning area, regardless of the land use designation.

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

### Definitions

For definitions of terms commonly used in this chapter, see Appendix A, *Glossary*.

### Goals

Following are goals for state lands in the planning area. Goals are general conditions that DNR attempts to achieve through management actions. The goals are listed alphabetically. No single goal has a priority over the others.

**Economic Development.** Provide opportunities for jobs and income by managing state land and resources to support a vital, self-sustaining local economy.

**Fiscal Costs.** Minimize the needs for and the fiscal cost of providing government services and facilities, such as schools and roads. Locate settlement uses where there is a sustainable economic base and where necessary services can be efficiently provided.

**Public Health and Safety.** Maintain or enhance public health and safety for users of state land and resources.

**Public Use.** Provide and enhance diverse opportunities for public use of state lands, including uses such as hunting, fishing, boating, and other types of recreation.

**Quality of Life.** Maintain or enhance the quality of the natural environment, including air, land and water, and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities; and protect heritage resources, and the character and lifestyle of the community.

**Settlement.** Provide opportunities for private ownership and leasing of land currently owned by the state.

## AREAWIDE GUIDELINES

### Aquatic Farming

**A. Aquatic Farming and Competing Uses.** Aquatic farming is an allowable use on state tidelands or submerged lands where there are no significant conflicts with other existing designated uses. The siting of aquatic farming facilities may be in conflict with areas used for log transfer, log storage, or mineral exploration and development, and designated Waterfront Development (Wd); fish and wildlife habitat designated "Ha"; fish and wildlife harvest areas (Hv); adjacent to existing or proposed settlement areas (S); or anchorages or recreation-public use sites (Rp). These areas may be available for aquatic farming if DNR determines that:

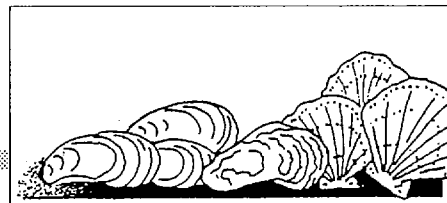
1. it is possible to site, design, and operate the two or more uses compatibly in the area; or
2. there is no feasible and prudent<sup>12</sup> alternative for aquatic farming while one exists for the competing use.

In no case will aquatic farming be allowed to foreclose access to mineral, timber, important fish and wildlife, or recreation resources unless feasible and prudent alternative access exists. In some cases it may be in the public interest to concentrate uses in one bay (i.e., shellfish rafts and resource transfer) rather than allowing the proliferation of uses in many bays.

**B. Notice of Proposed Aquatic Farm Operations.** When reviewing an application for a new activity that may affect existing aquatic farms operations, aquatic farm permit holders in the area that may be affected should be notified and given an opportunity to comment.

**C. Aquatic Farming Caretaker Facilities.** Floating caretaker facilities for aquatic farming operations are allowed in areas where there is no feasible and prudent upland alternative and no significant competing use. To identify areas of potential conflict, refer to Guideline H in the *Floating Residential Facilities* section in this chapter.

**D. Preferred Storage Sites.** Exposed gravel and sand beaches should be used as sites for onshore storage of shellfish awaiting PSP (paralytic shellfish poisoning) test results and shipment, because these sites are less biologically productive than salt marshes and tideflats. See National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration's environmental sensitivity index type maps for locations of exposed sand and gravel beaches.



<sup>12</sup> **Feasible and Prudent:** Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline modified by the phrase *feasible and prudent*. Originally derived from the Alaska Coastal Management Program (ACMP) regulations. A written decision by the land manager is necessary to justify a variation from a guideline modified by the phrase *feasible and prudent*.

## Coordination & Public Notice

**A. Upland Owner Participation.** For activities on tidelands or submerged lands, this guideline provides a degree of deference to adjacent upland owners' preferences without delegating control over state land-use decisions. It also places the burden of responsibility for evaluating alternative sites on the applicant.

An application for tideland facilities (including floathomes) adjacent to private, CBJ, or federal land may be approved if the application meets the other guidelines of this plan, and the department receives no objection from the upland owner.

If the upland owner objects, the applicant must demonstrate to the satisfaction of the department that there is no feasible and prudent alternative site. A feasible and prudent alternative site is one that the department, in consultation with the applicant, finds physically suitable, that meets the guidelines of this plan and other permit requirements, and has no objection from the upland owner. If no feasible and prudent alternative site has been identified, the department will adjudicate the application considering at least the following:

1. the effectiveness of site design and operating stipulations to minimize or eliminate the objection; and
2. the magnitude of the impacts, including but not limited to monetary cost, changes to present or expected land management, and trespass. Conviction for trespass or unauthorized use of adjacent land related to the activity authorized on state land may be cause for revocation of the permit or lease.

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

**1. If Upland Support is Essential.** If upland support is essential to the project's success, and DNR is ready to authorize the activity before the upland owner's permission is obtained, DNR should hold the authorization pending that permission.

**2. If Upland Support is not Essential.** Where upland support is not essential to the project's success, DNR may authorize the use with the stipulation that activities requiring upland support will not begin until the applicant notifies DNR that the upland owner's permission has been obtained. For example, where a facility can use either anchors or shoreties, it may be authorized with the provision that shoreties will not be used without the upland owner's permission.

If the upland owner denies or cancels an authorization for upland support, the permittee will notify DNR and DNR may modify or cancel the tideland authorization, based on an evaluation of the circumstances. DNR will notify the upland owner if DNR cancels the authorization.

## Fish & Wildlife

### HABITAT

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

All land use activities will be conducted with appropriate planning and implementation to avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts on fish, wildlife, or their habitats.

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

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

1. Avoid anticipated, significant adverse impacts on fish, wildlife, or their habitats through design, siting, timing, or other management options.
2. When significant adverse impacts cannot be avoided by design, siting, timing, or other management options, the adverse impact of the use or development will be minimized.
3. If significant loss of fish or wildlife habitat occurs, the loss will be rectified, to the extent feasible and prudent, by repairing, rehabilitating, or restoring the affected area to a functional state.
4. DNR will consider requiring replacement with or enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat when steps 1 through 3 cannot avoid substantial and irreversible loss of habitat. ADFG will clearly identify the species affected, the need for replacement or enhancement, and the suggested method for addressing the impact. Replacement with or enhancement of similar habitats of the affected species in the same region is preferable. DNR will consider only those replacement and enhancement techniques that have either been proven to be, or are likely to be effective and that will result in a benefit to the species impacted by the development.

Replacement or enhancement will only be required by DNR if it is determined to be in the best interest of the state either through the AS 38.05.035(e) or permit review process. Replacement may include structural solutions, such as creating spawning or rearing ponds for salmon, creating wetlands for waterfowl; or non-structural measures, such as research or management of the species affected, or legislative or administrative allocation of lands to a long-term level of habitat protection that is sufficiently greater than that which they would otherwise receive.

**B. Other Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas Designated "Ha".**

The areas designated "Ha" in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best information available at the time the plan was written. When better information becomes available through additional studies, site inspections, or other means, that information will be used in permitting decisions and will be incorporated into the plan in the next update. The definition of "Ha" habitat areas is given in the Appendix A, *Glossary*.

When reviewing a proposed use, consideration will be given to the type of fish and wildlife habitat upon which the "Ha" designation is based. The habitat information is shown on the fish and wildlife maps and is also described in the subunits in Chapter 3. Mitigating measures will be designed to protect the specific type of fish and wildlife habitat that occurs in the designated area.

**1. Designated Uses.** If, within fish and wildlife habitat designated "Ha", a use other than fish and wildlife habitat is designated, the department policy is:

- a) the designated uses are compatible; or
- b) that with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations, the designated uses can be made compatible and significant adverse impacts to the "Ha" habitat avoided; or
- c) that the other use is of sufficient importance or lacks a feasible and prudent alternative and it should be allowed within the "Ha" habitat consistent with Guideline A., *Mitigation* and ACMP policies.

All state lands are open to mining location unless specifically closed. Unless an area is closed, mining is considered a designated use.

**2. Non-designated Uses.** Within "Ha" fish and wildlife habitat areas, uses that are not designated in Chapter 3 and that result in habitat alteration through dredging, filling, significant compaction of vegetation and sediment, alteration of flow patterns, discharge of toxic substances, disturbance during sensitive periods, or that significantly decrease the value and productivity of the habitat area are initially considered incompatible with the plan's management intent and the "Ha" Fish and Wildlife Habitat designation.

However, non-designated uses that cause significant adverse impacts to a "Ha" habitat areas as described above, may be allowed if:

- a) ADFG determines through new information or more detailed analysis that the area is not "Ha" as defined in the plan; or
- b) if the project receives a final consistency determination under the ACMP and significant adverse impacts are mitigated under Guideline A and or stipulations developed for the ACMP determination.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Note that a project is not guaranteed DNR authorization even though all the above conditions are met. DNR will not authorize projects that do not meet DNR legal requirements or are determined not to be in the state's best interest.



**C. Other Uses in Fish and Wildlife Habitat Areas Designated "Hb."**

The areas designated "Hb" in Chapter 3 of the plan were defined using the best information available at the time the plans was written. When better information becomes available through additional studies, site inspections, or other means, that information will be used in permitting decisions, and will be incorporated into the plan in the next update. The definition of "Hb" habitat areas is in Appendix A, *Glossary*.

The habitat information is shown on fish and wildlife maps (maintained in the Division of Land offices) and described in the tables in Chapter 3.

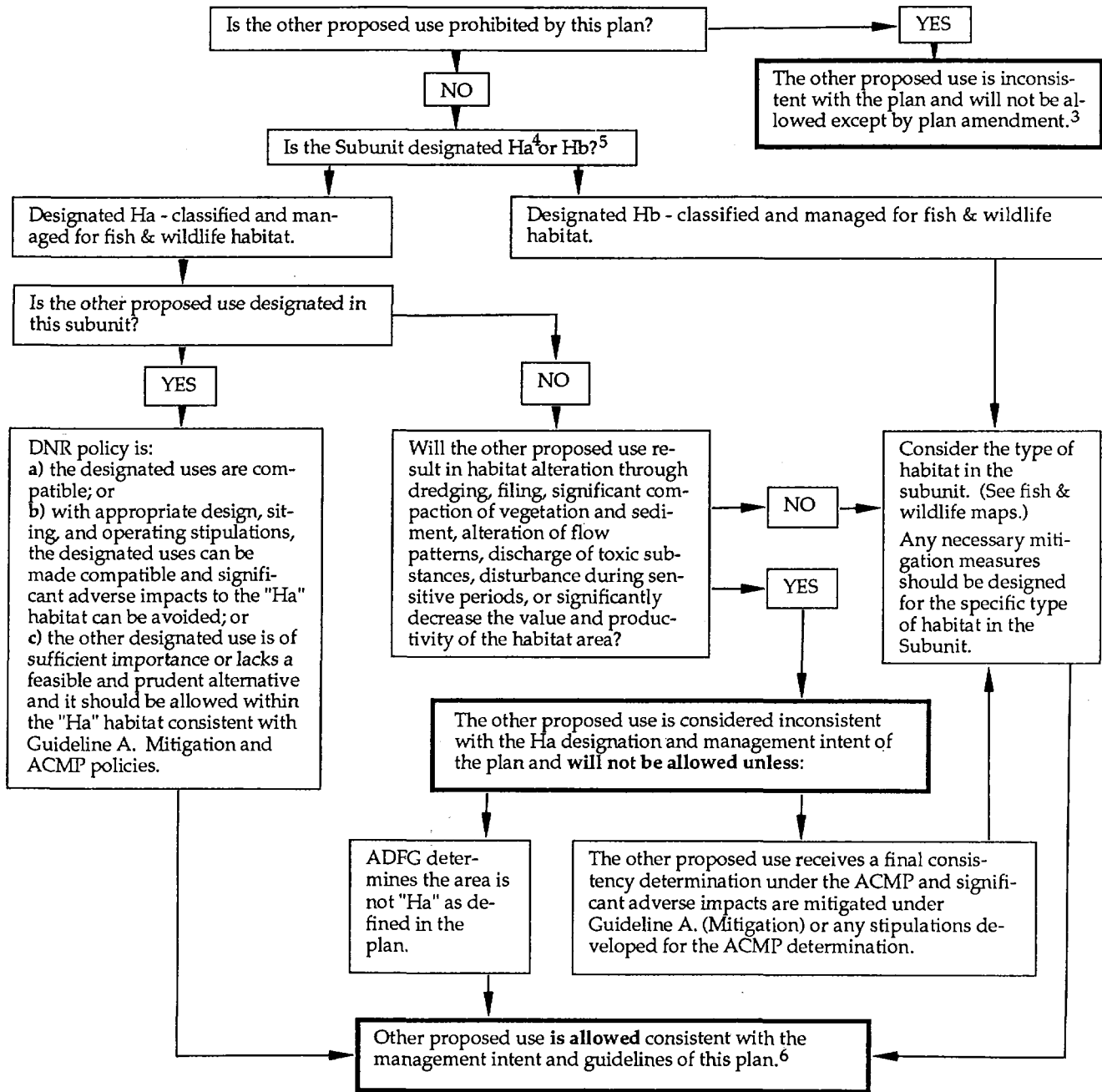
**Other Uses.** If, within fish and wildlife habitat designated "Hb", a use other than fish and wildlife is proposed, the department policy is to allow the proposed use:

1. if consideration is given to the type of fish and wildlife habitat upon which the "Hb" designation is based, and
2. any necessary mitigating measures are designed to protect the specific type of fish and wildlife habitat that occurs in the designated area, and
3. the other proposed use is consistent with the management intent and guidelines of the plan.

Table 2.1 on the following page illustrates Guidelines B and C.



**TABLE 2.1 - Other proposed uses in designated fish & wildlife habitat areas**



3 See Chapter 4 for plan amendment procedures.

4 Ha Fish and Wildlife Habitat: Areas that serve as a limited, concentrated use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life history stage where alternation of the habitat and or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or species' sustained yield.

5 Hb Fish and Wildlife: Areas that contain productive components of terrestrial, intertidal, or marine ecosystems where alteration of the habitat and or human disturbance would reduce yield of fish and wildlife populations either indirectly or cumulatively.

6 A project is not absolutely guaranteed DNR authorization even though all the above conditions are met. DNR will not authorize projects that do not meet DNR legal requirements; or are determined not to be in the state's best interest.

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

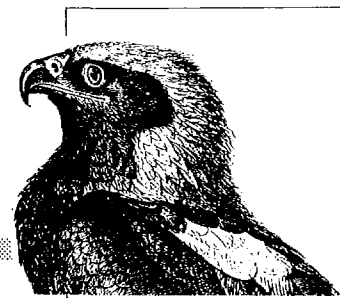
**E. Hatchery Source Waters.** To preserve the quality of a hatchery's water supply, activities will not be located on state land where they would risk reducing water quality below that needed by the hatchery unless the DNR determines there is no feasible and prudent alternative, the use will meet a significant public need of greater benefit than a hatchery, and the use will be in the state's best interest.

**F. Threatened and Endangered Species.** All land use activities will be conducted consistent with endangered species acts to: 1) avoid jeopardizing the continued existence of threatened or endangered species of animals; 2) provide for their continued use of an area; and 3) to avoid modifying or destroying their habitat. Specific mitigation recommendations should be identified through interagency consultation for any land use activity that potentially affects threatened or endangered species. In Alaska, eight species are under the jurisdiction of the U.S. National Marine Fisheries Service, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service, or the Alaska Department of Fish and Game as threatened or endangered under state and federal Endangered Species Acts. The affected species found in the Juneau State Land Plan area are:

- » Aleutian Canada goose (*Branta canadensis leucopareia*) Endangered
- » American peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus anatum*) Endangered
- » Arctic peregrine falcon (*Falco peregrinus tundrius*) Threatened
- » Eskimo curlew (*Numenius borealis*) Endangered
- » Humpback whale (*Megaptera novaeangliae*) Endangered
- » Steller sea lion (*Eumetopias jubatus*) Threatened

The Fish and Wildlife Enhancement Office of the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service or the National Marine Fisheries Service will be consulted on questions that involve threatened or endangered species. Consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service before authorizing activities within one mile of a sea lion haulout.

**G. Eagles.** Activities that potentially affect bald or golden eagles will be consistent with the state and federal Endangered Species Acts and the Eagle Protection Act of 1940 as amended. Consult with the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service for locations of eagle nest, roost, and perch trees to avoid disturbance.



## HARVEST

### H. Other Uses in Designated Fish and Wildlife Harvest (Hv) Areas.

The areas designated Fish and Wildlife Harvest (Hv) in the plan were delineated using the best information available at the time the plan was written. When better information becomes available through additional studies, site inspections, or other means, that information should be used in permitting decisions and will be incorporated into the plan in the next update.

When reviewing a proposed use, consideration should be given to the type of fish and wildlife harvest upon which the designation is based. The harvest resources for the area are shown on the fish and wildlife maps and are also described in the subunits in Chapter 3. Mitigating measures should be designed to protect the specific type of fish and wildlife harvest that occurs in the designated area.

**1. Designated Uses.** If, within areas designated "Hv" for fish and wildlife harvest, a use other than fish and wildlife harvest is designated, the department policy is:

- a) the designated uses are compatible, or
- b) that with appropriate design, siting, and operating stipulations, the other designated use can be made compatible and significant impacts to the harvest use avoided, or
- c) that the other use is of sufficient importance or lacks a feasible and prudent alternative and it should be allowed within the harvest area consistent with the guidelines of the plan and ACMP policies.

All state lands are open to mining location unless specifically closed. Unless an area is closed, mining is considered a designated use.

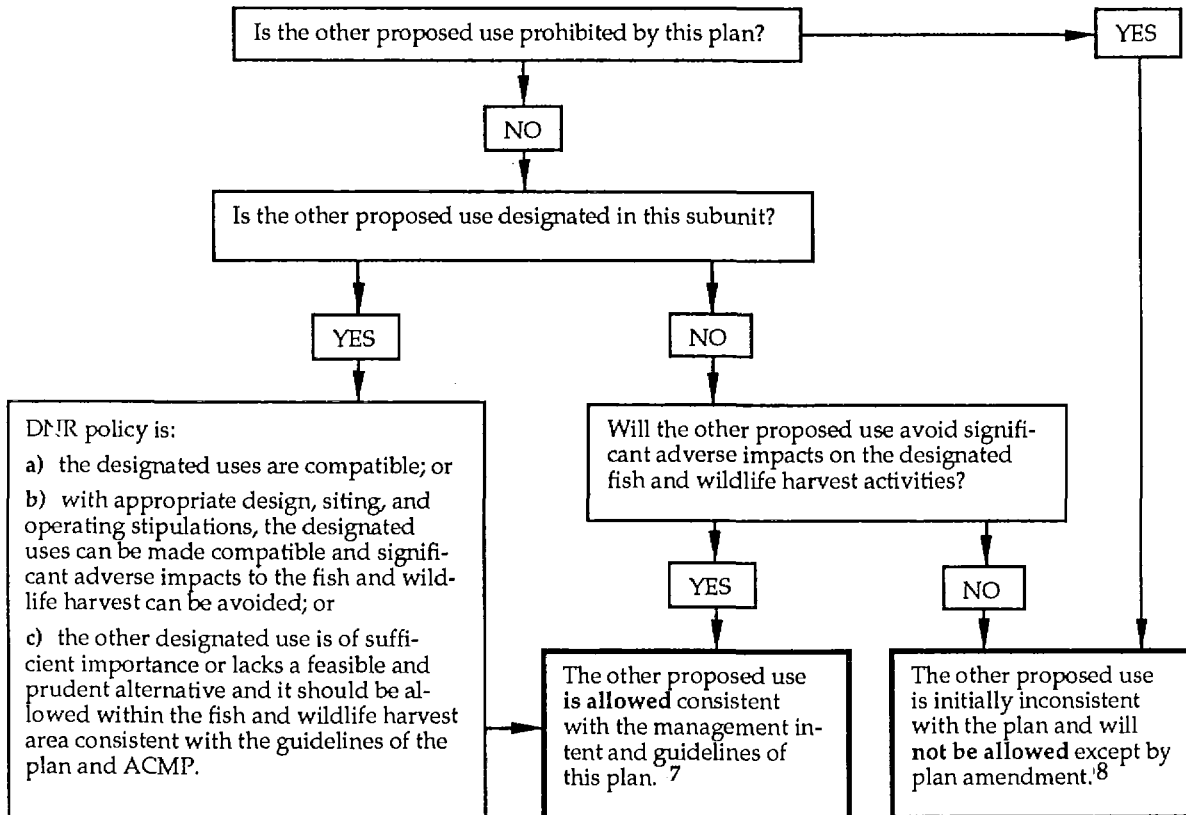
**2. Non-designated Uses.** Non-designated uses are initially considered to be compatible in designated harvest areas if, through guidelines and stipulations, the non-designated uses can be made to have minimal adverse impact on the harvest activity for which the area was designated. A non-designated use is considered incompatible if guidelines and stipulations could not be expected to prevent a significant adverse impact on the designated harvest activity.

Table 2.2 on the following page illustrates Guideline H.

**I. Access to Fish and Wildlife Harvest Areas (Hv).** When feasible and prudent, activities adjacent to designated commercial or community fish and wildlife harvest areas will not foreclose public access during the harvest or use season unless alternative access is available. This includes commercial drift and gill net areas.

**J. Activities in Intensive Purse Seine and Gill Net Areas.** If there are feasible and prudent alternatives, tideland facilities should not be located where they would obstruct drift and seine use of the shoreline in intensive purse seine and gill net areas. Intensive Purse Seine and Gill Net Areas are those identified by the Alaska Department of Fish and Game.

**TABLE 2.2 - Other proposed uses in designated fish & wildlife harvest areas**



7 A project is not absolutely guaranteed DNR authorization even though all the above conditions are met. DNR will not authorize projects that do not meet DNR legal requirements; or are determined not to be in the state's best interest.

8 See Chapter 4 for plan amendment procedures.

## Floating Residential Facilities<sup>9</sup>

### A. Coordination with the City and Borough of Juneau.

Floathomes will not be authorized within the Floathome Prohibition Area delineated in the Juneau Coastal Management Plan. No areas have been designated for floathomes in the Juneau State Land Plan.

**B. Use Conflicts.** Where there are conflicts between floathomes and other uses, the department generally will decide in favor of the use with the greatest benefit to the state. Where a floathome is already permitted at a site proposed for another use, the DNR regional manager will determine if there are feasible and prudent alternatives for the other use, and weigh the impacts on the permitted floathome owner. Unpermitted floating residential facilities have no standing in the authorization process.

**C. Floating Residential Facilities Will Not Ground.** Floating residential facilities will not ground at any tide stage.

**D. Site and Anchor Floating Residential Facilities to Avoid Creating Hazards.** Floating residential facilities will not block or otherwise adversely impact navigation. Floating residential facilities will be securely anchored so the facility will not break loose or create a hazard to other users or to fish and wildlife habitats.

**E. Site Floating Residential Facilities to Ensure Adequate Upland Access.** Where upland access will be required, floating residential facilities should be sited only where there is legal and environmentally acceptable upland access. The U.S. Forest Service does not allow private residential use of National Forest uplands and objects to siting any facilities off-shore of wilderness areas, designated recreation areas, and high use dispersed recreation sites. This includes use of the uplands for shoreties.

**F. Floating Residential Facilities That Support Resource Development Activities.** Authorizations for floating residential facilities (such as floating caretaker facilities or floatcamps) associated with resource development activities should be limited to the time resource development is occurring. These authorizations should terminate when the resource development activity ends or sooner if the need for the floating facility ends.

Floating facilities that support resource development activities should be consolidated where feasible and prudent if adverse impacts will be minimized.

**1. Temporary Floating Facilities** (less than two years or two seasons) should not be allowed in designated concentrated recreation areas (Rp) or fish and wildlife harvest areas (Hv) unless:

- a) they are a designated use or are needed to support a designated use; or
- b) the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of DNR that there is no feasible and prudent alternative and DNR determines allowing the facility is in the state's best interest.

**2. Permanent Floating Facilities** (more than two years or two seasons) may be allowed in areas where there is no significant competing use. Permanent floating facilities will not be allowed in designated concentrated recreation areas (Rp) or fish and wildlife harvest areas (Hv) unless:

<sup>9</sup> See Appendix A, *Glossary* for definitions of terms relating to floating residential facilities.

- a) they are a designated use or are needed to support a designated use; or
- b) the applicant demonstrates to the satisfaction of DNR that there is no feasible and prudent alternative and DNR determines allowing the facility is in the state's best interest.

**G. Floating Residential Facilities Adjacent to Residential Areas.**

Floating residential facilities will not be authorized adjacent to uplands zoned Residential (D) by the CBJ, state-owned uplands designated Settlement (S), or lands with existing private residences unless the tidelands and submerged lands are designated for floathomes. However, an authorization not-to-exceed one year may be given to the upland owner if the floathome is to be occupied while the upland owner is constructing a residence on his upland parcel.

**H. Siting Residential Floathomes to Avoid Conflicts.** To protect existing resources and uses, unless an area is designated for floathomes, residential floathomes should not be authorized in:

- 1. areas designated for fish and wildlife habitat or harvest (Ha, Hv) unless ADFG determines that the specific site does not meet the criteria for fish and wildlife habitat or harvest for which the designation was made;
- 2. areas designated for recreation (Rp, Rd);
- 3. areas designated Waterfront Development (Wd) except:
  - a) in marinas that allow floathomes under the conditions outlined in the Juneau Coastal Management Plan, or
  - b) to support resource development activities as described in Guideline F. above;
- 4. areas designated public facilities - transfer (Pt) or public facilities - retain (Pr);
- 5. near known heritage resource sites; or
- 6. near a permitted aquatic farming operation.<sup>10</sup>

**I. Authorizations for Floathomes.** To maintain management flexibility while providing limited security to floathome residents, residential floathomes may be authorized for up to five years.<sup>11</sup>

**J. Post Authorizations in a Conspicuous Place.** DNR authorizations for floating residential facilities will be posted in a conspicuous place on the floating facility and will be visible from the most common access route.

**K. Anchor Floating Facilities to Protect Access.** An anchoring method, such as shoreties, anchors, or rock bolts, will not prevent access to or along tidelands nor present a hazard to navigation. In areas of significant public use, an anchoring method will not impede such access. Anchors or rock bolts rather than shoreties will be used if they will provide safe mooring for floating facilities to protect access and prevent girdling of trees. Shoreties will not be used without authorization from the upland owner. Weighting or marking of shoreties may be required to prevent hazards to navigation.

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10 This does not refer to a "floating caretaker facility" necessary for an aquatic farming operation.

11 Floating residential facilities within state parks will only be authorized through a management plan prepared pursuant to AS 41.21.302(c) and subject to the concession contract requirements of AS 41.21.027. Long-term private use of state park land and water is rarely allowed under any circumstances.

## Forestry

The criteria for siting log transfer facilities on state lands are the "Log Transfer Facility Siting, Construction, Operation, and Monitoring/Reporting Guidelines" developed by the Governor's Task Force in 1985. These criteria are reviewed in the ACMP consistency determination process.

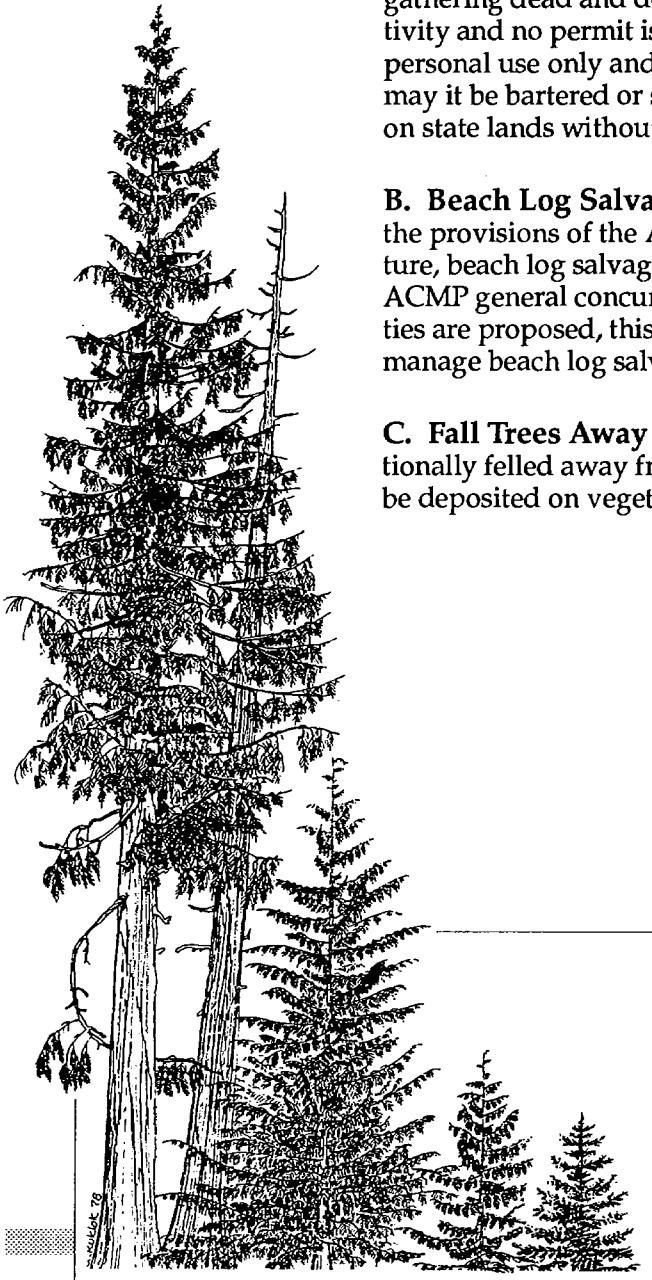
Guidelines for Resource Transfer Facilities are located in this chapter in the *Upland and Waterfront Development* section.

The Forest Practices Act (AS 41.17) provides additional policy and guidance for managing forest-related activities.

**A. Cutting and Gathering Dead and Down Wood.** Cutting and gathering dead and down wood on state land is a generally permitted activity and no permit is required. Wood gathered for this purpose is for personal use only and may not be used for commercial purposes, nor may it be bartered or sold. Cutting live timber is generally not permitted on state lands without authorization from DNR.

**B. Beach Log Salvage.** Beach log salvage will be administered under the provisions of the ACMP consistency review procedures. If, in the future, beach log salvage is no longer covered under the provisions of an ACMP general concurrence determination and beach log salvage activities are proposed, this plan should be amended to include guidelines to manage beach log salvage.

**C. Fall Trees Away from Vegetated Tideflats.** Trees should be directionally felled away from vegetated tideflats. Logging debris should not be deposited on vegetated tideflats.





## Heritage Resources

**A. Investigations on public land.** The state will continue to protect heritage resources of local, regional, or statewide importance by encouraging and recommending heritage resource investigations on public lands. Such investigation will be conducted according to professionally accepted standards and practices established by the Chief of the Office of History and Archaeology, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.

**B. Surveys for Heritage Resources Prior to Land Disposals or Other Authorizations.** The Office of History and Archaeology should be contacted and surveys or inventories should be conducted prior to project implementation on state lands to be affected by land offerings or other DNR authorizations in areas the Office of History and Archaeology determines have high potential to contain important heritage resource sites and for which there is inadequate information to identify and protect the sites.

**C. Evaluating Heritage Resources.** Those heritage resources discovered through survey or known from records already on file with the state must be evaluated for their significance and for research and preservation potential. This will be achieved by:

1. continued consultation with appropriate agencies, private groups, and concerned professionals; and
2. using established federal, state, and local guidelines and regulations to evaluate significance.

**D. Heritage Resources Adjacent to Recreation Facilities.** Recreation facilities should not be placed adjacent to heritage sites where they might subject the sites to vandalism or unintentional damage by increased public use unless the project includes heritage interpretation and resource protection.

**E. Protect Heritage Resources.** Developed facilities will not be located near known heritage resource sites if adverse impacts are likely to occur.

**F. Roles of Other Land Managers.** The local government, federal government, and Native corporations also have cooperative roles in protecting heritage resources and should continue to work together toward this goal. These other agencies' roles include:

1. the federal government identifies, evaluates, and protects heritage resources on federal lands;
2. CBJ participates in inventory and preservation planning efforts through the federal Historic Preservation Fund Certified Local Government program;
3. CBJ conducts inventories and surveys on lands within the borough; reviews development proposals for heritage resource concerns; applies special building design standards within the Downtown Historic District;
4. the local Historical Commission reviews and makes recommendations for the National Register of Historic Places and reviews all heritage resource issues; and
5. Native corporations identify and protect heritage resources on lands managed by the regional and village corporations.

Land managers provide information on heritage resources on their lands to the State Office of History and Archaeology. Data from all sources is entered into the Alaska Heritage Resources Survey, an inventory of reported historic and prehistoric sites, which is available to land managers for use in management decisions.

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**Materials**<sup>12</sup>

**A. Activities in Wetlands.** DNR may authorize materials removal and other activities in wetlands, including permits for materials extraction and the construction of roads and pads, if it is determined that the proposed activity will not cause significant adverse impacts to important fish and wildlife habitat or important ecological processes, a feasible and prudent alternative does not exist, and it is determined to be in the state's best interest.

Materials removal from wetlands, lakes, or stream corridors (including active and inactive floodplains) should occur only after design consultation with the Department of Fish and Game, the Department of Environmental Conservation, and the City and Borough of Juneau. An Alaska Statutes Title 16 Permit may be required from ADFG in fish-bearing waters. Dredging and filling activities require a U.S. Army Corps of Engineers Section 404 Permit.

**B. Maintain Other Uses and Resources.** Before materials are extracted, DNR will ensure that requirements of the material sale contract adequately protect other important resources and uses, such as existing water rights, water resource quantity and quality, navigation, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, commercial forest resources, recreation resources and uses, heritage resources, adjacent land uses, scenic resources, and access to public or private lands.

DNR should determine if other existing material sites can be vacated and rehabilitated as a result of opening a new material site. The disposal of materials should be consistent with the applicable management intent statement and management guidelines of the plan.

**C. Land Offerings in Areas of High Materials Potential.** Generally, if a designated settlement area contains sand and gravel deposits, rock sources, or other similar, high value materials resources, a pit area will be identified and retained in public ownership for future use before lands are offered for conveyance.

**D. Screening Materials Sites.** Material sites will, where feasible and prudent, be screened from roads, residential areas, recreational areas, and other areas of significant human use. Sufficient land will, where feasible and prudent, be allocated to the materials site to allow for such screening.

For additional guidelines affecting material removal, see the *Subsurface Resources* in this chapter.

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12 "Materials" include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, or clay.

## Public and Private Access

**A. Retain Access.** No potential Revised Statutes Section 2477<sup>13</sup> (RS 2477) trails are recommended for assertion to implement this plan. However, assertion of RS 2477 trails may occur at some time in the future. Generally, section line easements should not be vacated unless alternative, physically usable access can be established or DNR has determined that state lands in an area should be roadless.

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

**C. Anchorages.** Other activities may be allowed in anchorages shown on the maps in Chapter 3 only if DNR determines the use or capacity of the anchorage will not be significantly diminished, or if there is no feasible and prudent alternative for the other activity and DNR determines allowing it to occur is in the state's best interest.

**D. Management of 17(b) Easements.** Generally, DNR will not accept management of Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act, Section 17(b) easements unless the state already actively manages a portion of the trail or easement, or state management will best protect public access to state lands.

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

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

**G. Coordinate with the Department of Transportation and Public Facilities (DOTPF).** Access needs, such as right-of-way widths or road locations, should be coordinated with DOTPF. This guideline does not commit DOTPF to construct or maintain public access facilities.

**H. Limiting Access.** Access to state lands may be curtailed at certain times to protect public safety, allow special uses, and prevent harm to the environment and fish and wildlife. Examples of conditions that may justify limiting public access are timber harvest operations, high soil moisture content when traffic may cause extensive damage to roads and trails, and sensitive populations of fish or wildlife.

**I. Access to Trailheads.** Coastal access across state tidelands to designated trail corridors that begin at the shoreline will be protected.

**J. Access for Recreation and Fish and Wildlife Harvest.** Public access will not be precluded to designated recreation (Rp, Rd) or fish and wildlife harvest (Hv) areas.

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13 "Revised Statute (RS) 2477" is an 1866 federal statute that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction. The statute was repealed in 1976, but use or construction prior to 1976 allows subsequent assertion of a right-of-way.

## Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources

**A. Coordinate With Other Landowners.** Recreation management, including the location and management of recreation facilities, will take into account the current and likely management by the City and Borough of Juneau, the U.S. Forest Service, and private landowners, so as not to unnecessarily duplicate facilities and to provide opportunities where facilities do not exist.

### **B. Location of Public Recreation Facilities**

**1. Preferred Locations.** Recreation facilities, including minimum development campsites, mooring buoys, and other low-intensity facilities for the general public, are needed in these situations:

- a) when overuse is damaging the environment; or
- b) to direct public use and activities away from inappropriate areas; or
- c) to accommodate conflicting uses; or
- d) to encourage additional public use by expanding the campsite or anchorage capacity consistent with the plan's management intent.

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

### **C. Locating Mooring Buoys.** Mooring buoys will not be located:

- 1. in existing natural anchorages unless they would increase the capacity or reliability of the anchorage (for example, make it reliable in different wind or wave conditions); or
- 2. adjacent to frequently used campsites, unless intended as a part of the campsite development; or
- 3. where they may interfere with commercial fishing; or
- 4. in areas that will conflict with state parks or federal wilderness management objectives; or
- 5. in or adjacent to sensitive habitats, such as eelgrass beds, unless they will help preserve the habitat by minimizing the use of anchors.

**D. Commercial Recreation Facilities.** Commercial recreation facilities (including floating lodges, tent camps, or other facilities) may be authorized where allowed in the management intent and guidelines outlined in Chapter 3, and where they fulfill the following conditions:

- 1. Impacts on Other Users.** The commercial facility and the use it generates will avoid, to the extent feasible and prudent, significant adverse impacts on the amount and quality of existing uses. It is recognized that a quantitative determination of the effects of the proposed facility will rarely, if ever, be possible, but an assessment of impacts should use information available from DNR, ADFG, the Department of Commerce and Economic Development, Department of Environmental Conservation, the upland owner, or other sources to determine the following:

- a) the number of commercial recreation leases, permits, and facilities that already exist on state and other lands in that management unit and adjacent management units and the amount of use they generate;
- b) management intent and guidelines of this or subsequent plans for the unit;
- c) management objectives for nearby non-state lands (to the extent this information is available);
- d) for facilities supporting recreational fish and wildlife harvest, ADFG should be consulted concerning the effect of increased harvest on the fish and wildlife resource, and on established commercial and community harvest users;
- e) the existing amount of public use, if this information is readily obtainable.

**2. Siting, Design, Construction, and Operation.** The commercial recreation facility will be sited, designed, constructed, and operated in a manner that creates the least conflict with natural resources and existing uses of the area. To the extent feasible and prudent, floatlodes should be sited to be visually and acoustically hidden from main travel routes, frequently used anchorages, locally or regionally important campsites, and frequently used recreation areas. Floatlodes should not be sited more than one per bay except where DNR intends to concentrate uses in order to minimize conflicts with existing use.

**3. Upland Access to Floatlodes.** Where upland access to a floatlodge is anticipated, the floatlodge will be located where there is legal upland access to the site.

**E. Commercial Recreation Leasing Processes.** There are two processes for leasing state land for commercial recreational facilities - one process is described by AS 38.05.073, the other by AS 38.05.070 and .075. Unless Chapter 3 specifically requires the .073 commercial leasing process for a management unit, applications may be processed under either process, and DNR will determine the appropriate process on a case-by-case basis.

**1. The .070/.075 Process.** The .070/.075 process is simpler and faster, but it offers the state less flexibility in choosing the lessee and in structuring lease payments. It is generally suited to small projects with few anticipated impacts.

**2. The .073 Process.** The .073 process is longer, but it allows alternative proposals for a particular lease, requires more public involvement in reviewing a proposed lease, and offers the state more choices for structuring payments on the lease. The .073 process is generally suited to large projects that are likely to have significant impacts on surrounding areas. Under the .073 process, DNR will give public notice that it intends to solicit proposals for a lease. DNR will then prepare a "request for proposals" that must include specific information on the lease and must be advertised in state and local newspapers. Once a prospective lessee has been chosen, DNR must give public notice and hold public meetings on the preliminary decision to issue the lease.

DNR may impose eligibility standards, including proof of the developer's financial backing and capability, experience in this type of development, ability to meet bonding or insurance requirements, and ability to comply with resource and environmental analysis requirements.

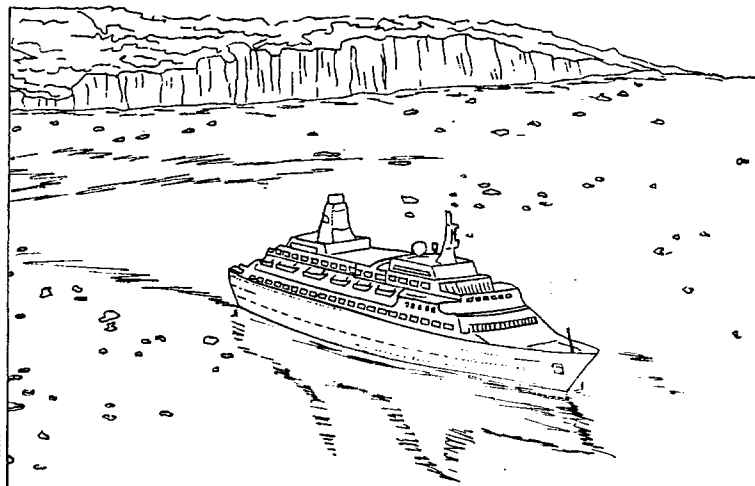
The .073 process requires that potential economic, social, and environmental impacts of the proposed project must be evaluated. DNR may require the prospective developer to fund additional studies; the studies must involve the appropriate state agencies, and ADFG must approve any studies involving fish or game.

**3. Commercial Recreation Leasing Within State Parks.** Within a unit of the state park system, commercial recreation facilities may be authorized through a management plan prepared under AS 41.21.302(c) or as a park concession under AS 41.21.027.

**4. Floating Commercial Recreation Facilities.** Floating commercial recreation facilities must also meet the *Coordination and Public Notice* guidelines in this Chapter. The land manager should give special consideration to the concerns of the upland owner through the process outlined in Guideline A., *Upland Owner Participation*.

**F. Authorizations Adjacent to Public Recreation Facilities.** Activities may be allowed adjacent to public recreation facilities, including public use cabins, lodges, or fuel stops, if DNR determines that the two uses can be made compatible by design, siting or operating guidelines; or if there is no feasible and prudent alternative for the activity. This guideline also applies to sites reserved for future recreation facilities. DNR's determination will be made after consultation with the public recreation facility manager.

**G. Scenic Resources.** Facilities on state uplands and tidelands should be located and designed to blend in with the natural surroundings. Stipulations to accomplish this guideline may be attached to a development plan to address location, size, color, materials, requirements for vegetative or topographic screening, or other measures as appropriate.



## Settlement

### A. Planning and Coordination

- 1. Consider Other Land Offering Proposals.** Planning for DNR land offering programs should consider plans for land offerings by other entities, such as the City and Borough of Juneau, Native corporations, the University, or the Mental Health Trust, and the availability of land for settlement on the local market.
- 2. Competition.** Although the DNR will coordinate its offerings with those of other landowners, it may compete with the private sector or the CBJ if necessary to satisfy demand, provide market choice, or moderate unreasonably high prices.
- 3. Local Plans.** DNR will comply with provisions of the CBJ comprehensive plan and ordinances regarding the location and density of land development unless local requirements are inconsistent with a major overriding state interest.
- 4. Coordinate with the City and Borough of Juneau.** DNR land offering programs should be coordinated with similar programs of the CBJ to best achieve common objectives. To this end, DNR would consider developing a joint land offering plan with the CBJ. This plan would consider the Borough's plans for road extension priorities and for levels of services in different areas. The land offering plan should demonstrate what community objectives would be met and how the requested capital improvement funds would support municipality-wide priorities for roads and service extensions to benefit current and future residents.

**B. Isolated Parcels of State Land.** DNR has acquired and will continue to acquire isolated parcels of land through foreclosure, escheat, and other methods. The following guidelines apply to management, classification, and possible conveyance of these parcels. Land management actions according to the following guidelines do not require a plan amendment.

- 1. In or Near Previous State Land Offering.** If the parcel is in or immediately adjacent to a previous DNR land offering, the parcel can be classified Settlement Land and offered for auction or lease unless it is appropriate for materials sites, roads, schools, parks, or other public facilities.
- 2. Parcels Near Other State Land.** If the parcel adjoins or is surrounded by other state land, it should be managed according to the management intent and guidelines applicable to the adjacent lands.
- 3. Parcels Not Near Other State Land.** Isolated parcels, such as mining claims acquired by foreclosure within the boundaries of federally managed lands, should be considered for a variety of uses such as for sale, exchange, commercial recreation lease, or transfer to the adjacent land owner.

### C. Protect and Enhance Other Resources

- 1. Protect Life and Property.** The state will retain public lands and coordinate with the City and Borough of Juneau to discourage development in areas of flooding, unstable ground, significant avalanche risk, or other hazards.

**2. Protect Recreational and Heritage Resources.** DNR will retain appropriate areas for outdoor recreation, trails, campsites, boat launches, and heritage resource sites. Areas for both intensive and dispersed uses should be retained.

#### D. Design

**1. Provide Public Land.** DNR should retain appropriate greenbelts, public-use corridors, water supply areas, buffer areas, materials sites, roads, parks, and other public facilities, as well as other open spaces to help create a desirable land use pattern in developing areas.

**2. Consider Cost of Public Services.** In accordance with AS 38.04.010, DNR will attempt to guide year-round settlement to areas where services exist or can be provided with reasonable efficiency. State land offerings located beyond the range of existing schools or other necessary public services are appropriate primarily for seasonal recreational use. Public services should not be expected in remote areas. No remote land offerings are proposed in this plan.

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

Identified access routes will be described in land offering brochures. Where needed to reduce the likelihood of conflicts with existing private owners, DNR may brush or flag public access routes to land offering projects. DNR will ensure actual physical access is available or can be developed (road, air, or water) to any new state subdivision project.

**4. Subdivision Design.** Subdivisions will be designed to preserve and enhance the quality of the natural setting and the recreational opportunities that make an area attractive to potential buyers. State subdivision design will take account of site limitations such as slope, drainage, soils, erosion, and other features to ensure that sites offered are buildable in an economic manner that does not have unacceptable significant adverse impacts to the environment. All state subdivisions must be reviewed and approved as required by DEC regulations.

**5. Easements.** Easements are one means that may be used to acquire rights for public access through private land. Easements should be of a size adequate to meet the intended public purpose, but as small as possible so as to minimize conflict with private property rights. Easements generally will not be used to retain a public interest in lands within a subdivision. Instead, DNR will generally retain such lands in public ownership. Exceptions to this policy may be made where the interest protected is very limited, such as for local pedestrian access that is not part of an integrated neighborhood or community trail system. This policy will minimize confusion between public use and private ownership rights.



## Shoreline and Stream Corridors

**A. Retain Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies.** When transferring land out of state ownership or leasing land:

- 1. Public Access Adjacent to Waterbodies.** Public access should be reserved when the management intent is to protect the public's right to travel along the shore of a waterbody. Public rights reserved normally will include only the right of ingress and egress, inclusive of the right to pause briefly to observe wildlife, take photographs, or rest. On an individual basis, the state may reserve specific rights (for example, the right to fish or to picnic) as necessary to protect the public interest.
- 2. Appropriate Travel Mode.** Access will be reserved for the appropriate travel mode. In tideland, lakeshore, or stream corridors that are sensitive to vehicular travel, access should be reserved for pedestrian use only.

**B. Widths of Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, and Fish Habitat Management Zones.** Although individual reserved access widths, building setbacks, and fish habitat zones may vary, a basic level of consistency is needed to avoid confusion. Table 2.3 on the following page describes minimum widths for reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish habitat management zones.



**TABLE 2.3 - Reserved Public Access, Building Setbacks, & Fish Habitat Management Zones  
Minimum Widths Adjacent To Waterbodies**

Juneau State Land Plan

Guideline/Description	Minimum Width/Measured from	Where it Applies	Primary Purpose	Guidelines
1. Public access All waters	<u>50 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water ** landward and seaward from mean high water	* Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Provide public access along waterbodies	Where feasible and prudent. If not feasible and prudent, provide alternative access.  Prohibited: Residential structures, fences, and other non-water-dependent structures that will obstruct passage.
2. Building setback All waters except anadromous waters	<u>50 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water ** above mean high water	All non-anadromous: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Protect public values, including fish and wildlife habitat, public access, and recreation along all waterbodies.	Where feasible and prudent, and necessary to protect public values along the stream.  Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of page.
3. Building setback anadromous waters	<u>100 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water ** above mean high water	Catalogued anadromous: * Lakes * Streams ** Tidelands	Protect public values along anadromous fish waterbodies.	Where feasible and prudent.  Applies only to non-water-dependent uses. Does not apply to exceptions listed at bottom of page.  The setback shall be vegetated or revegetated to maximize shade on the stream.  Incorporate measures to prevent adverse changes including erosion, turbidity, sedimentation, and temperature differences within the waterbody or adjacent wetlands.
4. Fish habitat management zone anadromous streams	<u>300 feet</u> * landward from ordinary high water	Catalogued anadromous: * streams	Maintain or enhance anadromous fish habitat.	Site specific circumstances may sometimes dictate a fish habitat zone wider than 300 feet.  Mineral locations are excepted.  Forestry activities regulated under the Forest Practices Act are excepted.  Only activities that are or can be made compatible with this objective will be allowed in this zone. DNR will consult with ADFG during project planning to determine the appropriateness of a project, appropriate buffers and their widths, and the appropriate design and maintenance of projects.

2-25

Chapter 2 - Areawide Land Management Policies

Where widths apply: \* Freshwater areas      \*\* Tidal-influenced areas

Exceptions: a) Docks, bridges, culverts, and public structures whose purpose is access to or across the stream or lake;  
b) Uses that must be in or adjacent to the waterbody in order to function, such as placer mining activities, fish culturing, water supply intakes, and similar uses.

## Subsurface Resources

### MINERAL DEVELOPMENT<sup>14</sup>

**A. Mineral Exploration.** By statute, exploration for locatable minerals is allowed on all state lands except those specifically closed to location. A land use permit is required under most circumstances. Hand prospecting and exploration activities generally do not require a permit. DNR may determine that some forms of access will not be allowed in specific areas to avoid resource damage.

**B. Open to Mineral Location.** By statute, all state lands are open to mineral location unless specifically closed. Where an area is open to mineral location, a miner has the right to stake a mining location regardless of the surface use designation or classification. Any adverse effects of mining on surface resources or uses will be managed through compliance with state laws and regulations and borough ordinances and management intent and guidelines in this plan. Reclamation activities are directed by the Mining Reclamation Act (AS 27.19) and regulations (11 AAC 97).

**C. Mining in Fish Habitat.** When DNR issues a permit for mining in or adjacent to designated fish habitat, conditions of the permit will require any necessary measures, such as levees, berms, seasonal restrictions, and settling ponds, that will allow the operation to meet water quality standards, and statutes and regulations governing the protection of fish. Mining in fish habitat requires permits from DEC and ADFG. ADFG permits are not required in marine waters or estuarine areas outside of the intertidal channel exposed at mean low water of specified anadromous fish streams.

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

**E. Submarine Tailings Disposal.** The plan does not address submarine tailings disposal because it was activity prohibited by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) when the plan was being developed. However, the plan does not specifically allow nor prohibit it on any tidelands or submerged lands. The plan, including Chapter 2 guidelines and management intent and guidelines in Chapter 3, will be used when con-

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14 With the exception of Guideline D. above and Guideline F. on the next page, these guidelines apply to locatable minerals. Locatable minerals under state law include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (asbestos, mica, etc) minerals. Locatable minerals do not include materials (see definition in the *Materials* section in this chapter) or leaseable resources (oil, gas, coal, phosphates, sodium, potassium, oilshale, or geothermal resources).

sidering authorizations for this type of use on state lands if EPA authorizes submarine tailings disposal at some future time.

**F. Oil and Gas and Other Energy Resources.** The plan defers any decisions regarding leasing for oil and gas and other energy resources to DNR's existing leasing process. No lease sales are proposed due to the relatively low potential for oil and gas discoveries in the Juneau State Land Plan area.

## MINERAL CLOSURES

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

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

**A. Areas to Be Closed to New Mineral Location.** Approximately 28,500 acres will be closed to new mineral entry. These areas are listed below and shown in Map 2.1 and in Appendix B. In the Juneau State Land Plan planning area, mining has been determined to be incompatible with the following significant surface uses.

1. **Areas proposed for settlement** (*approximately 1,110 acres*). Lena Point parcel, Lena Creek parcel, Channel Vista Drive parcel, Lemon Creek tract will be managed to support residential settlement needs.
2. **Identified materials sites** (*approximately 380 acres*). Lemon Creek, and 11-Mile Creek on north Douglas, Sheep Creek Delta, and a site near Eagle Beach are identified as important materials sites. DNR will consider re-opening these sites to mineral entry when they are no longer used for materials extraction.
3. **Mouths of certain anadromous fish streams** (*approximately 23,865 acres*). The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of approximately 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouths of the 29 anadromous fish streams listed below. Each of these streams has had a peak escapement count that meets the criteria below.
  - a) 500 pink salmon and 500 chum salmon; or
  - b) 1,000 pink salmon or 1,000 chum salmon; or
  - c) 500 coho salmon or 500 sockeye salmon.

Maintaining the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial and community harvest fisheries.

### **Mainland Systems**

Berners-Lace-Gilkey-Antler rivers  
Sawmill Creek  
Cowee Creek  
Herbert River  
Peterson Creek  
Tee Creek  
Auke Nu Creek  
Wadleigh Creek  
Auke Creek  
Sheep Creek  
Taku River  
Limestone Creek  
Sweetheart Creek

### **Douglas Island Systems**

Kowee Creek  
Lawson Creek

### **Admiralty Island systems**

Greens-Zinc creeks  
2 creeks head of Hawk Inlet  
Fowler-Cabin-West Cabin-First West  
Admiralty creeks

**4. Fish hatcheries and net-pen sites** (*approximately 480 acres*). Forty-acre tideland and submerged land sites adjacent to the fish hatcheries at Kowee Creek, Snettisham, Sheep Creek, and Salmon Creek; and surrounding the net pen sites for remote release of hatchery salmon at Sheep Creek, Eagle-Amalga Harbor, Speel Arm (the cove south of the Snettisham hatchery), Auke Creek, Twin Lakes, Limestone Inlet, Williams Cove, and Gilbert Bay. The hatcheries, net pens, and the fisheries they support are critically dependent on the estuarine rearing habitat. The closure is to protect the significant state and private investments in these hatcheries and net pens.

**5. Berners River** (*approximately 960 acres*). The bed (below the ordinary high water) of both branches of the Berners River from the mouth north to the planning area boundary will be closed to new mineral entry. The Berners River will be closed because mining in the bed of the river would conflict with spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system.

**6. Montana Creek** (*approximately 575 acres*). The bed (below the ordinary high water) of Montana Creek will be closed from the north boundary of state land on Montana Creek to the confluence of Montana Creek with the Mendenhall River. Montana Creek will be closed to protect the spawning, incubation, and rearing areas for significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system. Upper Montana Creek (on state lands) is heavily used for sport fishing, hiking,

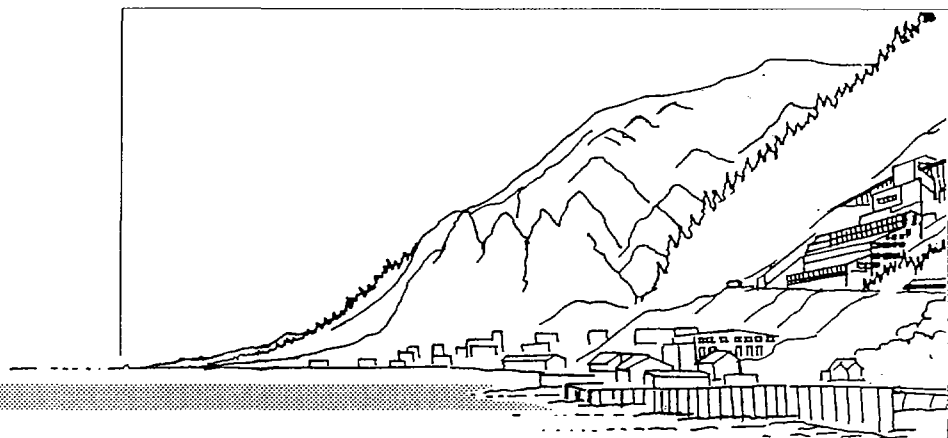
and hunting. Lower Montana Creek (on CBJ lands) has been identified by the CBJ as a greenbelt.

State uplands above the ordinary high water extending landward 50 feet on either side of Montana Creek will be closed to protect the intensive recreation uses and the fisheries values.

**7. Windfall Lake and Herbert River** (*approximately 150 acres*). The bed of Windfall Lake and portions of Herbert River (below ordinary high water) will be closed to new mineral entry. Windfall Lake and approximately 1-1/2 miles of the southern branch of the upper Herbert River will be closed because mining in the bed of the lake and river would conflict with salmon spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system.

**8. Lower Peterson Creek** (*approximately 40 acres*). Subunits 1d25 and 1d26 will be closed to new mineral entry to protect lands purchased by ADFG with matching federal funding for the purposes of providing public access to Peterson Creek, and to protect wetlands, fish spawning and rearing habitat.

**9. Mendenhall Lake** (*approximately 700 acres*). Mendenhall Lake (below ordinary high water) will be closed to new mineral entry to protect high recreation values.



## TABLE 2.4 - Lands closed by the Area Plan to new mineral locations

### ◆ AREAS PROPOSED FOR SETTLEMENT

1. Lena Creek (Subunit 2d1)
2. Lena Point (Subunit 2d2)
3. Lemon Creek tract (Subunit 5a27)
4. Channel Vista Drive parcel (Subunit 5b28)

### ◇ IDENTIFIED MATERIAL SITES

5. Lemon Creek (Subunit 5b27)
6. 11-Mile Creek on North Douglas (subunit 10a25)
7. Eagle Beach (Subunit 1c26)
- 7.5 Sheep Creek Delta (Subunit 7b8)

### ■ MOUTHS OF CERTAIN ANADROMOUS FISH STREAMS

8. Berners-Lace-Gilkey-Antler rivers (Unit 11b)
9. Sawmill Creek (Unit 1a)
10. Cowee Creek (Unit 1a)
11. Herbert River (Unit 1c)
12. Peterson Creek (Unit 1d)
13. Tee Creek (Unit 2b)
14. Auke Nu Creek (Unit 3e)
15. Wadleigh Creek (Unit 3e)
16. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)
17. Kowee Creek (Unit 8a)
18. Lawson Creek (Unit 9b)
19. Sheep Creek (Unit 7b)
21. Limestone Creek (Unit 14b)
22. Whiting River and tributaries (Unit 15c)
23. Sweetheart Creek (Unit 15b)
24. 2 creeks into Gilbert Bay (Unit 15b)
25. Greens-Zinc creeks (Unit 13a)
26. 2 creeks head of Hawk Inlet (Unit 13a)
27. Fowler-Cabin-West Cabin-First West Admiralty creeks (Unit 13a)
45. Taku River (Unit 14a)
46. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)

### ▲ FISH HATCHERIES

28. Kowee Creek (Unit 8a)
29. Salmon Creek (Unit 5a)
30. Sheep Creek (Unit 7b)
31. Snettisham (Unit 15a)

### ● NET PEN SITES

32. Eagle-Amalga Harbor (Unit 1d)
34. Twin Lakes (Unit 5a)
35. Sheep Creek (Unit 7b)
36. Limestone Inlet (Unit 14b)
37. Speel Arm (cove south of the Snettisham hatchery) (Unit 15a)
38. Gilbert Bay (Unit 15b)
39. Williams Cove (Unit 15d)
47. Auke Creek (Unit 3a)

### +++ STREAMS OR RIVERS

40. Berners River (Unit 11b)
41. Montana Creek (Unit 3f)
42. Windfall Lake & Herbert River (Unit 1c)

### \* LANDS PURCHASED WITH FEDERAL MONEY

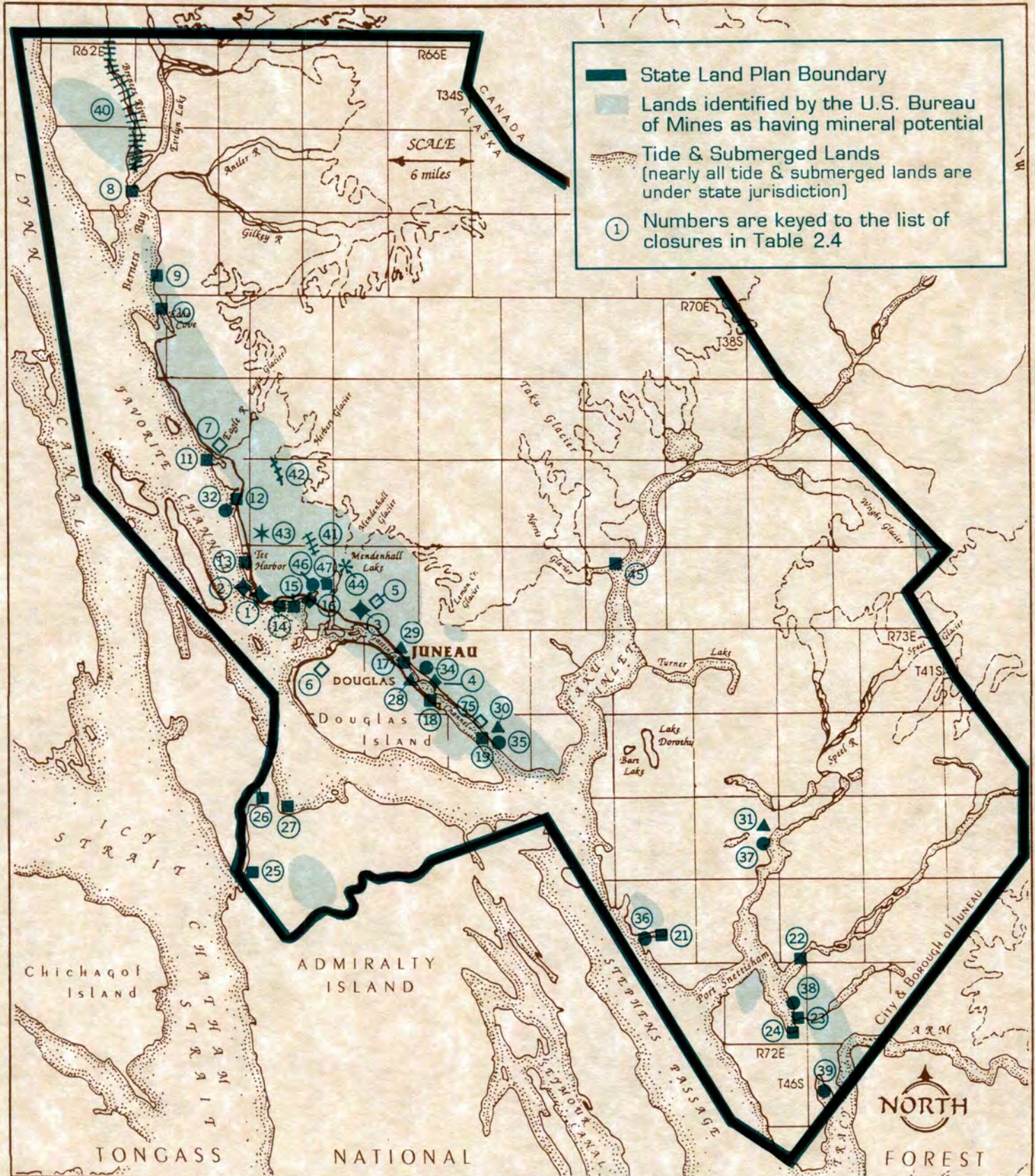
43. Lower Peterson Creek (Subunits 1d25 & 1d26)

### \* RECREATION AREA

44. Mendenhall Lake (Unit 3f40)

Numbers are keyed to Map 2.1 (following).

# MAP 2.1 - Lands closed to new mineral entry & lands with mineral potential





## Trail Management

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

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

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

**3. Local Pedestrian Access.** If the objective is to provide local pedestrian access, and the trail lacks the characteristics described in paragraphs 1 and 2 above, an easement may be used. This would typically occur when the purpose is to establish access between two lots, to improve pedestrian circulation within a subdivision where a greenbelt and neighborhood trail system does not provide adequate access, or where it is impractical to establish such an integrated trail system.

**B. Standard Trails of Regional or Statewide Significance.** These trails are generally travelled by foot, skis, horse, or vehicles for a variety of purposes. Most standard trails have a history of public use and can be expected to see increased use as the state's population increases.

**C. Identify Important Trails.** Before state lands are leased or conveyed, trails that merit protection by one of the methods described above should be identified. The Division of Land will identify trails and will consult with DPOR and other appropriate divisions of DNR, DOTPF, ADFG, affected private land owners, and the City and Borough of Juneau when identifying trails. However, any agency, organization, or individual may identify public trails to be considered for protection.

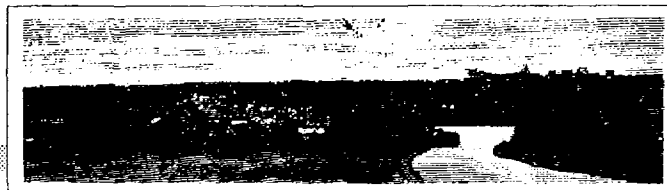
**D. Trail Buffer Width.** Trails of regional or statewide significance on state land will be protected by a publicly owned buffer that has a minimum width of 100 feet (50 feet on either side of center line). This buffer should be sized to protect the quality of the experience of the user and to minimize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

Buffer widths may vary along the length of a trail because of the above considerations. The width of a buffer on any portion of a trail should also be based on the management intent for adjacent public land as expressed through applicable land use plans. Trail buffers should be located and designed in consultation with appropriate divisions of DNR, ADFG, and DOTPF, the CBJ, affected private land owners; and appropriate user groups. Activity areas of 10 to 40 acres may be identified along trails for other uses such as camping or rest areas.

**E. Land Use in Publicly-Owned Buffers.** To maintain the aesthetic character, trail buffers will be managed to maintain the natural vegetation within the buffer. Maintain the quality of the recreation experience and the aesthetic character of the trail buffer to the extent feasible and prudent when authorizing other activities. This guideline does not preclude trail crossings or rerouting as described below. Trails may be cleared to allow for the appropriate recreation experience.

**F. Rerouting Trails.** Trails may be rerouted to minimize land-use conflicts or to facilitate use of a trail if alternate routes provide opportunities similar to the original. If trails are rerouted, provision should be made for construction of new trail segments if warranted by type of use. Rerouting trails should be done in consultation with affected divisions of DNR, DOTPF, ADFG, CBJ, private landowners, and appropriate user groups. The Division of Parks and Outdoor recreation will be consulted. Actions should be consistent with the Juneau Trails Plan. Historic trails which follow well-established routes should not be rerouted unless necessary to maintain trail use. Cost of rerouting trails should be borne by the developer of the project that would require the trail routing.

**G. Trail Crossings.** When it is necessary for powerlines, pipelines or roads to cross trail buffers, crossings should be at as close to a 90-degree angle to the buffer as feasible and prudent. Vegetative screening should be preserved at trail crossings.



## Transportation and Utilities

**A. Utilities.** Facilities to support settlement and utility rights-of-way, including generation and transmission structures, transmission cables, and sewage and water lines will be sited to minimize adverse impacts to other valuable resources or uses.

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

**C. Access Plans for State Land Offerings or State Sponsored Resource Development Projects.** Before a land offering or the initiation of a resource development project, DNR should consult with DOTPF and appropriate adjacent public land managers to identify appropriate locations for access and should also identify responsibilities for design, construction, and maintenance of any proposed transportation facilities. Access plans will be developed in consultation with the CBJ. This guideline does not commit DOTPF or CBJ to construct transportation or utility facilities.

**D. Joint Use and Consolidation of Surface Access.** Joint use and consolidation of surface access routes and facilities will be encouraged wherever it is feasible and prudent to do so. Surface access should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary duplication. The feasibility of using an existing route or facility should be evaluated before a new route or facility is authorized.

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

- 1. Minimize Stream Crossings.** Stream crossings should be minimized. Those in anadromous fish habitat require an ADFG permit. When a stream must be crossed to construct a road, the crossing should be as close as possible to a 90-degree angle to the stream, consistent with good road alignment practices. Stream crossings should be made at stable sections of the stream channel.

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

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

**G. Protect Fish and Wildlife Resources.** Important fish and wildlife habitats such as those mapped as "Ha" habitat, riparian areas, wildlife movement corridors, important wintering areas, and threatened or endangered species habitat should be avoided in siting transportation routes unless no other feasible and prudent alternatives exist. Route location and construction timing should be determined in consultation with ADFG.

**H. Timber Salvage From Rights-of-Way.** All timber with high value for commercial or personal use should be salvaged under direction of the DNR Division of Forestry on rights-of-way to be cleared for construction.

## Upland and Waterfront Development

**A. Protect Anchorages.** Other activities may be allowed in anchorages shown in the land-use summary designation tables in Chapter 3 only if DNR determines the use or capacity of the anchorage will not be significantly diminished, or if there is no feasible and prudent alternative for the other activity and DNR determines that allowing it to occur is in the state's best interest.

**B. Breakwaters, Jetties, Causeways, Harbors, and Marinas.** Breakwaters, jetties, causeways, harbors, and marinas will, to the extent feasible and prudent, be sited and designed to minimize impacts on longshore transport, circulation, and mixing. The site and design should also optimize flushing to avoid concentration of pollutants. Harbors, marinas, and launch ramps should be sited where upland demands (such as parking, support facilities, and increased traffic flow) can be accommodated.

**C. Bulkheads.** Bulkheads will be authorized only for the purpose of erosion control or to reduce the size of fills required for water-dependent uses. Where necessary, bulkheads should be designed to do the following:

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

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

**E. Temporary Access.** Temporary access across tidelands (such as on-loading or off-loading materials from ships or barges) will, where feasible and prudent, occur at higher tidal stages to minimize compaction of substrate and crushing of invertebrates.

**F. Pilings Preferable to Fill.** Piling structures are preferable to fill for shoreline development. However the Juneau Coastal Management Plan has designated 14 Special Waterfront Areas where fill for specified uses is permissible, provided the project is in compliance with other standards of the JCMP (49.55.140). Outside of these areas, fill is prohibited by the JCMP unless specific, restrictive criteria have been met (49.55.030(m)). All shoreline development proposals must also comply with federal regulations implementing Section 404 of the Clean Water Act and Section 10 of the Rivers and Harbors Act.

**G. Tidelands Fill for Residential Purposes.** Filling state tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands for residential purposes will not be allowed.

**H. Soil Erosion.** Soil erosion caused by development projects will be minimized by restricting the removal of vegetation adjacent to water-bodies and by stabilizing disturbed soil as soon as possible.

**I. Permanent Fuel Storage.** Where feasible and prudent, permanent fuel storage facilities will not be located on docks. Fuel storage structures that are located on state uplands adjacent to tidelands or wetlands will have a physical barrier to prevent the flow of fuel into coastal wetlands and tidelands. This guideline may be waived if solutions are approved by DEC.

**J. Equipment on Tidelands.** Equipment operated on tidelands will avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts to fish and wildlife habitat. DNR authorizations may require siting or timing restrictions to achieve this result.

**K. Performance Guarantees.** The Department of Natural Resources is responsible to assure that applicants for developments with possible significant risk to state land will provide performance guarantees or assurances. The Director of the DNR Division of Land has the discretion to waive such requirements if: 1) there is a significant and overriding public benefit from the project which may not be realized without the waiver, or 2) when sufficient performance guarantees were already put in place by other municipal, state, or federal agencies.

**L. Siting and Operating Resource Transfer Facilities and Sites.<sup>14</sup>**

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

**1. Conflicts with Other Important Uses.** Resource transfer sites and facilities will be sited and operated to avoid or minimize interference with important established personal, commercial, or recreational uses.

**2. Joint Use and Consolidation.** Joint use and consolidation of resource transfer sites will occur where it is feasible and prudent.

**3. Accommodate Future Use.** Resource transfer sites should be sited and designed to accommodate future development and avoid unnecessary relocation of sites. The feasibility of using or modifying existing sites will be evaluated before a new site is authorized.

**4. Avoid Hazards to Navigation.** In bays or straits, resource transfer facilities will be sited and operated in a manner that will not constitute a hazard to navigation.

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<sup>14</sup> **Resource Transfer Facility:** Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine water, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, or floating camps.

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

## Water Resources

**A. Water Intake Structures.** When issuing water rights for waters providing fish habitat, DNR will require installation of practical water intake structures that do not result in entrainment or impingement of fish. The simplest and most cost-effective technology that accomplishes the goal may be used to implement this guideline.

Water intake structures should be screened, and intake velocities will be limited to prevent entrapment, entrainment, or injury to fish. Structures must not impede migration. The structures supporting intakes should be designed to prevent fish from being led into the intake. Other effective techniques may also be used to achieve the intent of this guideline. Screen size, water velocity, and intake design will be determined in consultation with ADFG.

**B. Alteration of the Riverine Hydrologic System.** To the extent feasible and prudent, channelization, diversion, or damming that will have a significant adverse impact on important riverine habitat will be avoided.

**C. Hydroelectric Potential.** To prevent diminishing hydroelectric potential, DNR will consider placing conditions on permits to appropriate water from streams with locally significant hydroelectric potential, including streams suitable for microhydro development.

**D. Commercial Glacier Ice Harvest.** Commercial harvest of glacier ice in mapped seal haulout or pupping areas will not be allowed during the period of use by seals. Applicants for commercial glacier ice harvest activities near seal haulout or pupping areas should consult with the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Conflicts with other users will be taken into consideration when reviewing applications for commercial glacier ice harvest. Timing, seasonal, or other restrictions may be used to minimize conflicts.

### INSTREAM FLOW

**E. Instream Flow Reservations.** DNR should consider streams and other waterbodies for instream flow reservations when there is an identified threat to the water supply needed to support significant public uses, when there is significant public use, or when the resource values of the stream are exceptional. Individuals, political subdivisions of the state, and federal agencies, as well as state agencies may apply for instream flow reservations.

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

1. protection of fish and wildlife habitat, migration, and propagation,
2. recreation and park purposes,
3. navigation and transportation purposes, or
4. sanitary and water quality purposes.

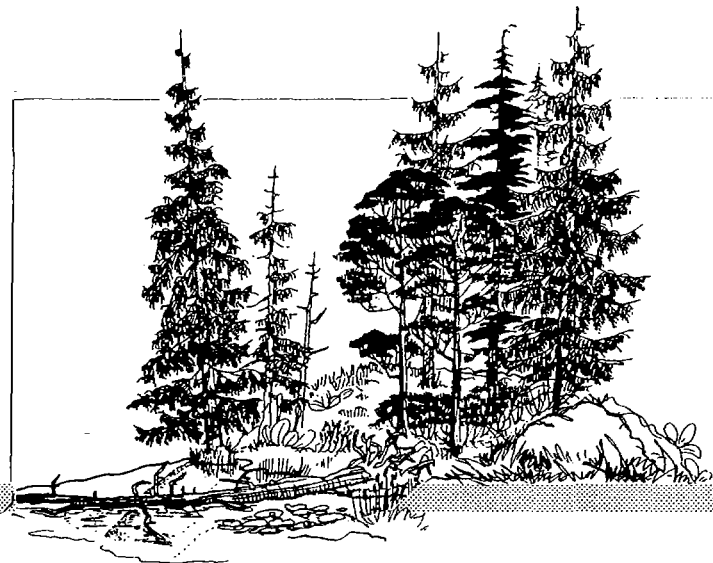
DNR should consider streams and other waterbodies for instream flow reservations when the waterbody's value to a significant identified pre-

sent or future public benefit is not protected by the ownership or classification of the surrounding and underlying land.

DNR should consider protecting significant public instream flow reservations by placing minimum streamflow conditions in water rights permits for out-of-stream water uses.

**F. Process for Determining Reservations.** The process for determining instream flow reservations will include the following steps for each stream or other waterbody:

1. Identify the management objectives.
2. Estimate the quantity of water seasonally available by direct measurement (hydrograph), predictive methods (regional hydrographic models), or other appropriate methods.
3. Determine the quantities of water already appropriated.
4. In consultation with appropriate agencies and landowners, use site-specific studies or other information to determine the instream flow requirements for the resources and uses to be protected. For habitat resources this will require cooperative work and consultation with ADFG to identify necessary conditions for rearing, staging, reproduction, spawning, overwintering, and migration of valuable fish and wildlife resources.

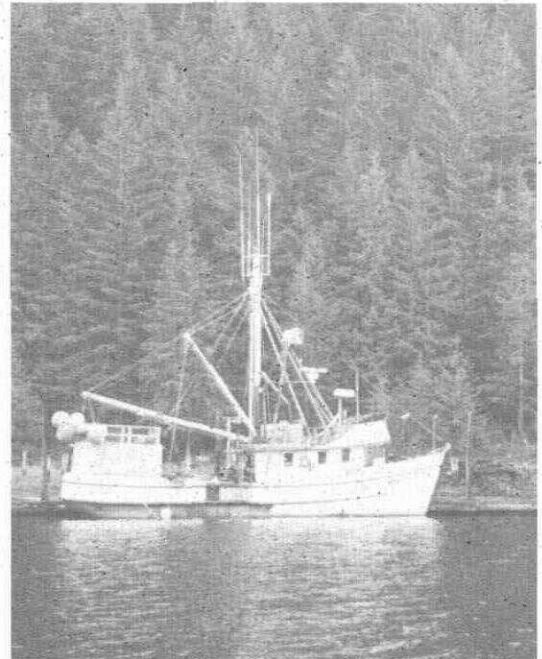


## CHAPTER THREE

# LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES FOR EACH REGION

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- 3 - 1** INTRODUCTION
  - 1** RESOURCE & USE INFORMATION
  - 2** FLEXIBILITY OF THE PLAN
  - 2** MANAGEMENT GUIDELINES
  - 7** SURFACE & SUBSURFACE LAND USE DESIGNATIONS
  - 8** DEFINITIONS OF DESIGNATIONS
  - 8** GLOSSARY
- 13** REGION 1 - ECHO COVE/EAGLE RIVER
- 45** REGION 2 - LENA COVE/TEE HARBOR
- 55** REGION 3 - AUKE BAY/MENDENHALL PENINSULA
- 93** REGION 4 - MENDENHALL WETLANDS STATE GAME REFUGE
- 97** REGION 5 - LEMON CREEK/SALMON CREEK
- 113** REGION 6 - JUNEAU
- 125** REGION 7 - THANE
- 151** REGION 8 - NORTH DOUGLAS
- 163** REGION 9 - DOUGLAS
- 177** REGION 10 - WEST DOUGLAS
- 195** REGION 11 - BERNERS BAY
- 209** REGION 12 - SHELTER ISLAND
- 229** REGION 13 - ADMIRALTY ISLAND
- 243** REGION 14 - TAKU RIVER & HARBOR
- 267** REGION 15 - PORT SNETTISHAM/  
TRACY ARM





## CHAPTER 3

# Land Management Policies For Each Management Unit

## Introduction

This chapter presents specific land management policy for each of fifteen regions. The planning area is further divided into units and subunits to aid in describing specific management intents. Management units and subunits are generally homogeneous in resources and topography.

## Resource & Use Information

Tables and the narrative in this chapter describe resources and uses by region, unit, and subunit for **state** lands. While important resources exist on private and federal lands, state management prescriptions do not apply to these areas.

The information presented for each management unit includes the following:

**Region Background** - Describes the location, physical characteristics, access, land ownership pattern, and land uses introduces each region.

**Unit Background** - Provides information on land status and major resources and activities for each unit.

**Unit Background, Management Intent, and Management Guidelines** - Includes a summary of the location, physical characteristics, access, land ownership pattern, and land uses. Management objectives and the methods for achieving the objectives are also provided for each unit.

**Land-Use Designation Summary Tables** These tables summarize by column the DNR designations, CBJ zoning districts, land types, adjacent land ownership, and resources and uses for each subunit.

**DNR designation.** These two-letter designations indicate the primary and co-primary uses and resources for each subunit. Designations are described in more detail later in this chapter.

**CBJ zoning districts.** These are districts designated by CBJ in Ordinance 87-49. In some subunits the CBJ Comprehensive Plan designation (indicated by a "C") and CBJ Coastal Management Plan designation (indicated by a "JCMP") are also given.

**Land type.** This column indicates whether the unit includes uplands ("UP"), tidelands ("T"), submerged lands ("SU"), or shorelands ("SL"). Figure 1.1 in the beginning of Chapter 1 defines *Uplands, Tidelands, Shorelands, Submerged Lands* and *Shorelands*.

**Adjacent land ownership.** This indicates the ownership immediately adjacent to the subunit. This column is of particular importance for

tideland subunits where the designation is often based on the CBJ designation on the adjacent uplands.

**Resource or use.** This column describes the resources and uses upon which designations are based. Many of these resources are described in more detail under the *Background Information* section for each unit. However, to avoid redundancy, habitat and harvest values are so site-specific that they are described almost entirely in the tables but not in the narrative.

**Land-use Designation Maps** - Maps for each unit show land ownership and designated uses. Subunit numbers correspond to the tables at the end of the text for each region. Land-use designations provide a picture of intended uses and values within a subunit but they must be used with the statements of management intent and guidelines for the complete explanation of management policy.

Management intent statements for each unit and subunit refer only to management of state land. While these statements accommodate certain proposed uses on tidelands and submerged lands, there is no guarantee other regulatory agencies will issue permits necessary for the proposed use. All proposed development uses referenced in the management intent statements are assumed to employ best management practices in siting and operating the proposed use. Finally, state tideland-use designations do not give the public access rights to adjacent private uplands.

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## Flexibility of the Plan

The land-use designations shown on the maps in this chapter are intended to be flexible. Uses not shown may be permitted on an individual basis if DNR determines they are consistent with the statement of management intent for the management unit in question and consistent with applicable management guidelines.

Boundaries of land-use designations shown on the following maps may be modified through on-the-ground implementation activities, such as site planning or disposal, as long as modifications adhere to the intent of the plan and follow the procedures described in Chapter 4 under the section *Types of Changes to the Plan*. Uses not originally designated may be permitted if they are consistent with the intent for a particular management unit.

This plan will not provide direct answers to many of the site-specific issues frequently encountered by state land managers. The plan can, however, clarify the general management objectives for the area and thereby provide the basis for a more informed decision.

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## Management Guidelines

Most state lands will be managed for multiple use. Exceptions are lands that will be offered for private lease or ownership, and recreation sites that are less than 640 acres. For this reason, the plan establishes management guidelines that allow various uses to occur without serious conflicts. Management guidelines can direct the timing, amount, or specific location of different activities to make the permitted uses compatible. For example, land disposals will be designed to protect public access and recreational opportunities.

**Table 3.1 - Designations Used In This Plan**

G	General uses	Rd	Recreation and tourism - dispersed use
Ha-Hb	F&W habitat	Rp	Recreation and tourism - public use site
Hv	F&W harvest	S	Settlement
M	Minerals development	Sh	Shoreline use
Mt	Materials	Tr	Transportation corridor
Pr	Public facilities - reserved site - retain	W	Water resource and uses
Pt	Public facilities reserved site - transfer	Wd	Waterfront development
		▲	Beach access point

**GENERAL USE**

**G** Land that may provide some combination of recreation, habitat, resource development, future settlement, or other uses. This designation is applied when lack of information prevents a specific resource allocation, or an allocation is not necessary at the time of the plan development, because the land is inaccessible and remote and development is not likely to occur in the near term, or it is land that contains one or more resource values, none of which is of sufficiently high value to merit designation as a designation.

Compatible uses: All other uses

**FISH AND WILDLIFE HABITAT**

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game has described and mapped two classes of habitat.

**"Ha" Habitat**

The most valuable habitat ("Ha" value habitat) is defined as: limited, concentrated-use area for fish and wildlife species during a sensitive life-history stage where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance could result in a permanent loss of a population or species' sustained yield. These habitats include:

- Anadromous fish spawning areas
- Estuaries important for rearing or schooling of anadromous fish
- Eelgrass beds (near anadromous stream mouth)
- Adult anadromous trout over-wintering areas
- Important resident sport fish spawning & rearing areas beyond anadromous fish habitat
- Eulachon spawning concentration areas
- Herring spawning areas
- Sand lance spawning concentration areas

- Limited rearing areas for juvenile Dungeness crab<sup>1</sup>
- Limited rearing areas for juvenile king crab<sup>1</sup>
- King crab molting and mating area<sup>1</sup>
- Tanner crab rearing concentration<sup>1</sup>
- Black bear spring concentration areas
- Black bear summer/fall concentration areas
- Brown bear spring concentration areas
- Brown bear summer/fall concentration areas
- Moose winter concentration areas
- High quality mountain goat winter areas
- Waterfowl and shorebird nearshore migratory concentration areas
- Sea lion haulout areas and a 1-mile radius around them
- Seal haulouts for 25 or more seals
- Cutthroat trout/char overwintering area

### "Hb" Habitat

"Hb" fish and wildlife habitat areas are the second-most valuable habitat types. "Hb" habitats are highly productive components of the ecosystem where alteration of the habitat or human disturbance would reduce the yield of fish and wildlife populations whether directly or cumulatively. These habitats include:

- Beaver concentration areas
- Herring over-wintering areas
- Highest quality land otter habitat
- Highest quality wolf habitat
- Highest quality deer winter habitat
- Eelgrass beds (not near anadromous stream mouth)

## FISH AND WILDLIFE HARVEST

### "Hv" Harvest

"Hv" fish and wildlife harvest areas are localized, traditional harvest areas of limited size where alteration of habitat could permanently limit sustained yield to traditional users; or areas of intense harvest where the level of harvest has or is projected to reach the harvestable surplus for the resource. This includes the following areas:

- Cost recovery fishery for hatcheries
- Public clam harvest areas
- Important access for human use of fish and wildlife
- Areas with multiple uses of fish and wildlife
- Localized, very intensive harvest areas of limited size
- Intensive sport/personal use fishing areas
- Intensive commercial salmon fishing areas by gear type
- Intensive commercial crab harvest areas by species<sup>2</sup>
- Intensive hunting areas for a game species

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1 These are based on very limited surveys by ADFG. Rearing areas are thought to be in many other areas but surveys have yet to verify them.

2 These areas also generally serve as rearing areas for crabs but extensive surveys have not been conducted to confirm these areas.

## MINERALS DEVELOPMENT

**M** A resource designation for Minerals, generally is not applied as a surface land use designation. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and misleading to apply this category in the same way designations are used for surface resources, such as timber. However, a primary surface designation for Minerals is used where intensive mineral exploration or development is currently taking place or is highly likely in the near term (5 to 10 years) such as for the A-J and Kensington Mine areas.

The department's policy for mineral development is determined by whether the subunit is open or closed to new mineral locations. All state land is open for new mineral locations except where previously closed under AS 38.05.185. Subsurface designations do not affect existing mineral locations. All state land is available for coal or oil and gas leasing. Where a management unit is open to new mineral location and has a primary surface designation, such as wildlife habitat or public recreation, the surface designation will not be construed to automatically prevent mineral development.

## MATERIALS

**Mt** Sites suitable for extraction of materials, which include common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod. Subunits designated Materials is closed to new mineral location at the time the plan is signed.

## PUBLIC FACILITIES - RESERVED SITES

**Pr** Sites reserved for specific infrastructure to serve the public at large. Note: public facility reserved sites are sometimes intended to serve primarily local needs. However, a reserved use classification is not selectable by municipalities. If DNR intends non-state ownership of the public facility, it will be designated "Pt" and classified "Settlement Land." Pr sites will be classified for retention in state ownership.

**Pt** These sites will be classified "Settlement Land" so that a non-state public entity can acquire the site and develop or operate it consistent with the purposes outlined in the plan.

## RECREATION AND TOURISM - DISPERSED USE

**Rd** Areas that attract recreationists or tourists who range throughout the area. Also, areas that offer high potential for dispersed recreation or tourism because of desirable recreation conditions that are scattered or widespread rather than localized. Developed facilities are generally not necessary.

## RECREATION AND TOURISM - PUBLIC USE SITE

**Rp** Areas used by concentrations of recreationists or tourists compared to the rest of the planning area; or areas with high potential to attract concentrations of recreationists and tourists. These areas offer localized attractions, or ease of access, or developed facilities. Examples include marinas, cabins, lodges, anchorages, scenic overlooks, road-accessible shore locations used for sport fishing, etc. The recreation and tourism may be either public or commercial.

### SETTLEMENT

**S** Areas suitable for sale, leasing, or permitting of state lands to allow private recreational, residential, commercial, industrial, or community use. Settlement is the primary use or co-designated with other compatible co-primary uses. This designation will generally be used for areas appropriate for land offerings for residential or residential and commercial uses. Unsettled or unsold land in the subunit will be designated and managed for uses compatible with settlement.

Areas designated Settlement will be closed to new mineral location at the time the plan is signed.

### SHORELINE USE

**Sh** Areas of state tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands where water-related or water-dependent facilities for personal use by the owner of an adjacent upland site may be authorized. Facilities may include small docks, boat ramps, mooring buoys, or other facilities for personal, noncommercial use. An authorized shoreline facility is considered the private property of the owner who built or maintains it, but this private property right does not extend to the surrounding tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands.

### TRANSPORTATION CORRIDOR

**Tr** Land identified for the location of easements and rights-of-way under AS 38.04.065(f), including transportation, pipeline or utility corridors, or land under consideration for a right-of-way. A Transportation designation reflects the need for efficient inter-regional infrastructure, the need for intra-regional access to resources on state and non-state land, and consideration of the impacts of increased access on resource uses.

### WATER RESOURCES AND USES

**W** Areas of important water sources or watersheds.

### WATERFRONT DEVELOPMENT

**Wd** Use of tidelands, submerged lands, or shorelands for water-dependent or water-related facilities, usually for industrial or commercial purposes. Waterfront development includes: piers, wharves, harbors, log storage, log or mineral transfer facilities, seafood processing facilities, commercial recreation facilities, and other resource development support facilities. Tidelands fill may only be authorized in these areas if it is consistent with the Juneau Coastal Management Plan. In addition, approving authorizations in these areas will be conducted in compliance with the Coastal Development standards in the Alaska Coastal Management Act (6 AAC 80.040).

#### Beach access points

The CBJ Comprehensive Plan identified a number of beach access points to tidelands from the Juneau road system. Most of these sites are small parcels of CBJ land that provide public access to the beach through areas of contiguous private parcels. CBJ has signed trails through many of these parcels and provided public parking. Access points are shown on the maps and charts in this chapter. At designated beach access points, access across state tidelands to publicly owned uplands will be protected.

## Surface & Subsurface Land Use Designations

A **designated use** is an allowed use of major importance in a particular management subunit. Activities in the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a subunit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit or subunit, Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed, to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.

In some cases, specific uses are discouraged in the management intent for a subunit. **Discouraged uses** may be allowed if the use does not conflict with the management intent, designated uses, and the management guidelines. Discouraged uses include activities that should not be authorized or will not be allowed if there are feasible and prudent alternatives. If the discouraged use is determined to be in conflict with the management intent or designated uses, and cannot be made compatible by following the management guidelines, it may be allowed only through a plan amendment.

The plan also identifies **prohibited uses** within each unit. These are uses that have significant conflicts with other uses or resources and will not be permitted without a plan amendment. There are very few prohibited uses.

**Subsurface resource designations** such as Minerals Development ("M") and Materials (Mt) are not applied as land-use designations to wide areas. The problems in locating and measuring subsurface resources make it difficult and potentially misleading to apply designations for subsurface resources in the same way they are applied to surface resources. Unless closed to mineral entry, mining will be treated as a designated use. In some cases, a surface designation for Minerals Development is made on uplands where resource information indicates access for mineral exploration or development is likely to occur.

Limited areas are closed to mineral location where significant conflicts occur between mining and settlement, recreation, materials, habitat, or fisheries enhancement facilities.

Under each region and unit, mineral potential and activities are summarized in the background section. The management intent sections for each unit include intent for mineral activities for those areas where they are likely to be a significant use. The management guidelines section includes descriptions of the mineral closures. Appendix B includes maps that show the locations of mineral closures. Chapter 2, *Subsurface Resources* section includes additional guidelines, a summary of mining and reclamation regulation statutes, and summary map of mineral closures.

DNR will provide access to the upland owner across state tidelands. **Upland access** across state tidelands, including developed access facilities, may be allowed within all land use designations where DNR determines the proposed facilities are consistent with the management intent and applicable guidelines of the plan. An explanation of the Public Trust Doctrine is located in Chapter 4.

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## Definitions of Designations<sup>3</sup>

### What is a designation?

A **designation** indicates which resource uses DNR intends to emphasize to produce the maximum benefits for Alaskans. A designation does not necessarily preclude other uses. When the plan assigns a designation to a subunit, the designation is accompanied by areawide **management guidelines** and by **management intent** specific to that land unit and subunit. These three pieces of information—designations, management guidelines, and statement of intent—promote the most beneficial use(s) and set conditions for allowing for non-designated uses.

### Designations are based on resource inventories

The best available information has been analyzed and mapped for the following resources and uses:

- fish and wildlife habitat
- community fish, wildlife, shrimp, crab, and shellfish harvest
- commercial fish, shellfish, shrimp, and crab harvest
- recreation areas and facilities
- mineral potential and material sites
- access and transportation

### Designations may reflect current or future uses

This plan guides land uses for the **next 20 years**, subject to periodic reviews. The plan may assign a designation to ensure a **future** use that will best serve the public interest, even if that use is not imminent.

The plan can provide management guidance for a resource without designating it. For example, the plan may address the resource by providing management intent for a specific area, or through areawide guidelines. In addition, other state, federal, or local regulations will determine the conditions for using undesignated resources.

If a subunit is designated for a particular use, the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect the use or resource for which the designation is given. Where there are two or more designations in the same subunit, the area will be managed to avoid or minimize conflicts with the designated uses. Management intent and guidelines are important guidance for management.

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## GLOSSARY

Definitions of terms used frequently in this chapter are found in the *Glossary, Appendix A*.

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<sup>3</sup> Also see Appendix A, *Glossary* for definitions of *Designation*, *Designated Use*, *Prohibited Use*, and *Management Intent Statements*.



## TABLE 3.2 - City & Borough of Juneau Designations

### INTRODUCTION

Following is a key to the abbreviations that appear in the plan land-use designation summary tables for each unit in this chapter under the column "CBJ Zoning District" and how they convert to the best appropriate DNR land-use designations on adjacent tidelands. In many cases, polygons also received additional DNR co-designations such as "Recreation," "Habitat," or "Harvest" that are not reflected in the CBJ designation system.

### CBJ ZONING DISTRICTS

### JSLP DESIGNATIONS OR ADJACENT TIDELANDS

#### RESIDENTIAL

D-1	Single family duplex - one unit per acre	Sh
D-3	Single family and duplex - 3 units per acre	Sh
D-5	Single family and duplex - 5 units per acre	Sh
D-10	Multi-family - 10 units per acre	Sh
D-15	Multi-family - 15 units per acre	Sh
D-18	Multi-family - 18 units per acre	Sh
MU	Mixed use - 60 units per acre	Sh

#### COMMERCIAL

LC	Light commercial	Wd
GC	General commercial	Wd

#### WATERFRONT

WC	Waterfront commercial	Wd
WCO	Waterfront commercial office	Wd
WCR	Waterfront commercial retail	Wd
WCI	Waterfront commercial industrial	Wd

#### OTHER

I	Industrial	Wd
RR	Rural reserve (all lands in the CBJ not shown on maps are RR)	Depends on resources and uses
--	Transition areas <sup>4</sup> Beach access points	Sh Not specifically designated
OS	Open space (Ordinance 85-76)	Rd or Rp

### CBJ COMPREHENSIVE PLAN

### DNR DESIGNATION

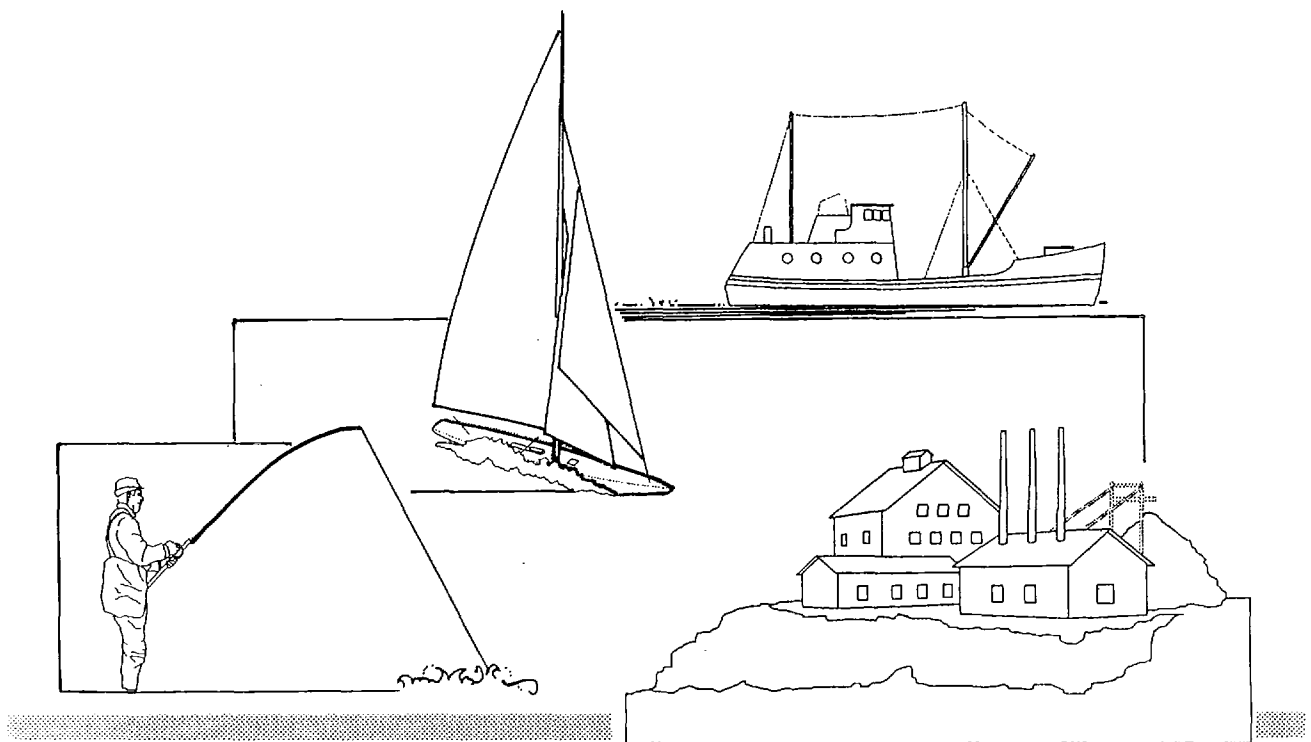
OS	Open space	Rd or Rp
	Conceptual new growth area	Wd if development is proposed in the near term or is existing; other designation if no near-term development is expected

### CBJ COASTAL MANAGEMENT PLAN

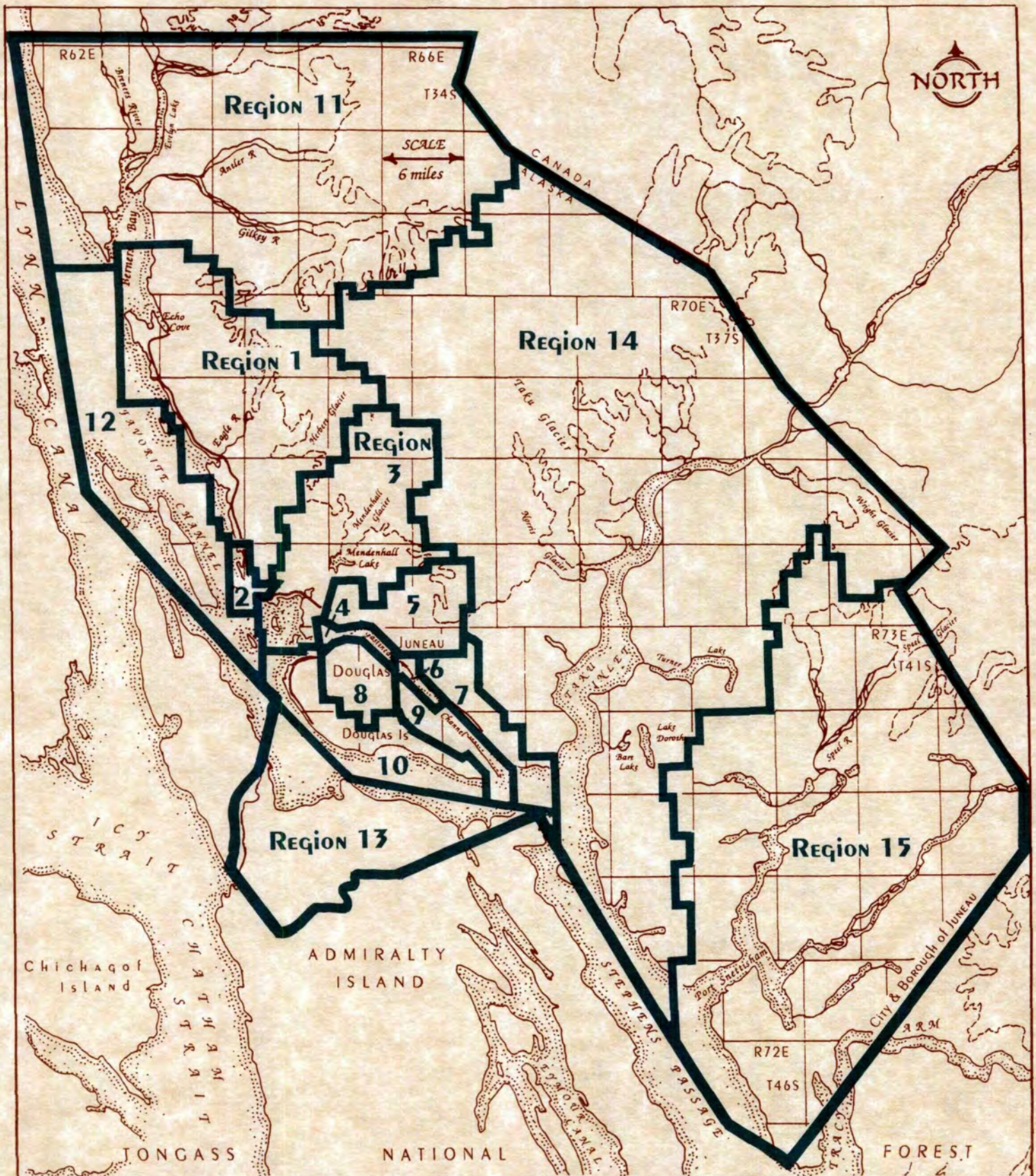
### DNR DESIGNATION

SWA	Special waterfront area	Wd
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<sup>4</sup> The first designation is the density allowed and the second designation is density after sewer and water are provided e.g. D-1(T)D-5 (single family duplex [one unit per acre] - transition - single family duplex [five units per acre]).



# Region Index Map

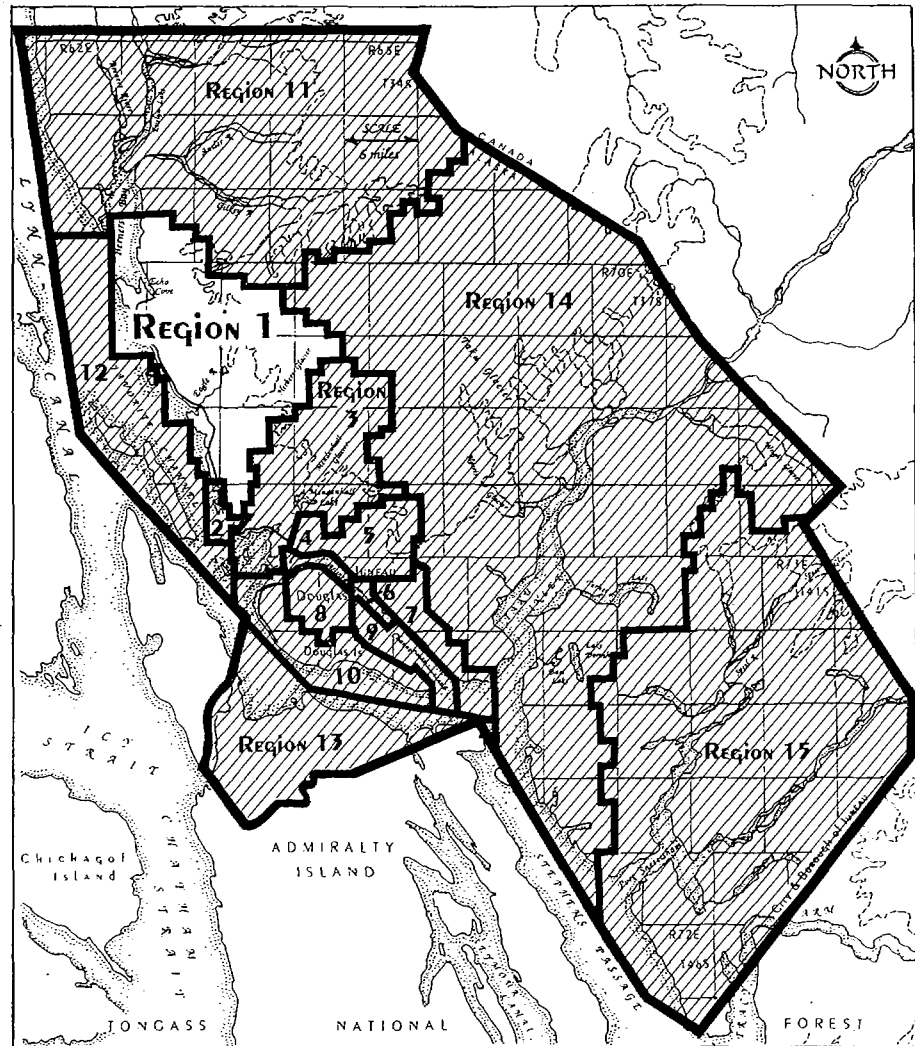


# Region 1 - Echo Cove / Eagle River

## Background

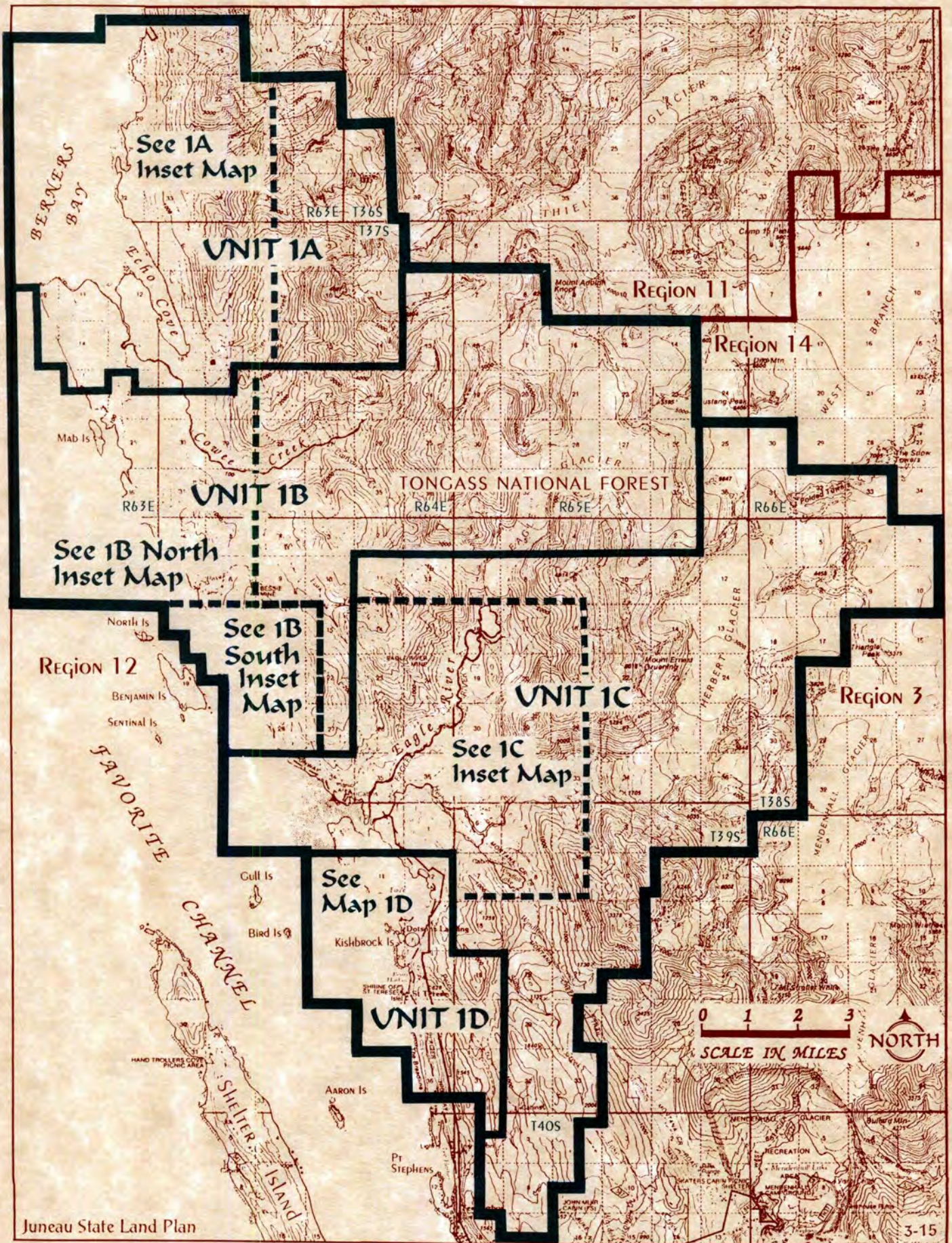
This region includes the state lands from just north of Sawmill Creek to just south of Pearl Harbor. Most lands in state ownership are tidelands and submerged lands. The remaining state uplands are on the lower Eagle and Herbert rivers and along Peterson Creek.

State lands in Point Bridget State Park are not addressed in this plan since these lands are administered by DPOR.



Location Map

# REGION 1 - Echo Cove/Eagle River



## Unit 1a - Echo Cove

### Background

This unit includes state tidelands and submerged lands in and adjacent to Echo Cove.

Goldbelt Native Corporation owns approximately 2,600 acres around Echo Cove. The remaining uplands are in the U.S. Forest Service (USFS) and City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ) ownership. The USFS administers a linear strip of land which provides access between Echo Cove and Sawmill Creek. The CBJ Juneau Harbormaster manages a boat launch on the southeast end of the cove. This paved ramp and parking area was built with funds from ADFG in 1990.

The USFS and Goldbelt are currently negotiating a land exchange. Some Goldbelt parcels between Echo Cove and Sawmill Creek and around Cowee Creek will go into USFS ownership and be managed for recreational uses and include facilities such as picnic tables, trails, and public use cabins. In exchange, Goldbelt would receive title to lands near Hobart Bay. Some upland parcels would be retained in Goldbelt ownership although the corporation has no definite plans for its land at this time.

**Recreation.** The primary recreational activities in Echo Cove are water-based, including camping related to sightseeing, beachcombing, hiking, kayaking, canoeing, and motor boating. The easy access and protected waters of Echo Bay make it a popular place to use sea kayaks, skiffs, and other powerboats. Airboats are also used to Berners Bay by anglers, hunters, and cabin users. Airboats also travel through the area in order to access rivers flowing into Berners Bay. Charter boats and commercial kayaking trips travel up the east side of Berners Bay from the CBJ boat launch in Echo Cove to the mouth of the glacial rivers at the head of the bay. The area provides opportunities for viewing bears, deer, goats, waterfowl, marine mammals, and seals. Other existing recreational use of the area occurs at Point Bridget State Park and at a church camp adjacent to the park. The state park allows for dispersed recreational use and has some improvements including trails and campsites. A public-use cabin is proposed when funding allows.

**Mining and Minerals Potential.** The USFS and Native uplands adjacent to the state tidelands in this subunit have high mineral potential. Existing federal mining claims are located on the east side of Echo Cove.

**CBJ Designations.** The CBJ has designated the Echo Cove area (Subunits 1a8, 1a10, 1a12, 1a13, 1a25, and 1a26) a Proposed New Growth Area. This is a rural area that the Comprehensive Plan determined suitable for future urban/suburban development if specifically approved by the CBJ in accord with the procedures and criteria in the Comprehensive Plan. The Comprehensive Plan guidelines also state that in the Echo Cove Unit, CBJ will preserve as Public Open Space valuable public recreation lands and wildlife habitat including shoreline areas along Lynn Canal.

**Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA).** The tidelands from Point Bridget east to the mouth of Echo Cove have been proposed as an AMSA by the Juneau Coastal Management Plan. An AMSA planning process has not been initiated. The area was proposed as an AMSA based on its scenic values, its uses for water-related recreation, and habitat for aquatic and terrestrial wildlife. The management direction of the AMSA proposed by the Coastal Plan would allow: appropriate development of Goldbelt lands using the CBJ process for new growth areas; maintain public recreational access and use of designated areas and; maintain opportunities for construction of a marine highway terminal at the north end of the Juneau road system to serve a new Juneau-Haines ferry/route.

**Transportation.** The 1986 Southeast Transportation Plan looked at nine different options for surface access along Lynn Canal between Juneau and Haines/Skagway. Most alternatives included extending the road up the east side of the canal from Echo Cove to Skagway or at least to the Katzehin River. Three alternate routes up the west side of Lynn Canal begin at St. James Bay, William Henry Bay, and Sullivan Island. Access to these three points would be by ferry from Echo Cove or Sawmill Creek. Other alternatives discussed by the transportation plan include high-speed ferries between Juneau and Skagway or other combinations of roads and ferries along Lynn Canal. The preferred alternative in the plan was access up east Lynn Canal without the need for any ferry service.

DOTPF is currently developing the Juneau Access Study that involves reconnaissance and cost estimates for a variety of routes (both ferry and road) along Lynn Canal.

Any road or ferry terminals may involve establishing rights-of-way on state tidelands, shorelands, or submerged lands. It appears that most improvements would be on USFS and Native-owned uplands. Interim Land Management Agreements (ILMA) or leases would be required for any new ferry terminals built on state tidelands.

There have been various other proposals to construct a port immediately north of Echo Cove in Subunit 1a15. In 1988, Echo Bay Exploration proposed a dock site just south of Sawmill Creek in a small cove at south end of Section 32. The proposal would require a 3-mile extension of the road past the Echo Cove boat launch. This proposal was later dropped in favor of helicopter transport to the Kensington Mine.

**Boat Launch and Marina.** There is a new boat launch with upland parking on the southeast end of Echo Cove managed by CBJ. The parking is located on a six-acre upland parcel owned by CBJ. The tidelands are state owned. ADFG has applied to DNR for an ILMA (ADL 105113) for this boat launch.

The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Plan proposed expanding the existing Echo Cove boat launch to include a marina to include up to 982 stalls, leaving space for a potential 2800 additional stalls in the future. This would include extensive upland development for parking and support facilities. Developing this site was a low priority among the sites looked at by CBJ and there are no near-term proposals to build this marina.

## Management Intent

For the near-term, the state tidelands, submerged lands, and uplands in this unit will be managed to provide a semi-primitive recreation experience, wildlife habitat, and harvest opportunities. Subunits 1a14 and 1a15 will be managed respectively for Ha, Hv, Rd, Wd; and Ha, Rd, Wd designations. Tideland support facilities for shoreline developments such as resource transfer facilities, a port, or a ferry dock are allowable uses within these subunits. Designating two subunits for Waterfront Development (Wd) provides the flexibility to work with an applicant to identify a site that will avoid or minimize significant adverse impacts on other resources and uses for which these subunits were co-designated.

The intent is to concentrate development in one of these two subunits. There may be some engineering limitations in Subunit 1a15 because of the steep shoreline. The small coves in the south end of Subunit 1a14 are currently used as campsites but receive less use than the mouth of Sawmill Creek (1a7). Subunit 1a7 has not been designated Waterfront Development (Wd) because it is a popular campsite and contains anadromous fish.

## Management Guidelines

**Northern Route Access Corridors.** Prior to authorizations along the tidelands on the east side of Echo Cove and north to the mouth of the Antler River, DNR will ensure that authorizations do not block future opportunities for a port or transportation corridor. Before DNR authorizes any phase or segment of a regional road corridor north from Juneau, appropriate agencies and the public will have the opportunity to comment.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Sawmill Creek and near the mouth of Cowee Creek, including all of Echo Cove, will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of the Juneau-area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries. The estuarine area at the mouth of Cowee Creek is located within Point Bridget State Park, therefore already withdrawn from mineral location. In addition, the shorelands under Windfall Lake and Creek down to their confluence with the Herbert River will be closed to new mineral entry because mining in the river and lake bed would conflict with the spawning, rearing and incubation of the significant anadromous fish population that live in this clear-water system. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.



## Land-Use Designation Summary

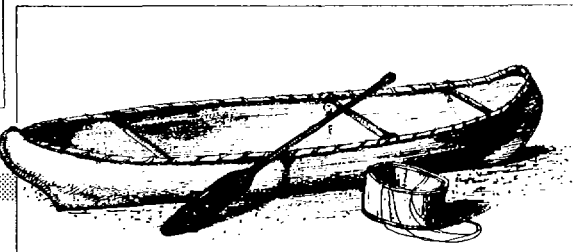
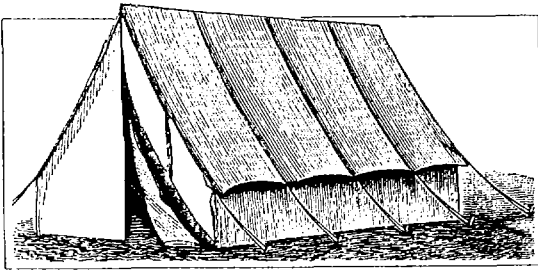
For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1A: ECHO COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1a1	Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest	
1a2	Ha Rd	RR	T	USFS	Anadromous fish estuarine rearing	
1a3	Ha	RR	T	Private/ Native selected	Herring spawning	
1a4	G	RR	SU	State		
1a5	G	RR	SU	State		
1a6	Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Salmon commercial trolling and sportfishing; king and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest; waterfowl hunting	
1a7 Sawmill Creek	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	Native	Herring spawning; Dungeness crab personal use and commercial harvest; salmon commercial trolling and sportfishing; black bear and waterfowl hunting; campsite	
1a8	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State	King and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest; migratory waterfowl habitat; black bear and waterfowl hunting; anadromous rearing	
1a10 Echo Cove	Ha Hv Rd	RR C-Conceptual new growth area	T	Native	Anchorage for hunters and sportfishers; salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout sportfishing; commercial salmon trolling; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest; migratory waterfowl habitat; sand lance spawning	Waterfowl and black bear hunting
1a12	Ha Hv Rp Pt	RR C-Conceptual new growth area	T	CBJ	Anchorage; salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest; migratory waterfowl habitat	Includes CBJ-managed public boat ramp; CBJ-owned 6-acre upland parcel
1a13 Inner Echo Cove	Ha Rd	RR C- Conceptual new growth area	T	Native	Migratory waterfowl habitat; scattered eel grass bed; sand lance spawning	

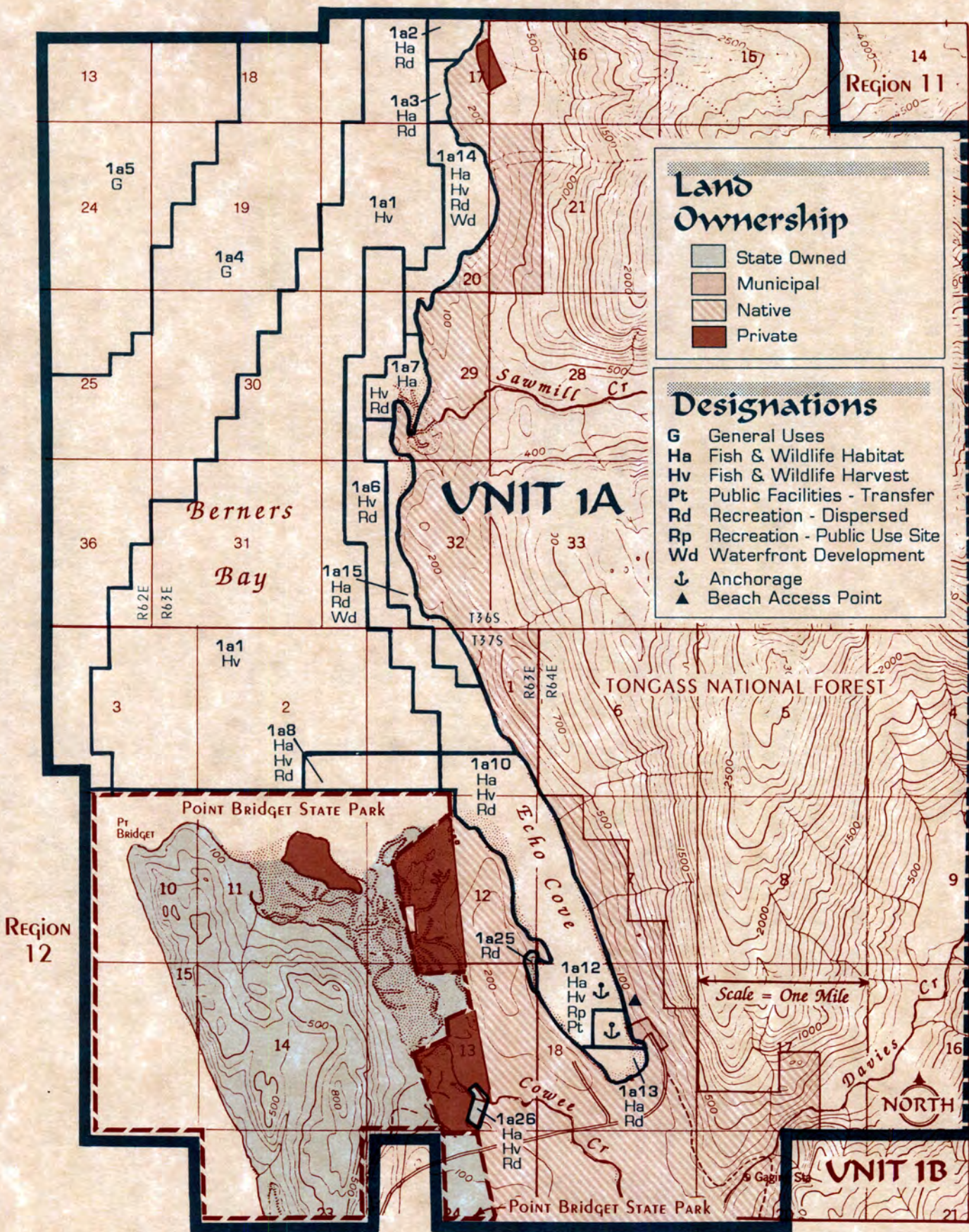
## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1A: ECHO COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1a14	Ha Hv Rd Wd	RR	T	Native	Herring spawning; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab rearing; bear viewing and spring and summer concentration	Possible port site
1a15	Ha Rd Wd	RR	T	Native	Herring spawning; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; salmon sportfishing	Possible port site
1a25	Rd	RR C- Conceptual new growth area	U	Native		Goldbelt, Inc. requested parcel as accretion lands
1a26 Cowee Creek	Rd Ha Hv	RR C- Conceptual new growth area	U	Native/ private	Anadromous stream; salmon sportfishing; black and brown bears in summer/fall	Adjacent to Cowee Creek and Point Bridget State Park; Goldbelt, Inc. requested parcel as accretion lands



# UNIT 1A INSET - Echo Cove



## Unit 1b Bridget Cove

### Background

This unit extends between Point Bridget State Park and the mouth of Eagle River. Most of the state lands in this unit are tidelands and submerged lands. With the exception of one state-owned upland parcel (Subunit 1b25), the uplands are owned primarily by CBJ and the USFS.

**Recreation.** The state lands in this unit are used primarily for recreation because of the distance from Juneau, extensive publicly-owned uplands, protected coves, and scenery. The Juneau Area Recreation Plan recommended designating the beaches from Amalga Harbor to North Bridget Cove as Recreation Beaches and classifying them as Public Recreation. The Glacier Highway that traverses this unit is frequently used for sightseeing and access to recreation areas. The tidelands in Bridget Cove receive heavy use as an anchorage. The coastline receives small boat use from Auke Bay, Juneau, Douglas, and Echo Cove. There is a hiking trail on CBJ-owned lands and private uplands adjacent to the state tidelands in Bridget Cove. There are also hiking trails up Bessie Creek on USFS-owned uplands and along the shore of Sunshine Cove on CBJ-owned uplands. In Subunit 1b18, the public scrambles down steep embankments to picnic and sport fish by the water. Most of the tourist and non-resident recreation in this unit is from cruise ships and the ferries that pass through Lynn Canal one to two miles offshore. Other non-resident uses include trips in charter boats, guided sea-kayak trips, sport fishing, sight-seeing on the road, trail walking, and beachcombing. The Westours dock and Aldersheim Lodge are located in and adjacent to Subunit 1b16.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** The uplands, some of which are state owned, have high mineral potential. Federal mining claims are located in the upper drainages of Bessie Creek, South Fork Cowee Creek, and Canyon Creek.

## Management Intent

The state tidelands in this unit are designated mostly for Dispersed Recreation (Rd), Fish and Wildlife Harvest (Hv), and Fish and Wildlife Habitat (Ha). These lands should be managed to provide opportunities for both developed and undeveloped recreation while mitigating impacts on habitat and harvest. Opportunities for access to commercial tourism and mining uses on the uplands, particularly in Subunit 1b16, will be maintained and are an allowable use in this unit. Although Subunit 1b17 is designated Shoreline Use (Sh) rather than Waterfront Development (Wd), limited small-scale improvements to support commercial recreation are an allowable use. This includes improvements such as docks and floats.

## Management Guidelines

**Land Management Consolidation.** DPOR manages recreation facilities at Point Bridget State Park, and it may be more efficient for the state to manage other CBJ lands in this unit for recreation. A cooperative management agreement should be prepared to transfer management responsibilities for the CBJ lands between Yankee Cove and Bridget Cove, including Mab Island, Yankee Cove, and Sunshine Cove to DPOR. See the section on *Land Management Consolidation Proposals* in Chapter 4.

**Commercial Facilities.** Westours currently has a lease for a dock in Subunit 1b16. Adlersheim Lodge has also submitted an application for a lease for a wood, steel, and concrete 300-foot dock off the point of Yankee Cove in this subunit (ADL 104588). If minerals are developed in the Bessie Mine or Yankee Basin Area, access will be needed along these two creeks which are in USFS ownership. Access needs may require facilities on state tidelands in Subunit 1b16 north of Yankee Cove to support mining on Bessie Creek. Alternately, access may be possible via the Glacier Highway to other port sites. Leasing land for commercial facilities may be authorized in Subunit 1b16.

**Yankee Cove Beach Access.** Subunit 1b17 contains a protected cove that could provide an access point for kayakers paddling to Benjamin Island. The road parallels the shoreline, but the embankment is quite steep. DNR or CBJ should consider improving access to this beach for launching hand-carried boats.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1B: BRIDGET COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1b1	G	RR	SU	State		
1b2	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing and commercial trolling	
1b3	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing and commercial trolling; herring spawning; hiking trail along coast; migratory waterfowl; commercial Dungeness crab harvest; anchorage	
1b4	Ha Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning	
1b5	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Dungeness crab commercial harvest; anchorage for sportfishing, trollers, and hunters	
1b6	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ/ private	Hiking trail along coast; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; herring spawning; anchorage	
1b7	Ha Rd One beach access point	OS	T	CBJ	Anchorage; herring spawning; eelgrass; Dungeness crab rearing; hiking trail along coast	
1b8	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Eelgrass beds; herring spawning; anchorage; Dungeness crab rearing and commercial harvest; clam harvest	
1b9	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Anchorage; herring spawning; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
1b10	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; anchorage	
1b11	Ha Rd One beach access point	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning	
1b12 Shrine Creek	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	State	Salmon gillnetting; herring spawning	
1b13	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon gillnetting	
1b14	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing	
1b15 Sunshine Cove	Ha One beach access point Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Anchorage; beach use; herring spawning; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; otter habitat; eelgrass; Dungeness crab rearing	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1B: BRIDGET COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1b16	Ha Hv Rd Wd	RR	T	Private	Herring spawning; salmon nearshore rearing; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest	Includes Aldersheim Lodge and West Tours dock
1b17 Yankee Cove	Ha Hv Rp Sh	RR	T	Private/ USFS	Herring spawning; public clam harvest; eelgrass; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anadromous stream mouth	Possible site for kayak launching if access improved to road
1b18	Ha Rd	OS	T	USFS	Herring spawning	
1b19	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing	
1b20	Hv	RR	SU	State	King crab commercial and personal use; halibut sportfishing; salmon sportfishing	
1b21 Inner Bridget Cove	Ha Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Anadromous stream mouth; herring spawning	
1b22	Ha Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning; other habitat	
Uplands 1b25	Rd	RR	UU	USFS CBJ		



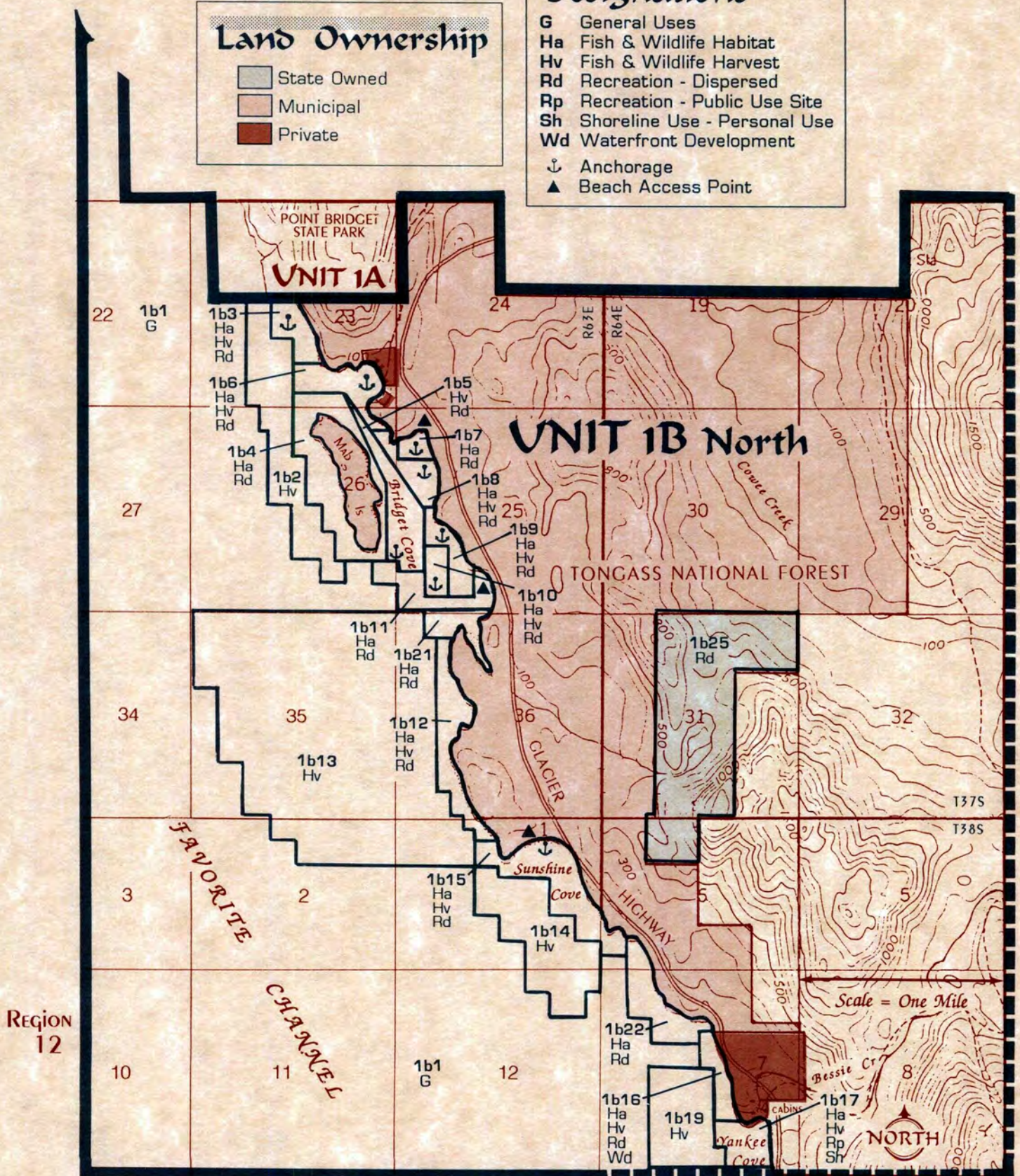
# UNIT 1B North INSET - Bridget Cove

## Land Ownership

- State Owned
- Municipal
- Private

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Wd** Waterfront Development
- Anchorage
- Beach Access Point



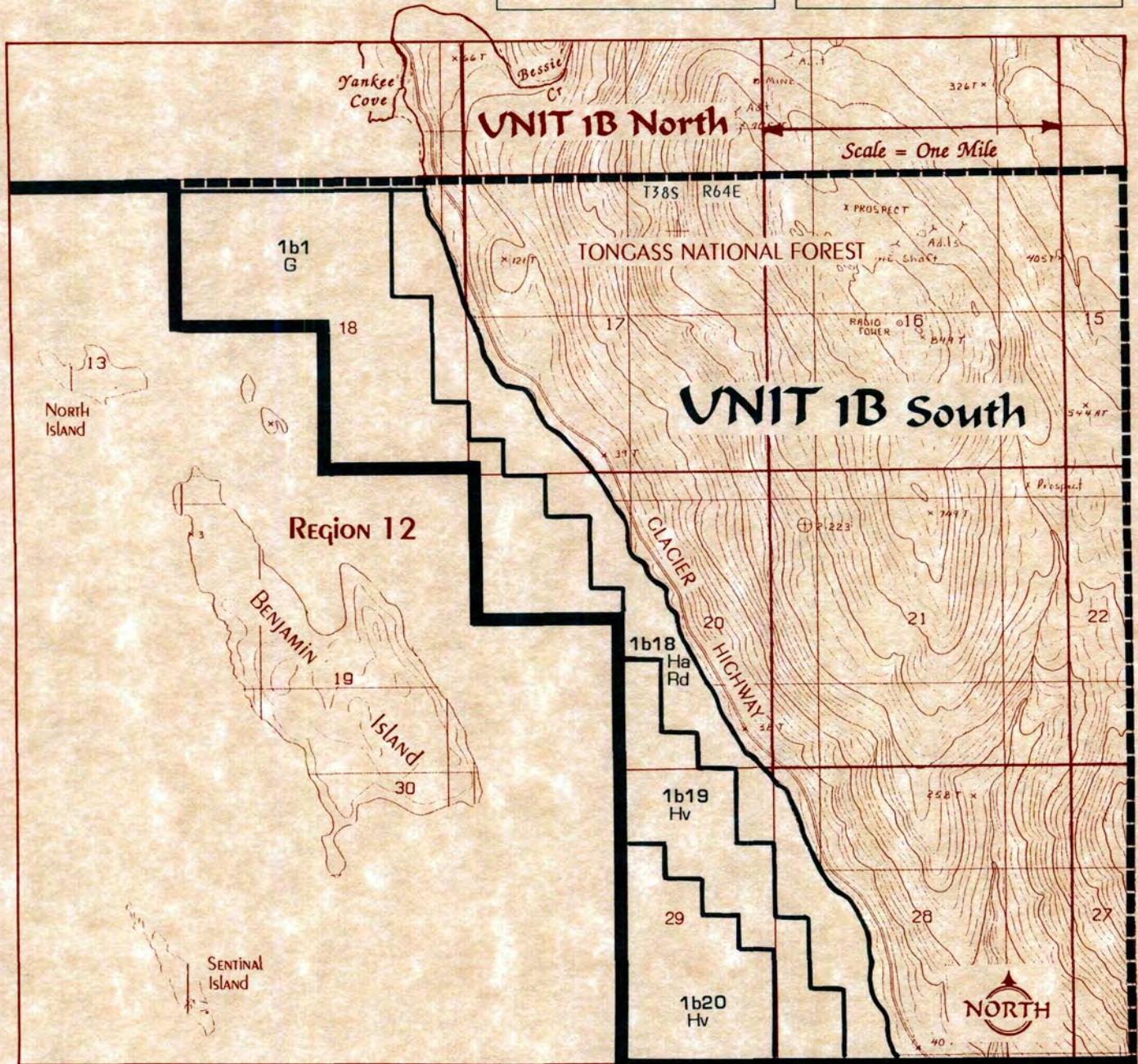
# VNIT 1B South INSET - Bridget Cove

## Land Ownership

Within Tongass National Forest

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed



## Unit 1c Herbert River

### Background

This unit includes the state lands along the Eagle and Herbert rivers. The tidelands are adjacent to high-value recreation areas including a USFS-managed recreation site, Boy Scout camp and a Methodist church camp. Subunit 1c26 is used by the National Guard for training. The more remote parts of this unit include the state shorelands under Herbert River and Eagle River. These rivers were found to be eligible by the USFS in the Tongass Land Management Plan as "Recreation Rivers" under the criteria in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. However, these rivers are not recommended for this designation by the USFS at this time. State uplands adjacent to the Glacier Highway are the starting point for trails up the Herbert and Eagle rivers. State uplands along the lower Herbert and Eagle rivers were selected from the USFS in 1989 for community recreation values (NFCG 317).

**Recreation.** The CBJ recommended that the lands along the lower Eagle and Herbert rivers be selected for their recreation values. However, because of their limited entitlement, CBJ was not able to select these lands once they became state owned. The 1989 state land selections report recommended that this area be classified for recreation. The USFS currently owns and manages the Eagle Beach Recreation Site (Subunit 1c30). Improvements include a parking area, picnic tables, firepits, a picnic shelter, and vault toilets. The Forest Service rejected the initial state selection of the Eagle Beach recreation site. The subunit remains state selected in the event the USFS changes its policy. Some of the land on the lower Eagle and Herbert rivers (Subunit 1c27) has been withdrawn from state selection by the USFS under Public Land Order 829. The Forest Service may relinquish this land but reserve a trailhead and trail easements to access the National Forest lands further up the valley. The intertidal areas at the mouth of Eagle River have high recreation values because of the uses of the adjacent USFS recreation area and the Boy Scout Camp on adjacent uplands. The northern portion of Subunit 1c4 is adjacent to a scenic stretch of the Glacier Highway. On nice summer days, cars park along the road and people picnic along the shore wherever they can scramble down to the beach. USFS trails used for hiking and skiing, provide year-round access to upper Windfall Creek, Eagle River, and Herbert River. A USFS public use cabin is located on Eagle Lake.

**Methodist Church Camp.** Subunit 1c29 includes the Methodist Church Camp. The land in this area is currently being surveyed and will be conveyed to the church by fall 1993 under state preference right statutes.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** The uplands and shorelands in this unit have high mineral potential. There are numerous federal mining claims on the upper Herbert and Eagle rivers. If these claims are developed, access may be needed across state shorelands along these rivers and across state uplands in Subunits 1c25, 1c26, 1c27, 1c28, 1c30, and 1c41.

**Firewood.** Although Subunits 1c25, 1c26, 1c27, and 1c28 are not in a designated personal use firewood sale area, there is extensive evidence of past firewood cutting on state lands.

**Fisheries Enhancement.** The USFS is considering placing structures in Windfall Lake and Windfall Creek in Subunits 1c44, 1c45, and 1c46 for enhancement of coho salmon.

**Management  
Intent**

The management intent for this unit is to provide for continued recreational use in a semi-primitive setting. Supporting access needs for mineral exploration and development on adjacent USFS lands are an allowable use on state lands in this unit.

**Management  
Guidelines**

**Heritage Resources** Subunit 1c26 includes a portion of the historic Eagle River-Echo Cove Trail. The State Office of History and Archaeology will be consulted prior to authorizations in this Subunit.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Herbert River will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential for sustaining the productivity of the Juneau-area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries.

Lot 5 in Section 2 in Subunit 1c26 will be closed to new mineral entry to avoid conflicts between using the site for materials and mine claims. Re-opening this site to new mineral entry will be considered after the materials site is closed.

The bed (below the ordinary high water) of both clearwater branches of Windfall Creek and the bed of Windfall Lake will be closed to new mineral location. These areas will be closed because mining in the beds of the creek and lake would conflict with the spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant anadromous fish population that live in this clear-water system. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Recreation.** There is potential for commercial recreation facilities such as a campground or RV park within this Subunit. Commercial recreation activities are allowed.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1C: HERBERT RIVER						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1c1	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	
1c2	G	RR	SU	State		
1c4	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	USFS	Herring spawning; public clam harvest; migratory waterfowl habitat; salmon, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anchorage	
1c5 Boy Scout Beach	Ha Hv Rd	OS RR	T	USFS State	Migratory waterfowl habitat; trail along Boy Scout Beach; anchorage; extensive beach; Dungeness crab rearing; salmon sportfishing; anadromous estuary	Boy Scout camp on uplands
1c6 Eagle Beach	Ha Rp	OS	T	USFS	Adjacent to USFS roadside picnic area; migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth	Receives heavy day use for picnicing, beach combing
1c7	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
1c8	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut harvest	
1c25	Hb Rd	OS	U	USFS	Otter habitat	
1c26	Rd	OS	U	USFS	Trail along Eagle River; includes materials pit	Includes state lands around Methodist Church camp
1c27	Rd	OS	U	USFS	Trail along Herbert River	
1c28	Rd	OS	U	USFS	Trail along Herbert River	
1c29 Methodist Church Camp	S	OS	UP	State	Currently used as a church camp. Site receives high use, particularly during the summer by users of camp facilities	
1c30 Eagle Beach Recreation Area	Pt Rp	RR	UP	State	Currently managed by USFS as a recreation area	
1c40 Herbert-Eagle River Confluence	Ha Rd	OS	SL	State/ USFS	Trails along adjacent uplands; migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth	
1c41 Eagle River	Rd Ha	OS	SL	State/ USFS	Beaver habitat; anadromous stream	
1c42 Eagle River	Ha Rd	OS	SL	State/ USFS	Beaver habitat; anadromous stream	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1C: HERBERT RIVER						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1c43 Eagle Glacier Lake	Ha Rd	OS	SL	State/USFS	Cutthroat trout/char overwintering area; USFS cabin on lake	
1c44 Herbert River/Windfall Creek	Ha Rd	OS	SL	State/USFS	Anadromous stream	
1c45 Windfall Creek/Herbert River Confluence	Ha Hv Rd	OS	SL	USFS	Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, rainbow trout, salmon sportfishing; limited fresh water fishing site; anadromous stream	
1c46 Windfall Lake	Ha Hv Rd	OS	SL	USFS	Cutthroat trout/char overwintering; beaver habitat; Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, salmon sportfishing	
1c47 Herbert Lake	Ha Rd	OS	SL	USFS	Cutthroat trout/char overwintering; anadromous lake	

# UNIT 1C INSET - Herbert River

## Land Ownership

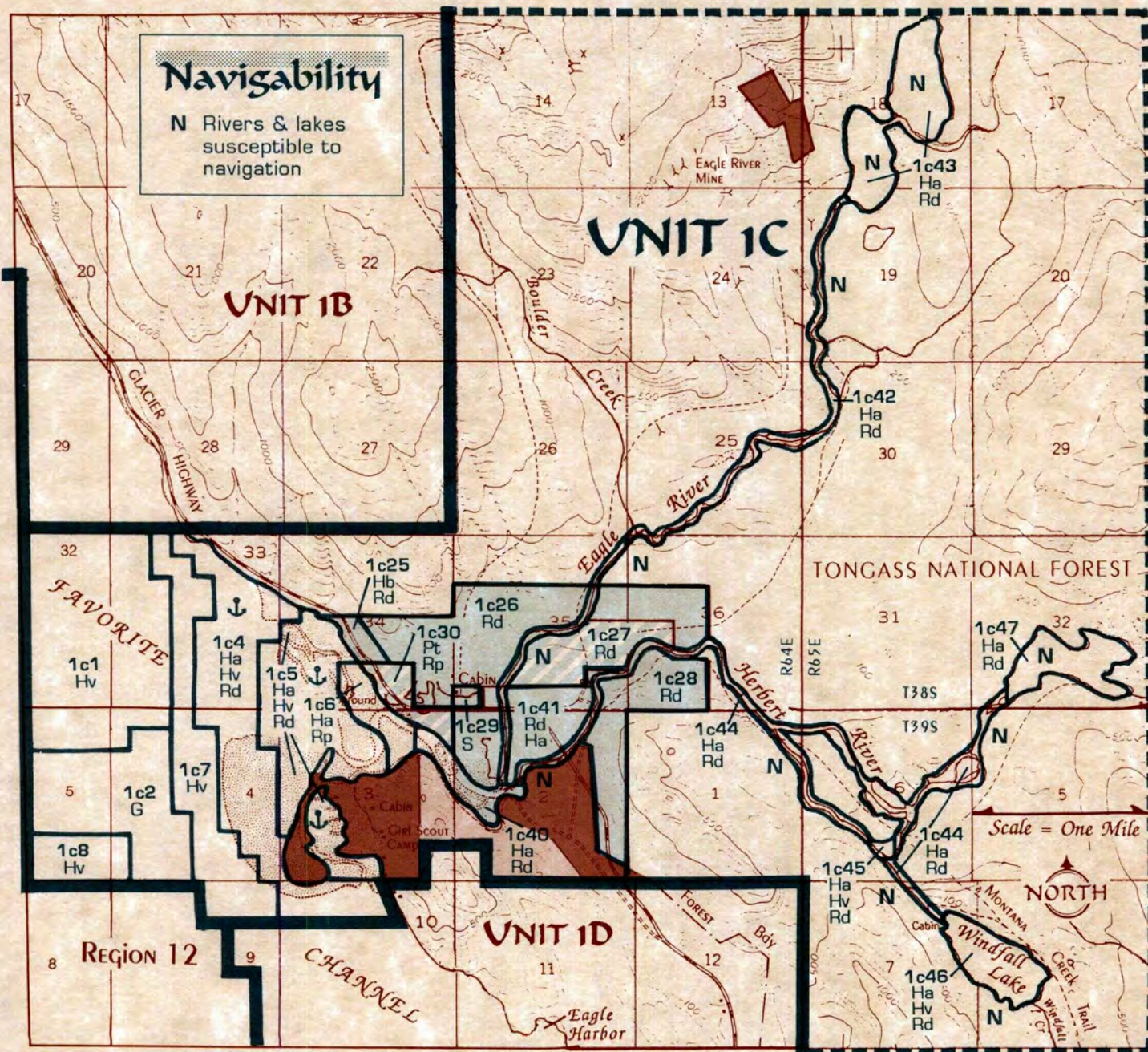
-  State Owned
-  State Selected
-  Municipal
-  Private

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- S** Settlement
-  Anchorage

## Navigability

**N** Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation



## Unit 1d Eagle Harbor

### Background

This unit includes mostly state tidelands and submerged lands from just south of Eagle Beach to the Breadline, including Amalga, Eagle, and Huffman harbors. State uplands include two parcels on lower Peterson Creek. State shorelands underlie Peterson Creek. The Shrine of St. Terese and Gruening State Historic Park are located in this unit and are major tourist destination points. The Breadline is heavily used for sport fishing. The Amalga Harbor boat launch provides easy access to marine waters for small boats. Most of the land in this unit is in public ownership. The only private lands are along the shoreline.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** All the uplands in this subunit have high mineral potential. USFS lands in the subunit support numerous federal mining claims.

**Pending Authorizations.** In Subunits 1d4 and 1d5, Eagle Valley, Inc. has applied for a moorage float from May through September, after which the float will be moved for winter storage.

**Recreation.** Amalga Harbor is used for launching boats, kayaking, hiking, bird watching, sport fishing, and crabbing. Subunits 1d6 and 1d7 are adjacent to Gruening State Historic Park managed by DPOR. Trails are located around the Salt Chuck, including one along the shoreline in the historic park and another that connects with the Eagle River Boy Scout Camp trail. Both trails are used for hiking and cross-country skiing. Subunits 1d25 and 1d26 on lower Peterson Creek were purchased with federal Dingle-Johnson funds. Certain restrictions apply to ensure that the lands are used to support sport fishing. These lands cannot be sold. The trail to Peterson Creek has been rerouted so that the trailhead is on state lands in Subunit 1d26.

**Boat Launch** CBJ is currently applying for a lease (ADL 104786) for the existing boat launching ramp in Subunit 1d16. The land on which the ramp is located is managed under an ILMT to DOTPF. The launch ramp has recently been reconstructed and a second ramp added.

**Fisheries Management.** DIPAC has a permit (SET 92-019) for net pens in Amalga Harbor (Subunits 1d4 and 1d5) for a temporary salmon rearing facility and cost-recovery site for the hatchery. The site includes 12 net pens and an escapement control device (net) in Salt Lake (Subunit 1d6).

**Peterson Creek.** Subunits 1d25 and 1d26 were purchased by the state with 70 percent matching funds from the US Fish and Wildlife Service. Peterson Creek is the only system on the Juneau road system that supports a viable, fishable run of steelhead trout. It also supports rainbow trout, cutthroat trout, coho salmon, Dolly Varden, pink salmon, and chum salmon. The system has potential for enhancement through the stocking of chinook, coho, and steelhead smolt.



## Management Intent

The unit will be managed to protect and enhance recreation activities and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. The opportunities for access across state lands for mining will be maintained. There are some areas that receive intensive recreation use that may need support facilities.

Subunit 1d25 will be managed to provide adequate public access for sport fishermen from the Glacier Highway and along the stream banks of Peterson Creek. In addition, the subunit will be managed to protect 60 acres of wetlands, fish spawning and rearing habitat. Future site improvements will be kept to a minimum but may include trails, a parking area, and latrine. Site improvements will be in cooperation with CBJ and DOPOR. Both of these agencies own tracts along Peterson Creek and are interested in developing the area for outdoor recreation.

Subunit 1d26 will be managed to provide adequate public access for sport fishermen from the Glacier Highway and along the stream banks of Peterson Creek. In addition, the subunit will be managed to protect 31 acres of wetlands, fish spawning and rearing habitat. Future site improvements will be kept to a minimum but may include reconstruction of the trail to Peterson Lake along its traditional route; developing a small parking pad along the Glacier Highway at the trailhead; and constructing a trail across the wetlands to the creek to control movement of people in this fragile area.

## Management Guidelines

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Peterson Creek, including Eagle and Amalga harbors, will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and the avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries.

Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands within Eagle Harbor are also closed because they surround a net pen site for the remote release of hatchery salmon.

Subunits 1d25 and 1d26 will be closed to new mineral entry to protect fish habitat, public access, and wetland values of Peterson Creek which is a popular fishing stream. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Recreation.** A site within Subunit 1d26 should be identified as a parking area that could be used as a trailhead for a proposed trail along the shoreline to Pearl Harbor Beach.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

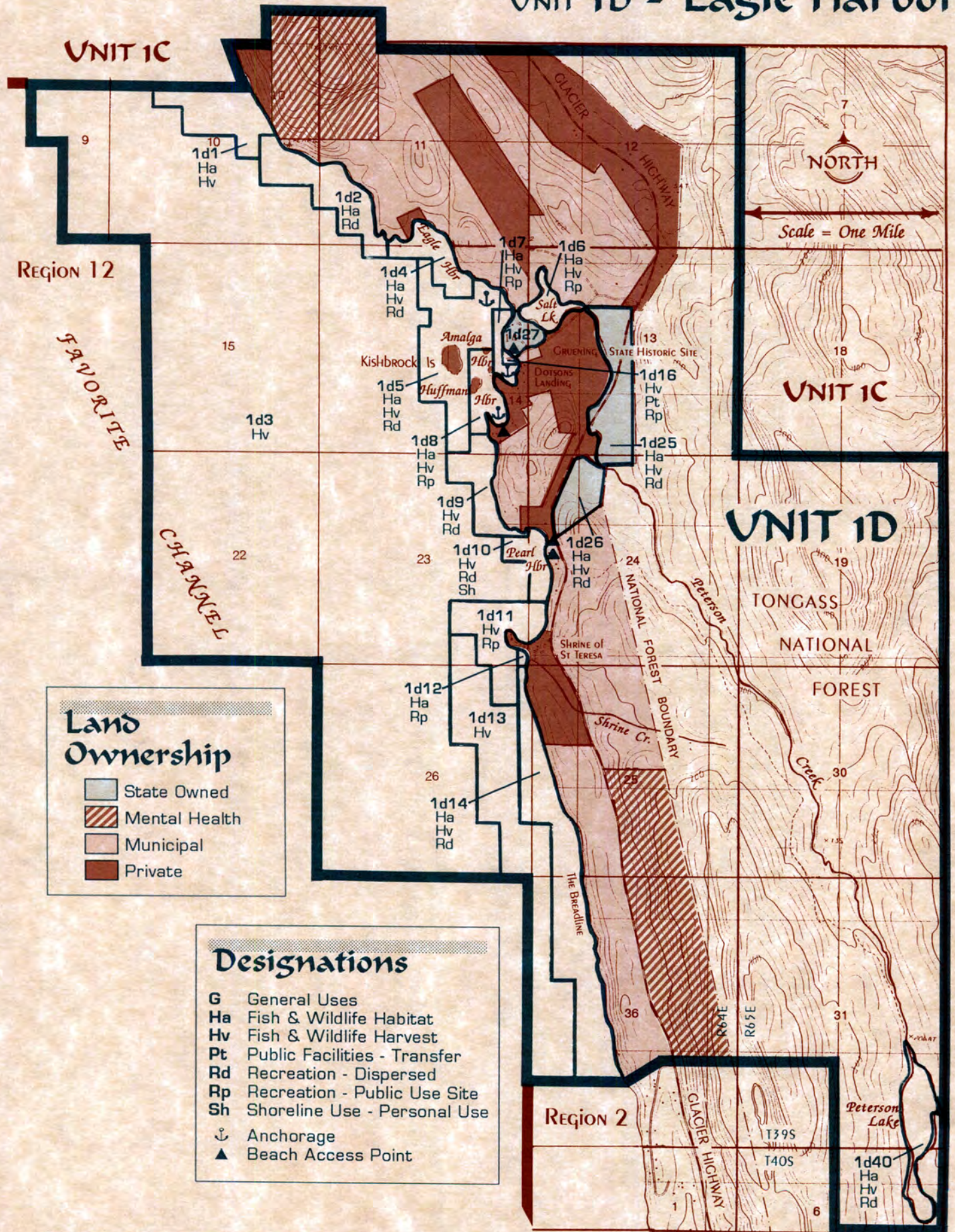
UNIT 1D: EAGLE HARBOR						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1d1	Ha Hv	RR	T	USFS	Dolly Varden, salmon, cutthroat trout sport harvest; public clam harvest; herring spawning; commercial Dungeness crab harvest	
1d2	Ha Rd	OS	T	USFS	Herring spawning	
1d3	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; king, Tanner and Dungeness crab personal use harvest; cost recovery DIPAC fishery for Amalga Harbor	
1d4 Inner Eagle Harbor	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	CBJ	Herring spawning; salmon sportfishing; DIPAC net pens and terminal cost recovery fishery; anadromous rearing	
1d5 Eagle Harbor	Ha Hv Rd	OS	SU	State	Anchorage; salmon sportfishing DIPAC cost recovery fishery; rearing area for DIPAC released salmon	
1d6 Salt Chuck Peterson Creek	Ha Hv Rp	OS	T	State/ CBJ/ private	Adjacent to Gruening State Historic Site; cutthroat trout/char overwintering; rainbow trout, Dolly Varden, cutthroat trout, steelhead sportfishing; anadromous stream mouths	Trails to shoreline from state park and mouth of Peterson Creek
1d7 Amalga Harbor	Ha Hv Rp One water access point	RR	T	State/ CBJ/ private	Public clam harvest; salmon sportfishing; rainbow trout, Dolly Varden sportfishing; anchorage; cost recovery DIPAC fishery; anadromous estuarine rearing for Peterson Creek and DIPAC stocks	Adjacent to Amalga boat launch, tidelands south of boat launch classified private recreation (CL-155)
1d8 Huffman Harbor	Ha Hv Rp One water access point	RR	T	Private	Public clam harvest; anchorage; herring spawning; cost recovery DIPAC fishery	Head of Huffman Harbor classified utility (SE-81-007)
1d9	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing ; DIPAC cost recovery fishery	Proposed trail along shoreline to Pearl Harbor beach
1d10	Hv Rd Sh Two beach access points	RR	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing; cost recovery DIPAC fishery	Seven private residences on the uplands
1d11 Shrine OST	Hv Rp	RR	T	Private	Tidelands adjacent to Shrine of St. Terese; salmon sportfishing; cost recovery DIPAC fishery	High visitor use; k.yak launch; scenic; beach walking
1d12 Shrine OST	Ha Rp	OS	T	Private	Tidelands adjacent to Shrine of St. Terese; anadromous stream mouth	Proposed trail along shoreline to south Breadline
1d13	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing along Breadline	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 1D: EAGLE HARBOR						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
1d14 Breadline	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	State/ private	Salmon sportfishing along Breadline; herring spawning	Proposed trail along adjacent CBJ-owned uplands
1d16 Amalga boat launch	Hv Pt Rp One water access point	RR	T	CBJ	Very intensive salmon, rainbow trout, Dolly Varden sportfishing; Amalga Harbor boat launch run by CBJ	ILMT 55/22 for 1.8 acres to DOTPF for a boat launching facility, (ATS 866)
1d25 Peterson Creek	Ha Hv Rd	OS	U	CBJ/ USFS/ private	Intensive freshwater sportfishing; beaver habitat; land acquired by ADFG with federal funds for sportfishing includes riparian area of very productive sportfish stream	Land adjacent to Peterson Creek - an anadromous fish stream; parallels Glacier Highway
1d26 Peterson Creek	Ha Hv Rd	D-1	U	CBJ/ USFS/ private	Peterson Creek trail crosses parcel; land acquired by ADFG with federal funds for sportfishing; need for trailhead for Peterson Creek Trailhead; intensive sportfishing; includes riparian uses of very productive sportfish stream	Land adjacent to Peterson Creek - an anadromous fish stream; parallels Glacier Highway
1d27 Gruening State Historic Park	State Historic Park	OS	U	State/ CBJ/ private		
1d40 Peterson Lake	Hv Rd Ha	OS	S	USFS	Fish rearing; cuthroat trout, Dolly Varden, rainbow trout, salmon sportfishing; USFS cabin on lake; limited freshwater lake fishing off road system	Proposed connection of Peterson Lake Trail and Auke Nu Trail along shoreline

# UNIT 1D - Eagle Harbor



UNIT 1C

REGION 12

FAVORITE

CHANGEL

NORTH

Scale = One Mile

UNIT 1C

UNIT 1D

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

## Land Ownership

- State Owned
- Mental Health
- Municipal
- Private

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Anchorage
- Beach Access Point

REGION 2

Peterson Lake

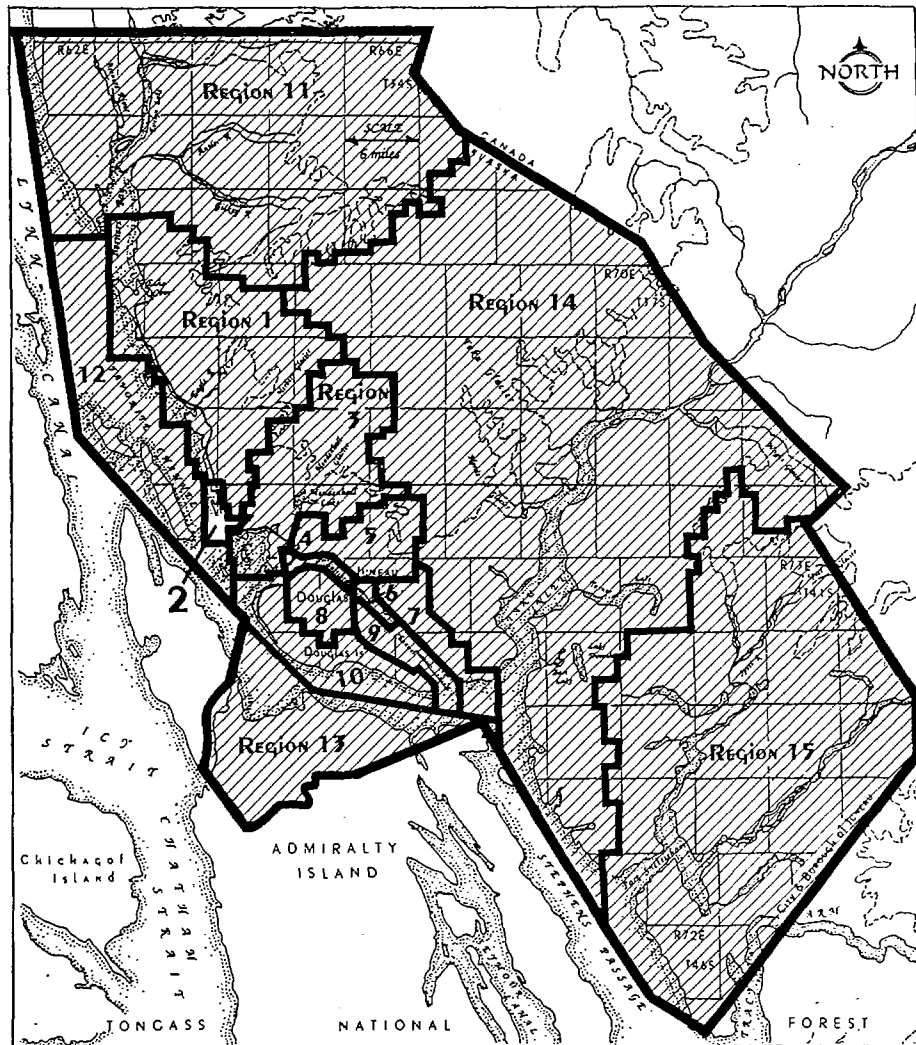
1d40  
Ha  
Hv  
Rd

# Region 2 - Lena Cove / Tee Harbor

## Background

This region includes the tidelands and submerged lands between the Breadline and Point Louisa. The region also includes two upland parcels on Lena Point, and state-selected lands along Upper Lena Creek. Uplands along the shore are primarily in private and CBJ ownership. Lands further inland are U.S. Forest Service owned.

The marine waters in this unit receive heavy use for fishing by recreation, charter, and commercial fishing boats. Cruise and freight ships and the Alaska Marine Highway ferries use the waters further offshore.



Location Map

## Unit 2a - The Breadline-South

### Background

This unit includes the southern part of "the Breadline." The state lands in the area are primarily tidelands and submerged lands. Cohen Island is state selected and has in the past been proposed as a State Marine Park. Adjacent USFS and Mental Health Trust uplands have high mineral potential.

### Management Intent

This unit will be managed for the recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values for which the southern part of "the Breadline" was designated. The tidelands in Subunit 2a2 adjacent to private uplands will be managed to support uses on the private uplands.

Cohen Island has in the past been proposed as a State Marine Park. If the island is not designated by the legislature for this purpose, the subunits within the proposed park will be managed to support and encourage the high recreation, habitat, and harvest values for which these subunits were designated.

### Management Guidelines

**Recreation Leasing.** State uplands may be considered for commercial leases for recreational activities that are consistent with the management intent for the unit. The .073 commercial recreation leasing process will be used for Cohen Island that has been proposed as part of a Marine Park<sup>5</sup>

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 2A: THE BREADLINE - SOUTH						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
2a1 Breadline	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing along Breadline	
2a2 Breadline	Ha Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Private	Herring spawning; salmon sportfishing along Breadline	
2a4	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Salmon sportfishing along Breadline	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
2a5	Ha Hv Sh Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Trail along shoreline; herring spawning; salmon sportfishing along Breadline	
2a6	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing	
2a25 Cohen Island	Rd	RR	U	State		Previously proposed as a Marine Park

<sup>5</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, *Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources* section.

## Unit 2b - Tee Harbor

### Background

Tee Harbor, named for its "T" shape, contains a north and south bight immediately inside the buoyed (south) and light marked (north) entrance. Most of the uplands are in private or Mental Health Trust ownership. Only the south bight, known as South Tee Harbor, has any harbor facility development. North Tee Harbor has no developed public access to the water, and with the exception of one small beach access point, there are no public lands adjacent to the water. A salmon stream flows into North Tee Harbor through extensive grassy wetlands which cover the majority of the public tidelands above mean low water. Upland areas to the east of Tee Harbor have high mineral potential. There are federal mining claims on some USFS lands east of Tee Harbor.

**Sport fishing.** The mouth of Tee Harbor receives high public use for sport fishing; clamming; and King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab harvest. Subunits 2b3, 2b5, and 2b9 receive particularly high use during southwest winds when it is one of the few areas along Lynn Canal that affords protected access.

**CBJ Designations.** Subunit 2b7 was designated a "Special Waterfront Area" by the revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan. This subunit is intended to provide both the land and water space for uses and activities which are directly related to, or essential to, maritime activities. Maritime activities include private boating, commercial fishing, charter fishing, and floatplane and other activities. The Juneau Coastal Management Plan limits tideland fill in this subunit to that necessary for a public boat ramp.

**Existing Marina.** Donahue's Marina is on leased and patented tidelands (Classified Commercial CL -338). Facilities include floats, boat stalls, marine repair shop, boat storage, vehicle parking, and boat launch.

**Proposed Marina.** The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Plan discusses the possibility of developing a new marina and boat launch in Subunit 2b7 at the south end of Tee Harbor. The site was considered for a summer-only mooring for small, trailerable boats. This would include 279 stalls for boats and 360 feet of float space for transient boats.

**Public Boat Launch.** Subunit 2b8 includes an unimproved site where boats are launched from state-owned tidelands. The uplands are owned by the Mental Health Trust.

### Management Intent

With the exception of Subunit 2b7, the tidelands adjacent to private uplands will be managed to support uses on the private uplands while mitigating impacts on the recreation, habitat, and harvest for which the subunits in Tee Harbor are designated. The beach access point at the existing CBJ boat launch will be managed to ensure that the public continues to have access to state tidelands. Subunit 2b7 will be managed for waterfront development which includes marinas, boat launches, mooring buoys, or other improvements that support the use of the area for boating, floatplanes, or other activities involving the use of waterbodies for sport, recreation, or commerce.

## Management Guidelines

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Tee Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries. A Map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 2B: TEE HARBOR						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
2b1	Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Private	Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anchorage; trail along shoreline	Houses on uplands with old dock pilings on tidelands
2b2 North Tee Harbor	Ha Hv Rd Sh One beach access point	D-1	T	Private/ CBJ	Trail along western shoreline; public clam harvest; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage	
2b3	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing	
2b4	Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Mental Health Trust/ private	Salmon sportfishing; powerline along state-owned tidelands	
2b5	Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; Tanner crab commercial harvest	
2b6	Hv Rp Sh	D-1	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anchorage	
2b7 South Tee Harbor	Hv Rp Wd	WC JCMP- SWA	T	Private	Includes commercial marina; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anchorage; private mooring buoys and floats	Existing commercial marina on private tidelands; commercial marina classified commercial (CL-328)
2b8 Boat launch	Hv Rp Sh One beach access point	D-1	T	Private/ Mental Health Trust	Public clam harvest; salmon sportfishing; includes small unimproved boat launch; anchorage	
2b9	Rp Hv	RR	SU	State	Anchorage; salmon sportfishing; Tanner crab commercial harvest	



## Unit 2c - Lena Cove

### Background

This unit includes state tidelands and submerged lands between the mouth of Tee Harbor and Lena Point. With the exception of Lena Point, Lena Beach, and Point Stephens the adjacent shoreline is entirely in private ownership. The uplands at Lena Point are state owned, but are likely to be conveyed to the CBJ. The uplands in this unit were originally selected for recreation and community expansion values (NFCG 316). With the exception of Lena Point, all uplands in this unit have high mineral potential.

**Lena Cove.** Lena Cove (Subunits 2c9 and 2c11) has no developed launching or harbor facilities. The head of the cove is publicly owned and currently developed and maintained by the U.S. Forest Service for recreation. Toilets, water, picnic tables, and a picnic shelter are provided. The primary attraction of the recreation area is the long beach, its rustic setting, and its uninterrupted views up Lynn Canal. The beach and recreation area are used for picnics, beach combing, and launching kayaks. The cove has numerous private mooring buoys used by small boats in the summer. The CBJ 1983 Small Boat Harbor Plan examined the potential for a permanent mooring buoy area in Subunits 2c9 and 2c11. The proposal also included a boat launch ramp, and skiff mooring and loading float. The CBJ plan also studied the potential for constructing a two-lane launch ramp with loading float at the head of the cove near Lena Loop Road. All construction would occur on state tidelands adjacent to the existing recreation area.

The fish pass at Lena Cove has been recently rebuilt by the U.S. Forest Service.

**Lena Point.** Lena Point is an undeveloped parcel of state land that includes Lena Point and is accessed off the Lena Point Road. There is an existing trail to the point. The subunit has been designated by the CBJ as Open Space and is likely to be conveyed to the CBJ.

### Management Intent

The tidelands adjacent to private uplands will be managed to support uses on the uplands while mitigating impacts on the recreation, habitat, and harvest values for which individual subunits are designated. The eight beach access points will be managed to ensure that the public continues to have access to state tidelands.

**Lena Cove.** Subunits 2c9 and 2c11 in Lena Cove will be managed for concentrated public recreation, clam harvest, and anadromous estuarine rearing habitat consistent with the current uses of the area and the use of the bay for mooring boats. Although there are no immediate plans to develop a boat launch, marina, or mooring area in the cove, these uses are an allowable use if it becomes a priority for CBJ to develop these facilities.

**Lena Point.** If Subunit 2c7 is not conveyed to CBJ, the subunit will be managed for public recreation. The adjacent tidelands in Subunit 2c6 will also be managed consistent with this intent.

## Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited on state tidelands and submerged lands in this unit.

**Topfiling.** The U.S. Forest Service recreation area at Lena Cove (Subunit 2c12) should be topfiled for selection by the state. Also see *Land Selection Recommendations* in Chapter 4.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 2C: LENA COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
2c1	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; personal use and commercial king and Tanner crab harvest	
2c2 Point Stephen west side	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing	
2c3 Lena Cove	Hv Sh One beach access point	D-1	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; access point to Favorite Channel beach	
2c4 Lena Cove	Sh Two beach access points	D-1	T	Private	Includes two beach access points to Favorite Channel	
2c5	G	RR	SU	State	Salmon harvest??	
2c6 Lena Point	Hv Rd	OS	T	State	Salmon sportfishing	Lena Point trail along shoreline
2c7 Lena Point uplands	Rd One beach access point	OS	U	State/ private	Includes trail to Lena Point	CBJ selected; expected to be conveyed
2c8	Ha Hv Rd Sh Three beach access points	D-3	T	Private/ CBJ	One beach access point includes a boat launch for kayaks and canoes, another is a trail to Rocky Point; Tanner crab commercial harvest; fish rearing	
2c9	Ha Hv Rp One beach access point	OS	T	Private	Lena Beach Recreation managed by USFS area; public clam harvest; two anadromous stream mouths; anchorage	Beach used for launching canoes and kayaks; uplands not selected by state
2c10	Ha Hv Rd Sh Two beach access points	D-1	T	Private	Public clam harvest; anadromous stream mouth	
2c11	Rp Ha Lena Beach Rec. Area	RR	SU	State	Anchorage; shoreline includes Lena Point Beach Recreation area; fish estuarine rearing area	
2c12 Lena Beach Recreation Area	Pt Rp	OS	UP	Private	High-use public recreation area with public facilities	Currently owned by the U.S. Forest Service (PLO 829). Proposed topfiling for state selection.
2c13	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon harvest and sportfishing	

## Unit 2d - Lena Creek

### Background

This unit includes state-selected uplands along Lena Creek at the base of Auke Mountain and a small state upland parcel off Lena Loop Road. Most of this unit is within an area the US Bureau of Mines has found to have high mineral potential.

**Lena Creek.** Subunit 2d1 was recommended for selection in 1988 because of its potential for community expansion, recreation, and as an alternate transportation corridor for the Glacier Highway to bypass the Auke Village Public Recreation Area. Recent DOTPF plans indicate that only a small southern portion of this subunit would be used for the bypass. Currently there is a powerline along the south boundary of the subunit. The flatter sections of the remaining area have potential for settlement. CBJ recently installed water lines along the Glacier Highway. Those areas not utilized for settlement or transportation could be managed for dispersed recreation. There may be some potential for trails through this area originating at the nearby Auke Village Public Recreation Area.

**Communication Site.** Subunit 2d2 is a state upland parcel off Lena Loop Road. The site is managed by DOTPF under an ILMT. The site currently supports two communication towers and a building managed by the State Division of Telecommunication Services.

### Management Intent

Subunit 2d1 should be managed to provide opportunities for a bypass road corridor, settlement, and dispersed recreation. When a road corridor is more clearly defined, and if there is a clear need for additional lands to be made available for settlement in the planning area, DNR should consider a land sale in the suitable portions of this subunit. Measures should be considered to reduce impacts on or enhance the recreation values of the area by providing greenways, buffers, and local trails when these lands are disposed of.

Subunit 2d2 should continue to be managed as a site for communication facilities. If all or a portion of the site is vacated by DOTPF, the subunit should be considered for settlement because it is relatively flat, has good access, and is an isolated parcel of state land that has no other identified public values. DNR should consider selling lands in this area in conjunction with CBJ to reduce costs to the state and coordinate residential development.

A higher priority will be put on selling state lands closer to Juneau (in Subunits 5b27 and 5b28) than selling land in Subunits 2d1 and 2d2.

### Management Guidelines

**Transportation.** The proposed Indian Point - Tee Harbor road corridor passes through the southern portion of Subunit 2d1. Opportunities to construct this new road corridor should be protected, and DOTPF should be contacted prior to authorizations in this area.

**Mineral Closures.** Subunits 2d1 and 2d2 will be closed to new mineral entry to avoid conflicts with using these areas for settlement. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning dist	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
2d1 Lena Creek	Rd S Tr	RR	U	USFS/ CBI/ Private	Possible sale area and transportation corridor for Glacier Highway	
2d2	S	D-3	U	CBI	This is a telecommunication site. The large parcel was previously reduced to allow CBJ to select the surrounding area.	ILMA to DOTPF for communication site (ILMT 22493) containing approximately 90 acres

## Unit 2e - Point Louisa

### Background

This unit includes the tidelands and submerged lands between Lena Point and Point Louisa. Most of the uplands adjacent to state tidelands in this unit are in private ownership. Most of the private lands support homes that are on large lots. Some of the homes have mooring buoys on state tidelands. The private lands adjacent to Subunit 2e5 are used for materials extraction.

**Loading Facility.** An application is pending in Subunit 2e5 for a barge loading facility for transporting processed aggregate to other southeast Alaska communities. The application proposes a conveyor belt, dolphins, and ramp. An old road grade on private land already exists between the materials site and the proposed tideland facility.

### Management Intent

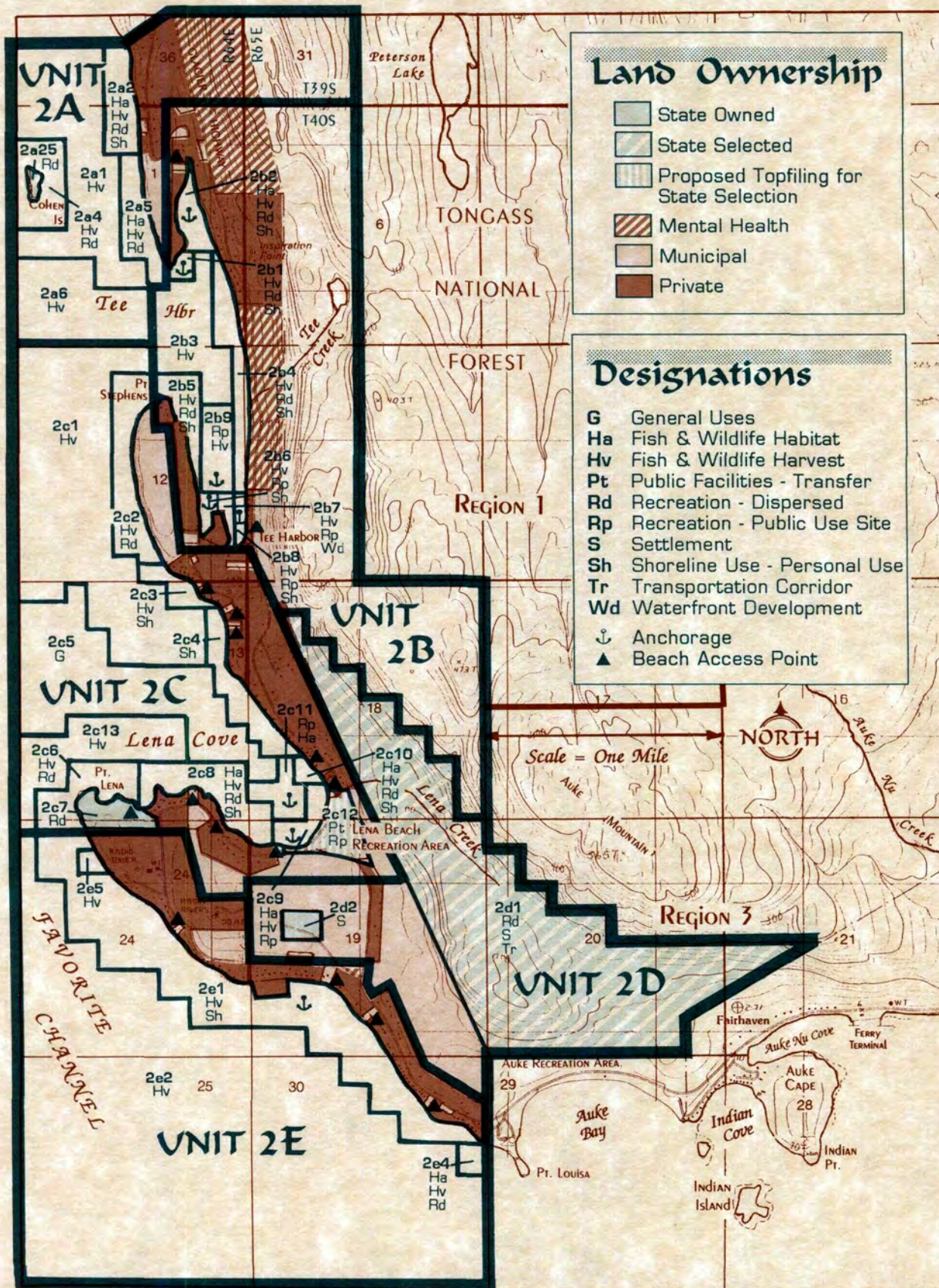
The tidelands adjacent to privately uplands will be managed to support uses on the privately-owned uplands while mitigating impacts on recreation, habitat, and harvest for which individual subunits are designated. The four beach access points will be managed to ensure that the public continues to have access to state tidelands. The tidelands and submerged lands in Subunit 2e5 will be managed to provide for salmon and crab harvest activities for which the subunit was designated. Facilities to ship aggregate are an allowable use on state tidelands if construction and operation activities are designed and sited to mitigate impacts on salmon and crab harvest. The facilities will be removed after shipping of aggregate is discontinued.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 2E: POINT LOUISA						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
2e1	Hv Sh Four beach access points	D-3	T	Private/ CBJ	Salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest; boats moored along coast; anchorage	Trail along shoreline around Point Louisa; includes Minnie Field beach access
2e2	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use and commercial harvest	
2e4	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon harvest; king crab rearing	Trail along shoreline around Point Louisa; popular salmon fishing spot
2e5	Hv	D-3	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab harvest	Adjacent to materials site

# REGION 2 - Lena Cove/Tee Harbor

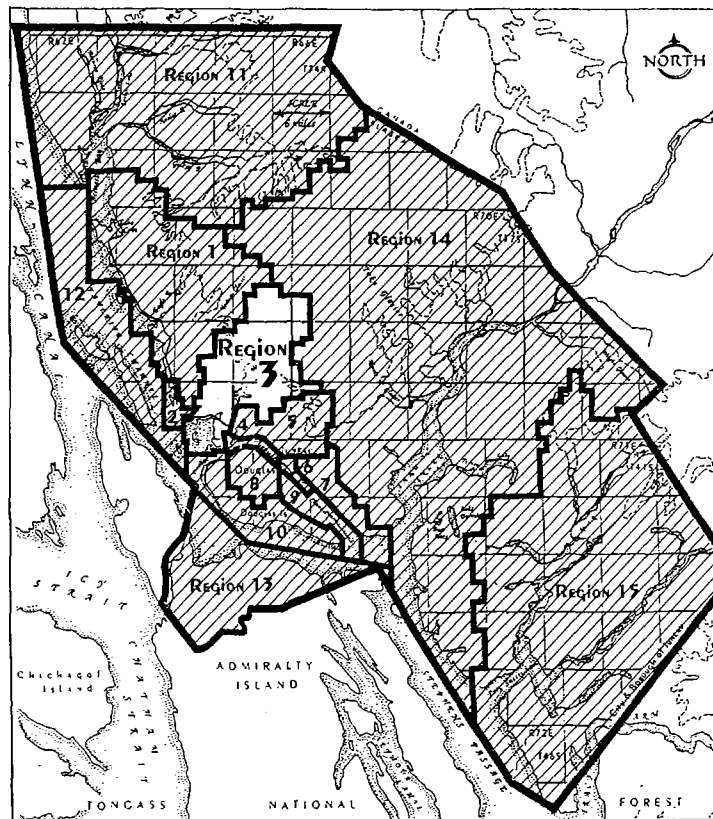


## Region 3 - Auke Bay/Mendenhall Peninsula

### Background

This region includes a diverse shoreline and protected inland waters between Point Louisa and the tip of the Mendenhall Peninsula. Most of the state lands in this region are tidelands and submerged lands. State-owned and state-selected uplands include Coghlan and Indian islands along Montana Creek and Jordan Creek. State-owned shorelands include Mendenhall Lake and River and Auke Lake. Because of the semi-protected waters adjacent to the road system, there are a number of facilities built on state tidelands and submerged lands. The marine waters in this region receive heavy use navigation, anchoring, and mooring. There are also a number of private and public docks and floats in this unit. The region also offers opportunities for viewing wildlife and scenery and contains high habitat values.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) and the University of Alaska-Southeast (UAS) marine research facilities are located at the head of Auke Bay. The area between Indian Point and the Mendenhall Peninsula is recommended as an AMSA by the CBJ Coastal Management Plan. Because of steep terrain, the state uplands in this unit are mostly unsuitable for development and primarily support recreation, watershed-related uses, and habitat. The state shorelands under Auke Lake and the Mendenhall River and Lake have primarily recreation, research, and habitat values. Most of this unit is within an area that the US Bureau of Mines has found to have high mineral potential.



### Location Map



## Unit 3a - Auke Village

### Background

**Auke Village Public Recreation Area.** This management unit consists of state tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the Auke Village Public Recreation Area, managed by the U.S. Forest Service. Developed facilities include a campground, picnic tables, restrooms, and shelters. The primary attraction of the area is a long gravel beach and scenic Point Louisa. The area is used for picnicking, beachcombing, camping, and fishing. The adjacent uplands have high heritage resource values. The area is accessible by road and within walking distance of the state ferry dock.

### Management Intent

The state tidelands and submerged lands will be managed to support the intensive public recreation use that the area receives. Authorizations should also mitigate adverse impacts on the habitat and harvest values for which subunits are co-designated.

### Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited on state tidelands and submerged lands in Unit 3a.

**Topfiling.** The U.S. Forest Service recreation area at Auke Village (Subunit 3a4) should be topfiled for selection by the state. Also see *Land Selection Recommendations* in Chapter 4.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3A: AUKE VILLAGE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3a1 Auke Village One beach access point	Ha Hv Rp	OS	T	USFS	Anchorage; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; adjacent to designated recreation area; salmon sportfishing; king crab rearing	Adjacent to Auke Village Public Recreation Area; trail located along beach; recreation area has not been selected by the state
3a2 Auke Village Bay	Hv Rp	OS	T	State	Salmon sportfishing; anchorage	
3a3	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; Tanner and king crab, and shrimp personal use harvest	
3a4 Auke Village Recreation Area	Pt Rp	OS	UP	USFS	Intensive public recreation with existing facilities	Currently owned by the U.S. Forest Service (PLO 829); Proposed topfiling for state selection



## Unit 3b - Indian Cove

### Background

**Indian Cove.** Indian Cove is a small bight west of Indian Point protected by islands. The tidelands and submerged lands support mooring buoys, a float, personal-use crab pots, and a National Park Service (NPS) dock. The waterfront has been subdivided into small residential lots, except for the CBJ lands designated Open Space at the tip of Indian Point. All of Auke Bay including Subunit 3b8 is recommended as an AMSA by the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

### Management Intent

The tidelands adjacent to private uplands in Subunits 3b1 and 3b3 will be managed to support the residential uses on the uplands while mitigating significant adverse impacts on habitat and harvest for which Subunit 3b1 is co-designated. Subunit 3b2 will be managed to support public facilities associated with the NPS uplands. Indian Point tidelands in Subunit 3b5 and 3b8 should be managed to complement the CBJ Open Space designation on adjacent uplands.

### Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited on state tidelands and submerged lands in Unit 3b.

**Special Use Area.** To maintain the scenic, habitat, harvest, and recreation values in and adjacent to Indian Cove, a Special Use Area (11 AAC 96) is designated for Subunits 3b1, 3b2, 3b3, 3b5, and 3b7. New applications for any kind of boat moorage or other "generally permitted activities" will undergo an individual and ACMP Permit review process and special stipulations will apply. The siting and construction of any kind of boat moorage must occur in such a way that there is no significant adverse impact on fish, wildlife, or their habitat. This determination is made during the course of the permit review. In planning for moorage or docking facilities, the applicant will be given the following choices in order of preference: mooring buoys and anchors; floating docks secured by anchors; or a single, floating or pile-supported community dock. Creosoted wood piling or any other material toxic to herring eggs are not allowed in these subunits. Floathomes and boathouses are not allowed in these subunits.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3B: INDIAN COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3b1	Ha Hv Sh Special use area	D-3(T) D-5	T	Private	Public clam harvest; eel grass beds; herring spawning; anchorage	Indian Point Trail parallels shore on uplands
3b2	Ha Hv Pr Special use area	D-3(T) D-5	T	HP5	Public clam harvest; herring spawning	Tidelands leased to NPS for dock. Currently classified reserved use (CL 143)
3b3	Sh Special use area	D-3(T) D-5	T	Private		
3b5	Ha Hv Rd Special use area	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning; salmon sportfishing; public clam harvest	Existing CBJ park on uplands. Indian Point Trail parallels shore on uplands
3b7	Hv Rd Special use area	OS	SU	State	Salmon harvest	Currently classified utility (SE-74-010)
3b8	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning; salmon sportfishing; public clam harvest	Existing CBJ park on uplands. Indian Point Trail parallels shore on uplands

## Unit 3c - Coghlan Island

### Background

This unit includes the tidelands and submerged lands at the mouth of Auke Bay. The unit also includes state-selected uplands on Indian and Coghlan Islands. These islands were selected by the state in 1989 for community recreation values (NFCG 319). Coghlan Island and the surrounding tidelands have in the past been proposed as part of a State Marine Park. Coghlan Island has high recreation use by kayakers and skiffs and is used for picnicking and camping. A Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) navigation aid for the Juneau International Airport is located on the northeast side of Coghlan Island. The waters in this unit are heavily used by boats travelling to and from Auke Bay. Commercial, sport, and personal use of fish, crab, and shrimp are also common in this unit. There is a federal mining claim on the west side of Coghlan Island.

### Management Intent

The areas within this unit have high recreation, harvest, and habitat values. The Subunits in this unit are designated for these purposes. The unit will be managed to support and encourage these uses.

Coghlan Island has in the past been proposed as a State Marine Park. If the area is not designated by the legislature for this purpose, the subunits within the proposed park will be managed to support and encourage the high recreation, habitat, and harvest values for which these subunits were designated.

The navigation aids on Coghlan Island are necessary to support operations at the Juneau International Airport and will be allowed.

### Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited on state tidelands and submerged lands in Unit 3c.

**Recreation Leasing.** Commercial recreation leasing is prohibited on Coghlan Island and Indian Island.<sup>6</sup>

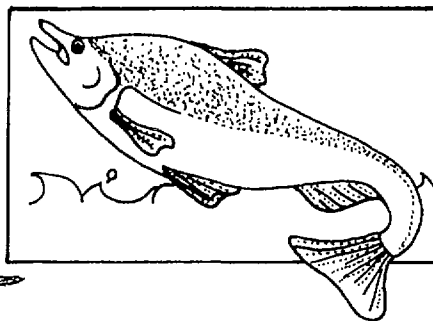
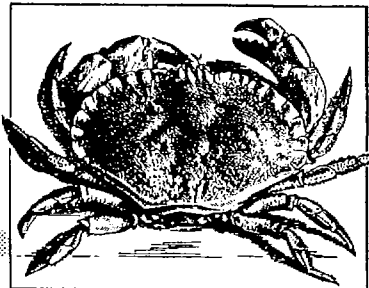
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<sup>6</sup> For additional information about commercial, recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources Section.

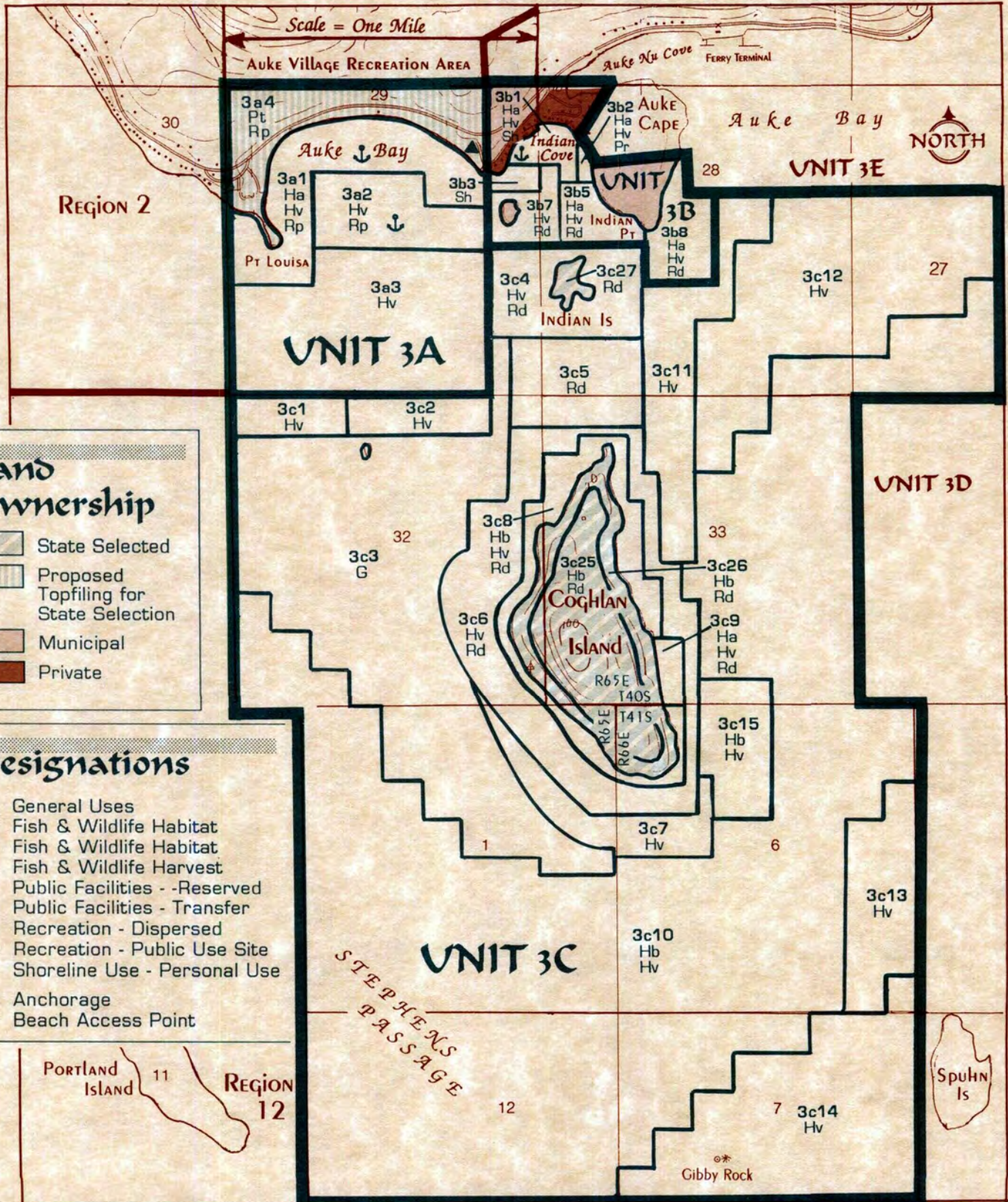
# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3C: COGHLAN ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3c1	Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest	
3c2	Hv	RR	SU	State	Shrimp personal use harvest	
3c3	G	RR	SU	State		
3c4 around Indian Island	Hv Rd	OS	T	State	Salmon sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
3c5	Rd	RR	SU	State		Previously proposed as a Marine Park
3c6	Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park; sea pens off south shore Coghlan Island
3c7	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon & halibut sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest	
3c8	Hb Hv Rd	OS	T	State selected	River otter habitat; salmon harvest	Previously proposed as a Marine Park; Auke Bay Lab sea pens on northwest Coghlan Island
3c9	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State selected	Public clam harvest; king crab rearing habitat; salmon and halibut sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
3c10	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest; halibut sportfishing	
3c11	Hv	RR	SU	State	King, Tanner, Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
3c12	Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest; halibut sportfishing	
3c13	Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing	
3c14 Gibby Rock	Hv	RR	T and SU	CBJ	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; shrimp, king and Tanner crab personal use fishing	
3c15	Hb Hv	RR	T	State	Herring overwintering; king crab, Tanner crab, and shrimp commercial harvest	
3c25 Coghlan Island	Hb Rd	OS	UP	State	Deer winter habitat	Previously proposed as a Marine Park; federal mine claims on west tip of Island
3c26 Coghlan Island	Hb Rd	OS	UP	State	River otter habitat; deer winter habitat	Previously proposed as a Marine Park; federal mine claims on west tip of Island
3c27 Indian Island	Rd	OS	UP	State		Previously proposed as a Marine Park



**UNIT 3A - Auke Village**  
**UNIT 3B - Indian Cove**  
**Unit 3C - Coghlan Island**



## Unit 3d - Mendenhall Peninsula

### Background

This unit includes the area between the tip of the Mendenhall Peninsula and Battleship Reef. This unit contains mostly state tidelands and submerged lands. The only uplands in this unit are on Suedla Island and Battleship Reef were selected for community recreation values (NFCG 321 and 211). They have been proposed as a State Marine Park. Most of the uplands are in private ownership. The remainder are owned by the CBJ, and for the most part have been designated Open Space.

Protected waters in this unit are adjacent to the Juneau road system and support high recreation use, particularly by small skiffs and kayaks. Subunits 3d7-17, 3d21, and 3d23. These subunits are a short distance from the Smugglers Cove put-in at the end of Fritz Cove Road. The submerged lands support high boat traffic travelling to Auke Bay marinas. There are a number of mooring buoys and small structures along the shoreline that are used primarily by upland owners. Because of the diverse shoreline, the area also has high habitat values and supports high use for both commercial and sport fishing.

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## Management Intent

The unit will be managed primarily to support high value recreation, habitat, and harvest uses and resources. Of high importance is the maintenance of public access to the tidelands and submerged lands that are heavily used by the public. The tidelands adjacent to private uplands will also be managed to support the shoreline needs of upland owners, while mitigating impacts on recreation, habitat, and harvest for which individual subunits are co-designated.

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## Management Guidelines

**Recreation.** Commercial recreation leasing is prohibited on Battleship Island, Suedla Island, and Spuhn Island.<sup>7</sup>

**Marine Park.** Suedla Island and Battleship Reef have in the past been proposed as part of a State Marine Park. If these islands are not designated by the legislature for this purpose, the subunits within the proposed park will be managed to support and encourage the high recreation, habitat, and harvest values for which these subunits were designated.

**Facilities.** The size and scale of improvements on tidelands by private upland owners may be limited to protect the high public values of the tidelands for public use.

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited in this unit on state tidelands and submerged lands in Unit 3d.

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<sup>7</sup> For additional information about commercial, recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources Section.



# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3D: MENDENHALL PENINSULA						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3d1 around Suedla Island	Hv Rd	RR	T and SU	State	Tanner and king crab personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing; viewing seals, eagles, seabirds	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
3d2	Hv Rd One beach access point	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing; Anne Coleman Beach	Island connected to mainland during low tide. No public upland access
3d3	Ha Hb Hv Sh	D-1	T	Private	Eelgrass bed; salmon sportfishing	
3d4	Hb Hv Sh One beach access point	D-1	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; eelgrass in lagoon; anchorage for adjacent homes	Numerous homes along shoreline including a new subdivision
3d5 Smugglers Cove	Ha Hv Rp Sh One beach access point	D-1	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; public clam harvest; includes Smugglers Cove beach access used for launching hand carried boats; anchorage; seaduck, seabird and heron feeding area	Heavily used for launching kayaks; cove contains many mooring buoys and floats. Homes along shoreline and beach
3d6	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing; heron, seaduck and seabird feeding area; anchorage; mooring buoys	Trail on uplands and tidelands used to access homes on south end of Mendenhall Peninsula
3d7	Hv Rd	RR	SL	State	Salmon sportfishing; herons feeding	Use by kayaks to Spuhn Island
3d8	Rd	OS	SL	CBJ	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest	CBJ-owned uplands or otherwise privately owned island - easily accessible by small watercraft
3d9	Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing	
3d10 around Spuhn Island	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	King, Tanner, Dungeness crab personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing	
3d11	Ha Rd	OS	T	CBJ	King crab rearing habitat; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anchorage	Used by kayaks and skiffs as a pullout and for camping
3d12	Hb Rd	RR	T	Private	Eelgrass bed; Dungeness crab rearing and personal use harvest; viewing eagles, seals, seabirds, bears; anchorage	Used by kayaks and skiffs as a pullout and for camping





## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter


UNIT 3D: MENDENHALL PENINSULA						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3d13	Rd	RR	T	Private	Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
3d14	Ha Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Eelgrass bed; Dungeness crab personal use and rearing; camping beach	
3d15	Hb Rd	RR	T	Private	Eelgrass bed; used by kayaks and skiffs as pullout and campsite	
3d16 Battleship Reef	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	Private	Public clam harvest; heron, seaducks and seabird feeding concentrations	
3d17	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T and SU	State/ private	Tanner crab rearing habitat; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest and rearing; heron, seaducks and seabird concentrations	
3d18	Ha Hv Sh	RR	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; trails on uplands and beach; herons, seaducks and seabirds feeding concentrations	Homes on uplands accessible only by foot or by boat
3d19	Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Trail along adjacent CBJ- owned lands	
3d20	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Shrimp, king crab, and Tanner crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering	
3d21	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering	
3d22 Smugglers Cove	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing, heron feeding area; seaducks and seabirds feeding concentrations	
3d23 Spuhn Island south shore	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	CBJ	Tanner crab rearing; salmon sportfishing; heron, seaduck, and seabird feeding area	
3d25 Suedla Island & Battleship Island	Hb Rd	RR	UP	State	Otter habitat	Previously proposed as a Marine Park. Easily accessed by small boat; recreational use

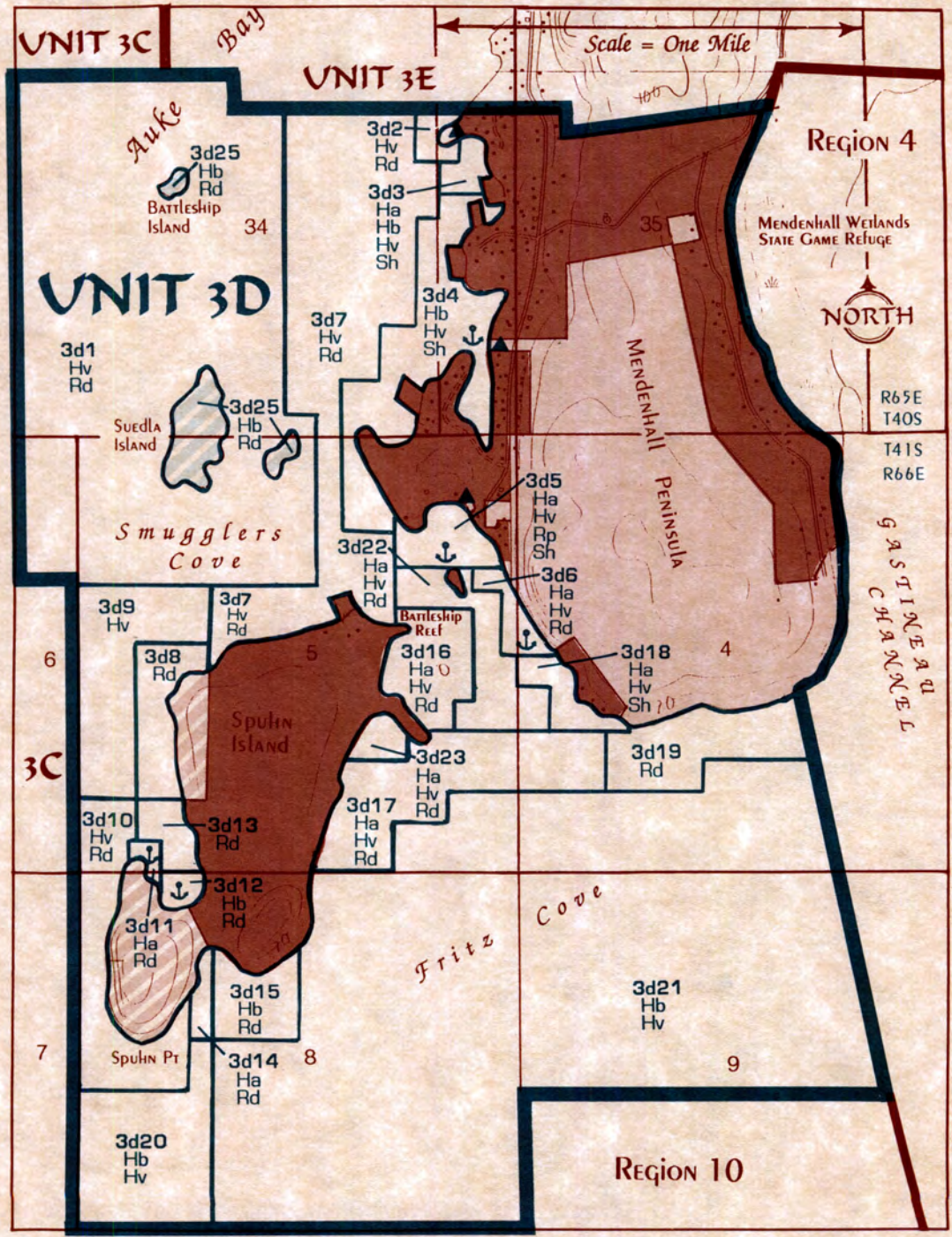
# UNIT 3D - Mendenhall Peninsula

### Land Ownership

-  State Selected
-  Municipal
-  Municipal Selected
-  Private

### Designations

- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
-  Anchorage
-  Beach Access Point



## Unit 3e - Auke Bay

### Background

This unit contains some of the highest value state lands in the CBJ. The unit contains Auke Bay, including Auke Nu Cove, the Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal, the head of Auke Bay with its marinas, and tidelands along Fritz Cove Road. These areas are also in the Auke Bay AMSA proposed by the Juneau Coastal Management Plan. An AMSA plan has not yet been initiated. Because of the complexity of this unit, it has been divided into the following subareas and is described from west to east: Auke Nu Cove, ferry terminal, Auke Bay, Fritz Cove Road, and Auke Lake.

**Auke Nu Cove** (Subunits 3e1, 3e2, 3e9). Auke Nu Cove is immediately north of Auke Cape and is a protected bight in the northwest coastline of Auke Bay. There are no public facilities for small boat use in or near Auke Nu Cove, although a few small boats are moored there. Auke Nu Cove is very shallow and for the most part goes dry at low tides. Grassy tidelands and a healthy wetlands ecosystem have discouraged dredging and other related harbor developments.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) recently completed a land exchange with the U.S. Coast Guard for 27 acres on Auke Cape. NOAA intends to develop the upland parcel and may request authorizations on adjacent state tidelands just east of the cape (Subunit 3e9). Over the next 20 years, NOAA may build an office complex for up to 500 people. The complex would include offices and warehouse accommodations. Proposed tideland facilities may include both large and small vessel docking facilities, net pens, submerged water lines, and research sites.

The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Development Plan looked at building a dry storage yard and boat launch ramps on fill placed on 14 acres of tidelands in Auke Nu Cove (Subunit 3e1). Private developers have also proposed a small boat harbor in this location. This site was analyzed previously by the state and the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers as a site for a new year-round marina. The site was found to be unsuitable for development due to the probable destruction of the intertidal habitat used by spawning herring, shorebirds, and shellfish.

**Ferry Terminal** (Subunits 3e3, 3e4, 3e5, 3e6, 3e7, and 3e8). These subunits include state tidelands. Existing development includes the state ferry terminal and the dock for the Greens Creek Mine ferry. The revised JCMP designated Subunits 3e4 and 3e5 as a "Special Waterfront Area." The JCMP allows fill in the 9-acre designated area.

Subunit 3e5 contains the Greens Creek Mine ferry dock and parking area (lease ADL 101598). An application (ADL 105281) is pending to lease an area along the shoreline just west of the existing dock to allow the Greens Creek ferry room to maneuver. Another application is pending (ADL 104721) for a seafood processing facility just east of the existing Greens Creek dock. This proposed facility would include a barge facility and fuel dock. The proposal does not include fill, but includes a floating dock, ramp, fuel dock, pier, riprap, barge loading-unloading area, and warehouse.

**Auke Bay** (Subunits 3e10, 3e11, 3e12, 3e13, 3e14, 3e16, 3e22, 3e26, and 3e52). Auke Bay is a large open bay 14 miles north of downtown Juneau supporting a wide variety of public, private, commercial, and institu-

tional developments. Auke Bay is a site of heavy recreational and commercial boating use, containing one public and two private marinas and a public boat launch ramp. The bay is also the source of salt water for research conducted at the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) laboratory and UAS research facilities. The bay has high scenic values and provides habitat for aquatic wildlife. Constraints include the congested road and inadequate upland space for vehicle parking related to the marinas and launch ramp. Development occurs all along the waterfront. There are only a few vacant lots remaining adjacent to the shoreline. The CBJ Comprehensive Plan designated Subunits 3e14, 3e22, and 3e52 Waterfront Commercial, and the Juneau Coastal Management Plan designated Subunits 3e14 and 3e52 a Special Waterfront Area.

The following description of the bay progresses eastward from Auke Nu Drive (Subunit 3e10) to the mouth of Auke Creek (Subunit 3e22).

**Private uplands** The uplands on the west side of Auke Bay adjacent to state tidelands in Subunits 3e10, 3e11, and 3e12 are in private ownership. The uplands adjacent to Subunit 3e13 are CBJ-owned and designated Open Space. There is currently little development on the tidelands in these subunits primarily because the banks are steep and the shoreline is exposed to the southeast. The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Development Plan examined the potential for building a dry storage yard and boat launch ramps partially on fill at the mouth of Waydelich Creek (Subunits 3e11 and 3e12). This area is known as Spaulding Beach, and the Spaulding Beach Condominiums are immediately inland. In order to build this facility, private property would need to be acquired.

**Fishermen's Bend** (ATS 5 and 33) This marina is built on state leased and private tidelands and has boat stalls, a boat lift, fuel dock, marine repair shop, and both covered and uncovered dry boat storage. Fishermen's Bend also includes an office, boating/fishing supply/convenience/liquor store and auto gas pumps on private uplands.

**Bay Creek** (Subunit 3e52) There is currently no development on the tidelands in this Subunit. On the adjacent uplands to the west is an 18-unit condominium. On adjacent tidelands to the east (ATS 121 and 378) is undeveloped fill on state-leased tidelands. Immediately inland and adjacent to this undeveloped lot are CBJ uplands that are used for boat trailer parking. Auke Bay Towers Condominium Association has applied for an 18-slip small boat float and approach float (ADL 103825) on tidelands adjacent to the condominium.

**DeHart's Marina** This marina is on state leased and private tidelands some of which are filled. The marina includes boat stalls, a boat lift, fuel dock, dry storage, and repair yard. On private uplands there is a small grocery/convenience/liquor store and auto gas pumps.

**Public Launch Ramp** This area supports a double-lane boat launch ramp with loading float operated by the CBJ. The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Development Plan proposed constructing a launch ramp and parking just west of DeHart's Marina to alleviate the congestion in parking areas around the existing Auke Bay ramp near the float. The double lane ramp has been reconstructed but no new ramp has been built.

**Public Dock** This dock contains multiple floats providing transient boat stalls, a 45-foot tidal boat grid, and a floating breakwater. One of the floats is used by the U.S. Coast Guard. Public parking, restrooms, and a harbor master's office are located on adjacent state uplands (Subunit 3e26). This land is managed through an ILMT to DOTPF for a

parking area. Parking is limited, and the lot is filled to capacity on most summer days. The lot also supports a small hamburger stand. Immediately adjacent to the lot are private homes and a building once used by the U.S. Coast Guard. Thirty-four acres of tidelands around the public marina and boat ramp are managed under an ILMA to DOTPF (ADL 102433) for a floating breakwater and mooring facility on ATS 1251.

**National Marine Fisheries Service and UAS** (ATS 126 and 413).

This area supports the Auke Bay Laboratory, a NMFS research facility. The University of Alaska Southeast (UAS) also has facilities at this location. Tidelands facilities include a dock, fish pens, floats, and a saltwater intake pipe. UAS has applied for a right-of-way for two 6-inch diameter, 1,000-foot intake and discharge lines for its fisheries building (ADL 103275). NOAA has applied for a 20-foot right-of-way for a 350-foot saltwater intake system from the north side of the mouth of Auke Creek into Auke Bay (ADL 104375).

**Mouth of Auke Creek** (Subunit 3e22). This parcel includes the mouth of Auke Creek. Adjacent upland uses include the Auke Bay Fisheries Lab, and a private home. Tidelands uses includes an ADFG net pen used in spring for salmon. NOAA has a lease for the weir located just upstream from the mouth of Auke Creek (ADL 100309 and 105765). There is also a fish hatchery on Auke Creek owned by Territorial Sportsman, Inc. and managed by NOAA. Access is afforded by the driveway to the hatchery on the south side of Auke Creek and from the lab on the north side of the creek. ADFG has a permit for a 200 x 200-foot net pen site (SET-91-053) that is located 300 feet offshore near the mouth of Auke Creek at the boundary of Subunits 3e15 and 3e22. The mouth of the creek is a terminal sport fishery for the returning pen-reared chinook salmon.

**Fritz Cove Road** (Subunits 3e15, 3e21, 3e23, 3e24, 3e25, and 3e51).

South of the mouth of Auke Creek, the coastline supports numerous residences along Fritz Cove Road. Although the coastline offers little reliable year-round protection, it supports numerous small private docks, mooring buoys, and floats.

**Auke Lake** (Subunits 3e17, 3e18, 3e19, 3e20, and 3e27). Auke Lake is state-owned. Auke Lake has high values for habitat and recreation because of the adjoining UAS facilities, five anadromous stream mouths, and public use. The lake is used for fisheries research, sport fishing (including winter ice fishing), supplying water for the hatchery at the mouth of Auke Creek, boating (including water-skiing), floatplanes, and cross-country skiing. The Chapel by the Lake and the UAS campus located on adjacent uplands are tourist destinations partially because of the views of Auke Lake and the Mendenhall Glacier. ADFG is considering fisheries habitat restoration on the creeks at the north end of the lake. The water quality of the lake is of particular importance because the lake is used for research and it is the source of water for a fish hatchery and the UAS and NOAA research facilities. In addition, NOAA net pens and saltwater intake are located near the mouth of Auke Creek. CBJ has an undeveloped small boat launch and parking area on the south end of the lake off the Glacier Highway. CBJ has also established a trailhead at the south end of the lake and a trail along the east shore. Private homes are located along the north and northwest shorelines.

## Management Intent

**Auke Nu Cove** (Subunits 3e1, 3e2, and 3e9). Subunit 3e1 contains a sensitive intertidal zone and is too shallow to support facilities for deep-draft vessels. Subunit 3e9 will be managed to support facilities associated with proposed NOAA development on the uplands while mitigating impacts on habitat and harvest for which the subunit is co-designated.

**Ferry Terminal Shoreline** (Subunits 3e3, 3e4, 3e5, 3e6, 3e7, and 3e8). The Alaska Marine Highway ferry terminal and Greens Creek Mine ferry terminal are located in Subunits 3e4 and 3e5. Subunits 3e3, 3e4, and 3e5 are designated for waterfront development by the JCMP and zoning ordinances. These three subunits will be managed for water-dependent industrial and port uses. The state ferry supports the visitor industry and there are private residences within its viewshed west of the area. Improvements in all six subunits will be designed to take into consideration these adjacent uses. Uses and activities that are directly related to or essential to maritime activities are allowable in Subunits 3e3, 3e4, and 3e5. Maritime activities include private boating, visitor industry (including cruise ships and transient pleasure vessels), commercial fishing, charter fishing, float plane activity, and other activities involving the human use of waterbodies for sport, recreation, or commerce. Fill may be authorized along the shoreline in Subunits 3e3, 3e4, and 3e5, consistent with the JCMP.

The tidelands adjacent to privately-owned uplands in Subunits 3e6 and 3e8 will be managed to support residential uses on the uplands while mitigating impacts on recreation, habitat, and harvest for which individual subunits are co-designated.

**Auke Bay** (Subunits 3e10, 3e11, 3e12, 3e13, 3e14, 3e16, 3e26, and 3e52). Auke Bay supports a wide range of uses for its size. Because of the many uses, authorizations in this area should take into consideration the high values of the area for public institutions, commercial uses - both marine and others, public use, and habitat and research values. This area should be managed to support activities consistent with uses allowed within the JCMP Special Waterfront Areas, ensure continued research use of the bay, and allow expanded boat harbor facilities. The bay should be managed for commercial uses and, in special cases, for mixed uses including residential and recreation.

The subunit is intended to provide both the land and the water space for activities which are directly related to, or essential to, maritime activities. Maritime activities include private boating (including sport fishing), small cruise ships and transient pleasure vessels, commercial fishing, charter fishing, and other activities involving the human use of waterbodies for sport, recreation, or commerce.

Fill may be authorized consistent with the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

Because there is little public access on the west side of Auke Bay, Subunit 3e14 should be managed to maintain public access to the tidelands from the CBJ-owned uplands.

Subunit 3e26 includes state-owned uplands at Auke Bay. It is managed under an ILMT to DOTPF for a parking area and other uses to support the public boat harbor. It should continue to be managed for purposes that support the public boat harbor.

Because of the limited size of the cove and location adjacent to public facilities, the mouth of Auke Creek (Subunit 3e22) should be managed primarily for fisheries management and research-related activities.

**Fritz Cove Road** (Subunits 3e15, 3e21, 3e23, 3e24, 3e50, and 3e51). All of the uplands adjacent to these tidelands are in private ownership. The tidelands adjacent to private uplands in Subunits 3e15, 3e23, 3e24, and 3e50 will be managed to support the residential uses of the uplands while mitigating impacts on recreation, habitat, and harvest for which individual subunits are designated. The five beach access points in these subunits will be managed to ensure public access to the tidelands.

**Auke Lake** (Subunits 3e17, 3e18, 3e19, 3e20, and 3e27). will be managed to support the high public values of the lake including research, water quality, habitat restoration, fisheries management, summer and winter recreation, and landings by aircraft. Private uses of the lake and shorelands will only be authorized if they do not significantly diminish the public values for which the lake is currently being used. Subunit 3e27 will be managed for public facilities and fisheries management.

**Mining.** This unit is within a much larger area that the US Bureau of Mines has found to have high mineral potential. Due to the high habitat and public use values, all nearshore areas of Auke Bay are closed to mineral location (see guidelines below).

## Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited in this unit on state tidelands and submerged lands except within developed marinas consistent with the conditions in the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

**Limited Space and Traffic Congestion.** Space on state tidelands and adjacent uplands is very limited along Auke Nu Cove, the ferry terminal shoreline, and Auke Bay because of the mix of uses competing for the same areas. There is limited space for: maneuvering boats, floats, marinas, moorings, public access to the tidelands, and parking. In addition, these uses have generated increased traffic congestion, particularly at the junction of the Glacier Highway and the Back Loop Road. These factors will be taken into consideration when considering authorizations on state tidelands.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water) of Auke Bay, which is at the mouth of Auke Nu, Waydelich Auke creeks will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries.

Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands within Auke Bay near the mouth of Auke Creek are also closed because they surround a net pen site for the release of hatchery-reared salmon. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Orders 653 and 655 in Appendix B.



# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3E: AUKE NU COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3e1 Auke Nu Cove	Ha Hv Sh	D-3(T) D-5	T	Private	Herring spawning; extensive intertidal area; eelgrass; king crab and Dungeness crab personal use harvest	Condominium development on adjacent uplands. Indian Point Trail along uplands
3e2 Auke Nu Cove	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ NOAA	Extensive intertidal area; herring spawning; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; salmon sport fishing; anchorage; eelgrass	Indian Point Trail parallels shore on uplands
3e3	Ha Hv Wd	WC	T	CBJ	Public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; herring spawning; salmon sport fishing	
3e4	Ha Hv Pt	WI JCMP- SWA	T	CBJ	Herring spawning; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; clam harvest; salmon sport fishing	Ferry and Noranda docks; ILMT to DOTPF (ILMT 17816) ILMA Applic 100577. Both ILMT's for ferry terminal and expansion
3e5	Hv Wd	WI JCMP- SWA	T	CBJ	Public clam harvest (clams between existing fill)	
3e6	Hv Rd Sh	C-OS/ D-3	T	CBJ	Auke Bay Beach access; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
3e7 West Auke Bay	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest; anadromous estuarine rearing habitat	
3e8 Auke Nu Creek	Ha Sh One beach access point	D-3	T	CBJ	Anadromous stream mouth	
3e9 East shore Auke Cape	Ha Hv Rd Pr	D-3 (T) D-5	T	NOAA	Herring spawning; public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing	NOAA proposed office space and tideland facilities. Indian Point Trail on adjacent uplands
3e10	Hv Sh	D-3	T	Private	Salmon harvest; sportfishing	
3e11 Waydelich	Ha Sh	D-3	T	Private	Anadromous stream mouth	Private residences along shoreline
3e12 Waydelich Creek	Ha Sh	D-5 D-18	T	Private	Herring spawning habitat; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage	Spaulding Condominiums on uplands. Includes Spaulding Beach at the mouth of Waydelich Creek. Adjacent to one of the few undeveloped upland parcels around Auke Bay.

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3E: AUKE NU COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3e13 Inner Auke Bay	Ha Rp One beach access point	OS	T	CBJ	Herring spawning	
3e14 Head of Auke Bay	Ha Hv Sh Wd One beach access point	WC JCMP-SWA	T	CBJ Private	Salmon sportfishing; herring spawning and overwintering; boat harbor; anchorage; marinas; public and private docks	
3e15 east shore Auke Bay	Ha Hv Sh One beach access point	D-1(T) D-3	T	Private	Herring spawning; salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest; anchorage; king crab rearing	
3e16 Auke Bay	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering habitat; halibut and salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use fishing; anadromous estuarine rearing habitat; anchorage	34 acres in east part of area ILMA'd to DOTPF for floating breakwater and mooring facilities on ATS 12-51
3e17 Auke Lake	Ha Hv Rd One beach access point	OS	SL	CBJ	Dolly Varden, salmon, and cutthroat trout sportfishing; Lake Creek, Little Lake Creek and one unnamed creek current or proposed site for fisheries habitat restoration; anadromous stream mouth and lake rearing habitat	
3e18 Auke Lake	Ha Hv Rd One beach access point	D-5	SL	Univer-sity/ private	Salmon, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout sportfishing; harvest; anadromous fish rearing habitat	Uplands mostly university owned
3e19 Auke Lake	Ha Hv Rd Sh One beach access point	D-3	SL	Private	Salmon, Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout harvest; five anadromous stream mouths; Lake Creek and one unnamed creek current or proposed site for fisheries habitat restoration; anadromous fish rearing habitat	
3e20 Auke Lake	Ha Hv Rd One beach access point	OS	SL	CBJ	Sportfishing for chinook salmon released from pens; Dolly Varden and cutthroat trout harvest; one anadromous fish stream mouth; lake rearing habitat	Trail along CBJ-owned shoreline
3e21	Ha	RR	SU	State	King crab molting and mating	
3e22 Mouth Auke Creek	Ha Hv Pr Sh Two beach access points	WC D-1 (T) D-3	T	NOAA/ Private	Herring spawning; cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden sportfishing; net pen rearing site off the mouth of Auke Creek operated in spring; anadromous stream mouth	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter




UNIT 3E: AUKE NU COVE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3e23	Ha Hv Sh One beach access point	D-1	T	Private	King crab molting and mating; salmon sportfishing	
3e24	Ha Sh	D-1	T	Private/ CBJ	King crab rearing	
3e26 Auke Bay	Pt	WC	UP	Private		.073 acres ILMT (50829) to DOTPF for parking area for boat harbor
3e27	Ha Pr	D-5	UP	Private/ univer-sity	UAS facilities; weir in Auke Creek	
3e50	Sh One beach access point	D-1/D-3	T	State/ CBJ/ private	Salmon sportfishing	
3e51	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	King crab molting and mating; herring overwintering; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing	
3e52 Bay Creek	Ha Wd	WC JCMP - SWA	T	Private	Anadromous stream mouth	

# UNIT 3E - Auke Bay

## Navigability

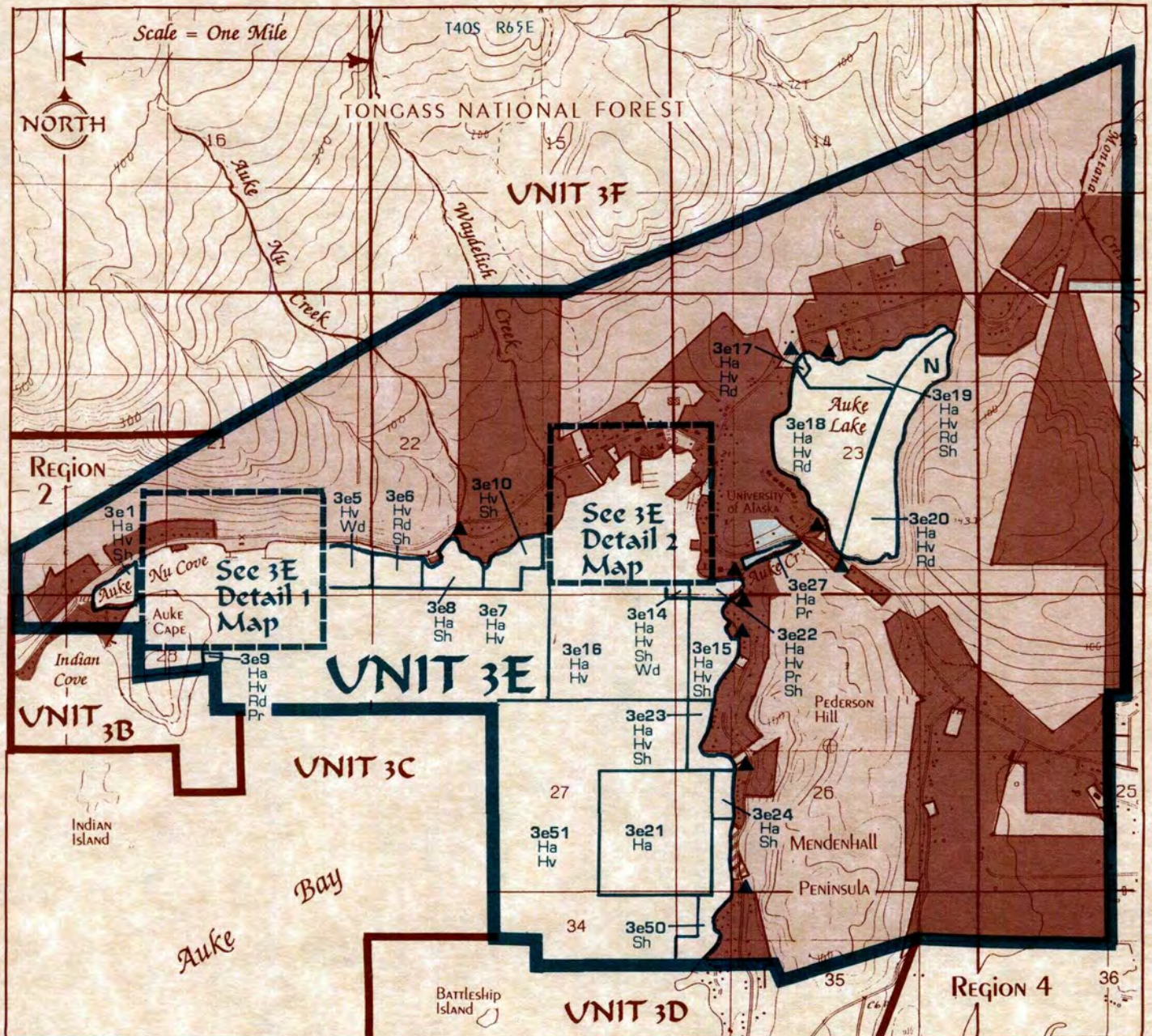
N Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation

## Land Ownership

-  State Owned
-  State Mental Health
-  Municipal
-  Private

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pr Public Facilities - Reserved
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Sh Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Wd Waterfront Development
- ▲ Beach Access Point



# UNIT 3E DETAIL 1 - Ferry Terminal

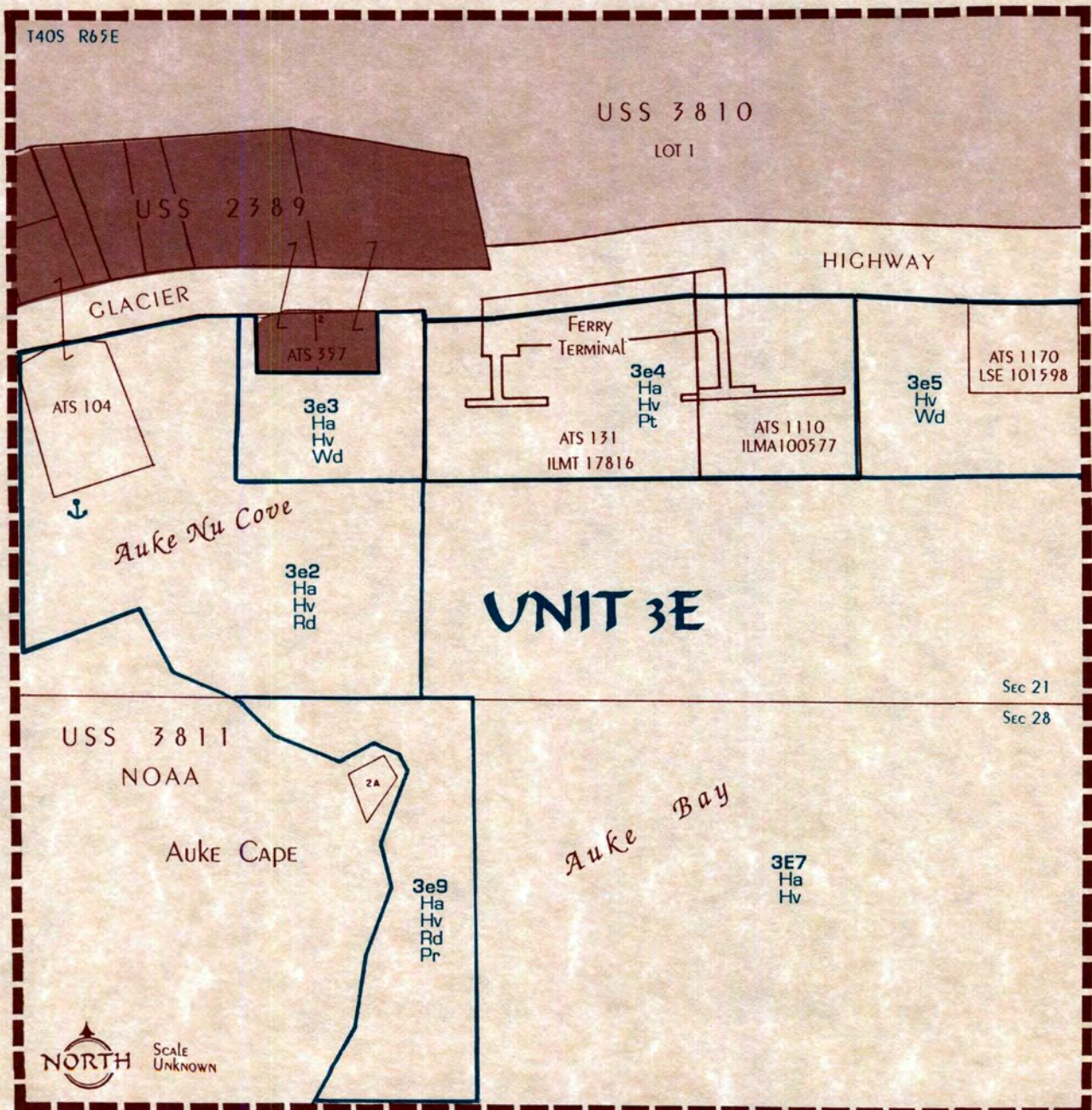
## Land Ownership

- Municipal
- Private

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pr** Public Facilities - Reserved
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Wd** Waterfront Development
- Anchorage



# UNIT 3E DETAIL 2 - Auke Bay

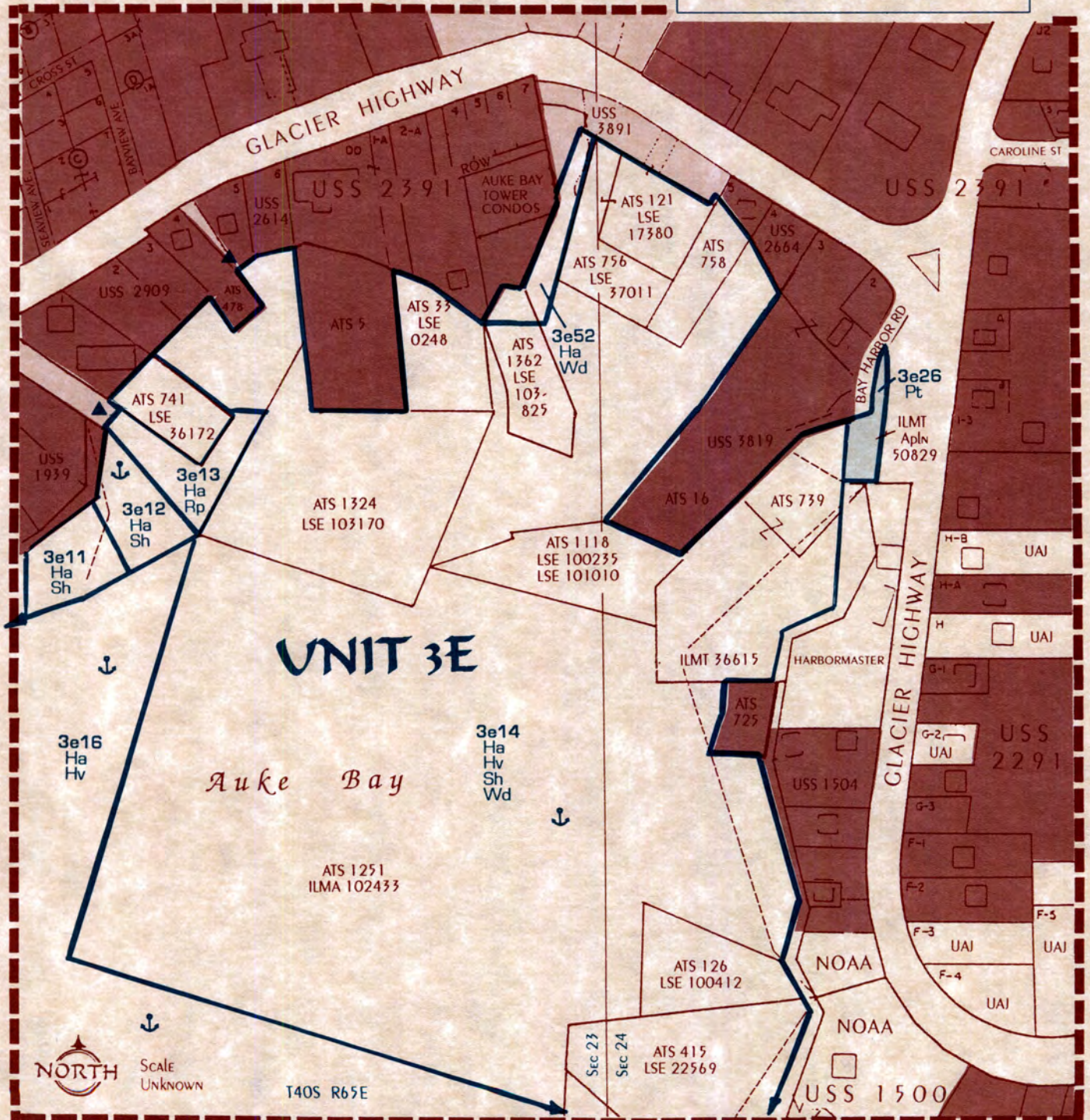
## Land Ownership

- State Owned
- Municipal
- Private

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Wd** Waterfront Development
- Anchorage
- Beach Access Point



## Unit 3f - Mendenhall Lake

### Background

This unit includes the state uplands along Montana Creek and McGinnis Creeks and the shorelands under the Mendenhall River and Mendenhall Lake.

**Montana Creek.** The lands along Montana Creek were selected from the USFS by the state for community recreation values (NFCG 107). Montana and McGinnis creeks (Subunit 3f25) are currently used for sport fishing. The Montana Creek trail that accesses Spaulding Meadows receives hiking use in the summer and snowmachining and skiing use in the winter. Montana Creek contains important black and brown bear spring habitat. Uplands along Montana Creek and McGinnis Creek have high mineral potential. There are federal mining claims located in the upper Montana Creek drainage. This area contains mineral locations and placer gold has been mined in the area in the past. The area has seen recent exploration activities. CBJ is managing the lower part of the Montana Creek drainage primarily as a recreation area. The CBJ Comprehensive Plan designated Montana Creek and McGinnis Creek as a Watershed Protection Area. As the population in the Mendenhall Valley expands, the creeks may be utilized as a water source. Montana Creek below McGinnis Creek is being considered by ADFG for fisheries habitat enhancement because of impacts from land use activities.

**Mendenhall River and Mendenhall Lake.** Mendenhall Glacier is the most popular tourist destination in Juneau. The nearby USFS Visitor Center provides interpretive facilities. There are usually numerous icebergs calved from the glacier floating in the lake, and it is frequently photographed. There are extensive hiking trails along both the west and east shores. There is a campground, managed by the USFS, on the southwest shore of the lake. Commercial float companies launch boats from Mendenhall Lake and run trips down the Mendenhall River. In the winter, local residents use the lake for cross-country skiing, snow machining, ice skating, and sledding. The lake and river are proposed by ADFG for a fisheries habitat and improvement project. The USFS has designated Mendenhall Lake as a Special Interest Area. The USFS management intent is to provide for the protection and interpretation of unique features such as this lake with its recreational, scenic, geological, and historic features.

The Mendenhall River is navigable by motor boats up to the Brotherhood Bridge and is frequently used by both commercial and recreational boats. Dredging just north of the Juneau International Airport runway has opened up a slough with sufficient water depths at all tides to accommodate small boats. Commercial float trip operations use the river. Some private recreational boats are moored in the river along residential areas and access Fritz Cove when tides are appropriate. The shifting course, swift current, and silt make harbor development difficult, and to date no public or private developments for small boats have been proposed.

The middle reaches of the Mendenhall River have been impacted by bank revetment and gravel extraction. CBJ has applied for a right-of-way for an 18-inch buried waterline adjacent to the Brotherhood Bridge (ADL 103943). CBJ has also applied for a right-of-way for a 36-inch storm drain from Melvin Park to replace the existing drainpipe. DOTPF is considering replacement of the Brotherhood Bridge that crosses the Mendenhall River.

## Management Intent

**Montana Creek.** Montana and McGinnis creeks will be managed for their high recreation, habitat, and harvest values.

State lands in this unit are open to new mineral location unless specifically closed by a mineral closing order. Land along Montana Creek and below Mendenhall Lake will be closed to new mineral locations (see *Mineral Closure* guidelines below).

**Mendenhall River and Mendenhall Lake.** The shorelands will be managed primarily for their high recreation, habitat, and harvest values while providing opportunities for public improvements for utilities and roads that must cross the Mendenhall River. Commercial recreation leasing is allowed under .073 on state shorelands on the Mendenhall Lake and River in Subunit 3f40.

## Management Guidelines

**Land Management Consolidation.** Montana Creek was originally nominated for state selection because of its high recreation values. CBJ originally intended to select these lands, but was unable to because of over-selections. These lands continue to have high recreation values. They also have the potential to provide a future water-supply for the Mendenhall Valley. CBJ is already managing the lands on lower Montana Creek for recreation. To ensure future efficient management of these lands, DNR should enter into a cooperative agreement to transfer management of these lands to the CBJ. See also the section on *Land Management Consolidation Proposals* in Chapter 4.

**Protect Riparian Areas.** DNR should work with DOTPF to ensure that rocks or other structures are placed along the Montana Creek Road to ensure that vehicles do not drive off the road into the riparian zone as they have in the past.

**Erosion Control Structures.** Much of the uplands along the Mendenhall River are in private ownership. There has been extensive erosion control work along the river banks in the past. When erosion control projects are proposed, navigation, recreation, fisheries, and river hydrology will be taken into consideration. Fill will not be authorized in the river in order to create additional private uplands.

**Mineral Closure.** The bed (below ordinary high water) of Montana Creek will be closed to new mineral location from the north boundary of state land on Montana Creek to the confluence of Montana Creek with the Mendenhall River. Montana Creek will be closed to protect the spawning, incubation, and rearing areas for significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system. Upper Montana Creek (within state lands) is heavily used for sport fishing, hiking, and hunting. Lower Montana Creek (within the CBJ lands) has been identified by the CBJ as a greenbelt.



State-owned uplands in Subunit 3f25 above the ordinary high water mark extending landward fifty (50) feet on either side of Montana Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect the intensive recreation uses and the fisheries values.

Lands below ordinary high water in Mendenhall Lake (Subunit 3f40) will be closed to new mineral entry to protect high recreation values.

**Commercial Recreation Leasing.** Authorizations for commercial recreation leasing may be considered for the uplands and shorelands in this unit. DNR will determine the appropriate commercial recreation leasing process on a case-by-case basis.<sup>8</sup> However, commercial recreation leasing on state shorelands on Mendenhall Lake and River should be under the .073 process. Activities may include boating, or wildlife and scenic observation or education. No permanent developed facilities for commercial recreation will be allowed.

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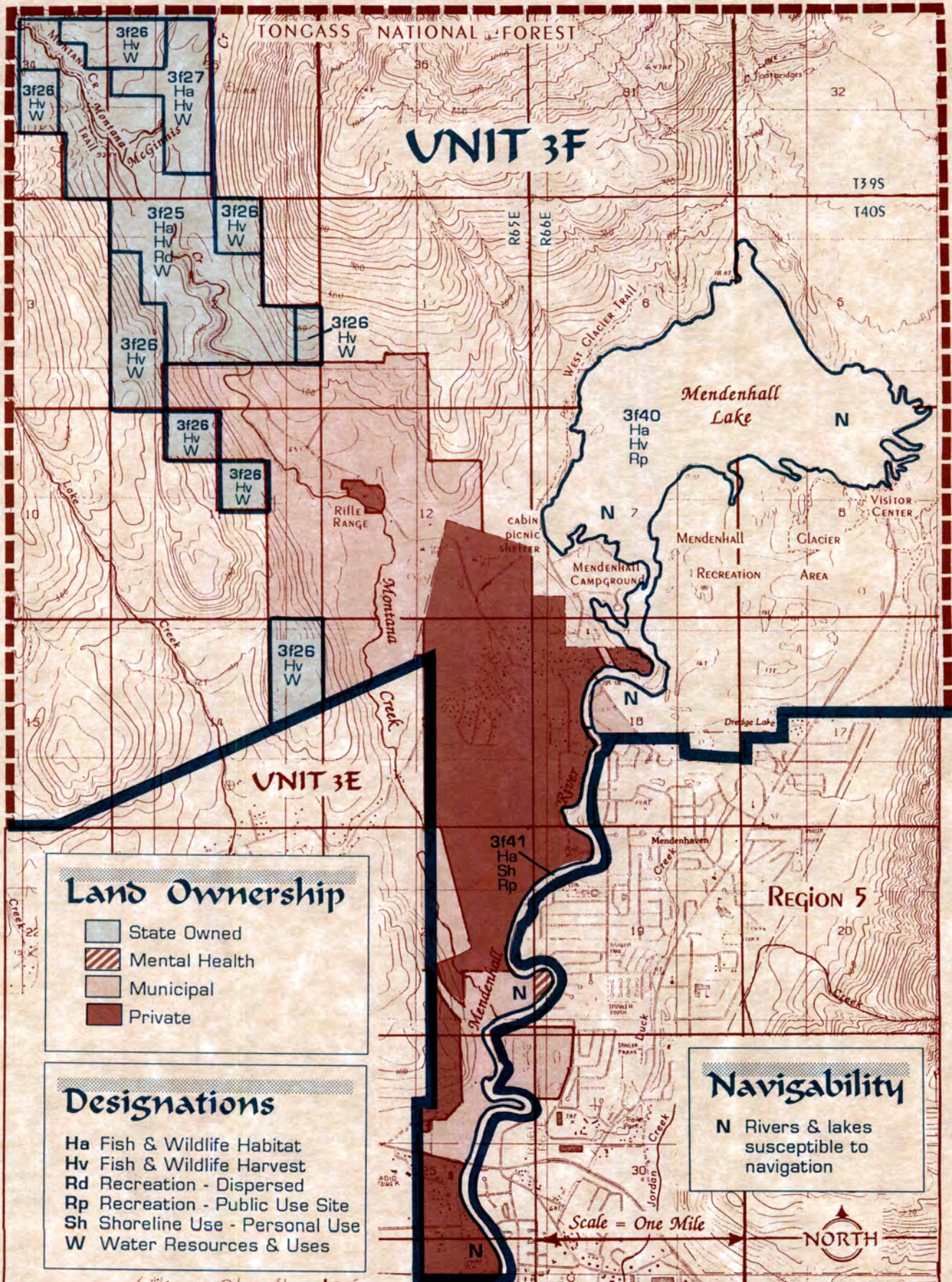
<sup>8</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources section.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 3F: MENDENHALL LAKE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
3f25 Montana Creek	Ha Hv Rd W	C- watershed protection area	UP	State/ USFS	Black and brown bear spring, summer, and fall habitat; sportfishing; Montana Creek trail and road; anadromous stream; black bear hunting	
3f26 Montana Creek Uplands	Hv W	C- watershed protection area	UP	State/ USFS	Black bear hunting	
3f27 McGinnis Creek	Ha Hv W	C- watershed protection area	UP	State/ USFS	Black and brown bear spring and summer/fall habitat; black bear hunting; anadromous stream	
3f40 Mendenhall Lake & upper river	Ha Hv Rp	RR C-OS	SL	USFS	Cutthroat trout, char, salmon, and rainbow trout overwintering area; cutthroat trout and Dolly Varden sportfishing; USFS trails, visitor center, campground, and recreation around lake perimeter; brown and black bear summer and fall habitat; fish rearing area	Proposed by ADFG as a habitat improvement and rehabilitation area
3f41 Mendenhall River	Ha Sh Rp	I/D-5/ LC/ D-1/ D-15	SL	Private/ CBJ	Public and commercial boating; raptor viewing along river; anadromous stream; trails along shoreline on CBJ and privately owned uplands	Proposed by ADFG as a habitat improvement and rehabilitation area; shoreland adjacent to Mental Health Trust lands currently classified utility (SE- -010)

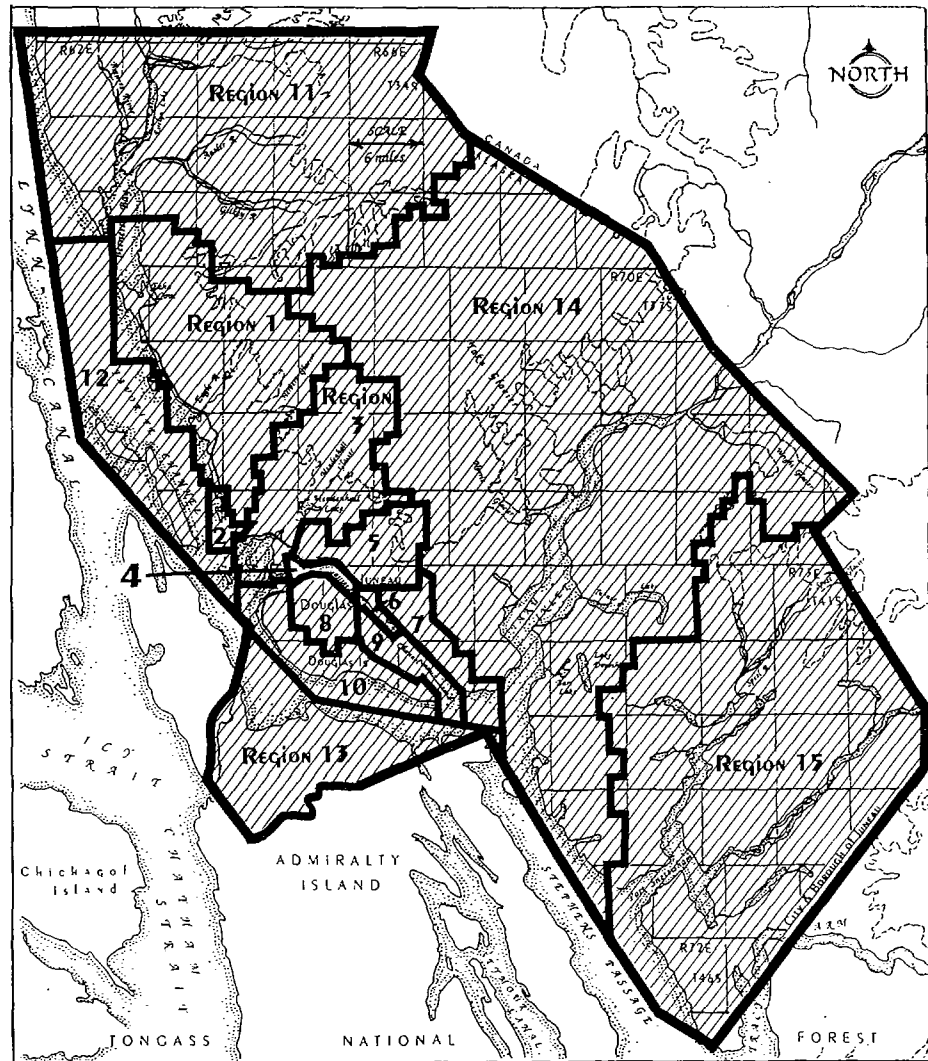
# UNIT 3F Mendenhall Lake



# Region 4 - Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge

## Background

This region contains the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge.



## Location Map

## Management Intent

Alaska Statutes (AS 16.20.020 and .034) designate and provide management intent for the refuge. This region will be managed consistent with this statute. AS 16.20.034(g) states that management of the surface and subsurface estate in the refuge is the responsibility of the Department of Natural Resources. In accordance with this statute, any actions by the DNR which affect the habitat in the refuge will be in conformity with the ADFG plan completed in March, 1990. ADFG is currently developing an action plan that will implement the management plan. Consistent with the AS 16.20.034(c), applications for permits or leases submitted before, or in effect by, January 1, 1976 are not affected by the provisions of this section. Renewals of leases and permits after this date are subject to this section.

As required by AS 16.20.034(i), management of the refuge will include provisions for expanding the Juneau International Airport, establishing additional transportation corridors, and establishing publicly owned and operated docking facilities. The ADFG Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge Management Plan (1990) contains the policies which guide how the City and Borough of Juneau may acquire land for these purposes.

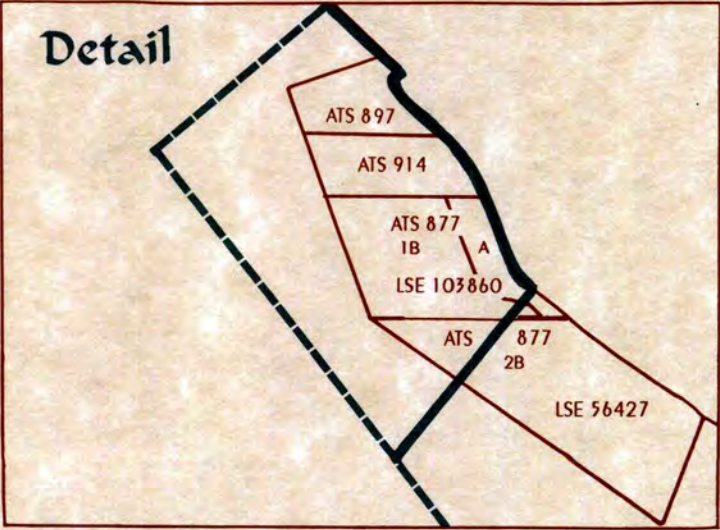
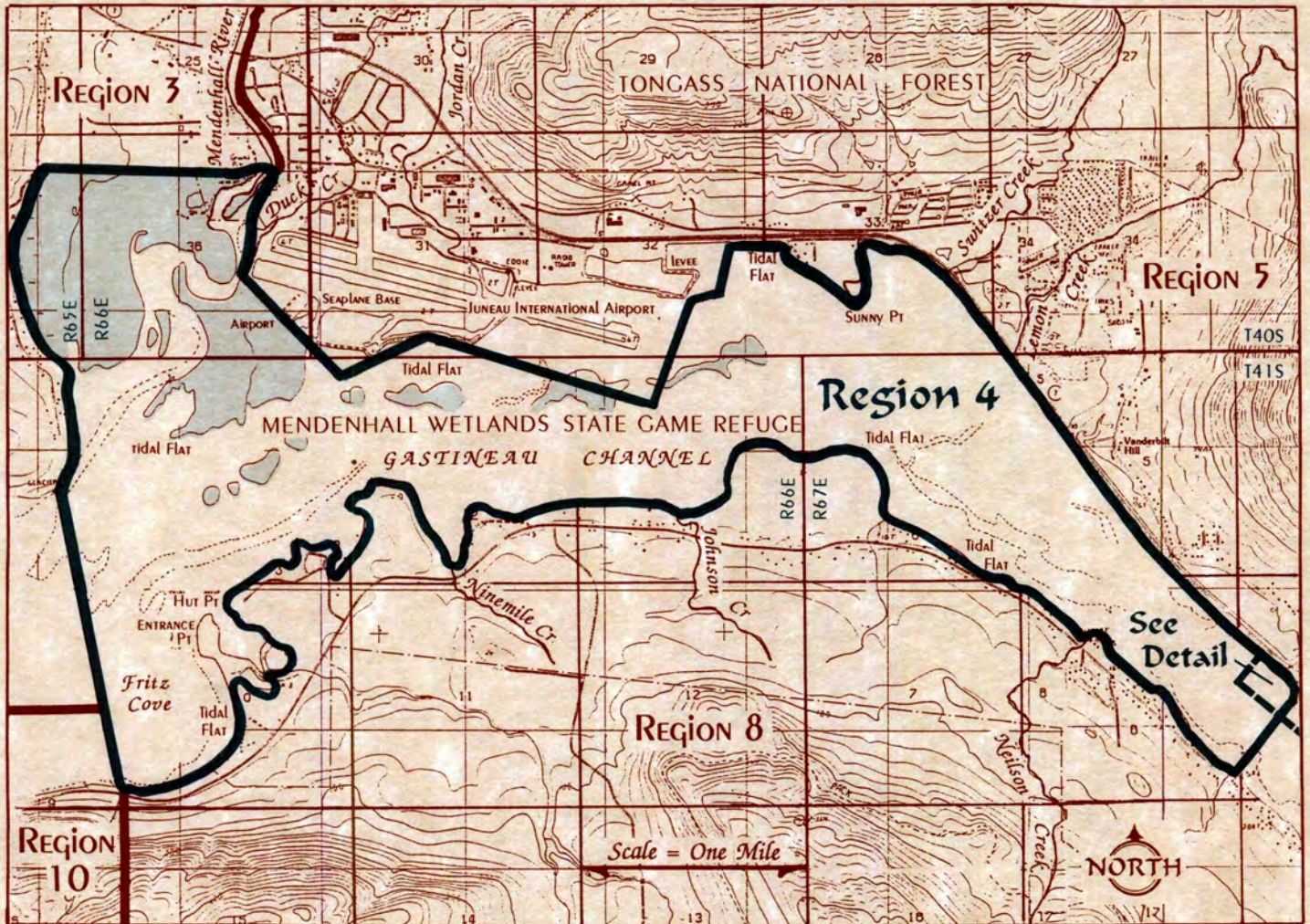
# Region 4 - Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge

**Land Ownership**

State Owned

**Designations**

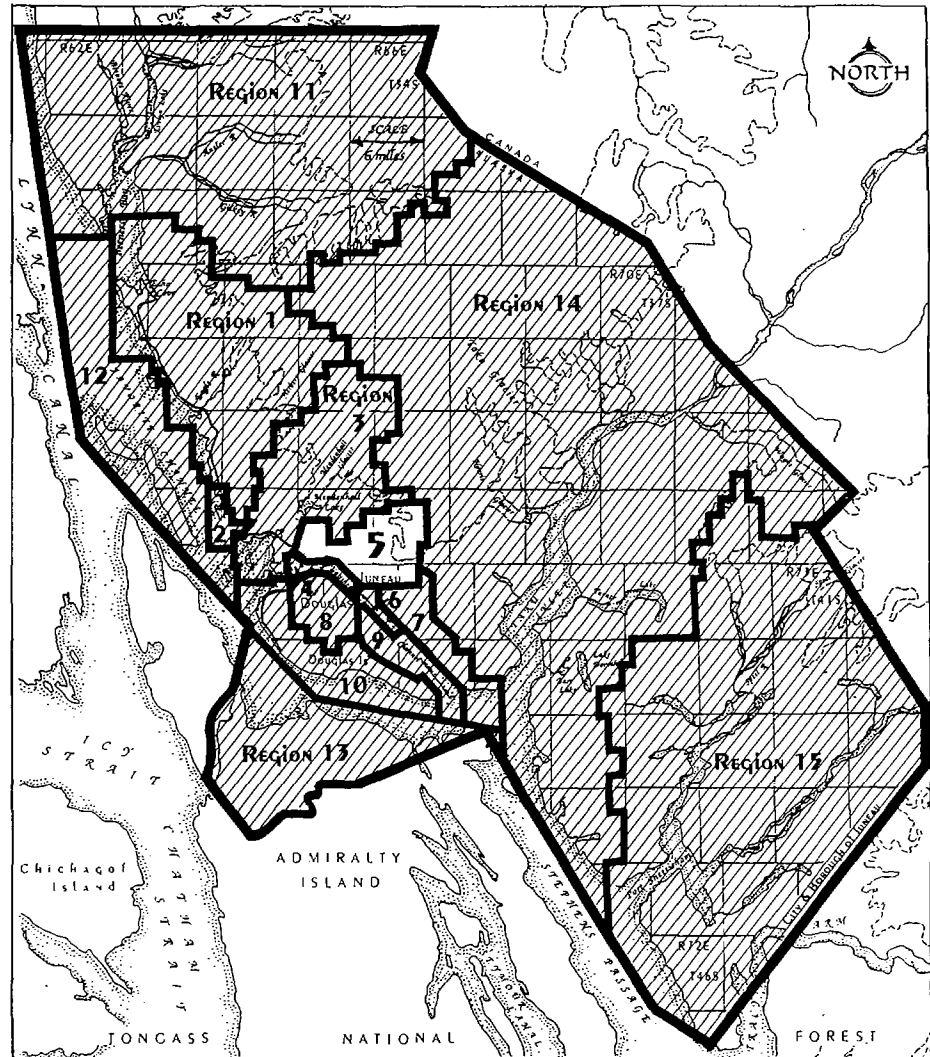
None



# Region 5 - Lemon Creek / Salmon Creek

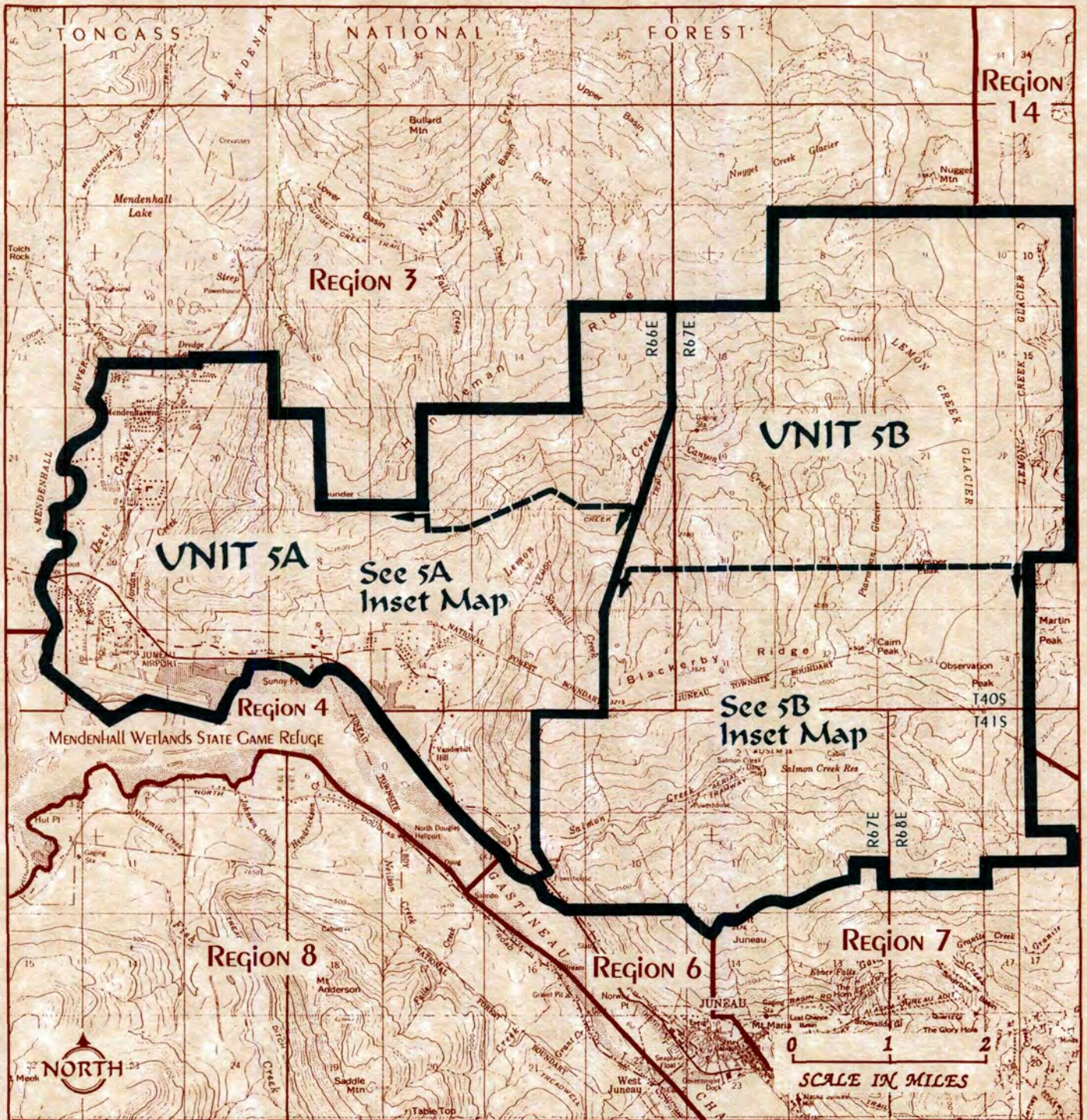
## Background

This region includes the state-owned and selected uplands in the Lemon Creek and Salmon Creek drainages. It also includes the Twin Lakes shorelands. With the exception of the Lemon Creek Correctional Facility, most of these lands are currently undeveloped although they are quite accessible from existing roads. Lands in the Mendenhall Valley were selected by the state from the U.S. Forest Service for their values for community expansion (NFCG 007).



Location Map

# REGION 5-Lemon Creek / Salmon Creek





## Unit 5a - Lemon Creek

### Background

All of this unit lies within an area the US Bureau of Mines has found to have high mineral potential.

**Jordan Creek.** These subunits have low suitability for development. Subunit 5a26 is steep and may have avalanche hazards. Subunit 5a25 is along Jordan Creek and is poorly drained. The Juneau Wetlands Management Plan designated the wetlands in these subunits as Type A and Type B wetlands that restrict development. ADFG has proposed a culvert through a beaver dam blocking the mainstream of Jordan Creek in Subunit 5a25 that is intended to reduce flooding while maintaining the integrity of the dam and impoundment. The area is also used for environmental education.

**Twin Lakes.** The southeast end of Twin Lakes (Subunit 5a1) is a CBJ recreation area and receives high public use in the summer. A bicycle trail follows the perimeter of the lake. The state Pioneer Home is located on the northwest end of the lake. The adjacent uplands to the north are bordered by the Glacier Highway and to the south by Egan Drive. The lakes, including all of ATS 868 are under a long-term lease (ADL 53141) for public recreation. Twin Lakes are also used for net pen rearing of salmon from the Snettisham hatchery. An intense sport fishery follows the release of these fish. ADFG also stocks the lake for sport fishing.

**Lemon Creek Correctional Facility.** The southeastern corner of Subunit 5a27 is being used for the Lemon Creek Correctional Facility. The remainder of the subunit is undeveloped. Land management has been transferred from DNR to DOTPF for the Department of Corrections' use under ILMT (ADL 58210).

**Lower Lemon Creek.** Subunit 5a32 is a small upland parcel located southwest of lower Lemon Creek, northeast of Egan Drive, and southwest from an earthen dike. The entire subunit is a wetland. The area around this parcel is used for materials extraction, an asphalt plant, and the CBJ landfill. CBJ has zoned the area "Rural Reserve."

**Vanderbilt Interchange.** Subunit 5a28 includes the wetlands northeast of the Vanderbilt Hill Road/Egan Expressway interchange. A small eastern portion (1.6 acres) has been transferred to DOTPF by an ILMT (ADL 58210) for use for the Glacier Highway extension. Tract A, Lot 4, Tracts B & C of USS 3263 are subject to PLO 2258 which was withdrawn from state selection for use by U.S. Coast Guard. This area has easy access from both Vanderbilt Hill Road and Egan Drive, and the lands are zoned by CBJ for rural reserve and multi-family housing. The remaining undeveloped lands include 10 acres of wetlands with emergent vegetation adjacent to the Pioneer Home. Expansion of the interchange is currently being considered by DOTPF. This area is proposed by ADFG as a habitat improvement/rehabilitation project and is designated by the Juneau Wetlands Management Plan as a Type A wetland that restricts development.

**Lower Salmon Creek.** The municipal selected land on lower Salmon Creek is currently BLM-owned. Once the mine claimant on that parcel converts their federal claims to state claims, the land will be prioritized for conveyance to the state by BLM. At that time the process of conveying the parcel from the state to CBJ will begin, subject to state mining claims.

## Management Intent

**Jordan Creek.** Subunit 5a25 will be managed for habitat associated with Jordan Creek. Subunit 5a26 will be managed for general use.

**Lemon Creek Correctional Center.** The portions of Subunit 5a27 that are not currently being used by the correctional center should revert back to DNR management. The area just north of the center has potential for materials, the remainder for settlement. Existing streets could provide economical access to the area. The area is zoned by CBJ for single families and duplexes (five units per acre). The existing correctional facility is in a hollow and is not visible from most of the remaining undeveloped state land in Subunit 5a27. Subdividing this land could be done in conjunction with a sale of adjacent CBJ lands to reduce costs and coordinate residential development.

A maximum of three classification categories are allowed on single parcel of state land (11 AAC 55.040 (d)). There is no limit on the number of land use designations that may apply to a parcel. Subunit 5a27 (within which the Lemon Creek Correctional Center is located) is designated Ha, Mt, Pr, and S. These designations will convert to the following classification categories: *wildlife habitat land*, *material land*, and *reserved use land*. However, at some time in the future all or parts of this subunit may be reclassified or co-classified *settlement land* without an amendment to the plan in order to meet the management intent described above which allows for settlement in Subunit 5a27.

**Twin Lakes.** Because of its high public use, Subunit 5a1 should be managed for public recreation, and fish and wildlife harvest and habitat. Because of its high use for water-dependent recreation, including wading and fishing, land use authorizations should ensure that water quality standards are maintained. ATS 755 and 577 are also included in this subunit and will be managed with the same intent as for the remainder of Subunit 5a1.

**Vanderbilt Interchange.** Subunit 5a28 will be managed for habitat. Transportation improvements are an allowable use in this subunit.

Subunit 5a32 has potential for habitat enhancement and should be considered for this use either through mitigation banking described in the Juneau Wetlands Management Plan or as replacement habitat for projects in the planning area.

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## Management Guidelines

**Bear Habitat.** The materials site and settlement area in Subunit 5a27 should be managed to avoid obstructing bear trails (particularly along Lemon Creek) and minimize bear/human conflicts resulting from improper handling of garbage.

**Mineral Closures.** Approximately forty (40) acres of shorelands in Twin Lakes that surround a net pen site for the release of hatchery salmon will be closed to new mineral location. This area will be closed to new mineral location because of its importance as a sport fishery. The lakes are also an important recreation area. Mining would be incompatible with both the fisheries and recreation values of the lake. Subunit 5a27 will be closed to new mineral entry because of potential conflicts between mining claims and using the area for residential uses, and because of a materials site. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

## Land-Use Designation Summary








For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 5A: LEMON CREEK						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
5a1 Twin Lakes	Rp Ha Hv	OS	T	Private/ CBJ	Adjacent to CBJ public recreation area; sport fishing; swimming; net pen rearing of catchable salmonids from state hatchery at Snettisham. Intense sportfishing on these salmon; kids' fishing area	Subunit includes ATS 755 and 577
5a25 Jordan Creek riparian	Ha Rp	C-OS	UP	State/ private	Beaver habitat; anadromous stream	Jordan Creek is proposed by ADFG as a habitat improvement and rehabilitation project area; aquatic education trail proposed trail up Heintzleman Ridge
5a26 Jordan Creek riparian	Ha Rp	C-OS	UP	State/ USFS	Anadromous stream and aquatic education trail	Proposed trail up Heintzleman Ridge; currently classified resource management (SE 80-022)
5a27 Lemon Creek Correc- tional Center	Ha* Mt Pr S	D-5 C-institu- tional and public use	UP	CBJ/ private	Proposed sale area and materials site; black bear fall and spring habitat	Correctional facility - ILMT to DOTPF, classified reserved use (82-34)
5a28 Vander- bilt Hill Inter- change just N. of Twin Lakes	Ha	D-15	UP	Private	Bald eagle feeding cone; waterfowl habitat; proposed by ADFG as a habitat improvement and rehabilitation project	Mostly wetlands; contains bases of old radio transmission towers
5a29 Lemon Creek Trail	Rd	OS	UP	State	Parallels Lemon Creek Trail	
5a30 Sawmill Creek	G	RR	UP	USFS/ state/ CBJ	Includes parts of the Lemon Creek Trail	
5a31	G	RR	UP	State/ private		
5a32 Lemon Creek	G	RR	UP	Private		Entirely wetlands along Egan Drive

\* These designations will convert to the following three classification categories: *wildlife habitat land*, *material land*, and *reserved use land*. Also see *Unit 5a Management Intent, Lemon Creek Correctional Center*.

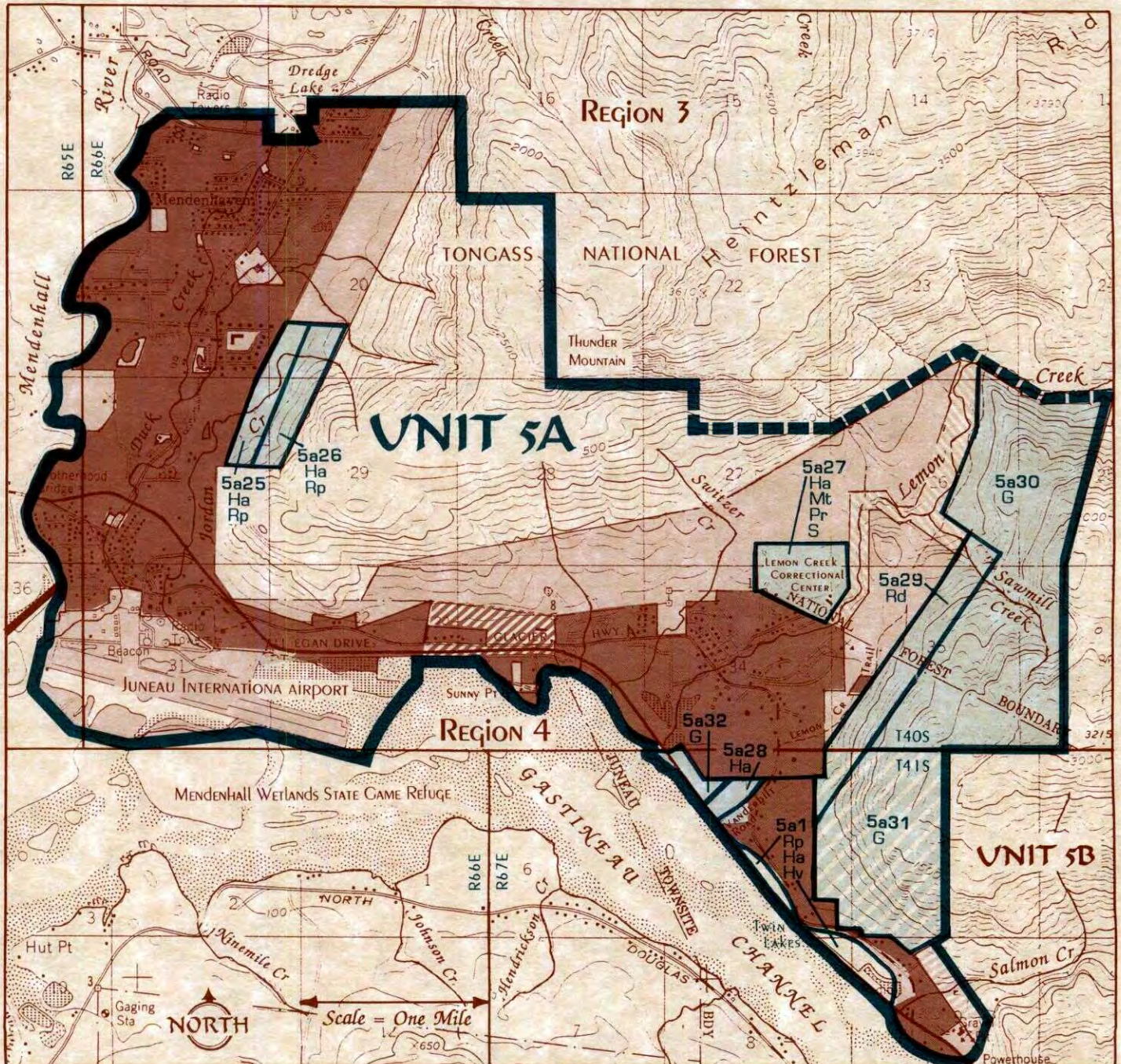
# UNIT 5A INSET - Lemon Creek

## Land Ownership

-  State Owned
-  State Selected
-  Mental Health
-  Municipal
-  Municipal Selection
-  Private
-  Native Owned

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Mt** Materials
- Pr** Public Facilities - Reserved
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- S** Settlement



## Unit 5b - Salmon Creek

### Background

**Salmon Creek Drainage.** This subunit includes lands in the Salmon Creek drainage. Most of these lands are state selected. With the exception of the lands east of the Salmon Creek Dam, all state uplands in this subunit have high mineral potential. There are several state mining claims located about one mile west of the dam, and several federal mining claims at the mouth of Salmon Creek. CBJ has adopted a Watershed Control and Protection Program for this area and is considering including it in its Mineral Exclusion District. The unit also contains a powerhouse (Subunit 5b26), powerlines, and flumes. A maintenance road and hiking trail parallel Salmon Creek.

The waters from Salmon Creek are used in the Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) hatchery, Salmon Creek powerhouse, and as a community water source. Turbidity limits the time when CBJ can use the source. The trail is popular for hiking. The Juneau Trails Plan includes proposals for additional trails along the Mt. Juneau ridge, and spur trails off the Salmon Creek Trail to Blackerby Ridge and Observation Peak. The east end of the Salmon Creek Reservoir contains fall black bear habitat and the upper drainage (Subunits 5b30 and 5b31) contain mountain goat winter habitat. The reservoir is popular for brook trout and Dolly Varden fishing. Subunits 5b26 and 5b27 contain three historic sites located along Salmon Creek. They include the Salmon Creek Power Site Number 2 (Jun-2.7)<sup>9</sup>, the Alaska Gastineau Mine Workers House (Jun-317), and the Salmon Creek Dam (Jun-211).

**Channel Vista Drive.** Subunit 5b28 is a small state-owned upland parcel off Channel Vista Drive that has potential for settlement. Tract A of ASLS 90-242 is approximately ten acres. Although the land in the area is somewhat steep, homes have been built nearby on similar slopes. The size of usable land is reduced slightly by a 50-foot transmission corridor that parallels Channel Vista Drive.

<sup>9</sup> Alaska Heritage Resources Survey reference number.

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## Management Intent

**Salmon Creek.** Since Salmon Creek is a community water source and provides hydroelectric power, a high priority will be placed on managing Salmon Creek for water quality and quantity. The area will also be managed for habitat, harvest, and dispersed recreation values for which the subunits in this unit were co-designed.

**Channel Vista Drive.** This subunit will be managed for settlement. Sale of this lot is the highest priority of the four settlement areas proposed in this plan.

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## Management Guidelines

**Heritage Resource Sites.** The Alaska State Office of History and Archeology should be contacted when authorizing activities in Subunits 5b26 and 5b27.

**CBJ Watershed Control Program.** In order to protect one of the two main CBJ water supplies, DNR will manage state lands in the Salmon Creek watershed consistent with the CBJ Watershed Control and Protection Program that was recently adopted by ordinance. This may include implementation of mineral orders that may be adopted without an amendment to the plan.

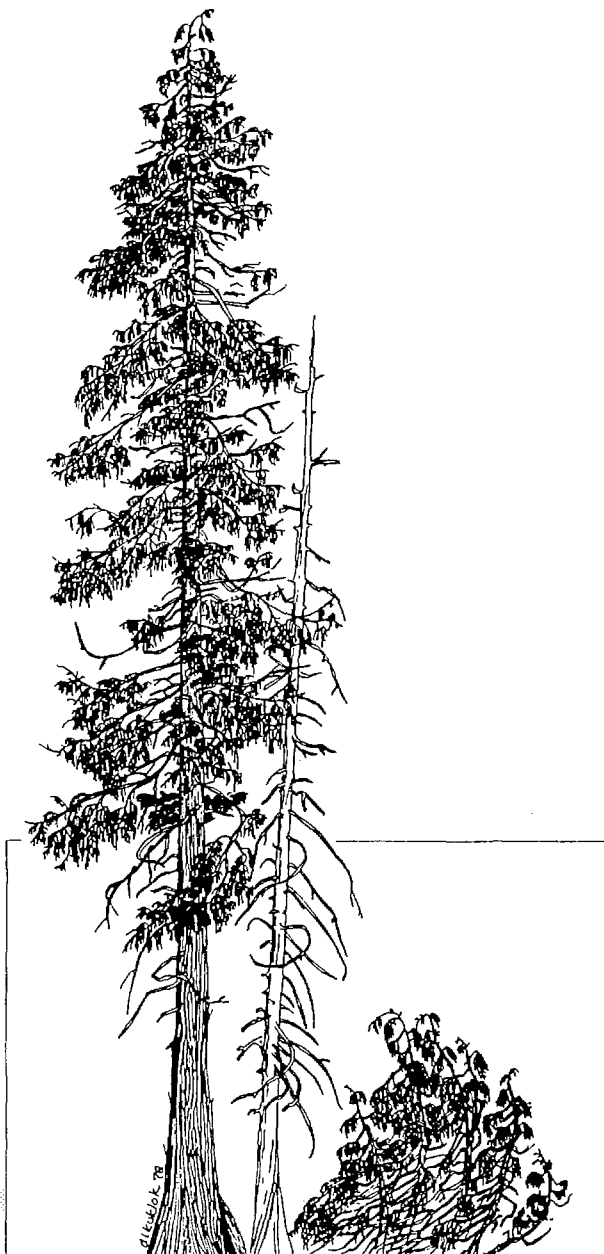
**Mineral Closures.** Subunit 5b28 will be closed to new mineral entry to avoid conflicts with using this area for settlement. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter



UNIT 5B: SALMON CREEK						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
5b25 Salmon Creek	Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	UP	USFS/ state/ private	Salmon Creek watershed protection area; potential spur trails from Salmon Creek Trail to Blackerby Ridge	
5b26 Salmon Creek power plant	Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	UP	State	Salmon Creek watershed protection area; Salmon Creek Trail	Contains Salmon Creek power plant
5b27 Salmon Creek Trail	Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	UP	State	Salmon Creek watershed protection area; Salmon Creek Trail	
5b28 Channel Vista Drive	S	D-5	UP	State	This parcel includes approximately 18 acres of saleable land	
5b29	Ha Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	UP	State	Salmon Creek watershed protection area; black bear fall habitat	
5b30	Ha Rd W	RR	UP	State	Salmon Creek watershed protection area; mountain goat winter habitat; potential new trail through southern area along Mt. Juneau Ridge	
5b31	Ha Rd W	RR	UP	State/ USFS	Mountain goat winter habitat; potential new trail to observation peak	
5b40 Salmon Reservoir	Hv Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	SL	State	Salmon Creek watershed protection area; Dolly Varden and brook trout sportfishing; Lake dammed for hydro power	





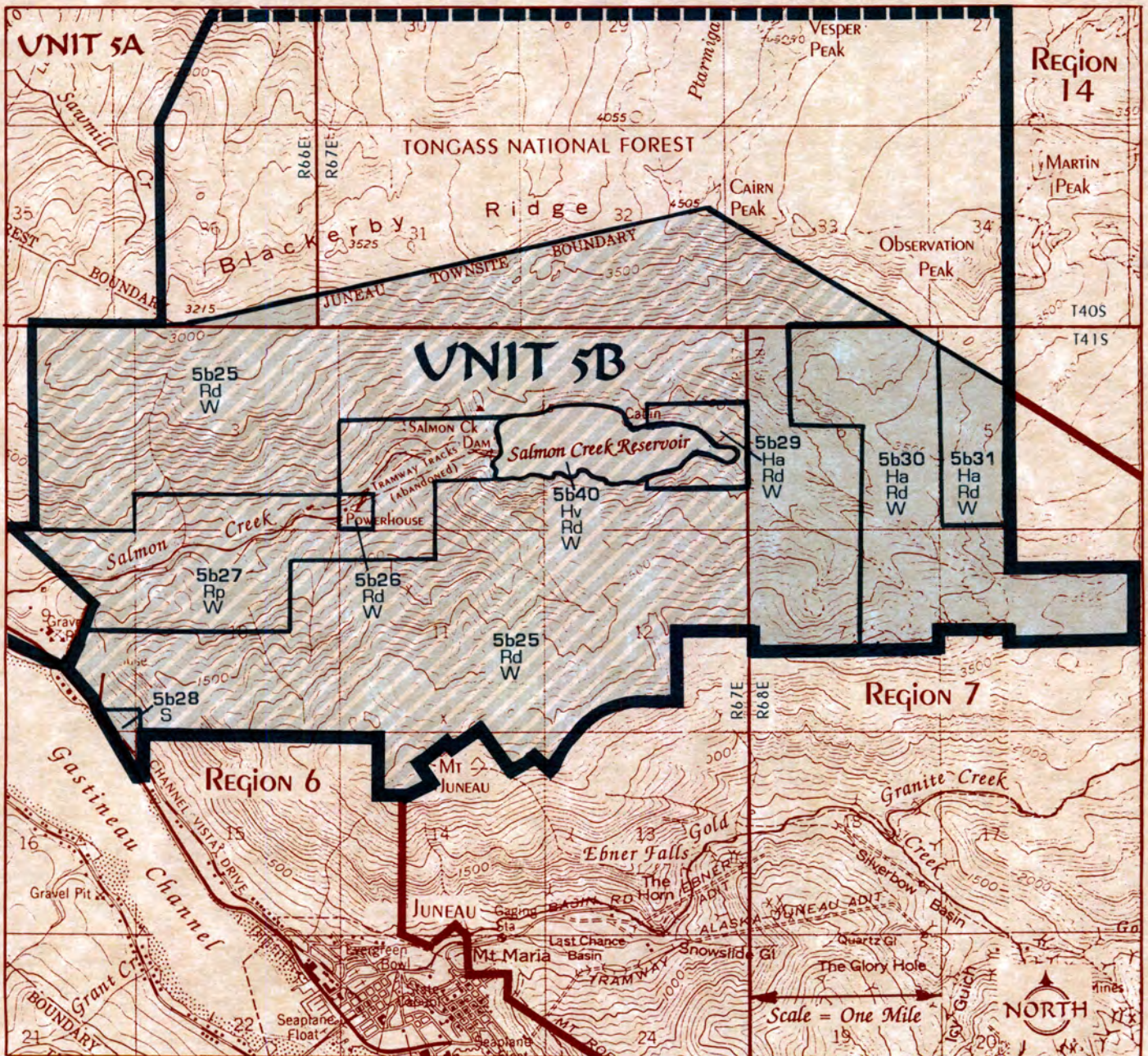
# UNIT 5B INSET - Salmon Creek

## Land Ownership

-  State Owned
-  State Selected

## Designations

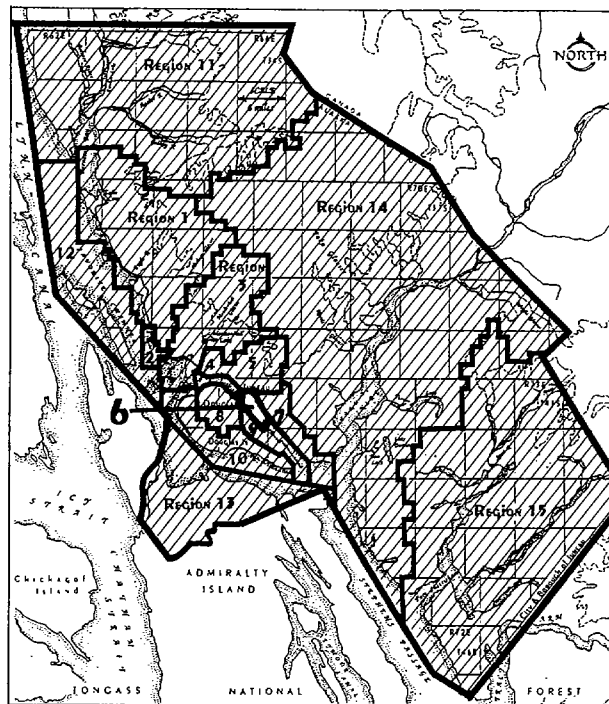
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- S** Settlement
- W** Water Resources & Uses



## Region 6 - Juneau

### Background

This region includes the tidelands and submerged lands along the Juneau waterfront from the south boundary of the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge to downtown Juneau. The region also includes several tracts in downtown Juneau and the steep southwest-facing slopes of Mount Juneau. Subunits 6a4-6a6, 6a8, and 6a10 were proposed by the Juneau Coastal Management Plan as an AMSA because of high scenic values and the aquatic habitat provided in the intertidal areas. Most of the tidelands that have potential for development are in CBJ and private ownership.



### Location Map

## Unit 6a - Downtown Juneau

### Background

**Channel Marine to Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge.** Subunits 6a12, 6a13, 6a14, 6a15, 6a16, 6a17 contain a number of commercial and industrial developments, mostly built on tidelands fill. Parts of these subunits overlap with the Special Waterfront Area designated by the revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan. These subunits include (from north to south): Worldwide Movers; FOSCO, DOTPF, the Juneau Empire, an urban fishing float; Douglas Island Pink and Chum (DIPAC) salmon hatchery and visitor center; DIPAC net pens; tidelands fill used for storing equipment, a plane hanger, and warehouses; and Channel Marine with associated boat storage areas. The subunit includes leases to the DIPAC hatchery on ATS 1356 (ADL 104320) and FOSCO on ATS 1424 (ADL 104939). The CBJ has applied for a public easement for a water distribution line from Juneau to Douglas along the refuge boundary (ADL 104585). The pipeline is buried on the bottom of the channel.

**Egan Drive.** The tidelands in Subunits 6a2 and 6a27 contain tideland fill upon which the Egan Expressway was built. Because of the guardrail, steep banks, and the lack of turnouts, these subunits do not currently provide good public access to the tidelands. The submerged lands are used primarily by boats and barges traveling through Gastineau Channel.

**Aurora Harbor.** Aurora Harbor (Subunit 6a5) is a 19-acre man-made basin north of downtown along the mainland side of Gastineau Channel. Constructed between 1962 and 1964, the harbor was formed by a stone jetty and detached breakwater. Immediately north of the harbor is an undeveloped lot (Subunit 6a33) produced with fill from the harbor's original dredging. The Juneau Yacht Club constructed a clubhouse on the edge of the lot overlooking the channel. Parking is available on this lot. The tidelands under the northern half of the boat harbor are state-owned. These twenty-seven acres have been transferred by ILMT to DOTPF (ATS 180). The proposed uses in the ILMT are for the Juneau Outer Drive project and marine improvements. The revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan has designated Aurora Harbor a Special Waterfront Area.

The CBJ developed a plan to expand this marina beyond the existing breakwater. This plan was developed after series of public meetings and completion of an Army Corps sponsored Environmental Impact Statement (EIS). If the CBJ plan is implemented, the existing breakwater would be removed and a floating breakwater offshore would be constructed. The material salvaged would be used to extend the north and south jetties. The project would add room for 372 additional boat stalls. The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Development Plan proposed adding a single launch ramp and loading float at the extreme northwest end of Aurora Basin. The plan also proposed as an alternative, filling an acre of tidelands just west of the Yacht Club to create a double-lane launch ramp with loading float.

**Submerged Lands off Aurora and Harris Harbors.** The private and CBJ-owned tidelands between Channel Marine and the Douglas Bridge have significant development. These developments include, Egan Drive, Aurora Harbor, Harris Harbor, parking areas, boat storage yards, harbor masters office, breakwaters, marine fuel docks, UAS facilities, Juneau Yacht Club, a seaplane dock, U.S. Coast Guard facilities, and the northeast end of the Douglas Bridge. With the exception of the Juneau Yacht Club, a parking area and a portion of Aurora Harbor, none of these developments are on state land. The submerged lands in Subunit 6a4 are heavily used by pleasure boats, charter boats, and fishing boats using the two marinas. Floatplanes kept at Harris Harbor take off in this area. Barges are frequently moored in this area.

**Douglas Bridge.** Subunit 6a6 includes the tidelands and submerged lands under the northeast half of the Douglas Bridge. The lands under the north end of the bridge are used by the CBJ for maintenance buildings and storage.

**Juneau Waterfront.** Subunit 6a8 includes the tidelands and submerged lands off the Juneau waterfront. Most developments are on CBJ and privately-owned tidelands. Some of the state-owned tidelands and submerged lands between the "little" and "big" rock dumps has been designated a Special Waterfront Area by the revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan. There are a number of large docks and buildings on pilings and tidelands fill lining the downtown Juneau waterfront. These docks serve a number of private and public purposes.

From north to south, the following dock facilities currently exist on the downtown waterfront: Chevron fuel dock, support building dock, Coast Guard dock and adjacent floats, Channel Flying floats, merchants wharf, marine park float, city tour ship wharf, cold storage dock, Juneau city float, and the city ferry dock.

The waters off the Juneau waterfront are heavily used by pleasure boats, commercial fishing boats, barges, and cruise ships traveling and mooring in the channel. The channel is also used for floatplane landings and take-offs. These waters are also valuable for sport fishing, wildlife viewing, and sightseeing. The entire area is in the viewshed of downtown Juneau and Douglas Island.

The only developments that have been proposed recently are near the north rock dump. Dry storage yards and ramps on the north rock dump were considered in the 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Development Plan. This would require grading six acres of parking and constructing a two-lane boat launch ramp and a loading float. A new boat marina at the north rock dump is currently proposed (ADL 105785). It would be built mostly on private tidelands with a small part of the breakwater on state tidelands (ADL 105785).

**Downtown Juneau.** Subunits 6a28-6a32, and 6a34-6a37 are lots in downtown Juneau. Some of these tracts are owned and managed by DNR. There are also land management transfer agreements between DOTPF and DNR addressing the management of these lands.

**Mount Juneau.** Most of Subunits 6a25 and 6a26 are extremely steep and are subject to high avalanche hazard. Current uses include the Mount Juneau Trail and viewshed for downtown Juneau. Subunit 6a26 also supports spring black bear habitat. Mount Juneau is within an area the US Bureau of Mines has found to have high mineral potential.

## Management Intent

**Channel Marine to FOSCO.** Subunits 6a13, 6a14, 6a15, 6a16 were reclassified in December, 1991 by the Gastineau Channel Site Specific Plan. These classifications are consistent with the Juneau State Land Plan, and classifications will remain unchanged. The classification order (C-SE-91-001) classified four areas: The DIPAC lease area (Subunit 6a16) was classified Waterfront Development Land and Wildlife Habitat Land.<sup>10</sup> The parking area (Subunit 6a15) was classified Public Recreation Land and Waterfront Development Land. The FOSCO lease area (Subunit 6a13) was classified Waterfront Development Land and Public Recreation Land. The undeveloped shoreline between these two areas (Subunit 6a14) was classified Public Recreation Land and Wildlife Habitat Land.<sup>10</sup> This plan designates the surrounding areas (Subunit 6a11) for Fish and Wildlife Habitat and Harvest (Ha, Hy). Subunit 6a11 will be managed for habitat, harvest, and transportation.<sup>11</sup> Portions of water-related and water-dependent uses that are based on surrounding lands that extend into Subunit 6a11 may be authorized.

<sup>10</sup> This plan designates Subunits 16a14 and 16a16 as fish and wildlife habitat and harvest which converts into a Wildlife Habitat Land classification.

<sup>11</sup> This subunit is not co-designated Transportation because the classification (Transportation Corridor Land) only applies to corridors not mooring, beaching, and navigation for which this subunit will be managed.

**Egan Drive.** Subunits 6a2 and 6a27 will be managed primarily for transportation and utilities along Egan Drive.

**Aurora Harbor.** The CBJ has developed a plan to expand the Aurora Harbor. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) was completed and extensive public meetings were held. Expansion of the harbor is consistent with the management intent for Subunits 6a4, 6a5, and 6a33.

**Submerged Lands off Aurora and Harris Harbors and the Juneau Waterfront.** Subunits 6a4, 6a6, and 6a8 include the open water adjacent to private- and CBJ-owned tidelands supporting commercial and industrial activities. The tidelands and submerged lands in these subunits will be managed to provide both land and water space for uses and activities which are directly related to maritime activities while minimizing significant adverse impacts on habitat and harvest for which these subunits are co-designated. Maritime activities include private boating of all types, tourism, (including cruise ships, transient pleasure vessels, and floatplanes), commercial fishing, use by charter boat, floatplane activity, and any other activities involving the human use of waterbodies for sport, recreation, or commerce. Although all existing developments occur on non-state tidelands, portions of future developments such as breakwaters, marinas, and docks may require authorizations for use of state tidelands. Development directly related to maritime activities along the edges of the subunits that extend onto state tidelands and submerged lands are an allowable use if they do not pose hazards to navigation. Fill may be authorized in these subunits if consistent with the Juneau Coastal Management Plan and the guidelines in this plan.

**Downtown Juneau.** Subunits 6a28-6a32 and 6a34-6a37 are lots in downtown Juneau. Some of these tracts are owned and managed by DOTPF, others are owned and managed by DNR. There are also land management transfer agreements between DOTPF and DNR addressing the management of these lands. These lands are designated and managed for public facilities.

**Mount Juneau.** Most of this area is subject to high avalanche hazard and is not suitable for development. Subunits 6a25 and 6a26 will be managed primarily for dispersed recreation. Subunit 6a26 will also be managed for spring black bear habitat for which this subunit was co-designated. The area is a scenic backdrop for Juneau and authorized activities should not significantly detract from these values.

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## Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited in this unit on state tidelands and submerged lands except within developed marinas consistent with the conditions in the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

**Heritage Resource Sites.** There are significant historic resources on the uplands in this unit. The State Office of History and Archeology should be contacted prior to authorizing activities on these lands.

**Commercial Recreation Leasing.** Leasing for commercial recreation facilities that are water related or water dependent may be authorized on the tidelands and submerged lands in this unit. These facilities may include marinas, breakwaters, tourism support facilities, floats, and boat ramps.

**Douglas Bridge.** Prior to authorizations on state lands near the Douglas Bridge, DOTPF will be contacted to ensure that the opportunity to re-configure the north end of the bridge is not precluded.

**Mineral Closures.** Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the fish hatchery at Salmon Creek will be closed to new mineral location. This area will be closed to new mineral location because the hatchery and the fisheries it supports are critically dependent on the estuarine rearing habitat. The closure is intended to protect the significant state and private investment in this hatchery. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

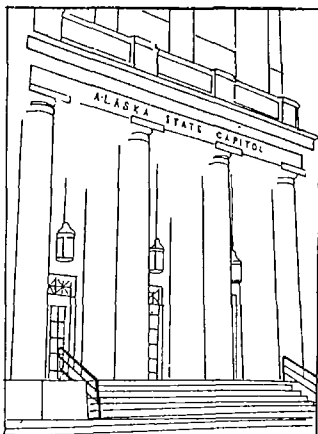
For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter

UNIT 6A: DOWNTOWN JUNEAU						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
6a2	Tr	D-5	SU	State		Parallels Egan Expressway
6a3 Eagle Creek Delta	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing; herring overwintering; salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing	
6a4	Hb	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; used as an anchorage for barges, tugs, and mid-sized boats	Parallels Egan Expressway
6a5	Hb Hv Pt	WC JCMP- SWA	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; herring overwintering; existing marina; ILMT to DOTPF	Juneau Waterfront Plan designated area "Industrial"
6a6 Douglas Bridge	Hb Hv Wd	RR	SU	State/ Private	Herring overwintering; salmon sportfishing	Douglas Bridge Crossing
6a8 Juneau Waterfront	Hb Hv One beach access point	RR JCMP- SWA (around "Little" and "Big" Rock Dumps)	SU	State/ Private	Salmon sportfishing; herring overwintering; includes Snowslide Creek Beach access; anchorage	
6a10	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Tanner crab commercial harvest; herring overwintering	
6a11	Ha Hv	WI/D-5 JCMP- SWA	T	Private	Waterfowl habitat, salmon sportfishing; Salmon Creek Hatchery cost recovery fishery	
6a12	Wd	WI JCMP- SWA	T	Private		Adjacent commercial buildings
6a13	Rd Wd	WI JCMP- SWA	T	Private		FOSCO Facility
6a14	Ha Hv Rp	WI JCMP- SWA	T	Private	Sportfishing, hatchery cost recovery fishery	Urban fishing float
6a15	Rp Wd	WI JCMP- SWA	UP	Private		DIPAC parking area
6a16	Ha Hv Wd	WI JCMP- SWA	T	Private	Sportfishing, hatchery cost recovery fishing	DIPAC hatchery

# Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter




UNIT 6A: DOWNTOWN JUNEAU						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
6a17	Wd	WI JCMP-SWA	T	Private		Commercial buildings
6a25	Rd	RR	UP	State/ Private		Avalanche zone
6a26	Rd Ha	RR	UP	State/ Private	Black bear spring habitat; scenic backdrop to downtown Juneau	Avalanche zone
6a27 Egan Express-way	Tr	D-10	UP	State/ Private	Egan Expressway	Mostly DOTPF ROW
6a28 Downtown Juneau	Pr	LC	UP	Private	State museum and parking area; Alascom	Land managed by DOTPF
6a29 Downtown Juneau	Pr	LC	UP	Private	Dept. of Public Safety, National Guard Armory, parking	Land managed by DOTPF
6a30 Downtown Juneau	Pr	D-10	UP	Private	Governor's Mansion	Land managed by DOTPF
6a31 Downtown Juneau	Pr	MU	UP	Private	State office building; parking garages; state vehicles; open areas	Land managed by DOTPF
6a32 Downtown Juneau	Pr	MU	UP	Private	State Capitol, Telephone Hill, and other state-owned lands along Main and Gold streets	Land managed by DOTPF and DNR
6a33 Yacht Club	Pt	WC	UP	State	Juneau Yacht Club	Juneau Waterfront Plan and Juneau Coastal Program designate area "Industrial" ILMT to DOTPF
6a34	Pt	WC	T	Private	DOTPF, ADFG, Alaska Marine Highway, National Guard	
6a35	Pt	WC	UP	Private	Parking lots	
6a36	Pt	WC	UP	Private	Electric substation	
6a37	Pt	D-5	UP	Private	Alaska Marine Highway Offices and parking	





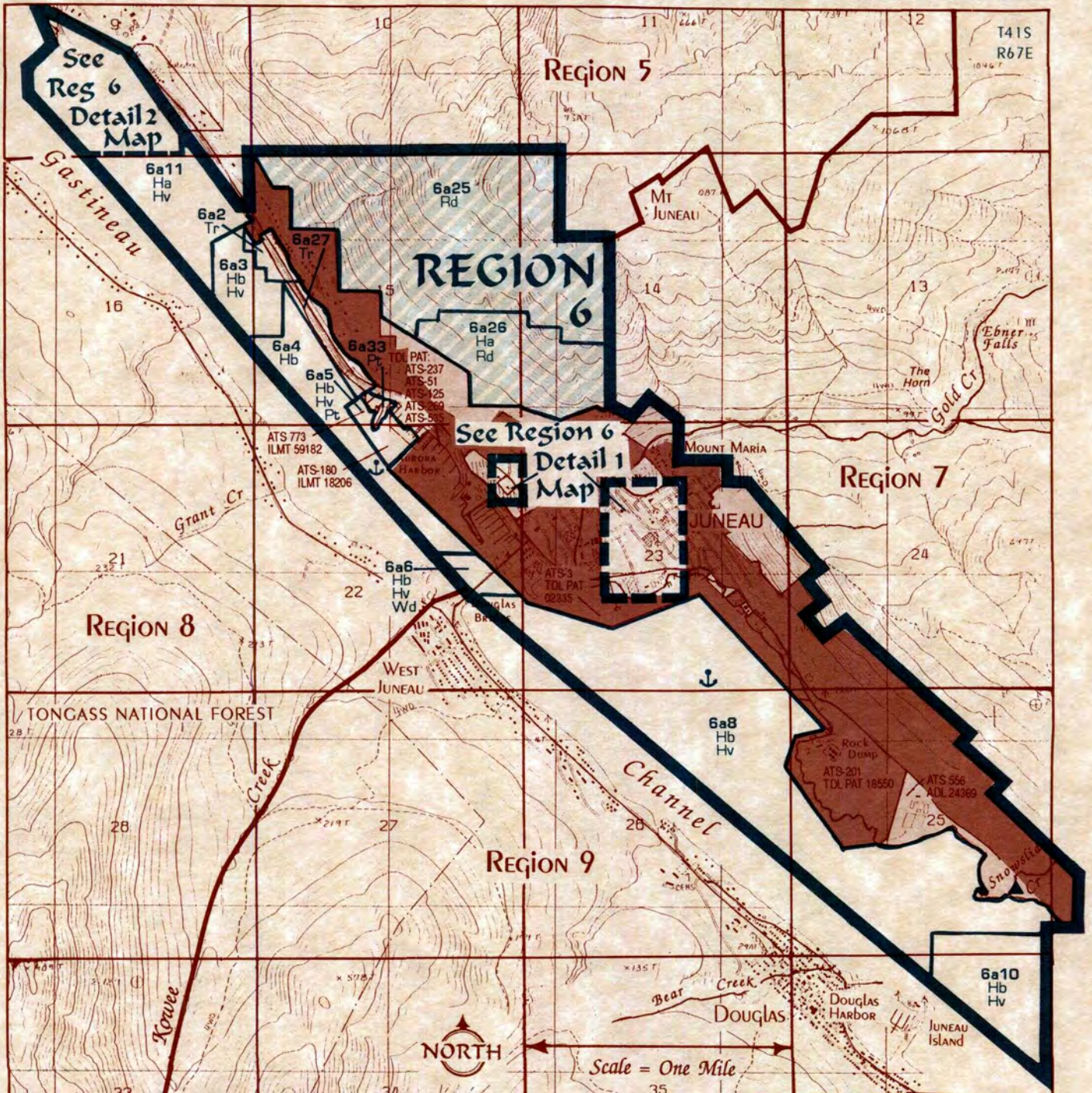
# REGION 6 - JUNEAU

## Land Ownership

-  State Selected
-  Municipal
-  Private

## Designations

- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Tr** Transportation Corridor
- Wd** Waterfront Development
-  Anchorage



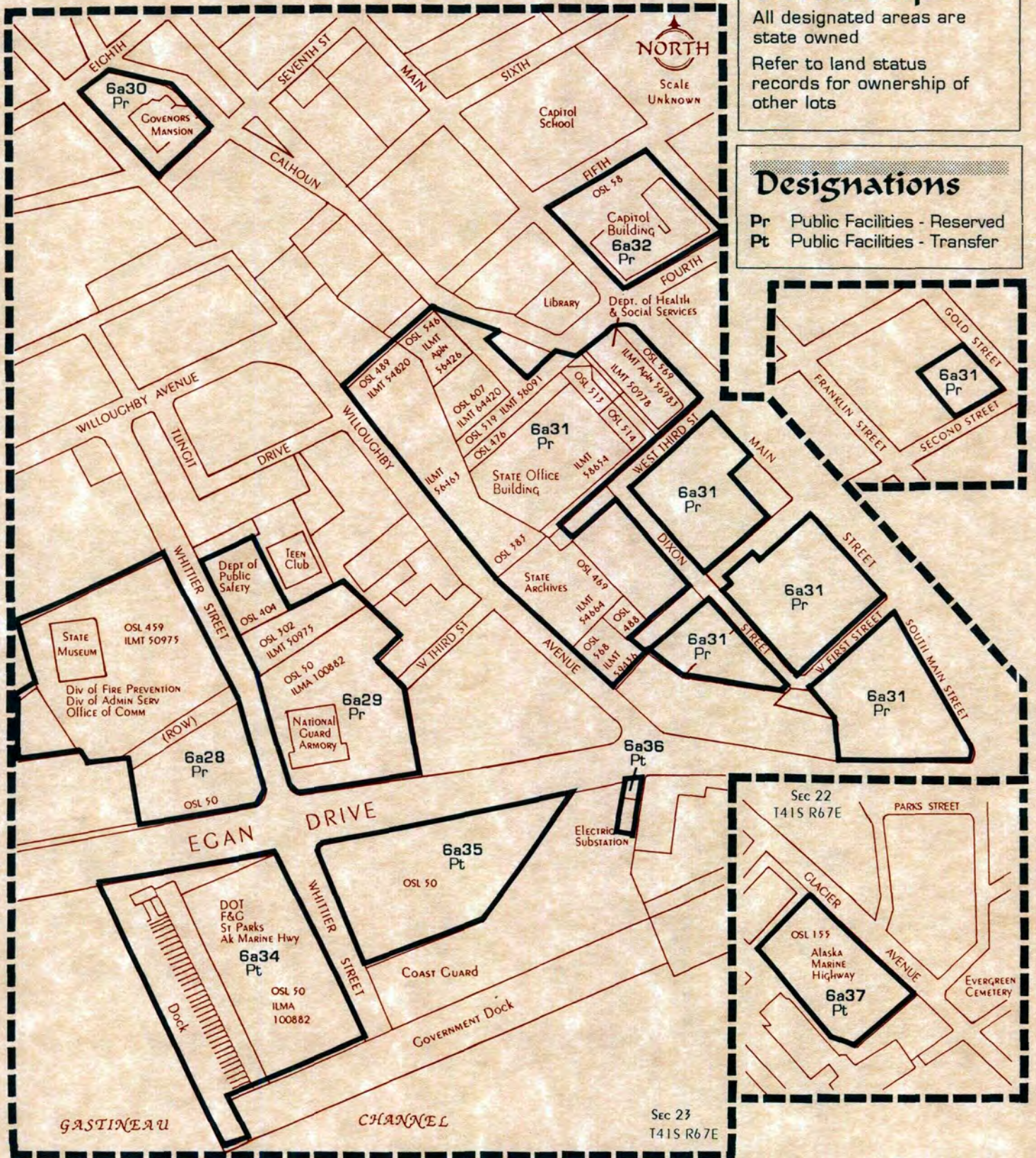
# REGION 6 DETAIL 1 - Downtown Juneau

## Land Ownership

All designated areas are state owned  
 Refer to land status records for ownership of other lots

## Designations

Pr Public Facilities - Reserved  
 Pt Public Facilities - Transfer



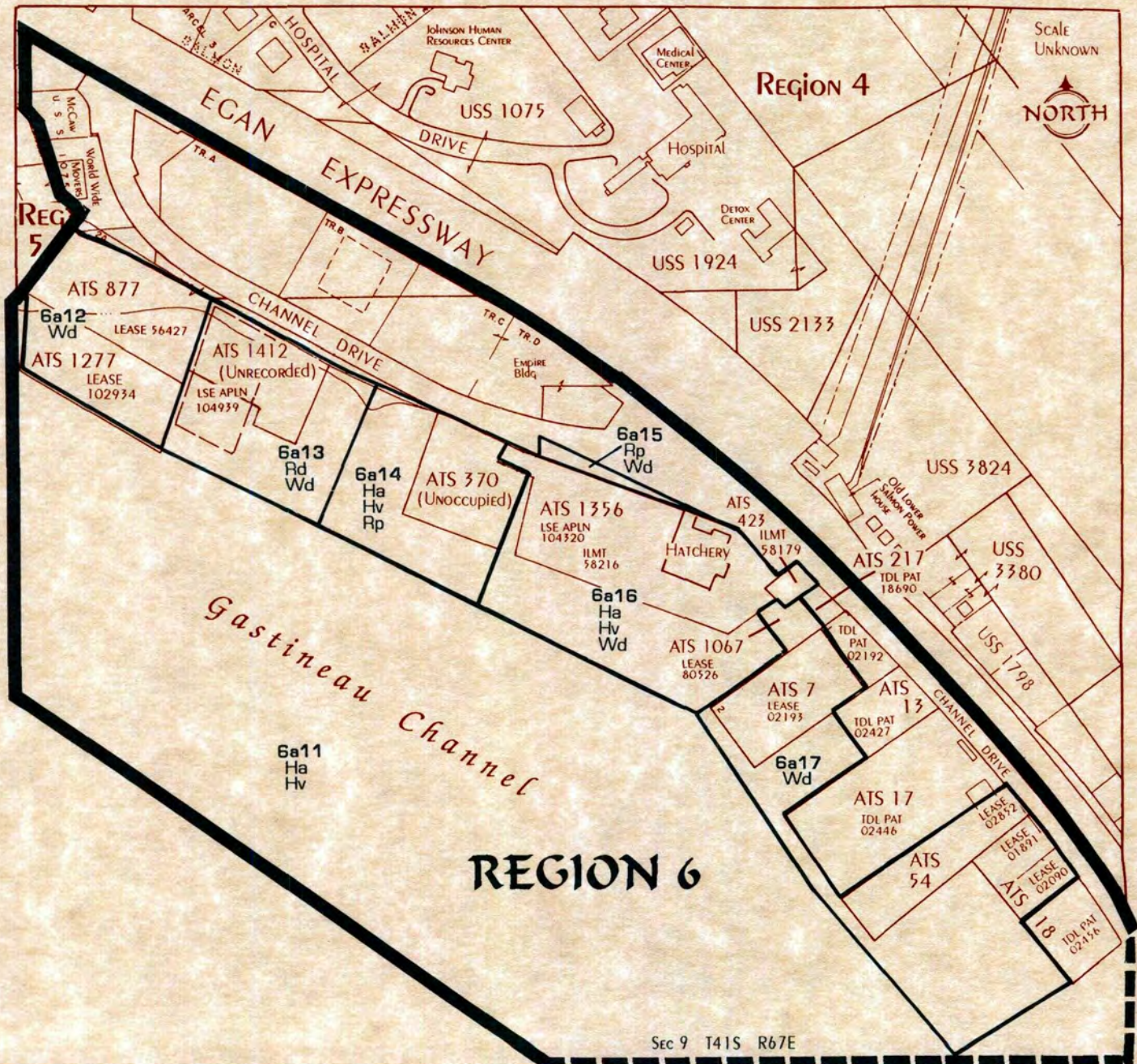
# REGION 6 DETAIL 2 - Gastineau Channel

## Land Ownership

All designated areas are state owned  
 Refer to land status records for ownership of remaining lots

## Designations

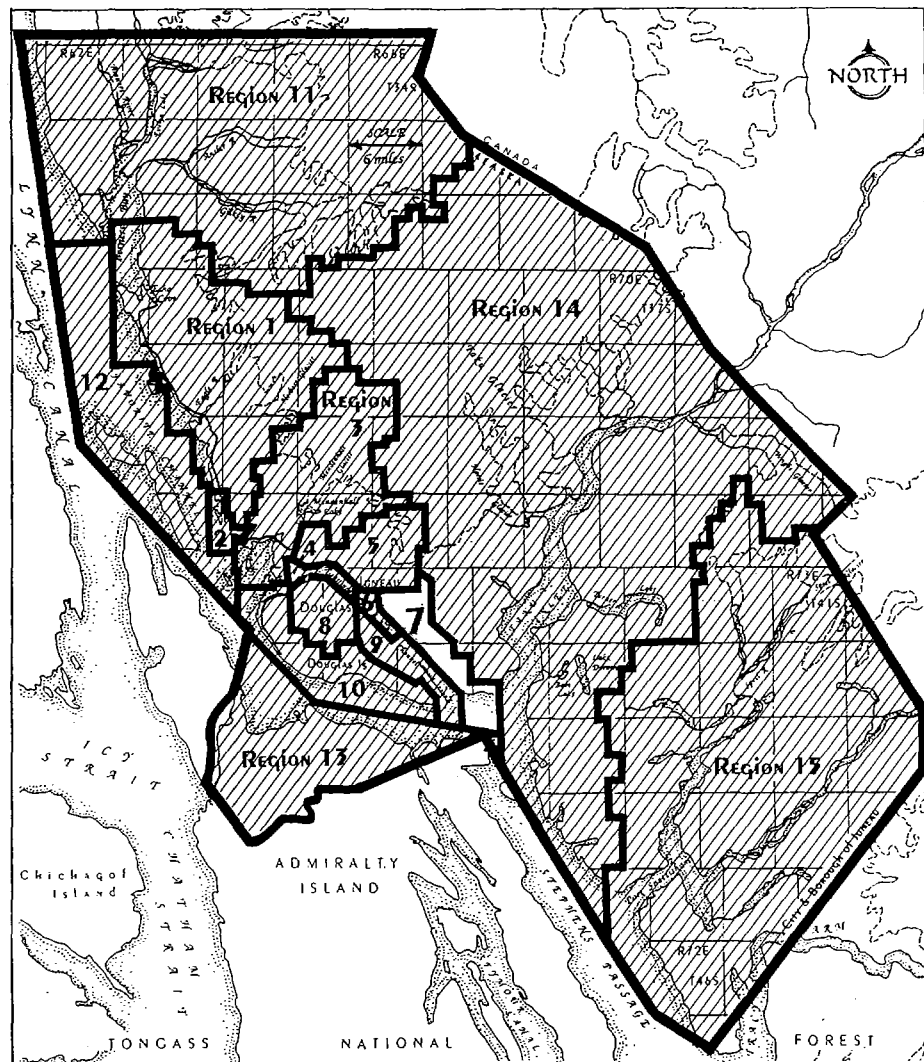
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Wd** Waterfront Development



# Region 7 - Thane

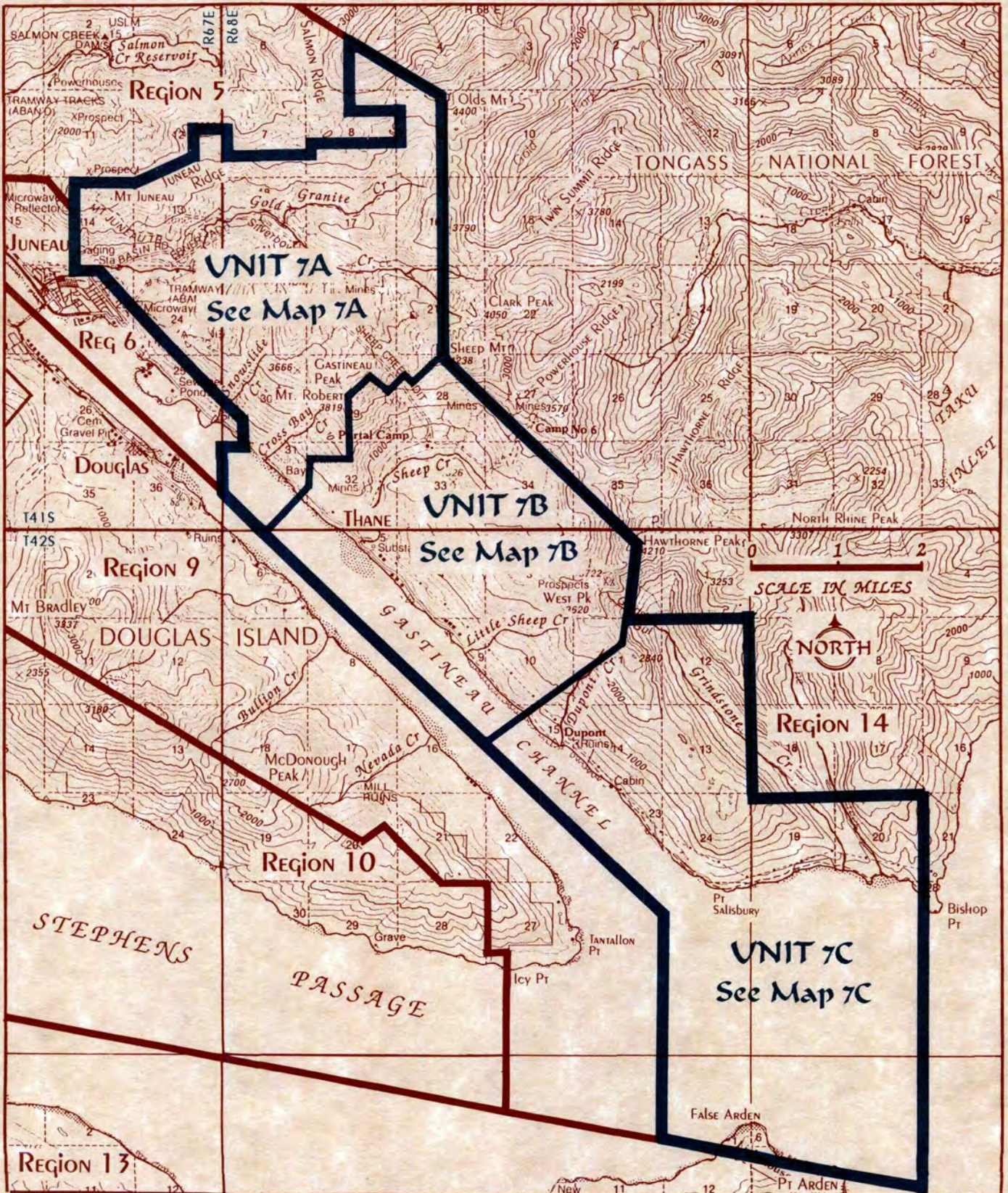
## Background

Unit 7 includes the lands between Mount Juneau and Bishop Point. Upland areas of high public interest include Gold and Sheep creeks that have high mineral values for mining, community recreation, and water uses. The region also includes tidelands and submerged lands that are heavily used by marine traffic in and out of Juneau. Development on the tidelands is currently limited. There are a few existing buildings on the tidelands northwest of the mouth of Sheep Creek. The tidelands along with adjacent uplands are now being considered for use for facilities that would support the reopening of the A-J Mine. There are currently numerous private lots along the Thane Road.



Location Map

# REGION 7 - Thane



## Unit 7a - Gold Creek / Mount Roberts

### Background<sup>12</sup>

This unit consists primarily of the higher slopes of Mount Roberts and Mount Juneau, the upper Gold Creek drainage, and the tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to Cross Bay Creek. The lower elevation land in Gold Creek valley and the land along Thane Road are primarily private lands and patented mining claims, some of which are owned by the City and Borough of Juneau.

Gold Creek is the primary source of the Juneau municipal water supply. CBJ is developing a Watershed Control and Protection Program for consideration and approval by CBJ and EPA.

This management unit is also a popular recreation area, particularly for hiking. The Perseverance, Mount Juneau, Mount Roberts, and Granite Creek State Trails are some of the most popular in the Juneau area. An ILMT (ADL 65585) transferred management of the Perseverance, Mount Juneau, Mount Roberts, and Granite Creek State Trails to DPOR. The Basin Road and associated trailhead, historic buildings, and salmon bake receive high use by local residents and tourists. The Thane Road, which parallels Subunit 7a1, is popular for bicycling, jogging, and sightseeing.

**Pending Applications.** Subunits 7a28, 7a29, and 7a30, in the very eastern part of this management unit, have pending authorizations for underground support and access facilities for reopening the A-J Mine. The ore body is on patented mining claims. Specific underground uses in Unit 7a proposed for state land by Echo Bay Exploration are the Bradley Millsite, adits, a ramp, and waste rock adit.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** Extensive mining activity in the past, including the A-J Mine and Perseverance Mine, occurred on patented mining claims that are in this management unit. The A-J Mine was once one of the world's largest low-grade underground gold mines. The orebody is a large, uniform tabular deposit which strikes northwest to southeast, and dips moderately to steeply northeast away from Juneau under Mount Roberts and the Silverbow Basin. An estimated 106 million tons of ore with an average content of 0.047 ounces of gold per ton would be mined over a 13-year period. The proposed mining operation would produce 4.6 million ounces of refined gold, about 4.4 million cubic yards of waste rock, and about 84.0 million yards of tailings. Capital costs of construction of the project are estimated to be \$307 million.

With the exception of the northernmost part of this unit, all state lands have high mineral potential. There are numerous state mineral locations both on state uplands and state tidelands.

<sup>12</sup> For a more thorough description of the resources and uses in this unit see, "A-J Mine Project FEIS, BLM 1992."

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## Management Intent

Since Gold Creek is the major and only source of non-surface water for the CBJ municipal water supply, a high priority will be placed on protecting Gold Creek for water quality and quantity. Providing water for the hydro-electric power facility and mining is also a priority. Gold Creek will also be managed to support the recreation and wildlife values that are heavily used by tourists and residents of Juneau. This unit will also be managed to maintain and enhance dispersed recreation and wildlife values.

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## Management Guidelines

**CBJ Watershed Control Program.** In order to protect one of the two main CBJ water supplies, when CBJ formalizes it's Watershed Control and Protection Program by ordinance for Gold Creek, DNR will manage state lands in this watershed consistent with this program. This may include implementation of mineral orders that may be adopted without an amendment to the plan.

**Threatened Plants.** On Mt. Roberts (Subunit 7a28), the following rare plant species have been documented by the Alaska Natural Heritage Program (ANHP).<sup>13</sup> Activities in these areas should be conducted in a manner that avoids disturbance to these plants:

- *Salix Reticulata ssp. glabelllicarpa*: located on the Mount Roberts Trail below the summit of Gastineau Peak.
- *Arnica lessingil ssp. norbergii*: located on a rocky ledge on Gastineau Peak at 3,500 feet elevation along the Mount Roberts Trail.
- *Carex lenticularis var. dolia*: located in a snowbed meadow at 2,000 feet elevation along the Mount Roberts Trail.
- *Gentianella propinqua ssp. aleutica*: located high on the Mount Roberts Trail in grass.

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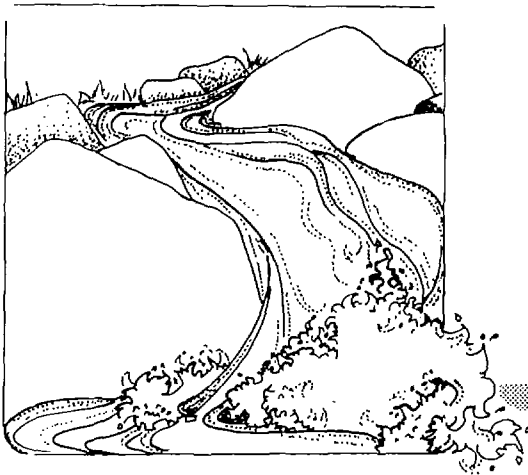
13 ANHP has maps which show the location of these plants.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 7A: GOLD CREEK/MT. ROBERTS						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
7a1 Cross Creek	Sh	D-1	T	Private		
7a4	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Sheep Creek Hatchery cost recovery fishery	
7a25	Rd W	RR	UP	State/ Private	Scenic backdrop to downtown Juneau; in Gold Creek watershed protection area	
7a26	Ha Rd W	RR	UP	State/ Private	Black bear spring habitat; Mt. Juneau State Trail passes through area; scenic backdrop to Juneau; in Gold Creek watershed protection area	
7a27	Rd W	OS	UP	State/ Private	In Gold Creek and Granite Creek watershed protection areas; Granite Creek State Historic Trail crosses state land; Perseverance State Trail adjacent to area; scenic	Potential for extension of Perseverance trail up Gold Creek
7a28 Gastineau Peak	Rd W	RR	UP	State/ Private	In Gold Creek watershed protection area; Mt. Roberts Historic Trail crosses the area; scenic	New trail potential between Sheep Mountain and Roberts Peak
7a29	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State	Scenic; goat winter habitat	
7a30	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State/ Private	Black bear spring and fall habitat	
7a31	Ha	RR	UP	State/ USFS	Winter goat habitat	
7a32	Ha Rd W	RR	UP	Private/ USFS	Winter goat habitat; in Gold Creek watershed protection area	New trail potential between Sheep Mountain and Roberts Peak; also potential for new trails from Gold Creek Basin to Sheep Mountain
7a33	Ha Rd W	RR	UP	State/ Private	Winter goat habitat; Gold Creek watershed protection area	





# UNIT 7A - Gold Creek / Mount Roberts

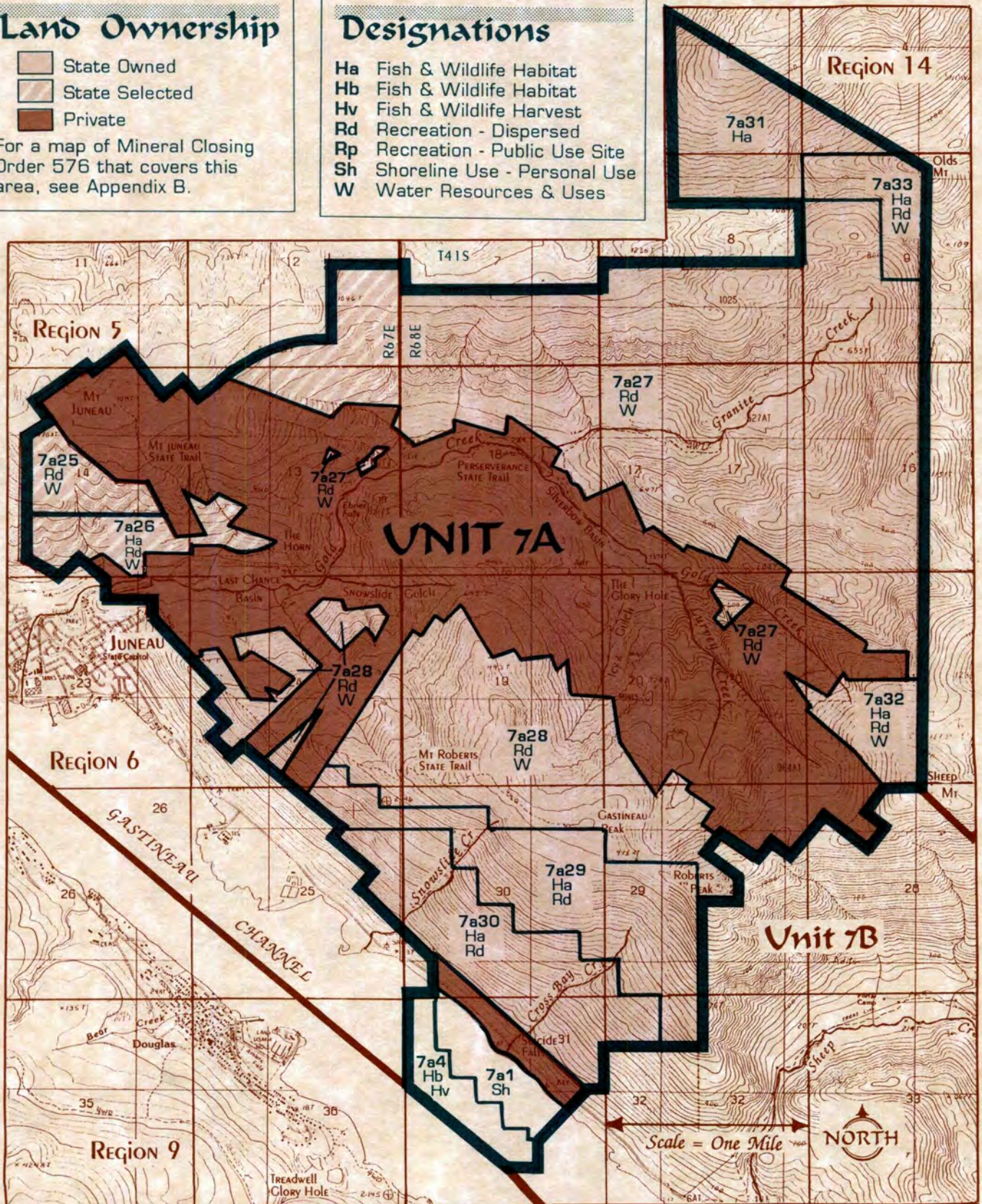
## Land Ownership

-  State Owned
-  State Selected
-  Private

For a map of Mineral Closing Order 576 that covers this area, see Appendix B.

## Designations

- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- W** Water Resources & Uses



## Unit 7b - Thane

### Background<sup>14</sup>

State land in this management unit has primarily been used for access to and support of facilities for mining activity, dispersed recreation, marine transportation, fishing, and fish and wildlife habitat. A strip of private land separates the state tidelands and submerged lands from the state uplands in this unit. Facilities on private lands include the DIPAC Sheep Creek Hatchery, the power transmission line from Snettisham, structures from previous mining activities, Thane Road, and other facilities.

Subunit 7b1 includes the Echo Bay Exploration offices and the Thane Ore House Salmon Bake, located on existing tideland fill. There are pending applications for State tidelands for these two facilities. Both are located on ATS 1328.

Subunits 7b3 and 7b4 include state tidelands adjacent to many private homes along Thane Road. There are a number of mooring buoys on state submerged lands in these subunits.

Subunit 7b8 includes the mouth and delta of Sheep Creek. This subunit receives intensive sport fishing for Dolly Varden and pink salmon from the beach and from small boats. The area is also popular for sightseeing and beachcombing. The delta is a feeding and resting area for waterfowl. Scuba diving also occurs in the area. Subunit 7b8 includes a personal-use gravel extraction area (ADL 101858) where material extraction up to 100 cubic yards per-person per-year may be authorized. This has been one of the few easily accessible material sites for public use since it was established in 1981. The site is located more than 200 feet west of the active channel of Sheep Creek.

In Subunit 7b10, DIPAC has a permit (SET-92-041) for floating net pens. The pens are used to raise salmon fry. The DIPAC hatchery is on private uplands on the east side of Sheep Creek.

Approximately 1,300 acres in Subunits 7b25, 7b26, 7b27, 7a30, and 7a34 were recently closed to new mineral location (MCO 576).

Subunit 7b26, the lower part of the Sheep Creek valley, includes the portal and maintenance building for the Sheep Creek adit, a mining access road, the Sheep Creek Trail, an old wood-crib dam, and rock dumps. The Sheep Creek Trail, which passes through this unit, is managed by DPOR under the authority of an ILMT (ADL 65585).

The powerline that traverses Subunits 7b26 and 7b27, is 12.5 miles long, and transports power from Annex Lake to Juneau. Portions of the powerline are proposed for relocation if the A-J Mine reopens. There is potential for a 4.9 MW hydroelectric plant that could be built in conjunction with the proposed Sheep Creek tailings facilities.

Subunit 7b26 contains black bear spring habitat, migratory birds, and Dolly Varden char. Fishing for char also takes place.

**Pending Applications.** Most of the pending applications in this unit are for support or access facilities for reopening the A-J Mine. The ore body is on patented mining claims located to the northwest of Sheep

<sup>14</sup> For a more thorough description of the existing and potential resources, hazards, issues, and concerns in this unit, see "A-J Mine Project FEIS, BLM 1992".

**Pending Applications.** Most of the pending applications in this unit are for support or access facilities for reopening the A-J Mine. The ore body is on patented mining claims located to the northwest of Sheep Creek. Specific developments applied for by Echo Bay Exploration on state land are:

**Subunit 7b1** - Settling ponds, gas storage, barge facilities, pumps, processing plants, an LPG-fueled electric generating plant and substation pipeline, and other support facilities.

**Subunit 7b26** - Tailings dam, impoundment, and outlet pipeline (penstock).

**Subunits 7a28, 7a29, 7a30, and 7b34** - Bradley millsite, adits, ramp, and waste rock adit.

**Land Ownership.** With the exception of some patented mining claims, most lands in Unit 7b are state owned. CBJ recently withdrew its land selections in the Sheep Creek Valley.

**CBJ Designations.** All of Subunit 7b1 and parts of Subunit 7b8 are designated as a Special Waterfront Area in the revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan as a Special Waterfront Area. CBJ has zoned these two subunits as Waterfront Industrial. The CBJ Comprehensive Plan designated the Sheep Creek Valley as a Sensitive Area due to gravel extraction potential and flood hazards. The CBJ Comprehensive Plan has also designated lower Sheep Creek as a Conceptual New Growth Area.

**Recreation.** The submerged lands in this unit are frequently traveled by pleasure boats, cruise ships, commercial fishing boats, and charter boats. The Pt. Bishop trail is located on USFS uplands adjacent to Subunit 7b9. This is a historic trail, and a potential RS2477 ROW. The trail is used for hiking and access for fishing, camping, and picnicking. The Sheep Creek trail traverses Subunits 7b26 and 7b27 provide access to hiking and recreation opportunities in the Sheep Creek Valley. The trail is also used for access to Dolly Varden fishing.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** Most state uplands and tidelands in this unit have high mineral potential. There are numerous patented mining claims, particularly in the Sheep Creek Valley and near Thane. Adjacent USFS uplands also have high mineral potential.

Subunit 7b26 includes the southern edge of the historic A-J Mine which opened in 1890 and produced until 1944 when World War II brought about its closure. The valley once supported intensive development to support mining, including: a railroad, camps, adit, mill, crib dam, flume, penstock, aerial tram, and powerline. Remnants of the large Thane mill complex can still be seen on the hillside northwest of Thane.

**Heritage Resource Sites.** There are a number of heritage resource sites in this unit related to mining and the settlement of Juneau.

## Management Intent

**State Tidelands and Submerged Lands**<sup>15</sup>. Subunit 7b1 will be managed primarily for water-dependent and water-related commercial/industrial uses. Access to the delta for these uses will be maintained or improved. To support the management intent for Subunit 7b1 to maintain water quantity and water quality for protection of the hydroelectric potential, the hatchery, and the anadromous fishery, uses and activities that conflict with these needs may be authorized if: there is a significant public need for the use of activity; there is no feasible and prudent alternative to meet the public need; and all feasible and prudent steps to meet this intent have been taken. The Sheep Creek delta (Subunit 7b8) will be managed to provide opportunities for recreation, habitat, harvest, and personal-use materials extraction.

Subunit 7b1 includes the existing Echo Bay Exploration offices and the Thane Ore House restaurant. Additional leasing for industrial and commercial facilities, including continued use of the site for the restaurant and offices, are consistent with the management intent for this subunit. Opportunities to maintain and/or upgrade Thane Road to provide for existing and future uses, including access to residences, recreation resources, Sheep Creek facilities, and a transportation corridor to Taku Inlet is consistent with the management intent for this unit. A road connection through the Taku River drainage could provide access to support mineral development projects in British Columbia, as well as a surface link between Juneau, Canada, and the "lower 48" states.

Tideland Subunits 7b3, 7b4, 7b9, and 7b10 are designated Shoreline Use (Sh) are adjacent to private residences and will be managed to support residential uses on the uplands while maintaining habitat, harvest, and recreation values for which these subunits are co-designated.

**State Uplands, including the Sheep Creek Valley**. State lands will be managed to provide a mix of opportunities for mining, recreation, water resources, and habitat. The Sheep Creek trail is an important recreation resource and any development in the valley will accommodate or improve the trail. If development activity would preclude use of a portion of the trail, the trail will be relocated, and trailhead access, including parking, should be provided. A route for a powerline to Annex Lake will be maintained. To support the intent for Subunit 7b26 to maintain water quantity and water quality for protection of the hydroelectric potential, the hatchery, and the anadromous fishery, uses and activities that conflict with these needs may be authorized if there is a significant public need for the use or activity; there is no feasible and prudent alternative to meet the public need; and all feasible and prudent steps to meet this intent have been taken.

State lands in this unit are open to new mineral location unless specifically closed by a mineral closing order.

15 Decisions on individual permits and leases are not made in this plan. Rather, these decisions are made by DNR based on the management intent, land-use designations and management intent in this plan, statutes, regulations, and information developed during the permitting process.

## Management Guidelines

**Access Corridors along the Taku River.** Before DNR authorizes any phase or segment of a regional road corridor along Gastineau Channel, appropriate agencies and the public will have the opportunity to comment.

**Mineral Closures.** The area around the mouth of Sheep Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. This includes approximately 40 acres of tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the fish hatchery at Sheep Creek; 40 acres surrounding net pen sites for the release of hatchery salmon, and the estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water). The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and the avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of the commercial- and community-harvest fisheries in the Juneau area. The hatchery and the fisheries it supports are critically dependent on this estuarine rearing habitat. The closure is also intended to protect the significant state and private investment in the hatchery and net pens. This closure will also protect a material site on the Sheep Creek delta by preventing conflicts between using the site for materials and new mineral locations. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 7B: THANE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
7b1 Proposed AJ mine tideland facilities	Wd	WI Conceptual new growth area JCMP-SWA	T	Private	Proposed Echo Bay tideland facilities including settling ponds, gas storage, barge facilities, etc. Potential for hydroelectric facilities; DIPAC net pen site	
7b2	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Tanner, king and Dungeness crab personal use harvest; Sheep Creek hatchery cost recovery fishery; salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing	
7b3	Ha Hv Sh	D-1	T	Private	Salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; estuarine rearing areas for DIPAC fish	
7b4	Hv Sh	D-1	T	Private	Halibut sportfishing; Sheep Creek hatchery cost recovery fishery	
7b5	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing; king, Dungeness and Tanner crab personal use harvest; Sheep Creek hatchery cost recovery fishery; herring overwintering; Dolly Varden and salmon sportfishing	
7b6	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; halibut sportfishing; king and Tanner crab, and shrimp personal use harvest; Sheep Creek hatchery cost recovery fishery	
7b7	Hb	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering	
7b8 Mouth of Sheep Creek	Ha Hv Rp	RR JCMP- partially within SWA	T	Private	Dungeness crab personal use harvest; salmon, Dolly Varden sportfishing; anadromous stream; DIPAC hatchery cost recovery fishery; estuarine fish rearing	DIPAC fish hatchery on Sheep Creek, fish release site; personal use materials extraction site
7b9	Ha Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Mental Health Trust	Halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest, waterfowl habitat	
7b10	Hv Sh	D-1	T	Private	Dungeness and Tanner crab personal use harvest; DIPAC net pens and cost recovery fishery	
7b11	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	Dungeness, Tanner and king crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering; Sheep Creek hatchery cost recovery fishery; salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing; waterfowl concentrations	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 7B: THANE						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
7b25	Rd W	RR C- Watershed Protection Area	UP	State/ Private		
7b26 lower Sheep Creek	Ha M Rd	RR C- Watershed protection Area	UP	State/ Private	Black bear spring habitat; proposed Echo Bay facilities including mine adit, dam tailings pond. Potential hydroelectric facility.	Sheep Creek Trail passes through area
7b27	Ha Rd W	RR C- Watershed protection Area	UP	State/ USFS/ Private	Black bear spring habitat; goat winter habitat	Sheep Creek Trail passes through area
7b28	Ha Rd W	RR C- Watershed protection Area	UP	State	Black bear summer habitat; goat winter habitat	New trail potential between Hawthorne, Middle, and West peaks and Thane area
7b29 upper Sheep Creek	Ha Rd W	RR	UP	State	Black bear summer habitat; wolf habitat; goat winter habitat	New trail potential between Hawthorne, Middle, and West peaks and Thane area
7b30	Rd	RR	UP	State/ Private/ Mental Health Trust		New trail potential between Hawthorne, Middle, and West peaks and Thane area
7b31	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State/ Private	Black bear summer habitat; wolf habitat; goat winter habitat	New trail potential between Hawthorne, Middle, and West peaks and Thane area
7b32	Ha Rd W	RR C- Watershed protection Area	UP	State/ Private	Goat winter habitat area	
7b34	Ha Rd	RR C- Watershed protection Area	UP	State/ private	Black bear spring and fall habitat	



# Unit 7B - Thane

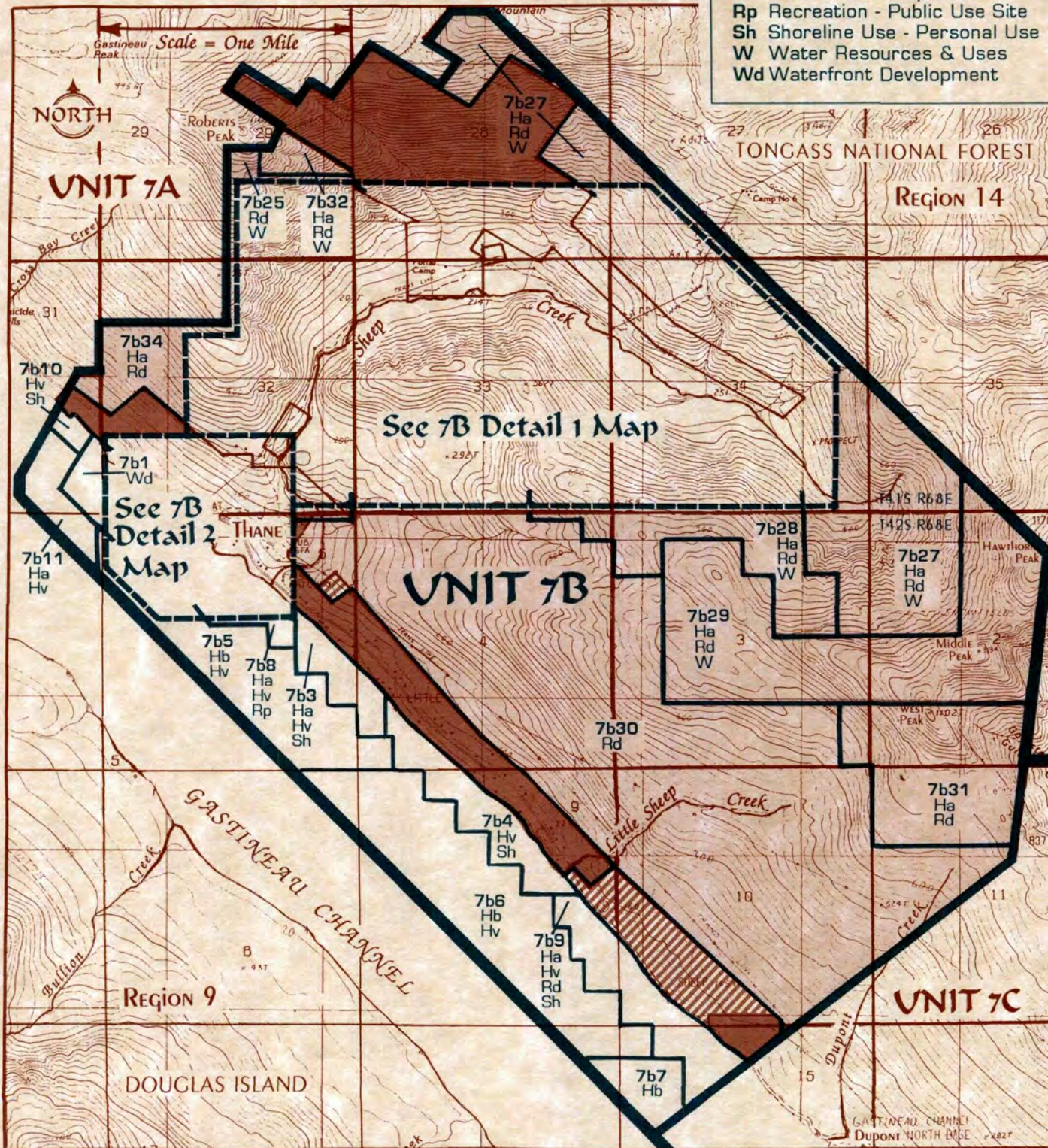
## Land Ownership

- State Owned
- Mental Health
- Private

For a map of Mineral Closing Order 576 that covers this area, see Appendix B.

## Designations

- G General Uses
- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pr Public Facilities - Reserved
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- W Water Resources & Uses
- Wd Waterfront Development



# UNIT 7B DETAIL 1 - Upper Sheep Creek

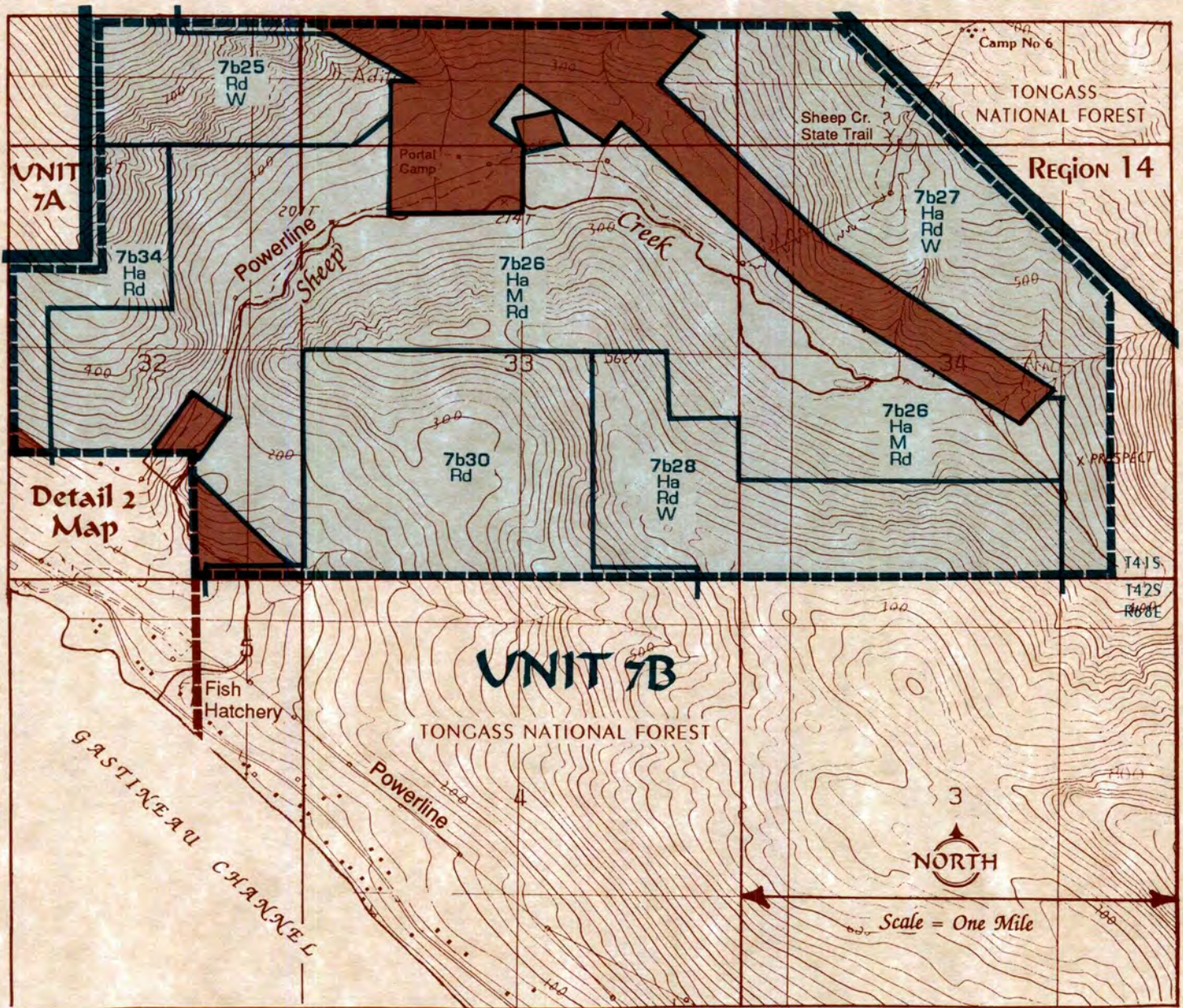
## Land Ownership

- State Owned
- Private

For a map of Mineral Closing Order 576 that covers this area, see Appendix B.


## Designations

- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- M** Minerals Development
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- W** Water Resources & Uses



# Unit 7B Detail2 - Sheep Creek

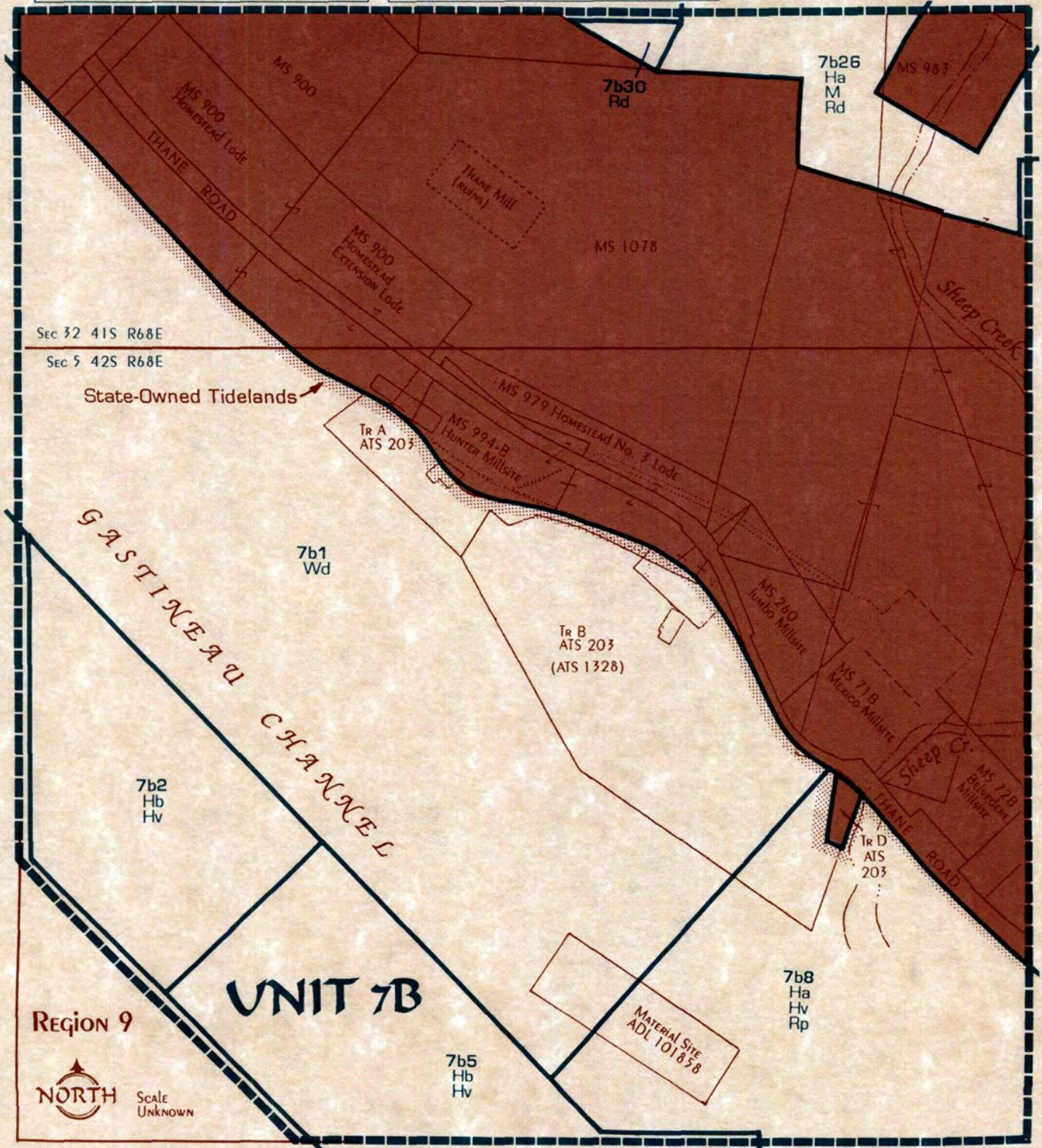
## Land Ownership

 Private

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- M Minerals Development
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp Recreation - Public Use Site
- Wd Waterfront Development



## Unit 7c - Point Salisbury

### Background

**Existing Uses and Authorizations.** The powerline from the Snetisham hydroelectric site is on private, Mental Health Trust, and USFS uplands adjacent to Subunits 7c1, 7c3, 7c4, 7c5, and 7c9.

In Subunit 7c9, the remnants of the old Dupont Dock are located on a small area of privately-owned tidelands by Dupont Creek. This site was used for dynamite storage for the old A-J Mine. Offshore, there is fishing from boats, including a King salmon trolling area and recreational fishing.

**Recreation.** This unit is frequently traveled by cruise ships, state ferries, pleasure boats, commercial fishing boats, and charter boats. The unit is scenic and provides opportunities for whale watching in Stephens Passage.

The Pt. Bishop Trail is on USFS uplands adjacent to Subunits 7c1, 7c3, 7c4, 7c5, and 7e9. This is a historic trail. A potential RS2477 right-of-way also follows this general route. The trail is used for fishing, camping, and picnicking.

In Subunit 7c9, there is a good beach for camping located just south of the Dupont Dock. The beach is accessible by small boat. The beach is used as temporary anchorage and small boat pullout. The anchorage can accommodate several small vessels and receives seasonal intermittent use by fish buyers. Because of its regular use by boats for anchoring, this is a potential site for a public mooring buoy.

**Access Corridors along the Taku River.** The 1986 Southeast Transportation Plan and 1991 report "Tomorrow's Alaska: Transportation for the 21st Century" proposed a road corridor to Canada via Taku Inlet. DOTPF is currently developing the Juneau Access Study that involves reconnaissance and cost estimates for a variety of routes (both ferry and road) along Gastineau Channel and Taku Inlet. Extending Thane Road south along Gastineau Channel and into Taku Inlet is one alternative that is being studied. Any road construction that crosses state lands would involve the establishment of a right-of-way. However, the proposed corridor through this unit is entirely on USFS uplands, so DNR authorizations may not be required. An RS 2477 right-of-way may be asserted to allow access across USFS lands. A road connection could provide access to support mineral development projects in British Columbia, and provide a surface link between Juneau, Canada, and the Alcan Highway.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** This unit lies within an area the US Bureau of Mines has found to have high mineral potential.

### Management Intent

The tidelands and submerged lands in this area have high recreation and fish and wildlife harvest values. The area will be managed to provide continued opportunities for intensive commercial and sport fishing for salmon and Dolly Varden, and personal use harvest of King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab. Use of the tidelands to access the Bishop Point-Dupont Creek trail will be maintained. Shoreline development activities related to the private residences along the waterfront may be allowed.

## Management Guidelines

**Access Corridors along the Taku River.** Before DNR authorizes any phase or segment of a regional road corridor to or through the Taku River drainage, appropriate agencies and the public will have the opportunity to comment.

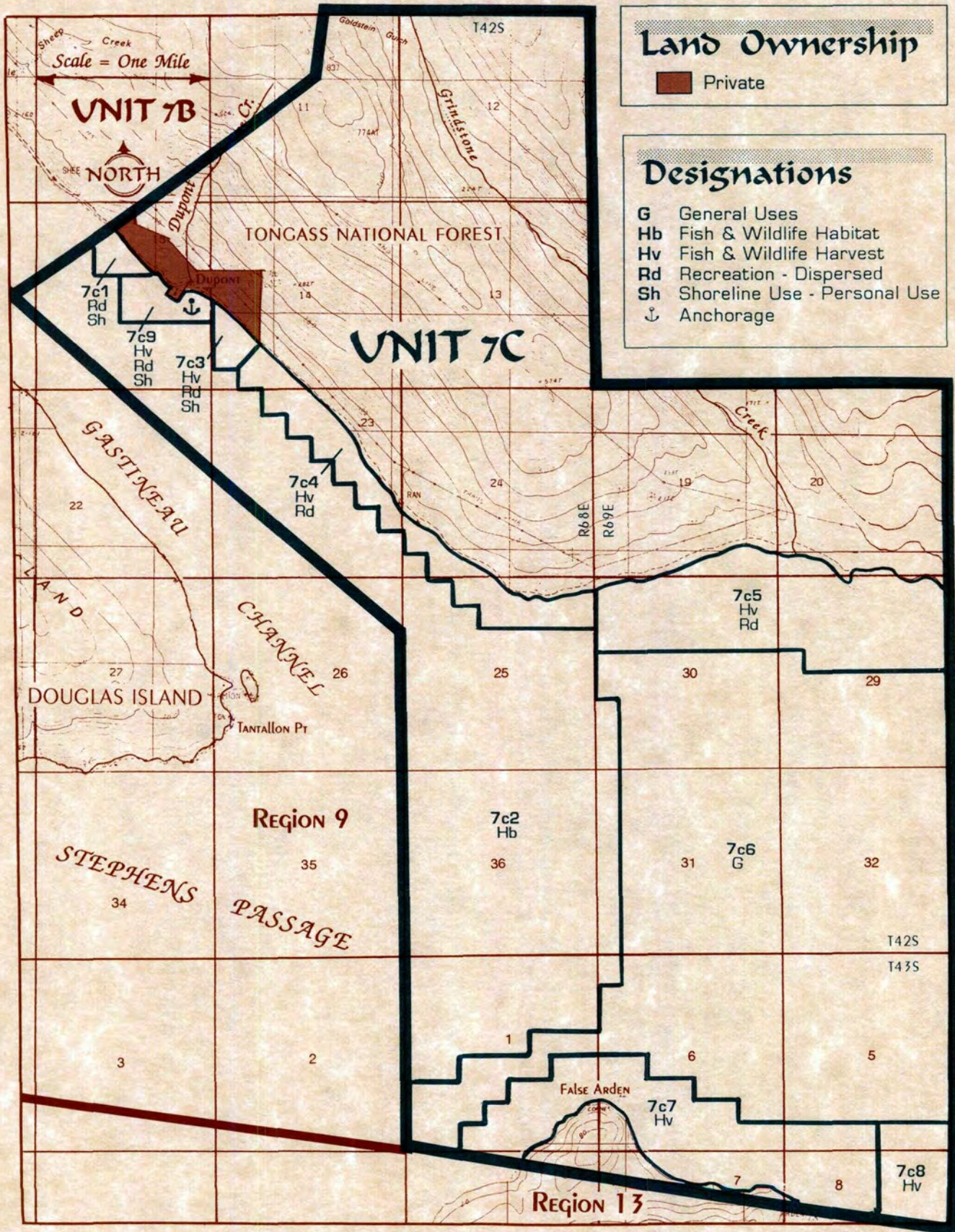
**Heritage Resource Sites.** There are a number of heritage resource sites in this subunit related to mining and the settlement of Juneau. The State Office of History and Archeology should be contacted prior to authorizing activities on these lands, particularly in the area around Dupont Creek.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 7C: POINT SALISBURY						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
7c1	Rd Sh	D-1	T	Private	Trail along uplands	
7c2	Hb	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering habitat	
7c3 Dupont Creek	Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Private	Dolly Varden and salmon sportfishing; trail along uplands	
7c4	Hv Rd	RR	T	USFS	Salmon sportfishing; trail along adjacent uplands	
7c5 Cherokee Flats/ Bishops Point	Hv Rd	RR	T SU	USFS	Salmon sportfishing; king, Tanner, Dungeness crab personal use harvest; trail along adjacent uplands	Mixed sand and gravel beaches exposed to southwest but useable during calm weather
7c6	G	RR	SU	State		
7c7 Cherokee Flats/False Arden Point	Hv	RR	T SU	USFS	Salmon sportfishing, commercial seining area	USFS uplands in Admiralty Island National Monument Wilderness
7c8	Hv	RR	T SU	USFS	Commercial gillnet harvest	
7c9 Dupont Dock	Hv Rd Sh	D-1	T	Private	Anchorage; salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing; trail along uplands; beach used	

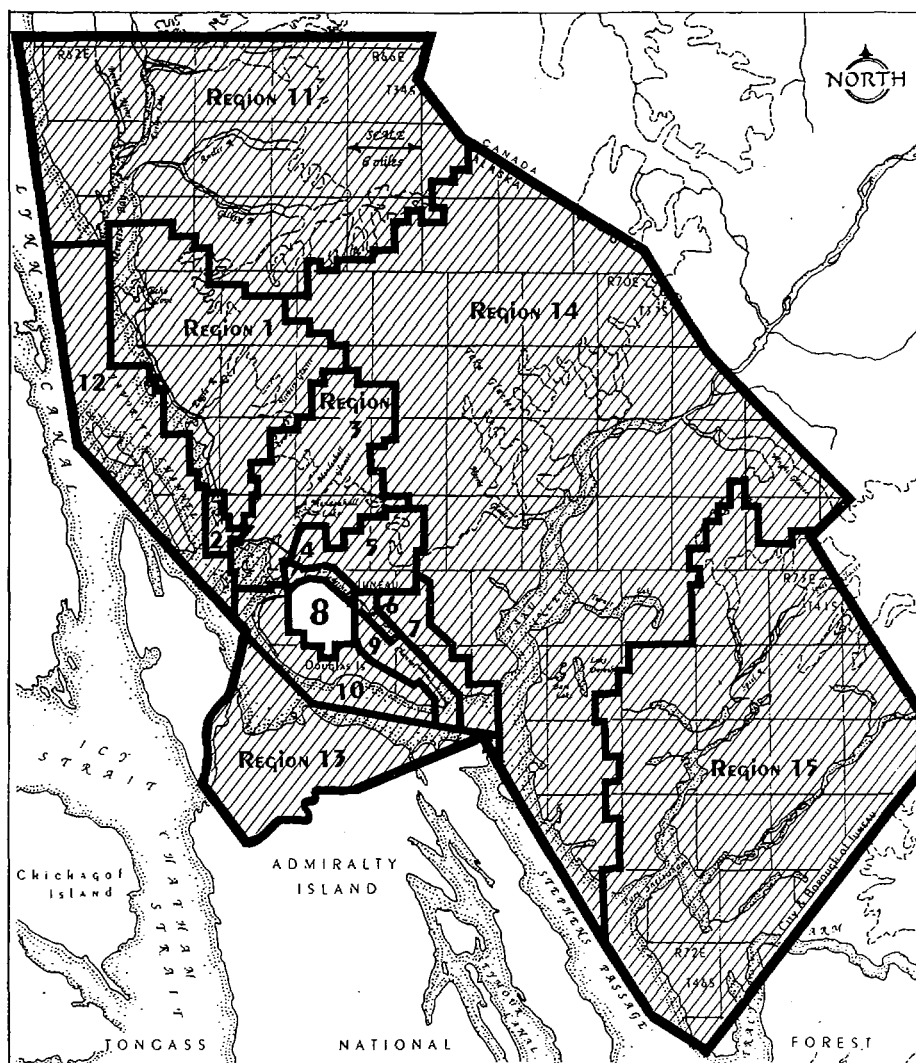
# UNIT 7C - Point Salisbury



# Region 8 - North Douglas

## Background

This region includes state tidelands and submerged lands along Douglas Island between the Douglas Bridge and the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge boundary. The region also includes state uplands in the Fish and Eagle creek drainages.



## Location Map

## Unit 8a - North Douglas Island

### Background

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** The U.S. Bureau of Mines has identified an area approximately one-mile wide on Douglas Island along Gastineau Channel as having high mineral potential.

**North Douglas Waterfront.** Most of the uplands adjacent to the state tidelands and submerged lands in this subunit are in private ownership. Uplands adjacent to the Douglas Bridge are used for industrial and commercial uses. The adjacent uplands support private homes along the North Douglas Highway. Subunits 8a6 and 8a8 were designated Special Waterfront Areas by the revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan. Subunit 8a6 is used for barge unloading and storage of unloaded containers and materials awaiting distribution throughout the city. Fuel storage tanks have recently been placed on the adjacent privately-owned uplands. An application is pending in this subunit for a breakwater to extend onto state tidelands that will involve dredging and include a boat grid. A marina may be proposed for this subunit. Subunit 8a8 includes the west end of the Douglas Island Bridge. DOTPF is considering re-configuring the intersection at the west end of Douglas Island Bridge.

There are a number of homes, businesses, and industrial sites along the North Douglas Highway. Businesses include a car dealer, trailer park, gravel pit, and helicopter company. CBJ has applied for a public easement for a water distribution line from Juneau to Douglas along the refuge boundary (ADL 104585) in Subunits 8a1 and 8a9. The pipeline has been placed and is buried on the bottom of the channel.

The state tidelands and submerged lands receive heavy use by pleasure, charter, and commercial fishing boats traveling along Gastineau Channel. Barges also travel through the area and are frequently moored in the channel. The channel also offers wildlife viewing opportunities, and salmon and Dolly Varden sport fishing is common by Eagle Creek. Four anadromous stream mouths are located within this unit including Falls, Eagle, Grant, and Kowee creeks.

**Fish and Eagle Creeks.** The primary purpose for the 1989 selection of the uplands in Subunit 8a26 was for a communication site and for recreation (NFCG314). Communication facilities are already authorized in this subunit. The Department of Administration (DOA) has applied for an ILMA (ADL 105539) for a 20-foot tower at the summit of Saddle Mountain and a right-of-way for a power cable. KTOO has applied for a lease for two 80-foot towers on Tabletop Mountain (ADL 105537) and a right-of-way (ADL 105579). The right-of-way for both the DOA and KTOO applications will follow the same route across USFS lands to the road. The Juneau Trails Plan proposes trails over Saddle and Tabletop mountains and up Eagle Creek and Mount Troy.

Subunit 8a25 was originally selected for community expansion and community recreation including expansion of the Eaglecrest Ski Area (NFCG 314 and 103). Lands along the road corridor suitable for settlement have been conveyed to CBJ. The CBJ Comprehensive Plan designates Fish Creek as a Watershed Protection Area. The Juneau Trails Plan proposes a trail over Mount Stewart to Croypley Lake. The plan also proposes a public-use cabin in this subunit.



## Management Intent

**North Douglas Waterfront.** Subunits 8a6 and 8a8 will be managed for waterfront development and transportation while minimizing significant adverse impacts on sport fish harvest at the mouth of Kowee Creek for which these subunits are co-designated. Subunits with anadromous stream mouths (8a5, 8a7, 8a9, 8a11) will be managed to protect habitat while accommodating limited shoreline development associated with private upland ownership. Mid-channel subunits will be managed primarily to accommodate navigation and moorings for barges and other craft while minimizing significant adverse impacts on the habitat and harvest activities for which these subunits are co-designated. Improvements on adjacent private and CBJ tidelands that extend on to state tidelands are an allowable use.

**Fish Creek and Eagle Creek Drainages.** Subunits 8a25 and 8a26 will be managed for recreation, communication facilities, and watershed protection for Fish Creek. Although an expansion of Eaglecrest is not currently proposed, facilities associated with Eaglecrest and its expansion may be authorized in this area in the future. Authorizing communication facilities is compatible with the management intent for Subunit 8a26.

## Management Guidelines

**Commercial Recreation Leasing.** Commercial recreation leasing for facilities associated with the Eaglecrest Ski Area may be authorized in Subunits 8a25 and 8a26.<sup>16</sup>

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited in this unit on state tidelands and submerged lands except within developed marinas consistent with the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

**Kowee Creek.** In Subunit 8a7, a public fishing pier may be authorized on the southeast side of Kowee Creek.

**Mineral Closures.** Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the fish hatchery at Kowee Creek and the estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water) at the mouth of Kowee Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and the avoidance of impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities are essential to sustain the productivity of the commercial- and community- harvest fisheries in the Juneau area. The hatchery and the fisheries it supports are also critically dependent on this estuarine rearing habitat. The closure is also intended to protect the significant state and private investment in these hatcheries. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**West End of Douglas Bridge.** Before issuing authorizations in Subunit 8a8, DNR should consult with DOTPF to ensure that the proposed activities do not unreasonably limit options for re-configuring the intersection at the end of the bridge.

<sup>16</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, *Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources* section.

**CBJ Watershed Control Program.** In order to protect a potential future community water supply identified in the CBJ Comprehensive Plan, when CBJ formalizes it's Watershed Control Program by ordinance for Fish Creek, DNR will manage state lands in this watershed consistent with this program. This may include implementation of mineral orders that may be adopted without an amendment to the plan.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 8A: NORTH DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
8a1	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	Migratory waterfowl habitat; Salmon Creek Hatchery cost recovery fishery	
8a2	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon Creek Hatchery cost recovery fishery	
8a3	Hv	RR	SU	State	Dolly Varden and salmon sportfishing; anchorage	
8a4	Hb	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; anchorage	
8a5 Grant Creek	Ha Sh	D-1 D-3 D-15	T	State	Anadromous stream mouth	
8a6	Hv Wd	WI JCMP-SWA	T	Private	Salmon, Dolly Varden sportfishing	Existing state leases for industrial use
8a7 Kowee Creek	Ha Hv	-	T	Private	Salmon, Dolly Varden sportfishing; anadromous stream mouth	Fish hatchery on Kowee Creek
8a8 Douglas Bridge	Hv Tr Wd	WI JCMP-SWA	T	Private	Salmon, Dolly Varden sportfishing	Existing state lease for industrial use; Douglas Bridge
8a9 Falls Creek	Ha Sh	D-1 D-3 D-15	T	Private	Anadromous stream mouth	
8a10	Sh	D-1 D-3 D-5	T	State		
8a11 Eagle Creek	Ha Sh	D-1 D-3 D-5	T	State	Anadromous stream mouth	
8a12	Sh	D-1 D-3 D-5	T	State		
8a13	Sh	D-1 D-3 D-5	T	State		
8a25 Upper Fish Creek	Hv Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	UP	USFS CBJ	Fish Creek watershed; proposed trail over Mt. Stewart to Cropley Lake; deer hunting in fall	Eagle Crest ski area on adjacent CBJ-owned lands

# Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 8A: NORTH DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
8a26 Saddle Mountain	Hv Rd W	O-RR C-watershed protection area	UP	USFS CBJ	Proposed trail over Saddle Mountain and Table Top Mountain; proposed new trails up Eagle Creek and Mount Troy, and public use cabin; deer hunting	
8a27 Eagle Creek	G	D-18	UP	Private		



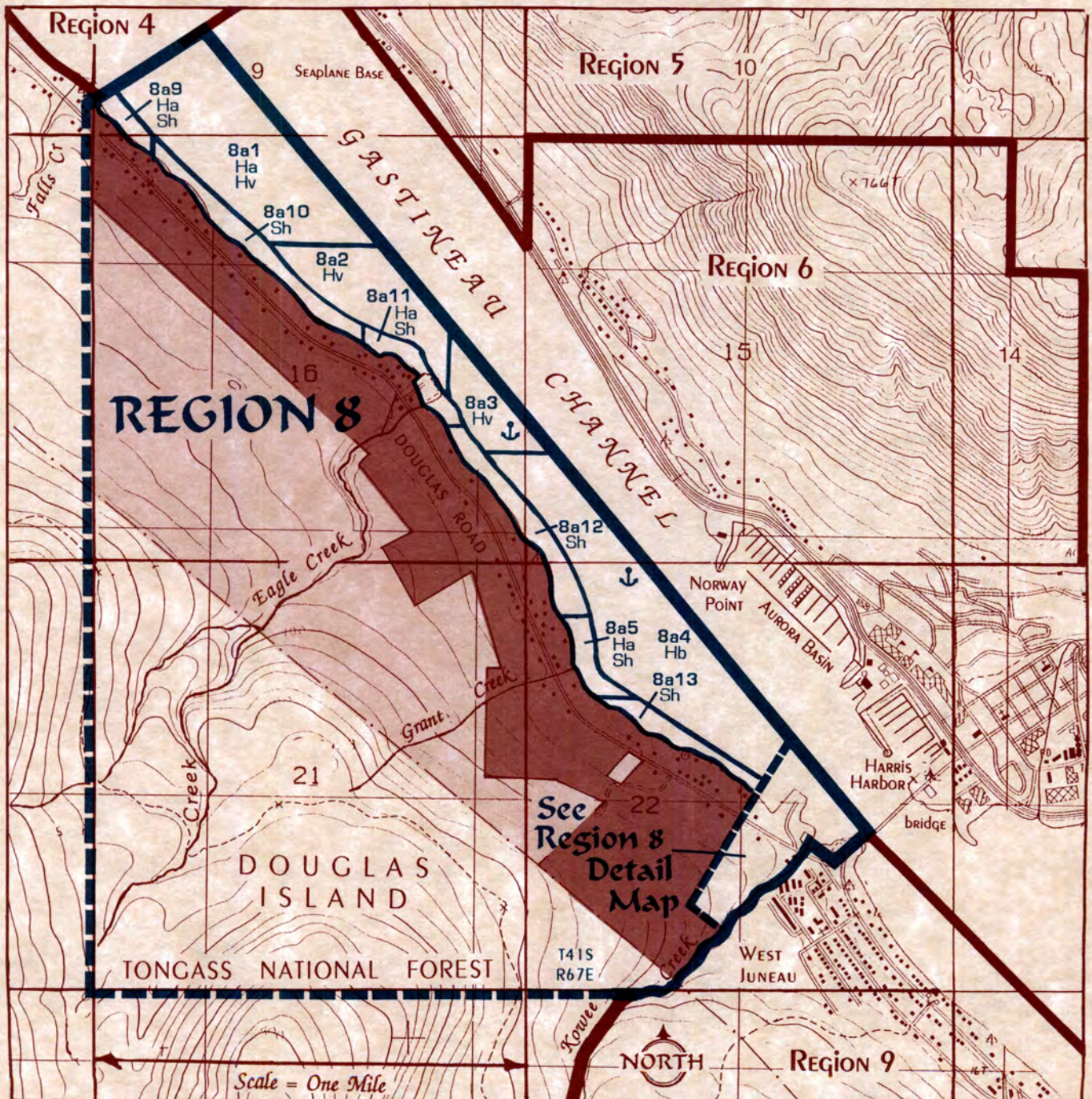
# REGION 8 INSET - West Gastineau Channel

## Land Ownership

- Municipal
- Private

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Sh Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- ⚓ Anchorage



# REGION 8 DETAIL - Kowee Creek

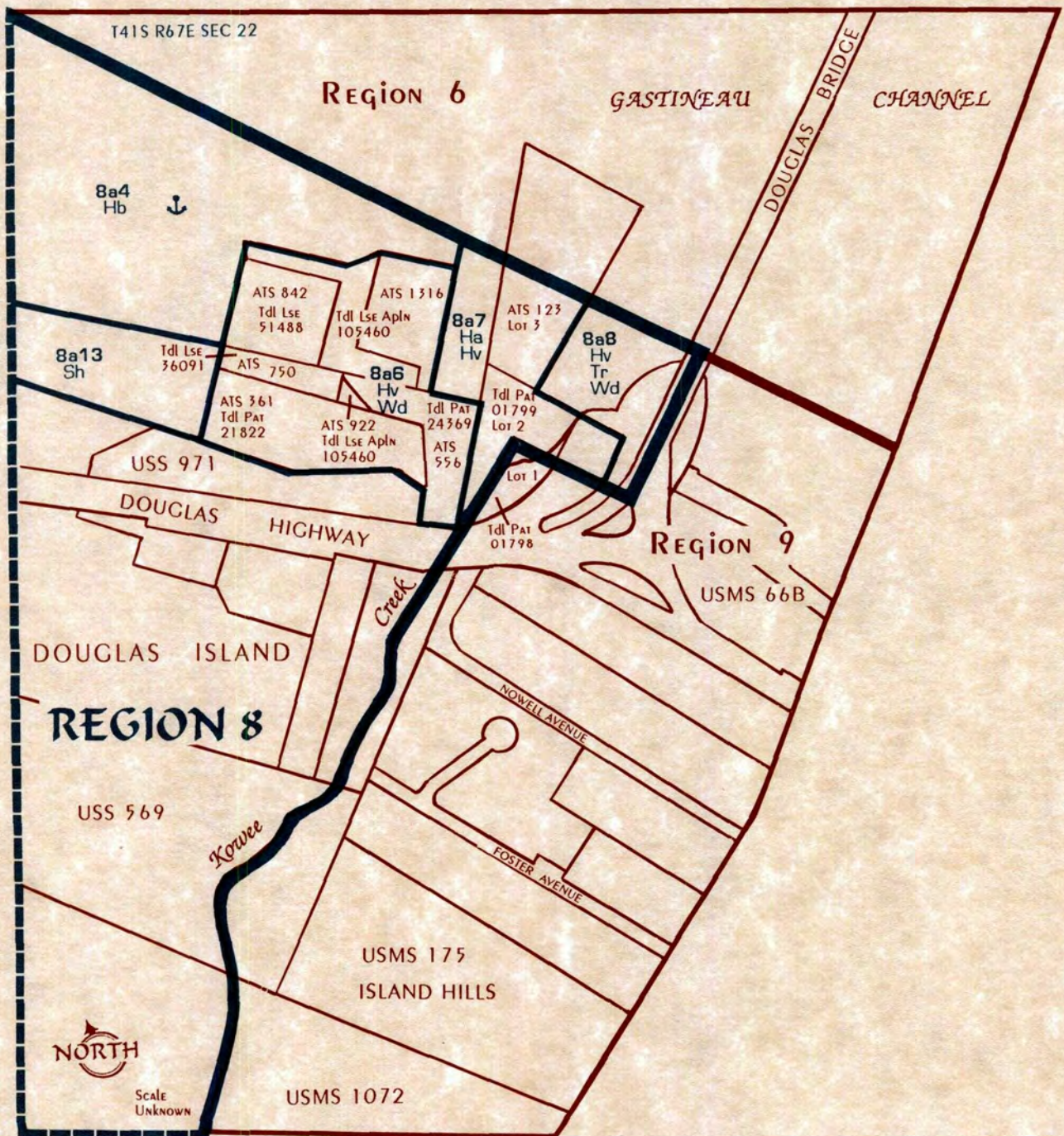
## Land Ownership

All land designated areas are state owned

Refer to land status records for ownership of remaining lots

## Designations

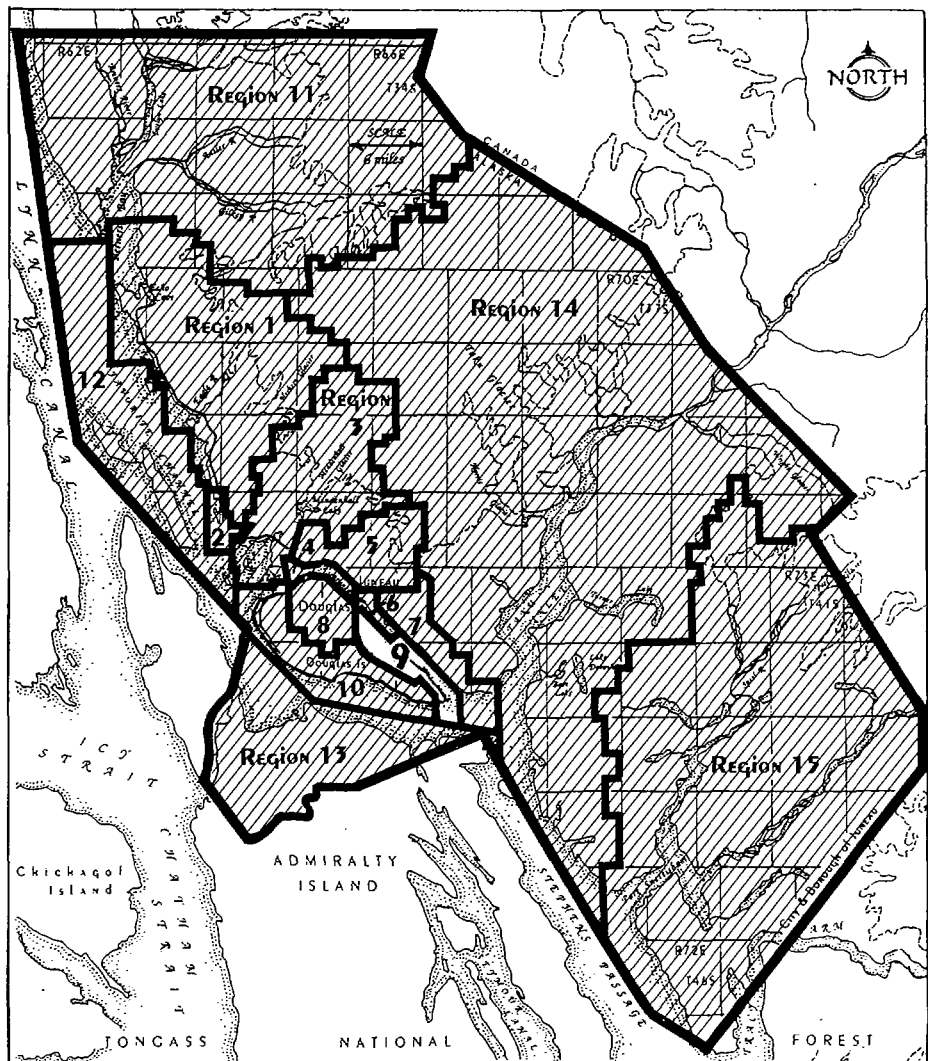
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Tr** Transportation Corridor
- Wd** Waterfront Development
- ⚓** Anchorage



# Region 9 - Douglas

## Background

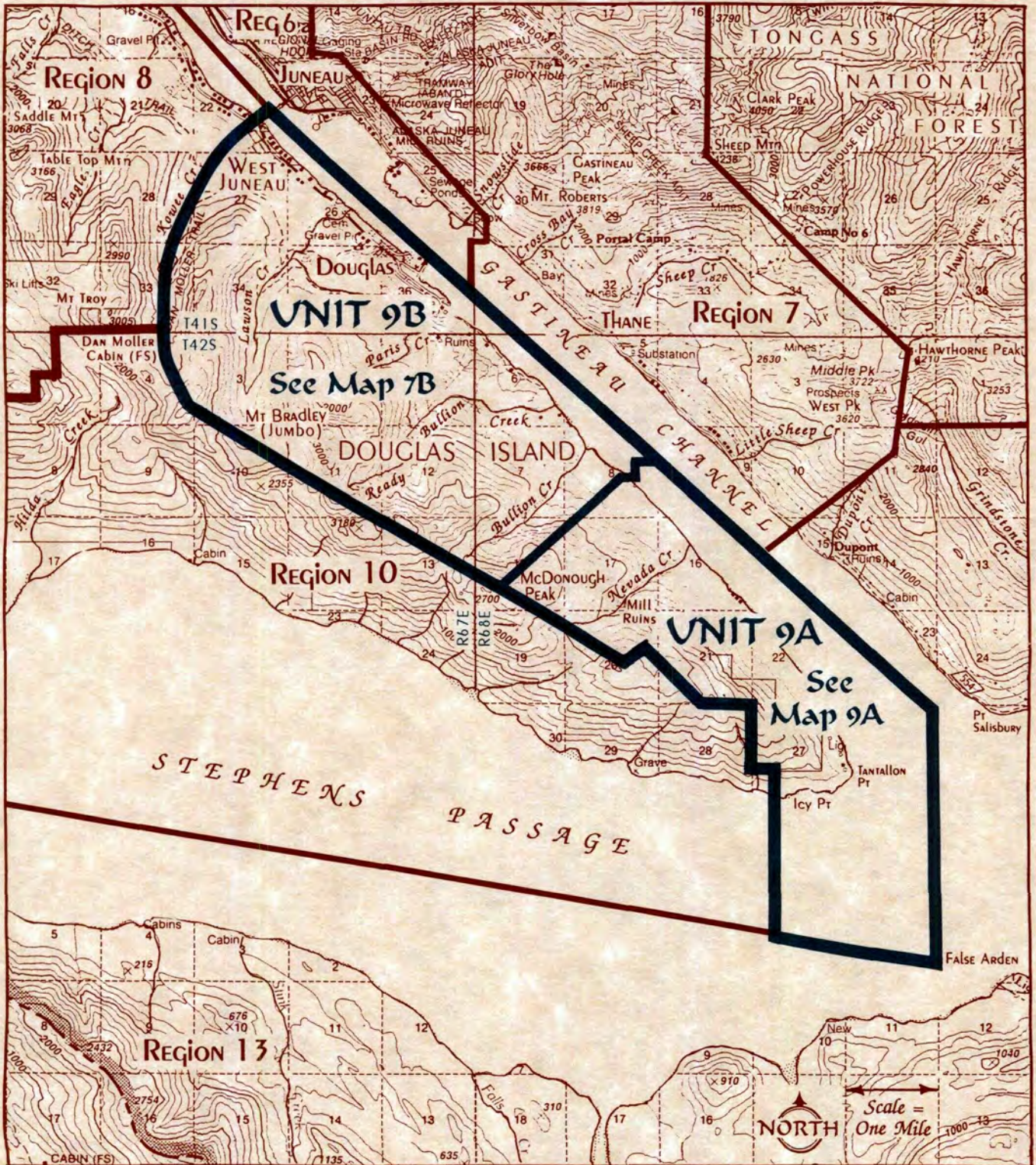
This region includes Douglas Island and Gastineau Channel from the Douglas Bridge to Marmion Island. Most of the tidelands northwest of Treadwell are in private and CBJ ownership. The tidelands southeast of Treadwell are state owned. State uplands include upper Lawson Creek.



## Location Map



# REGION 9 - Douglas



## Unit 9a - Southeast Douglas Island

### Background

This unit includes the tidelands and submerged lands south of Treadwell. The waters in this unit are frequently traveled by cruise ships, fishing boats, barges, charter boats, and pleasure boats. The section of this unit including Stephens Passage is also traveled by state ferries. The area is scenic and provides opportunities for watching whales and other marine life, especially in Stephens Passage. There are some residences along the shoreline near "Lucky Me" and by Marmion Island. Marmion Island has a navigation light and marker, and is popular for halibut and salmon sport fishing. King crab, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab and shrimp are found throughout the tidelands in Unit 9a. It is also used for camping and is a popular trip from Juneau. All of the state lands in this unit have high mineral potential. There are numerous federal mining claims on uplands at the south end of Douglas Island. Trails are proposed along the northeast shore of Douglas Island. These trails would be built on USFS and CBJ uplands.

### Management Intent

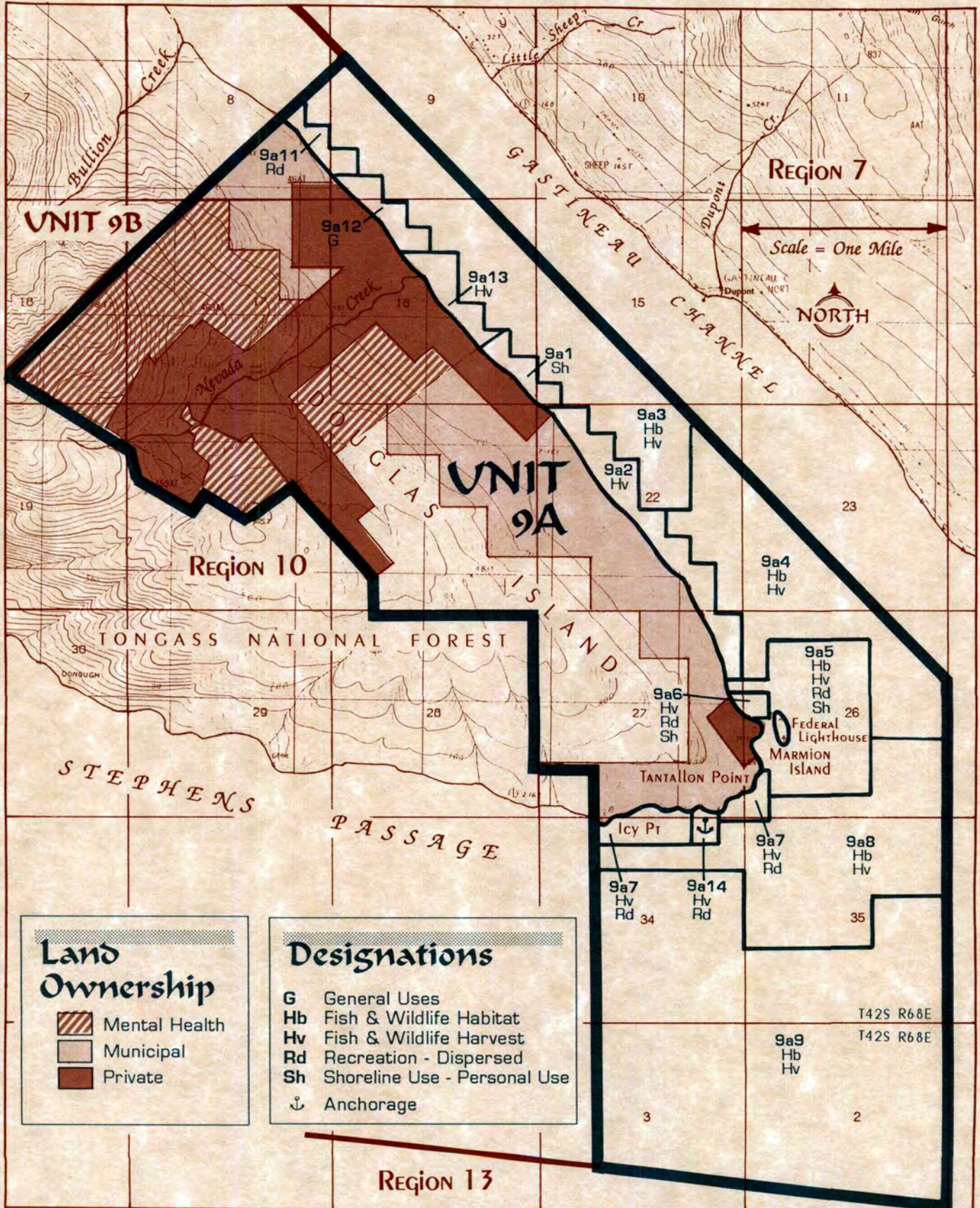
The tidelands and submerged lands in this area have high recreation and fish and wildlife harvest values and moderate fish and wildlife habitat values. The area will be managed to provide continued opportunities for commercial and sport fishing for halibut, salmon, and Dolly Varden, and for harvest of shrimp, and King, Tanner, and Dungeness crab. The area will also be managed for recreation and habitat values for which these subunits were co-designated. Shoreline development activities related to the few private residences along the waterfront may be allowed.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 9A: SOUTHEAST DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
9a1	Sh	RR	T	Private		
9a2	Hv	OS	T	CBJ	Halibut sportfishing; personal use Dungeness crab harvest	
9a3	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing; herring overwintering; king, Tanner and Dungeness crab, and shrimp personal use harvest	
9a4	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering	
9a5 Marmion Island	Hb Hv Rd Sh	RR	SU	Private	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; king, Tanner, and Dungeness crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering	
9a6	Hv Rd Sh	RR	T	Private	Public clam harvest; Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
9a7 Southeast End	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon sportfishing	
9a8	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering	
9a9	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Tanner crab commercial harvest	
9a11	Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
9a12	G	RR	T	Private	Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
9a13 Nevada Creek	Hv	RR	T	Private	Clam harvestable concentration; Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
9a14 Southeast End	Hv Rd	OS	T	Private	Salmon sportfishing; anchorage	

# UNIT 9A - Southeast Douglas



REGION 7

Scale = One Mile



UNIT 9B

UNIT 9A

REGION 10

TONGASS NATIONAL FOREST

STEPHENS

PASSAGE

TANTALLON POINT

FEDERAL LIGHTHOUSE  
MARMION ISLAND

## Land Ownership

- Mental Health
- Municipal
- Private

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Anchorage

T42S R68E

T42S R68E

REGION 13

## Unit 9b - Douglas

### Background

This unit includes the Douglas waterfront between the Douglas Bridge and Sandy Beach. It also includes uplands in the upper Paris Creek and Lawson Creek drainages. There is heavy seasonal use of Gastineau Channel by cruise ships, pleasure boats, and charter boats for recreation and wildlife viewing. The channel is also used year-round for commerce. In summer, the area is heavily used by boats using Aurora, Harris, and Douglas Harbors. Shrimp, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab are found throughout the tidelands in this unit. State tidelands and submerged lands in this unit have mineral potential. There are also numerous federal patented mining claims. There are state mining claims located on the tidelands adjacent to the Treadwell Mine.

The tidelands adjacent to CBJ-managed Sandy Beach/Savikko Park (Subunit 9b7) receive intensive summer recreation use.

Douglas Harbor (Subunit 9b5) was designated a Special Waterfront Area by the revised Juneau Coastal Management Plan. The area southeast of Treadwell (Subunit 9b15) was designated a Conceptual New Growth Area in the CBJ Comprehensive Plan. There are no current proposals to develop this area. Development of the area is dependent on construction of the "Bench Road" to route traffic around Douglas if the new growth area develops.

The Mount Jumbo trail passes through Subunit 9b25. The Treadwell ditch that is proposed for upgrade as a trail by the Juneau Trails Plan also passes through this subunit. These trails are popular for hiking and the bowl below Mount Jumbo is popular for snowmachining. The snowmobilers cabin is located just above Douglas in Subunit 9b25.

### Management Intent

Most of the lands along the shoreline in this unit have not been designated for shoreline development because development is most likely to occur on private and CBJ tidelands. The tidelands and submerged lands in this area have high recreation, fish, and wildlife values. The area will be managed to provide continued opportunities for halibut, salmon, and Dolly Varden harvest, and for harvest of shrimp, Tanner crab, and Dungeness crab. Limited water-related and water-dependent development on state lands adjacent to non-state tidelands may be authorized if the structures are mostly located on adjacent non-state tidelands.

**Douglas Harbor.** The CBJ has proposed additional development in Douglas Harbor, although only a small parcel is state tidelands (Subunit 9b5). The Juneau Coastal Management Plan and CBJ Comprehensive Plan allow development in the harbor for marine activities. DNR should manage Subunit 9b5 consistent with this intent. Subunit 9b6 is north of Juneau Island and includes the mouth of Douglas Harbor, and should be managed to ensure that boat traffic in and out of Douglas Harbor is not restricted or made unsafe by mooring buoys or other structures.

**Conceptual New Growth Area.** There are no current proposals for development; the Bench Road is only proposed; and a master plan consistent with CBJ ordinances has not been developed. Therefore, Subunit 9b15 will be managed primarily for its existing uses: Tanner crab commercial harvest and dispersed recreation. Larger-scale developments on the tidelands in this subunit may be considered in conjunction with the submission of a Master Plan to CBJ (CBJ Ordinance 49.170.140).

**Transportation.** There are two transportation corridors that have been studied to route traffic along the north side of Douglas Island. Both routes provide an alternate route to the Douglas and North Douglas Highways. These routes would cross a small parcel of state-owned uplands near Lawson Creek (Subunit 9b25). The remainder of the route would be on CBJ, USFS, and private land. DOTPF is considering reconfiguring the west end of Douglas Island Bridge in Subunit 9b1.

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## Management Guidelines

**Floathomes.** Floathomes are prohibited in this unit west of Paris Creek on state tidelands and submerged lands except within developed marinas consistent with the conditions in the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

**Heritage Resource Sites.** Although there are a number of heritage resource sites on Douglas Island related to the Treadwell Mine and the settlement of Juneau, only a few are located on state land. The State Office of History and Archaeology should be consulted prior to issuing authorizations near Treadwell.

**Douglas Harbor.** Only a small tract (Subunit 9b5) is state-owned in Douglas Harbor. DNR should consider a cooperative agreement with CBJ for the management of this tract if CBJ is proposing improvements to the Douglas Harbor.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Lawson Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of commercial- and community-harvest fisheries in the Juneau area. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Transportation.** DNR should consult with DOTPF before issuing authorizations in Subunits 9b1 and 9b25 to ensure that opportunities for the reconfiguration of the interchange at the southwest end of the Douglas Bridge and the construction of the Bench Road are not unreasonably impaired.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 9B: DOUGLAS						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
9b1	Hv Sh Tr	D-5	T	Private	Salmon and Dolly Varden sportfishing	Douglas Bridge
9b2	Hb	RR	T	Private	Herring overwintering	
9b3	Hb	RR	T	Private	Tanner and Dungeness crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering	
9b4 Lawson Creek	Ha Rp Sh	D-18 C - Beach Access	T	CBJ/ Private	Anadromous stream mouth; Tanner and Dungeness crab personal use harvest	Only public beach access along shoreline
9b5 Douglas Harbor	Wd Pt	WC JCMP-SWA	T	Federal/ CBJ		Douglas Boat Harbor
9b6 Juneau Island	Hb Hv	WC	T	Federal/ Private	Herring overwintering habitat; Dolly Varden sportfishery	Includes tidelands adjacent to Bureau of Mines land
9b7 Sandy Beach	Rp	OS	T	Federal/ CBJ	Dungeness crab personal use harvest	Adjacent to CBJ Park
9b8	Hb	RR	T	State/ CBJ	Herring overwintering	
9b9	Sh	D-5	T	Private	Dungeness crab personal use harvest	
9b10	Hb	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Tanner crab personal use harvest	
9b11 Treadwell	G	RR	T	Private	Dungeness crab personal use harvest	Historic trail follows shoreline
9b12	Hb Hv	RR	T	State	Shrimp and Tanner crab personal use harvest; herring overwintering; Sheep Creek Hatchery cost recovery fishery	
9b13	G	RR	T	Private		Historic trail follows shoreline
9b14	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing; herring overwintering	
9b15	Hv	RR C- Proposed new growth area	T	Private	Tanner crab commercial harvest	
9b16 Ready Bullion Creek	Ha	RR	T	Private	Anadromous stream mouth	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 9B: DOUGLAS						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
9b25	Rd	RR	UP	State/ USFS/ CBJ	Proposed Mt. Jumbo trail to Mount Bradley; Existing trail up lower Lawson Creek and upper Bear Creek; Proposed trail along Lawson Creek to Mt. Bradley	Currently classified utility (SE-81-007) and watershed (CI-409)
9b27 Kowee Creek	Rp W	RR C- Waterbody protection area	UP	State	Kowee Creek watershed protection area; includes Dan Moller USFS cabin and Dan Moller Trail. Proposed extension of trail to ridge	
9b28	G	RR	UP	State		



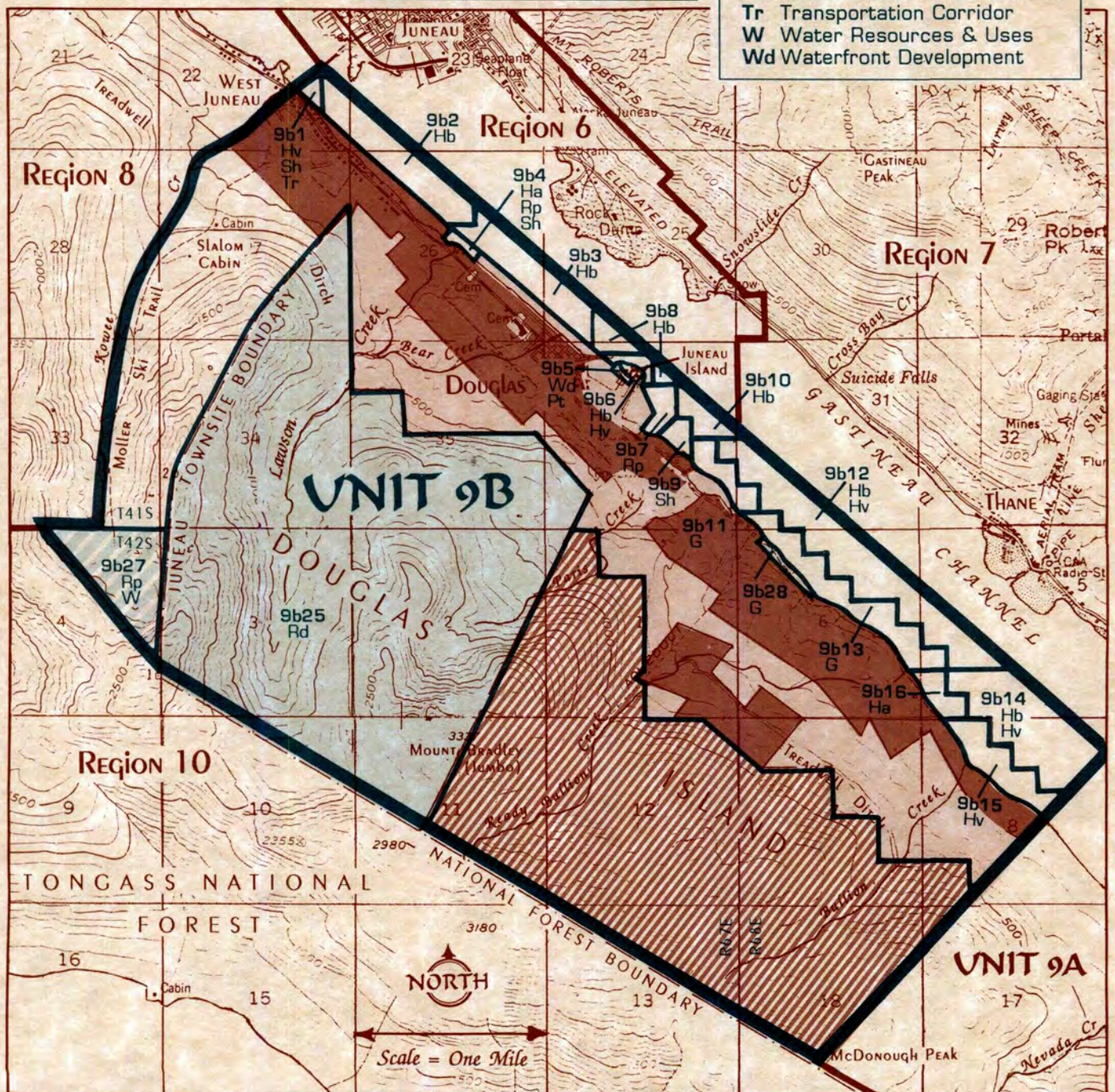
# UNIT 9B - Douglas

## Land Ownership

-  State Owned
-  State Selected
-  Mental Health
-  Municipal
-  Private

## Designations

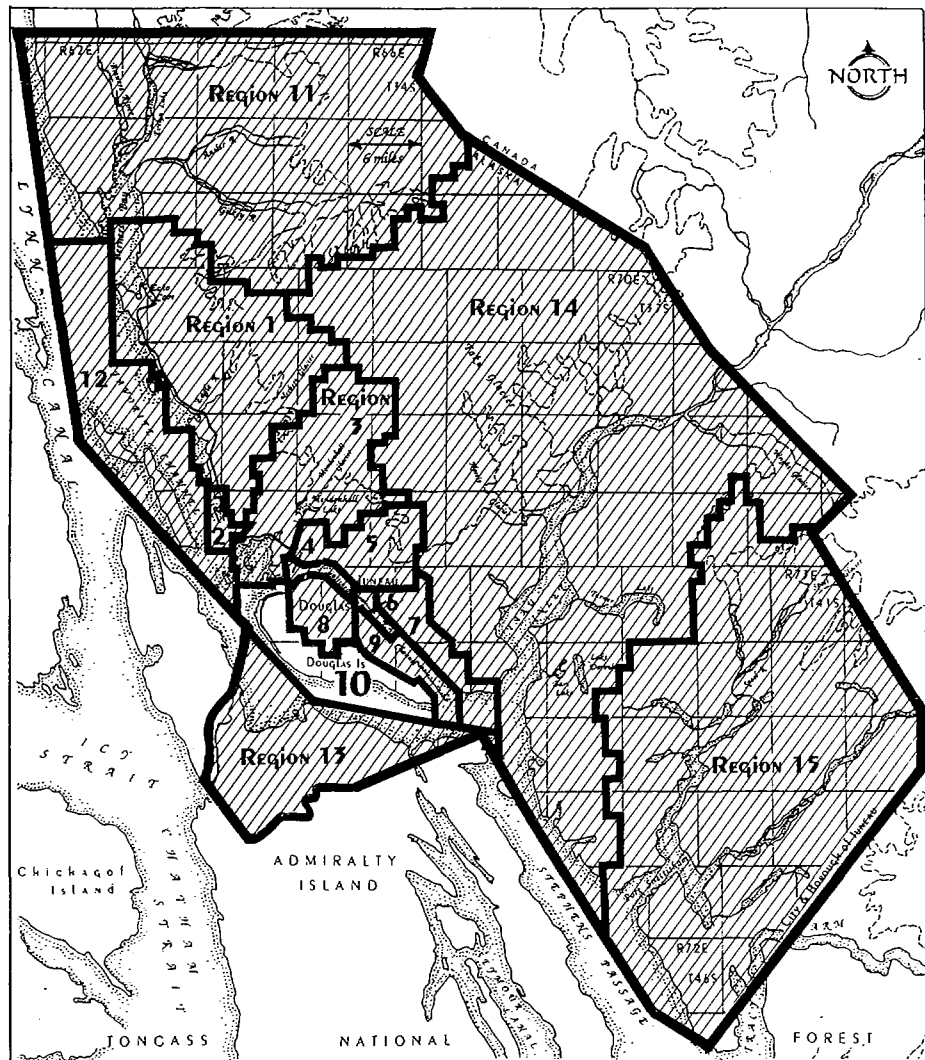
- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- Tr** Transportation Corridor
- W** Water Resources & Uses
- Wd** Waterfront Development



## Region 10 - West Douglas

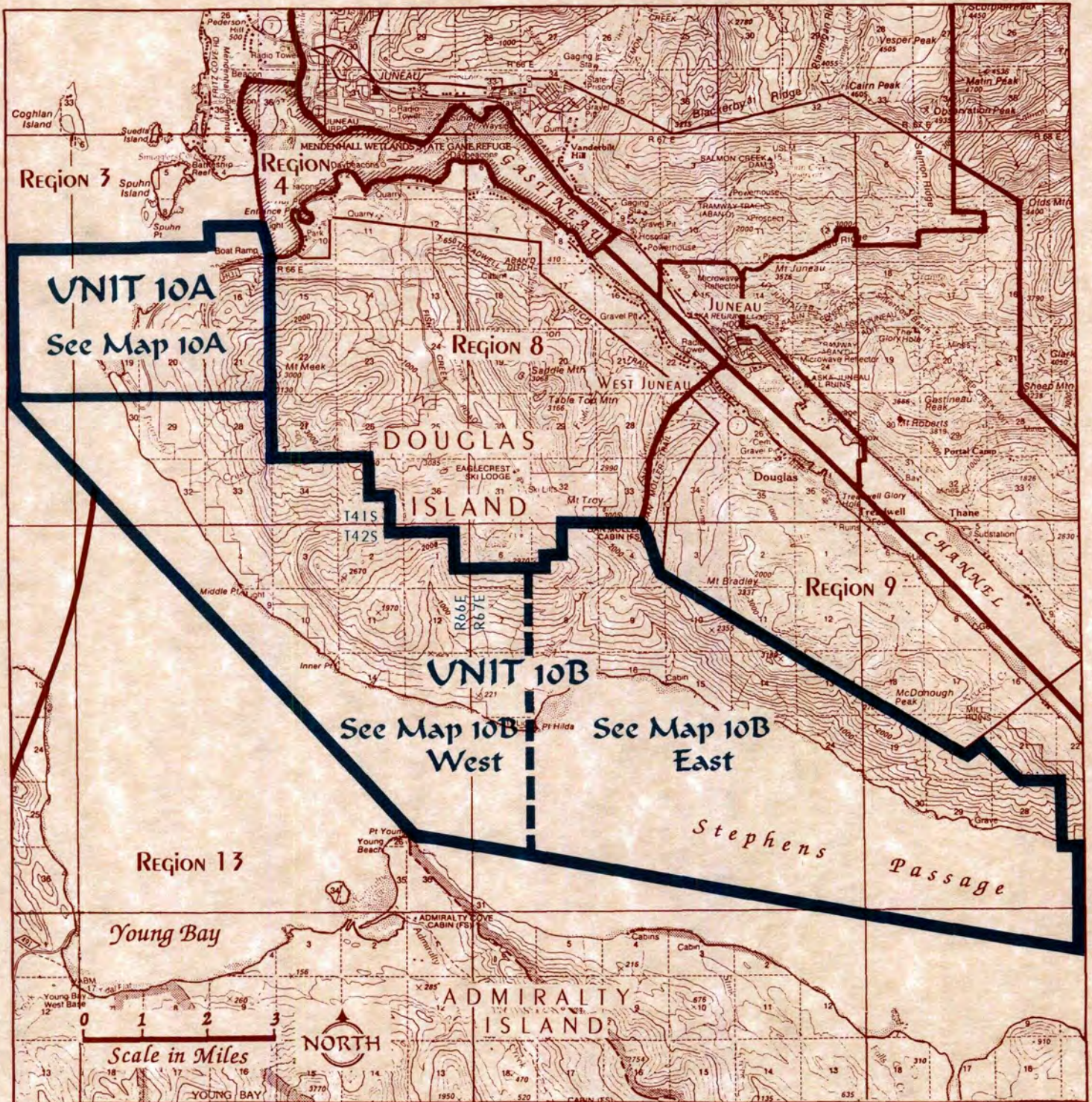
### Background

This region includes western and southern Douglas Island. Most of the state-owned lands are tidelands and submerged lands. There are some state-owned uplands along the shoreline east of Point Hilda and near Fritz Cove. Marine areas in this unit receive heavy use by commercial and private vessels. Charter and pleasure boats, cruise ships, barges, the marine ferry, and other commercial vessels pass through this area.



### Location Map

# REGION 10 - West Douglas



## Unit 10a - Northwest Douglas Island

### Background

The tidelands and submerged lands in this unit receive some of the highest recreation and fishing use in the planning area. Subunits 10a4-12, which include the area around Outer and False Outer points, receive high public use for both salmon and halibut fishing. In addition, the shoreline is popular for walking, picnicking, exploring tidepools, and watching wildlife. The CBJ uplands adjacent to Subunit 10a10 are used for parking. There is a trail along the beach and uplands through Subunits 10a5-10a10 between Outer Point and False Outer Point. Subunits 10a25 and 10a29 were selected by the state in 1989 from the USFS for community expansion and recreation. Subunit 10a28 was selected for community expansion and recreation in 1989 (NFCG 315 and 318). Silver Bay Logging has proposed a bulk fuel storage facility, mooring dock, and barge landing adjacent to the existing boat launch in Subunit 10a17.

**Douglas Island Bench Route.** Road corridors have been studied to route traffic along the northwest side of Douglas Island. One route would cross state-selected uplands near Cove and Elevenmile creeks (Subunits 10a25 and 10a28).

**Conceptual New Growth Area.** Subunits 10a16, 10a17, 10a25, and 1029 are designated by the CBJ Comprehensive Plan as a Conceptual New Growth Area. CBJ ordinances require that developers must submit a master plan to CBJ prior to developments being approved.

**Boat Harbor and Launch.** The existing CBJ-operated boat launch is located in Subunit 10a17. The 1983 CBJ Small Boat Harbor Development Plan proposed expanding the existing North Douglas boat ramp to two lanes. This plan also looked at the potential for using Fritz Cove for a marina. The area studied is just east of Subunit 10a17 in the Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge. If the marina, boat launch, or the Gastineau Channel crossing (between the Eaglecrest Road and Mile 8 on Egan Drive) are built, there will be increased demands on the uses of the state lands in this unit.

**AMSA.** The Fritz Cove area that includes Subunits 10a3-16 was recommended as an Area Meriting Special Addition (AMSA) by the JCMP. The area is used extensively for water-related recreational activities, has high scenic values, and aquatic and terrestrial habitat. An AMSA plan has not been initiated. The intent of the AMSA would be to assist in coordinating state, federal, and CBJ involvement in developing new growth areas and the proposed channel crossing.<sup>17</sup> The purpose of the proposed AMSA as described in the CBJ Coastal Management Plan is to minimize the impacts of development on the public's use of the shoreline and the scenic values of the area between Fish Creek and Outer Point.

<sup>17</sup> The most likely locations for channel crossings that were studied by DOTPF are in the Mendenhall State Game Refuge and are not addressed by this plan.

## Management Intent

This unit will be managed primarily to maintain the area's high public values for recreation and fish and wildlife habitat and harvest. Transportation improvements, including roads, trails, and materials extraction are an allowable use as long as significant impacts on the values for which these subunits were designated are minimized. Subunit 10a25 is co-designated Materials (Mt) and Dispersed Recreation (Rd) and will be managed consistent with these designations.

## Management Guidelines

**Transportation.** DNR should consult with DOTPF before issuing authorizations in Subunits 10a25 and 10a28 to ensure that opportunities for construction of the Bench Road are not impaired.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Peterson Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Floathomes.** Consistent with the JCMP, floathomes are prohibited in this unit east of Elevenmile Creek on state tidelands and submerged lands.

**Bulk Fuel Storage.** This facility has been proposed just east of the existing boat launch in Subunit 10a17. The area has been designated a Conceptual New Growth Area by the CBJ Comprehensive Plan. The area included in the tidelands lease application has not been designated Waterfront Development because of the lack of information about the proposed development site. In addition, there are concerns about the resulting loss of parking and boat launch expansion opportunities, and whether or not the adjacent CBJ lands are available for a bulk fuel storage facility. This type of development may, however, be allowed along the north Douglas coastline. Review of the proposed lease should be in conjunction with the CBJ submittal requirements [CBJ Ordinance 49.70.13a(b)] and master plan submittal procedures [49.70.140(a)] which will assist DNR and other agencies with identifying the full effect of the proposed development on state tidelands and submerged lands.

**Mineral Closures.** Subunit 10a25 will be closed to new mineral entry because of potential conflicts between using the site for materials and mining claims. Reopening the subunit to new mineral entry will be considered when the materials site is closed. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 10A: NW DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
10a1	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Tanner and king crab commercial and personal use harvest	
10a3 George Rock	Hv	RR	SU	State	Shrimp, king and Tanner crab personal use and commercial harvest; intensive halibut and salmon sportfishing	
10a4 Shaman Island	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; king crab rearing habitat	
10a5 Outer Point	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Halibut and salmon sportfishing	Outer Point trail along adjacent CBJ-owned uplands; heavily used for sportfishing
10a6 Mouth of Peterson Creek	Ha Hv Rp	OS	T	Private and CBJ	Anchorage; halibut and salmon sportfishing; anadromous stream mouth; tide flats estrarine marsh; black bear spring and summer habitat	Bluff trail and Outer Point trail along shoreline. Peterson Creek trailhead at tidewater
10a7	Ha Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ and State	Anchorage; public clam harvest; intensive salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest; anadromous fish rearing	Outer Point trail along adjacent CBJ uplands
10a8	Hv Rd	OS	T	State	Public clam harvest; salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use harvest	Bluff trail along adjacent CBJ-owned uplands
10a9 False Outer Point	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Salmon, halibut, Dolly Varden sportfishing	Bluff trail along adjacent CBJ-owned uplands
10a10	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Public clam harvest; area of most intensive roadside salmon sportfisheries	Bluff trail along adjacent CBJ-owned uplands
10a11	Hv Rd	OS	SU	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
10a12 False Outer Point beach	Hb Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Very intensive halibut and salmon harvest; herring overwintering habitat; one of most intensive roadside fisheries	
10a13	Hb	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest; herring overwintering habitat	
10a14	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; herring overwintering habitat	
10a15	Hv Rd	OS	T	CBJ	Halibut and salmon sportfishing	


## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 10A: NW DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
10a16	Hv Rd	RR C-Proposed New Growth Area	T	State selected	Halibut and salmon sportfishing	
10a17	Hv Pt Rp	RR C-Proposed New Growth Area	T	State selected	Intensive halibut and salmon sportfishing	North Douglas Boat Launch (CBJ operated). Proposed fuel loading and barge landing facility
10a25 Eleven Mile Creek	Rd Mt	OS/RR C-Proposed New Growth Area	UP	CBJ/ State selected/ USFS	Proposed trail along Eleven Mile Creek; proposed trail along bench at 600' level	Potential materials site
10a28	G	RR	UP	USFW/ CBJ	Proposed trail along ridgetop	
10a29	Pt Rp	RR C-Proposed New Growth Area	UP	State selected		North Douglas Boat Launch (CBJ operated). Proposed fuel loading and barge landing facility

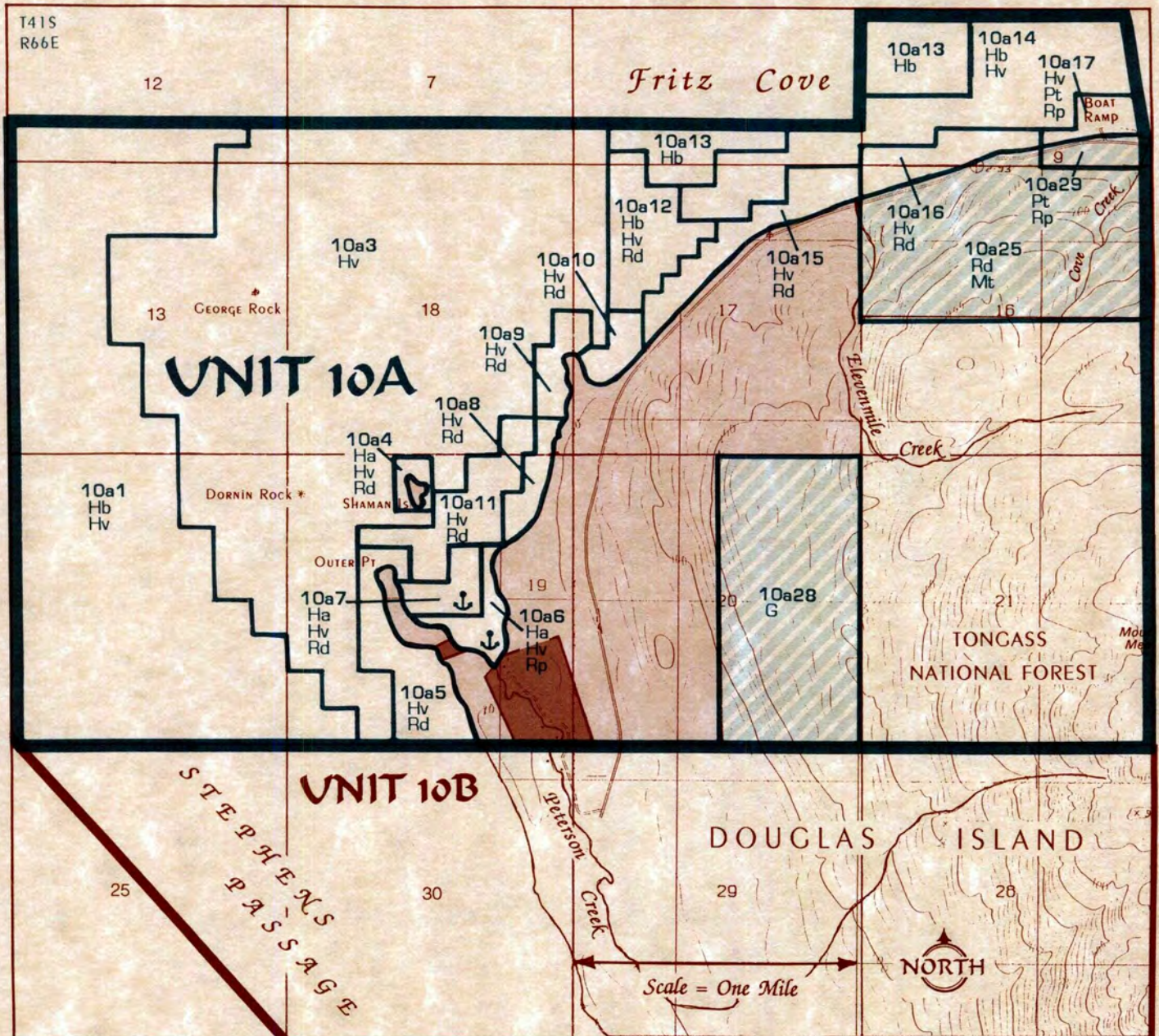
# UNIT 10A - Northwest Douglas Island

## Land Ownership

-  State Selected
-  Municipal
-  Private

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Mt** Materials
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
-  Anchorage





## Unit 10b - Southwest Douglas Island

### Background

Subunits 10b3, 10b7, 10b8, 10b9, and 10b27 have been identified as a Conceptual New Growth Area in the CBJ Comprehensive Plan. Goldbelt, Inc. in the past has considered developments for its lands and adjacent state tidelands such as a deep-water port, waterfront industrial/commercial area, and a full-service marina. An environmental impact statement was completed for a road corridor that would connect the proposed project with the North Douglas Highway. The state uplands in this unit were selected from the USFS for community expansion. There are no current proposals for development of this area.

The four 40-acre upland parcels that constitute Subunit 10b25 were initially selected by the state with the intent to convey them to the CBJ. The small parcel of state-selected uplands in Subunit 10b27 at Middle Point is on a protected cove that includes a small creek and a beach for camping and pull-out for skiffs and kayaks. This subunit has high value for recreation and includes the 2.5 acre Deer Point Lighthouse Reserve which is state-selected. The state-selected lands east of Point Hilda (Subunits 10b28 and 10b29), although offering slopes suitable for development, are located on an exposed coastline and are too remote for settlement unless a road is built. These lands are currently used for dispersed recreation including camping and deer hunting. The shore between Point Hilda and Inner Point in Subunits 10b10, 10b11, and 10b19, has good beaches for camping and walking. There is high mineral potential and numerous federal mining claims on adjacent USFS-owned uplands on the southeast end of this unit. Hilda Creek is designated in the CBJ Comprehensive Plan as a Watershed Protection Area.

### Management Intent

**Conceptual New Growth Area.** The area between Peterson Creek and Inner Point has been designated as a Conceptual New Growth Area by the CBJ Comprehensive Management Plan. The area is in a CBJ Rural Reserve zoning district. Although the uplands along the shoreline were selected by Goldbelt and CBJ for development, the tidelands in this area have not been designated Waterfront Development at this time because of the lack of access and specific development proposals for this long stretch of shoreline. CBJ will require applicants proposing large-scale development in this unit to submit a master plan (CBJ ordinance 49.70.130(b)). At that time DNR and other agencies will be better able to evaluate the effects of proposed developments on state tidelands and submerged lands. However, the use of the tidelands in this area for access to and support of community expansion and other coastal development activities that are consistent with the CBJ Coastal Management Plan, is an allowable use in this area.

**Southwest Douglas Island.** Southwest Douglas Island has a checkboard pattern of ownership between the state, CBJ, and Goldbelt. The isolated state-selected parcels in Subunit 10b25 will be difficult for the state to manage because of their small size, steep slopes, and access which is dependent on the concurrence of three landowners. If the state receives title to these four 40-acre parcels, consideration should be given to conveyance to CBJ if it has a shortfall in its selections. See also the section on *Land Management Consolidation Proposals* in Chapter 4.

## Management Guidelines

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Middle Point and Hilda creeks will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and the avoidance of impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Trails.** DNR should work cooperatively with adjacent land owners (CBJ, Goldbelt, and USFS) to locate a trail(s) along the southwest side of Douglas Island. The trail may cross state-owned and -selected uplands in Subunits 10b25, 10b27, 10b28, and 10b29.

**Recreation.** Commercial recreation leasing may be allowed on state tidelands on the southwest side of Douglas Island.<sup>18</sup>

**Additional Selections.** After the plan was adopted, two additional parcels in this unit were selected by the state. National Forest Community Grant Selection 394 is approximately 394 and is located on the south side of Douglas Island near Mount Bradley. The purpose of the selection is for community expansion and to fulfill the Mental Health settlement. The second National Forest Community Grant Selection (NFCG 390) is approximately 29 acres and includes Point Hilda on the south side of Douglas Island. The purpose of the selection is for recreation. The waterfront area is heavily used for sportfishing, hunting, sightseeing, and camping. These selections were made under the National Forest Community Grant entitlement program based on Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Although the parcels are neither designated nor classified, management intent for the unit and Chapter 2 guidelines apply.

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<sup>18</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, *Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources* section.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

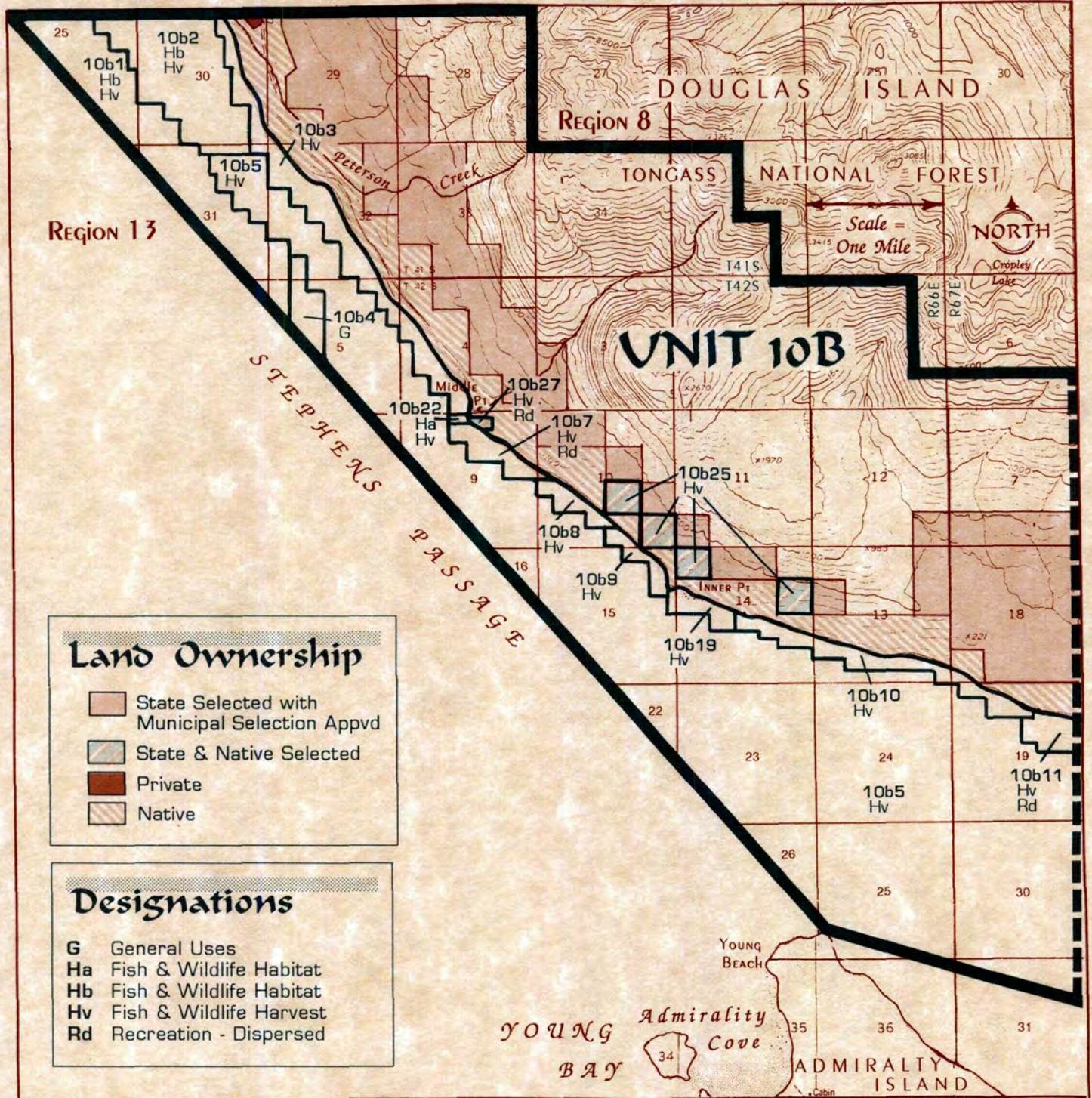
UNIT 10B: SOUTH DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
10b1	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; king and Tanner crab personal use and commercial harvest	
10b2	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use and commercial harvest; commercial trolling; herring overwintering; salmon and halibut sportfishing	
10b3	Hv	RR C- Proposed new growth area	T	Native	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; commercial trolling; personal use and commercial crab harvest	Heavily used for sportfishing
10b4	G	RR	SU	State		
10b5	Hv	RR	SU	State	Commercial trolling; king and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest; salmon and halibut sportfishing	
10b6	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; halibut sportfishing	
10b7	Hv Rd	RR C- Proposed new growth area	T	Native	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	Goldbelt, Inc. interested in development on uplands
10b8	Hv	RR C- Proposed new growth area	T	State selected/ Native	Salmon and halibut sportfishing	Goldbelt, Inc. interested in development on uplands
10b9 Inner Point	Hv	RR C- Proposed new growth area	T	Native	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	Goldbelt, Inc. is considering development on the uplands for a marine port/fuel tanks/fish processing
10b10	Hv	RR	T	Native	Salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab personal use and commercial harvest	
10b11 Point Hilda	Hv Rd	RR	T	Native	Salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	Deer hunting access
10b12 Hilda Point area	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	Native	Camping beach; anchorage; kayak and skiff pullout; Dungeness crab personal use and commercial harvest; spring black bear habitat; salmon sportfishing	Deer hunting access; clamming
10b13	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
10b14	G	RR	SU	State		
10b15	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; halibut sportfishing	
10b16	Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	USFS	Salmon sportfishing	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.






UNIT 10B: SOUTH DOUGLAS ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
10b17	Hb Hv	RR	T	USFS	Herring overwintering; shrimp personal use; Tanner and king crab personal use and commercial harvest	
10b19	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	
10b20	Hb Hv	RR	T	State	River otter habitat; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use	
10b22	Ha Hv	RR	T	Native	Anadromous stream mouth; salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	JCMP proposed new growth area on adjacent uplands
10b23	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	Native	Spring black bear habitat; anchorage; Dungeness and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest	
10b24	Ha Hv	RR	T	Native	Spring black bear habitat; Tanner and Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	
10b25	Hv	RR C - Potential new growth area	UP	CBJ/ Native	Intensive deer hunting	
10b27 Middle Point	Hv Rd	RR C - Potential new growth area	UP	Native	Intensive deer hunting; possible public use cabin site; only state lands on shoreline	2.25 acre USCG withdrawal for Deer Point lighthouse
10b28	Ha Hv Rd	RR	UP	State	Spring black bear habitat; intensive deer hunting; winter deer and river otter habitat; proposed trail along shoreline passes through parcel	
10b29	Hb Hv	RR	UP	USFS/ Native	Winter deer and river otter habitat; intensive deer hunting; proposed trail along shoreline passes through parcel	
10b30	Hv Rd	RR	T	Native	Salmon sportfishing; anchorage; deer hunting access	Marginal anchorage for one boat, good skiff and kayak beach
10b31	Hv	RR	T	USFS	Shrimp and king and Tanner crab personal use; king and Tanner crab commercial harvest; salmon sportfishing	

# UNIT 10B West - South Douglas Island




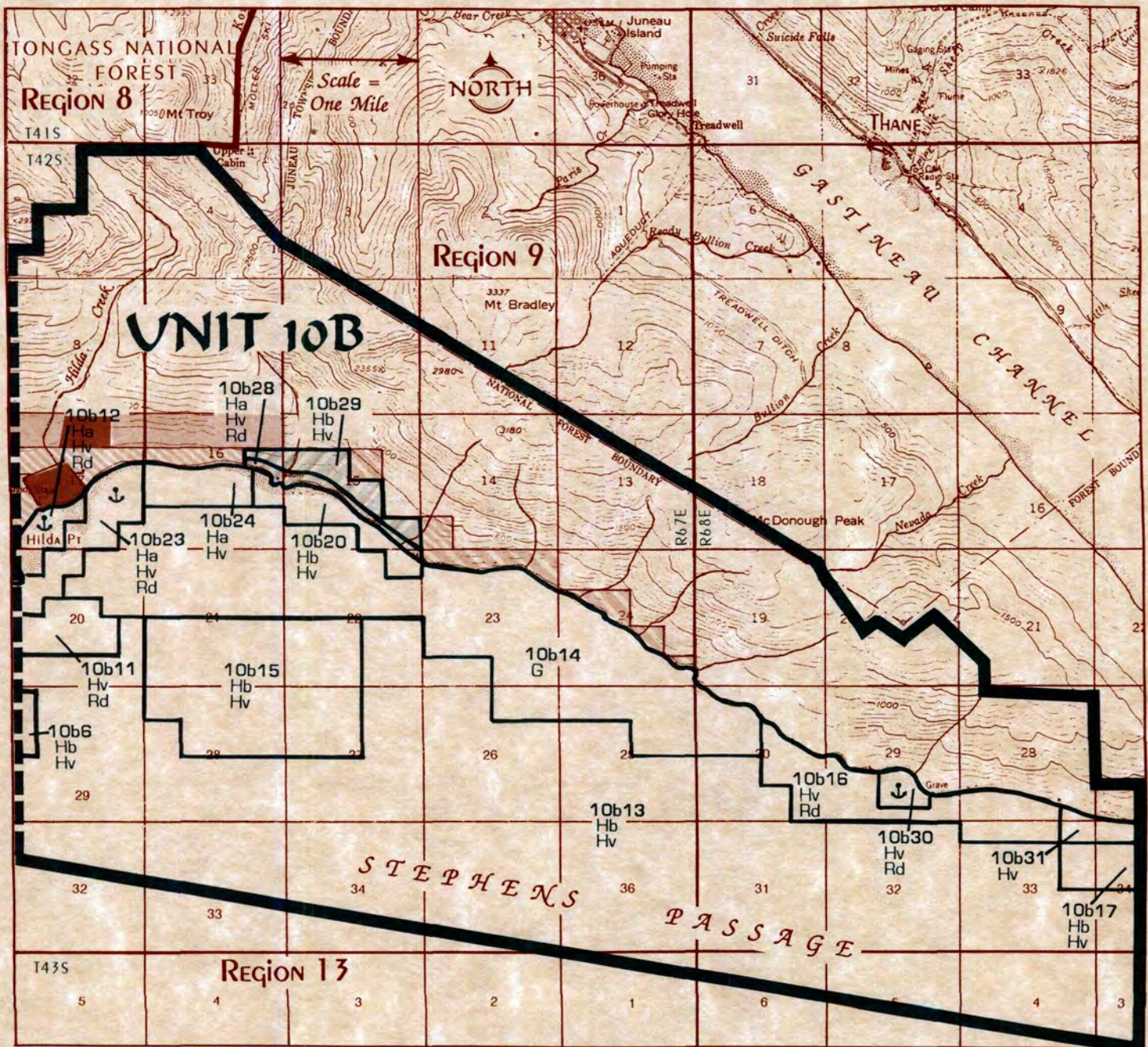
# UNIT 10B East - South Douglas Island

## Land Ownership

-  State Selected with Municipal Selection Appvd
-  State & Native Selected
-  Private
-  Native
-  Native Selected

## Designations

- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
-  Anchorage



## Region 11 - Berners Bay

### Background

This region includes state lands along Lynn Canal from the north boundary of the CBJ to Berners Bay. Most of the state-owned lands are tidelands and submerged lands, although there is one parcel of state uplands near the Kensington Mine. State-owned shorelands include lands under rivers susceptible to navigation, including the Berners, Antler, Lace, and Gilkey rivers. Major activities on adjacent uplands include mineral exploration and development at the Kensington Mine, Jualin Mine, and other mineralized areas.

**Transportation.** The 1986 Southeast Transportation Plan looked at nine different options for road access along Lynn Canal. These routes would connect Juneau with Haines and Skagway. Options included extending the road up the east side of the canal from Echo Cove to Skagway (or at least to Katzehin River). Three alternate routes up the west side of Lynn Canal would begin at St. James Bay, William Henry Bay, and Sullivan Island. Ferry access to one of these three points would be from Echo Cove or Seawall Creek. Other alternatives discussed by this plan include high-speed ferries between Juneau and Skagway or high-speed ferries in combination with road segments along Lynn Canal. The preferred alternative identified in the plan is road access along the east side of Lynn Canal without a ferry connection.

DOTPF is currently developing the Juneau Access Study that involves reconnaissance and cost estimates for a variety of routes (both ferry and road) along Lynn Canal.

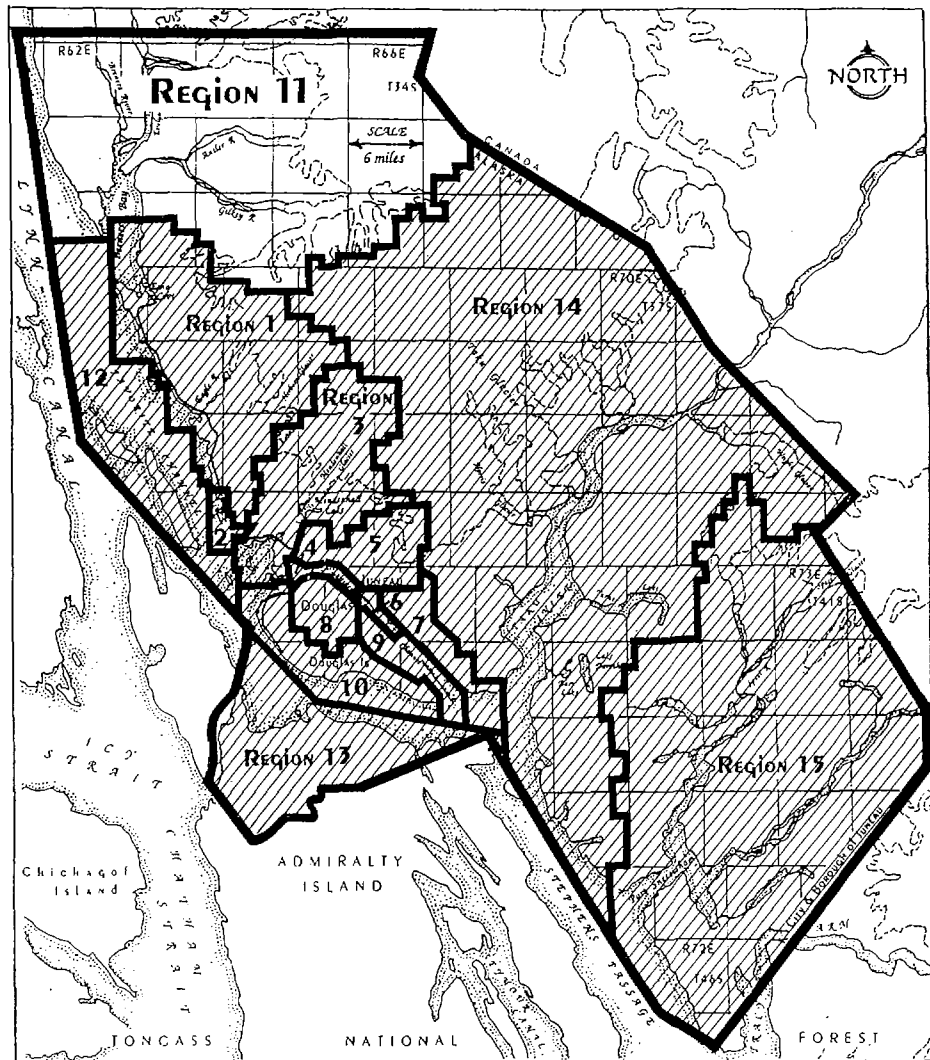
Although most of the corridors would be on USFS lands, some state lands would be affected. Improvements on state land would require a right-of-way. Interim Land Management Agreements (ILMA's) with DOTPF would be required for any ferry terminal facilities that are built on state tidelands.

In addition to DOTPF proposals, a road to the Kensington/Jualin Mine areas has been considered. An access road already exists between Slate Creek Cove and the Jualin Mine. A utility line up the east side of Lynn Canal to Haines has also been discussed. There are no immediate plans for construction of either of these corridors.

**Mining.** Portions of this region have high mineral potential. The Kensington ore zone is found in the north end of the Juneau gold belt. Approximately 200,000 ounces of gold a year will be produced. The Kensington Mine is expected to employ about 340 people during a projected 12-year life. The mine currently has a 100-person camp, mine road from the bench to the lower adit, waste rock storage, and settling ponds. DNR is currently preparing a Preliminary Decision on the applications for facilities that will support the mine.

The Jualin is an exploration project at the original Jualin underground gold mine which operated from 1896 to 1920. Surface sampling, geologic mapping, and exploration drilling have identified preliminary reserves of one-million tons averaging 0.3 ounce of gold per ton.

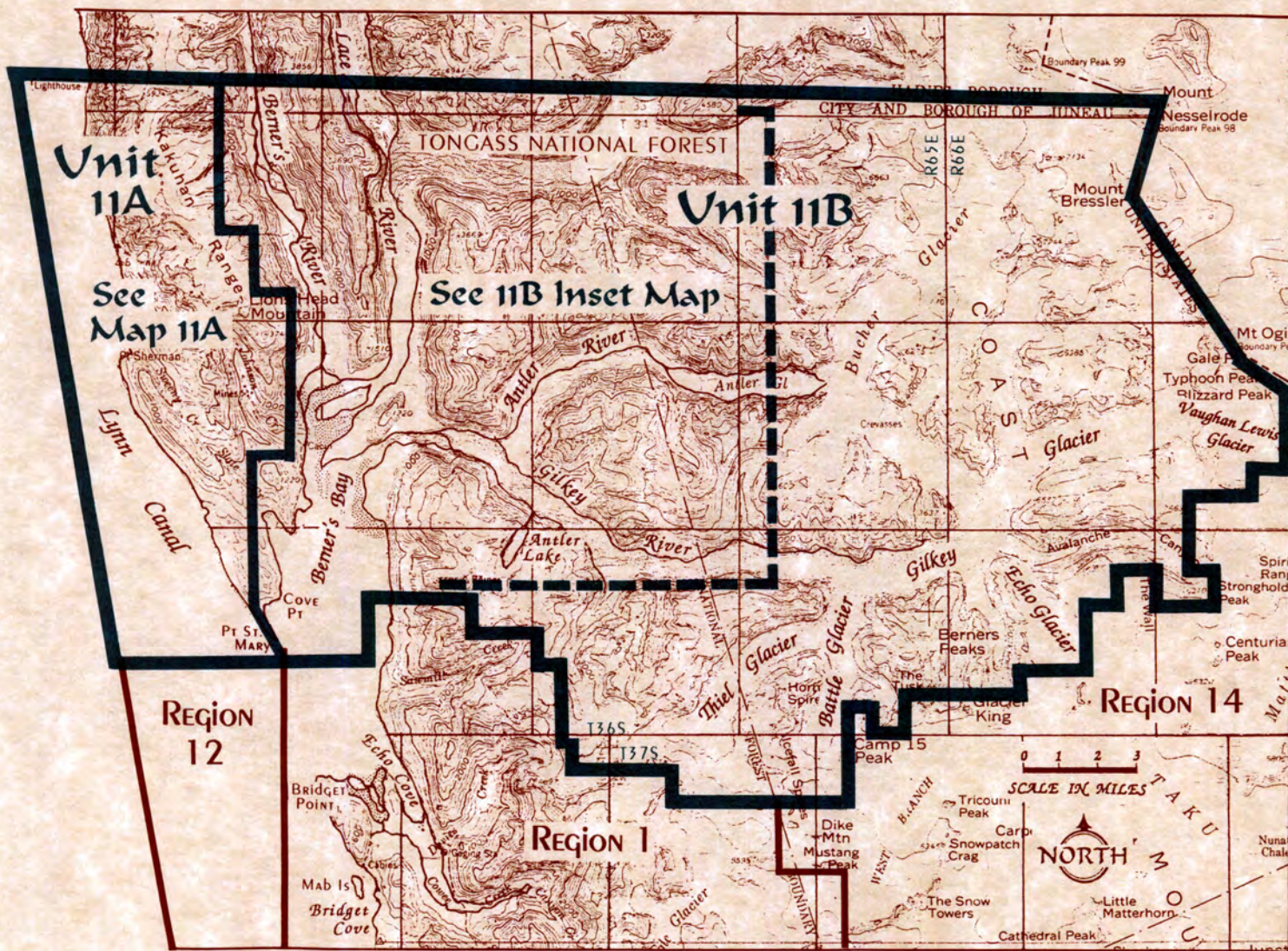
The recently reconstructed Jualin Mine Road is an historic trail and a potential RS 2477 ROW. The access to the entire Berner's Bay region was via trail from Slate Creek Cove through Johnson Creek and over the divide to the Comet and Kensington mines. This trail was supplanted in 1895 by the Jualin Mine tram from deep water on Berner's Bay to the mine at Jualin which also served to access the Indiana Mine and the Fremming Group of claims in Johnson Creek. Hyak Mining Company may assert this 2477 right-of-way in the near future to protect the development of it's claims at Jualin and to assure access to the other inholding in Johnson Creek.



Location Map



# REGION 11 - Berners Bay



## Unit 11a - North Lynn Canal

### Background

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** The USFS uplands in this subunit have high mineral potential and include the Kensington Mine, Jualin Mine, and numerous federal mining claims. The Kensington site currently has a 100-person camp, a mine road from the beach to the lower adit, waste rock storage, and settling ponds. The state tidelands adjacent to these lands are currently proposed for support facilities for the Kensington Mine (Subunit 11a3). Kensington Venture, Inc. has submitted an application for a barge ramp and fuel transfer facility just south of Sherman Creek (ADL 105546). This lease would be used for placing mooring buoys and dolphins that would be associated with loading fuel and materials from barges to the shore. The company is also applying for a right-of-way along state tidelands for an outflow pipe from the processing facility to Sherman Point. In addition, a road along the USFS-owned shoreline to Echo Cove may be proposed to support mining at both the Kensington and Jualin mines at some time in the future.

**Recreation.** Because of the exposed coastline, this unit receives less recreational use than Berners Bay. Cruise ships and the Alaska Marine Highway ferries travel one to two miles offshore through Unit 11a on their way to Haines and Skagway. Scenery and wildlife viewing are an important use of this unit. The unit also supports camping and use by powerboats, kayaks, and barges.

### Management Intent

With the exception of the tidelands in Subunit 11a3, state lands in this unit will be managed to provide a semi-primitive recreation experience, wildlife habitat, and harvest opportunities. Over the long-term, roads and utility corridors may be considered that provide improved access to the area for mining or serve as part of a regional transportation and utility system.

**Kensington.** The state tidelands and submerged lands in Subunit 11a3 will be managed to support the water-dependent activities associated with the development of the Kensington Mine while avoiding or minimizing the impacts on the two anadromous stream mouths, salmon and halibut sport fishing, and commercial gillnet fishing for which this subunit is co-designated.

**Upland Parcels.** Subunits 11a7 includes patented federal mining claims that came into state ownership through escheat. The isolated upland parcels will be managed primarily to support activities associated with mineral exploration and development.

### Management Guidelines

**Northern Route Access Corridors.** When authorizing activities on state lands where a regional transportation corridor is proposed, DNR will assure options for the road connection are maintained. Before DNR authorizes any phase or segment of a regional road corridor north from Juneau, appropriate agencies and the public will have the opportunity to comment.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 11A: NORTH LYNN CANAL						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
11a1	G	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS		
11a2	Ha Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Herring spawning; salmon and halibut sportfishing	
11a3 Kensington Mine	Ha Hv Wd	RR	T	USFS/ Private	Two anadromous stream mouths; salmon and halibut sportfishing; salmon gillnet fishing; herring spawning; salmon nearshore rearing, nearshore estuary, early marine rearing	Proposed Kensington tideland facilities
11a4 Sherman Rock	Hv	RR	T/SU	USFS	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; gillnet fishery	
11a5	G	RR	T/SU	USFS		
11a6 Point St. Mary	Ha Hv	RR	T/SU	USFS	Salmon gillnet fishing; salmon sportfishing; herring spawning	
11a7 Ivanhoe	Ha M	RR	UP	USFS and private	Near-term potential for mineral development; winter goat habitat	
11a10 Brown	Ha Hv	RR	T	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; salmon and halibut sportfishing	

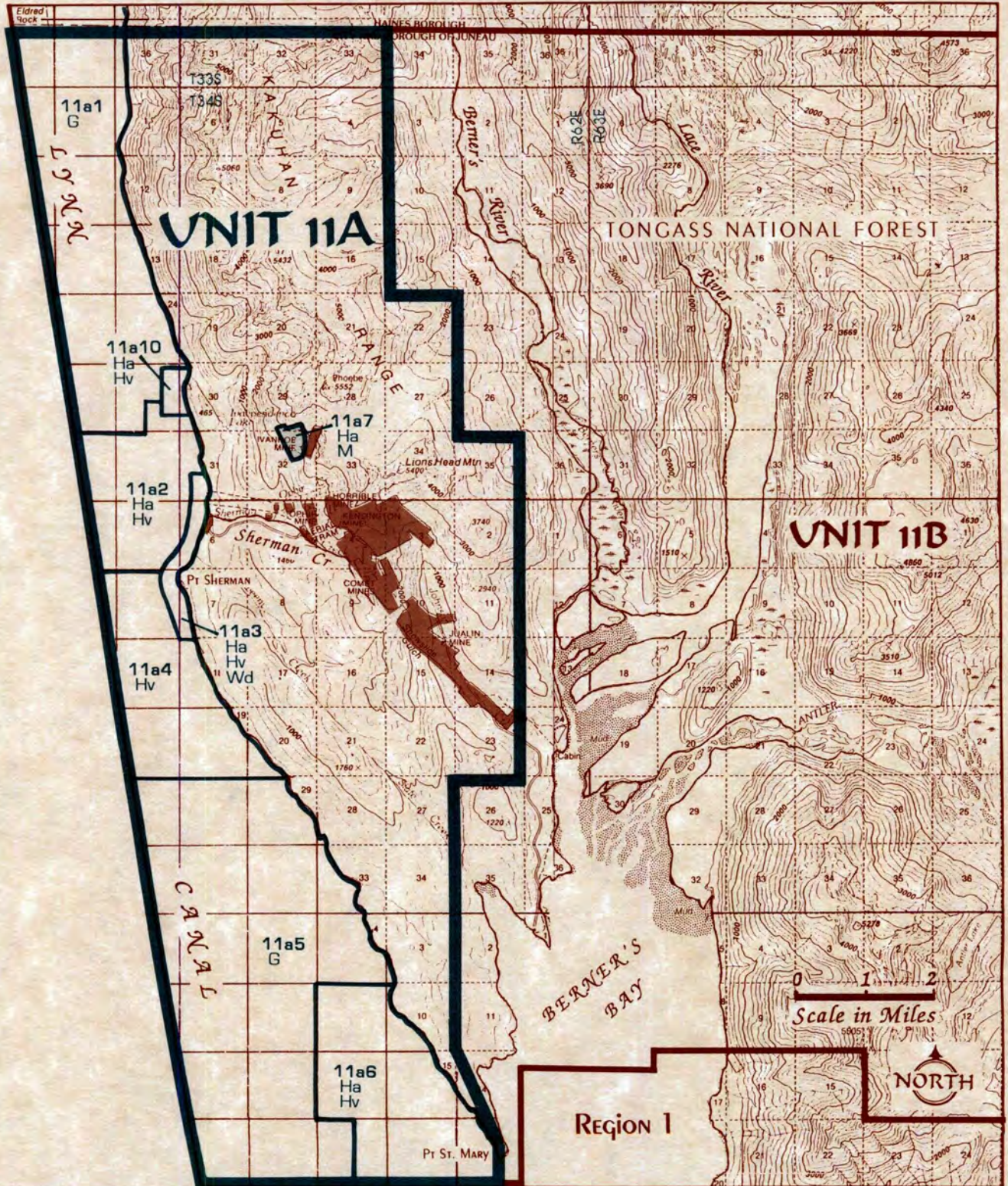
# UNIT 11A - North Lynn Canal

### Land Ownership

State Owned  
 Private

### Designations

**G** General Uses  
**Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat  
**Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest  
**M** Minerals Development  
**Wd** Waterfront Development



## Unit 11b - Berners Bay

### Background

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** The USFS-owned uplands on the west side of Berners Bay have high mineral potential and support numerous federal and state mining claims. The Jualin Mine is currently conducting exploration activities, and a road has been constructed from the mine to the state tidelands in Subunit 11b6. If the Jualin or other mines are developed, additional support facilities may be proposed on the state tidelands in Subunits 11b6 and 11b7.

**Transportation.** Roads may be proposed to support mining along the USFS-owned shoreline and the state shorelands parallel to the Berners River. There are also federal mining claims on the Upper Antler and Gilkey Rivers. If these claims are developed, ground access may be proposed along these two rivers from their mouths to their headwaters.

A road extension from Echo Cove has been suggested that will follow the east side of Berners Bay and access the rivers flowing into Berners Bay, mines in the Kensington/Jualin area, and upper Lynn Canal including Skagway and Haines.

A tidelands permit has been issued to Curator (SET-92-003) in Subunit 11b6 for a boat and floatplane moorage which includes concrete pyramid anchor, log chain, galvanized steel cable, and mooring buoy, with an option to construct a floatplane raft. This development is associated with the exploration of the Jualin Mine.

**Recreation.** Local residents' recreation use of Berners Bay is much greater than along Lynn Canal in this region. The primary recreational activities are water-based recreation, camping related to boating, and recreational cabin use. Uses related to these activities include sightseeing, beachcombing, hiking, kayaking, canoeing, and motorboating.

The area is heavily used by charter boats and guided kayak trips. Airboats are also commonly used in Berners Bay by anglers, hunters, and cabin users. The area also provides opportunities for viewing bears, raptors, waterfowl, whales, seals, and moose. The estuarine areas near the mouths of the Gilkey, Lace, Antler, and Berners rivers are used as anchorages. Boats travel up the Lace and Berners Rivers for moose hunting. The Antler, Berners, Gilkey, and Lace rivers were found to be eligible by the USFS in the Tongass Land Management Plan (TLMP) as Wild Rivers under the criteria in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. However, these rivers are not recommended for this designation by the USFS at this time.

**USFS Management.** The USFS lands at the mouths of the Gilkey and Antler rivers, and all of the Berner's and Lace rivers, are congressionally designated LUD II. LUD II areas are managed for their wildland character but are open to mineral entry. Road construction is also an "allowable use" (Tongass Timber Reform Act of 1990, Title II, Section 201).

**Moose Habitat Enhancement.** The USFS is considering conducting habitat enhancement for moose by planting willows along the Lace, Berners, and Gilkey rivers in the next five years if funding allows.

**ADFG Facilities.** ADFG has existing facilities along the Berners River including two Coho salmon research camps located 13 miles upriver in Subunit 11b41, and 5 miles upriver in Subunit 11b48.

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## Management Intent

With the exception of Slate Creek Cove (Subunit 11b6) the state tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands in this unit will be managed to provide a semi-primitive recreational experience, and protect fish and wildlife habitat and harvest opportunities. This includes facilities for fish and wildlife research and management and other habitat improvement activities. Over the long term, roads and utility corridors that provide improved access to mining or serve as part of a regional transportation and utility system may be considered. Part of the tidelands in Slate Creek Cove within Subunit 11b6 will be managed to provide support facilities for mining-related activities while minimizing significant impacts on habitat and recreation for which the subunit is co-designated. The remainder of the subunit will be managed to provide an anchorage for other users of the cove and to protect the anadromous stream mouth at Slate Creek (Subunit 11b7).

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## Management Guidelines

**Heritage Resource Sites.** Subunit 11b46 includes the historic Antler Bay Village Site (Jun-059). DPOR will be consulted prior to authorizing activities in this subunit. Also see Chapter 2, *Heritage Resources*.

**Mineral Closures.** The bed (below the ordinary high water mark) of both branches of the Berners River from the mouth to the planning area boundary will be closed to new mineral location. The Berners River will be closed because mining in the bed of the river would conflict with the spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant anadromous fish population that live in this clear-water system.

The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of the Berner's, Lace, Gilkey, and Antler rivers will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and the avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Northern Route Access Corridors.** When authorizing activities on state lands where a regional transportation corridor is proposed, DNR will assure options for the road connection are maintained. Before DNR authorizes any phase or segment of a regional road corridor north from Juneau, appropriate agencies and the public will have the opportunity to comment.

**Additional Selection.** After the plan was adopted, an additional parcel in this unit was selected by the state. National Forest Community Grant Selection 390 is approximately 29 acres and is located on Berners Bay just east of Slate Creek Cove. The purpose of the selection is for community expansion and for facilities to support minerals development. The selection was made under the National Forest Community Grant entitlement program based on Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Although the parcel is neither designated nor classified, management intent for the unit and Chapter 2 guidelines apply.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 11B: BERNERS BAY						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
11b1 Antler River mouth	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	USFS	Anchorage; anadromous fish estuarine rearing habitat; waterfowl hunting; sand lance spawning habitat; migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth; brown and black bear spring habitat	
11b2	Ha Rd	RR	T	USFS	Harbor seals; migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth	
11b3 east shore inner Berners	Ha Rd	RR	T	USFS	Anchorage, anadromous estuarine rearing; wildlife viewing for bears, raptors, waterfowl, whales, seals, moose and seabirds	
11b4 middle Berners Bay	Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Tanner and king crab commercial and personal use harvest	
11b5 Outer Cove Point	Ha Hv	RR	T	USFS	Salmon sportfishing and gillnetting; Tanner and king crab commercial and personal use harvest; herring spawning	
11b6 Outer Slate Creek Cove	Ha Rd Wd	RR	T		This area may have potential to support transportation and support facilities that may occur in the future on the USFS uplands that have numerous federal mining claims; anchorage; anadromous estuarine nearshore area for early marine rearing	
11b7 Inner Slate Creek Cove	Ha	RR	T	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; brown and black bear spring and summer habitat; anadromous estuarine nearshore area for early marine rearing	
11b8 inner Cove Point	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	USFS	Salmon sportfishing; anchorage; Tanner and king crab commercial and personal use; herring spawning	
11b40 Upper Berners River	Ha Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Black and brown bear summer habitat	
11b41 Upper Berners River	Ha Pr Rd	RR	SL	USFS	ADF&G Upper Berners River coho salmon research Camp (13 miles upriver); brown and black bear summer habitat	
11b42	Ha Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Cutthroat trout and char overwintering area; migratory waterfowl habitat; moose winter and summer habitat; brown and black bear summer habitat	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 11B: BERNERS BAY						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
11b43 Berners River and Lace River	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; intensive moose, bear and waterfowl hunting; anadromous stream; brown and black bear spring and summer habitat; moose winter and summer habitat	
11b44 Mouth of Lace and Antler Rivers	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Eulachon spawning habitat; migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth (Antler River); intensive bear, moose and waterfowl hunting; moose winter and summer habitat	
11b45 Upper Lace River	Ha Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream; bear summer habitat; moose winter and summer habitat	
11b46 Antler and Gilkey Rivers	Ha Hv Rd	RR			Moose summer and winter habitat; anadromous stream; intensive moose and bear hunting up to forks	
11b47 Antler Glacier Lake	Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Grayling harvest	Float plane access on Antler Glacier Lake
11b48	Ha Hv Pr Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; Lower Berners River ADF&G coho research field camp five miles upstream from river mouth; moose winter and summer habitat; brown and black bear habitat; moose hunting	



# UNIT 11B INSET - Berners Bay

## Navigability

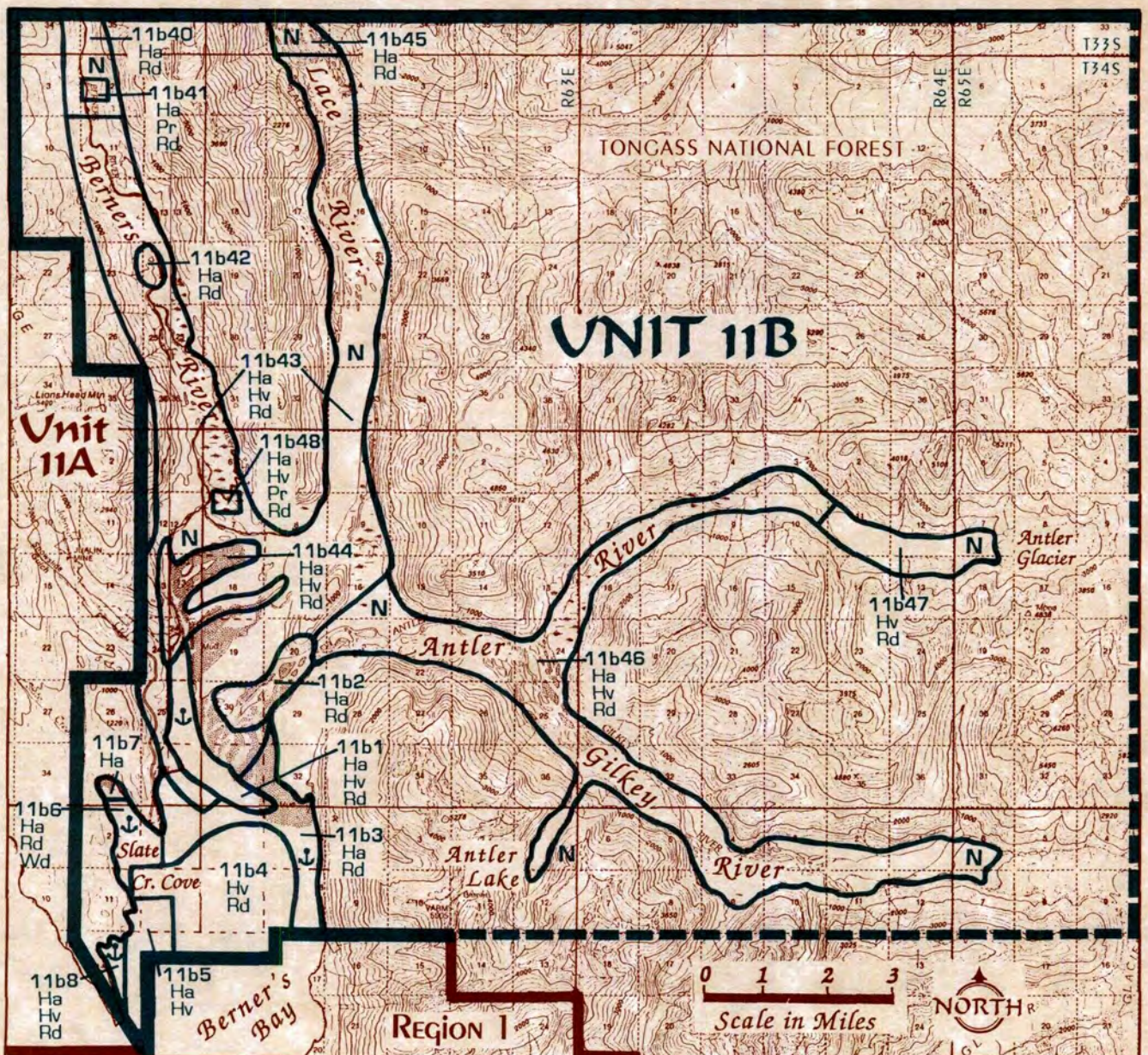
N Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation

## Land Ownership

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

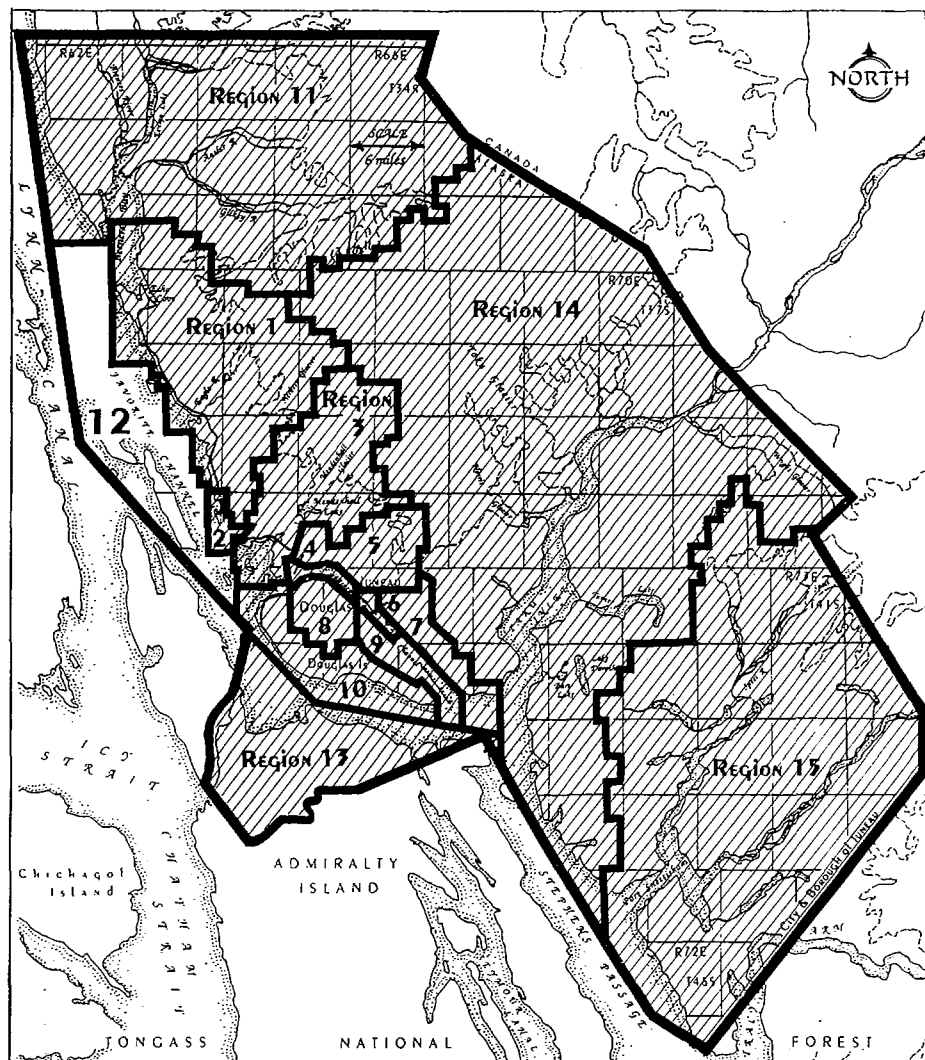
- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pr Public Facilities - Reserved
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Wd Waterfront Development
- ⤵ Anchorage



# Region 12 - Shelter Island

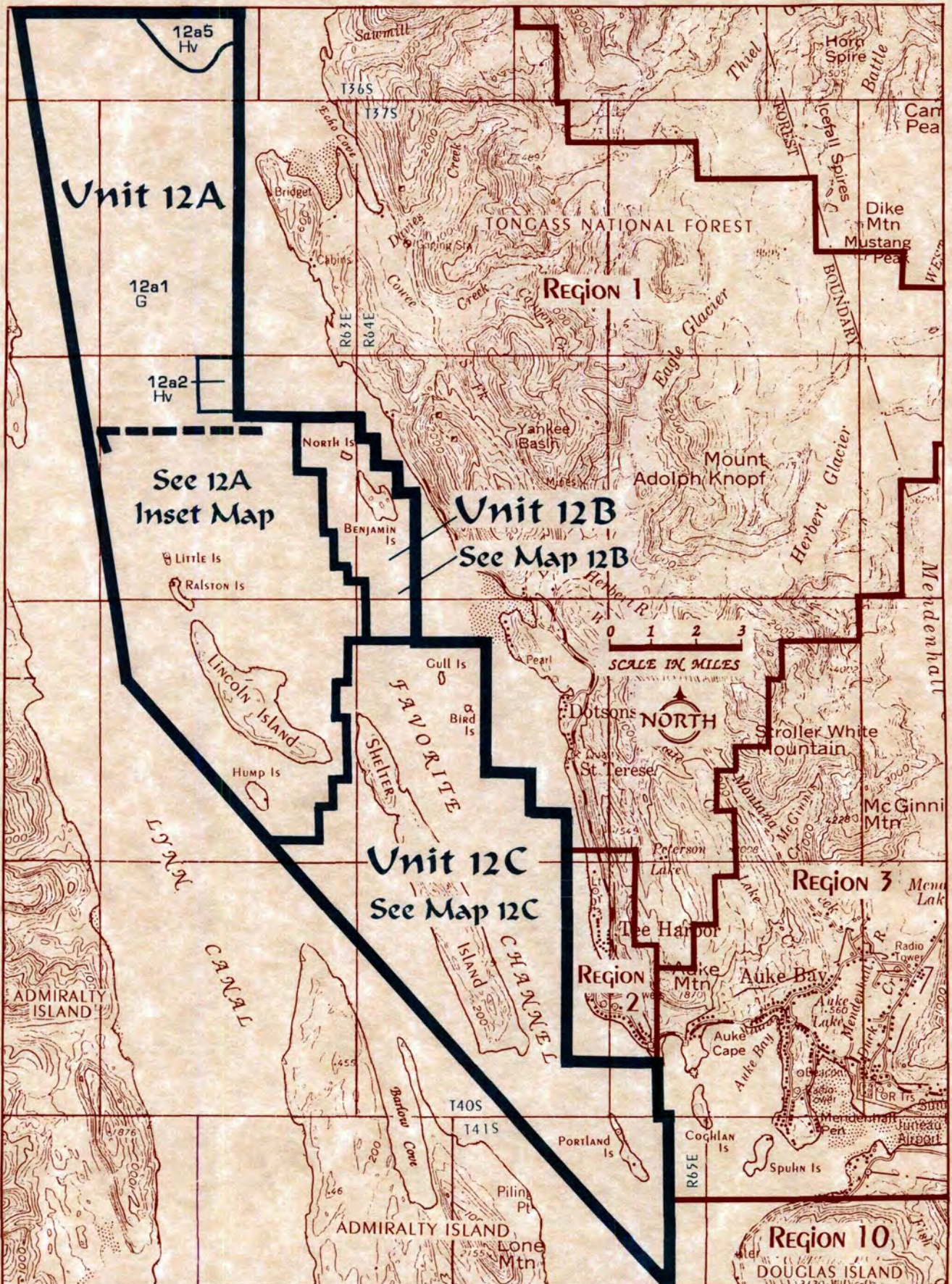
## Background

This region extends from Portland Island to Point Saint Mary at the mouth of Berners Bay. The region includes mostly tidelands and submerged lands but also includes state-owned and state-selected uplands on Shelter Island, Lincoln Island, Benjamin Island, Portland Island, and other smaller islands. The middle portion of Shelter Island is state owned. The southern end contains the only private lands in the region. Primary existing uses and resources in the region are marine navigation, dispersed recreation, habitat, and harvest. A sea lion haulout is located on Benjamin Island.



## Location Map

# REGION 12 - Shelter Island



## Unit 12a - Lincoln Island

### Background

**Recreation.** Cruise ships and the Alaska Marine Highway ferries and travel through this unit on their way to Haines and Skagway. This unit also receives heavy use by recreational and charter fishing boats. Scenery and wildlife viewing are an important use in this unit.

Lincoln Island was selected from the USFS by the State in 1989 for its community recreation values (NFCG 321). In Subunit 12a9, on the east shore of Lincoln Island, is an anchorage especially used during King salmon season. There may be four to five boats in this anchorage at one time. In Subunit 12a13, there are beaches that are good for kayak and skiff pull-outs, but only when there are no south winds. There are wave-cut platforms with tide pools.

### Management Intent

Lincoln Island and adjacent tidelands and submerged lands have in the past been proposed for inclusion in the Juneau Channel Islands State Marine Park. If not designated as part of the state park, the land will be managed consistent with the designations and guidelines in this plan. If designated as a state park, these areas will be managed by DPOR consistent with the enabling legislation for the park and other applicable state park statutes and regulations.

### Management Guidelines

**Commercial Recreation Leases.** Commercial recreation facilities are an allowable use on state lands in this management unit except on Little and Ralston island. Facilities may include overnight accommodations (such as lodges, camps, or cabins), food service, wildlife viewing, education and associated access) (such as boat floats, docks, or ramps). The .073 commercial recreation leasing process will be used for proposed commercial recreation facilities. Commercial recreation leasing is prohibited at Little Island and Ralston Island. See also *Land Management Consolidation Proposals* in Chapter 4.<sup>19</sup>

<sup>19</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, *Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources* section.



## Land-Use Designation Summary

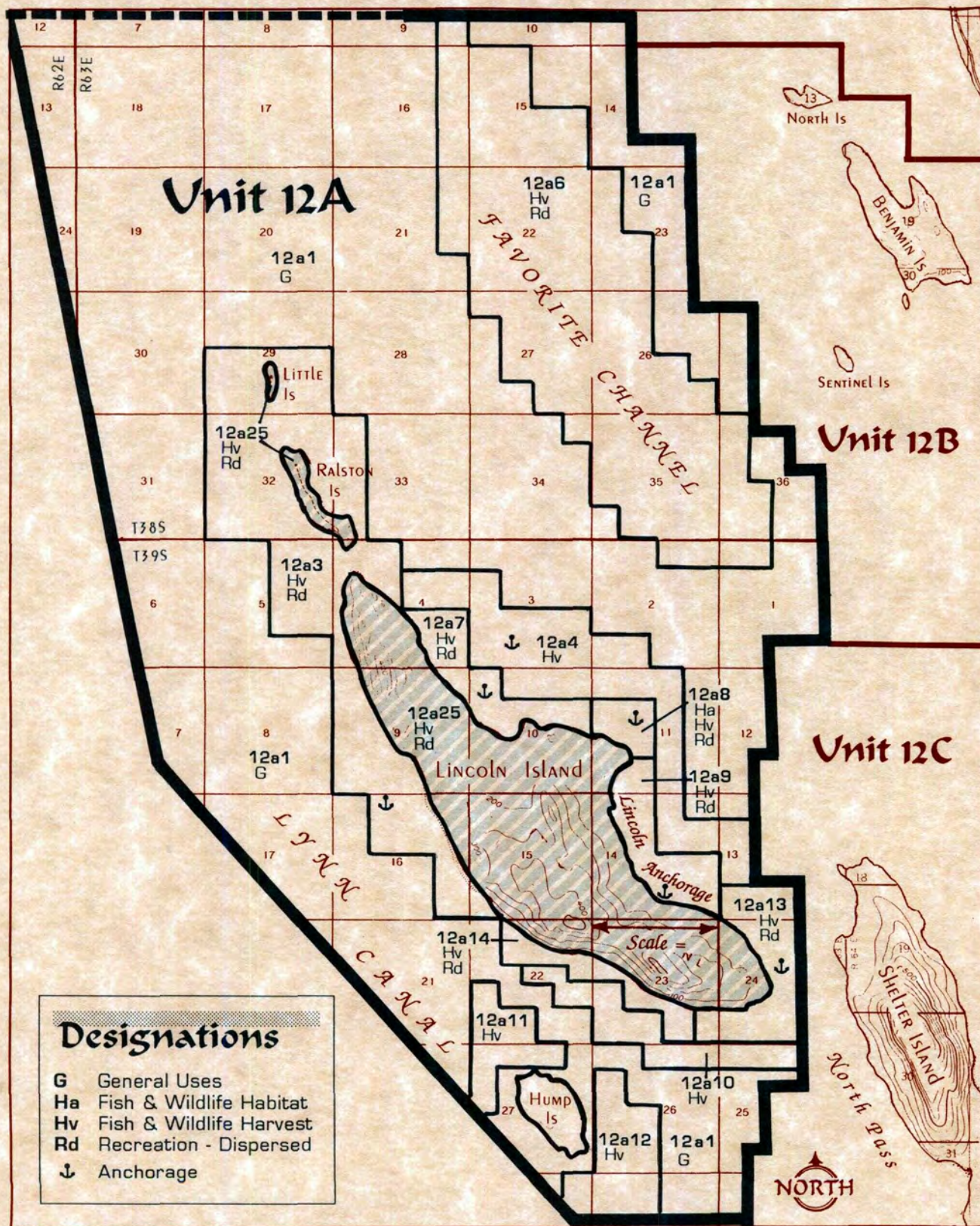
For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 12A: LINCOLN ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
12a1 Lynn Canal	G	RR	SU	State		Hump Island is in private ownership. Tidelands receive little public use
12a2	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	
12a3	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Salmon sportfishing; tidelands along east shore of island used for anchorage	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12a4 North Pass	Hv	RR	T	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; tidelands all around east shore of island used for anchorage	
12a5 Point St. Mary	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; commercial salmon gillnetting	
12a6	Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12a7	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; anchorage	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12a8	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Herring spawning; halibut and salmon sportfishing; anchorage	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12a9 Lincoln Anchorage	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Anchorage; halibut and salmon harvest	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12a10 North Pass	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing	Heavily used for sportfishing
12a11	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	
12a12	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	
12a13 Southeast end of Lincoln Island	Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Anchorage on northeast shore; salmon and halibut sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park; heavily used for sportfishing
12a14	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12a25 Lincoln Island	Hv Rd	RR	UP	State	Deer hunting	

# UNIT 12A INSET - Lincoln Island

## Land Ownership

-  State Selected
-  Private



## Unit 12b - Benjamin Island

### Background

**Existing Uses and Authorizations.** The Sentinel Island navigation light in Subunit 12b27 is still active, but unmanned. There is an abandoned dock on east side of the island.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Benjamin Island (Subunit 12b7) is a major Steller sea lion haulout. The Steller sea lion has been emergency-listed as threatened in Alaska. The Steller sea lion recovery plan (1991) developed under the Endangered Species Act recommend designating critical habitat including the beaches and adjacent waters around major haulouts such as Benjamin Island. Benjamin Island has supported as many as 227 sea lions at one time (Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan, recommendations for critical habitat for Steller sea lions, April 1991). The primary sea lion haulout on Benjamin Island is on the northwest shore. However, sea lions use the entire periphery of the island.

**Recreation.** Benjamin Island was selected by the state from the USFS because of its community recreation values (NFCG 319). Tidelands on the north and south ends of Benjamin Island are used as anchorages. Local residents skiff and kayak to Benjamin Island to picnic, camp, and view and photograph the sea lions. Guided kayak and camping trips to the island started in 1992. Benjamin Island, Subunit 12b7, has a good beach on the south end of the island for camping. In Subunit 12b26, the uplands of Benjamin Island, there is a hiking trail through the forest, starting on the south end of the island. In Subunit 12b3, there is camping on the uplands of North Island.

### Management Intent

Benjamin Island and adjacent tidelands and submerged lands will be managed for protection of the Steller sea lion haulout and associated habitat while providing opportunities for dispersed recreation and fish and wildlife harvest of which the subunits in this unit are co-designated.

Benjamin Island and adjacent tidelands and submerged lands have in the past been proposed for inclusion in the Juneau Channel Islands State Marine Park. If not designated as part of the state park, the land will be managed consistent with the designations and guidelines in this plan. If designated as a state park, these areas will be managed by DPOR consistent with the enabling legislation for this park and other applicable state park statutes and regulations.

### Management Guidelines

**Sea Lions.** To protect the Steller sea lions, all of North Island and Benjamin Island, and areas that extend 3,000 feet seaward from the haulouts are designated as buffer zones. Prior to authorizing activities within 3,000 feet of North Island and Benjamin Island, DNR will consult with ADFG and NMFS. Measures will be taken to avoid significant adverse impacts to the sea lions.

Subunit 12b27 includes the historic Sentinel Island lighthouse. The State Office of History and Archaeology will be consulted prior to authorizations in this subunit.

**Recreation Leasing.** Commercial recreation facilities are an allowable use on state lands in this management unit. At North Island and Benjamin Island, facilities for day-use wildlife observation and education activities are allowed subject to the sea lion protection provisions in the federal Endangered Species Act. At Sentinel Island, facilities may include overnight ac-

commodations (such as lodges, camps, or cabins), or facilities that provide food service, wildlife viewing, education, or associated access (such as boat floats, docks, or ramps). The .073 commercial recreation leasing process will be used for proposed facilities on the islands in this unit. See also *Land Management Consolidation Proposals* in Chapter 4.<sup>20</sup>

## Land-Use Designation Summary

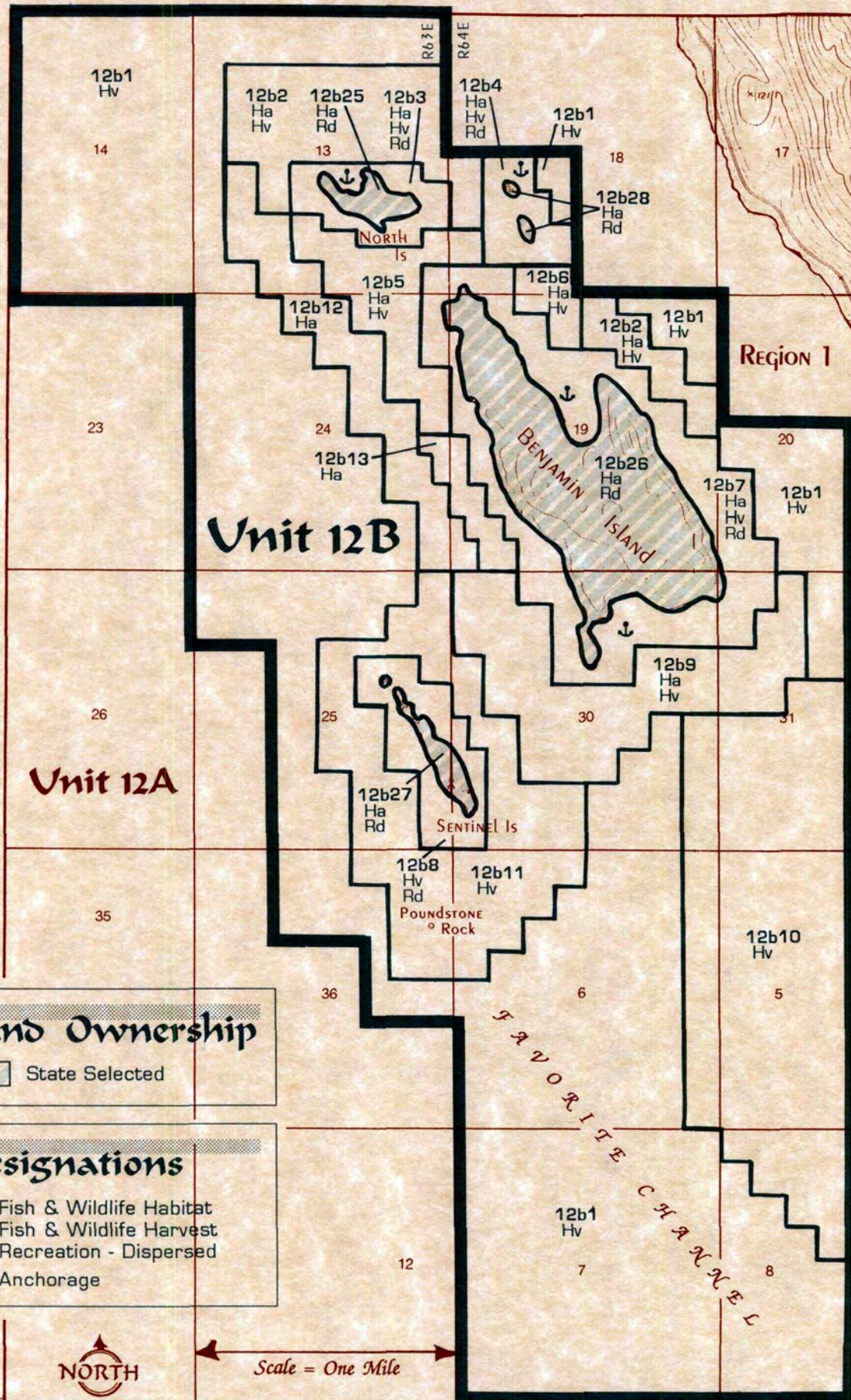
For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 12B: BENJAMIN ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
12b1	Hv	RR	SU	State	King crab commercial and personal use harvest	
12b2	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	Within 3,000' of a seal lion haul-out; salmon sportfishing	
12b3 North Island	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Sea lion haul-out; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; anchorage	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b4	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Within 3,000' of a sea lion haul-out; anchorage; salmon sportfishing; harbor seal haul-out	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b5	Ha Hv	RR	T	State	Sea lion haul-out; salmon sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
12b6	Ha Hv	RR	T	State	Salmon sportfishing; sea lion haul-out	
12b7 Benjamin Island	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State	River otter habitat; sea lion haul-out; salmon and halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; anchorage	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b8 Sentinel Island	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Salmon sport harvest	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b9	Ha Hv	RR	SU	State	Within 3,000' of a sea lion haul-out; salmon sport harvest	
12b10	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	
12b11	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing	
12b12	Ha	RR	SU	State	Within 3,000' of a sea lion haul-out	
12b13	Ha	RR	SU	State	Within 3,000' of a sea lion haul-out	
12b25 North Island	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State	Sea lion haul-out along shoreline	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b26 Benjamin Island	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State	Sea lion haul-out along shoreline; river otter habitat	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b27 Sentinel Island	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State	Within 3,000' of a sea lion haul-out	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12b28	Ha Rd	RR	UP	State	Within 3,000' of a sea lion haul-out; harbor seal haul-out	Previously proposed as a Marine Park

<sup>20</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, *Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources* section.



# UNIT 12B - Benjamin Island



**Land Ownership**

 State Selected

**Designations**

Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat  
 Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest  
 Rd Recreation - Dispersed  
 ⚓ Anchorage



Scale = One Mile

## Unit 12c - Shelter Island / Portland Island

### Background

Portland Island and Shelter Island were selected from the USFS for their community recreation values (NFCG 319, 321, 102). South Shelter Island was selected for its settlement values.

**Existing Uses and Authorizations.** The proximity of the islands in this unit to Juneau makes this a popular area for marine-oriented recreation and fishing. The state has sold land on the south end of Shelter Island. Some of these parcels are being used for commercial fishing lodges while others support private recreation cabins. Most lots are still undeveloped.

Shelter Island State Marine Park occupies state land near the north end of the Island in Subunits 12c80, 12c81, 12c82, and 12c83. The previous proposal for a Juneau Channel Islands Marine State Park would remove the submerged lands in Subunits 12c81, 12c82, and 12c83 from the park in order to make the existing park boundary consistent with the proposed new park boundary.

**Recreation.** Cruise ships, the Alaska Marine Highway ferries, commercial fishing boats, private sport fishing boats, and charter boats travel up the east and west sides of Shelter Island. The scenic values of this area and opportunities for wildlife viewing complement these uses. South Shelter Island and North Pass (between Lincoln and Shelter Islands) are heavily-used sport and charter boat fishing areas for salmon and halibut.

On Portland Island (Subunit 12c38) camping and picnicking occurs all around the island on beaches. The island is easily accessible by small power boats and is a good, but weather dependent, paddle for kayaks and canoes. A picnic and camping area originally developed by USFS are on the west side.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Parts of Subunit 12c67 is important for sport fishing during inclement weather when boats are unable to run further out of Auke Bay. There are personal-use crab pots along the east and west sides of Portland Island.

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## Management Intent

Subunits 12c31, 12c33, 12c35, and 12c36 are uplands adjacent to private lands on south Shelter Island and will be needed to provide access to private parcels and for water supplies. The inner areas of Shelter Island are too steep and wet for settlement. Surface streams in the inner areas of the island may be used for water supplies before wells are developed. Tidelands in Subunits 12c22, 12c59, and 12c60 are adjacent to private land and will be needed for access to private parcels.

Excluding the past state land sale area and adjacent uplands, the remainder of Shelter Island and all of Portland Island (including tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to both islands) have been previously proposed for inclusion in the Juneau Channel Islands Marine State Park. If not designated as part of the state park, the land will be managed consistent with the designations and guidelines in this plan. If designated as a state park, these areas will be managed by DPOR consistent with the park legislation and other applicable State park statutes and regulations.

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## Management Guidelines

**Heritage Resource Sites.** There is a prehistoric site(s) on Portland Island (site number Jun-046). The State Office of History and Archaeology will be consulted prior to authorizations on this island.

**Recreation Leasing.** Commercial recreation facilities are an allowable use on state lands in this management unit on Shelter Island. Facilities may include overnight accommodations (such as lodges, camps, or cabins) or facilities that provide food service, wildlife viewing, education, or associated access (such as boat floats, docks, or ramps). The .073 commercial recreation leasing process will be used. Commercial recreation leasing is prohibited on Gull Island, Bird Island, Aaron Island, Cohen Island, and Portland Island.<sup>21</sup>

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<sup>21</sup> For additional information about commercial recreation leasing, see Chapter 2, *Recreation, Tourism, and Scenic Resources* section.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 12C: SHELTER ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
12c1	G	RR	SU	State		
12c2	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use and commercial harvest	
12c4	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; harbor seal haulout	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c5	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing; king and Tanner crab personal use harvest	
12c7	Hv Rd	RR	T	State	King and Tanner crab commercial harvest; salmon sportfishing	
12c8	Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	King and Tanner crab personal use harvest	
12c10 North Pass	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing	Heavily used for sportfishing
12c11 North Pass	Hb Hv Rd	RR	SU	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; river otter habitat, anchorages	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c13	Hv	RR	SU	State	Shrimp personal use harvest	
12c14	G	RR	SU	State		
12c15 Faust Rock	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut sportfishing	
12c16 Barlow Cove	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and halibut sportfishing	
12c18 South Shelter	Hb Hv Rd	RR	T	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; river otter habitat	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c22 South Shelter	Hb Hv Sh	D-1	T	State selected	River otter habitat; salmon and halibut sportfishing	
12c23	Hv Rd	RR	R	State selected	Salmon sportfishing	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c25 Bird & Gull Islands	Rd	RR	UP	State selected	Camping; kayaking	Only Gull Island used for camping; both are used for kayaking
12c26 Shelter Island	Hb Hv Rd	RR	UP	State selected	Deer winter habitat; river otter habitat; intensive deer hunting	Previously proposed as a marine park
12c30	Hb Hv Rd	RR	UP	State selected	River otter habitat; deer winter habitat; intensive deer hunting	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c31	Hb Rp	RR	UP	Private	River otter habitat	Classified Private Recreation (80-36)

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

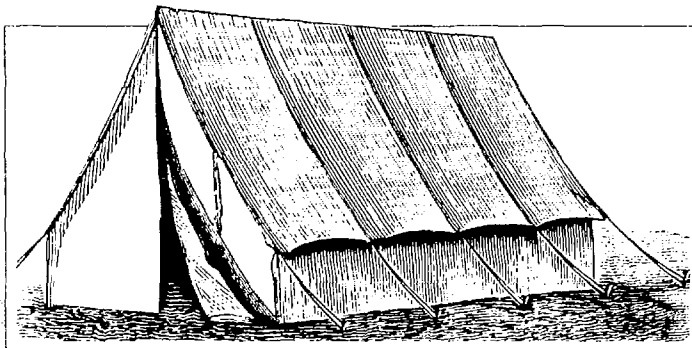
For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 12C: SHELTER ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
12c33	Hb Hv Rd	D-1 Classified Private Rec. (80-36)	UP	State selected/ Private	Deer winter habitat; deer hunting	Classified Private Recreation (80-36)
12c34 Aaron Island	Rd	RR	UP	State		Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c35 Shelter	Hb Rd	D-1	UP	State selected/ Private	Otter habitat; deer habitat	Eastern parcel classified Private Recreation (SE-80-036)
12c36	Hb Rd	D-1	UP	State selected/ Private	River otter habitat; deer habitat	Classified Private Recreation (SE-80-036)
12c38 Portland Island	Hb Rd	RR	UP	State selected	River otter habitat	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c40 Shelter Island Lake	Rd	RR	SL	State selected	USFS cabin in disrepair; trail at north end of lake; float plane access	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c50	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; King and Tanner Crab personal use and commercial harvest	Heavily used for sportfishing
12c51	G	RR	SU	State	Shrimp personal use harvest	
12c55 around Aaron Island	Hv Rd	RR	T	State selected	Salmon and halibut sportfishing; shrimp personal use harvest	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c58	Rd	RR	T	State selected		Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c59	Hb	D-1	T	State	Otter habitat	
12c60 Adams Anchorage	Hv Sh	D-1	T	Private	King and Tanner crab personal use and commercial harvest; intensive salmon and halibut sportfishing; anchorage	
12c65	G	RR	SU	State		
12c67	Hb Hv Rd	RR	T	State selected	River otter habitat; salmon sportfishing; shrimp, Tanner crab and king crab personal use and commercial harvest	Previously proposed as a Marine Park
12c68	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; Tanner and king crab commercial and personal use harvest; salmon sportfishing	
12c73	G	RR	SU	State		
12c75 Shelter Lake Anchorage	Hb Hv Rd	RR	T	State selected	Unprotected anchorage for Shelter Lake trail; halibut and salmon sportfishing; river otter habitat	Previously proposed as a State Marine Park

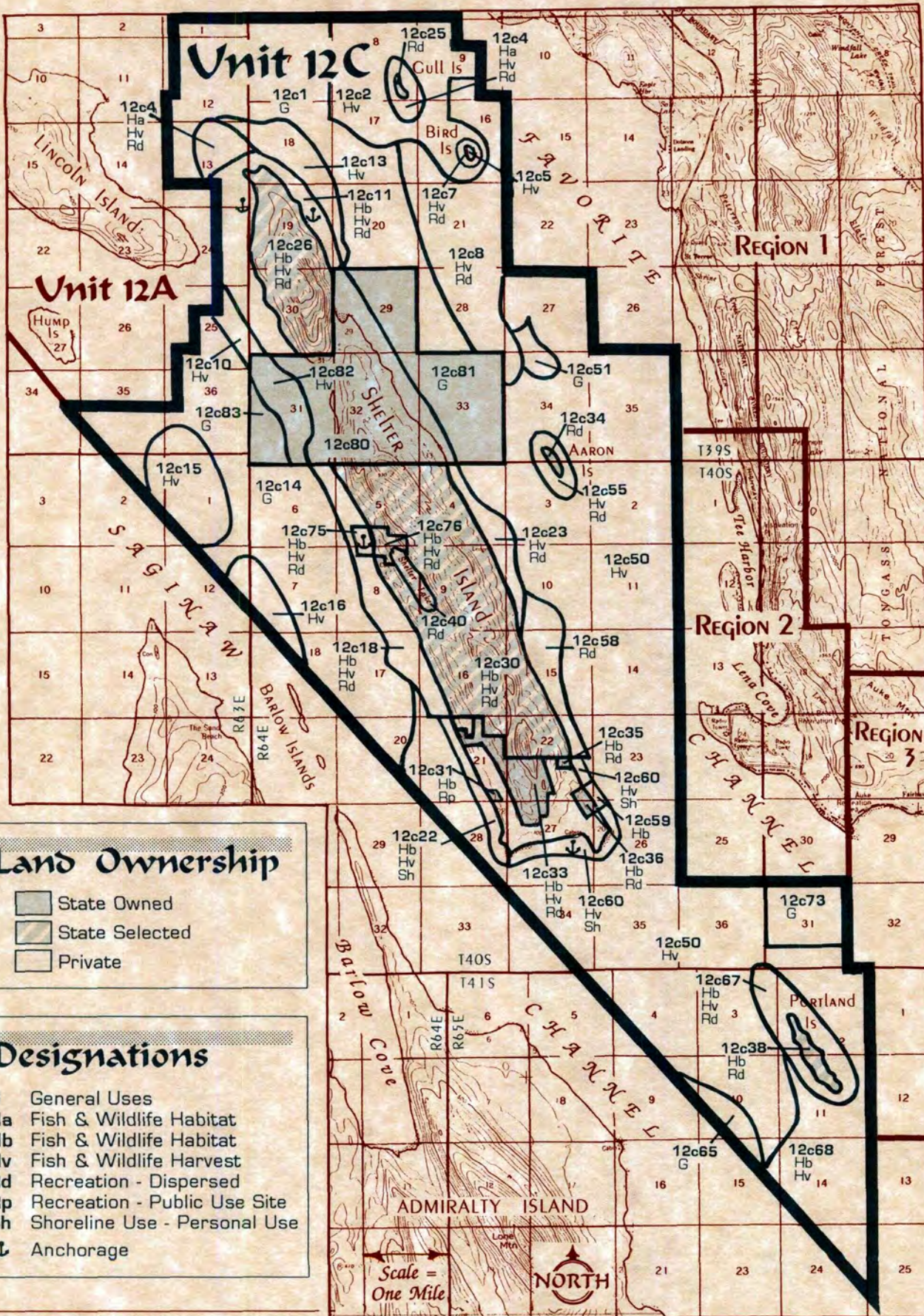
## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 12C: SHELTER ISLAND						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
12c76	Hb Hv Rd	RR	UP	State selected	Deer habitat; otter habitat; deer hunting; trail to Shelter Lake, USFS Cabin on lake in disrepair	
12c80 Shelter Island Marine Park	---	RR	T, UP	State	---	Existing State Marine Park
12c81	G	RR	SU	State		Currently in Marine Park; may be deleted from Marine Park if pending legislation passes
12c82	Hv	RR	SU	State	Halibut and salmon sportfishing	Currently in Marine Park; may be deleted from Marine Park if pending legislation passes
12c83	G	RR	SU	State		Currently in Marine Park; may be deleted from Marine Park if pending legislation passes



# VNIT 12C - Shelter Island



### Land Ownership

- State Owned
- State Selected
- Private

### Designations

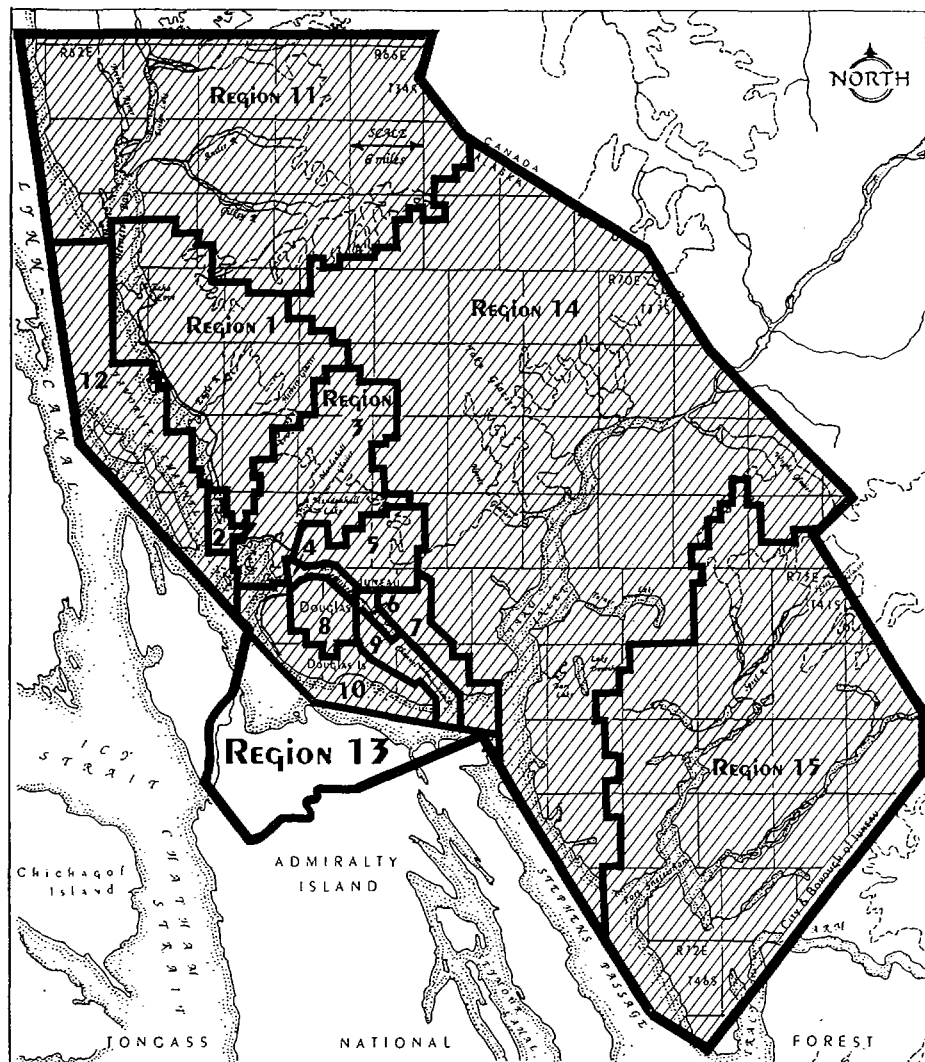
- G** General Uses
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd** Recreation - Dispersed
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
- Sh** Shoreline Use - Personal Use
- ⚓** Anchorage



# Region 13 - Admiralty Island

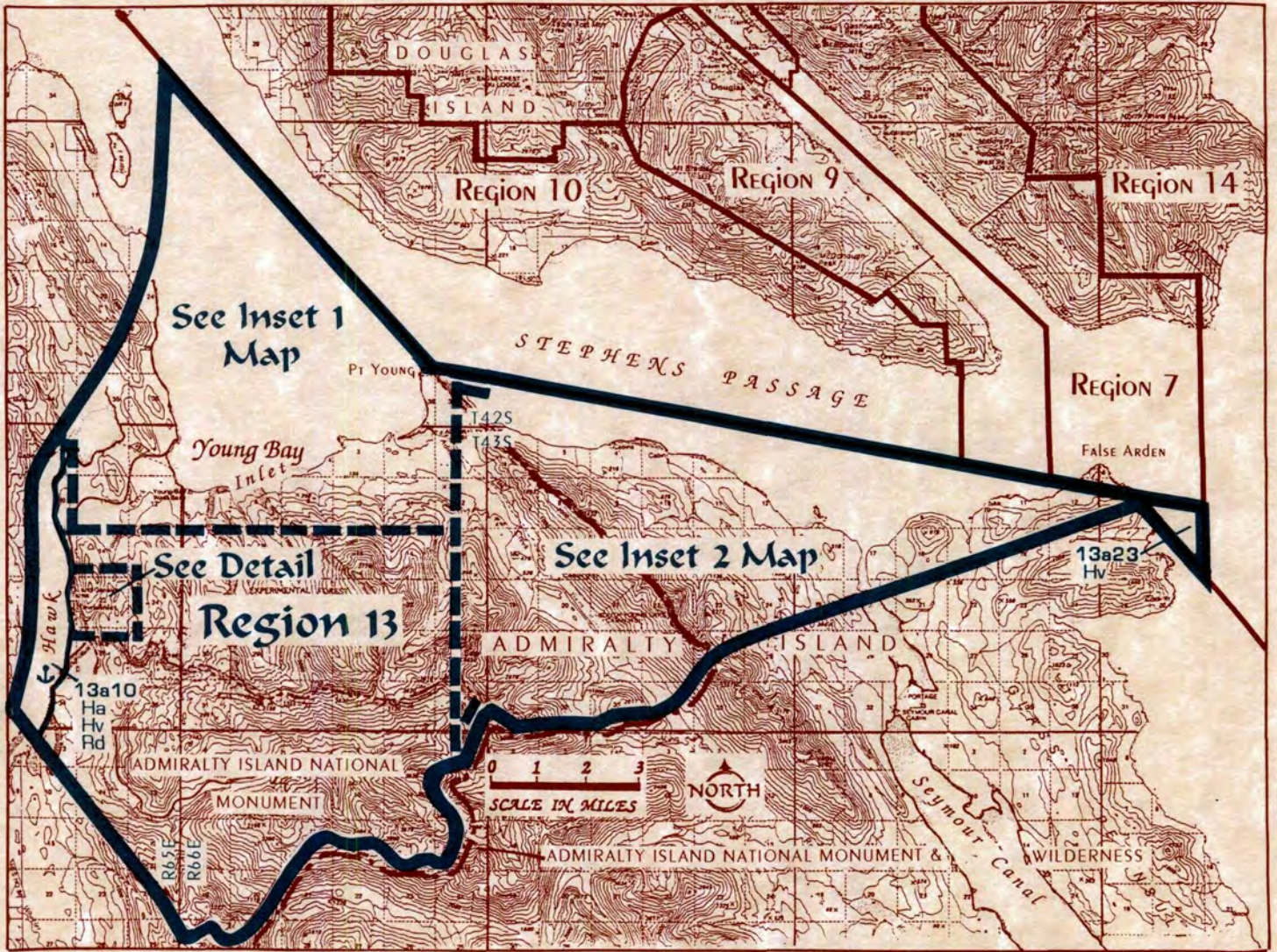
## Background

This region includes state tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands adjacent to the northern part of Admiralty Island. The region includes lands in Hawk Inlet, and in Stephens Passage from Point Arden to Young Bay. The uplands in this region are mostly in USFS ownership and are managed as part of the Admiralty Island National Monument. Admiralty Island is renowned for its large populations of brown bear and bald eagles. Portions of Admiralty Island have high mineral potential. This region includes the site of the Greens Creek Mine, the largest silver-producing mine in North America. The mine has infrastructure developments on state tidelands in Hawk Inlet and Young Bay.

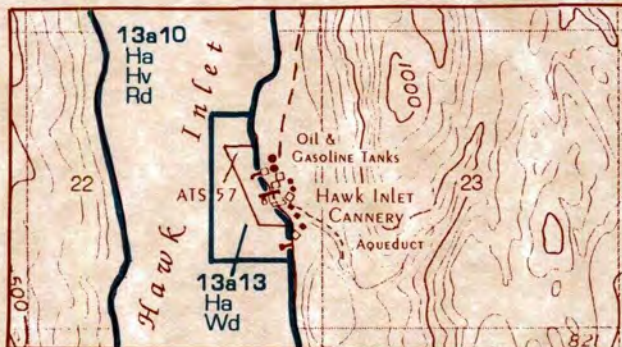


Location Map

# REGION 13 - Admiralty Island



## Detail



## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Wd Waterfront Development
- ↕ Anchorage

## Unit 13a - Young Bay

### Background

**Land Ownership.** The USFS lands east of Point Young in this unit are part of the wilderness portion of Admiralty Island National Monument. All USFS uplands in this unit east of Young Bay East Base and west of Point Young are in the non-wilderness portion of Admiralty Island National Monument. The wilderness area is managed to preserve areas essentially unaffected by human use so as to provide outstanding opportunity for solitude, primitive recreation, and scientific and educational uses.

The uplands southeast of Young Bay West Base are in USFS ownership and are managed as the Young Bay Experimental Forest, and are adjacent to Subunits 13a8 and 13a50.

Sealaska Corporation owns land near Admiralty Cove Point adjacent to Subunits 13a2, 13a15, 13a16, and 13a17. This land contains heritage resources.

**Mining and Mineral Potential.** The US Bureau of Mines has identified two areas in this unit with high mineral potential. The first area is the central Mansfield Peninsula from Funter Bay to Upper Hawk Inlet and includes state tidelands and submerged lands in upper Hawk Inlet. The second area is on US Forest Service and Native Corporation land, mostly within Admiralty Island National Monument. Federal mining claims cover most of these mineralized areas, including the uplands along the length of Hawk Inlet and the southwest corner of Young Bay. Claims are adjacent to Subunits 13a8, 13a10, 13a12, 13a13, 13a24 and 13a50. The area includes the Greens Creek Mine and the Empire Mine. The Greens Creek Mine was the largest silver mine in North America. Operations at this mine have been suspended until mineral prices rise.

Although most of the Greens Creek Mine facilities in Hawk Inlet are on private tidelands and uplands, a tideland permit has been issued for a mooring buoy (SET-91-019) on state tidelands by the old cannery (Subunit 13a13). The Greens Creek outfall pipe also extends into Hawk Inlet (Subunit 13a10).

Subunit 13a12 contains the dock for the ferry that shuttles workers to and from Juneau who work at the Greens Creek Mine. A private road connects the dock with the mine and Hawk Island resource transfer facility. There is also a road from tidewater on the west side of Hawk Inlet to the Empire Mine on the Mansfield Peninsula.

Subunit 13a13 (Hawk Inlet) has been co-designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat (Ha) and Waterfront Development (Wd). Tideland support facilities for upland resource development is an allowable use within this subunit. Specific areas in Subunit 13a10 have not been identified for waterfront development. This subunit is co-designated Fish and Wildlife Habitat (Ha), Fish and Wildlife Harvest (Hv), and Dispersed Recreation (Rd). Timber and mineral support facilities are allowable uses within both subunits without an amendment to the plan. Waterfront development in both subunits will be both sited and designed to minimize significant adverse impacts on other uses for which these subunits are co-designated. Resource transfer facilities may be needed in Subunit 13a10 because there is high mineral potential and timber resources around Young Bay and Hawk Inlet.

**Recreation.** With the exception of Hawk Inlet, this region is readily accessible by boat for day use from the Juneau area. It is also an area traversed by cruise ships and Alaska Marine Highway ferries. Hawk Inlet and other parts of this subunit are also used for wildlife viewing, including brown bear, deer, waterfowl, and marine mammals. Residents of Angoon use Hawk Inlet for subsistence harvest.

Despite extensive tidelands, Admiralty Cove and the eastern parts of Young Bay (Subunits 13a15, 13a16, 13a17, and 13a18) are popular anchorages and can accommodate four to five boats at once, perhaps up to ten boats. This area provides recreation access for sport fishing, and deer, bear, and waterfowl hunting. Many of the beaches in Young Bay and Admiralty Cove are routinely used for landing by Juneau-based planes.

The Admiralty Creek trailhead in Subunit 13a18 provides access to USFS public-use cabins at Young Lake and Admiralty Cove. The mouth of Admiralty Creek supports sport fishing for salmon and Dolly Varden. The anchorage near the trailhead is limited because of extensive tideflats.

Subunit 13a21 includes the mouth of Oliver Inlet anchorage that can accommodate up to five boats. Oliver Inlet receives frequent skiff and kayak use and the uplands are popular for hunting deer and waterfowl. Although not passable in most low tides, the inlet is used as a protected anchorage by boats under 50-feet in length. There is a tram at the head of Oliver Inlet on State Marine Park land for small boat access to Seymour Canal which is a very popular recreation area for fishing, hunting, camping, and kayaking. DPOR maintains a public-use cabin in this area.

Green Cove, Subunits 13a54 and 13a57, is an anchorage for up to three boats. These subunits provide access for hunting deer, grouse, and bear on adjacent uplands.

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## Management Intent

This unit will managed for fish and wildlife habitat resources and to provide opportunities for marine recreation use, sport fishing, sport hunting, and subsistence, while accommodating resource transfer facilities for mining and timber activities on state tidelands.

## Management Guidelines

**Consolidation of Facilities.** Applicants are encouraged to use existing roads and consolidate resource transfer facilities to reduce the proliferation of redundant facilities on state tidelands.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouths of the following streams will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish:

- Greens Creek and Zinc Creek
- two creeks at the head of Hawk Inlet
- Fowler, Cabin, West Cabin, and First West Admiralty creeks (Young Bay)
- Admiralty Creek (Young Bay)
- Stink Creek
- Green Cove Creek

The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and the avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community- harvest fisheries. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**Commercial Recreation Leasing.** Commercial recreation facilities are an allowable use on state tidelands and submerged lands at Young Bay and Hawk Inlet. DNR will determine the appropriate commercial recreation leasing process on a case-by-case basis. If the .073 leasing process is used, facilities may include overnight accommodations (such as lodges, camps, or cabins) or facilities that provide food service, wildlife viewing, education, and associated access (such as boat floats and docks).

**USFS Designations.** The tidelands adjacent to the wilderness portion of Admiralty Island National Monument should be managed to provide opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation, and scientific and educational uses. Generally Allowed Uses that do not require DNR authorizations will continue to be allowed in this unit. See Chapter 2 guidelines on authorizing uses adjacent to USFS wilderness areas (*Floating Residential Facilities, Guideline E; Recreation, Tourism and Scenic Resources, Guidelines B.2 and C.4*).

**Additional Selection.** After the plan was adopted, an additional parcel in this unit was selected by the state. National Forest Community Grant Selection 391 is approximately 455 acres and is located along the east side of Hawk Inlet. The purpose of the selection is for community expansion including facilities to support developing nearby minerals and fisheries resources. The selection was made under the National Forest Community Grant entitlement program based on Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Although the parcel is neither designated nor classified, management intent for the unit and Chapter 2 guidelines apply.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 13A: YOUNG BAY						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
13a1	Hb Hv	RR	SU	State	Herring overwintering; king and Tanner crab commercial harvest	
13a2	G	RR	SU	State		
13a3	Hv	RR	SU	State	Commercail salmon trolling; intensive halibut sport fishing	
13a4	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon sportfishing; king and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest	
13a5	Hv	RR	T/ SU	State	King and Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest	
13a6	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and king crab and Tanner crab commercial and personal use; halibut harvest	
13a7	Hv	RR	SU	State	Salmon and king crab and Tanner crab commercial and personal use; halibut harvest	
13a8 Young Bay Coastline	Ha Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; popular deer hunting	Federal mining claims on adjacent uplands
13a9 Skull Island	Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Halibut sportfishing; popular deer hunting	Navigation aide on Skull Island
13a10 Upper Hawk Inlet	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; 4 anadromous stream mouths; anchorage; brown bear spring and summer habitat; bear hunting; Angoon subsistence for intertidal invertebrates; personal use crabbing; salmon and halibut sportfishing near south end	Federal mining claims on adjacent uplands; high mineral potential on lands on adjacent Mansfield Peninsula; Community of Hawk Inlet, cannery ruins
13a12	Ha Wd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; dock development; anadromous stream mouth; brown bear spring habitat	Dock for Green's Creek mine; federal mine claims on adjacent uplands
13a13 Hawk Inlet old cannery site	Ha Wd	RR	T/ SU	State, USFS, Private?	Anchorage; dock development; two anadromous stream mouths	Old cannery on uplands; dock for Green's Creek Mine; federal mine claims on adjacent uplands; existing development is on private tidelands
13a14 Young Bay	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State	Important anchorage; waterfowl and shorebird migration concentration area; sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 13A: YOUNG BAY						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
13a15 Inner Young Bay	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS/ Sealaska	Anchorage; herring spawning; Dungeness crab harvest; migratory waterfowl habitat; public clam harvest	Cultural sites on adjacent uplands
13a16 Point Young	Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Halibut and salmon sportfishing; anchorage in Admiralty Cove	
13a17 Admiralty Cove	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS/ Sealaska	Public clam harvest; Dungeness crab commercial harvest; halibut and salmon sportfishing; migratory waterfowl habitat; anchorage	Cultural sites on adjacent uplands
13a18 Admiralty Cove & Admiralty Creek	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SL	State/ USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth; shallow anchorage; sportfishing in stream; intensive deer hunting	Includes part of Admiralty Creek; may be navigable; adjacent Forest Service trail and cabin
13a19	Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Skiff access for deer and bear hunting; halibut sportfishing; salmon and Dungeness crab personal use and commercial harvest	
13a20	G	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS		
13a21 Oliver Inlet	Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Anchorage; salmon and halibut sportfishing, Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest	Undeveloped outer access to portage from Stephens Passage to Seymour Canal. Working tram and popular USFS cabin (outside plan area)
13a22	Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Salmon sportfishing	
13a23 Cove Point	Hv	RR	SU/ T	USFS	Salmon sport fishing; commercial seining area	USFS uplands in Admiralty Island National Monument Wilderness
13a24	Ha	RR	T	USFS	Bear spring habitat; migratory waterfowl habitat	
13a50 Inner Young Bay	Ha	RR	T	USFS	Bear spring habitat; migratory waterfowl habitat; 3 anadromous stream mouths; anchorage	USFS Young Bay Experimental Forest is adjacent to south part of area
13a51	Ha Hv	RR	T	USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
13a52	Ha Hv	RR	T	USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth; Dungeness crab commercial harvest	
13a53 Stink Creek	Ha Hv	RR	T	USFS	Dungeness crab personal and commercial use; halibut and salmon sportfishing; anadromous stream mouth	

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 13A: YOUNG BAY						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
13a54 Green Cove	Ha Rd	RR	T	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; anchorage	
13a55	Rd	RR	SU	USFS	Anchorage	
13a57 Green Cove	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SU/ T	USFS	Anchorage; halibut sportfishing; Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest; anadromous stream mouth	



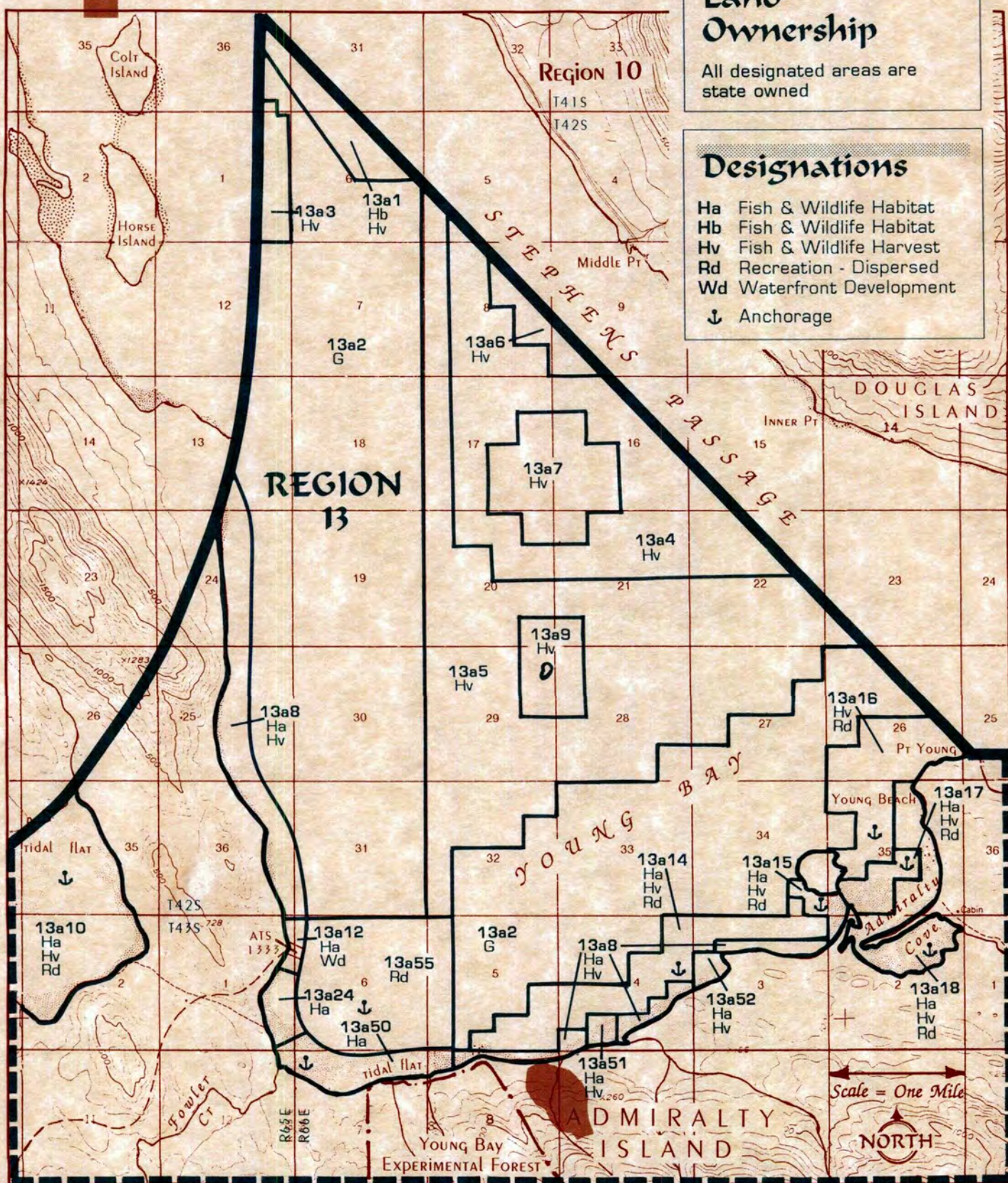
# REGION 13 INSET 1 - Admiralty Island

## Land Ownership

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hb Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Wd Waterfront Development
- ↓ Anchorage



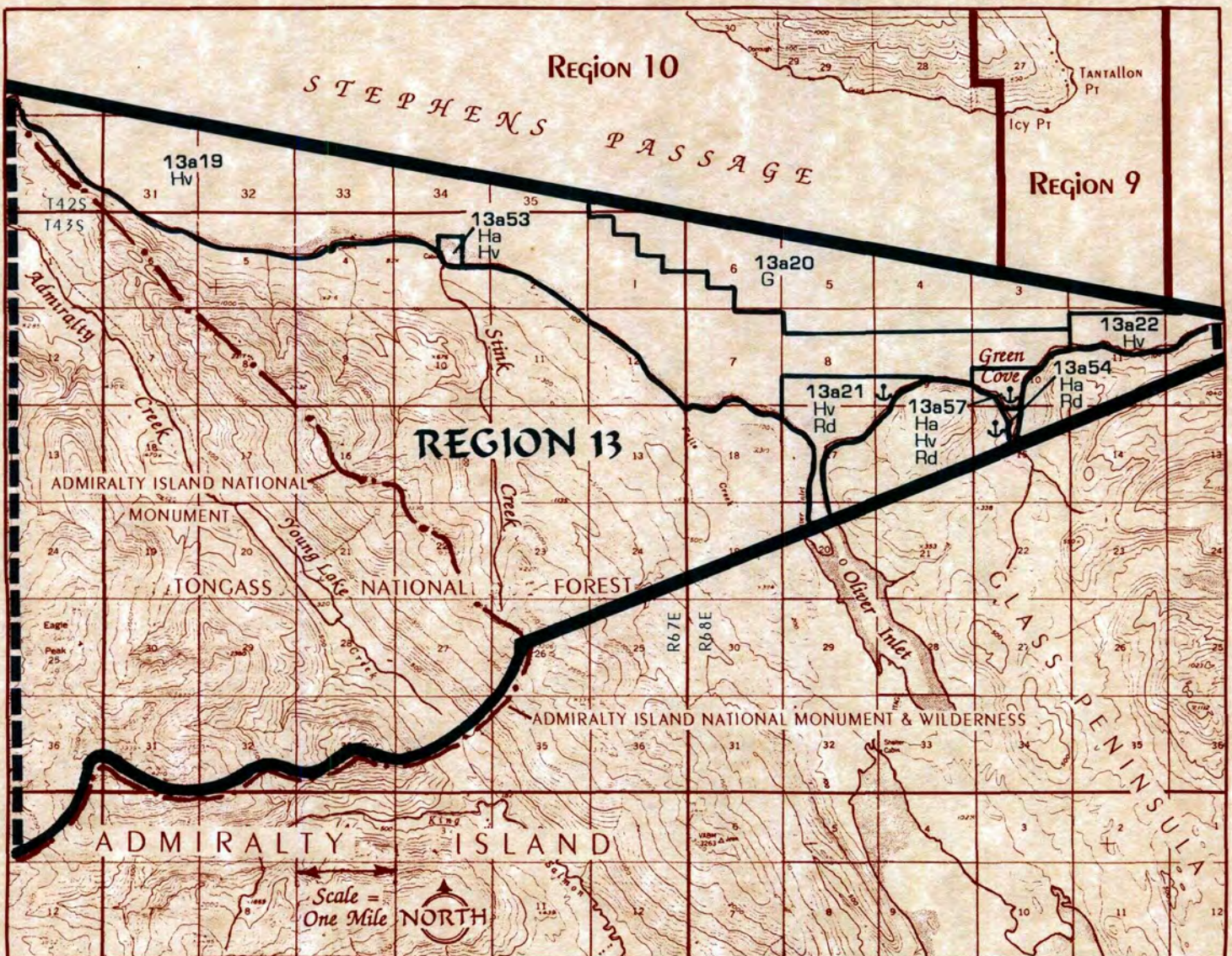
# REGION 13 INSET 2 - Admiralty Island

## Land Ownership

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

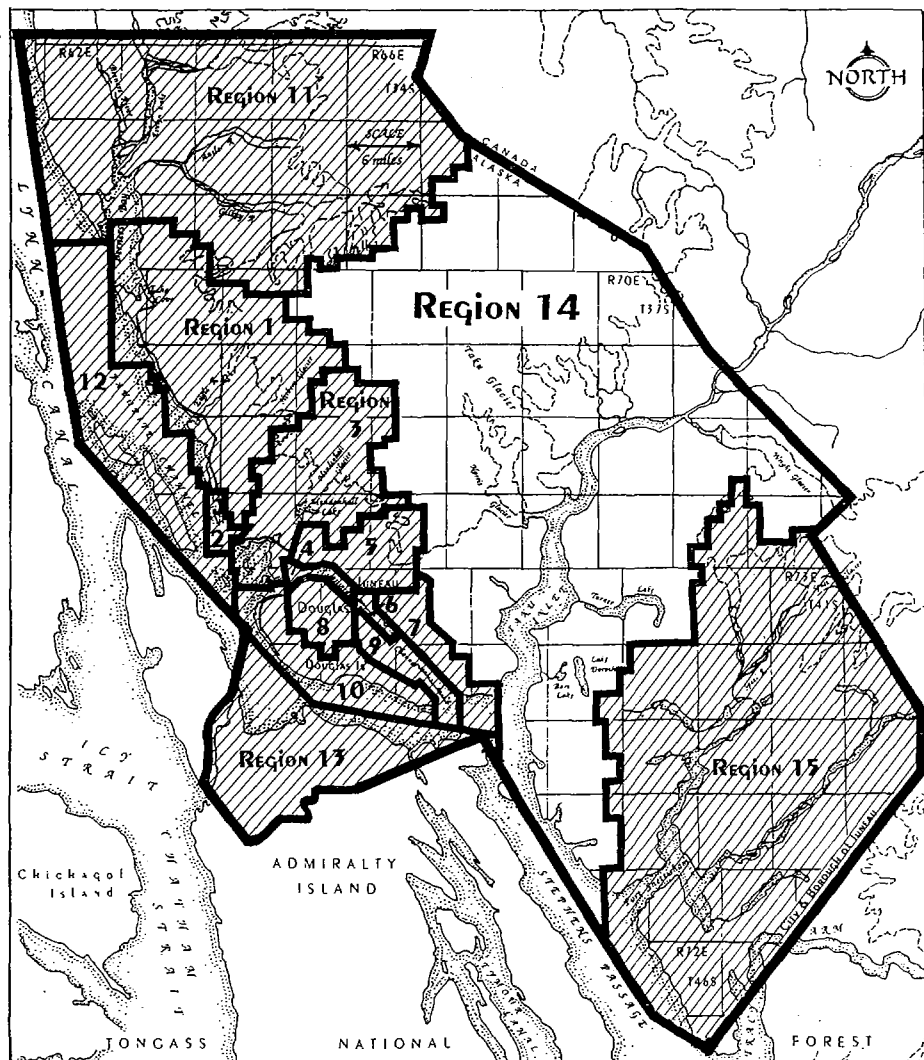
- G General Uses
- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- ↓ Anchorage



# Region 14 - Taku River and Harbor

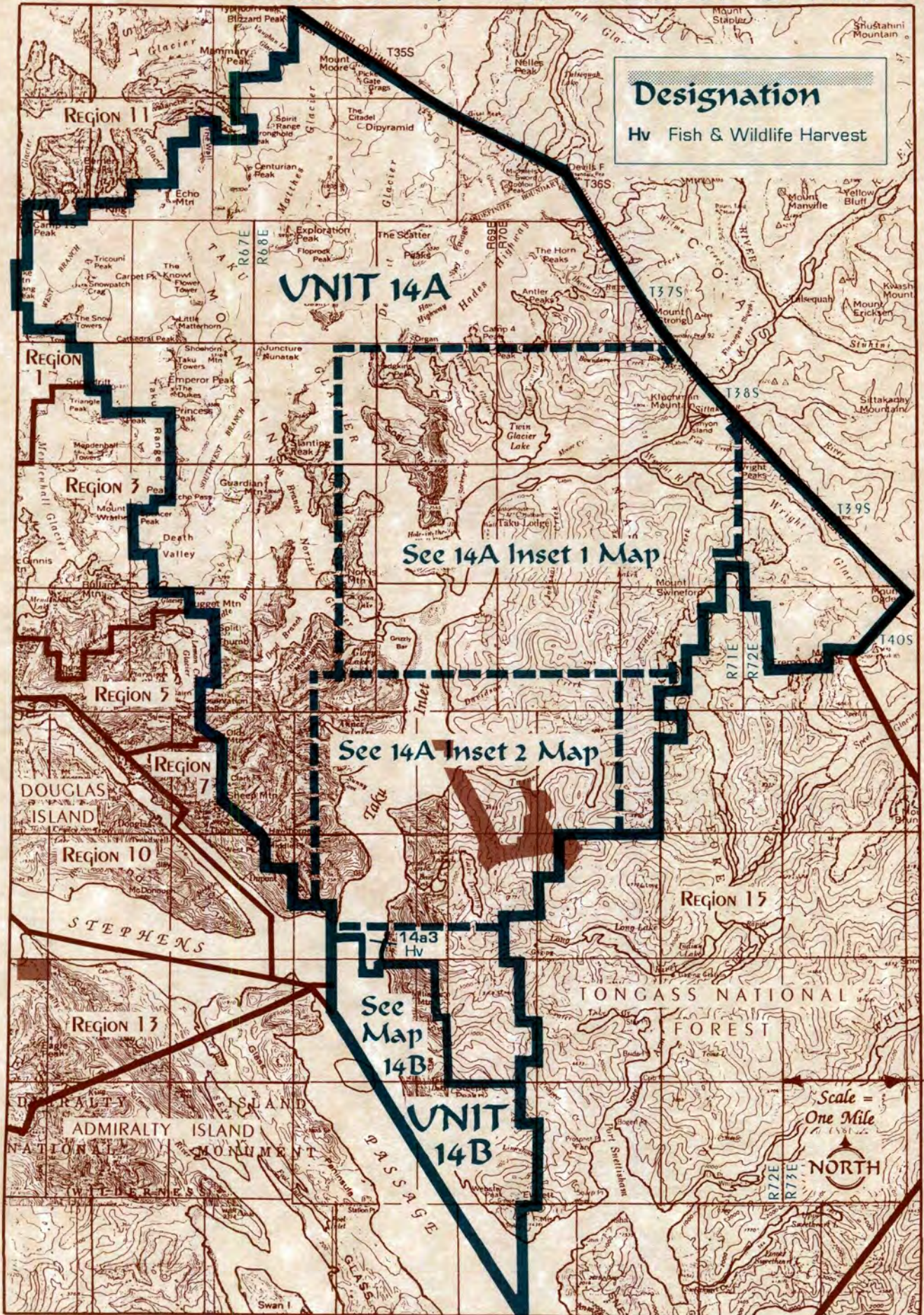
## Background

This region includes the Taku River, Taku Inlet, and portions of Stephens Passage. Most of the state lands in this region are tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands with the following exceptions: state-owned uplands along the lower Taku River and at Taku Harbor, and state-selected uplands at Lake Dorothy and Bart Lake. The marine areas in the entire unit receive heavy seasonal use by boaters from Juneau. This unit is highly scenic for viewing of goats, moose, bear, and waterfowl. The Taku River was found to be eligible by the USFS in the Tongass Land Management Plan as a Scenic River under the criteria in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. However, this river is not recommended for this designation by the USFS at this time. The Taku River has been used historically and currently as a transportation corridor to the sea from northwestern British Columbia. The river is currently used for recreation access and is proposed for future access to mineralized areas in Canada. Stephens Passage supports recreational boating use and commercial transportation by barges and ships.



Location Map

# REGION 14 - Taku River & Harbor



## Unit 14a - Taku River

### Background

Most of the state lands in this unit are state tidelands and submerged lands, and shorelands beneath the Taku River and the larger lakes. Larger lakes include: Twin Glacier Lake, Turner Lake, Annex Lake, Lake Dorothy, and Bart Lake. There are some state-selected lands around Lake Dorothy and Bart Lake. The state-owned uplands on the lower Taku River near Canyon Island were originally selected from the USFS for community recreation and settlement (NFCG 101).

**Access and Utility Corridors Along Taku River.** The Snetisham powerline crosses Taku Inlet in Subunit 14a3. The 1986 Southeast Transportation Plan looked at two different options to access British Columbia from Taku Inlet. One included extending the Thane Road up the west side of Taku Inlet to Grizzly Bar. A bridge would be built to the east side and the road would continue to the Canadian Border. The second alternative would follow the same route but would connect the east and west side of Taku Inlet by ferry. DOTPF is currently developing the Juneau Access Study that involves reconnaissance and cost estimates for a variety of routes (both ferry and road) along Taku Inlet. A road or ferry connection could provide access to support mineral development projects in British Columbia and be a surface link between Juneau, Canada, and the "lower 48" states.

Any road, bridge, or ferry terminal construction on state lands would require a right-of-way and perhaps a management agreement with DOTPF. However, it appears that most of the improvements would be on USFS lands. It may be possible for the state to assert a right-of-way across USFS land under a Revised Statute (RS) 2477 which is a 1866 federal act providing for assertion of rights-of-way across federal land.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Subunits 14a2 and 14a3 may include a sea lion haulout. Although this haulout supports less than 200 sea lions (the minimum number that is recognized as a designated haul out by NMFS), its protection is still a concern. The Steller sea lion has been emergency-listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan team recommended designating as Critical Habitat the beaches and adjacent waters around major haulouts with over 200 animals (*Steller Sea Lion Recovery Team, Recommendations for Critical Habitat for Steller Sea Lions, 1991*). The recovery team recommended that the designated areas extend 3,000 feet inland and seaward from the haulouts to provide adequate buffer zones.

In accordance with treaty provisions, the U.S./Canada Salmon Program provides information on long-standing management issues involving interception and controversial fisheries in the U.S. and Canada. In accordance with this treaty, NOAA and ADFG conduct fisheries research and management along the Taku River, including salmon stock identification, stock assessment, and analyses of fisheries that occur along this trans-boundary river.

**Recreation.** This unit is heavily used for recreation and tourism. The glaciers and Twin Glacier Lake are major tourist destination points. Scenery and fish and wildlife viewing are also major attractions. A lodge on the uplands adjacent to Subunit 14a54 also accommodates overnight guests and diners particularly from charter boats, planes, and cruise ships.

**Existing Authorizations.** The National Marine Fisheries Services (NMFS) has been issued permits (SET-91-108) for operating four fish traps along Taku Inlet near Grizzly Bar (Subunit 14a1). The traps will be used for radio tagging adult Coho salmon.

The NMFS has been issued a permit for a 20-foot dock on the west shore of the Taku River one-half mile above Canyon Island in Subunit 14a40 (SEJ-91-052). This is associated with a temporary field camp to support salmon research projects on the Taku River.

ADFG has been issued a tideland permit (SET-91-045) for a floating fish trap for smolts on the west bank of the Taku River on Barrell Point (Subunit 14a40, T39S, R69E, Sec 26). The associated camp is on USFS uplands. ADFG also has camps, a fish wheel, and shoreties in Section 27, T38S, R71E, (Subunit 14a28). Facilities for fisheries research in this area have been in place since 1950.

**Mining and Mineral Development.** There are federal mining claims on the uplands adjacent to the Grizzly Bar (Subunits 14a1, 14a5, 14a6, 14a46, and 14a60). There are also numerous federal mining claims on the uplands in the Sheep Fork Creek, Carlson Creek, and Annex Creek drainages. State mineral locations are on state tidelands at the mouth of Carlson Creek and the state tidelands between the power plant and Scow Cove.

Base and precious metal mines in the Tulseqah area of British Columbia, 15 miles up the Taku River from the border, were served by barge from Juneau in the 1950s. These mines are currently under investigation for re-opening. Renewed production would likely require road access to a deep-water port in Taku Inlet.

**Watersheds and Water Projects.** Bart Lake and Lake Dorothy and their surrounding lands (Subunits 14a26, 14a48, and 14a49) were selected for hydropower potential.<sup>22</sup> If developed, this project would include a high-head tunnel and lake tap with an underground powerhouse at tidewater. The project would provide an electrical generation system for Juneau independent of the present Snettisham project. Alternately, a tunnel could be developed from the upper end of the Long River to a lake tap at Lake Dorothy. The second alternative, although generating less power, would have a lower initial investment and take less time to construct because of the reliance on the existing Snettisham facilities.

AEL&P operates a hydropower facility that taps Annex Lake (Subunits 14a6 and 14a26). A 1,400 foot tunnel connects the lake to the power plant at tidewater. Powerlines connect with Juneau via Sheep Creek.

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22 The two lakes may already be state-owned because they are susceptible to navigation.

## Management Intent

This unit will be managed to provide continued recreational use, and to protect the valuable international fishery, important sea lion haulout, other habitats, and harvest values. Management will allow for possible future hydropower facility expansion and additional utility corridors. Also, development of a regional road corridor and mining access with associated tideland and shoreland facilities is generally consistent with the management intent for this unit.

## Management Guidelines

**Access Corridors along the Taku River.** When authorizing activities on state lands where a regional transportation corridor is proposed (primarily on the Taku Inlet tidelands, navigable river bed of the Taku River, and uplands near Canyon Island), DNR will assure options for the road connection are maintained. Before DNR authorizes any phase or segment of a regional road corridor (including a deep-water port) through the Taku River drainage, appropriate agencies and the public will have the opportunity to comment.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water out to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Taku River (including upper Taku Inlet) will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing-habitat adjacent to these streams and the avoidance of impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustain the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Orders 653 and 655 in Appendix B.

**Sea Lions.** Subunits 14a2 and 14a3 (east shore) may contain a sea lion haulout. Prior to authorizing activities within 3,000 feet of the sea lion haulout in these subunits, DNR will consult with ADFG and NMFS. If this is an area found to be a haulout, measures will be taken to avoid significant adverse impacts on this haulout.

**Fisheries Research and Management.** Unit 14 has and is likely to see additional applications for facilities associated with research and management of the Taku River fisheries that are part of an international treaty agreement with Canada. Authorizing facilities for these purposes is consistent with the management intent for Unit 14a.

**Additional Selections.** After the plan was adopted, three additional parcels in this unit were selected by the state. National Forest Community Grant Selections 392 and 393 are approximately 300 and 330 acres respectively and are located on the east and west sides of Taku Inlet. The purpose of these selections are to support two potential port sites for a shuttle ferry associated with Taku Inlet road development or to support mineral development in British Columbia. The third National Forest Community Grant Selection (NFCG 395) is approximately 1,510 acres and is located northeast of Sheep Creek. The purpose of the selection is for community expansion and to fulfill the Mental Health settlement. These selections were made under the National Forest Community Grant entitlement program based on Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Although the parcels are neither designated nor classified, management intent for the unit and Chapter 2 guidelines apply.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 14A: TAKU RIVER						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
14a1 Upper Taku Inlet Grizzly Bar	G Ha Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Moose and bear hunting; moose summer and winter habitat; wolf habitat; spring bear habitat; northeast shore of unit used by bear, moose, goat, and waterfowl hunters	Wheel plane access on Grizzly Bar
14a2 Bart Lake area	Ha Hv Wd	RR	T	State/ USFS	Tanner crab commercial harvest; marginal anchorage; salmon nearshore rearing; possible sea lion haul-out	Possible site for Lake Dorothy tidewater power plant and support facilities
14a3 Lower Taku Inlet	Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS/ State Selected	Tanner crab commercial and personal use harvest; possible sea lion haul-out; small anchorage just west of Greely Point; commercial gillnetting south of Cooper Point	Existing powerline on bottom of tidelands and submerged lands from Point Bishop across Taku Inlet
14a5 Sunny Cove	Ha	RR	T	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; anchorage; brown and black bear spring and summer habitat	
14a6 Annex Lake Cove Plant	Rd W	RR	T	USFS	Power plant for Annex Lake; anchorage; float plane landings	
14a25 Taku uplands	Ha Hv Rd	RR	UP	State/ USFS	Moose winter and summer habitat; brown and black bear summer habitat; bear and moose hunting	
14a26 Lake Dorothy	W	RR	UP	State/ USFS		
14a27 Rhine Creek Ridge	G	RR C-RR1	UP	USFS/ Private		Classified utility (CL-826)
14a28 Canyon Island	Ha Hv Pr	RR	UP	State/ Private	Moose winter and summer habitat; brown and black bear summer habitat; moose hunting; Island includes ADF&G salmon research camp for US and Canadian salmon studies	SW end of Island is in private ownership
14a40 Taku River & Flannigan Slough	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS/ State	Anadromous stream; moose summer and winter habitat in floodplain; moose hunting; black and brown bear hunting	
14a41 Twin Glacier Lake	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS/ State	Moose summer and winter habitat; moose, and black and brown bear hunting; cutthroat trout and char overwintering area; anadromous stream	Float plane access



## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 14A: TAKU RIVER						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
14a42 Sittakanay River	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS/ State/ Canada	Brown and black bear summer habitat; moose winter and summer habitat; moose hunting; black and brown bear hunting	
14a43 Wright Lake	Rd	RR	SL	USFS/ State		
14a44 Yehring Creek	Ha Hv Rd	RR	SL	USFS/ State	Eulachon spawning areas; anadromous stream; moose hunting; black and brown bear hunting	
14a46 Annex Lake	W	RR	SL	USFS/ State		Lake tapped for power; float plane access
14a47 Turner Lake	Rd	RR	SL	USFS/ State	Float plane landing on lake; two USFS cabins on either end of lake	
14a48 Lake Dorothy	W	RR	SL	State selected	Float plane access; viewing of goats	
14a49 Bart Lake	W	RR	SL	State selected		
14a50 Twin Glacier Lake Creek	Ha Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; moose summer and winter habitat	
14a51 Taku side channel	Ha Rd	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; brown and black bear spring habitat; moose winter and summer habitat	
14a52 Turner Creek Mouth	Ha Rp	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; West Turner Lake USFS cabin on adjacent uplands	
14a53 Mouth Davidson Creek	Ha	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream mouth	
14a54 Taku River near Lodge	Rp Hv Ha	RR	SL	Private	Anchorage used by Taku River Lodge; sport hunting and fishing; anadromous stream	
14a55 Taku River	Ha Rd	RR	SL	Private	Eulachon spawning habitat	
14a56	Ha Hv Rp	RR	SL	USFS	West Turner Lake USFS cabin on adjacent uplands; moose summer and winter habitat; moose and bear hunting	Floatplane access
14a57	Rp	RR	SL	USFS	East Turner Lake USFS cabin on adjacent uplands	Floatplane access
14a58 Glory Lake	G	RR	SL	USFS		Floatplane access

## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 14A: TAKU RIVER						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
14a59 Davidson Creek	Hv Ha	RR	SL	USFS	Dolly Varden stream	
14a60 Grizzly Bar	Ha	RR	SL	USFS	Brown and black bear spring and summer habitat; moose winter and summer habitat	
14a61 Fish Creek	Ha Hv	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream; salmon sportfishing	
14a62 Sockeye Creek	Ha	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream; brown and black bear summer habitat	
14a63 Moose Creek	Ha	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream; brown and black bear summer habitat; moose winter and summer habitat	
14a64 Johnson Creek	Ha	RR	SL	USFS	Anadromous stream	

# UNIT 14A INSET 1 - Taku River

## Navigability

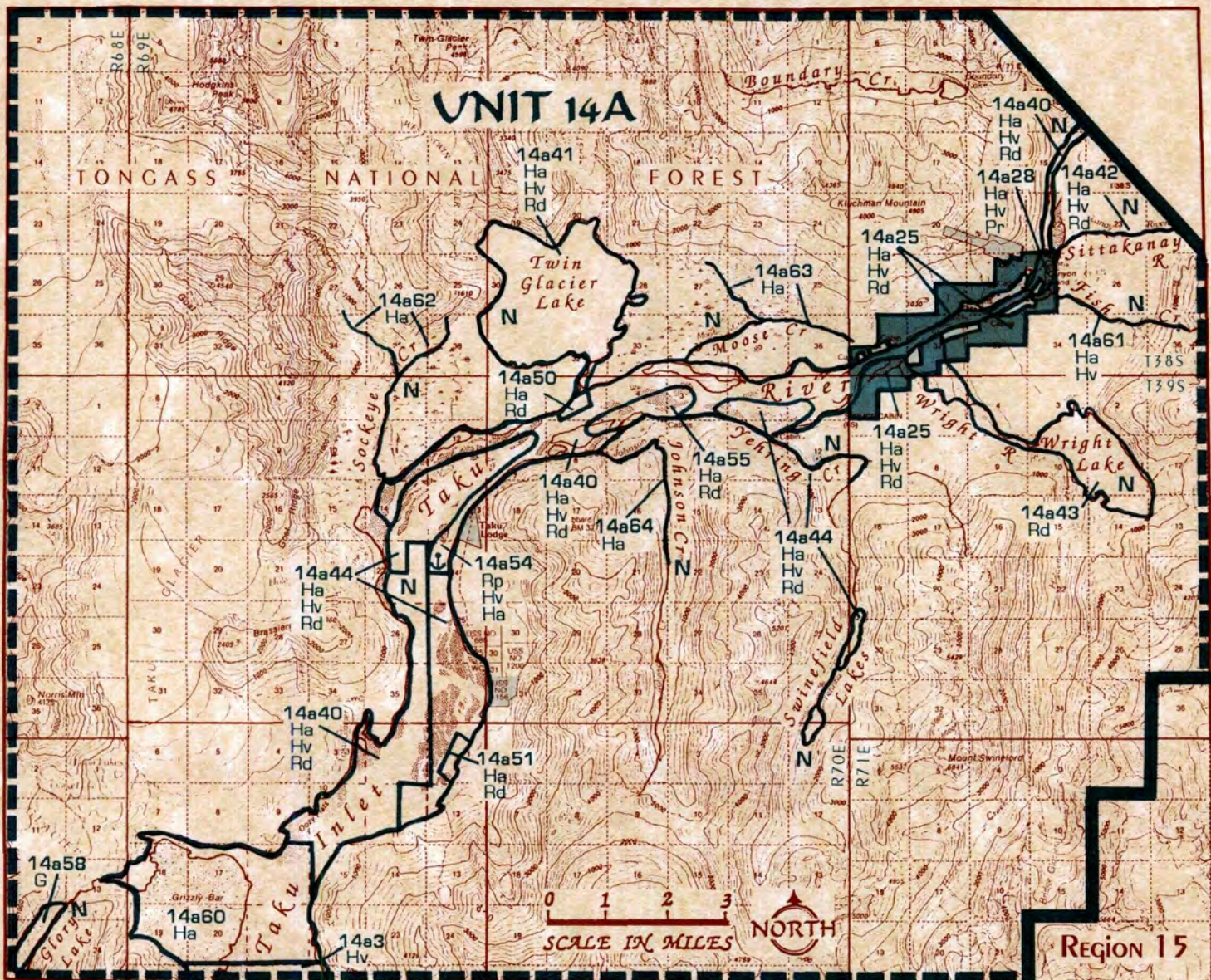
N Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation

## Land Ownership

State Owned  
Private

## Designations

G General Uses  
Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat  
Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest  
Pr Public Facilities - Reserved  
Rd Recreation - Dispersed  
Rp Recreation - Public Use Site  
⚓ Anchorage





# UNIT 14A INSET 2 - Taku River

## Navigability

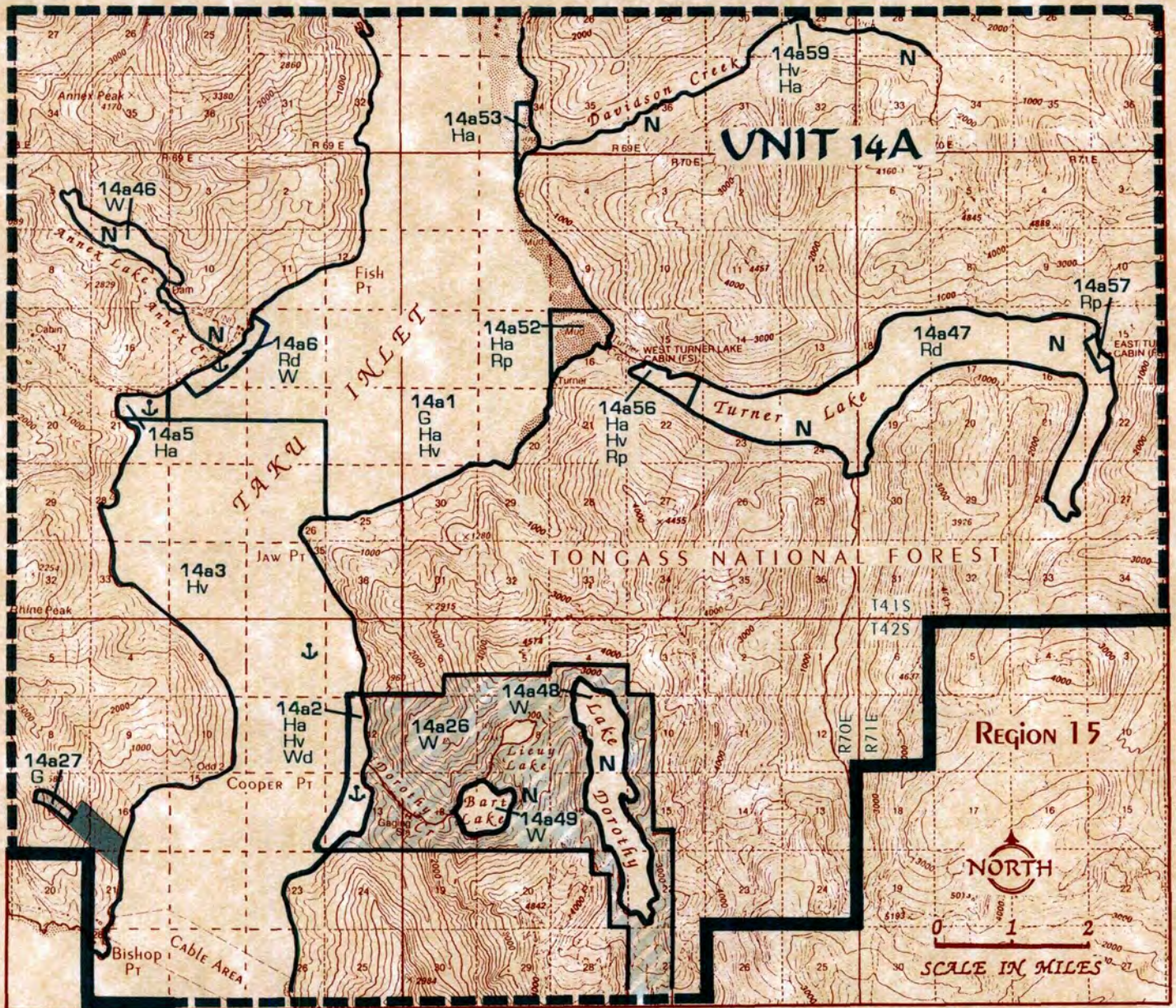
N Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation

## Land Ownership

 State Selected  
 Private

## Designations

G General Uses  
 Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat  
 Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest  
 Rd Recreation - Dispersed  
 Rp Recreation - Public Use Site  
 W Water Resources & Uses  
 Wd Waterfront Development  
 ↓ Anchorage



## Unit 14b - Taku Harbor

### Background

This unit includes Stephens Passage from Taku Inlet to Port Snettisham, including Taku Harbor and Limestone and Slocum inlets. State lands in this unit are mostly tidelands and submerged lands, and some uplands at Taku Harbor. Taku Harbor uplands were selected by the state from the USFS for community recreation.

**Existing Uses and Authorizations.** Subunit 14b8 includes the existing public dock on the east side of Taku Harbor. This 4.8-acre site has been transferred by ILMA to DOT/PF for this use (ADL 33289).

ADFG has a permit on the south shore of Limestone Inlet (Subunit 14b9) that allows for net pens and floating employee housing (SET-91-055).

**Mining and Mineral Development.** The USFS uplands at Arthur Peak on the north side of Limestone Inlet have high mineral potential. The Taku Harbor area contains numerous undeveloped mining claims for both base and precious metals and the adjacent uplands have high mineral potential.

**Recreation.** People travel to this unit from Juneau by boat on day and overnight trips to view marine mammals and raptors. The unit is heavily traveled by cruise ships and freight-hauling ships.

Suicide Cove (Subunit 14b10) is a protected anchorage when there are north winds. The cove has a nice mixed sand/gravel beach that is also used by kayakers, especially for pickups or dropoffs.

Subunit 14b12 is a small bight with south exposure and a sandy beach at its head. This cove is also used for kayak pickups and dropoffs.

Slocum Inlet (Subunit 14b4) is an important, although somewhat shallow, anchorage used by commercial fishermen and recreational boaters. The inlet provides good protection from the Taku winds, but is open to north winds. The inlet has a low sloping beach, and is the last anchorage for kayakers and small boaters on their way north to Juneau before crossing Taku Inlet. The Snettisham power transmission line parallels the beach.

Limestone Inlet (Subunit 14b9), is a good anchorage except for the shallow tidal areas at its head. The anchorage is used by bear hunters, goat hunters, and trappers.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Subunit 14b11 includes Snettisham Rocks just north of the entrance to Port Snettisham at Point Styleman. These rocks are used as a haulout by up to 100 harbor seals. Marine birds also concentrate around the rocks. Subunit 14b3 may include a sea lion haulout. Although this haulout supports less than 200 sea lions (the minimum number that is recognized as a designated haul out by NMFS), its protection is still a concern. The Steller sea lion has been emergency-listed as Threatened under the Endangered Species Act. The Steller Sea Lion Recovery Plan team recommended designating as Critical Habitat the beaches and adjacent waters around major haulouts with over 200 animals (*Steller Sea Lion Recovery Team, Recommendations for Critical Habitat for Steller Sea Lions, 1991*).

The recovery team recommended that the designated areas extend 3,000 feet inland and seaward from the haulouts to provide adequate buffer zones.

Slocum Inlet (Subunit 14b4) has recreational crab harvest. The inlet may be a possible area for transplanting Juneau "garbage" bears.

The uplands around Limestone Inlet (Subunit 14b9) are USFS owned and have been designated a Research Natural Area (RNA). The purpose of the RNA is to provide areas that can be studied over the long term and compared with areas that have undergone changes. Uses of these uplands are heavily restricted by the USFS. Roads, trails, fences, and signs will not be permitted unless they contribute to the objectives or to the protection of the area. Recreational uses that threaten or interfere with the objectives or purposes of the RNA are also prohibited.

**Taku Harbor.** Subunit 14b25 includes the legislatively-designated Taku Harbor State Marine Park. These uplands and tidelands are managed by DPOR. Subunit 14b26 is in the designated marine park, but is still in USFS ownership. Subunit 14b27 is a small parcel surrounded by, but not included in, the park. It includes cannery buildings that were built on private and federal lands prior to state ownership. Subunit 14b5 includes the tidelands at the mouth of Taku Harbor that are not in the designated as a state marine park.

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## Management Intent

This unit should be managed to provide continued marine recreational use including public access to the important anchorages and on-going fish and wildlife harvest. The unit should also be managed for its habitat values, particularly in Slocum Inlet, Taku Harbor, and Limestone Inlet. The northern portions of Subunits 14b6 and 14b7 should be managed to enhance the public recreation values that are within the adjacent marine park. Although not in the marine park, Subunit 14b5 includes the mouth of Taku Harbor, and it will be managed to complement the recreation and habitat values in the adjacent park. Subunit 14b8 will continue to be managed as a public boat dock that provides important access to the park. Siting a resource transfer facility somewhere in Subunits 14b3 and 14b13 may be allowable without an amendment to the plan. Designating a large area as one subunit provides the flexibility to work with an applicant to identify a site that will minimize significant adverse impacts on the other resources and uses for which these subunits are co-designated. A resource transfer facility will not be sited in Slocum Inlet (Subunit 14b4) because of the sensitive estuarine habitat.

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## Management Guidelines

**Land Selections.** Subunit 14b26 includes USFS lands within the legislatively-designated State Marine Park. This land should be selected and placed on the state's selection priority list.

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine areas, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Limestone Creek (Limestone Inlet), will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to this stream and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities are essential to sustain productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community- harvest fisheries.

Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands within the estuarine area of Limestone Inlet will also be closed to new mineral location because it surrounds a net pen site for the remote release of hatchery-raised salmon. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

**USFS Designation.** The USFS lands around Limestone Inlet (Subunit 14b9) have been designated a Research Natural Area. Only activities that will not significantly affect the natural systems in the inlet will be authorized. Because activities that are authorized on the tidelands may significantly diminish the values of the uplands as a research area, the USFS should be provided the opportunity to comment prior to authorizing activities in the inlet.

**Heritage Resource Sites.** Subunits 14b8 and 14b9 include a historic sites (Salmon Creek Camp including garden) (Jun-002). There is also the site of the old Hudson Bay Post (operated from 1840-1842) which is on private land and is on the National Register of Historic Sites. Prior to issuing authorizations in Subunits 14b5, 14b8, 14b26, and 14b27, the State Office of History and Archaeology should be consulted.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 14B: TAKU HARBOR						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
14b1 Stephens Passage	Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Intensive halibut sportfishing around Grand Island	
14b2 Stephens Passage Pt. Arden	Hv	RR	SU	State	Commercial gillnet harvest	
14b3 Stephens Passage	Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	King and Tanner crab harvest; gillnet harvest; commercial and public use Dungeness crab harvest in outer Slocum Inlet; outer part of Slocum Inlet is anchorage	
14b4 Slocum Inlet	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	State/ USFS	Anadromous stream mouth; anchorage; commercial and personal use Dungeness crab harvest	Tide flats powerline crossing
14b5 Taku Harbor	Ha Hv Rp	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS/ Private	Recreation; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage; adjacent to State Marine Park; King and Dungeness crab personal use harvest; personal use clam harvest	Heavily used, only protected anchorage between Juneau and Port Snettisham
14b6	Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Commercial Tanner crab harvest; salmon sportfishing	
14b7	Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Commercial Tanner crab harvest; personal use and commercial Dungeness and king crab harvest; gillnet harvest; intensive salmon sportfishing	
14b8	Pt	RR	T	State		Area not included in State Marine Park; ILMT to DOTPF (33289) as a public boat dock (4.8 acres)
14b9 Limestone Inlet	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	USFS	ADF&G floating field camp and net pen rearing operated during the spring; commercial king and Tanner crab harvest; commercial and personal use Dungeness crab harvest; halibut sportfishing; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage; migratory waterfowl habitat; black and brown bear spring habitat	Surrounding uplands are owned by USFS and designated a Research Natural Area.
14b10 Suicide Cove	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T	USFS	Tanner and king crab commercial and personal use harvest; anchorage used by Steller Sea Lion	
14b11 Snettisham Rock	Ha Hv	RR	T	State	Harbor seal; king crab commercial harvest; gillnet harvest	
14b12	Rd	RR	T	State	Kayak and skiff pullout	
14b13 Lower Taku Inlet	Ha Hv	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Possible sea lion haulout; commercial and personal use Tanner crab and commercial gillnet harvest; salmon sportfishing	



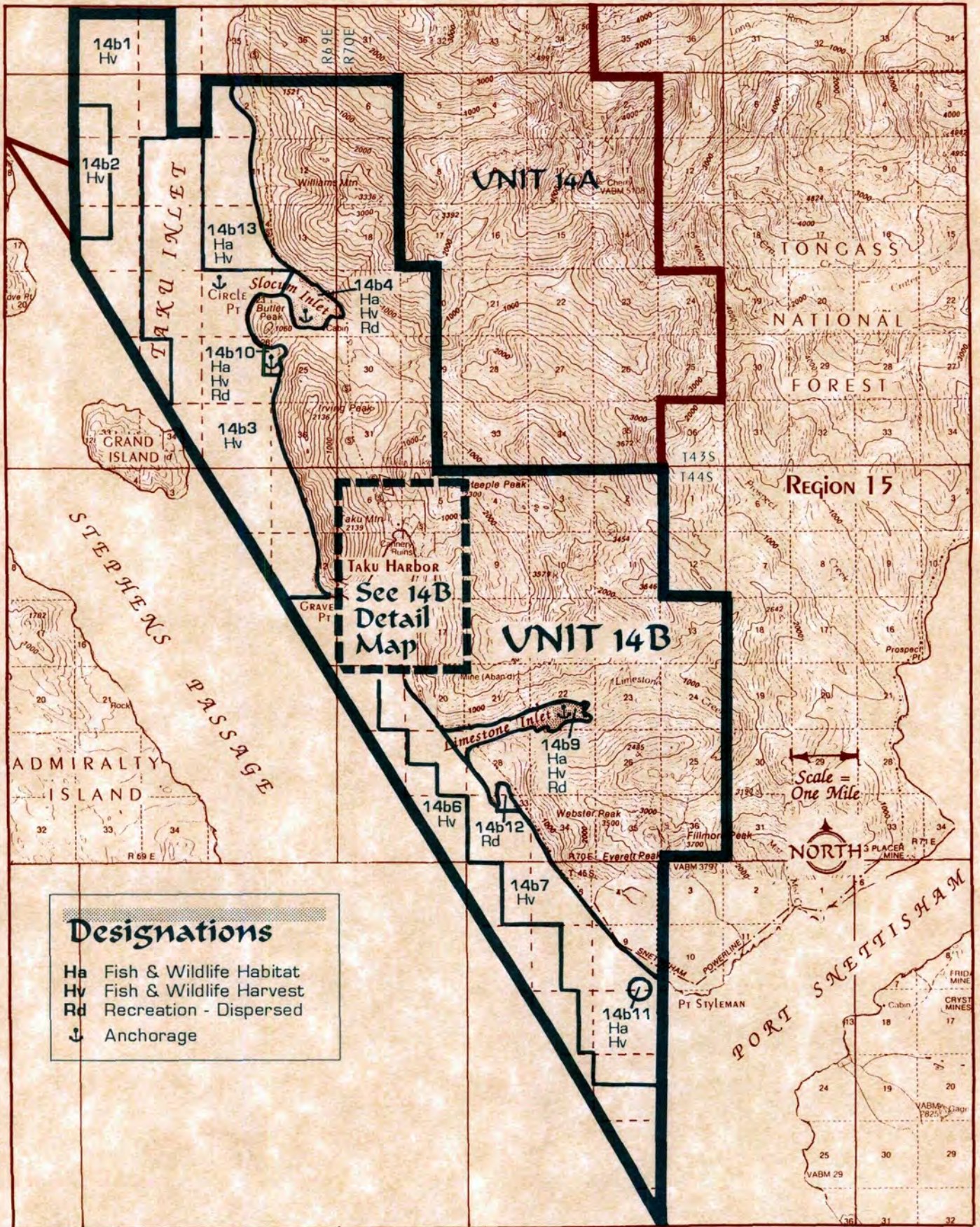
## Land-Use Designation Summary (continued)

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 14B: TAKU HARBOR						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
14b25 Taku Harbor	Taku Harbor Marine Park	RR	UP	State/ USFS/ Private	Anchorage	Existing State Marine Park
14b26 Taku Harbor	Rp	RR	UP	State/ USFS/ Private	Recommended as state selection	Legislatively designated as a State Marine Park but currently owned by USFS
14b27 Taku Harbor	Rp	RR	UP	State	Surrounded by State Marine Park but not included in park. Includes old cannery buildings built on state lands rather than private lands (USS 370). Buildings currently in trespass	



# UNIT 14B - Taku Harbor






**Designations**

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- ⚓ Anchorage

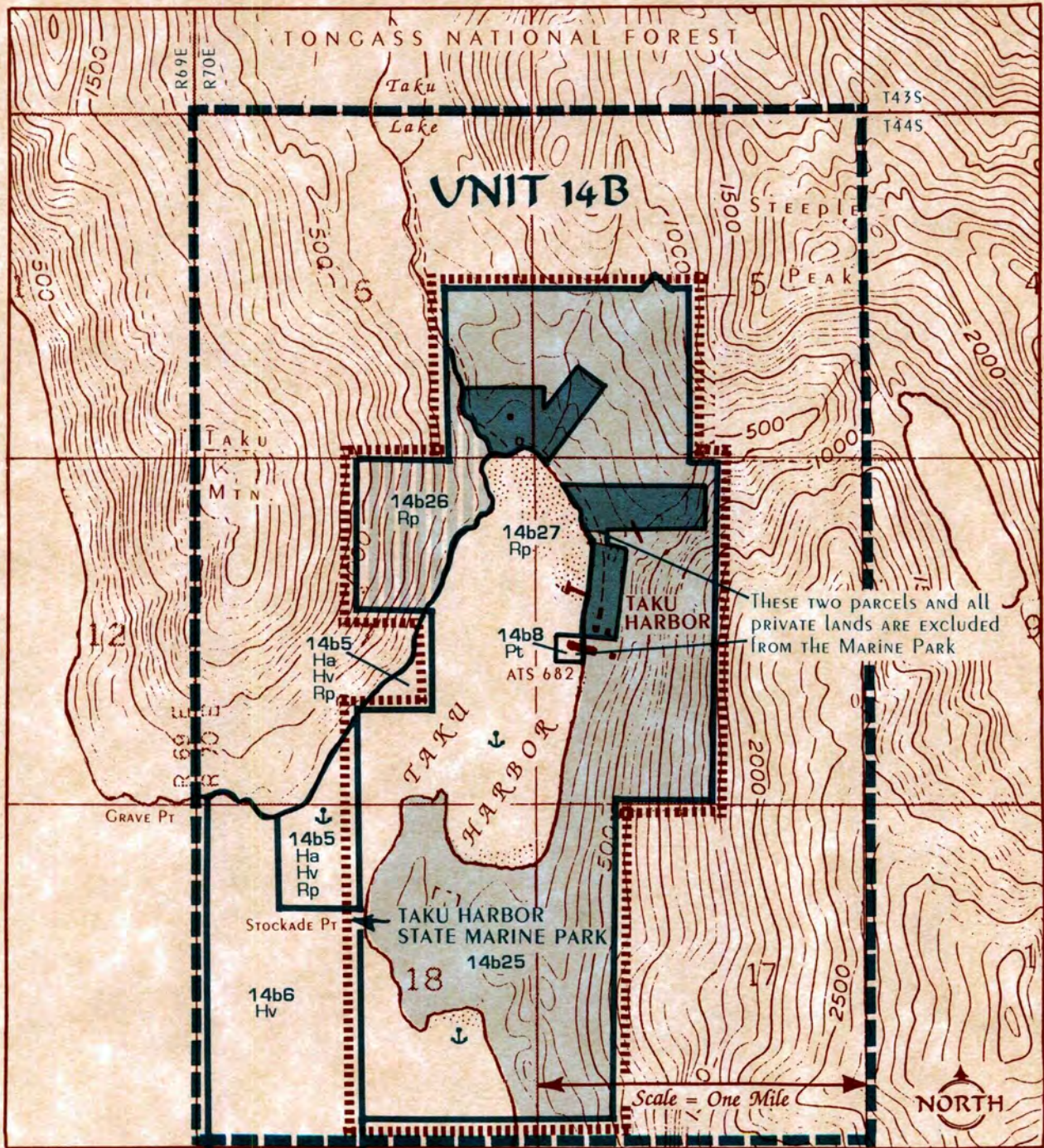
# UNIT 14B DETAIL - Taku Harbor

## Land Ownership

-  State Owned
-  Proposed State Land Selection
-  Private

## Designations

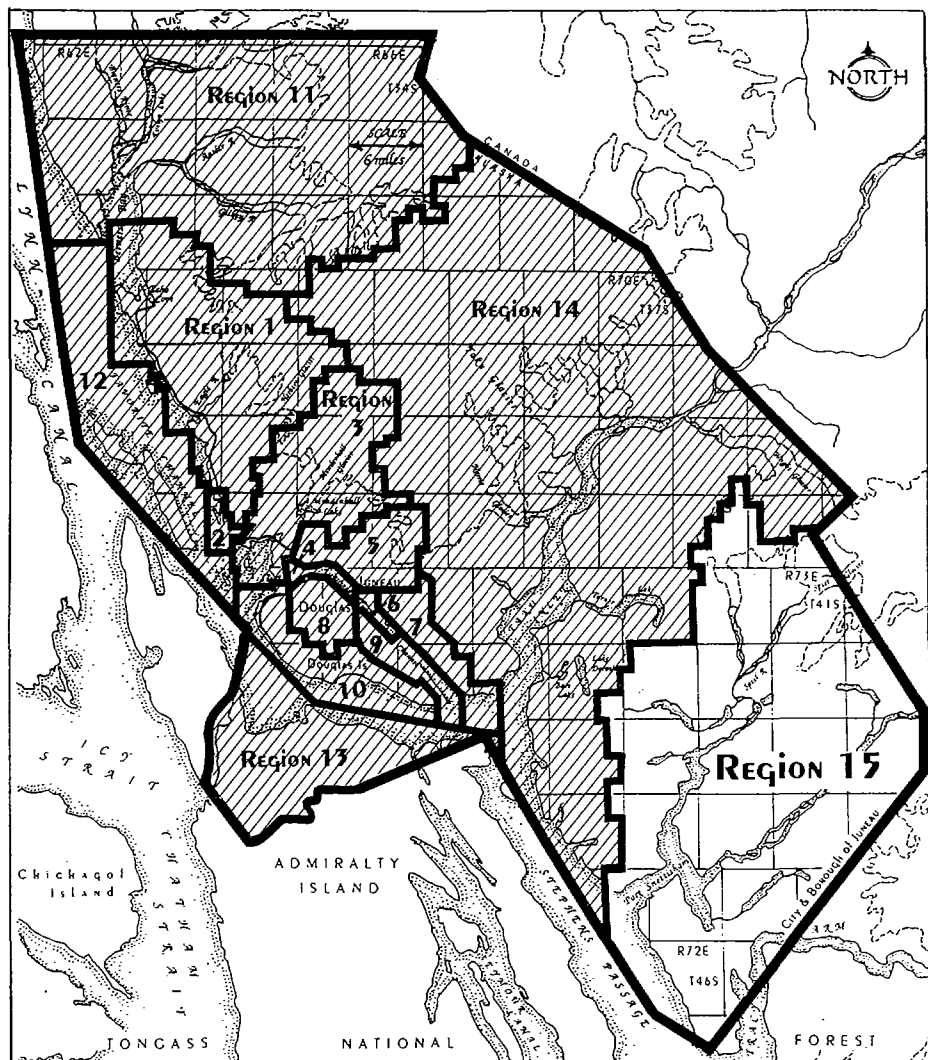
- Ha** Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv** Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt** Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rp** Recreation - Public Use Site
-  Anchorage



# Region 15 - Port Snettisham / Tracy Arm

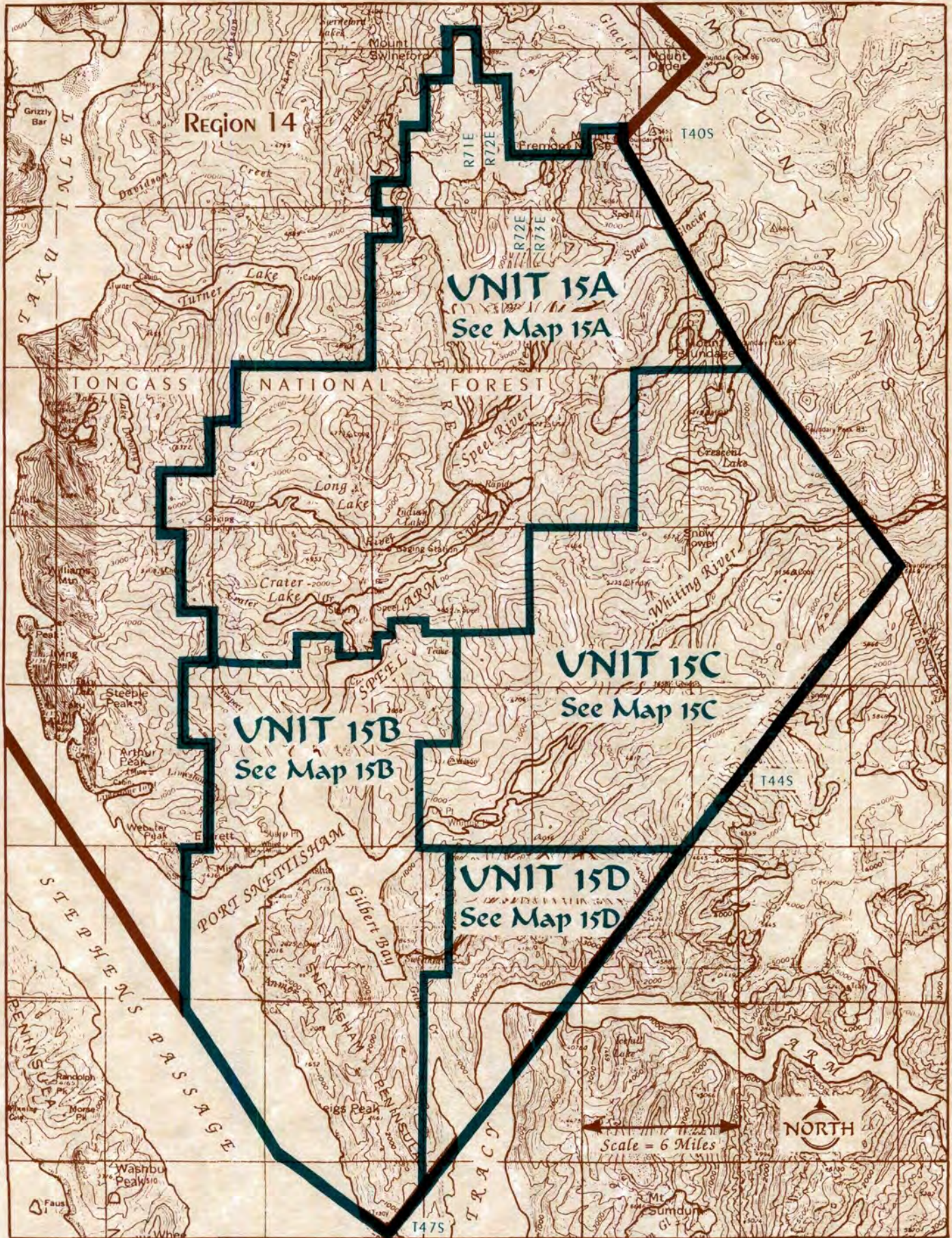
## Background

This region includes Port Snettisham, the Speel and Whiting rivers, several large lakes, and a portion of Tracy Arm. The uplands in this region are very rugged and scenic, and the waters receive heavy marine recreation use. This region also includes the Snettisham Power Plant and fish hatchery.



Location Map

# REGION 15 - Port Snettisham/Tracy Arm



## Unit 15a - Upper Speel Arm

### Background

This unit includes the head of Port Snettisham, Crater and Long lakes, and the Speel River. Most of the state lands in this unit are tidelands and shorelands, with some state-selected uplands around the Snettisham Power Plant and Long and Crater lakes. The uplands around the power plant were selected by the state from the USFS for community development. The primary concern at the time of selection was increased USFS fees for use of the area for hydroelectric power.

**Pending Authorizations.** ADFG has applied for an ILMA for state-selected uplands to encompass the existing hatchery building in Subunit 15a26 (ADL 104393) for employee housing.

Snettisham powerplant trailrace water that is surplus to the needs of the hatchery has been identified as having potential for export. What facilities are needed to export water are undefined at this time.

**Fish and Wildlife.** Crater Cove (Subunit 15a2) has sheltered marshes and mud flats that are used by migratory birds as a stopover and by bears in the spring. High eagle concentrations (up to 30) have been observed during hooligan runs. Subunit 15a26 includes an ADFG king, chum, and sockeye salmon hatchery.

**Snettisham Power Plant.** Subunit 15a26 includes the Snettisham power plant, outfall, dam, pipe, employee housing, airstrip, borrow pits, and roads. The power plant uses water channeled into tunnels from Long and Crater lakes, and generates power for Juneau. The Snettisham Hydro Project was completed in two phases. The initial phase (Long Lake) was completed in 1975 and the second phase (Crater Lake) was completed in 1990. The project supplies Juneau with 80 percent of its energy needs. The 78 Mega-watt Snettisham power project is located on Federal land. The power project is managed by Alaska Power Administration of the U.S. Department of Energy (DOE). DOE has requested permission from Congress to sell these facilities in 1992 to the Alaska State Energy Authority. DOE has prepared an environmental assessment to evaluate the consequences of this proposed action. If Congress agrees to the sale, the state will receive the powerhouse, power tunnel, and other facilities. Whether or not the sale of the facilities occurs, the state will retain its selection of the 2,666 acres of land upon which these facilities and reservoirs are located.

### Management Intent

This unit will be managed to retain its semi-primitive character, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest values, continued marine recreation use, a fish hatchery, and continued operation and possible future expansion and improvement of the Snettisham powerplant. If the state acquires the Snettisham lands and facilities from the federal government, they will be managed consistent with the Snettisham Purchase Agreement.

Shipping water from this area is an allowable use within this unit, if an evaluation of its effects on the aquatic, marine, and estuarine habitat in this unit determines that the water proposed to be shipped is surplus to the freshwater needs of those habitats. In addition, within Subunit 15a3 and Section 13, T43S, R71E, within Subunit 15a26, consistent with management for fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and other values; this area will be managed to allow access to the trailrace water for appropriation by the state (or its political subdivision, or other public entities) and development of the necessary infrastructure to bulk load water onto vessels for shipment.

## Management Guidelines

**Mineral Closures.** Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands adjacent to the Snettisham fish hatchery and forty (40) acres around the net pen site for the release of hatchery salmon in the cove south of the hatchery, will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The hatchery and the fisheries it supports are critically dependent on this estuarine rearing habitat. The closure is also to protect the significant state and private investment in the hatchery and net pens. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 15A: UPPER SPEEL ARM						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
15a2 Crater Cove	Ha	RR	T	State/ USFS	Eulachon spawning; brown and black bear spring habitat; eagle concentration in spring; migratory waterfowl habitat	
15a3 Upper Speel Arm	Ha Hv Rd Wd	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Eulachon spawning and Dungeness crab commercial and personal use harvest; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage; anadromous fish rearing habitat	Existing outfall for power plant, dock. Fish hatchery release site
15a26 Crater & Long Lakes & Snettisham facilities	W Pr	RR	SL/ UP	State/ USFS		Snettisham power station, lake taps, road, air strip, dock, fish hatchery
15a40 Speel Lake	Ha	Ha	SL	State/ USFS	Significant sockeye escapement	ADFG facility on lake
15a41 Speel River	Ha	RR	SL	State/ USFS	Anadromous stream	
15a43 Indian Lake	G	RR	SL	State, state selected & USFS		
15a44 Speel Lake	Ha	RR	SL	State/ USFS	The FRED and Commercial Fisheries Divisions of ADF&G have a camp at the exit of Speel Lake on USFS land and state tidelands for over 10 years. Facilities include a salmon counting weir and field camp; cutthroat trout and char over-wintering area; salmon spawning and rearing habitat	
15a45 Lower Speel River	Ha	RR	SL	State, state selected & USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous fish stream	
15a46 Lower Speel River	Ha	RR	SL	State/ USFS	Eulachon spawning and migratory waterfowl habitat; anadromous fish stream; brown and black bear spring habitat	



# UNIT 15A - Upper Speel Arm

## Navigability

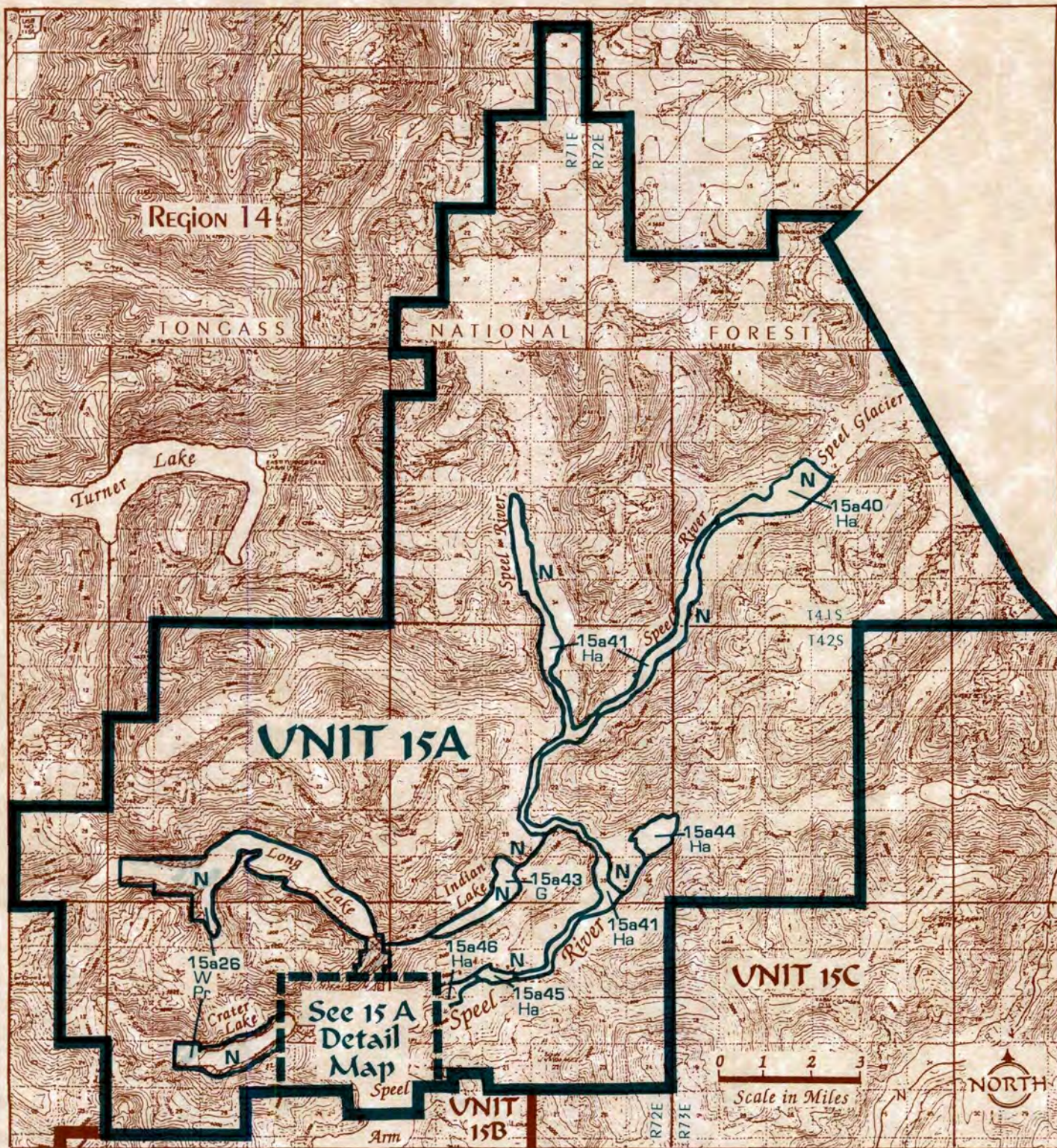
N Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation

## Land Ownership

State Selected

## Designations

G General Uses  
 Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat  
 Pr Public Facilities - Reserved  
 W Water Resources & Uses




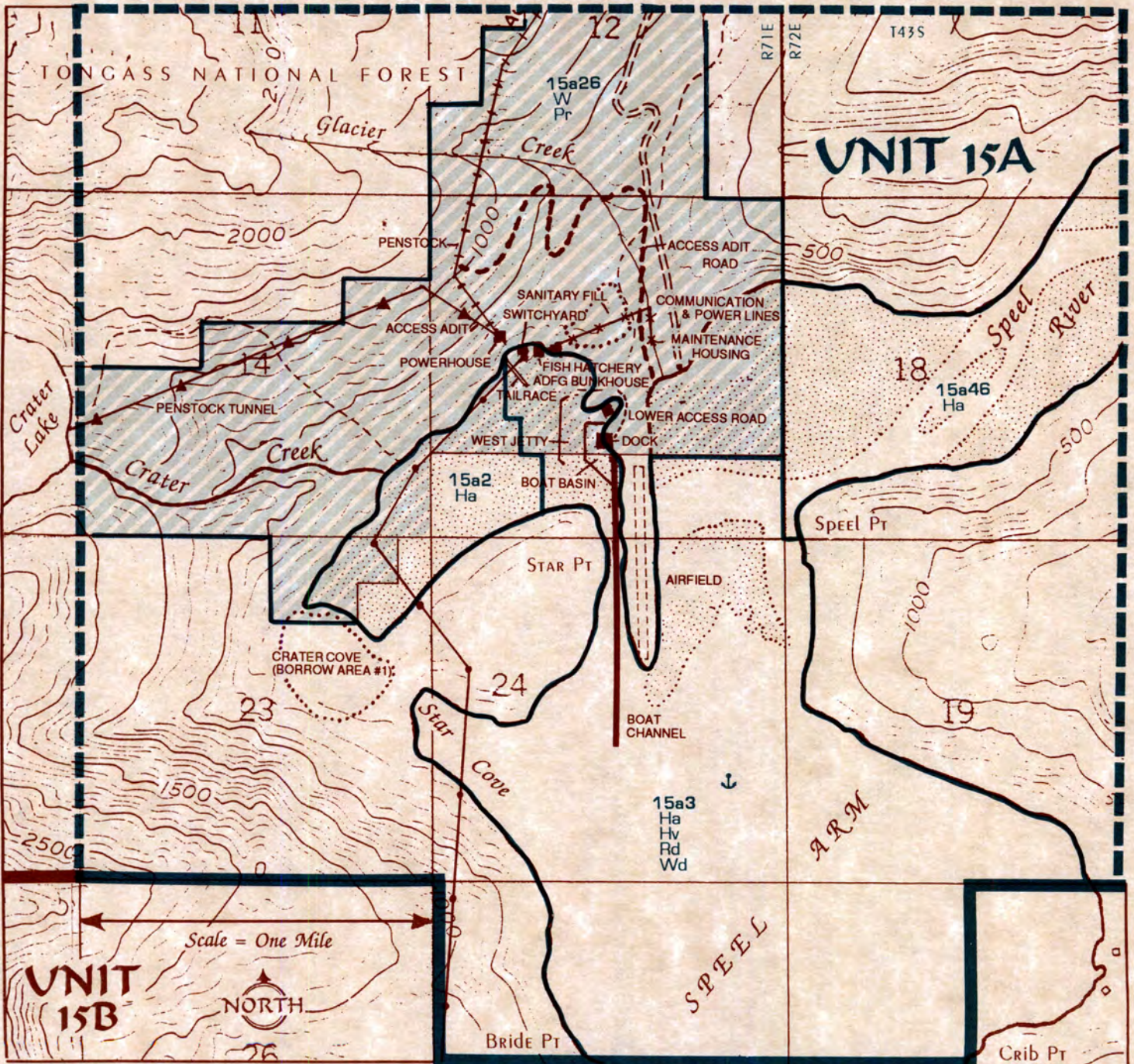
# UNIT 15A DETAIL - Snettisham

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pr Public Facilities - Reserved
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- W Water Resources & Uses
- Wd Waterfront Development
- ⚓ Anchorage

## Land Ownership

-  State Selected



## Unit 15b - Snettisham

### Background

This subunit includes Port Snettisham, Gilbert Bay, and Stephens Passage adjacent to the Snettisham Peninsula.

**Recreation.** The marine waters in this area are used for viewing marine mammals. The south end of Gilbert Bay is particularly popular for viewing waterfowl and bears, and for sport fishing. The mouth of Port Snettisham is popular for viewing humpback whales in summer. The mouth of the Whiting River is popular for viewing seals. There are protected anchorages in Subunits 15b5, 15b6, and 15b7.

**Mineral Potential.** The U.S. Bureau of Mines has identified two areas in this unit with high mineral potential. The first is the north end of the Snettisham Peninsula, and includes the Crystal, Friday, and Snettisham mines. There are federal mining claims surrounding these mines. The second area extends from "the Gorge" at the mouth of the Whiting River, southeast to Tracy Arm. This second area includes Sweetheart Ridge (between Gilbert Bay and Tracy Arm).

**Resource Transfer Facilities.** Possible areas for resource transfer sites for minerals include the mouth of Gilbert Bay adjacent to the Snettisham, Friday, and Crystal mines and the area between Point Styleman and Mallard Cove. In addition, another possible resource transfer facility site was identified by the USFS at the south end of Gilbert Bay. An Environmental Impact Statement (EIS) for a log transfer site was completed in 1981 by the USFS. However, the proposed timber sale on adjacent uplands was not bid and trees were never cut. The timber is likely to be re-sold and a transfer facility needed during the life of the plan.

### Management Intent

The unit will be managed consistent with its primary designations: Fish and Wildlife Habitat (Ha), Fish and Wildlife Harvest (Hv), and Dispersed Recreation (Rd). However, tideland support facilities for upland mining and timber development are allowable uses within Subunit 15b6. Specific sites have not been identified and designated for these facilities at this time. Designating a large area as one subunit (15b6) provides the flexibility to work with an applicant to identify a site that will minimize significant adverse impacts on the other resources and uses for which these subunits are co-designated. An amendment to the plan or reclassification for these types of uses is not required since these types of uses are allowable under this management intent.

### Management Guidelines

**Mineral Closures.** The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet (measured at mean low low water), at the mouth of Sweetheart Creek will be closed to new mineral location to protect important rearing areas for anadromous fish. The maintenance of the high-quality estuarine rearing-habitat adjacent to these streams and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities are essential to sustain the productivity of the Juneau area commercial- and community-harvest fisheries.

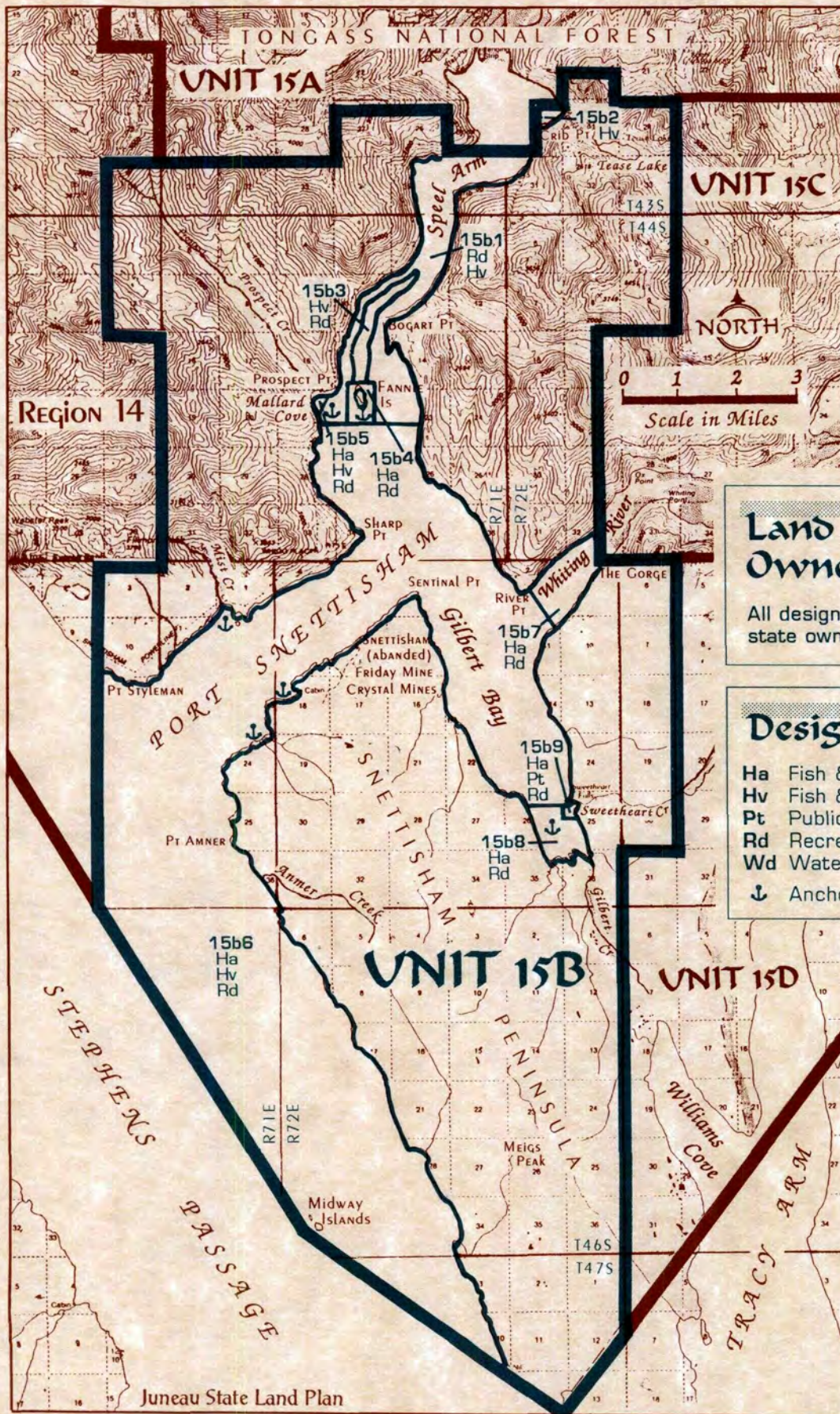
Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands within the estuarine area of Gilbert Bay will also be closed to new mineral location because it surrounds a net pen site for the remote release of hatchery-raised salmon. Maps of these closures can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

<i>UNIT 15b: Port Snettisham</i>						
<i>Area no. &amp; name</i>	<i>DNR designation</i>	<i>CBJ zoning district</i>	<i>Land type</i>	<i>Adjacent ownership</i>	<i>Resource or use</i>	<i>Other comments</i>
15b1 Speel Arm	Rd Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Scenic; used by recreational boaters; commercial salmon gillnet fishery, primarily on Snettisham hatchery stocks; anadromous rearing	
15b2	Hv	RR	T/SU	State/ USFS	Commercial and personal use Dungeness crab harvest, commercial gillnet harvest	
15b3 Bogart Point	Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Commercial shrimp harvest; commercial gillnet harvest	
15b4 Fannie Island	Ha Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Harbor seals; commercial shrimp harvest; anchorage	
15b5 Mallard Cove	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Commercial Dungeness crab and shrimp harvest; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage; scenic; harbor seal haul-out; personal use Dungeness crab harvest; brown and black bear hunting	
15b6	Ha Hv Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Check habitat and harvest maps for precise locations of the following resources and uses located within this subunit: Commercial Shrimp, Dungeness crab, Tanner crab, and gillnet harvest; anchorages; 10 anadromous stream mouths; sand lance spawning; migratory waterfowl habitat; marine nearshore rearing and enhancement site; harbor seals; black and brown bear hunting	
15b7 The Gorge	Ha Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Scenic, anadromous stream mouth	Mouth of the Whiting River
15b8 Sweet-heart Flats	Ha Rd	RR	T/ SU	State/ USFS	Waterfowl habitat; anadromous stream mouth; anchorage	Tide flats, possible site for resource facility for mining and logging
15b9	Ha Pt Rd	RR	T	State/ USFS	Migratory waterfowl habitat; ADF&G FRÉD Division field camp, net pens and weir at tidewater at mouth of Sweetheart Creek	Field camp; net pens

# UNIT 15B - Port Snettisham



## Land Ownership

All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Hv Fish & Wildlife Harvest
- Pt Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed
- Wd Waterfront Development
- ⚓ Anchorage

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## Unit 15c - Whiting River

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### Background

The Whiting River was found to be eligible by the USFS in the Tongass Land Management Plan as a Scenic River under the criteria in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers Act. However, this river is not recommended for this designation by the USFS at this time. The lands adjacent to the river are recommended for Modified Landscape by TLMP which allows for a variety of uses that are not visually apparent from near distances. The river is regularly used for wildlife viewing of seals, bear, goats, herons, loons, waterfowl, and wolves. Floatplanes land on Crescent Lake. River boats are used on the river and lake.

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### Management Intent

The shorelands of Crescent Lake will be managed for their habitat values for trout and char overwintering and salmon spawning and rearing, and for recreation. The Whiting River shorelands will be managed for the anadromous fish resources and the high recreation values including boating and wildlife viewing. The mouth of the Whiting River will be managed to protect the harbor seal nursery, anadromous fish resources, and recreation values.

## Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 15C: WHITING RIVER						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
15c1 Crescent Lake	Ha Pt Rd	RR	SL	State/ USFS	Cutthroat trout and char overwintering area; salmon spawning and rearing	Float plane access, easy hike or paddle from Whiting River. ADF&G facility
15c2 Whiting River	Ha Rd	RR	SL	State/ USFS	Anadromous fish stream	
15c3 Mouth of the Whiting River	Ha Rd	RR	SL, T/ SU	State/ USFS	Harbor seal nursery and eulachon spawning area; anadromous fish stream	

# UNIT 15C - Whiting River

## Land Ownership

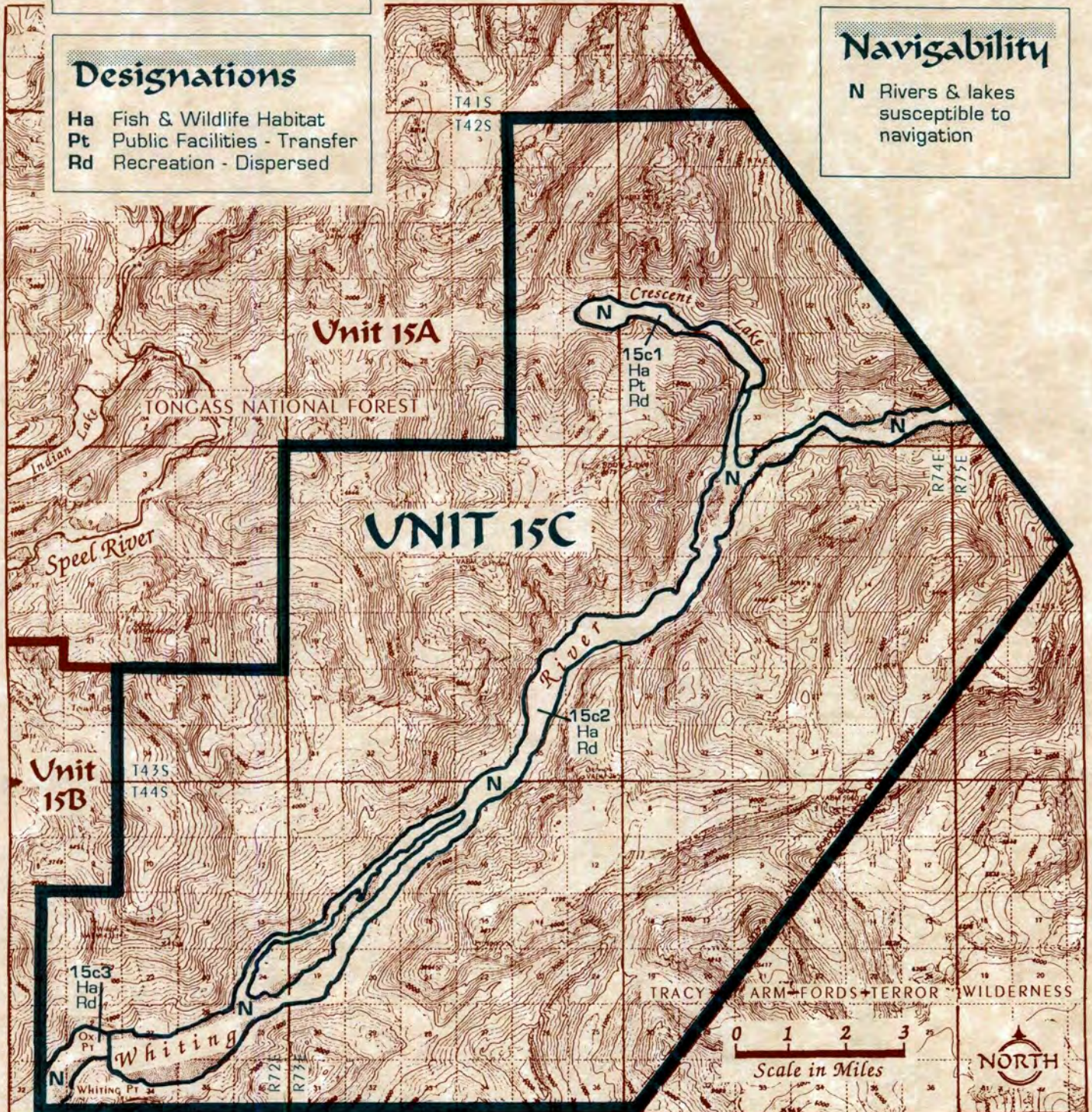
All designated areas are state owned

## Designations

- Ha Fish & Wildlife Habitat
- Pt Public Facilities - Transfer
- Rd Recreation - Dispersed

## Navigability

N Rivers & lakes susceptible to navigation





## Unit 15d - Tracy Arm

### Background

Tracy Arm is a popular area for viewing bear, goats, waterfowl, and whales. The USFS uplands adjacent to this subunit have high mineral potential. Federal mining claims are located on the south end of Sweetheart Lake and along the uplands adjacent to Tracy Arm. Williams Cove has potential as a resource transfer site for upland mineral developments in this area. Although Williams Cove is used as an anchorage, it can be hazardous due to floating icebergs. The more commonly used anchorage, No Name Cove, is outside the planning area. DNR has received applications for ice harvest in Tracy Arm and identified important public use sites as part of the review process. ADFG is proposing a net pen site in Williams Cove.

The USFS uplands east of Williams Cove are part of the Tracy Arm - Fords Terror Wilderness. The wilderness area is managed to preserve areas essentially unaffected by human use so as to provide outstanding opportunities for solitude, primitive recreation, and scientific and educational uses. Roads are not permitted and use of mechanical transport and motorized equipment is limited.

### Management Intent

Subunit 15d4 will be managed to support the fish and wildlife habitat, recreation, and tourism values and uses for which this subunit is co-designated. Although Subunit 15d4 is not designated Waterfront Development (Wd), a resource transfer facility to support minerals development or timber harvest, or commercial recreation facilities are allowable uses within this subunit without an amendment to the plan. These facilities will be sited and designed to minimize significant adverse impacts on other uses for which the area is co-designated. Subunit 15b3 will be managed for dispersed recreation and tourism for which the subunit is designated.

### Management Guidelines

**Glacier Ice Harvest.** Commercial glacier ice harvest may be authorized in Tracy Arm if activities occur in a manner that avoids or minimizes significant conflicts with scenic cruises in the area, important anchorages, commonly used campsites, and seal pupping areas. See Chapter 2, *Water Resources* for guidelines that apply to commercial glacier ice harvest.

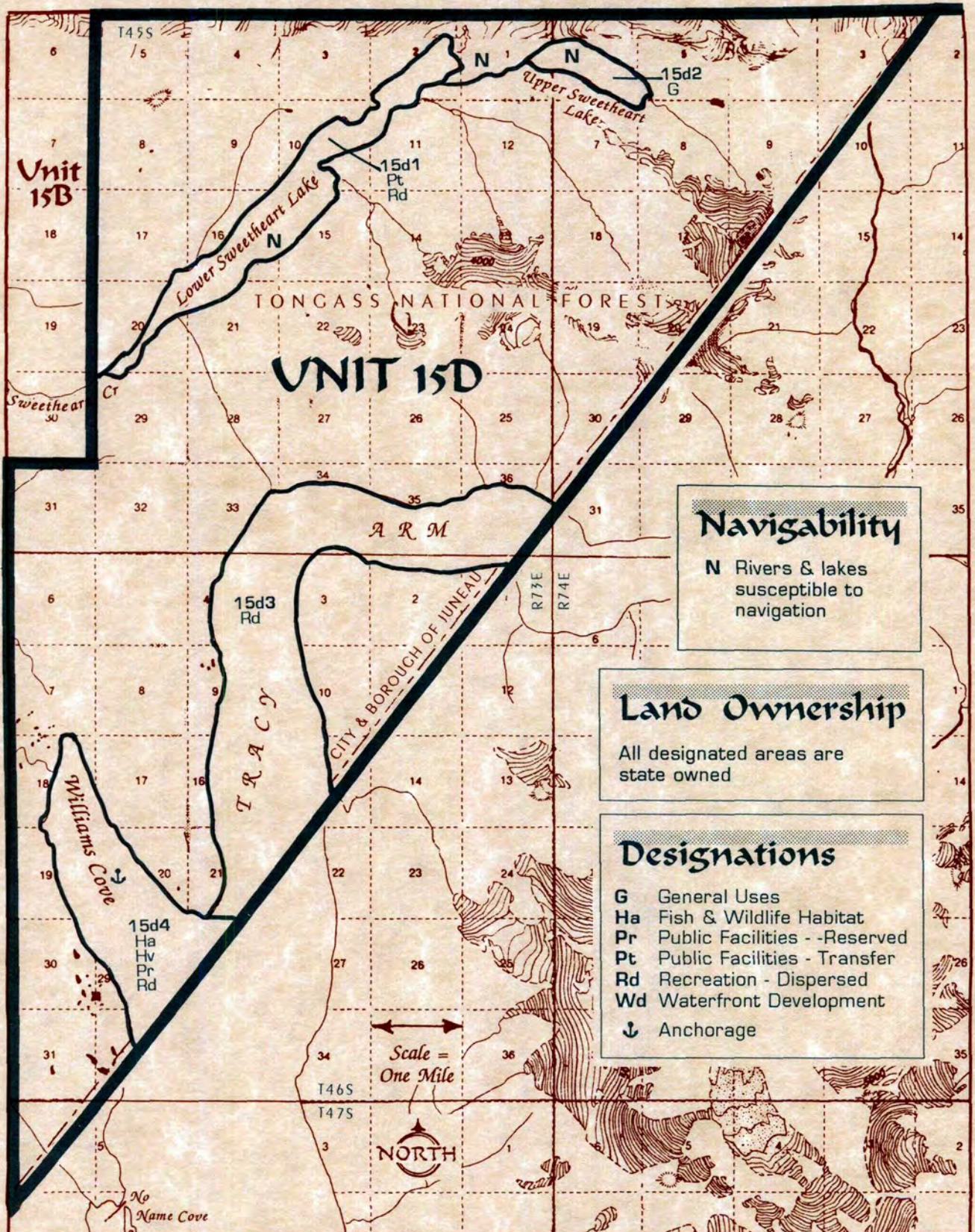
**Mineral Closures.** Approximately forty (40) acres of tidelands and submerged lands in Williams Cove will be closed to new mineral location because they surround a net pen site used for the remote release of hatchery salmon. This areas will be closed to new mineral location because the fisheries it supports are critically dependent on the estuarine rearing habitat. A map of this closure can be found in Mineral Order 653 in Appendix B.

# Land-Use Designation Summary

For keys to the one-letter and two-letter abbreviations used in this table, see the beginning of this chapter.

UNIT 15D: TRACY ARM						
Area no. & name	DNR designation	CBJ zoning district	Land type	Adjacent ownership	Resource or use	Other comments
15d1 Lower Sweetheart Lake	Pt Rd	RR	SL	USFS	ADF&G field camp at the outlet of lower Sweetheart Lake	Floatplane access
15d2 Upper Sweetheart Lake	G	RR	SL	USFS		Floatplane access
15d3 Tracy Arm	Rd	RR	T/SU	USFS	Recreation, scenic; popular tourist destination and wildlife and scenery tours	Only small part of Tracy Arm
15d4 Williams Cove	Ha Hv Pr Rd	RR	T	USFS	Recreation, scenic; proposed ADF&G floating field camp and salmon net pen rearing site and anadromous stream mouth; anchorage	Possible site for resource transfer facility for mineral development

# UNIT 15D - Tracy Arm

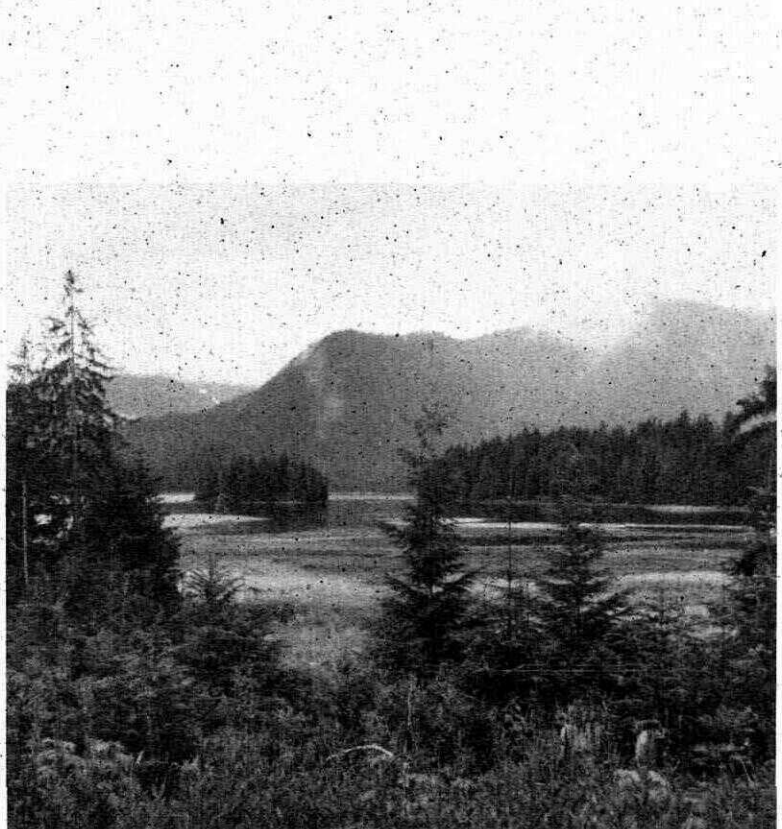


## CHAPTER FOUR

# IMPLEMENTATION & RECOMMENDATIONS

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- 4 - 1 INTRODUCTION
- 1 STATE LAND CLASSIFICATION
- 3 STATE LAND CONVEYANCE PROPOSALS
- 4 LAND SELECTION RECOMMENDATIONS
- 4 MINERAL ORDERS
- 4 COASTAL MANAGEMENT COORDINATION
- 4 LAND MANAGEMENT CONSOLIDATION PROPOSALS
- 5 HYDROLOGIC STUDY RECOMMENDATIONS
- 6 PROCEDURES FOR PLAN REVIEW, AMENDMENT, & MODIFICATIONS
- 9 ACCESS & THE PUBLIC TRUST DOCTRINE



## CHAPTER 4

# Implementation & Recommendations

### Introduction

This chapter includes information and recommendations necessary to implement plan goals, management intent, and guidelines. Included is information about:

- land classifications
- land conveyance proposals
- land selection proposals
- mineral orders
- coastal management coordination
- hydrologic study recommendations
- land management consolidation recommendations
- procedures for plan review, modification, and amendment

### State Land Classification

To implement the plan on state lands, DNR must classify state lands to reflect the intent of land use designations made by the plan. State law requires that classification precede most leasing of state uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands and most conveyances of state uplands and tidelands.

Land classification is the formal record of uses and resources for which state lands will be managed. Classifications will be recorded on state land status plats, with a reference to this plan. All classifications are intended for multiple use. There might be several land use designations within any given classification. The breakdown of land use designations within classifications is shown in Tables 4.1 and 4.2.

DNR managers will use the plan's land use designations, management intent, and guidelines, to make decisions on proposed activities.

**TABLE 4.1 - Upland Designations Conversion to Classifications**

Map Symbol	Designation	Classification
G	General uses	Resource management land
Ha, Hb	Fish and wildlife habitat	Wildlife habitat land
Hv	Fish and wildlife harvest	Wildlife habitat land
M	Minerals development	Mineral land
Mt	Materials	Material land
Pr	Public facilities reserved site - retain	Reserved use land
Pt	Public facilities reserved site- transfer	Settlement land
Rd	Recreation and tourism - dispersed	Public recreation land
Rp	Recreation and tourism - public use site	Public recreation land
S	Settlement	Settlement land
Tr	Transportation corridor	Transportation corridor land
W	Water resources and uses	Water resources land

**TABLE 4.2 - Tideland, Submerged Land, & Shoreland Designations Conversion to Classifications**

Map Symbol	Designation	Classification
G	General uses	Resource management land
Ha, Hb	Fish and wildlife habitat	Wildlife habitat land
Hv	Fish and wildlife harvest	Wildlife habitat land
Pr	Public facilities reserved site - retain	Reserved use land
Pt	Public facilities reserved site - transfer	Settlement land
Rd	Recreation and tourism - dispersed use	Public recreation land
Rp	Recreation and tourism - public use site	Public recreation land
Sh	Shoreline use	Settlement land
Wd	Waterfront development	Waterfront development land

### State Land Conveyance Proposals

The plan identifies four potential settlement areas for future state land conveyance projects. They are:

- Subunit 2d1 - Lena Creek (north of Auke Recreation Area)
- Subunit 2d2 - Lena Loop (portion of communication site)
- Subunit 5a27 - Lemon Creek (small portion of tract is occupied by correctional center)
- Subunit 5b28 - Channel Vista Drive (small parcel)

See Chapter 3 for additional background information and management intent.

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## Land Selection Recommendations

**Taku Harbor Tract:** Subunit 14b26 (See Chapter 3) includes uplands on the northwest side of Taku Harbor. The uplands in this subunit have been designated as a State Marine Park even though they are still in U.S. Forest Service ownership and have not been selected by the state. Subunit 14b26 should be selected for community recreation and placed on the selection priority list.

**U.S. Forest Service Recreation Areas:** Section 906 of the Alaska National Interest Lands Conservation Act establishes the state's right to topfile for future selection of land currently withdrawn from selection. The U.S. Forest Service recreation areas including Lena Cove Picnic Area (Subunit 2c12) and Auke Village Public Recreation Area (Subunit 3a4) are currently withdrawn from selection. The state should topfile on these sites. The U.S. Forest Service intends to retain and manage these sites for recreation. However, if the U.S. Forest Service decides in the future not to retain these sites, the topfiling will allow the state to acquire them.

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## Mineral Orders

**Alaska Statute 38.05.185** requires the Commissioner of DNR to determine that mineral entry and location is incompatible with significant surface uses in order to close state-owned lands to mineral entry. This plan and Mineral Closing Orders 653 and 655 close certain land to new mineral location. Mineral closures are summarized in Chapter 2 in the *Subsurface Resources* section and are also depicted and described within respective management units in Chapter 3. The final findings and maps for these orders are in Appendix B.

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## Coastal Management Coordination

**The City and Borough of Juneau** has an adopted Coastal Management Plan. The Juneau State Land Plan used the Juneau Coastal Management Plan, the Juneau Comprehensive Plan, and the CBJ Land-Use Ordinances as the basis for land-use designations. State actions within the coastal zone must be consistent with the provisions of the Alaska Coastal Management Plan and the Juneau Coastal Management Plan. The City and Borough of Juneau reviews activities within the borough boundaries to determine consistency with the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

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## Land Management Consolidation Proposals

**The City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ)** and the Department of Natural Resources should cooperate to consolidate land management responsibilities. The proposals in Table 4.3 would transfer management responsibility to DNR, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation (DPOR) for recreation lands near state parks north of Juneau, and transfer management responsibility to CBJ for isolated state parcels near CBJ lands closer to the Juneau urban center.



**TABLE 4.3 - Land Management Consolidation Proposals**

<b>Transfer Management from DNR to CBJ</b>		
<b>Unit</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Reason/Recommendation</b>
3f	Montana Creek	Primarily recreation values - closer to Juneau urban center - adjacent to CBJ lands. Cooperative management agreement.
10b	Southwest Douglas Island	Isolated state parcels adjacent to CBJ lands - other lands nearby owned by Goldbelt. CBJ selects, or .810 transfer.
<b>Transfer Management from CBJ to DNR, DPOR</b>		
1b	Lands between Yankee Cove & Bridget Cove including Mab Island, Yankee Cove, Sunshine Cove	DPOR manages Point Bridget State Park same general area - CBJ lands designated for parks and open space. Cooperative management agreement.

### **Hydrologic Study Recommendations**

The following streams are priorities for additional hydrologic study if funding becomes available: Bessie Creek, Gold Creek, William Henry Creek, Hilda Creek, Sawmill Creek, creeks at Gilbert Bay, and any anadromous streams along the road system. Pending instream flow reservations include: Auke Creek, Mendenhall River (2 reaches), Montana Creek, and Fish Creek (Douglas).

The Alaska Department of Fish and Game uses the following criteria to prioritize instream flow reservation applications: locations for reserving instream flows are nominated by an interdepartmental team of ADFG biologists and resource specialists. The Division of Sport Fish makes final selections by evaluating the importance of nominated streams to the sport fishery, the likelihood of competing out-of-stream or diversionary water appropriations, and whether existing hydrologic and biotic data for a stream reach are adequate for performing an instream flow analysis.

Supplemental instream flow evaluations can also be requested and performed for sites not included in the above process if adequate funding to collect, analyze, and report the data are provided.

## **Procedures for Plan Review, Amendment, & Modifications**

### **PLAN MODIFICATION**

This plan may be changed if conditions warrant. The plan will be updated periodically as new data and new technology become available and as changing social or economic conditions place different demands on state lands.

### **PERIODIC REVIEW**

The plan will be reviewed approximately once every five years to determine if revisions are necessary. An interagency planning team will do this review. During this review, changes to the Juneau Comprehensive Plan, Juneau Coastal Management Plan, and the Land Use Ordinances will be taken into consideration.

### **TYPES OF CHANGES TO THE PLAN**

The land use designations, management intent, and guidelines of this plan may be changed if conditions warrant. Three types of changes may be made: amendments, special exceptions, and minor changes. Amendments and special exceptions are plan revisions subject to the planning process requirements of AS 38.04.065 and the regulations in 11 AAC 55.250; minor changes are not.

Changes to the plan may be proposed by agencies, municipalities, or members of the public. The director of the DNR, Division of Land determines what constitutes an amendment, special exception, or a minor change on state land. The director may reject the request for an amendment, special exception or minor changes: if the issue was addressed during plan development and no new information was provided with the request; or if the request is for an action not allowed under other statutes or regulations; or if the request is not in the state's interest.

### **Plan Amendment**

An amendment permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's subunits, or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example an amendment would be required to:

- allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or conversely, to prohibit a use that is now a designated use;
- close an area to new mineral location;
- propose a land conveyance in an area designated for retention.

According to AS 38.04.065, amendments must be approved by the commissioner. The Department of Natural Resources may convene the planning team as necessary to make recommendations on plan amendments. Management plans developed by the Department of Natural Resources may amend this plan.

### **Procedures for plan amendment**

A. Taking into account the requirements of AS 38.04.065 (b), if DNR proceeds with a plan amendment it will prepare a written document that specifies:

- the reasons for the amendment such as changed social or economic conditions;
- the alternative course of action (what the plan is being changed to); and
- why the plan amendment is in the best public interest.

B. Where practical, the document should be part of, or circulated with, a finding required by AS 38.05.035(e).

C. Before making the final decision, DNR will request comments and give public notice consistent with AS 38.04.065(b)(8) and 38.05.945 to the City and Borough of Juneau, appropriate state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public. This notification will include the points described in paragraph A. above and may be combined with public notice required by applicable permitting procedures. If warranted by the degree of controversy, DNR may hold a public meeting before making a decision.

### **Special Exception**

A special exception does not permanently change the provisions of a land use plan and cannot be used as the basis for a reclassification of the subunit. Instead, it allows a one-time, limited purpose variance of the plan's provisions, without changing the plan's general management intent or guidelines. For example, a special exception might be used to grant an eligible applicant a preference right under AS 38.05.035 to purchase land in a subunit designated for retention in public ownership (11 AAC 55.030).

Special exceptions may also occur when the proposed activity requires only a small part of a management subunit, does not change or modify the general management intent, and serves to facilitate the implementation of the plan. An example would be allowing a prohibited use based on more detailed data in a small area on the edge of a management subunit next to a subunit where it is allowed.

A special exception might be made if complying with the plan would be excessively burdensome or impractical to the applicant, or if compliance would be inequitable to a third party, and if the purposes and spirit of the plan can be achieved despite the exception (11 AAC 55.030).

A special exception cannot be used to reclassify an area. Special exceptions may apply to prohibited uses or guidelines.

### **Procedures for special exception**

Decisions concerning special exceptions will be made by the director of the Division of Land. The director's decision may be appealed to the commissioner. Special exceptions require public notice and, if appropriate, public meetings. DNR will convene the planning team as needed to make recommendations on special exceptions.

A. Taking into account the requirements of AS 38.04.065(b), if the director decides to consider a special exception he will prepare a written document that specifies:

- the alternative action or course of action to be followed;
- the reasons for the special exception (why a variance is needed);
- why the special exception is in the best public interest; and
- how the general intent of the plan and management unit will be met by the alternative course of action.

B. Where practical, the document should be part of, or circulated with, a finding required by AS 38.05.035(e).

C. Before making the final decision, DNR will request comments and give public notice consistent with AS 38.04.065(b)(8) and 38.05.945 to the City and Borough of Juneau, appropriate state and federal agencies, adjacent landowners, and the general public. This notification will include the points described in paragraph A. above and may be combined with public notice required by applicable permitting procedures. If warranted by the degree of controversy, DNR may hold a public meeting before making a decision.

### **Special exceptions to guidelines modified by "will"**

Special exceptions to guidelines modified by the word "will" may be allowed for individual actions. The decision not to follow a pertinent guideline modified by the term "will" must be consistent with the procedures for special exceptions.

### **Discretion within Guidelines**

Some policies in the plan, like those modified by the terms "feasible and prudent" and "should", are written to allow for exceptions if the conditions described in the policy are met. The definitions of these terms are in the Glossary in Appendix A. The procedures for allowing exceptions to these guidelines are given in this section. Exceptions following these procedures are neither revisions nor changes to the plan.

### **Guidelines modified by "feasible and prudent"**

Exceptions to guidelines modified by the phrase "feasible and prudent" (see definitions in Glossary, Appendix A) may be allowed after the steps outlined below have been taken.

A. The DNR regional manager will prepare a written document that specifies:

- the conditions that make compliance with the guideline not feasible or not feasible and prudent;
- the alternative course of action to be followed; and
- how the intent of the plan and management unit will be met by the alternative course of action.

B. Where practical, the document should be part of, or circulated with, a finding required by AS 38.05.035(e).

C. Before making the final decision, the DNR regional manager will give notification required by the applicable permitting procedure and request comments on the proposed action. This notification will include the points described in paragraph A. above.

### **Guidelines modified by "should"**

Exception to guidelines modified by the word "should" can be made by the DNR regional manager, or the manager's designees. The guideline does, however, state an intent of the plan that should be met, using the best managerial practices for the given situation. These exceptions require a written justification in the administrative record. The justification should briefly outline how the action meets the intent of the guideline, or why the particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or conditions. In addition, the manager must ensure that any exceptions do not conflict with the Alaska Coastal Management Plan standards or the Juneau Coastal Management Plan.

### **Minor Change**

A minor change is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A minor change does not modify or add to the plan's basic intent, and serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections. (11 AAC 55.030)

### **Procedures for minor changes**

Minor changes are made at the discretion of the DNR regional manager and do not require public review. Affected agencies will be notified and have an opportunity to comment. The comment period may be provided through existing inter-agency review processes for associated actions. The regional manager's decisions may be appealed to the director. The director's decision may be appealed to the commissioner.

### **Request for Changes**

Requests for changes to the plan should be submitted to the Southeast Regional Office of the DNR, Division of Land.

## **Access and the Public Trust Doctrine**

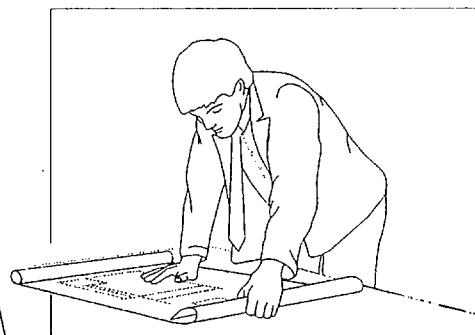
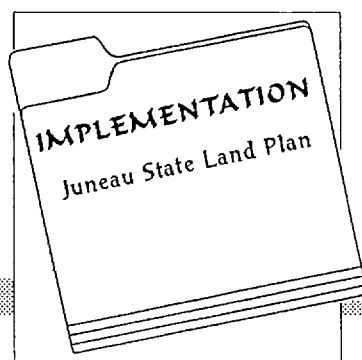
The Alaska Constitution (Article VIII, Sections 1, 2, 3, 6, 13, and 14) and Alaska Statutes (38.05.127 and 38.05.128) are the legal basis for applying the public trust doctrine in Alaska. This doctrine guarantees the public right to engage in such things as navigation, commerce, fishing, and other uses.

The Alaska Constitution provides that "free access to the navigable or public waters of the state, as defined by the legislature, shall not be denied any citizen of the United States or resident of the state, except that the legislature may by general law regulate and limit such access for other beneficial uses or public purposes." Eliminating private upland owners' reasonable access to navigable waters may require compensation.

Because 99 percent of Alaska was in public ownership at statehood, both federal and state laws providing for the transfer of land to private parties also provide for public access to navigable waters. Implementing the state constitutional guarantee of access to navigable waters under Article VIII, Section 14, AS 38.05.127 requires that the state commissioner of natural resources must "provide for the specific easements or rights-of-way necessary to ensure free access to and along the body of water, unless the commissioner finds that regulating or eliminating access is necessary for other beneficial uses or public purposes."

It has never been held that any lands normally subject to the public trust doctrine in Alaska are exempt from it, including lands occupied and developed.

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



# A P P E N D I C E S

**A - GLOSSARY**

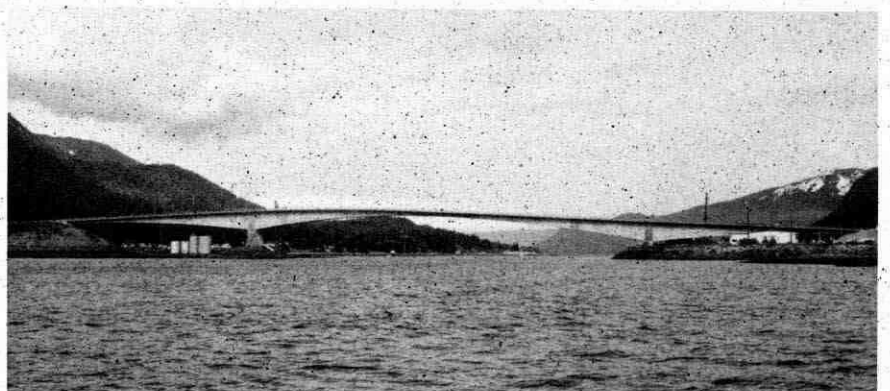
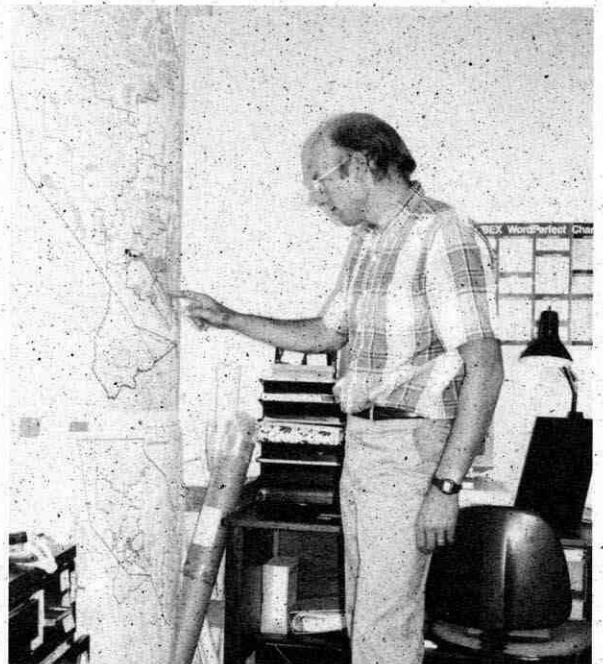
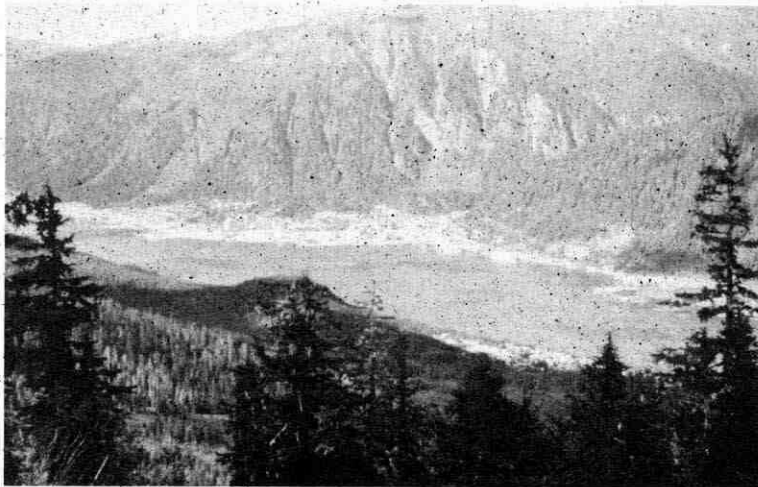
**B - MINERAL CLOSING ORDERS**

**C - INDIAN COVE SPECIAL USE AREA**

**D - RECENT NATIONAL FOREST  
COMMUNITY GRANT SELECTIONS**

**E - PUBLICATIONS RELATED TO THE AREA PLAN**

**F - INDEX**



## APPENDIX A

# Glossary

- AAC** Alaska Administrative Code.
- ACMP** Alaska Coastal Management Plan.
- Access** A way or means of approach. Includes transportation, trail, easements, rights of way, and public use sites.
- ADFG** Alaska Department of Fish and Game.
- Amendment** An amendment permanently changes the land use plan by adding to or modifying the basic management intent for one or more of the plan's subunits or by changing its allowed or prohibited uses, policies, or guidelines. For example, an amendment might close to new mineral location an area that the plan designated to be open, allow a land use in an area where the plan prohibited it, or allow land to be opened to homestead entry in an area that the plan designated for retention in public ownership. [11 AAC 55.030(f)(1)(A)]
- AMSA** See *Area Meriting Special Attention*.
- Anchorage** A location commonly used by private, recreation, or commercial vessels for anchoring.
- Anadromous Fish Stream** A river, lake, or stream from its mouth to its uppermost reach including all sloughs and backwaters adjoining the listed water, and that portion of the stream bed or lake bed covered by ordinary high water. Anadromous streams are shown in "The Atlas to the Catalog of Waters Important for Spawning, Rearing, or Migration of Salmon" (referred to as the Anadromous Fish Stream Catalog) compiled by ADF&G.
- Aquaculture** Fish enhancement or hatchery development by ADF&G, a private non-profit corporation, or another group. Does not include aquatic farming.
- Aquatic Farming** The saltwater cultivation and culture of marine aquatic organisms, including but not limited to fish, shellfish, mollusks, crustaceans, kelp, and other algae. This does not include fish hatcheries. At this time, selling salmon eggs or pen-reared salmon is not legal in Alaska. (Aquatic farming includes any activities that meet the definition of aquatic farming given in AS 16.40.199.)
- Area Meriting Special Attention (AMSA)** A delineated geographic area within the coastal area which is sensitive to change or alteration and which, because of plans or commitments or because a claim on the resources within the area delineated would preclude subsequent use of the resources by a conflicting or incompatible use, warrants special management attention; or which, because of its value to the general public, should be identified for current or future planning, protection, or acquisition. [AS 46.40.210(1)]



<b>AS</b>	Alaska Statute.
<b>ASLS</b>	Alaska State Land Survey.
<b>ATS</b>	Alaska Tideland Survey.
<b>Authorized Use</b>	A use allowed by DNR by permit or lease (See also Generally Allowed Use).
<b>Buffer</b>	An area of land between two activities or resources used to reduce the effect of one activity upon another.
<b>Caretaker Facilities</b>	Single or multi-family residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities for economic development activities, such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, or aquatic farming, or associated with public activities. Caretaker facilities may be floating facilities or may be located on uplands.
<b>CBJ</b>	The City and Borough of Juneau.
<b>Classification</b>	Land classification identifies the purposes for which state land will be managed. All classification categories are for multiple use, although a particular use may be considered primary. Land may be given a total of three classifications in combination.
<b>Closed to Mineral Location</b>	Areas where the staking of new mineral locations is prohibited because mining has been determined to be in conflict with significant surface uses. Existing mineral locations that are valid at the time the mineral orders are signed are not affected by mineral closures.
<b>CMP</b>	Comprehensive plan for the City and Borough of Juneau.
<b>Coastal Area</b>	All land and water within the boundaries of the Coastal Zone as defined by the Juneau Coastal Management Program.
<b>Commissioner</b>	The Commissioner of the Alaska Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900]
<b>Community Harvest Area</b>	The area used for harvest of selected species of fish, wildlife, or plants for personal consumption. This term is used to cover both sportfishing and subsistence activities.
<b>Concurrence</b>	Under existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, the Department of Natural Resources is required to obtain the approval of other groups before taking a specific action. Concurrence binds all parties to conduct their activities consistent with the approved course of action.
<b>Consultation</b>	Process followed by the Department of Natural Resources under existing statutes, regulations and procedures to inform other groups of the intention to take some action, and seek their advice or assistance in deciding what to do. Consultation is not intended to be binding on a decision. It is a means of informing affected organizations and individuals about forthcoming decisions and getting the benefit of their expertise.
<b>DEC</b>	Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation.
<b>Department</b>	The Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 69.900]

<b>Designated Use</b>	An allowed use of major importance in a particular management subunit. Activities in the subunit will be managed to encourage, develop, or protect this use. Where a subunit has two or more designated uses, the management intent statement and guidelines for the unit and subunit, Chapter 2 guidelines together with existing statutes, regulations, and procedures, will direct how resources are managed, to avoid or minimize conflicts between designated uses.
<b>Designation</b>	A category of land allocation determined by a land use plan. Designations identify the primary and co-primary uses for state land.
<b>Developed Recreational Facility</b>	Any structure or facility that serves either public or private recreational needs.
<b>Dispersed Recreation</b>	Recreational pursuits that are not site specific in nature, such as boating or wildlife viewing.
<b>Division</b>	The Division of Land within the Department of Natural Resources. [11 AAC 54.510].
<b>DNR</b>	Alaska Department of Natural Resources.
<b>Dock</b>	A dock is a platform or landing pier that extends over, or onto water, and is usually used for receiving boats.
<b>DOPOR, DPOR</b>	Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Parks and Outdoor Recreation.
<b>DOTPF</b>	Alaska Department of Transportation and Public Facilities.
<b>DOW</b>	Alaska Department of Natural Resources, Division of Water.
<b>Easement</b>	An interest in land owned by another, that entitles its holder to a specific limited use.
<b>17(b) Easement</b>	Easement across Native corporation land reserved through the Alaska Native Claims Settlement Act (ANCSA). Uses of the easements are limited to transportation purposes and other uses specified in the act and in conveyance documents.
<b>Estuary</b>	A semi-closed coastal body of water which has a free connection with the sea and within which seawater is measurably diluted with fresh water derived from land drainage. [6 AAC 80.900(6)]
<b>Feasible and Prudent</b>	Consistent with sound engineering practice and not causing environmental, social, or economic problems that outweigh the public benefit to be derived from compliance with the guideline modified by the term "feasible and prudent." [6 AAC 80.900.20] A written decision by the regional manager is necessary for justifying a variation from a guideline modified by this term.
<b>Floating Caretaker Facility, Floatcamp, or Floating Camp</b>	Single or multi-family floating residential facilities used as housing or that are necessary to contain equipment or processing facilities associated with economic development activities such as commercial timber harvest, mineral exploration, commercial fishing, or aquatic farming operations. In general, the term <i>floating caretaker facility</i> is usually associated with aquatic

	farming activities; the terms floatcamp or floating camp are usually associated with commercial timber harvest or other upland resource development activities.
<b>Floathome (also residential floathome)</b>	Floathouses, house boats, barges, and boats, powered or not, that are intended for private residential use. A floathome is generally for single family use and not associated with economic development activities.
<b>Floating Residential Facilities</b>	A general phrase used to encompass the types of floating facilities including floathomes, floatlodes, floating caretaker facilities, and floatcamps that are defined elsewhere in this glossary. Any floating structure or watercraft intended for anchored or moored residential use. These structures require a DNR authorization if anchored or moored on state-owned tidelands or submerged lands for more than 14 days. These facility types do not include commercial fishing vessels, including tenders and processors, engaged in commercial fishing activities. Floathome, Floating Camp, Floating Caretaker Facility, Floating Residential Facility.
<b>Floatlodge</b>	A floating facility providing overnight accommodations or other recreation services to the public. The term "floatlodge" is usually associated with commercial recreation activities.
<b>Generally Allowed Use</b>	An activity conducted on state land managed by the Division of Land, that is not in a special category or status. For the most part these uses are allowed for 14 days or less, and a permit is not required.
<b>Goal</b>	A statement of basic intent or general condition desired in the long term. Goals usually are not quantifiable and do not have specified dates for achievement.
<b>Guideline</b>	A course of action that must be followed by DNR resource managers or which is required of land users when the manager permits, leases, or otherwise authorizes the use of state land or resources. Guidelines range in their level of specificity from giving general guidance for decision making or identifying factors that need to be considered, to setting detailed standards for on-the-ground decisions. Some guidelines state the intent that must be followed and allow flexibility in achieving it.
<b>Haulouts</b>	Locations where concentrations of seals or sea lions have been observed hauled out on shore, during more than one year, to breed, pup, rest, or molt.
<b>Ha Habitat</b>	Designation for areas with the most valuable habitat as defined and listed in "Definitions of Designations" at the beginning of Chapter 3.
<b>Hb Habitat</b>	Designation for areas with the second-most valuable habitat as defined and listed in "Definitions of Designations" at the beginning of Chapter 3.
<b>Hv Harvest</b>	Designation for areas with harvest values as defined and listed in "Definitions of Designations" at the beginning of Chapter 3.
<b>ILMA</b>	See <i>Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer</i> .
<b>ILMT</b>	See <i>Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer</i> .

<b>Improvements</b>	Buildings, wharfs, piers, dry docks, and other similar types of structures permanently fixed to the uplands, tidelands, or submerged lands that were constructed and/or maintained by the applicant for business, commercial, recreation, residential, or other beneficial uses or purposes. In no event shall fill be considered a permanent improvement when placed on the tidelands solely for the purposes of disposing of waste or spoils. However, fill material actually utilized for beneficial purposes by the applicant shall be considered a permanent improvement. [11 AAC 62.840]
<b>Instream Flow</b>	Water flowing past a given point during one second. [11 AAC 93.970(19)]
<b>Instream Flow Reservation</b>	The legal water reservation for instream uses such as fish, wildlife, recreation, navigation, and water quality.
<b>Interagency Land Management Agreement/Transfer (ILMA/ILMT)</b>	An agreement between DNR and other state agencies that transfers some land management responsibility to these other agencies.
<b>JCMP</b>	Coastal management program for the City and Borough of Juneau.
<b>JSLP</b>	Juneau State Land Plan.
<b>Land</b>	See <i>State Land</i> .
<b>Land Manager</b>	A representative of the state agency or division responsible for managing state land.
<b>Land Offering</b>	Transfer of state land to private ownership as authorized by AS 38.04.010, including fee simple sale, homesteading, homesites, and sale of agricultural rights. The term does not refer to leases, land-use permits, water rights, rights-of-way, material sales, or other disposals of interest in lands or waters.
<b>Land Sale</b>	Same as <i>Land Offering</i> as defined above.
<b>Land Use Designation</b>	See <i>Designation</i> .
<b>Lease</b>	A Department of Natural Resources authorization for the use of state land according to terms set forth in AS 38.05.070-105.
<b>Legislative Designation</b>	An action by the state legislature that sets aside a specific area for special management actions and ensures the area is kept in public ownership.
<b>Locatable Mineral</b>	Locatable minerals include both metallic (gold, silver, lead, etc.) and non-metallic (flourspar, asbestos, mica, etc.) minerals.
<b>Log Transfer Facility (LTF)</b>	Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber from uplands to marine waters.
<b>Log Transfer Site (LTS)</b>	A site for all facilities necessary for transfer of timber from uplands to marine waters, including associated components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single site (LTS) may contain more than one facility (LTF).
<b>LTF</b>	See <i>Log Transfer Facility</i> .

<b>LTS</b>	See <i>Log Transfer Site</i> .
<b>Management Intent Statements</b>	The statements that define the department's near- and long-term management objectives and the methods to achieve those objectives.
<b>Mariculture</b>	See <i>Aquatic Farming</i> .
<b>Materials</b>	<i>Materials</i> include but are not limited to common varieties of sand, gravel, rock, peat, pumice, pumicite, cinders, clay, and sod.
<b>MCO</b>	See <i>Mineral Closing Order</i> .
<b>Mean High Water</b>	The tidal datum plane of the average of all the high tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(14)]. Mean high water is the dividing line between uplands and tidelands.
<b>Mean Low Water</b>	The tidal datum plane of the average of all the low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)].
<b>Mean Lower Low Water</b>	The tidal datum plane of the average of the lower low tides, as would be established by the National Geodetic Survey at any place subject to tidal influence [from 11 AAC 53.900(16)].
<b>Mineral Closing Order (MCO)</b>	All state lands are open for the prospecting and production of locatable minerals unless the lands are specifically closed to mineral entry. The commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources may close lands to mineral entry if a finding has been made that mining would be incompatible with <b>significant surface use</b> on state land [AS 38.05.205]. A significant surface use of the land has been interpreted by DNR to include not only residential and commercial structures, but also fish and wildlife habitat, recreational, and scenic values.
<b>Mineral Entry</b>	Acquiring exploration and mining rights under AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275.
<b>Mineral Transfer Facility</b>	Any facility or mechanism to transfer mineral resources from upland to marine waters.
<b>Mineral Transfer Site</b>	A site for all facilities necessary for transferring mineral resources from upland to marine waters. A single site may contain more than one facility.
<b>Mining</b>	Any structure or activity for commercial exploration and recovery of minerals, including, but not limited to resource transfer facilities, camps, and other support facilities associated with mineral development. The term "mining" does not refer to offshore prospecting.
<b>Mining Claim</b>	Rights to deposits of minerals subject to AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 in or on state land that is open to claim staking may be acquired by discovery, location and recording as prescribed in AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275. The locator has the exclusive right of possession and extraction of the minerals subject to AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 lying within the boundaries of the claim (AS 38.05.185).
<b>Minor Change</b>	A minor change to a land use plan is not considered a revision under AS 38.04.065. A minor change is a change that does not modify or add to

the plan's basic intent, and that serves only to clarify the plan, make it consistent, facilitate its implementation, or make technical corrections.  
[11 AAC 55.030]

- Multiple Use** Means the management of state land and its various resource values so that it is used in the combination that will best meet the present and future needs of the people of Alaska, making the most judicious use of the land for some or all of these resources or related services over areas large enough to provide sufficient latitude for periodic adjustments in use to conform to changing needs and conditions; it includes
- a) the use of some land for less than all of the resources, and
  - b) a combination of balanced and diverse resource uses that takes into account the short-term and long-term needs of present and future generations for renewable and nonrenewable resources, including, but not limited to, recreation, range, timber, minerals, watershed, wildlife and fish, and natural scenic, scientific, and historic values. (AS 38.04.910)
- Native Owned** Land that is patented or will be patented to a Native Corporation.
- Native Selected** Land selected from the federal government by a Native Corporation but not yet patented.
- Navigable** Waterbodies that are capable of transporting people or goods. "Navigable water" means any waters of the state forming a river, stream, or lake. The land beneath these waters is owned by the state. These waterbodies extend to the ordinary high water mark (usually the vegetation line). The adjacent uplands may be in private ownership and not available for use without permission. Federally determined navigable waterbodies are those administratively determined navigable by the federal Bureau of Land Management (BLM). State determined navigable waterbodies are those determined navigable by the state (usually these are waterbodies BLM has not yet determined navigable, or are waterbodies previously determined non-navigable, but where the state disagreed with BLM criteria).
- NFCG** National Forest Community Grant, the name used for state selections within national forests. These selections are authorized by section 6(a) of the Statehood Act and are commonly referred to as National Forest Community Grant selections.
- OPP or Offshore Prospecting Permit** A permit issued by DNR giving the permittee exclusive right to explore for, and if commercial quantities are discovered, develop locatable minerals in the state's tidelands and submerged lands.
- Ordinary High Water Mark** The mark along the bank or shore up to which the presence and action of the nontidal water are so common and usual, and so long continued in all ordinary years, as to leave a natural line impressed on the bank or shore and indicated by erosion, shelving, changes in soil characteristics, destruction of terrestrial vegetation, or other distinctive physical characteristics [11 AAC 53.900(23)].
- Permit** A Department of Natural Resources authorization for use of state land according to terms set forth in 11 AAC 96.

<b>Personal Use</b>	The harvest of fish and wildlife for general consumption, including but not limited to subsistence and recreational harvest. Commercial harvest is not included.
<b>Personal Use Timber Harvest</b>	Timber harvest for use by the harvester. Wood harvested for personal use may not be sold, bartered, or used for commercial purposes (11 AAC 71.050). Personal use wood may not be used to build lodges or other commercial facilities, or to heat these facilities during the period of commercial operation.
<b>Policy</b>	An intended course of action or a principle for guiding actions. Department policies for land and resource management in this plan include goals, management intent statements, management guidelines, land use designations, implementation plans and procedures, and various other statements of the Department's intentions.
<b>Primary Use</b>	See <i>Designated Use</i> .
<b>Primitive Recreation</b>	A description used by the Forest Service for a type of recreation experience. Primitive recreation areas generally include those areas out of sight and sound of human activities and greater than three miles from roads open to public travel. The areas are larger than 5,000 acres with opportunities for a high degree of interaction with the natural environment, challenge, risk, and the use of outdoor skills. Because of the areas' remoteness, users are normally required to stay overnight.
<b>Prohibited Use</b>	A use not allowed in a management unit or subunit because of conflicts with the management intent, designated uses, or management guidelines. Uses not specifically prohibited (or designated) in a management unit or subunit are allowed if compatible with the primary use management intent statements for the unit or subunit and plan guidelines. Changing a prohibited use to an allowable use requires a plan amendment.
<b>Public Use</b>	Any human use of state land, including commercial and non-commercial uses.
<b>Public Use Cabin</b>	A cabin owned or built by the state on state land that is managed by DPOR for the benefit of the residents of the state and visitors to the state.
<b>Public Trust</b>	A common law doctrine that requires the state to manage tidelands, shorelands, and submerged lands for the benefit of the people so that they can engage in such things as navigation, commerce, fishing, and other uses.
<b>Recreation</b>	Any activity or structure for recreational purposes, including but not limited to, hiking, camping, boating, anchorage, access points to hunting and fishing areas, and sightseeing. "Recreation" <b>does not</b> refer to subsistence or sport hunting and fishing.
<b>Retained Land</b>	Uplands, shorelands, tidelands, submerged lands, and water that are to remain in state ownership.
<b>Resource Transfer Facility (RTF)</b>	Any facility or mechanism necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, etc.

<b>Resource Transfer Site</b>	A site for all facilities necessary to transfer timber, minerals, or other resources from uplands to marine waters, including all necessary components such as log rafting and sorting areas, floating camps, access ramps, etc. A single resource transfer site may contain more than one resource transfer facility.
<b>Right-of-Way</b>	The legal right to cross the land of another.
<b>RS 2477</b>	An historic federal statute, repealed in 1976, that granted transportation rights-of-way on unappropriated and unreserved federal land. These rights-of-way are established by public use or construction.
<b>RTF</b>	See <i>Resource Transfer Facility</i> .
<b>Settlement</b>	An area that is, by reason of its physical qualities and location, suitable for year-round or seasonal residential or private recreational use or for commercial or industrial development.
<b>Shall</b>	Same as <i>will</i> .
<b>Shorelands</b>	Land belonging to the state which is covered by nontidal water that is navigable under the laws of the United States up to the ordinary high water mark as modified by accretion, erosion, or reliction [AS 38.05.965]
<b>Should</b>	States intent for a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. Guidelines modified by the word "should" state the plan's intent and allow the manager to use discretion in deciding the specific means for best achieving the intent or whether particular circumstances justify deviation from the intended action or set of conditions. A guideline may include criteria for deciding if such a deviation is justified. (See Chapter 4 procedures for plan review, modification, and amendment: Discretion within Guidelines).
<b>Significant impact, significant effect, significant conflict, or significant loss (adapted from the ACMP statutes, AS 46.40.210)</b>	A use or an activity associated with that use, which proximately contributes to a material change or alteration in the natural or social characteristic of the land and in which: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>a) the use, or activity associated with it, would have a net adverse effect on the quality of the resources;</li> <li>b) the use, or activity associated with it, would limit the range of alternative uses of the resources; or</li> <li>c) the use would, of itself, constitute a tolerable change or alteration of the resources but which, cumulatively, would have an adverse effect.</li> </ul>
<b>State Land</b>	All references to state lands means all land including shorelands, tidelands and submerged lands or resources belonging to or acquired by the state. "State Land" also includes land selected by the state and any interest owned by the state in land. From AS 38.05.965(19) and 38.05.230(9)(A)(B)(C).
<b>State-owned Land</b>	See <i>State Land</i> .
<b>State-selected Land</b>	Federally owned land that is selected by the State of Alaska, but not yet tentatively approved.



- Submerged Land** Land covered by tidal water between the line of mean lower low water and seaward to a distance of three geographical miles or further as may hereafter be properly claimed by the state and lands under inland waters landward of the closing line below mean lower low water.
- Suitable** Land that is physically capable of supporting a particular type of resource development.
- Sustained Yield** The achievement and maintenance in perpetuity of a high level annual or regular periodic output of the various renewable resources of the state land consistent with multiple use. [AS 38.04.910]
- Tideland** Land that is periodically covered by the ebb and flow of tidal water between the elevation of mean high water and mean lower low water [AS 38.05.965]
- Unsuitable** Land that is physically incapable of supporting a particular type of resource development (usually because that resource doesn't exist in that location).
- Upland** Land above the mean high water line or the ordinary high water mark.
- USFS** United States Forest Service.
- Viewshed** Viewsheds are surfaces visible from a viewpoint on a road corridor or from marine waters. Viewsheds may be determined in the field by marking them on U.S. Geologic Service topographic quadrangles.
- Water-dependent** a use or activity which can be carried out only on, in, or adjacent to water areas because the use requires access to the water body.  
 From 6 AAC 80.900(17):
- Water-related** a use or activity which is not directly dependent upon access to a water body, but which provides goods or services that are directly associated with water-dependence and which, if not located adjacent to water, would result in a public loss of quality in the goods or services offered.  
 From 6 AAC 80.900(18):
- Wetlands** Includes both freshwater and saltwater wetlands. *Freshwater wetlands* means those environments characterized by rooted vegetation which is partially submerged either continuously or periodically by surface freshwater with less than .5 parts per thousand salt content and not exceeding three meters in depth. *Saltwater wetlands* means those coastal areas along sheltered shorelines characterized by salt tolerant, marshy plants and large algae extending from extreme low tide which is influenced by sea spray or tidally induced water table changes.
- Will** Requires a course of action or a set of conditions to be achieved. A guideline modified by the word *will* must be followed by land managers and users. If such a guideline is not complied with, a written decision justifying the noncompliance is required. (See Chapter 4, Procedures for Plan Review, Modification, and Amendment: Special Exceptions).



**JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN  
FINAL FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER  
FOR MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #653  
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)**

The Juneau State Land Plan (JSLP), developed in accordance with A.S. 38.04.065, identifies certain areas to be closed to new locatable mineral entry because mining activity would not be compatible with significant surface uses (A.S. 38.05.185). The Department will close approximately 17,896 acres of state lands to mineral entry for: 4 proposed settlement areas; 4 identified material sites; the mouths of approximately 30 anadromous fish streams; 4 fish hatchery sites; 7 net-pen sites; the beds of the Berners River, Montana Creek, Mendenhall Lake, Windfall Lake, and portions of Herbert River; and uplands near lower Peterson Creek. These are areas of significant surface use, and the state is committed to take all reasonable actions necessary to preclude the creation of any new third-party interests in these lands, including mining claims and leasehold locations. These closures have been given public review through the Juneau State Land Plan planning process.

**Areas to Be Closed to New Mineral Location.** In the Juneau State Land Plan planning area, mining has been determined to be incompatible with the following significant surface uses:

1. Areas proposed for settlement (approximately 1,110 acres). Lena Point parcel, Lena Creek parcel, Channel Vista Drive parcel, Lemon Creek tract. These lands will be managed to support residential settlement needs.
2. Identified materials sites (approximately 380 acres). Lemon Creek, 11-Mile Creek on north Douglas, Sheep Creek delta, and a site near Eagle Beach are identified as important materials sites.
3. Mouths of certain anadromous fish streams (approximately 13,255 acres). The estuarine area, from mean high water to a water-depth of approximately 40 feet (measured at MLLW), at the mouths of the anadromous fish streams listed below. Each of these streams has had a peak escapement count that meets the criteria below.
  - a) 500 pink salmon and 500 chum salmon; or
  - b) 1,000 pink salmon or 1,000 chum salmon; or
  - c) 500 coho salmon or 500 sockeye salmon.

Maintaining the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these streams and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial and community harvest fisheries.

Mainland systems

Berners-Lace-Gilkey-Antler rivers  
Sawmill Creek  
Cowee Creek  
Herbert River  
Peterson Creek  
Tee Creek  
Auke Nu Creek

Wadleigh Creek  
Auke Creek  
Sheep Creek  
Limestone Creek  
Whiting River and tributaries  
Sweetheart Creek  
2 creeks into Gilbert Bay

Douglas Island systems

Kowee Creek  
Lawson Creek

Admiralty Island systems

Greens-Zinc creeks  
2 creeks head of Hawk Inlet  
Fowler-Cabin-West Cabin-First West  
Admiralty creeks

4. Fish hatcheries and net-pen sites (*approximately 440 acres*). Forty-acre tideland and submerged land sites adjacent to the fish hatcheries at Kowee Creek, Snettisham, Sheep Creek, and Salmon Creek; and surrounding the net-pen sites used for the remote release of hatchery salmon at Sheep Creek, Eagle-Amalga Harbor, Speel Arm (the cove south of the Snettisham hatchery), Twin Lakes, Limestone Inlet, Williams Cove, and Gilbert Bay. The hatcheries, net pens, and the fisheries they support are critically dependent on the estuarine rearing habitat. The closure is to protect the significant state and private investments in these hatcheries and net pens.

5. Berners River (*approximately 960 acres*). The bed (below the ordinary high water mark) of both branches of the Berners River from the mouth north to the planning area boundary will be closed to mineral entry. The Berners River will be closed because mining in the bed of the river would conflict with spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system.

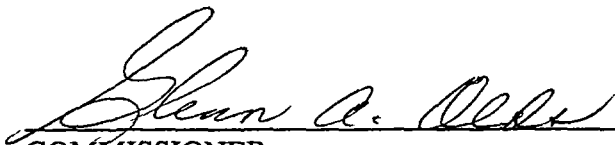
6. Montana Creek (*approximately 575 acres*). The bed (below the ordinary high water mark) of Montana Creek will be closed from the north boundary of state land on Montana Creek to the confluence of Montana Creek with the Mendenhall River. Montana Creek will be closed to protect the spawning, incubation, and rearing areas for significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system. Upper Montana Creek (within the state lands) is heavily used for sport fishing, hiking, and hunting. Lower Montana Creek (within the CBJ lands) has been identified by the CBJ as a greenbelt.

State uplands above the ordinary high water mark extending landward 50 feet on either side of upper Montana Creek will be closed to protect the intensive recreation uses and the fisheries values.

7. Windfall Lake and Herbert River (approximately 150 acres). The bed of Windfall Lake and portions of Herbert River (below ordinary high water mark) will be closed to new mineral entry. Windfall Lake and approximately 1½ miles of the southern branch of the upper Herbert River will be closed because mining in the bed of the lake and river would conflict with spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant populations of anadromous fish that live in this clear-water system.

8. Lower Peterson Creek (approximately 40 acres). Subunits 1d25 and 1d26 will be closed to new mineral entry to protect lands purchased by ADF&G with matching federal funding for the purposes of providing public access to Peterson Creek, and to protect wetlands, fish spawning and rearing habitat.

9. Recreation Areas (approximately 700 acres). Mendenhall Lake (below ordinary high water mark) will be closed to new mineral entry to protect high recreation values.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COMMISSIONER  
Department of Natural Resources

1/29/93  
Date

# Mineral Location Closures

## ◆ AREAS PROPOSED FOR SETTLEMENT

1. Lena Creek (Subunit 2d1)
2. Lena Point (Subunit 2d2)
3. Lemon Creek tract (Subunit 5a27)
4. Channel Vista Drive parcel (Subunit 5b28)

## ◇ IDENTIFIED MATERIAL SITES

5. Lemon Creek (Subunit 5b27)
6. 11-Mile Creek on North Douglas (subunit 10a25)
7. Eagle Beach (Subunit 1c26)
- 7.5 Sheep Creek Delta (Subunit 7b8)

## ■ MOUTHS OF CERTAIN ANADROMOUS FISH STREAMS

8. Berners-Lace-Gilkey-Antler rivers (Unit 11b)
9. Sawmill Creek (Unit 1a)
10. Cowee Creek (Unit 1a)
11. Herbert River (Unit 1c)
12. Peterson Creek (Unit 1d)
13. Tee Creek (Unit 2b)
14. Auke Nu Creek (Unit 3e)
15. Wadleigh Creek (Unit 3e)
16. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)
17. Kowee Creek (Unit 8a)
18. Lawson Creek (Unit 9b)
19. Sheep Creek (Unit 7b)
21. Limestone Creek (Unit 14b)
22. Whiting River and tributaries (Unit 15c)
23. Sweetheart Creek (Unit 15b)
24. 2 creeks into Gilbert Bay (Unit 15b)
25. Greens-Zinc creeks (Unit 13a)
26. 2 creeks head of Hawk Inlet (Unit 13a)
27. Fowler-Cabin-West Cabin-First West Admiralty creeks (Unit 13a)
45. Taku River (Unit 14a)
46. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)

## ▲ FISH HATCHERIES

28. Kowee Creek (Unit 8a)
29. Salmon Creek (Unit 5a)
30. Sheep Creek (Unit 7b)
31. Snettisham (Unit 15a)

## ● NET PEN SITES

32. Eagle-Amalga Harbor (Unit 1d)
34. Twin Lakes (Unit 5a)
35. Sheep Creek (Unit 7b)
36. Limestone Inlet (Unit 14b)
37. Speel Arm (cove south of the Snettisham hatchery) (Unit 15a)
38. Gilbert Bay (Unit 15b)
39. Williams Cove (Unit 15d)
47. Auke Creek (Unit 3a)

## +++ STREAMS OR RIVERS

40. Berners River (Unit 11b)
41. Montana Creek (Unit 3f)
42. Windfall Lake & Herbert River (Unit 1c)

## \* LANDS PURCHASED WITH FEDERAL MONEY

43. Lower Peterson Creek (Subunits 1d25 & 1d26)

## \* RECREATION AREA

44. Mendenhall Lake (Unit 3f40)

Numbers are keyed to Map

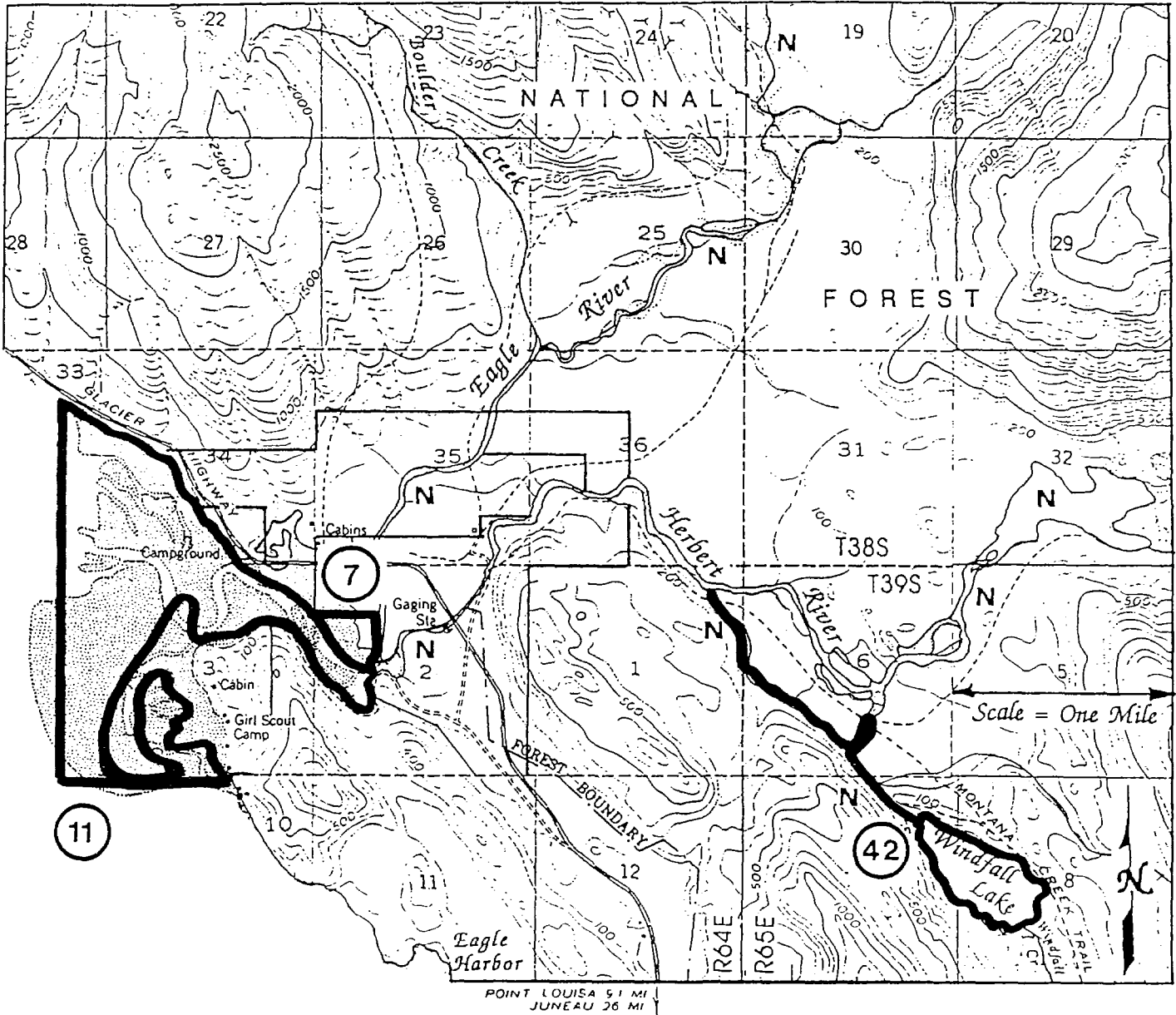






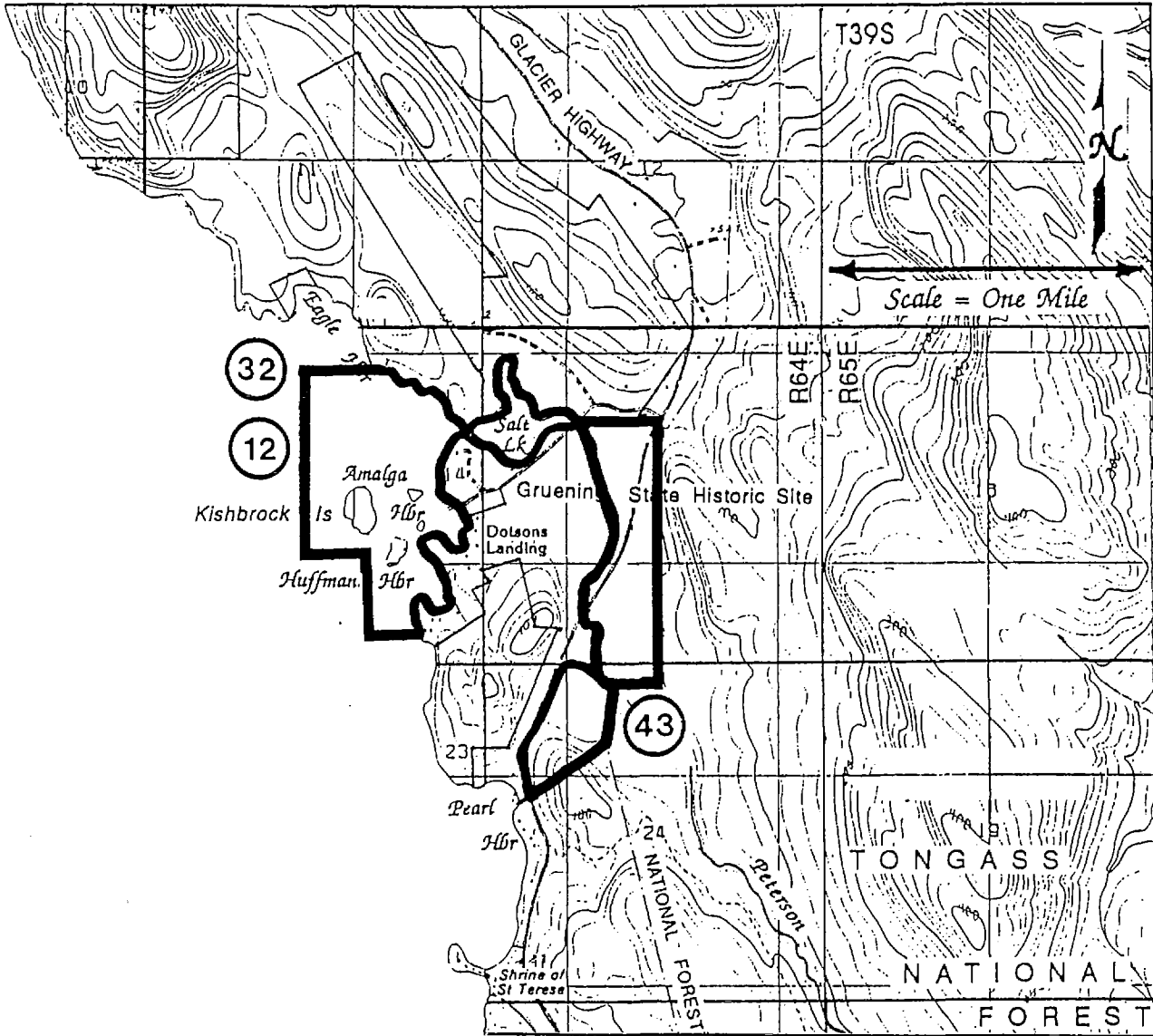
# Unit 1C Herbert River

— AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



# Unit 1D Eagle Harbor

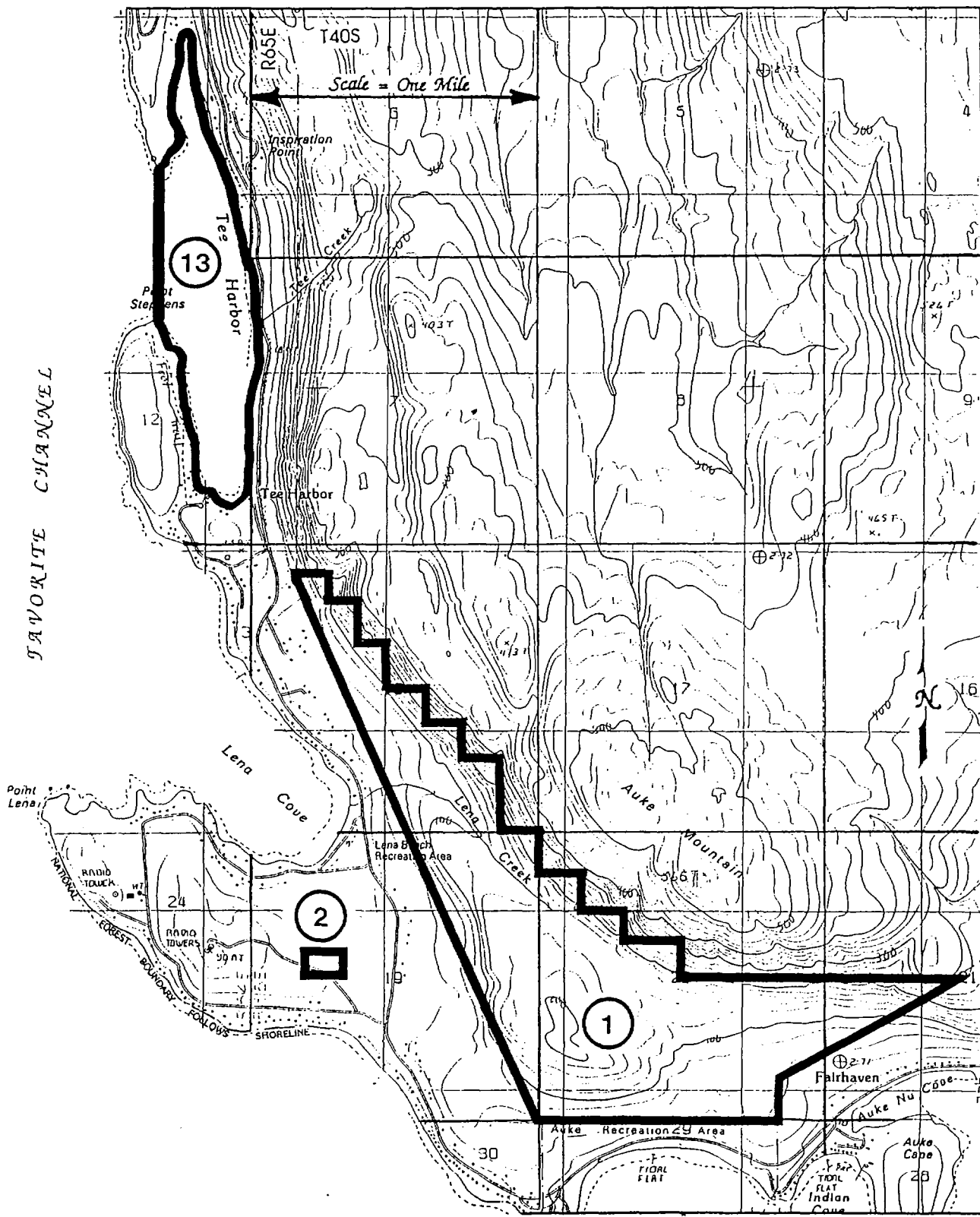
— AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



# REGION 2

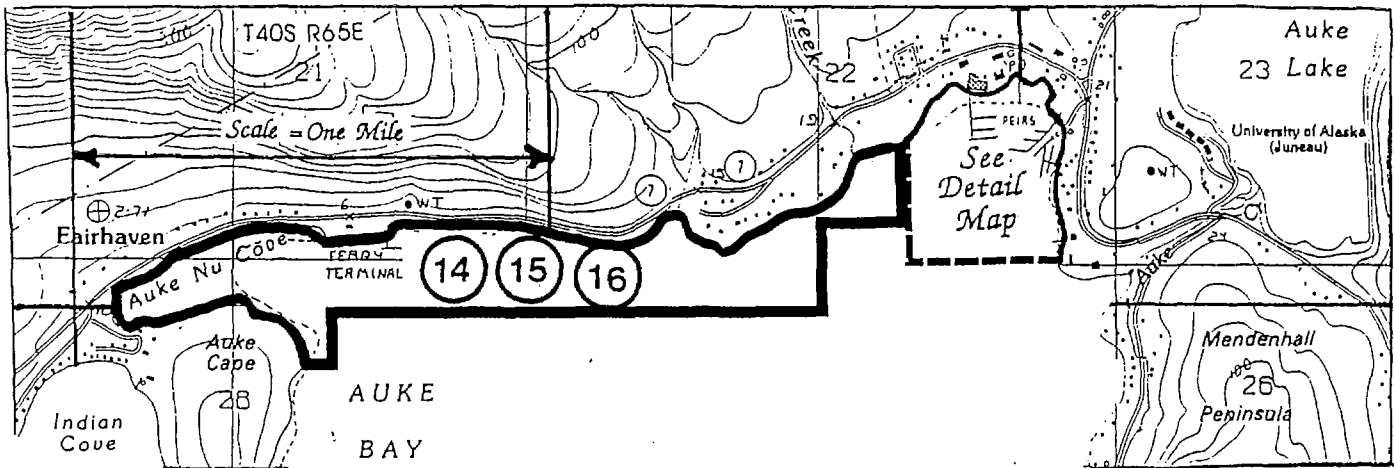
## Lena Cove / Tee Harbor

**—** AREA CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY

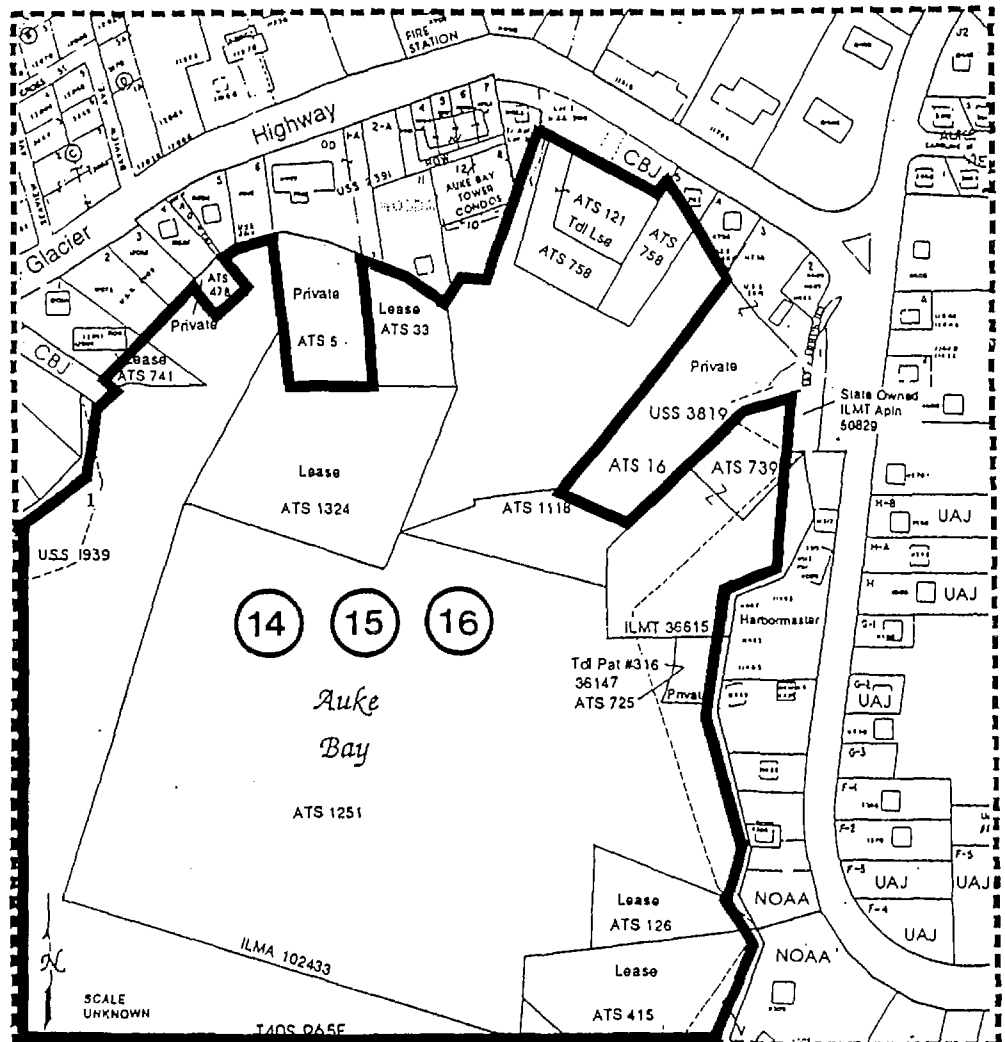


# Unit 3E Auke Bay

— AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY

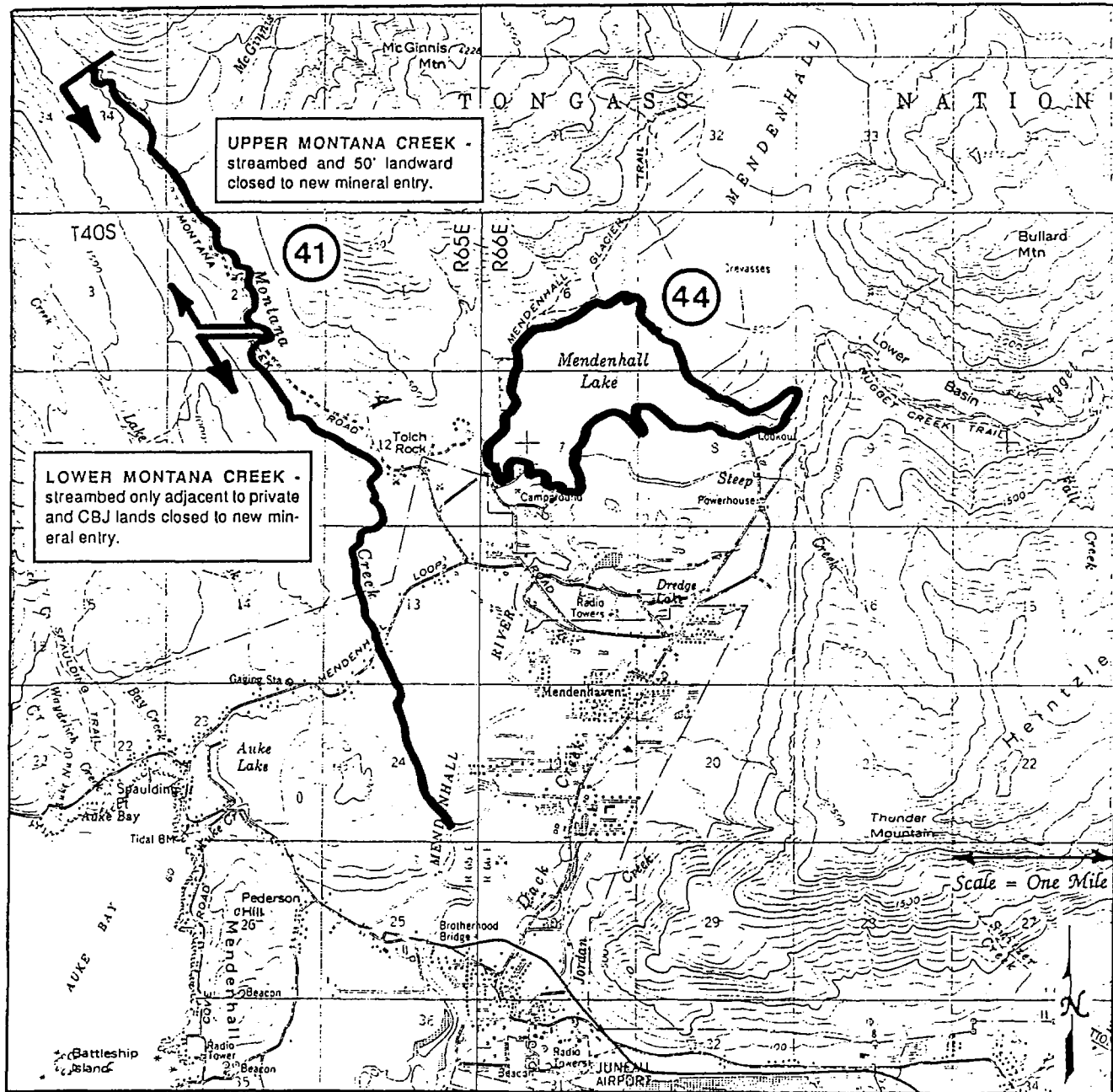


## Detail



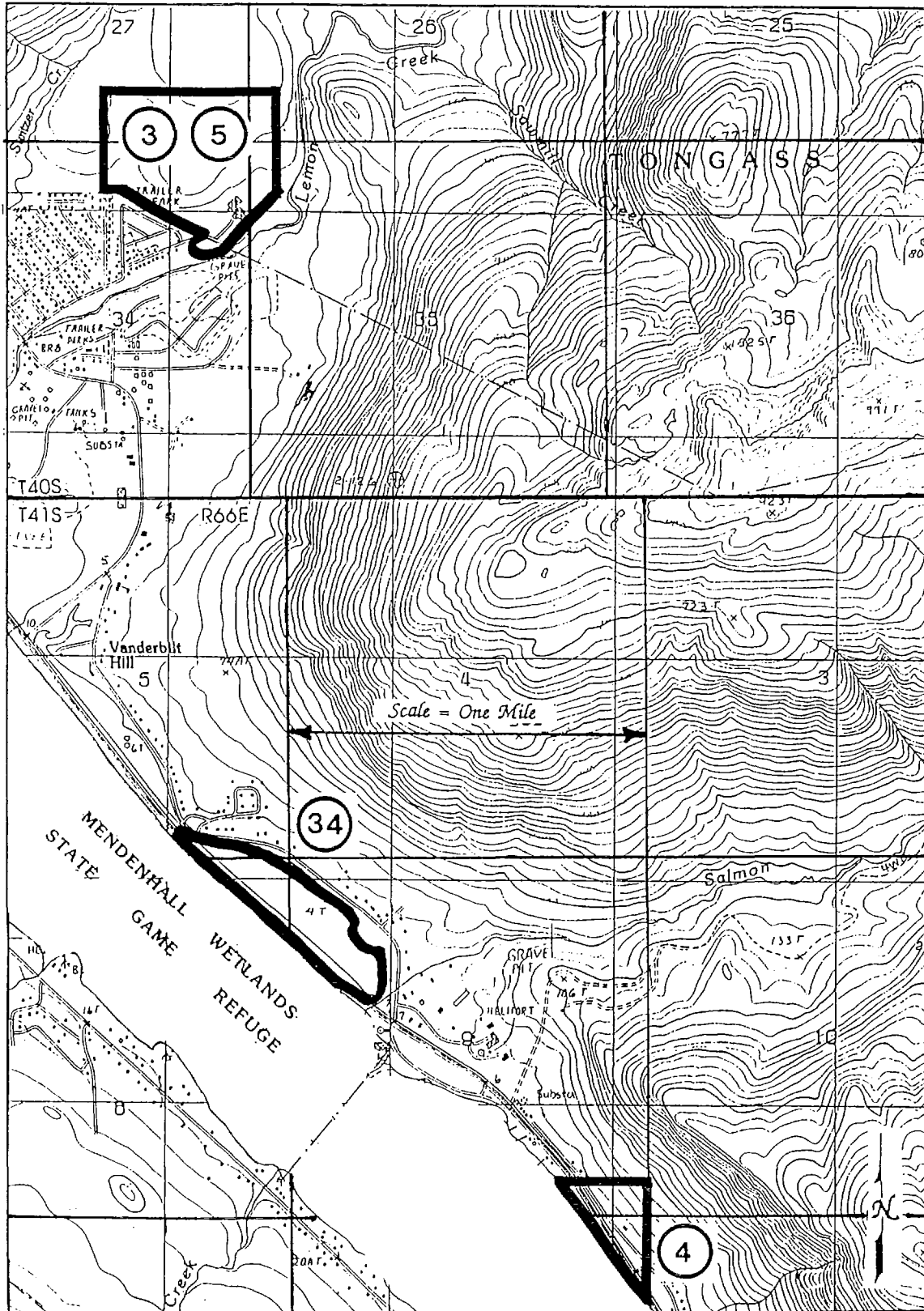
# Unit 3F Mendenhall Lake

**—** AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



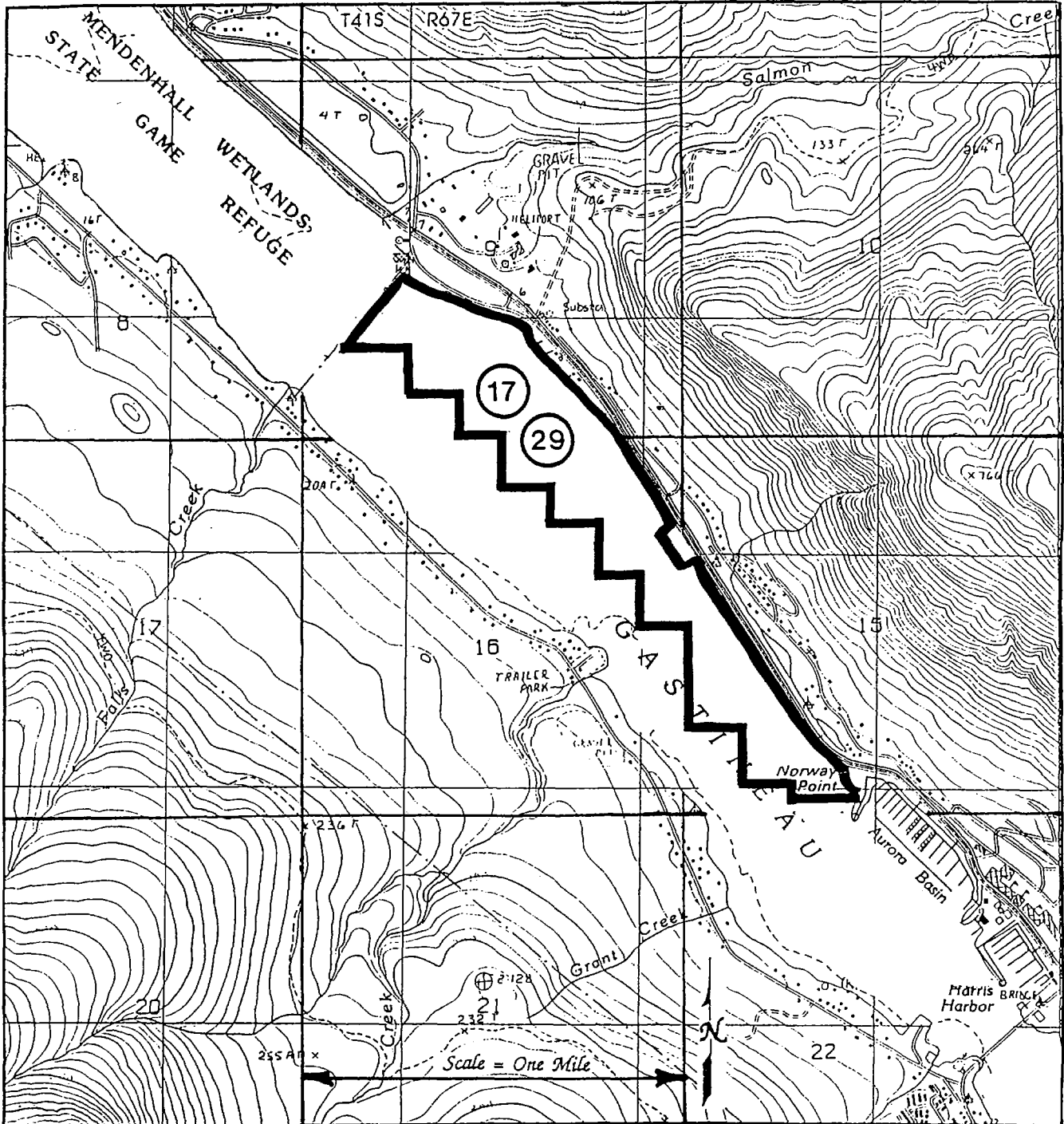
Lemon Creek / Salmon Creek

— AREA CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY



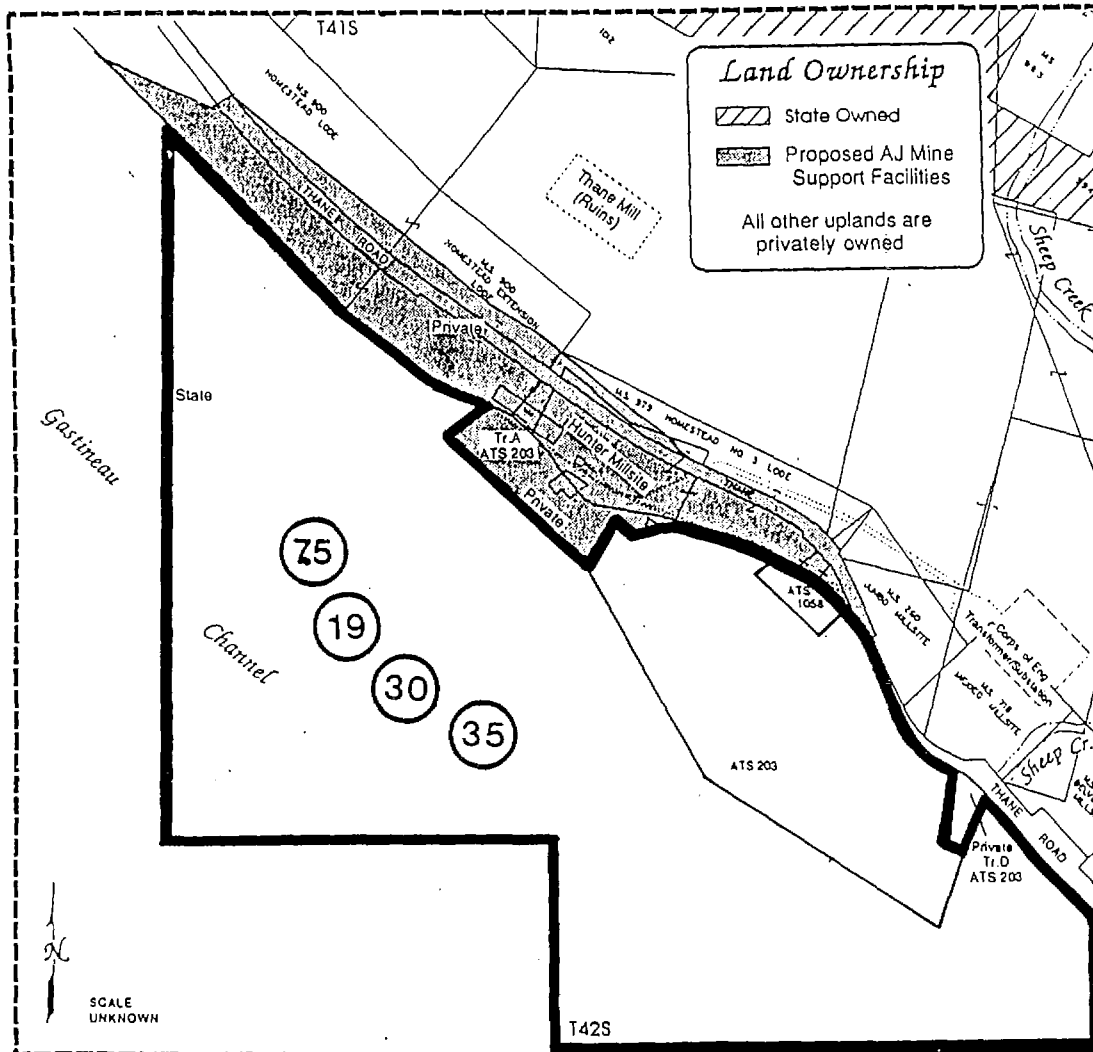
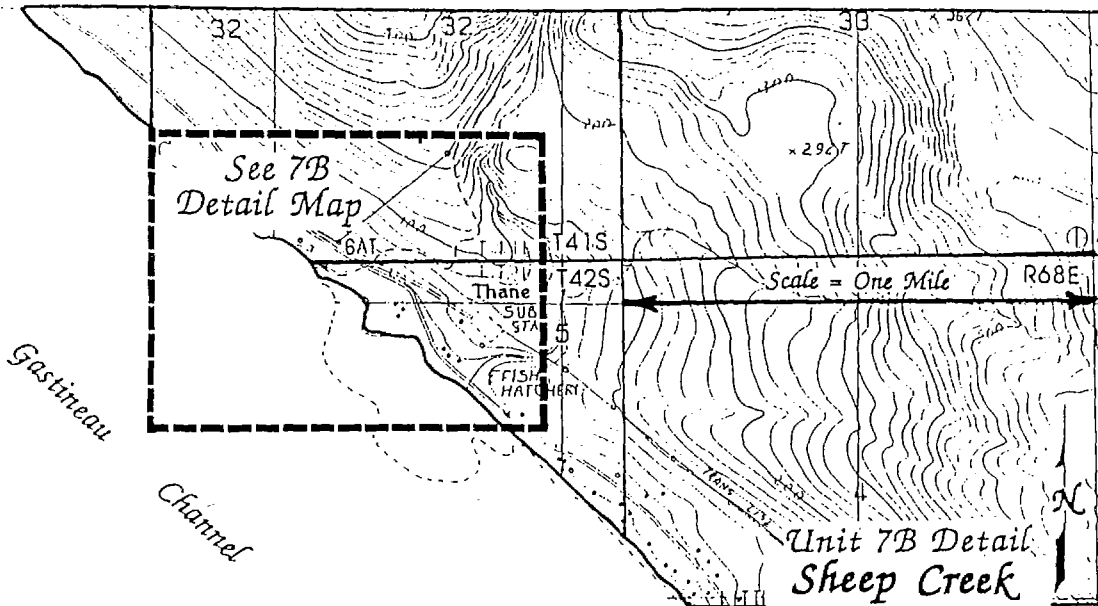
# REGION 6 Juneau

**—** AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



Unit 7B  
Thane

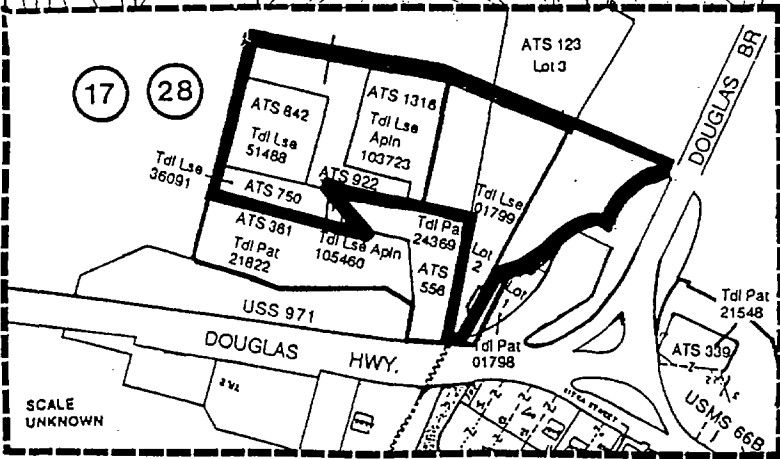
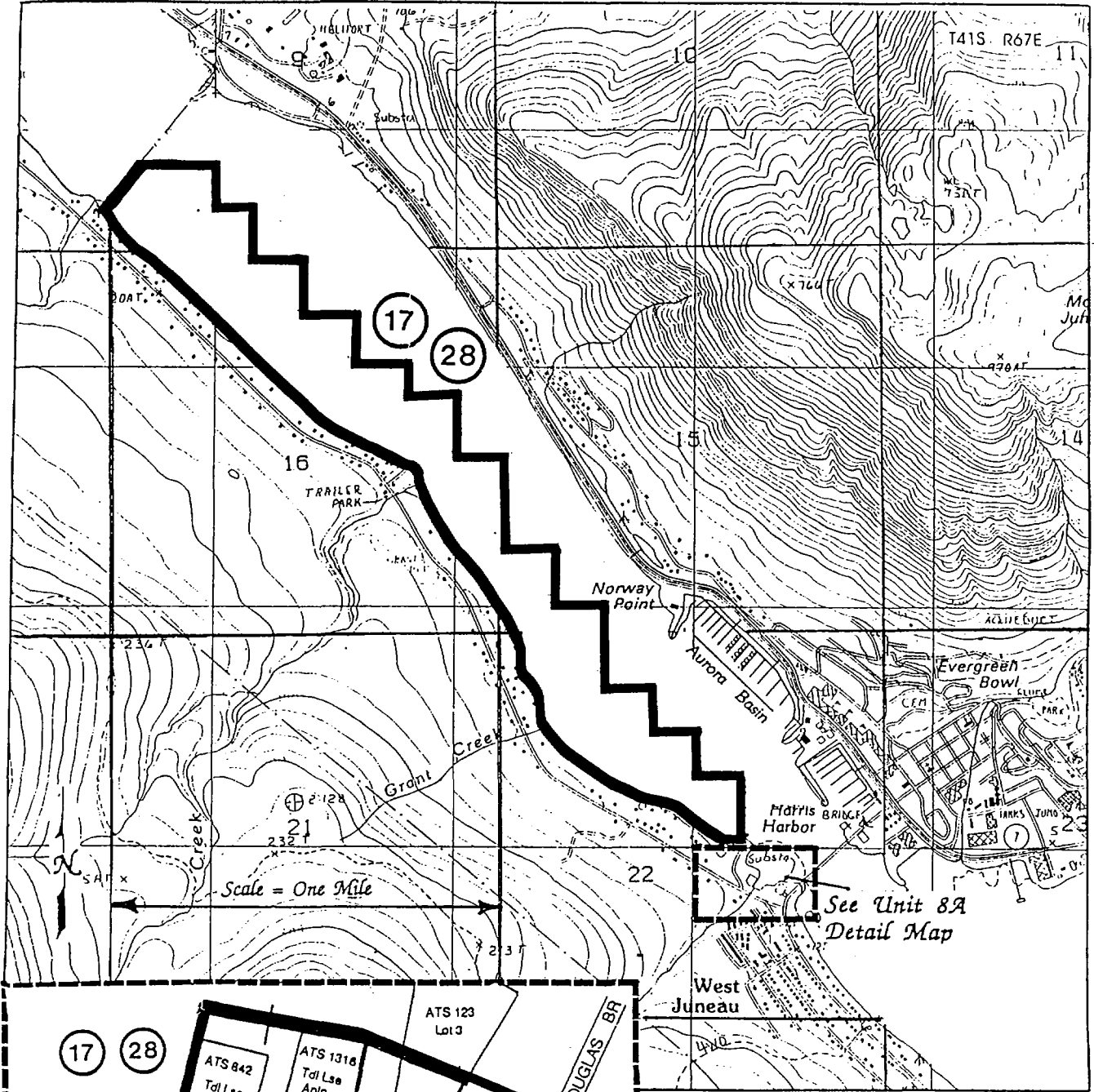
— AREA CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY





# Unit 8A West Gastineau Channel

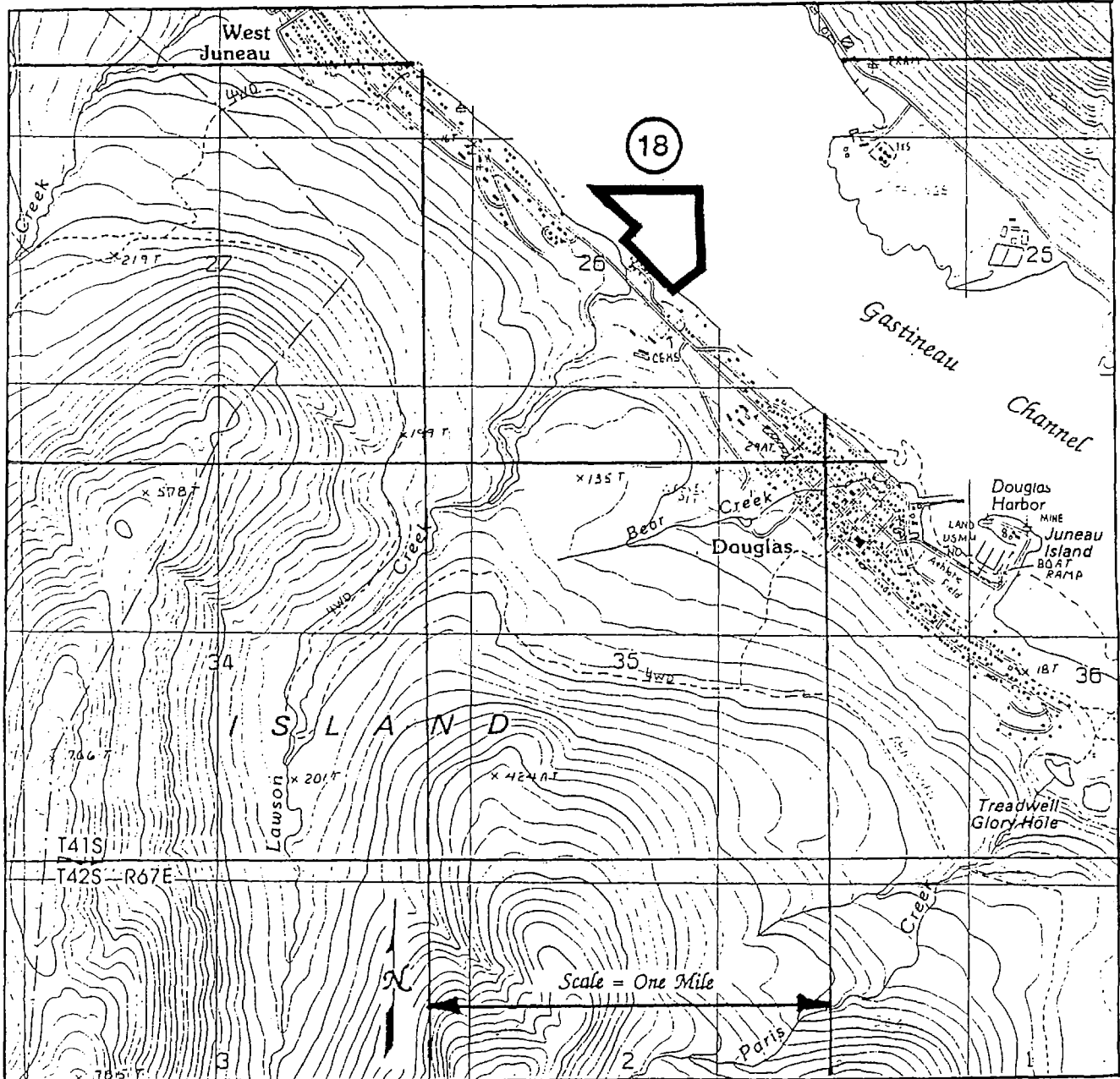
— AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



Unit 8A Detail

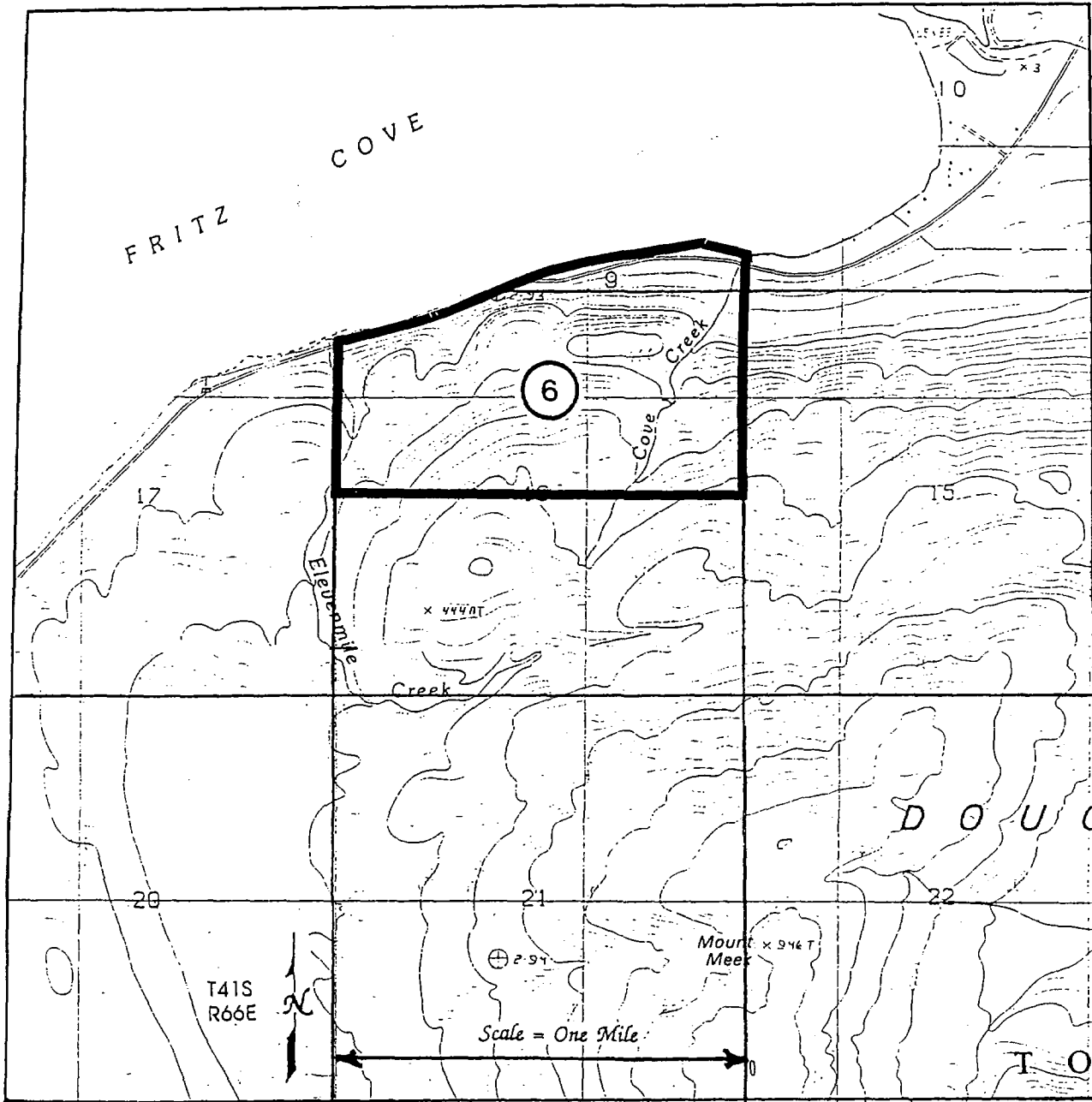
# Unit 9B Douglas

 AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



# Unit 10A Northwest Douglas Island

**—** AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY

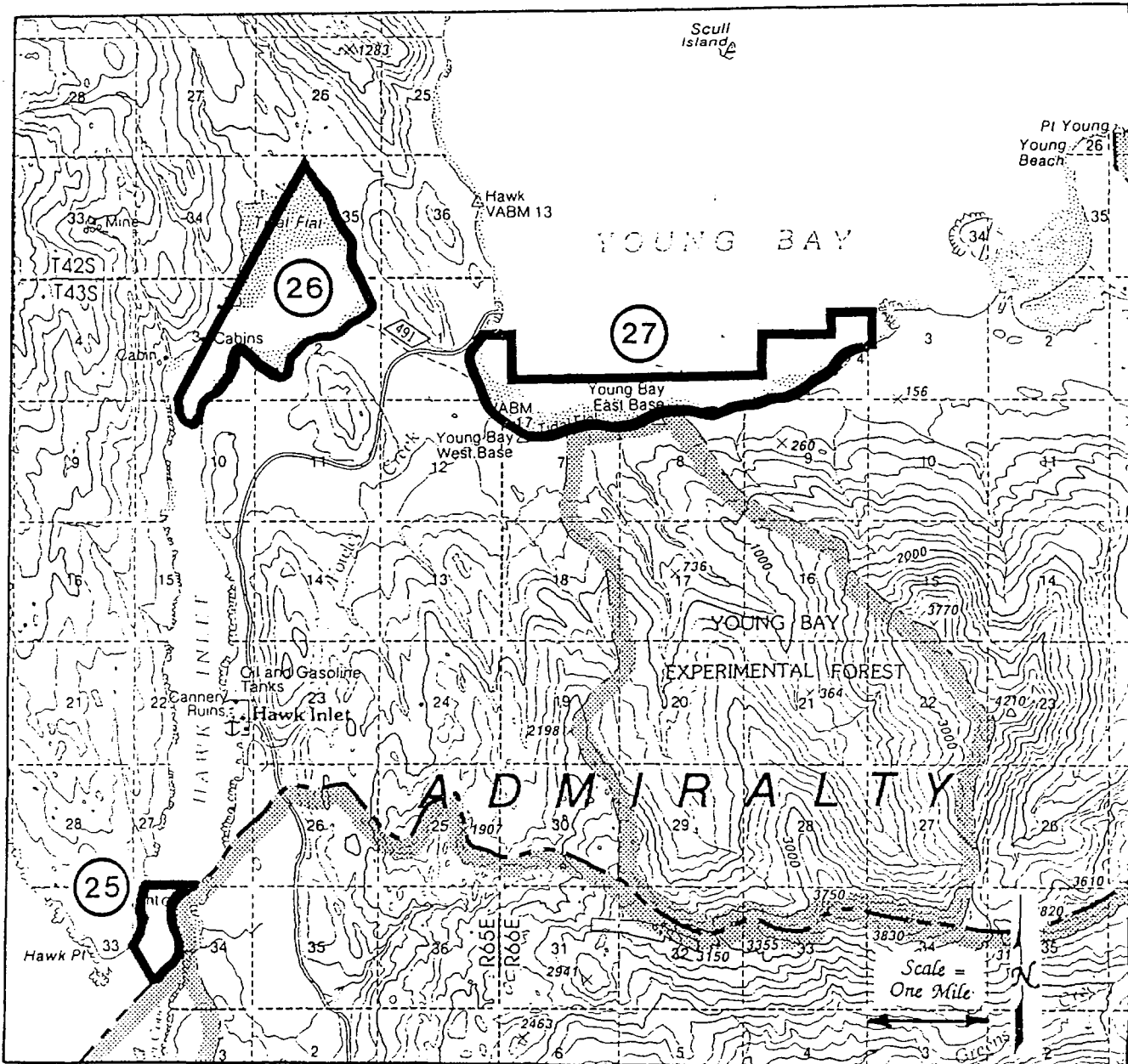




# REGION 13

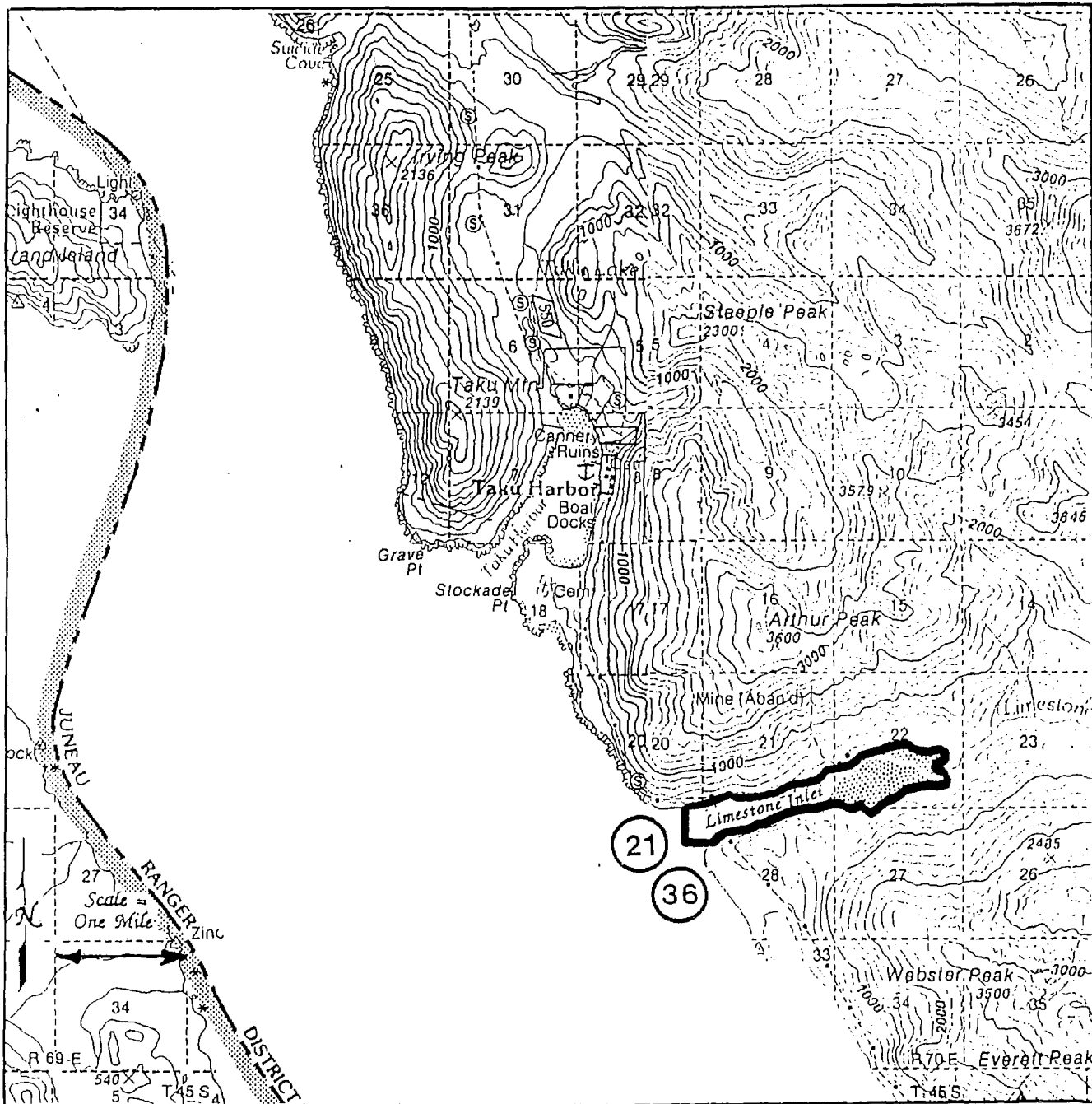
## Admiralty Island

**—** AREA CLOSED TO NEW MINERAL ENTRY



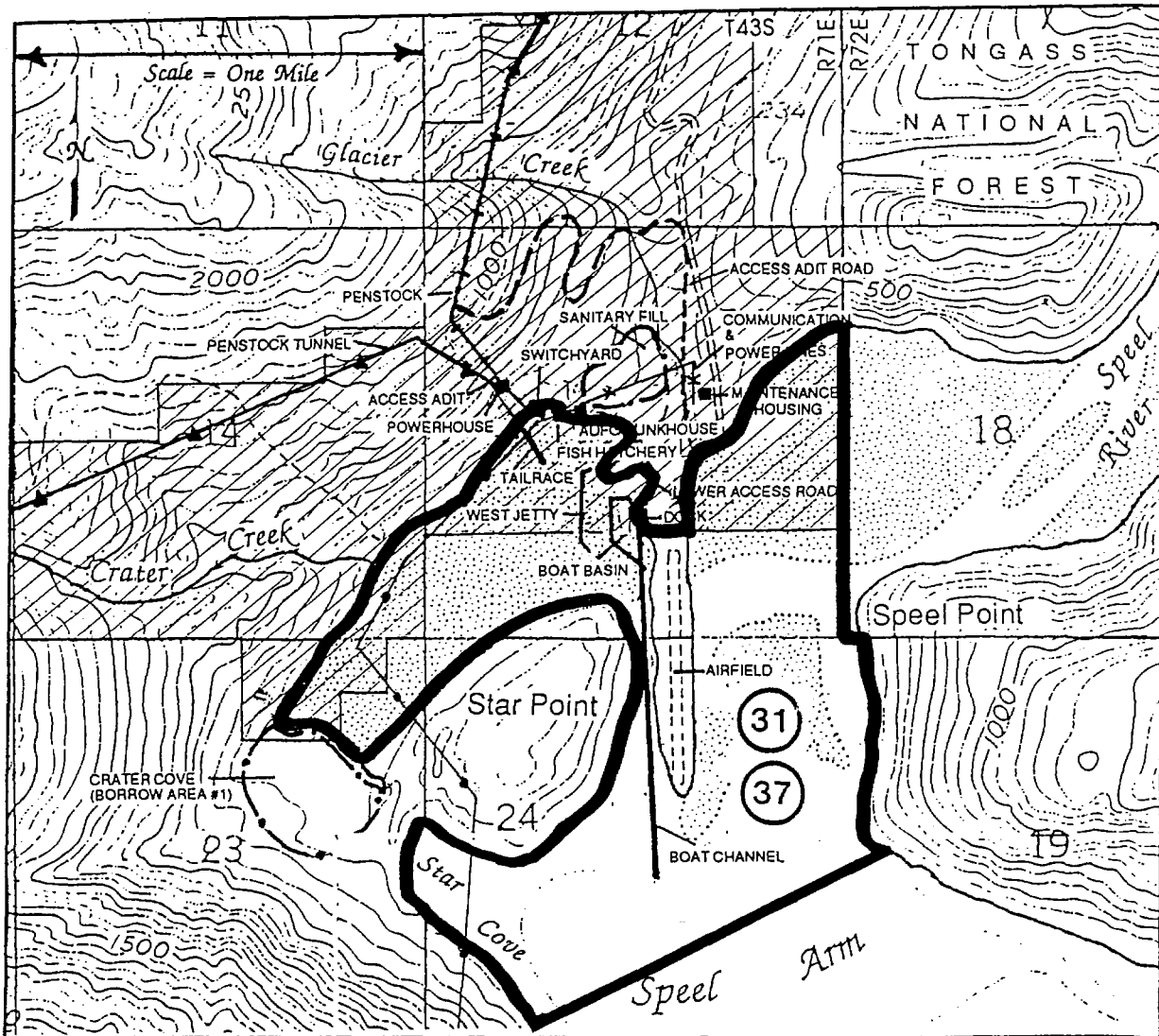
# Unit 14B Taku Harbor

■ AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY

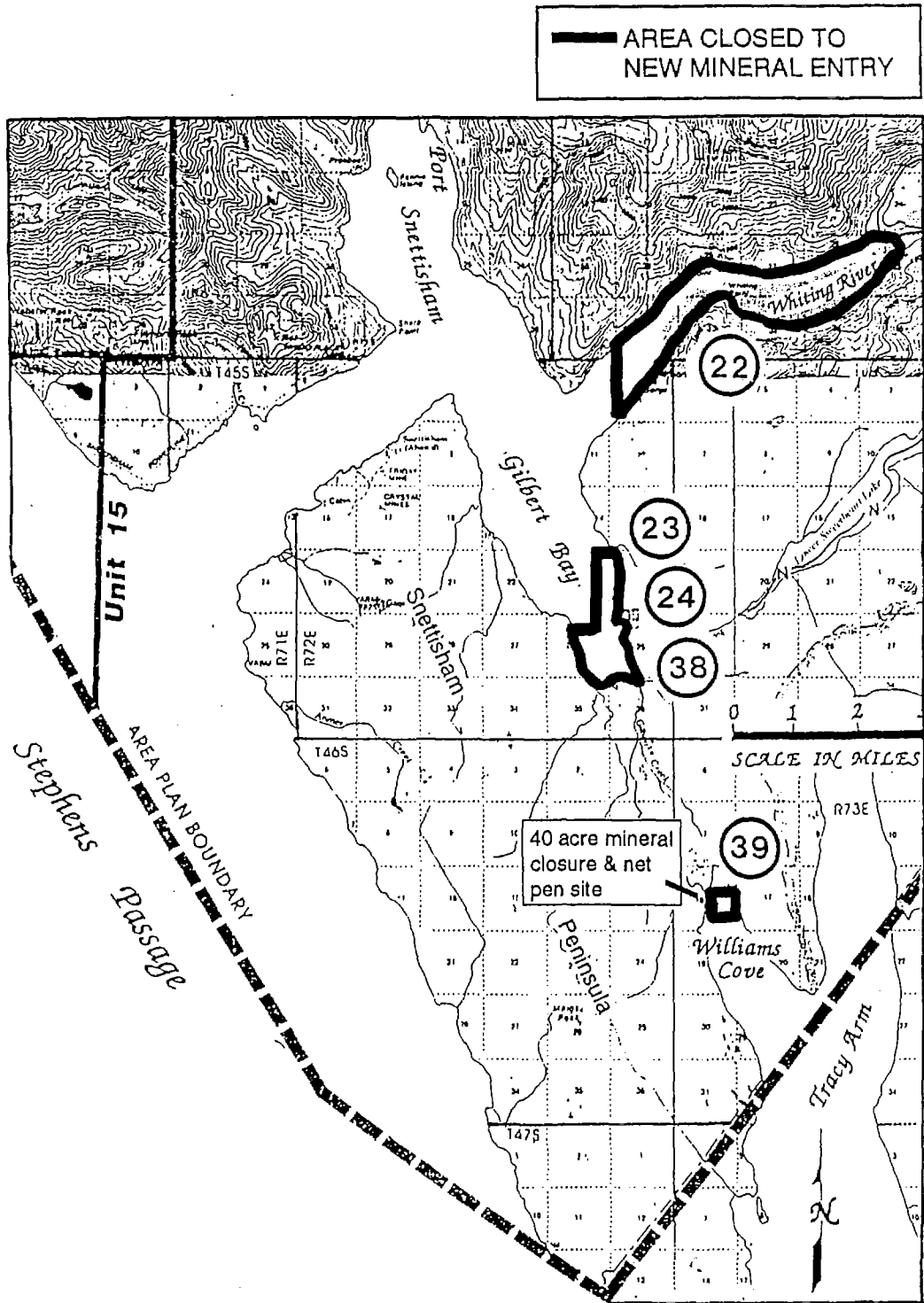


# Unit 15A-B Snettisham

**—** AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY



# Unit 15B Point Snettisham





# Mineral Order 655

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF LAND

## MINERAL ORDER 655

Closing Lands to Mineral Entry     Opening Lands to Mineral Entry

I. Name JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN


II. This mineral order is based upon the attached Commissioner's Finding and the written documentation contained in:

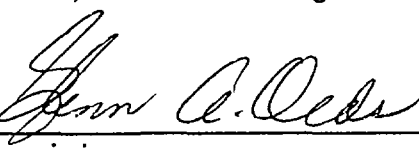
Area Plan: <u>JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN</u>	Dated <u>January 25, 1993</u>
Management Plan: _____	Dated _____
Site Specific Plan: _____	Dated _____
Other: _____	Dated _____

III. <u>File Number</u>	<u>Legal Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
	SEE ATTACHED MAPS	Approximately 10,610

IV. This order is subject to valid existing rights and issued under the authority granted by AS 38.05.185 - 38.05.275 to the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby  closed  opened to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.

Concur: <u></u>	<u>3/26/93</u>
Director, Division of Land	Date

Concur: <u></u>	<u>March-26, 1993</u>
Director, Division of Mining	Date

Approved: <u></u>	<u>4/26/93</u>
Commissioner	Effective Date

**JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN  
FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER  
FOR MINERAL CLOSING ORDER #655  
A.S. 38.05.185 (a)**

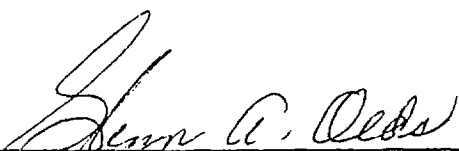
The Juneau State Land Plan (JSLP), developed in accordance with A.S. 38.05.065, identifies certain areas to be closed to new locatable mineral entry because mining activity would not be compatible with significant surface uses (A.S. 38.05.185(a)). The Department will close approximately 10,610 acres of state-owned tidelands and submerged lands to mineral entry on upper Taku Inlet and at the mouth of Auke Creek (see two maps attached) because mining would be incompatible with important anadromous fish habitat. These closures have been given public review through notice under AS 38.05.065 and through the Juneau State Land Plan planning process.

The estuarine areas in upper Taku Inlet and at the mouth of Auke Creek, from mean high water to a water-depth of approximately 40 feet (measured at MLLW), will be closed to new mineral entry. The Taku River and Auke Creek have had peak escapement counts that each meet the following criteria.

- a) 500 pink salmon and 500 chum salmon; or
- b) 1,000 pink salmon or 1,000 chum salmon; or
- c) 500 coho salmon or 500 sockeye salmon.

Maintaining the high quality estuarine rearing habitat adjacent to these two streams and avoiding impacts to the associated water quality and marine plant and animal communities is essential to sustaining the productivity of the Juneau area commercial and community harvest fisheries.

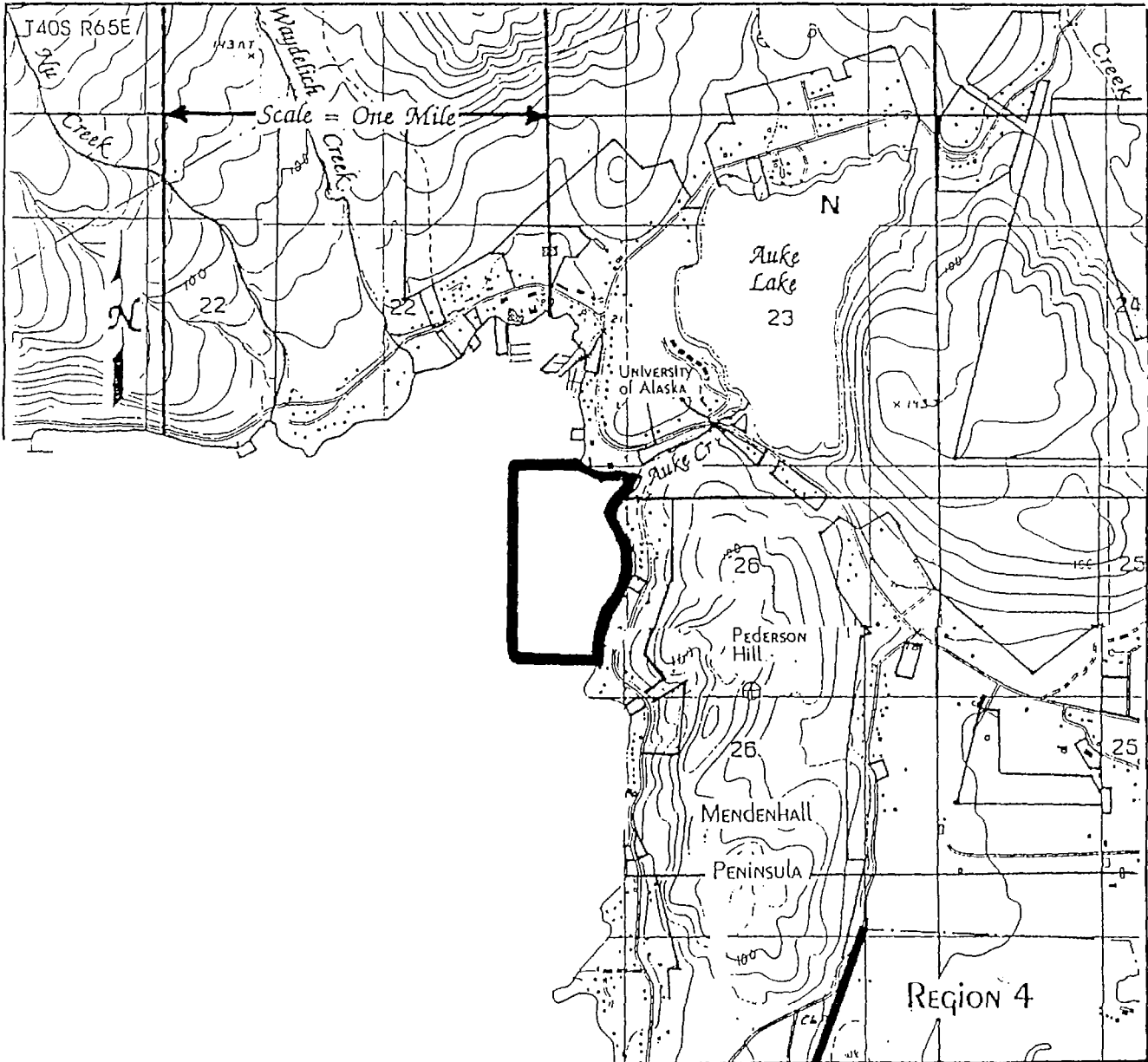
In addition, forty-acres of state-owned tidelands and submerged lands at the mouth of Auke Creek will be closed to new mineral entry. The closed area surrounds the net pen that is used for the remote release of hatchery salmon. The net pen and the fisheries it supports are critically dependent on the estuarine rearing habitat in this area. The closure is to protect the significant investments in this net pen.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
COMMISSIONER  
Department of Natural Resources

4/26/93  
Date

— AREA CLOSED TO  
NEW MINERAL ENTRY

#655







FINDING OF THE COMMISSIONER  
AS 38.05.185(a)

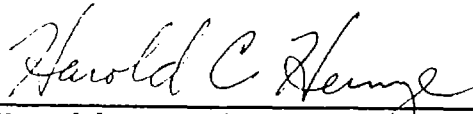
MINERAL CLOSING ORDER 576

FOR APPROXIMATELY 1,300 ACRES  
IN THE VICINITY OF SHEEP CREEK NEAR JUNEAU

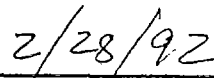
The area described and depicted in the mineral closure contains approximately 1,300 acres of state selected lands. These lands may be needed for a portion of the proposed Echo Bay road access and mine tailings impoundment. Mineral location and mining is considered incompatible with these lands and the state is committed to take all reasonable actions necessary to preclude the creation of any new third-party interest in these state selected lands once ownership is conveyed to the state.

All state mining claims on state selected land will become null and void on the day the state receives title conveyance from the Bureau of Land Management.

Therefore, it is my finding, in accordance with AS 38.05.185(a), that the best interest of the state and its residents are served by the closing of the lands described in Mineral Closing Order 576 to entry under the locatable mineral and mining laws of the State of Alaska.



\_\_\_\_\_  
Harold C. Heinze, Commissioner  
Department of Natural Resources



\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

## Mineral Closing Order 576 - Attachment A

### LEGAL DESCRIPTION

All Community Grant state selected land within U.S. Survey 1762 (Juneau Townsite Elimination Survey) within unsurveyed Sections 27, 28, 29, 32, 33, and 34, Township 41 South, Range 68 East, Copper River Meridian further described below:

Section 27, S2SW4SW4

Section 28, S2S2

Section 29, SE4SE4

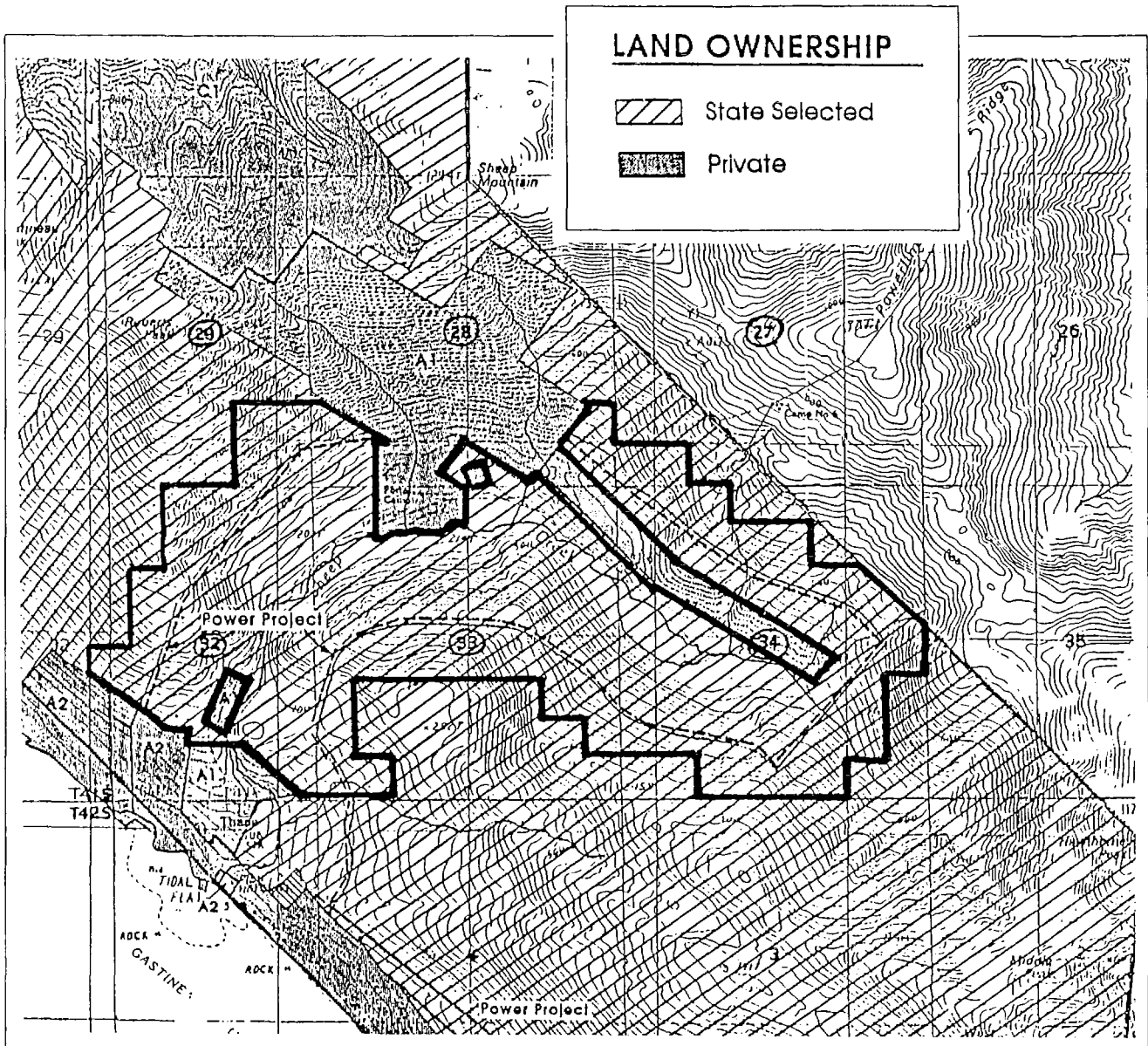
Section 32, E2SW4, E2SE4NW4, E2

Section 33, NE4SE4SE4, S2NE4SE2, N2N2S2, N2, SW4NW4SW4, SE4SW4SW4, W2SW4SW4

Section 34, S2NE4NW4, S2NW4, NW4NW4, NW4NE4NW4, S2NE4, SW4NW4NE4, N2SW4, SE4SW4, N2SW4SW4, W2SE4, N2NE4SE4, SW4NE4SE4, NW4SE4SE4

Containing approximately 1,300 acres

# Mineral Closing Order 576 - Attachment B



Approximately 1,300 acres of Community Grant state selected land within U.S. Survey 1762 (Juneau Townsite Elimination Survey)



Area of closure denoted by heavy, solid black line



# APPENDIX C - Special Use Area Designation

STATE OF ALASKA  
DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES  
DIVISION OF LAND

SPECIAL USE AREA DESIGNATION

- I. Name: JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN
- II. The special use area designation in Part III is based on written justification contained in one of the following plans:

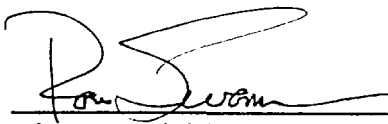
Area Plan: JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN  
 Adopted (X) Revised ( ) Dated January 25, 1993

Management Plan: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

Site Specific Plan: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Adopted ( ) Revised ( ) Dated \_\_\_\_\_

III.	<u>Legal</u>	
	<u>Description</u>	<u>Acreage</u>
	SEE ATTACHED MAP	88

- IV. This order is issued under the authority granted by AS 38.04.065 and 11 AAC 96.010 to the Commissioner of the Department of Natural Resources. The above described lands are hereby designated a Special Use Area as indicated.

Approved:  3/26/93  
 Director, Division of Land Date  
 Department of Natural Resources

## Designation of the Indian Cove Special Use Area

Under 11 AAC 96.010 (a) (2) and 11 AAC 96.010 (b), the lands shown on the attached map are designated as Special Use Lands. The activities described herein will be managed according to the terms of the special use area designation described below.

**Designation.** The Indian Cove Special Use Area under 11 AAC 96.010 is called for in the Juneau State Land Plan. The plan recommends designation of approximately 88 acres of state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in Subunits 3b1, 3b2, 3b3, 3b5, and 3b7.

**Purpose.** The purpose of the designation is to maintain the scenic, habitat, harvest, and recreation values in and adjacent to Indian Cove.

**Special Use Area.** Under the Special Use Area designation, new applications for any kind of boat moorage or other "generally permitted" activities will undergo an individual and Alaska Coastal Management Program permit review process and special stipulations will apply. The siting and construction of any kind of boat moorage must occur in such a way that there is no significant adverse impact on fish, wildlife, or their habitat. This determination is made during the course of the permit review. In planning for moorage or docking facilities, the applicant will be given the following choices in order of preference: mooring buoys and anchors; floating docks secured by anchors; or a single, floating or pile-supported community dock. Creosoted wood piling or any other material toxic to herring eggs are not allowed in these subunits. Floathomes and boathouses are not allowed in these subunits.

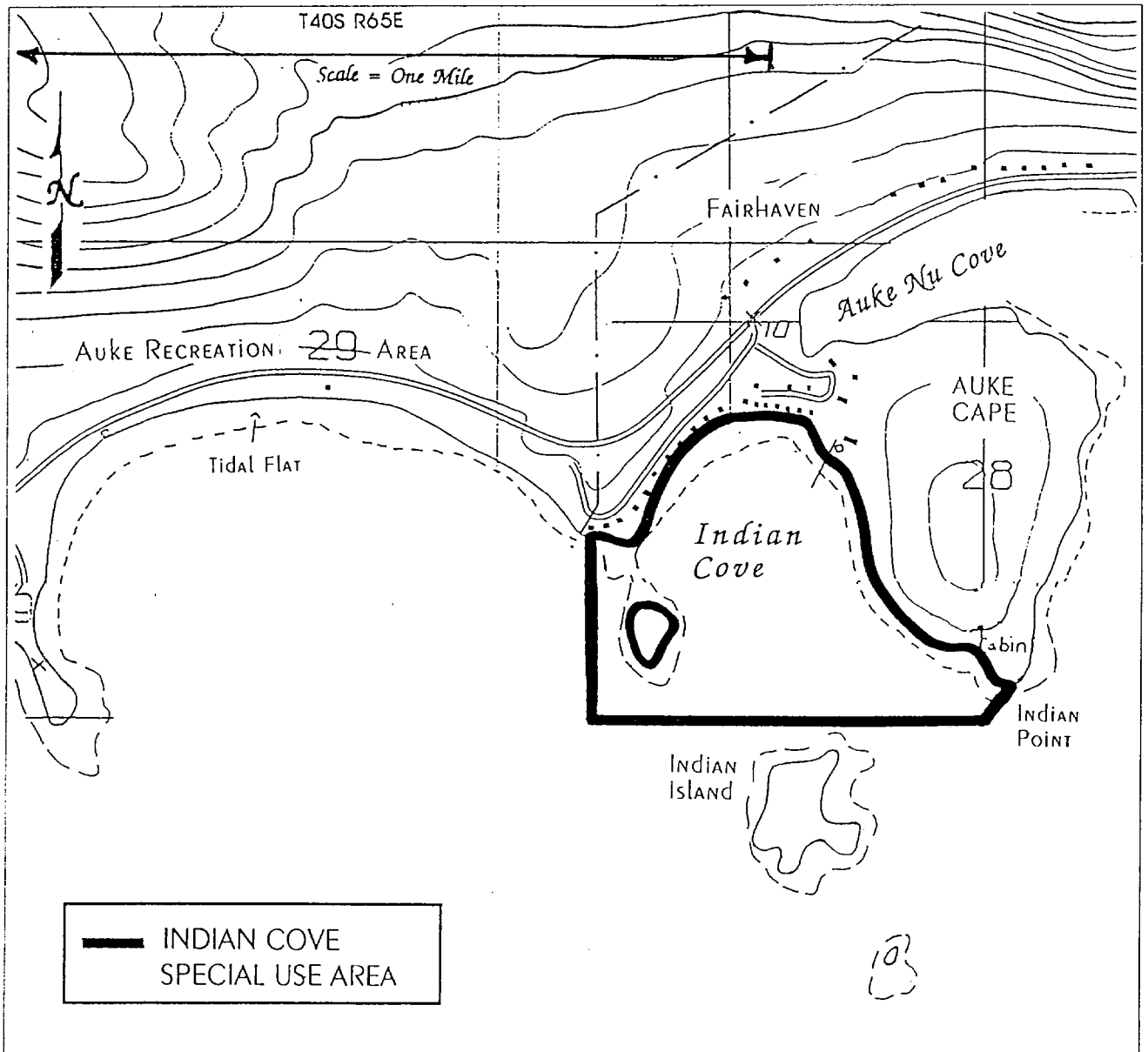
I find that this is consistent with the Department of Natural Resource's management authority, Juneau State Land Plan, and is in the best interest of the state.



Ron Swanson, Director  
Division of Land

3/26/92

Effective Date

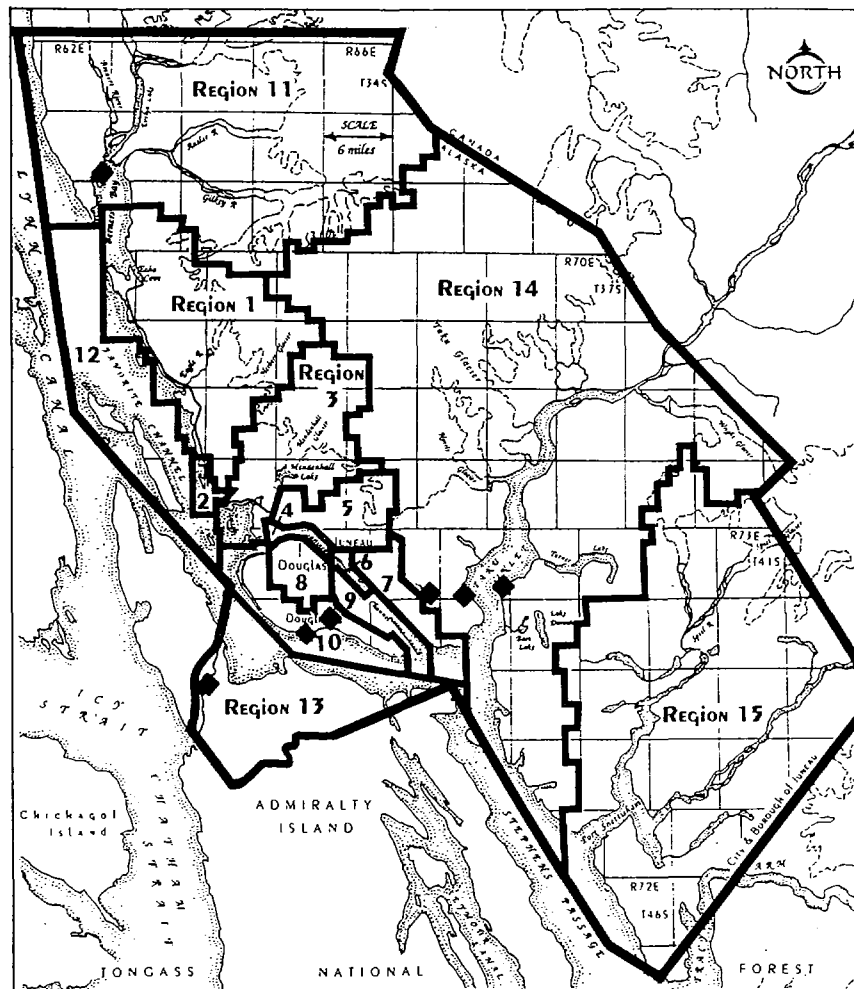


## APPENDIX D

# Recent National Forest Community Grant Selections

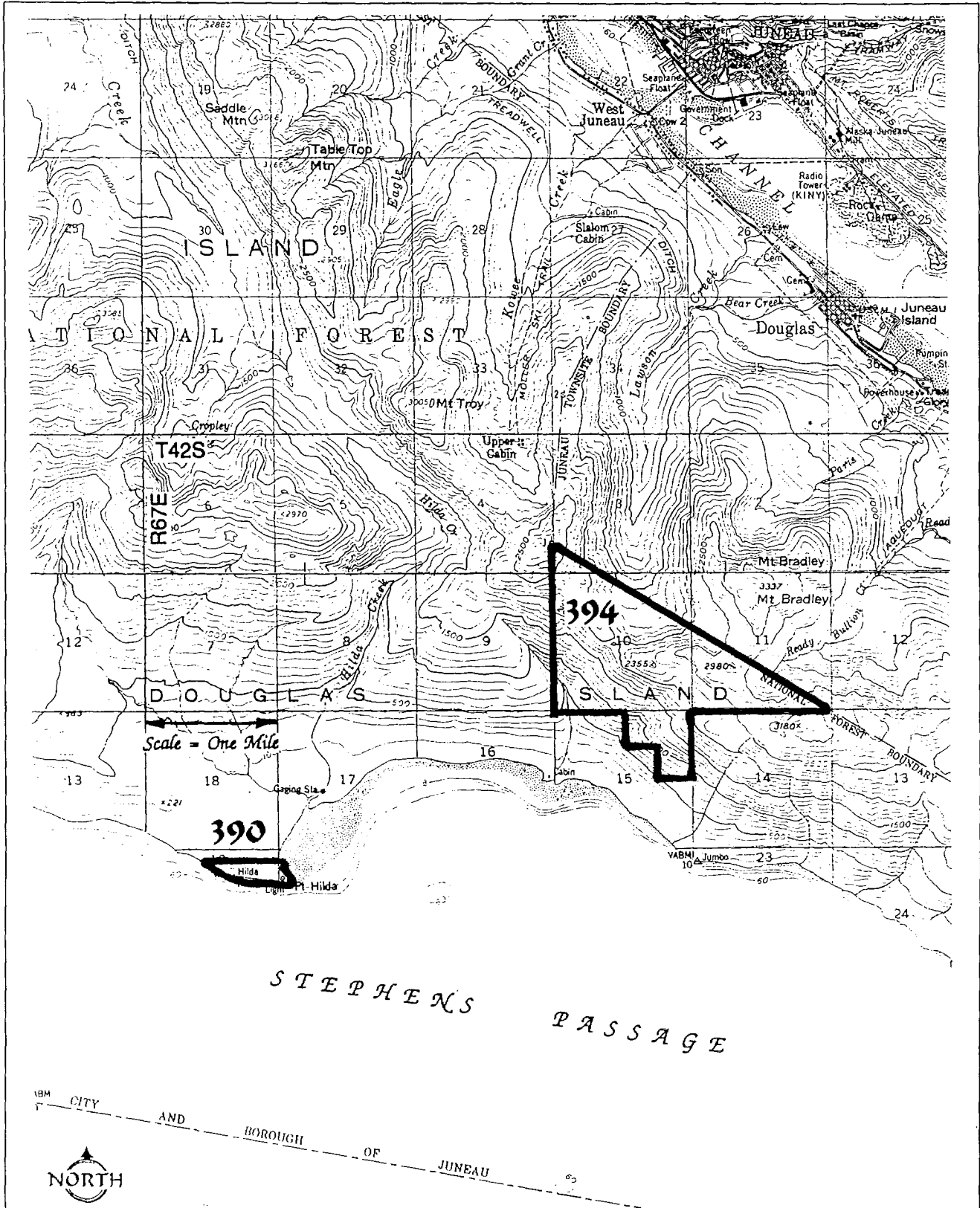
## Introduction

After the plan was adopted, seven additional parcels were selected by the state in the planning area. These parcels are shown on the following maps. The selections took place under the National Forest Community Grant (NFCG) entitlement program based on Section 6(a) of the Alaska Statehood Act. Although the parcels are neither designated nor classified, management intent for the units within which they are located and Chapter 2 guidelines apply.

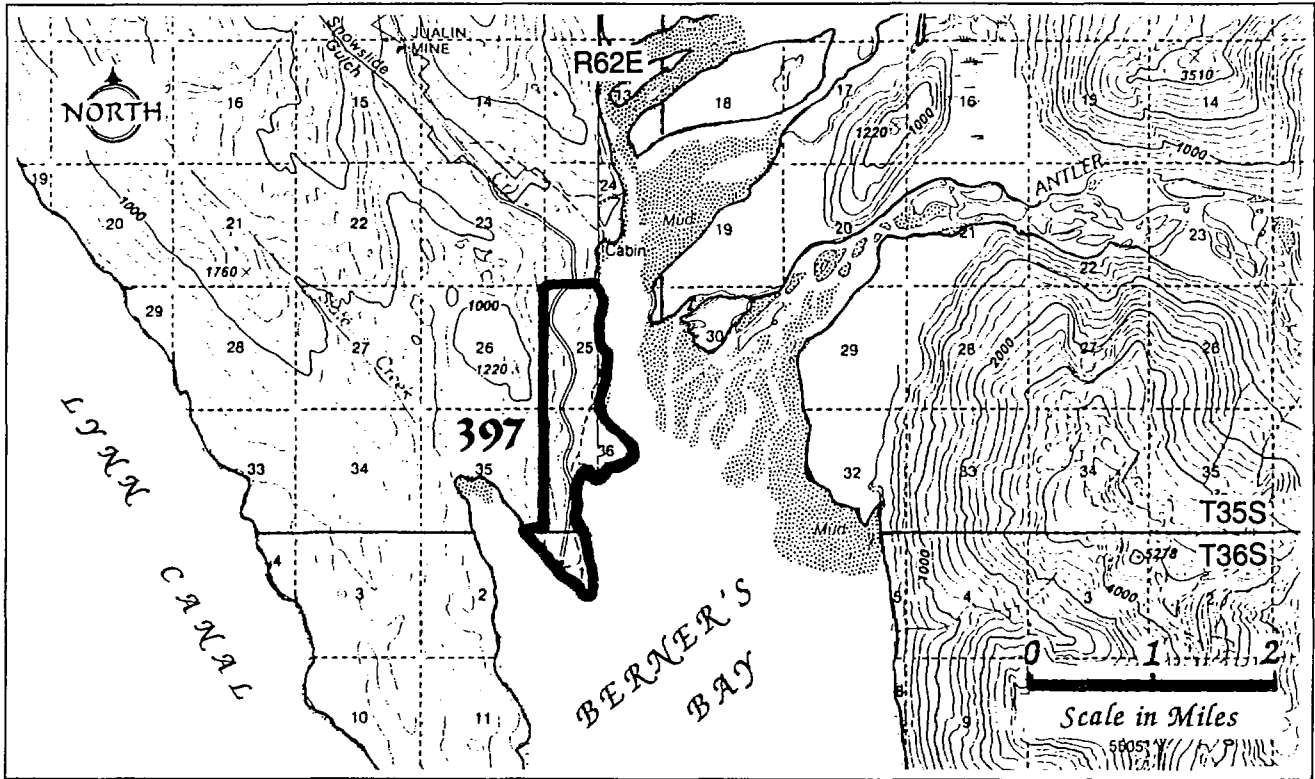


## Location Map

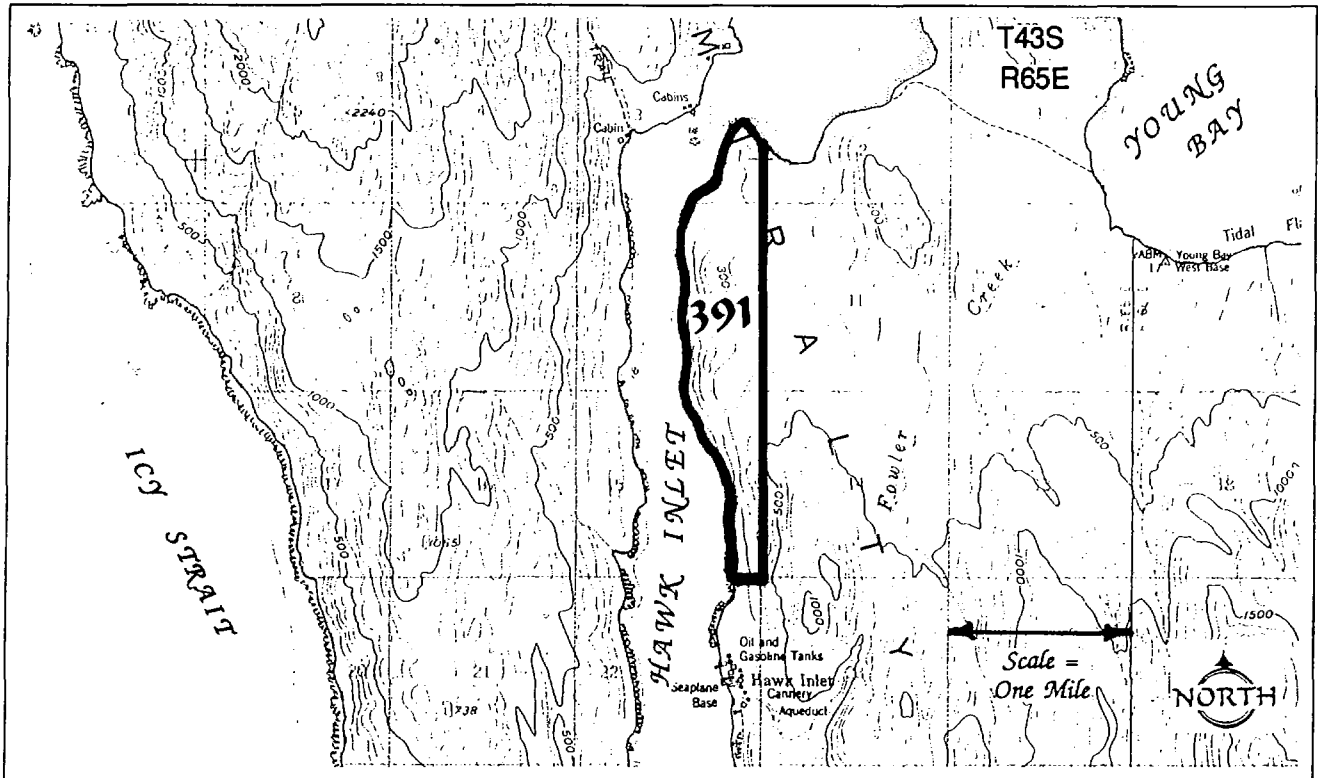
# NFCG 390 & 394 - Unit 10b



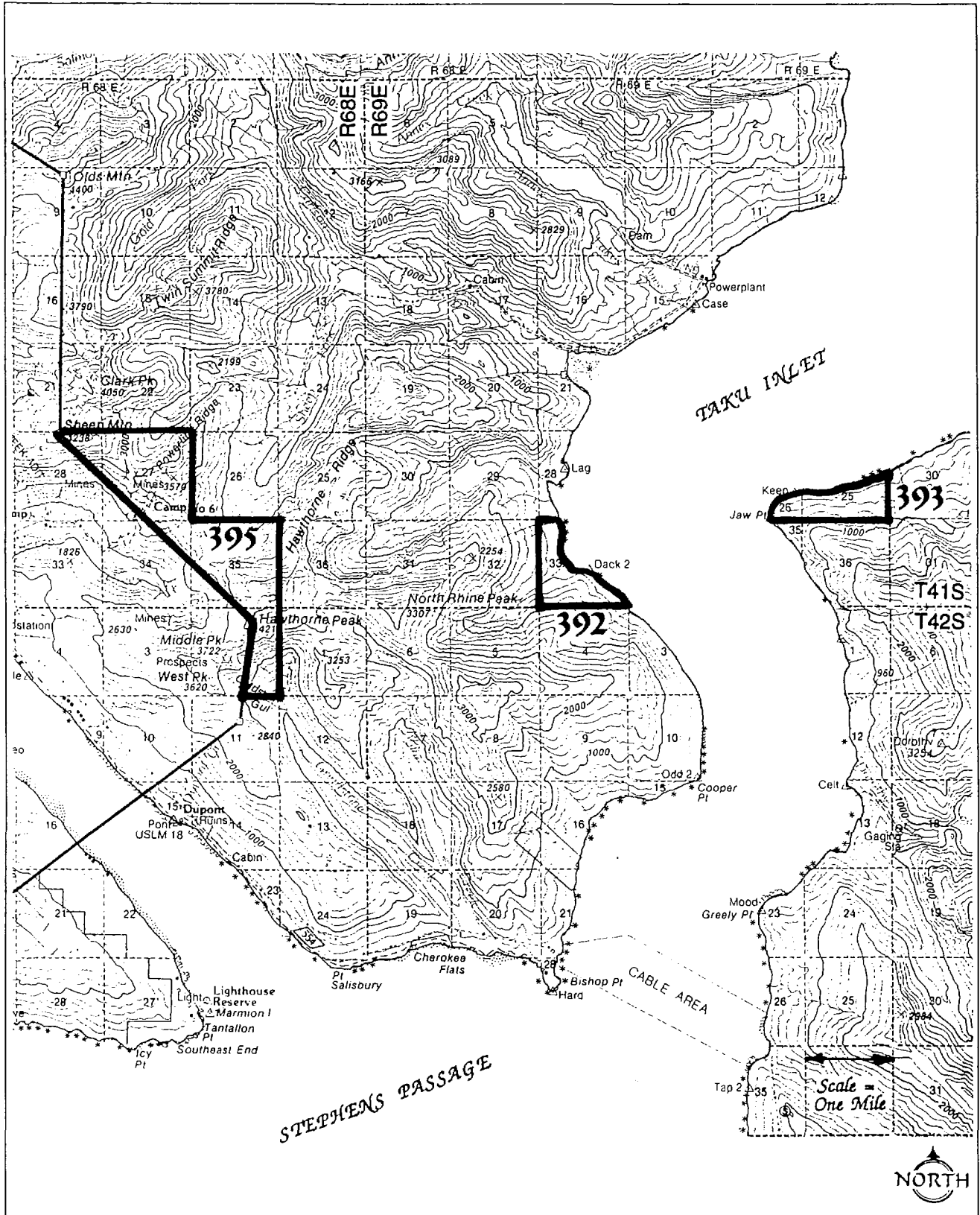
### NFCG 397 - Unit 11b



### NFCG 391 - Unit 13a



# NFCQ 392, 393, & 395 - Unit 14a



## APPENDIX E

# Publications Related to the Area Plan

### Introduction

Following is a list of the source materials used for preparation of the DNR Juneau State Land Plan.

*ADFG. Alaska Habitat Management Guide Reference Maps, Southeast Region.*

*Catalog of Waters Important to Anadromous Fish. 1982.*

*Deer Hunter Economic Expenditure and Use Survey, Southeast Alaska, Habitat Technical Report 86-10. 1986.*

*Fish and Wildlife Habitat, Juneau Planning Area, Series of Maps. 1992.*

*Fish and Wildlife Harvest Areas, Juneau Planning Area, Series of Maps. 1992.*

*Harvest, Catch and Participation in Alaska Sport Fisheries During 1990, Fisheries Data Series No. 91-58. 1991.*

*Harvest Estimates for Selected Roadside Sport Fisheries near Juneau, Alaska During 1990.*

*Human Use of Pacific Herring, Shellfish, and Selected Wildlife Species in Southeast Alaska with an Overview of Access for Non-Commercial Harvests of Fish and Wildlife, Technical Report 86-5.*

*Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge Management Plan. 1990.*

*Moose Hunter Economic Expenditure and Use Survey, Southeast Alaska, Habitat Technical Report 86-6. 1986.*

*Mountain Goat Hunter Economic Expenditure and User Survey, Southeast Alaska, Habitat Technical Report 86-9.*

*A Regional Overview of Fish and Wildlife Use in Southeast Alaska, Report No. 85-4. 1985.*

*Southeast Region Staff Reports to the Alaska Board of Fisheries, Sport Fisheries Technical Report No. 1-91-1. 1991.*

*Sportfishing Guide to Northern Southeast Alaska.*

*Strategic Plan for the Juneau, Ketchikan and Sitka Recreational Fisheries, Draft. 1989.*



- Strategic Plan for Management of Deer in Southeast Alaska, 1991-95, Population Objectives.* 1991.
- Strategic Plan for Management of Moose in Region I, Southeast Alaska, 1990-94, Final.* 1990.
- Bureau of Land Management. *Final Environmental Impact Statement, A-J Mine Project.* 1992.
- CBJ. *Atlas for Street Naming and Property Numbering (with Recent Amendments).* 1989.
- Comprehensive Plan.* 1984.
- Comprehensive Plan Update Text Amendments.* 1988.
- Comprehensive Plan Update Map Amendments.* 1992.
- Comprehensive Plan, Volume 2, Technical Appendix.* 1984.
- Comprehensive Plan, Land Use Designation Maps.* 1986
- Conceptually Approved Downtown Waterfront Plan, an Area Meriting Special Attention in the Juneau Coastal Zone.*
- Douglas Marine Industrial Park.* 1991.
- Historic Structures Report, Jualpa Mine Camp, Last Chance Basin Historic District.* 1990.
- Inventory of Historic Sites and Structures, City and Borough of Juneau, Alaska.* 1986.
- Juneau Area Mass-Wasting and Snow Avalanche Hazard Analysis (maps included).* 1992.
- Juneau Coastal Management Program.* 1986.
- Juneau Small Boat Harbor Plan.* 1983.
- Juneau Townsite Historic Building Survey.* 1988.
- Juneau Waterfront Plan.* 1973.
- Juneau Wetlands Management Plan Atlas, Concept Approved Draft.* 1991.
- Juneau Wetlands Management Plan, Concept Approved Draft.* 1991.
- Land Use Ordinance, Serial No. 87-49.* 1987.
- Last Chance Basin Management Plan.* 1978.
- Natural Resource Sand, Gravel, and Quarry Rock Industry Report.* 1978.
- An Ordinance Preserving Certain Municipal Land for the Juneau Open Space Park System.* Ordinance 87-76 am. 1985.

*Second Gastineau Channel Crossing Feasibility Study. Three Reports: Feasibility Study, Appendix A, Final Report. 1984.*

*Watershed Control Program, Salmon Creek Source, Draft. 1992.*

*Watershed Control and Wetland Protection Program, Gold Creek Source. 1992.*

*West Mendenhall Valley Greenbelt Plan. 1986.*

*Zoning Maps, Ordinance Serial No. 87-49. 1987.*

*DNR. Alaska Heritage Resource Survey, Cultural Sites on State Lands in the Juneau Planning Area. Maps, 1982*

*DNR, DOL. Designations, Mineral Closures, Anchorage, Waterfront Development Areas and Anadromous Stream Mouths in the Juneau Planning Area. 1992.*

*Potential Settlement Areas in Juneau Planning Area - Unpublished. 1992.*

*Prince of Wales Island Area Plan. 1988.*

*State Land Selections from Tongass and Chugach National Forests. 1989.*

*DNR, DOPOR. Point Bridget State Park Management Plan. 1992.*

*The Sheep Creek Trail. DOTPF. Alaska Trails Database. 1989.*

*Juneau Access Improvements, Environmental Impact Statement Survey Report. 1990.*

*Juneau Unified Transportation Plan.*

*North Douglas Highway Extension, Appendix. 1992.*

*North Douglas Highway Extension Corridor Identification. 1989.*

*Southeast Alaska Transportation Plan. 1986.*

*Tomorrow's Alaska; Transportation for the 21st Century, Alaska State Transportation Policy Plan. 1991.*

*Division of Governmental Coordination. Alaska Coastal Management Program, Statutes and Regulations. 1989.*

*Echo Bay Exploration. Transportation Alternatives for the Kensington Mine. 1989.*

*Federal Emergency Management Agency, Federal Insurance Administration. Series of 12 Flood Insurance Rate Maps. 1980, 1981, 1990.*

*King, M. L. 90 Short Walks Around Juneau. 1987.*

*The Nature Conservancy, Alaska Natural Heritage Program. Rare Plants on Plant Communities in Juneau Planning Area, Memo. 1992.*

National Marine Fisheries Service. *Recovery Plan for the Stellar Sea Lion, Final Revision*. 1991.

NPS. *Juneau Trails Workbook, An Opportunity to Help Shape Trail Development in the Juneau Area*. 1991.

*Draft Juneau Trails Plan Maps (with Additional Recreation Information added)*. 1992.

U.S. Bureau of Mines and DNR Division of Mines. *Mineral Potential, Federal and State Claims, Potential Roads and Trails for Access, Potential Tideland Access Areas*. Series of Maps. 1992.

*Mineral Investigation in the Juneau Mining District, Alaska, 1984-1988 (Series of 10 Reports)*. 1992.

U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service. *Eagle Trees, Working Maps*. 1992.

*Experimental Canada Goose Survey - Northern Portion of Southeast Alaska*. 1986.

*National Wetlands Inventory Maps and Map Key*.

U.S. Forest Service. *Draft Environmental Impact Statement and Supplement to the Draft Environmental Impact Statement, Tongass Land Management Plan Revision*. 1990, 1991.

*Final Experimental Impact Statement Kensington Gold Mine Project*. 1992.

Pacific Northwest Forest and Range Experiment Station. *Southeast Alaska Tideland Locations for Log Transfer and Storage, General Technical Report PNW-174*. 1984.

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This publication was released by the Department of Natural Resources, produced at a cost of \$35.29 per copy, and printed in Anchorage, Alaska, for the purpose of providing the public an opportunity to review the contents of the Juneau State Land Plan.



## ERRATA

Please note the following errors in the 1993 Juneau State Land Plan, and correct your maps accordingly:

<u>Page</u>	<u>Error</u>
2-28	Delete "46. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)" This is a duplicate with #16.
2-29, B-7	Delete the circled "46" and the square symbol that's been rotated located between the numbers "15" and "16". Square under the number "47" should be a circle.
3-23	Leader line missing between Subunit 1a12 designation and subunit to the south with anchor symbol.
3-53	Delete curved horizontal brown line between "Hv" in Subunit 2c10 designation and the shoreline.
3-85	Delete line on the northeast side of ATS 741. ATS 741 is part of Subunit 3e14. Correct section numbers on the bottom of the map. Change "23" to "22" and "24" to "23"
3-121	Word "Coast Guard" southeast of Subunit 6a35 should be moved to south part of OSL 50 (Subunit 6a35). Subunit 6a37 includes USS 4562.
3-156	Delete row for Subunit 8a27 from the table (subunit does not exist).
3-159	Subunit 8a11 includes ATS 43, 713, and 936.
3-161	"Tdl PAT 01799 Lot 2" should read "Tdl Lse 01799 Lot 2." "ATS 922 Tdl Lse Apln 105460" should read "ATS 1468 Tracts A and B."
3-189, 3-191, 3-193	Small upland parcel that includes Point Hilda (USS 1640) should show on map and is part of Subunit 10b12.
3-193	Land ownership legend: "State Selected with Municipal Selection Approved" should be colored light brown.
3-195	Second paragraph: change "Seawall Creek" to "Sawmill Creek."
3-211	Designation legend missing. See legend on page 3-215.
3-215	"Private" in land ownership legend and Hump Island on the map should be colored dark brown.
3-227	"Private" in land ownership legend and the white uplands on the south end of Shelter Island on the map should be colored dark brown.
3-233	Move last paragraph on this page to the bottom of page 3-234 under "Management Intent."
3-238	On map delete brown square by Colt Island and brown area by Young Bay Experimental Forest. Add "G General Uses" to designation legend.

## ERRATA CONTINUED

<u>Page</u>	<u>Error</u>
3-245	Delete brown square by Admiralty Creek and horseshoe-shaped brown area by Turner Lake.
3-250	Designation for 14a1 should read "Ha, Hv." Delete Subunit 14a27 (not state owned).
3-253	Color code in legend is reversed. "State owned" should be dark green, "Private" should be light green.
3-255	Delete Subunit 14a27 (not state owned)
B-6	Delete "46. Auke Creek (Unit 3e)" This is a duplicate with #16.
B-7	Delete the circled "46" and the square symbol that's been rotated.

# JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN SUMMARY



## SUMMARY OF LAND MANAGEMENT POLICIES



DEPARTMENT OF NATURAL RESOURCES - DIVISION OF LAND - RESOURCE ASSESSMENT & DEVELOPMENT

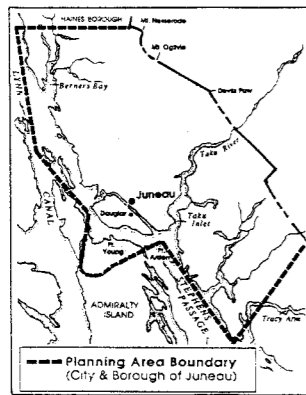
### What is the Juneau State Land Plan?

The Juneau State Land Plan describes how the Alaska Department of Natural Resources (DNR) will manage state land, including uplands, tidelands, submerged lands, and shorelands in the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ). The plan determines how the land will be managed, including classifying lands and providing guidelines for leases and permits. The plan also identifies areas to be sold and closes some areas to new mineral entry. The plan does not make decisions for federal, Native, or private lands, nor does it change fish and game regulations.

### What areas does the Plan cover?

The Juneau Planning Area includes all state-owned and selected lands in the City and Borough of Juneau including the annexation area on north Admiralty Island.

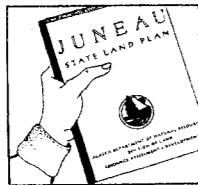
There are approximately 44,000 acres of state owned and selected uplands and 307,000 acres of state tidelands and submerged lands in the planning area.



### Where to get a copy of the Plan

Copies of the complete plan have been sent to the Juneau City and Borough Offices, DNR Offices, and public libraries in and adjacent to the planning area. Additional copies can be purchased from:

Alaska Department of Natural Resources  
Division of Land  
400 Willoughby Ave., Suite 400  
Juneau, AK 99801



Copies can also be purchased from the DNR Public Information Center in Anchorage (3601 C Street, Suite 800) and at the DNR Division of Land office in Fairbanks (3700 Airport Way).

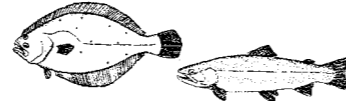
### How was the Plan developed?

The Juneau State Land Plan is the product of a two-year effort by DNR staff, a planning team, and the public. The planning team included 14 representatives from state and federal agencies and the City and Borough of Juneau (CBJ). Following is an outline of the planning process:

#### THE PROCESS

1. MAP & ANALYZE resources & uses (summer, fall 1991)
2. DEVELOP AGENCY REVIEW DRAFT PLAN (ARD) consistent with land use designations in the CBJ Comprehensive & Coastal Management Plans (fall 1991 & winter 1992)
3. PLANNING TEAM & AGENCIES REVIEW ARD (spring 1992)
4. PREPARE PUBLIC REVIEW DRAFT PLAN (PRD) based on comments on the ARD (summer 1992)
5. PUBLIC REVIEWS PRD (summer, fall 1992)
6. PREPARE FINAL PLAN incorporating comments on the PRD (fall 1992)
7. COMMISSIONER SIGNS PLAN & ADOPTS IT as DNR's management intent for state lands in the planning area (winter 1993)

Management intents for major resources and uses are summarized in the following sections. The Juneau State Land Plan also includes policies for heritage resources, access (including roads, trails, and utilities), and coordination and public notice.



### Fish & Wildlife Habitat & Harvest

All lands serve as fish and wildlife habitat and harvest areas to some degree. The most important habitat and harvest areas will be retained in public ownership and managed to maintain fish and wildlife production and related public uses. Fish and wildlife habitat and harvest are managed as primary uses of state lands in most marine and fresh water areas. Important areas for terrestrial habitats are also designated.

Special guidelines apply to particularly important habitat areas such as sea lion haulouts and the mouths of anadromous streams. Certain areas are closed to new mineral entry to protect fisheries (see Mining below).

### Mining

The plan provides broad management intent for areas with mineral potential including areas where minerals development is proposed. However, the plan does not make decisions on pending applications such as for the A-J and Kensington mines. Such decisions are made during the application review process. Decisions must, however, be consistent with the plan's management intent and guidelines.

The plan also includes policies concerning areas of state land closed to new mineral entry based on a finding of incompatibility with significant surface uses consistent with AS 38.05.185. Mineral closures do not affect existing claims.

Areas closed to new mineral entry are shown on the map on the reverse side. They cover approximately 28,500 acres including:

1. SETTLEMENT AREAS. Four areas are proposed for settlement over the next 20 years. These parcels are located along upper Lena Creek, along the Lena Loop Road and Channel Vista Drive, and near the Lemon Creek Correctional Center.
2. IDENTIFIED MATERIALS SITES. Important state-owned materials sites include Eleven-mile Creek on north Douglas Island, Leonon Creek, Sheep Creek Delta, and a site near Eagle Beach.
3. MOUTHS OF CERTAIN ANADROMOUS FISH STREAMS. These include estuarine areas, from mean high water to a water depth of 40 feet. The purpose of these closures is to sustain the productivity of the Juneau area commercial and community harvest fisheries.
4. FISH HATCHERIES & NET PEN SITES. These include 40-acre tidal and submerged land sites adjacent to four fish hatcheries and eight net pens. The hatcheries and the fisheries are critically dependent on the estuarine rearing habitat nearby. The closure is also intended to protect the significant state and private investments in these hatcheries.
5. BERNERS RIVER & MONTANA CREEK. The bed (below the ordinary high water mark) of both branches of the Berners River is closed. This area extends from the mouth north to the planning area boundary. The Berners River is closed because mining in the bed of the river would conflict with spawning, incubation, and rearing of the significant populations of anadromous fish in this clear-water system. The bed (below the ordinary high water mark) of Montana Creek is closed from the north boundary of state land on Montana Creek to the confluence of Montana Creek with the Mendenhall River. State uplands above the ordinary high water mark extending landward 50 feet on either side of Montana Creek are also closed to protect intensive recreation uses and fisheries values along the creek. Montana Creek is closed to protect the spawning, incubation, and rearing areas for significant populations of anadromous fish in this clear-water system.

### Recreation & Tourism

Recreation and tourism are important uses of state land in the CBJ. The plan designates high-value recreation areas either for dispersed recreation or public use sites. In addition, key areas used for wildlife viewing are designated wildlife habitat. In the past, the legislature has considered designating the Channel Islands as a State Marine Park. The plan prescribes designations and management intent that recognizes the islands' unique values for recreation, tourism, and wildlife. The plan also recognizes and protects the most heavily used anchorages and recognizes the need for increased capacity for boat launches and marinas. The plan also recommends selecting additional lands for community recreation.

### Waterfront Development & Shoreline Use

Sixteen areas are designated "Waterfront Development." Many of these areas are also co-designated for other values such as recreation and habitat. Most of these areas have already been designated "Special Waterfront Areas" by the Juneau Coastal Management Plan, "Conceptual New Growth Areas" by the Juneau Comprehensive Plan, or "Waterfront Industrial/Commercial Areas" by CBJ ordinance. The following areas are designated "Waterfront Development" by the Juneau State Land Plan:

- |                                  |  |
|----------------------------------|--|
| A. Sawmill Creek                 | I. Kowee Creek                         |
| B. Bessie Creek                  | J. Douglas Harbor                      |
| C. South Tee Harbor              | K. Comet Beach                         |
| D. Auke Bay State Ferry Terminal | L. Outer State Creek Cove              |
| E. Auke Bay                      | M. Youngs Bay (Greens Creek Mine Dock) |
| F. Douglas Bridge                | N. Hawk Inlet old cannery site         |
| G. Salmon Creek                  | O. Bart Lake                           |
| H. Sheep Creek                   | P. Snettisham                          |

Eight larger areas are identified for their potential to support waterfront development:

- |   |
|---|
| Q. Lena Point, west   |
| R. Juneau Waterfront (between Snowslide Creek & Wickersham Ave.)        |
| S. Southwest Douglas Island (between Outer and Inner points)            |
| T. Hawk Inlet   |
| U. Slocum Inlet   |
| V. Snettisham Peninsula (including Gilbert Bay & lower Port Snettisham) |
| W. Williams Cove  |
| X. Treadwell  |

However, specific sites within the eight larger areas listed above were not identified by the plan for one of three reasons: the lack of habitat and engineering information; the intent to provide access to resources on uplands but no near-term plans for development; or in the case of the Juneau waterfront, most of the tidelands that are likely to be developed are in CBJ and private ownership. Only portions of Juneau waterfront development projects are likely to be built on state tidelands.

### Land Sales

The Juneau State Land Plan determines which lands will be offered for private ownership in the planning area. Most of the uplands that the state originally owned that are suitable for settlement have been transferred to CBJ under municipal entitlement programs. Other suitable areas are now in private ownership. Only 1,100 acres in four areas are proposed by the plan to be offered for sale over the next 20 years. These parcels are located along upper Lena Creek, along the Lena Loop Road and Channel Vista Drive, and near the Lemon Creek Correctional Center.

### Commercial Recreation Leasing

The plan specifies where commercial recreation leases for facilities such as lodges, marinas, and campgrounds may be authorized. The plan also identifies some areas where commercial recreation may not occur, such as on some of the smaller and more sensitive islands in Lynn Canal.

### Water Resources & Uses

Several areas are designated for water resources. These include the areas designated by the amended CBJ Comprehensive Plan that identifies watershed protection areas for drinking water sources including Salmon, Gold, Montana, and Fish creeks. The Juneau State Land Plan also provides management intent for waterbodies with hydropower potential (including Lake Dorothy, Bart Lake, and Sheep Creek) and existing hydropower facilities (Salmon Creek, Gold Creek, and Snettisham). Finally, the plan includes management intent that allows for potential water export from the existing Snettisham trailrace.



### Forestry

There is little commercial timber harvest potential on the approximately 44,000 acres of state-owned and selected uplands in the planning area. Nonetheless, the plan provides management intent that includes resource transfer facilities in Gilbert Bay and Hawk Inlet where the U.S. Forest Service may need tideland access to commercial timber in the future.

### Aquatic Farming

The plan includes guidelines to reduce conflicts between aquatic farming and other competing uses, particularly in areas designated for resource transfer facilities, mining, waterfront development, fish and wildlife habitat and harvest, settlement, and public use sites.

### Floating Facilities

No areas are designated specifically for floating residential facilities such as floathomes. Floathomes are prohibited in the same areas and under the same provisions as in the CBJ Coastal Management Plan. They are also generally not allowed in areas designated for recreation, habitat, harvest, waterfront development, or near aquatic farming operations and heritage resource sites. Guidelines are included that will reduce or eliminate conflicts between floating residential facilities and other important resources and uses.

### Materials

The plan designates certain areas for materials extraction near Sheep Creek, Eagle River, Eleven-mile Creek, and Lemon Creek. It also includes provisions to protect viewsheds, fish and wildlife habitat, and recreation, and ensures adequate materials resources for development prior to state lands being sold.

### Public & Private Access

Plan-wide guidelines include intent to protect anchorages, section line easements, RS2477 trails, and access to public and private lands and resources.

### Shorelines & Stream Corridors

The plan establishes widths for reserved public access, building setbacks, and fish management zones along lakes, streams, and marine waters.



## OTHER FEATURES

### New Land Selections

In 1989, prior to this planning process, the federal lands within CBJ were reviewed by DNR for potential as new state land selections. The plan identifies some new areas for state selection. Recommended selections include uplands designated by the legislature as part of the Taku Harbor State Marine Park that are still in U.S. Forest Service ownership. The Lena Cove Picnic Area and the Auke Village Public Recreation Area are recommended for "toppling" so that they may be selected by the state if the U.S. Forest Service decides to relinquish them from federal ownership.

### Other Plans & Programs

The policies of the Juneau State Land Plan for state land were written to be consistent with the Alaska Coastal Management Standards and the following CBJ programs: Coastal Management Plan, Comprehensive Plan, zoning districts, and watershed protection and control programs.

### Indian Cove Special Use Area

Indian Cove has been designated as a "Special Use Area" under 11 AAC 96. This requires that new applications for boat moorage and other activities will undergo a permit review process. Special stipulations will apply. This designation is intended to reduce conflicts over developments on state-owned tidelands and submerged lands in the cove.

### HOW THE PLAN CAN BE CHANGED

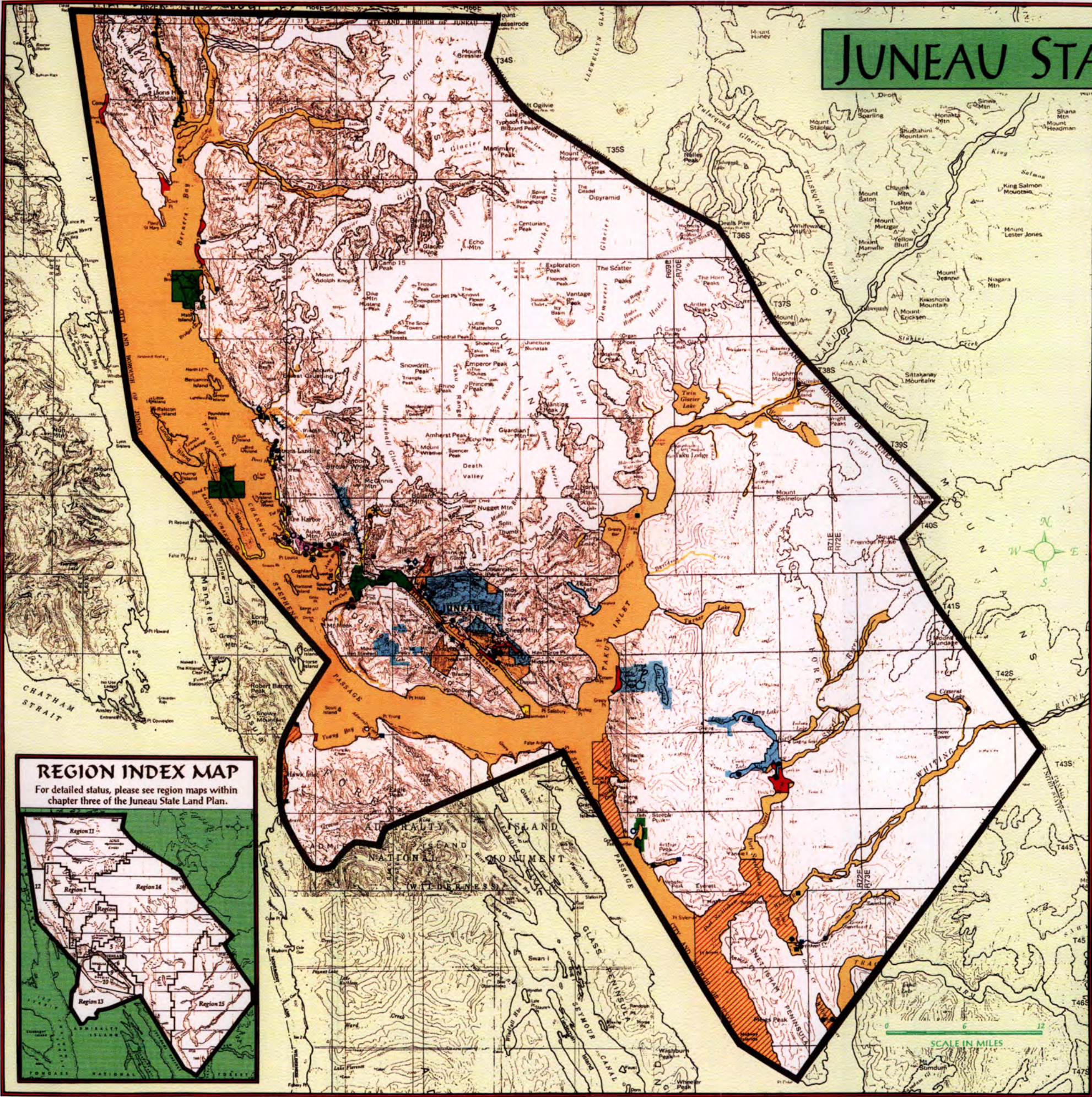
The plan must be flexible to respond to changes in information, technology, economics, and public opinion. The plan may be amended with the approval of the Commissioner of DNR, after public review and consultation with affected agencies. The plan will also undergo periodic review to determine if updates are necessary.

Special exceptions to the plan can be made in cases where it is impossible or impractical to comply with the plan, and when an alternative course of action will meet the plan's purpose. Special exceptions require public notice. Minor changes to the plan, such as clarifications or corrections, do not require public review.

This brochure was released by the Department of Natural Resources, printed at a cost of \$0.98 per copy, & printed in Anchorage, Alaska, for the purpose of providing the public an opportunity to review a summary of the Juneau State Land Plan.



# JUNEAU STATE LAND PLAN



## LAND USE DESIGNATIONS

- Waterfront Development
- ▨ Proposed Waterfront Development
- Shoreline Use
- Settlement
- Mining
- Water
- Habitat/Harvest/Recreation/General Use/Other Designations (see Plan for Specific Designations)
- Public Facilities

## MINERAL CLOSURES

- ◆ Proposed Land Sales
- ◆ Material Sites
- Estuarine Rearing Areas at the Mouths of Anadromous Streams
- ▲ Fish Hatcheries
- Net Pen Sites for the Release of Salmon
- ‡ Streams or Rivers
- \* Habitat Lands Purchased with Federal Money
- \* Recreation Area

## LAND OWNERSHIP

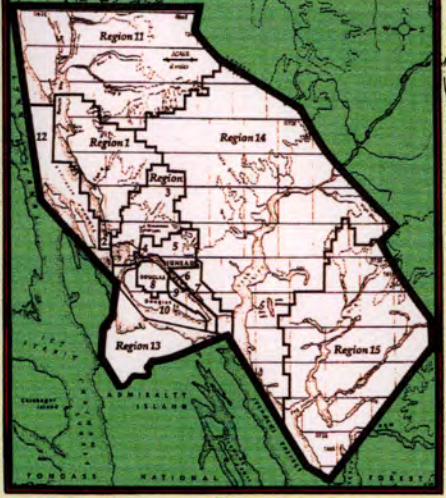
All land use designation areas shown are state owned or selected uplands or tidelands. All remaining non-state lands include city and borough, federal, Native, Mental Health Trust, University, and private lands. Detailed land status is not shown because of the complex land ownership patterns and the size limitations of the map. Maps with more detail are included within the plan.

- Proposed for State Selection
- Legislatively Designated Areas (State Parks & Mendenhall Wetlands State Game Refuge)
- \* Indian Cove Special Use Area

— Juneau State Land Plan Boundary

## REGION INDEX MAP

For detailed status, please see region maps within chapter three of the Juneau State Land Plan.



SCALE IN MILES  
0 6 12

